

# The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1890.

C. V. HAINES, EDITOR.

V. B. PALMER, in Brown's New Iron Building, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is also authorized to receive advertisements.

GEORGE A. CROFUT, No. 73 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper.

We publish in another column the advertisement of the "Saving Fund of the United States Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company," South-East corner of Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. It is the pioneer 5 per cent. Saving Fund of that city, and is esteemed one of the best Savings Institutions of our country. Monies deposited with this Institution draw 5 per cent. interest, and are paid back on demand without notice. The direction embraces some of the best men of Philadelphia.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' GAZETTE.—The September number of this popular Gazette has been received. As a Magazine of Ladies' Fashions it is unrivaled. The patterns of crochet, embroidery and fancy work generally, are particularly meritorious. The Literary contents are of a high order, and will serve to render this visitor something more than a milliner's guide.

### Our Daily Bread.

Notwithstanding the earth is literally burdened with bountiful crops, and the wheat harvest of the present year is larger than ever known, the great staple of life, wheat flour, is still held at exorbitant prices. There is no good reason for this. It is estimated that Illinois, alone, has this year raised wheat enough to furnish every man, woman and child in this country with a bushel. Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa have contributed their share to the inexhaustible supply, and the other States are not behind in furnishing wheat. Why, then, are the prices so high? We can see but one cause.

For several years past the flour business has been concentrating in the hands of a few, who have taken advantage of every available circumstance to make the channel of trade run through their pockets. They have their Associations for the purpose of regulating prices, and have got the flour business on such a system as to be almost if not wholly under their control. Those who have wheat to sell, of course sell it where they can get the highest prices, and those who monopolize the business can always afford to pay a little more than others.

These monopolists in the flour business cannot purchase all the wheat that has been harvested this year, and in this fact lies the hope of consumers. It does not seem possible that present prices can be kept up longer than the first of October; but should there be no falling off by that time, there will be little chance for purchasing cheaper before another spring. Other crops being large, the poor will not feel the pinching hand of want as they did the last winter.

The high prices here for wheat are maintained in a great measure because a set of monopolists control the sales at the West, and prevent it from coming East in quantities sufficient to reduce the price.

Even in our own town there is so little wheat brought to market, because the farmers expect higher prices, that Fenstermacher & Son, Bernd & Bros. and many other dealers have been obliged to purchase wheat in Philadelphia and have it shipped to this place to keep their mills going in order to supply their customers.

The New York Tribune, which usually publishes reports from every section of the country in regard to the crops, says:

We no longer print the reports which reach us from every quarter as to the state and prospect of the harvested or growing crops, simply because they but reiterate what we have before stated and our readers fully know. They, wheat and rye are already secured, and are larger in quantity than any year ever yet known.

The Buffalo Republic estimates that the increase of the crop of wheat this year will be 22,000,000 bushels above that of 1850, and 40,000,000 above that of last year's. It must be remembered, too, that last year, the wheat crop was drained off to make up deficiencies in all kinds of cereals and vegetables, of which there was no more than one fourth of a drop.

The crops in Europe are unusually large, and the same may be said of California. So we shall not have a demand in those quarters for our grain and flour. The only conclusions to be arrived at in view of these favorable indications is, that flour must fall in price, and that too, before long.

### Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The friends of this great enterprise will be glad to learn that the entire line is now in complete running order. The new locomotive, J. M. PORTER made the first trip over the road from South Easton to Mauch Chunk on Wednesday last.

On Monday next it is proposed to celebrate the opening of this new and important thoroughfare from New York to Mauch Chunk, in a suitably way. It will be a great event for both named places as well as for the intervening towns. What the arrangements are we have not heard, but judging from the Mauch Chunk papers, the citizens of that place are exerting themselves to give the excursionists a proper reception.

### Four County Paper.

Though our subscription list is rapidly increasing, and is larger than it ever was before, we have room in our books for a few hundred more subscribers. There are a large number of persons still in this county, who do not take a county paper. This is hardly right. Every one should encourage their neighbors first, and in the matter of taking papers, county papers should be taken first. As the reading time is now rapidly approaching, we mean the long winter evenings, all who are not furnished with papers, and especially those who do not take county papers, should supply themselves at once. In doing so too, you should remember that the Register is just the paper you want.

### NORTHAMPTON CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Northampton County Agricultural Society, which intends holding their next annual fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 26th, 27th and 28th day of September next, have now nearly completed their arrangements for that purpose. The Society has purchased a fine piece of ground at Nazareth containing nine and a half acres and have enclosed the same with a substantial board fence. The main building for the Exhibition of Agricultural produce, Horticultural Manufactures, &c. is situated near the centre of the lot, it is two stories high, a strong frame building, covered with slate—it is 86 by 72 feet with two wings attached to the centre of it 36 by 18, the whole forming a cross, a gallery is over the whole roof, from where a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

The cattle stalls are arranged on the south side of the lot, and those for the horses on the north; between these a course for the trial of horses is laid out full a quarter of a mile in length.

When fully completed it will no doubt be an ornament for the Society (which in every respect, cannot be done the year), and being situated in a central part of the county, it is hoped will contribute to the elevation of Agriculture in old Northampton.—*Easton Whig.*

### A Word to Farmers About Manure.

This is the season in which our farmers are engaged in removing the manures of their yards and stables, and putting it upon their fields; and from the general practice we would suppose that there is a great indifference on the part of many as to whether the manure produces material or little effect.

Our farmers must know that this season of the year is the very worst for getting out manures on account of the great heat of the sun, and the consequent rapid evaporation of moisture. But as this cannot be remedied in consequence of the system of manuring the wheat land, this being the plowing and seeding season, every precaution should be used to save the manures from deterioration in their transit from the yard to the bottom of the furrow.

Our farmers should bear in mind that the most valuable part of their manures is the ammonia, which is a gas that evaporates or passes off rapidly, in consequence of its being lighter than the atmosphere. This gas united with carbonic acid, forms carbonate of ammonia, which contains the four organic elements of animal and vegetable life, or matter.

This ammonia is constantly escaping from manure heaps that are exposed to the atmosphere, and the consequence is, that if the barnyards were covered, the manure thus protected from the weather in its formation, would be far more valuable than that exposed. Or if great care were taken to cover the yard with a coat of loam in the spring, and plaster was sown over it often, the ammonia would be mostly retained, and the manure correspondingly improved.

Thousands and tens of thousands are annually lost to our farmers in the way of manures, that might easily be saved. The practice of getting out manure in the very heat of summer, spreading it upon the fields, and allowing it to lie thus exposed to the intense rays of the sun until dried to a powder, is a pernicious one, that should be discarded by every farmer. What is left of the manure after the ammonia has escaped, is little better than so much loam that could be scraped up from the roadside. The really valuable portion of the manure, the volatile part, the salt that enriches the soil, is gone. A heap of manure, after the ammonia, or volatile part, has escaped, is nothing more than a heap of common loam, and will go no farther towards enriching a field. We may not be credited, but we are fully of the opinion that take our county together, the farmers do not reap more than one half the advantages they might derive from their stable and yard manures. Some do more, while others derive still less advantage. We have often seen manure exposed upon fields until it was not worth the trouble of getting it out, to the farmer; and yet the natural soil of the land was so good that he had good crops, and may never have known that he might have had better, and that his manure was of very little use.

If manure must be put upon the land at this season of the year, it should make a hasty transit from the yard to the soil—it should not be allowed to rest until it is under the soil, and then the ammonia gas, drawn by the attractions of the sun, will combine with and be retained by the soil; and give it strength and food for the crops that are expected from it. We hope that our hasty remarks will draw the attention of farmers to this subject, and lead them to a thorough investigation and reform.

### IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamer Canada, we have news from Europe one week later. The Russians under Liprandi attacked the lines of the Allies on the Tchernaya, on the 19th, and, after a three hours' fight, were repulsed, with a reported loss of 3000 killed and wounded and 400 prisoners. The allied fleet bombarded Swaborg from the 9th to the 11th, with immense destruction of property, but trifling loss to the Allies. After the bombardment, the fleets retired to Nargen on the 13th. The Russian fleet at Swaborg was not harmed. An immense conflagration was caused by the bombardment, destroying store-houses, magazines and arsenals, and raging for forty-five hours.—Denmark is reported to have sent a commissioner to ask the advice of France with reference to the refusal of American vessels to pay Sound dues. General Simpson telegraphs that the bombardment of Sebastopol would re-open on the morning of the 17th. Symptoms of popular discontent are becoming manifest in France. The government candidates for councillors have been overwhelmingly defeated at Milles, Arretz, Angouleme, Rouen, Havre, and many other places. The Allied fleet had visited Petropolowski with the intention of attacking it, but, on going in, found the American flag flying, and only two Americans in the place, the Russian inhabitants having all fled to a neighboring village, and the garrison evacuated the town after removing all their guns, ammunition, &c. The Allies destroyed the fortifications, &c. The Russians escaped the vigilance of their enemy under cover of a dense fog, and sailed off to their new settlement at the mouth of the Amoor river, conveyed by two frigates and four merchant vessels. The Allies then sailed for Russian America, but did nothing there, as the place is a fur-trading post, protected by treaty between Britain and Russia.

### IMMENSE YIELD OF WHEAT.

We learn from Mr. Jacob Nickel, and think it worthy of record, that a four acre field at his place, about a mile north of this city, yielded 188 bushels of wheat, or 47 bushels to the acre, exclusive of the rakings, which were removed to another field. The wheat was cradled. We do not suppose a larger product to the acre has been realized this season.—*Frederick (Md.) Examiner.*

The census of New York city is at last complete, and shows a total population of 623,626, being an increase of 108,242 in the last five years. During the previous five the increase was 144,171.

### (For the Lehigh Register.)

Mr. Editor.—Is it not a singular fact in "Human nature" that some of its sincere specimens, truthful, just and patriotic, disclaim terribly against all of a certain class because they are bigoted, and still, are themselves no less bigoted? Funny human nature! Reading your remarks in relation to the Democratic County Meeting held in Lowhill on the 18th ult., something like the following ideas were suggested.

The Democratic party (not the Democrats) go dead against Know Nothingism, and are determined to have that party annihilated, and accordingly assail the order with every available weapon, the chief and most objectionable feature however is its proscription character, for this reason especially, the Know Nothing party are to receive "no quarter." Is it not singular then, that the Democratic meeting

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers and Friedensbote, Allentown, and Union, at Harrisburg.

Really this looks like proscription, the very fault most unendurable in Know Nothingism. Read it as you will, construe it as you may, it is that. Indeed it is worse than proscription, since it appears you are not a Know Nothing; it is proscription on presumption. Now there are a great many Democrats who are not Know Nothings, who nevertheless sympathized with the Know Nothing movement, and many of them with the purest motives, and for the best reasons, and therefore never can and never will admire this reckless warfare against the Know Nothing order.

It is a fact beyond dispute that for some reason the elections within two years past went terribly against the Pierce administration. Why was this? The reason is at least two-fold, viz. The sober sense of the people was against Filibusterism in every shape. Another reason is, it was not to be disguised that the administration was leaning in favor of the south beyond the bounds of prudence or justice. The people saw that if the administration was endorsed, we should have Cuba, right or wrong, and with it, war, brought about through our want of faithfulness. Hence the people rebuked the administration. The parties, including the Know Nothing, over-rated the strength of the latter party; the tremendous vote against the administration, was not all Know Nothing, but anti-administration from all parties, and generally men who were for their country, before party.

Recent elections show the real strength of Know Nothingism; when however questions of general interest and importance shall ask the opinion of the people, the party or administration that favors Filibustering sentiment, injustice to the Northern feeling on Slavery or attempts to obviate the anticipations of the fathers of our Republic in regard to slavery, that administration or party will meet with as signal a rebuke, as did the Pierce administration receive within the last two years and which was attributed to Know Nothingism. COLUMBIA.

### HORRIBLE MURDER.

A man named John H. B. Seibert, was lodged in prison yesterday, charged with the murder of a young woman named Catharine Bouch, at Womelsdorf, where they both resided. We have obtained from the Constable, Jacob Kendall, in whose custody Seibert was brought to this city, the following particulars of this horrible affair: It appears that Seibert had an affection for the girl, and for some time had been trying to persuade her to marry him, which she always refused. The houses in which they lived adjoined each other. Yesterday morning, he met her in the yard, going to feed the pigs, and again commenced importuning her to marry him. She gave him no satisfaction; when he suddenly seized hold of her, and before she could cry for assistance, dragged her to a wood pile in the yard, picked up an axe that was lying there, and beat her brains out! Her head was horribly mangled by the blows from the axe, and of course was almost instantly killed. Seibert was arrested and taken before Esquire Stephen, who ordered his commitment to prison on the charge of murder. It is said that Seibert is subject to occasional fits of insanity. The murderer and his victim belong to respectable families, and the terrible tragedy has caused no little excitement in the usually quiet and orderly borough of Womelsdorf.—*Reading Gazette.*

### FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer George Law, bringing \$2,285,616 in gold, we have later advices from California and the Pacific. A fire in Stockton has destroyed twenty houses. Loss \$30,000. Another fire in San Francisco has destroyed the same number of houses. An earthquake of a violent and destructive character has occurred at Los Angeles.

### WHO CAN BEAT THIS?

We have learned, that on Saturday last a party of fishermen caught in a seine, at one haul, in Potts' dam, at Millport, this county, TWELVE BUSHELS OF FISH!! And that, at the same time, William Gleim, Esq., and Mr. John Haag, with hook and line, caught an EEL weighing eight pounds and two ounces!!! Well may it be said, who can beat this?—*Lancaster Republican.*

### ANOTHER STATE COMING.

Before the new Congress has finished its work, we shall have Minnesota asking for admission into the Union. The late census shows that its population almost comes up to the required number, and that the flourishing territory already numbers fifty-five thousand inhabitants. St. Paul, the capital, has over five thousand inhabitants.

### ROBBERY HIS DYING BROTHER.

At Germantown, Pennsylvania, last week, Patrick Howard refused to go for a physician for his brother, Cornelius Howard, who was supposed to be dying, and while the wife of the latter was gone for the purpose, he robbed the dying man of three hundred and fifty dollars in gold. By being watched afterward he was detected and the money recovered.

### BALLOON ASCENSION ON HORSEBACK.

Mr. Elliott, made an ascension from St. Louis last week on horseback. The Republican says "Agreeably to announcement, Mr. Elliott made his aerial voyage on horseback. The ground inside of the enclosure was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, to witness his perilous voyage while outside the numbers could only be enumerated by thousands. There were many who thought the horse would not go up; but, true to the appointed time, he was harnessed to the aerial car, and at a given signal, with Mr. Elliott on his back, off they went in the regions of air. The horse behaved himself most admirably, and looked around and down upon the earth apparently in the most perfect astonishment. His hoofs never for a moment 'clawed the air,' but he contented himself by gazing, in the most perfect horse wonder, at the peculiar situation of things. Mr. Elliott seemed as much at home upon his charger as if he were upon a macadamized road. As far as the eye could reach, both horse and rider seemed to be getting along quietly but safely. This is the first balloon ascension on horseback, we believe, ever attempted in America, and in the science of aeronauts St. Louis ranks as the Paris of the continent.

### TERRIBLE DEATH OF A WOMAN FROM GLANDERS.

The London Dispatch chronicles the death of Eliza Massey, aged 31, wife of Jeremy Massey, the well known English pugilist, from glanders. Massey resided with his wife over a stable in London, wherein he kept twelve horses, one of whom had suffered from glanders; but Mrs. Massey never had anything to do with the animals, therefore the supposition is that the deceased caught the complaint by breathing the impure air, there being no ventilation or drainage to the stables. Her sufferings are described to have been of the most excruciating nature, and her body presented a most dreadful spectacle—immediately after death assuming the appearance of one mass of putrefaction.

### HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

The Providence Journal says:—"We are old-fashioned, and generally behind the times, but we confess that we have faith in the precepts of Jesus Christ. We believe that if temperance were made more a moral and religious question, and less a political one, it would make much greater progress. We believe that the men who put themselves forward as its advocates, might greatly strengthen their influence if they would personally decline the political preferment which so many of them seek with an eagerness that throws more than suspicion upon their motives and provokes the opinion—which whether true or false, has become very general—that with too many, temperance is a means not a end."

### DOYLESTOWN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Bucks county folks have had an interesting Agricultural exhibition. At the bally show on the 23rd there were 15,000 persons present. Twelve babies were entered for the prizes. The first premium was awarded to Helen Eckhart, of Easton,—weight seventy eight pounds, age four years and six months.

The best feature was the competition of the ladies in horsemanship. Twelve ladies entered the lists, among whom were three professional riders from the cities. The first premium was awarded to Miss Mary Ann Roberts of Doylestown; second to Mrs. Aaron of Norristown; third to Miss Jenkins of Montgomery Square.

### TWO THOUSAND LADIES BATHING AT ONE TIME.

The Cape May correspondent of the Baltimore American says:—"The beach presented a scene to-day (Monday) of the most spirited and interesting character. The number of bathers exceeded that of any preceding day. Between 11 and 1 o'clock there could not have been less than 4,000 in the surf, fully one half, as usual, being ladies (all in neat dresses); many of whom can swim, and one lady I saw floating on the surface of the water, and riding over the swelling surf with the greatest ease imaginable. A great number of ladies were unattended, but were fully as able to take care of themselves as the sterner sex."

### HOGS IN KENTUCKY.

According to returns to the auditor of Kentucky, there are in that State, this year, 1,440,266 hogs over six months old, against 1,682,244 last year. This decrease in number is attributed to the short crop of corn last year, which compelled many to kill that otherwise would have kept them for a year longer. The quantity of pork raised in the State the present season, however will undoubtedly exceed that of last year.

### RICH AND VULGAR CALIFORNIANS.

A correspondent of a city paper thus writes from Newport, Rhode Island, the great fashionable sea-bathing place:—"We met at the dinner table one of these so called 'gentlemen of fortune,' with diamond vest buttons, who took his big jack-knife out of his pocket and deliberately picked his teeth with it; and yet he passes in the crowd, notwithstanding he wears cords of black dirt under his finger-nails, for his income, 'he says,' is seventy-five thousand dollars a year. His wife was blazoned with a diamond brooch as big as a horse shoe."

### A DELUGE OF WHEAT.

The wheat pressing forward to market begins to embarrass the western roads, whose freight equipage will soon be fully employed. The Illinois Central Road has found it necessary to order three hundred more freight cars. A large amount of wheat has already reached Chicago from the southern section of the road. One station alone, (Jonesburgh,) it is estimated, will give the road this season 300,000 bushels.

### BURGLARS AND CHLOROFORM.

Last Tuesday the house of Mr. Lamb, in Allegheny city, Pa., was entered and robbed of \$18 or \$20, which was taken from under the pillow where Mr. Lamb's head rested, the burglars having previously held a bottle of chloroform to his nose.—Mr. L. woke next morning, feeling weak and helpless from the effects of the dose.

# Our Chip Basket.

Coming—Spalding & Roger's character. "Woman's capital in life is her character. There is nothing of which we are so ill as advice."

No man is master of himself, so he has to be mastered by his friends. President and Alexander Leisnering Cashier of the Mauch Chunk Bank.

God has given to mankind a common library—his works, and to every man a proper book—himself.

There were 103 persons confined in the Lancaster jail, on Monday last. Lancaster must be a bad city.

Mean People.—The man who kicks people when they are down, and the subscriber who neglects to pay for his paper.

Bone Dust.—An English proverb says, "One ton of bone dust saves the importation of ten tons of grain."

We blame fortune for not visiting us, whereas, in many cases, the fault lies at our own door in doing nothing to invite her in.

A lump of Saleratus or Pearlash, crowded into the pipe of Poll Evil or Thistledown, two or three times, will cure this incurable disease.

Rice is often over-boiled. It should be boiled but ten minutes, and in no more water than it will absorb while boiling. Put two cups of rice in three cups of water.

Visible.—Jupiter in the east, Venus in the west, and plenty of ladies' ancles in the streets. Major Elbow thinks there is no need of lifting dresses quite so high.

The Pennsylvania Railroad now carries wheat in bags from Pittsburg to Philadelphia at 20 cents per bushel—returning the bags free of charge.

Cider.—Cleanse barrels with lime, then rinse well out. Half a pint mustard seed will preserve it good a long time. Filtering through a hair sieve and racking off improves it.

In the Blockley Alms House, Philadelphia, on Saturday there were 1876 poor, being an increase of 207 over the total of the corresponding period of last year.

A witty doctor said that tight lacing was a public benefit, inasmuch as it killed all the foolish girls and left the wise ones to grow to be women.

The Prairie Farmer says a little sugar spread in the cavity of peaches from whence the stone is taken, when drying, makes them super-excellent.

To cure Scratches on a Horse.—Wash the legs with warm soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure the worst case.

June.—A Pennsylvania farmer raised 100 bushels of wheat from a field of land which five years ago produced but thirty bushels.—He spread fifteen hundred bushels of lime on said land.

In Sweden, a man who is seen drunk four times is deprived of his vote at elections, and the next Sunday after the fourth offence, is exposed in the church-yard publicly. Such a law in this country, would reduce the vote considerably.

A Fact!—To plunge a young lady six fathoms deep in happiness, give her two canary birds, half a dozen moonbeams, twelve yards of silk, a plate of ice cream, several rose buds, a squeeze of the hand, and the promise of a new bonnet. If she don't melt, it will be because she can't.

Sunflower yields 140 bushels per acre, and each bushel of seed one gallon of good oil. Cost of expressing, 25 cents per gallon. Its leaves furnish provender, and its seed is capital food for poultry, cattle, and hogs. It is a profitable crop on poor soils, requiring but little labour.

Husbands finding Fault.—Some men make their wives very miserable by a thoughtless habit of finding fault with everything which comes in their way. The man who heedlessly finds fault on every occasion, only lays the foundation for his own sorrow, for he takes away an important motive which actuates the wife to faithfulness and pains-taking; and she must be more than a common woman, who, in the face of repeated fault-finding, can find a heart long to exert herself, only to receive again the same reward.

Quarrels.—One of the commonest and most foolish things in the world, is to quarrel, no matter with whom, man, woman, or child, or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion whatever. There is no kind of necessity in it, and no species or degree of benefit to be gained by it. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before one; it degrades him in his own eyes and in the eyes of others; and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other.

LONG DRIVE.—A paper in Indiana county, Pa., chronicles the passage through the town of Indiana of Mr. J. Ginder, of Armstrong county, with a drove of several hundred head of cattle for the eastern markets, which he had bought in Texas and driven overland, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. They looked remarkably fine, considering that they had been on the road since the first of April, a little over four months from time of being started.

Words are thought to be accidents, and yet how curious is it that the name of God should be spelt with exactly four letters in so many different languages! In Latin it is Deus; French, Dieu; Old Greek, Zeus; German, Gott; Old German, Odin; Swedish, Gode; Hebrew, Adon; Dutch, Herr; Syrian, Adad; Persian, Syra; Tartarian, Edga; Slavonian, Belg; Spanish, Dios; Hindoo, Egi or Zoni; Turkish, Eddi; Egyptian, Amun or Zent; Japanese, Zain; Peruvian, Liaw; Wallachian, Zene; Etrurian, Chur; Thyrrenian, Eber; Irish, Diel; Croatian, Boha; Margasian, Oesc; Arabian, Alla; Dualtaam, Dogt.