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Tionesta House. M. ITTEL, Proprietor, Elm St. Tionesta, Pa., at the mouth of the creek. Mr. Ittel has thoroughly renovated the Tionesta House, and re-furnished it completely. All who patronize him will be well entertained at reasonable rates. 20 1/2 ly

FOREST HOUSE, D. BLACK PROPRIETOR, Opposite Court House, Tionesta, Pa. Just opened. Everything new and clean and fresh. The best of liquors kept constantly on hand. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. 4-17-1y

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National Hotel, IRVINGTON, PA., W. A. Hallenback, Proprietor. This hotel is new, and is now open as a first class house, situated at the junction of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River and Philadelphia & Erie Railroads, opposite the Depot. Parties calling to lay their trains will find this the most convenient hotel in town, with first-class accommodations and reasonable charges. 1f

Dr. J. L. Acomb, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, who has had fifteen years' experience in a large and successful practice, will attend all Professional Calls. Office in his Drug and Grocery Store, located in Tidoupe, near Tidoupe House.

IN HIS STORE WILL BE FOUND A full assortment of Medicines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Cutlery, and fine Groceries, all of the best quality, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

H. R. BURGESS, an experienced Druggist from New York, has charge of the Store. All prescriptions put up accurately.

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Bank of Discount and Deposit. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all the Principal points of the U. S.

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JNO. A. DALE, Prop. J. T. DALE, Cashier. TIONESTA SAVINGS BANK, Tionesta, Forest Co., Pa.

This Bank transacts a General Banking, collecting and Exchange Business, issues Drafts on the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe bought and sold. Gold and Silver Coin and Government Securities bought and sold. 7-30 Bonds converted on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on time deposits. Mar. 4, 1f

SLOAN & VAN GIESEN, BLACKSMITHS AND WAGON-MAKERS, Corner of Church and Elm Streets, TIONESTA, PA.

This firm is prepared to do all work in its line, and will warrant everything done at their shops to give satisfaction. Particular attention given to HORSE-SHOING, Give them a trial, and you will not regret it. 10-1y.

D. W. CLARK, (COMMISSIONER'S CLERK, FOREST CO., PA.) REAL ESTATE AGENT. HOUSES and Lots for Sale and RENT. Wild Lands for Sale.

I have superior facilities for ascertaining the condition of taxes and tax deeds, etc., and am therefore qualified to act intelligently as agent of those living at a distance, owning lands in the County. Office in Commissioners Room, Court House, Tionesta, Pa. 4-11-ly. D. W. CLARK.

EDW. DITHRIDGE, Pres. T. A. WRIGHT, Sec. F. D. DITHRIDGE, Treas. GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE, Business Manager. THE SUPERIOR LUMBER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Pine Lumber, Lath, Shingles &c.

Mills on Tionesta Creek, Forest Co., Pa. Yards & Office cor. 22d & Rail Road Sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jos. Y. Saul, PRACTICAL Harness Maker and Saddler. Three doors north of Holmes House, Tionesta, Pa. All work is warranted. Wm. Fellers, LICENSED AUCTIONIER, will attend to all business in that line promptly, at reasonable rates. Address: Wm. FELLERS, Newmarket, Pa. 9-3m. EDWARD DITHRIDGE. E. D. DITHRIDGE.

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DITHRIDGE & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF Dithridge's xx Flint Glass PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS. AND Silvered Glass Reflectors. These chimneys do not break by heat. Ask for DITHRIDGE. Take no other. DITHRIDGE & SON, 25-ly. Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Boarding House. MRS. S. S. HULINGS has built a large addition to her house, and is now prepared to accommodate a number of permanent boarders, and all transient ones who may favor her with their patronage. A good stable has recently been built to accommodate the horses of guests. Charges reasonable. Residence on Elm St., opposite S. Hassel's store. 25-ly

JONES HOUSE, CLARION, PENN'A. S. S. JONES - - - Proprietor.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE IN TIONESTA. GEO. W. BOVARD & CO. HAVE JUST BROUGHT ON A complete and carefully selected stock of FLOUR, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and everything necessary to the complete stock of a first-class Grocery House, which they have opened out at their establishment on Elm St., first door north of M. E. Church.

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, FRUITS, HAMS, SPICES, LARD, AND PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS, at the lowest cash prices. Goods warranted to be of the best quality. Call and examine, and we believe we can suit you. GEO. W. BOVARD & CO. Jan. 9, 72.

LLOYD & SON, WATER STREET, TIONESTA, PA. HAVE JUST OPENED an extensive Stock of FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Which they offer to the public at rates as low as can be offered by any other establishment in town. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 40-3m. LLOYD & SON.

A MIRACLE! Mr. Samuel Bell, of W. E. Schmers & Co., Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 31 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been afflicted with chronic rheumatism for thirty years, from his right hip to his foot, having to use a crutch and a cane, at times so painful as to utterly incapacitate him from attending to his business. Having tried every remedy known, without effect, except Gilliland's Pain Killer, he was finally induced to try it. A second application enabled him to lay aside his crutch, and a third effected a permanent cure. Mr. Bell is a popular and well-known citizen, and a living monument of the efficacy of that great medical discovery, Gilliland's Pain Killer. The afflicted should ask their grocer or druggist for it, and try its wonderful power. Mr. Gilliland, we understand, wants a respectable agent in every town and county for it. The principal office is at 72 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 31-4

THE CHOICE BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

BY LEONARD BACON, LL.D. The parties between which the individual citizen must choose, unless he chooses to throw away his vote, are those two well-known parties, each having its character written in its history, the Democratic and the Republican. What gives importance to the choice between the parties in this election is the pendency of certain questions between contending parties.

First and most urgent is the question of pacification. "Let us have peace," said Gen. Grant, four years ago; and the heart of the nation responded, and still responds, "Let us have peace." It was an arduous task which was devolved on the present Administration at its beginning. The Confederate Government had been abolished; the armies under its flag had been disbanded; the governments in the revolted states had been reconstructed or were in process of reconstruction; but peace had not been established. Not only were there at the south those resentments which, after such a conflict, cannot be immediately extinguished, but there was a stubborn unwillingness to admit that the lost cause was really lost. The condition in that part of the country was war suppressed, without being ended—chronic war, smouldering like a buried fire and ready to break out at any opportunity. There was the burning of school-houses by "menu whites," the murder of peaceable citizens by trained banditti; there was a wide and powerful organization of sworn assassins, to perpetuate, with added atrocity, the terrorism by which the South had been ruled in the time of slavery; and against that organization courts and sheriffs, with all the apparatus of justice, were powerless. Something of all this—alas! too much of it remains to-day. A "bloody chasm" remains not only between the conquering nation and the conquered yet unyielding secessionists, but wider and more bloody between the emancipated race and their oppressors. The "constant readers" of the New York Tribune know how it was in 1869, and how it is now; for the recent tergiversation of that journal cannot have effaced its former testimony from the memory of even its most obsequious worshippers.

It need not be denied that in the years since the murder of President Lincoln the Republican majority in Congress has made some grave mistakes in its reconstructive legislation. What the mistakes have been I will not undertake to say. Certainly they have not been so disastrous as the mistakes which Andrew Johnson was making, or those which the Democrats were anxious to make if they could obtain the power in 1865 or in 1869. They may be ascribed largely to the caucus system. The wisest and safest legislation can hardly be expected if the most important measures, instead of being freely considered in the House and shaped by honest discussion between one side and the other, are determined in a caucus, where the most radical and violent predominate over the more calm and conservative portion of the party. But, notwithstanding such mistakes, and notwithstanding the outrageous abuses of power by "carpet-bag" governments in some of the states, much progress toward peace and order has been achieved. The Southern people everywhere are beginning to understand that those who were once slaves are now citizens, whose citizenship must and will be protected; that every citizen invested with the right of suffrage by laws which recognize no difference of color must be allowed to vote, without coercion or intimidation; that the region of lawlessness, violence must yield to the region of law; that the banded assassins, with their secret lodges, their oaths, and their disguises, are responsible to the courts, and not the courts to them. What ever may have been, in the last four years, the mistakes or the failures of the Republican party in its policy for the pacification of the South, the success of that policy, on the whole, is a substantial fact. Can there be any reasonable doubt that a Democratic success in the pending election would be disastrous in every Southern state? Would not "the bloody chasm," now partly closed, open again? Mr. Greeley and his new friends in the North propose to clasp hands over "the bloody chasm," instead of closing it forever. I cannot understand this as anything else than an offer of the right hand of fellowship to the murdering banditti heretofore so vigorously denounced by the New York Tribune; nor can I doubt that it is so understood by the banditti themselves. A Democratic restoration in November means not pacification at the South, but a renewal of bloody hostilities. It means the burning of school-houses and the expulsion of "negro teachers." It means the shooting of negroes and of white men—Northern or native—by order of some secret tribunal. It means, in short, a restoration of the ancient reign of terror.

Suppose, now, that in the coming election the Republican party is defeated. What will be the effect on the public credit—i. e., on the price of United States bonds in Wall Street, at London, at Frankfurt? I say nothing about Mr. Greeley's peculiar theories, such as his plan for resuming specie payments by making an effort as the moribund Mrs. Dumbley was exhorted to do; for at present I am considering not the candidates, but the parties. I do not impute to the Democratic leaders an intention to repudiate. Their platform (though I have only the slightest confidence generally in the unmeaning and often dishonest platitudes set forth as party platforms) shows plainly enough that they know the temper of the people to well for that. But what is it that the Southern supporters of Mr. Greeley are expecting? What is the consideration which has made them willing to "clasp hands" with him "over the bloody chasm"? Bring the Democratic party into power, and let its majority in Congress be dependent on Southern votes, and what will the demand be for indemnity to those who, in the late "unpleasantness" were on the losing side? Shall we add an untold sum to the national debt by way of compensation to the owners of slaves whom the war emancipated? Shall we put Forrest and Semmes and the other survivors of the late Confederate Army and Navy on our pension rolls? Already the possibility that the Democratic candidate may be elected is beginning to affect unfavorably the business interests of the country. If that possibility should become a fact, the next day would see the bonds of the United States depreciated in all the markets of the world; there would follow a corresponding increase in the value of gold, as compared with our paper currency; all commerce, foreign and internal, would be embarrassed by the mutation of prices; all industries would share in the embarrassments of commerce. The farmer would find the higher prices of his products more than balanced by the higher prices of everything he wants to buy; and the laborer, with higher wages, would find it more difficult to provide for his wife and children. The burning of Chicago, in 1871, was a national disaster; but the restoration of the Democratic party to power in 1872, under the leadership of Mr. Greeley, might cost the nation more than all the millions that were annihilated at Chicago.

The third great question is that of Revenue Reform—in other words, whether taxes shall be imposed simply for the purpose of bringing money into the public treasury, or also for the purpose of restricting the natural right of every citizen to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. The Cincinnati Convention was in the interest of Revenue Reform. No believer in Mr. Greeley's doctrine of what he calls "Protection" could become a member of that convention without an act of hypocrisy such as a Unitarian or a Roman Catholic would commit in subscribing the articles of the Church of England. Yet that meeting was "captured" by Mr. Greeley's friends, and the principle of Revenue Reform was thrown overboard.

break out where pacification is expected, a Democratic administration, with Mr. Greeley at the head of it, would speedily establish peace and order? I answer: The one thing to which the party proposing to elect Mr. Greeley is pledged more than to anything else, the one thing in which all the supporters of that nomination are agreed, is that there shall be no more interference of the National Government for the suppression of any disorder in the reconstructed states, or for the protection of the freed-men, to whom the faith of the nation is pledged by the act which made them free.

The second of the four great questions that rise above the level of what we commonly call politics is the question of the public debt. A few years ago there was a cry in the Democratic party for the repudiation of the debts contracted in the war against secession. Another portion of the party was for paying interest and principal in nothing else than irredeemable promises to pay; as if a man, having given to his creditors notes of his own, payable at a definite time and on interest till paid, should propose to pay by giving other notes to the same amount, payable at no definite time, and with the understanding that they were never to be paid except with more notes of the same description. The policy of the Republican party (notwithstanding the demagogical attempt of Gen. B. F. Butler) was for paying the national debt, interest and principal, to the last cent, in gold and silver; and under the present Administration not only has the interest been paid in good faith to every bondholder, but the principal has been paid off at the rate of \$100,000,000 each year. Consequently, the credit of the United States stands high to-day in all the markets of the world, so that, as the successive portions of the great debt become payable, new bonds, bearing lower rates of interest, can be substituted, dollar for dollar.

Now there are thousands of intelligent men in the United States who have learned from the science of Political Economy that an unrestricted interchange of commodities between any two nations is for the interest of both, and who believe that, in the progress of the world's enlightenment, all restrictions on international commerce will be abolished. The number of such men in all parts of our country is constantly increasing. They are not scholars only; the great majority of them are practical men, in all sorts of business. Some, indeed, are merchants; but others are manufacturers, who have found that they are paying more in duties on the raw materials of their industry than they gain by any protection on the products of their industry. There are ultraists, who demand an immediate abolition of all duties on imports, as well as of protective duties; but they are comparatively few. What the thousands of thinking and practical men are asking for and expecting under the name of Revenue Reform, is that the principle of taxing the people for the benefit of particular interests shall be gradually eliminated from the tariff of duties on imports.

In former times the Whig party, being identified with Henry Clay and his policy, was eminently the Protectionist party and consequently, men of broader views in regard to the productiveness of commerce were often favorable to the Democratic party, though I am not aware that any Democratic senator or representative from Pennsylvania ever failed to vote for additional duties on coal and iron. But now there are at least as many Free Traders and Revenue Reformers in the Republican party as in the Democratic. Which, then, of these two parties shall we vote for in the hope of reforming our revenue system? Shall we expect a scientific and equitable system of taxation from the party which has deliberately repudiated revenue reform, that it may have the editor of the New York Tribune for its standard-bearer? A Free Trader or Revenue Reformer voting for the Democratic nomination of to-day would be like an Anti-slavery man of the old time, voting for John C. Calhoun.

I am aware that the Republican party makes no profession of belief in the science of political economy, and that some of its leading men are as ignorant of that science as they are of many other things which every statesman ought to know. I do not forget that one boasted measure of that party, in the late session of Congress, the repeal of all the duties of tea and coffee, diminished the income to the treasury far more than it lightened the burden on the people. But, on the other hand, I find that the crude and inequitable methods of taxation so inconsiderately resorted to in the time of the war are undergoing reformation at the hands of the Republican majority in Congress. The ten per cent. reduction of certain protective duties in the late revision of the tariff is noteworthy as a concession to the demand for revenue reform, and as a sign that all such duties are to be gradually abolished without shock or jar to any existing industry. In reference, then, to this great national question, I find it safer to vote with the Republican party than to vote for "the old white hat."

As for the fourth great question—that of Civil Service Reform—while I have little confidence in any political party, I have none at all in the party represented at Baltimore. If our diplomatic and civil service is ever to be reformed; if we are ever to see the time when clerks and post-masters, gaugers and tide-waiters, collectors and consuls, shall be appointed not for party services; but only for fitness to serve the public—if ever that base principle, first inaugurated and shamelessly proclaimed in the name of the Democratic party, that "the spoils be long to the victors," is to be got rid of; the reformation will be wrought not by a political party, but by the people, overruling the politicians. What may be expected from politicians, who think that the chief end of going to Congress is patronage, we know if we remember with what scorn the idea of such reformation has been assailed by leading Republicans in the Capitol. But when I remember that the first proposal of such a reformation was brought into Congress, in the form of a bill, by a Republican; and that whatever has been done for it in the Senate or the House, by word or vote, has been done by Republicans whose partisanship has not made them incapable of statesmanship; and when I remember that the candidate nominated by the Philadelphia Convention is committed to the principle of the Civil Service Reform, I cannot but feel that every vote given against the Republican party is, in effect, a vote to perpetuate the system which regards all officers as "spoils," to be distributed among greedy partisans.

Such, in view of these great questions, is the choice between the two parties now appealing to the public. Perhaps I may hereafter find time to say something about the comparative fitness of the two candidates for the Presidency.

The Lobster.

When a lobster shakes hands with you, you always know when it takes hold, and are exceedingly pleased when it gets done. They have small features, and lay no claims to good looks. When they locomote, they resemble a small boy shuffling off in his father's boots. They are backward, very. They even go ahead backward. They occasionally have a row like people, and in the melee lose a member but have a faculty of growing out another. The process is patented both in this country and in Europe, which accounts for it not coming into general use with the human lobster, so to speak.

A lobster never comes on shore unless he is carried by force. They are afflicted with but one disease, and that is boils. There is more real excitement in harpooning a whale, or in having the measels, than there is in catching lobsters. The fisherman provides himself with a small hen coop and places in it, for enticement, several dead fish. He then rows his boat to the lobster ground (which is water) and sinks his coop to the bottom, and anchors it to a small buoy (one from ten to eight years old will do), and then goes home. When he feels like it, say in the course of a week or so, he goes back and pulls his poultry house, if he has good success he will find the game inside the coop.

As an article of food the real goodness of the lobster is in the pith. Very few persons relish the skin, and physicians say it is hard to digest. We therefore take the lobster and boil it until it is ready to eat. Nothing is better for colic than boiled lobster. It will bring on a case when cucumbers have failed. For a sudden case, we advise them crumbled in milk. Eaten at the right time, and in proper quantities, lobster stands second to no fruit known. Composition by a boy.

Somebody who saw and heard, thus describes the performance. It was a young woman, with as many white muslin flounces around her as the planet Saturn has rings, that did it. She gave the music stool a twirl or two and fluffed down in like a whirl of soap suds in a hand basin. Then she pushed up her cuffs as if she were going to fight for the champion's belt. Then she worked hands and wrists and spread out her fingers till they looked as if they would nearly cover the key board from the growling end to the squeaky one. Then those hands of hers made a jump at the keys as if they were a couple of tigers coming down on a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl as if it had been trod on. Dead stop—so still you could hear your hair growing. Then another jump, and another howl, as if the piano had two tails, and they had both been trod on at once; then a grand clatter and scamble and string of jumps, up and down, backward and forward, one hand over the other, like a general stampede of rats and mice. And that was all.

It is said the following letter was written to a lady by a bereaved and stricken widow in Cincinnati: DEAR LOUISA:—Darling John died last night. Congestion of the lungs. Our loss is his gain. I will join him on the other shore. I have ordered the loveliest mohair for the funeral—made with polonaise and trimmed with real point lace. Loss covered by insurance on the ten-year plan; will be paid in sixty days. I know you sorrow with me. We had four doctors at two dollars a visit. Aunt Maria will not go in mourning, because she has just bought her fall and winter things. Her bonnet is a straw. There is a hair in Gilead; but my heart is nearly broken. Send me a cut paper pattern of that saccus of yours. Your devoted SARAH.

If we may be permitted to say a word respecting the afflicted widow, it would be to the effect that she will probably rope in a fresh man within the next twelve months, and pay for her wedding garments out of the cash provided by darling John upon the ten-year plan.

A belligerent youngster, aged eighty-three, applied to the county clerk of Evansville, Indiana, for a marriage license. The clerk remonstrated, saying that a man of his age should turn his thoughts towards the other world, instead of matrimony. "I'm of age, ain't I?" asked the old chap. "Well, rather," answered the clerk. Off came the old man's coat, and taking the attitude of a pugilist, he said: "I kin fist knock, fits out of any man who doesn't approve of this here matrimonial venture of mine. I want the license or there'll be somebody licked quicker'n thunder." He got it.

"Would you take the last cent a person has for a glass of soda water?" asked a Ki nkaee youth. "Yes," responded the unthinking proprietor; whereupon hopeful pulled out the cent and got the drink.

Chinese laundrymen in California lurry up slow payments by kidnapping and imprisoning their debtors.

Legal notices at established rates.

These rates are low, and no deviation will be made, or discrimination among patrons. The rates offered are such, as will make it to the advantage of men doing business in the limits of the circulation of the paper to advertise liberally.

The sentimental cant about "reconciliation" and "clashing hands across the bloody chasm" which marked nearly all Mr. Greeley's speeches in his recent electioneering tour means, if it be anything but a political sham, that the people of the ex-rebel states have good grounds for complaining of the manner in which they have been treated by the Republican party, and the Government acting under its control. Mr. Greeley, now that he has become the apostle of Southern white men's rights, especially if they are Democrats, takes up the complaint in their behalf, and by direct implication charges cruelty and injustice upon the Government and the majority of the Northern people. A more stupendous humbug was never attempted and a viler slander never uttered. Mr. Greeley knows better, and we hence find it difficult to regard him as honest in this lacrymose zeal to redress the grievances of the South. There are no just grievances to be redressed and there never have been any. Did the Government do wrong in conquering the Rebellion and saving the Union? Did Congress do wrong in proposing and did the people do wrong in ratifying the three constitutional amendments? Was it wrong to reconstruct the Rebel States on the basis of equal rights? Is it wrong for Congress to enforce by appropriate legislation the constitutional guaranty of these rights? Does Mr. Greeley mean to say that these are grievances? What is all this whining sentimentalism about? Is not every state fully represented in Congress? Is not every state in the Union under the government of its own local officers, chosen by a free vote of the people? Has not the Government extended amnesty to nearly all the ex-rebels? Has it not restored all the lands that were confiscated, with the single exception of the Arlington estate? Has the President done anything more than simply to execute the laws passed by Congress. We can readily understand Jefferson Davis when he talks about the outrages perpetrated upon the South; but the marvel is to see Horace Greeley, in view of his own record, trotting around the country and undertaking to get up an indictment against the Government and the Republican party on the ground of injuries and injustice done to the South. This same Mr. Greeley is a swift witness against himself to prove that the whole thing is a sheer pretense. Unless he has a very short memory, he must feel not a little embarrassment when he stands alone in his own presence.—N. N. Independent.

At the last school exhibition of a town in Maine the following essay received the prize:—The Turkey. This animal is found always in the water and then he comes on dry land. The turkey cannot fly. If he was the right kind of a bird he could fly; but if he was a goose bird or an ostrich he could not fly. The turkey has four paws and a mouth like the American eagle, which makes the British Lion and uniform tremble. The turkey has a shell, and sometime folks put fire on it and the turkey crawls out. When the turkey crawls out of his shell he is very wet and sticky. There are two kinds of turkey, the mud turkey and the other kind. We didn't have any other kind in our pond. French and Irish people eat turkey and frogs, but I should not like to. I caught a turkey once, but it did not do me any good, for I swapped it off for a jack-knife and cut my fingers. Father said it was a judgement, but I thought it was a knif. I don't know much about turkeys, but I am for Grant. Yours respectfully, Lucius Tewsbury Fay.

A Metropolitan Hotel telegraph office, early Monday morning—Young gentleman operator, after repeated calls for a young lady operator in a branch office, at last gets a response, and then, "click, click, click, click" (fortissimo), he telegraphs back to her vehemently, "I have been trying to catch you for the last half hour." In a moment the following spicy reply came tripping back to him over the wires from the telegraphic suburban maiden: "Pooh! That's nothing; there is a young man here who has been trying to do the same thing for the last two years, and he hasn't caught me yet."

There is more than one way of talking on the subject of religion, and a better way, evidently, than the old lady had found, whose husband lay wasting under a lingering disease. The rector expressed a hope that she sometimes spoke to him of the future. "I do, indeed, sir. Often and often, I wake him in the night and say, 'John, John, you little thinks of the torment as is preparin' for you.'"

A well known writer on farm subjects says that the way to raise pig iron is to ring the pig's nose and then let him root for it. Pig lead can also be produced by attaching a rope to the hind leg.

Good words are not always indications of a good heart. Even the lioness' first counsel to her cubs—"let us prey."

Table with 3 columns: Rate, Duration, and Price. Includes entries for One Square (1 inch) one insertion - \$1.50, One Square one month - \$3.00, One Square three months - \$6.00, One Square one year - \$10.00, Two Squares one year - \$15.00, Quarter Col. - \$5.00, Half " - \$7.50, One " - \$10.00. Business Cards, not exceeding one inch in length, \$10 per year. Legal notices at established rates. These rates are low, and no deviation will be made, or discrimination among patrons.