BLOOMSBURG



DEMOCRAT.

VOL. XXXII.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

NUMBER 17.

OFFICERS OF COLUMBIA CO. President Judge-Hon, William Elwell. Associate Judges- { Irm Derr, Peter K. Herbein. Proth'y and Cl'k of Courts-Jesse Coleman.

Proth'y and Cl'k of Courts—Jesse Coleman Register and Recorder—John G. Freeze.

(dohn F. Fowler,
Montgomery Cole.
(David Yeager,
Bheriff—Mordeen Millard.
Treasurer—Jacob Yohe.
(L. Rupert,
Auditors—
John P. Hannon.
(Jacob Harris.
Commissioner's Clerk—Wm. Kriekbaum.
Commissioner's Attorney—E. H. Little.

Commissioner's Attorney—E. H. Little, Mercaptile Appraiser—W. H. Jacoby, County Surveyor—Isaac A. Dewitt. District Attroney—Milton M. Traugh, Coroner—William J. Ikeler, County Superintendent—Chas. G. Barkley, Assesors Internal Revenue—R. F. Clark.

Assistant Assessor - { John Thomas, S. B. Diemer, Daniel McHenry. Collector-Benjamin F. Hartman.

Bloomsburg Literary Institute. BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal and Proprietor,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in DEMOCRAT AND STAR Building. In

SHIVE'S BLOCK. BLOOMSBURG PA.

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Office, 2nd floor, in Exchange Block, nea the "Exchange Hotel."

All business placed in his hands will be attended to with promptness and care, Collections made with the least possible delay. [Sept. 25, 1867,

M. M. TRAUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

Will practice in the several Courts of Columbs and adjoining counties. IF All Collections promptly attended to. June 20, 1866.

CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Attorney at Law, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

Office in the Exchange Building, second story, over Stohner & Co's. Store, Second door above the Ex hange Hotel Bloomsburg, April 17, 1867.

O. C. KAHLER,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

Would announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed the Practice of Law again. Conveyancing and all legal business promptly attended to. OPFICE in the Exchange Building, second story over Eyer & Muyer's Drug Store. Bloomsburg, May 1, 1867. SAMUEL EVERETT

WITH MERTELER & GUOIN. AND DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS NO. 124 WALNUT STREET, AND NO. 10 GRANITE STREET. HARRY HERTZLER, GEO. A. GUION.

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Watches and Jewelry, Masonic Marks made to
order. All work Warranted,
Bloomsburg, April 17 1867.

DR. J. R. EVANS,

Physician and Surgeou. HAVING located permanently on Main Street, BLOOMSBURG, Pa., would in form the public generally, that he is preprared to attend to all husiness faithfully and punctually that may be intrusted to his care, on terms commensu rate with the times.

17 He pays strict attention to Surgery as well Nov.95, 1 863,—ly.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY, (Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.) Physician and Surgeon. Collec at the Eorks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. Calls promptly attended to both night and day, Bloomsburg, Nov. 21, 1866.

DENTISTRY. C. HOWER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlement of fill-omburgand vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TRETH, which will be inserted on gold-platina, silver and rubber be. at look will as the natural teeth
Mineral plate and block teeth manufactured are all operations on teeth-carefully and properly attended to. Residence and office a few doors above the Court B. Jusée, same side.

BLOOMSDAY, June 6 1863

NEW OYSTER SALOON,



Presh Oysters served up in every style and at all ours; with all the other "fixing" found in firs hours; with all the other "nxine" lound in ures class Restaurants. XX Ale constantly on hand, together; with choice Liquors of every brand.

Everything in tip-top order about this Falson
Rowdylym not tolerated. Btop in and find my falson n clean neat or ley. Bloomsburg, Nov. 13, 1867.-Om.

Floomsburg Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN WILLIAMSON II. JACOBY.

TERMS.—42 00 in advance. If not paid within BIX MONTHS, 50 cents additional will be a greed. Of No paper discontinued until all are arages are paid except at the option of the editor. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

in. 2m. 3m. 6m.

Executor's and Administrator's Notice.3.00

do Not Like to Hear Him Pray.

I do not like to hear him pray, Who loans for twenty-five per cent, For then I think the borrower may Be pressed to pay for food and rent. And in the book we all should heed, Which says the lender may be blest As sure as I have eyes to read It does not say, "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray On bended knees about an hour, r grace to spend aright the day, Who knows his neighbor has no flour I'd rather see him go to mill And buy the luckless brother bread, And see his children eat their fill,
And laugh beneath their humble shed,

I do not like to hear him pray "Let blessing on the widow be!'. Who never seeks her home to say, If want o'ertaken you, come to me. That's offcred for the orphan's weal,
By him who sees him crushed by wrong,
And only with the lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray, With jeweled ear and silked dress, Whose washerwoman toils all day,
And then is asked "to work for less. Such pious shavers I despise;
With folded hands and face demure,
They lift to heaven their "angel eyes," And steal the carnings from the poor.

I do not like such soulless prayers: If wrong I hope to be forgiven, No angel's wing them upward bear-They're lost a million miles from heaven I cannot like long prayers to hear, And studied, from the lips depart; Our father bends a ready ear, Let words below, he hears the heart.

Grant-Let Soldiers General Read.

General Grant's supposed prestige as a military commander is the entire stock in trade of the Radicals in the present campaign. He is admitted by all to have no ability as a statesman. The platform upon which he has been placed, and the legislation of the party which he represents, are

odious to the American people.

We are willing to meet his advocates on their grounds, with a comparison of facts and figures. Of his campaigns in the West -Belmont, Ft. Donelson, and Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing-his warmest advocates are silent. They are simply a series of stupendous blunders, and Grant's incompetency and "incoherencies" cost thousands of valuable lives. The prominence which he attained in the cast is the result of accident, not of military genius. Had Grant been called to the command of the army of the Potomac in 1862, in place of Gen. Pope, no one will doubt that his campaign would have been equally disastrous: and had Pope been called to the command in 1864, and the effective and trained forces placed at his disposal that were furnished to Grant, does any one doubt that he would have been equally as successful as the latter? Pope is regarded, through failure, as a military humbug, and we doubt not that he displayed quite as much generalship as

The true test of generalship is to compare the opposing forces. This, fortunately for the interests of truth, can now be done from official sources. When Grant crossed Rapidan. May 4, 1864, the relative forces of the two armies according to officila report was as follows:

Grant......125,000 men Lee 53,000 men Excessin favor of Grant...... 72,000 (These figures do not include Grant's enormous reserves in and about Washington on

the James River, at Fortress Monroe, and other convenient points.)
Up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3d, the respective reinforcements of the belligerents were as annexed:

Grant...... 97,000 men Lee..... 19,000 Excess in favor of Grant...... 78,000 According to these figures, then (official be it remembered) the aggregate strength of the two armies, including reinforcements,

was as follows: Grant's army 222,000 men Lee's army 72,000

Excess in favor of Grant...... 152,000 More than three to one! Yet returns to

their respective headquarters disclosed the fact that when the combatants had reached the banks of the James on the 10th of June one hundred and seventeen thousand of the Federal forces had been placed among the killed, wounded and missing! Mark the figures, and meditate on the "brilliant generalship" which thus led two hundred and twenty-two thousand thoroughly equipped and well-provided men against seventy thousand ill-fed, half-clothed, over-worked veterans, and came out with the loss of a man and a half to every live soldier in the

confederate ranks.

A letter from Concord, N. H., published in the Providence Journal, tells this story: Mrs. Clarissa Mills lately died in this city, nged about fifty-seven years. She had been frugul, not only supporting herself, but also before his death. She lived in a small cot- cago," it yet candidly admits that "we betage, consisting of two rooms and an attice, The cottage she owned, and how thoroughly it must have been filled will be seen by he following list of articles contained in it at the time of her death. All these things curious to see the odds and ends accumulated in Mrs. Mills' lifetime.

between forty and fifty dresses (silk, calico, of mutton" sleeves and "turban waist:" five pieces of glass and crockery ware; thirty-three buckets and pails; nineteen meal bags: three or four parasols; half a dozen thimbles; several pairs of spectacles, and

two or three bureaus, tables, stands, &c., It must be remembered that all these things were accumulated by a poor woman, who, till within a few weeks of her death, went out to work by the day, washing, ironing, cleaning house, or anything by which she could earn a penny. Doubtless many of these things had been given her instead of money for her work; but what imaginable use could many of them be to her? What, for instance, could she have done with seventeen dozen combs? The "back combs" were the old-fashioned, high combs that have not been worn for thirty years at least. She seemed to hold on to everything, wheth er of use or not; and in a pail was some of her wedding-cake, made more than thirty

A Great Curiosity.

The editor of the Griffin Star, after paying a visit to Upson county, gives the following account of a great natural curiosity of Geor-

The first grand point of interest was the famous Thundering Springs, located in the find quite a curiosity, but were completely that pride which precedes a fall. mother nature as this spring. It is located in the wildest part of the mountain, extendsolitude of the wilderness present a most remarkable phenomenon. The dimensions of the spring proper are about five feet in diameter, and of an unknown depth, for experimenters have repeatedly sounded its depth in vain,, and no bottom can be reached. The water boils up with great force; bubbles of gas constantly rise up through the water, and explode at the surface. This gas is highly combustible, and is frequently set on fire as it makes its escape. Such is the force with which the water rises that a human body cannot sink, but is buoyed up in a standing position. It is a famous bathing place, and we took the first opportunity to plunge into this bottomless well. There we could stand upright for hours, with nothing to support us but water. The earth around the spring is a beautiful white sand, of very fine grain, giving away readily at the touch of the foot, but immediately reforming as before. The walls of the well are perfectly symmetrical, as if dug by the hands of a man. As low down as we could reach with our foot, we could kick a hole in the wall, and as soon as the foot was removed the wall would immediately reform as before. The temperature is delightful. and the waters are invaluable, especially for diseases of the skin and blood. The spring constantly makes a low rumbling noise, from which it derives its name.

Influencing the Votes of Sena-

tors. The following laconic messages, which passed over the wires between Parson Brown low, of Tennessee, and General Stokes, will be produced by the Democrats if they can get a hearing before the nosing committee: Knoxville, May 3.—How will Fowler vote? W. G. BROWNLOW.

Washington, May 3.—Don't know. Think b's all right. W. B. STOKES. he's all right. Knoxville, May 4.—If you ain't certain, w. G. Brownlow. pump him.

W. G. Brown.

Washington, May 5.—I can't. He won'
discuss the question. I fear he is shaky.

W. B STOKES.

Knozville, May 5 .- Tell him if he'll resign, and let me appoint you in his place, I'll make him Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Harrison, who will make way for him W. G. BRONLOW. Washington, May 6.—He won't resign. W. B. STOKES.

Knoxville, May 6.—Not profanely, bu religiously, tell him to go to h—l.
W. G. Brownlow.

BLUE is now the fashionable color for

Currious "Savings" of a Poor Radical Ruscalities Exposed by

For some reason the morning Radical organ of this city is in a bad humor at the political outlook and, judging from one of its articles, it entertains no hope of success, considered a poor woman, hard-working and in this State at least, for the Chicago nominees. Professing to be "perfectly satisfied maintaining her husband for several years with the candidates of Convention at Chilieve more in measures than in men" which means that its perfect satisfaction is of the "grin and bear it" kind. The following is the remainder of the editorial. "The Keystone State was disgraced and

were sold at auction last wek. The sale at- humiliated in the Convention by men who, tracted great attention, exery body being neither at home or abroad, respect the wishes and the will of the masses of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. These men There were three hundred and sixty pairs | made their money from the advantage they of stockings (men's and women's), many of took of the pationage of our party, and to- By an order from the War Department he them knit by hand; seventy-five sheets and day every embarrassment we suffer in the sixty pillow cases, many entirely new; one advocacy of our principles springs from the hundred and ten towels, not more than four charges of corruption our opponents are of them of any one kind; nineteen braided able to fling to our teeth, by reason of the mats, some of them of very large size; five dishonesty of the men who defied the will feather beds: twenty-five comforters; sixty- and misrepresented the wishes of the people five bed quilts, of every variety of material of Pennsylvania at Chicago. These demaand pattern, all pieced and made up by her- gogues are rich, and therefore claim they self; fifty-six chairs, no two alike; thirty- can do as they please. They are the authors seven handkerchiefs, some of them marked of our Political disgrace, and therefore act more than thirty years ago, eighty under- with desperate unconcern whenever the repgarments; twenty-six night caps, (curious, utation of the republican party is at stake. old-fashioned things some of them were); But the old wheel horse must struggle on in heavy harness, and while demagogues and delaine), among them her wedding riot in the wealth they have already filched dress, a kind of silk tissue, mane with "leg | from our Country's necessities, or plan new schemes of plunder, the Republican masses one china tea set; eighty plates; ten sets of of the Keystone State are expected to be cups and saucers, five hundred and thirty. | true to principles, are looked to to win vic- act for the more efficient government of the tories out of which these clique leaders may secure the means to add new acres to their already gigantic land possessions, and more lollars to their over swollen bank accounts. The Republicans of Pennsylvania will not always submit to such wrongs and dishonor. Our load of disgrace is more than we can bear, and when reaction does come, woe be to the plunderers who now assume the tyracnical management of our political organization. In the meantime, go long wheelhorse, and do your duty!"-State Guard,

May 23d. After such clear admissions in regard to the past rascalities of the Radical leadership of Pennsylvania, can the people be made to confide in them or their candidates or put faith in the platform of principles which they have erected? We think not. Who so silly as to believe that persons branded as "plunderers" in their own party can or will practice honesty or economy in future if brought into office. - Harrisburg Patriot.

The Proscribed Republicans.

It is astonishing with what a confident air the Radical journals assume to read out of their ranks and turn over to the Democracy men they once recognized as of the greatest northern part of the county, about twelve influence and authority. It is the madness miles from Thomaston. We expected to that procedes destruction-the delusion of

amazed to find so remarkable a freak of The Evening Journal tells us its calculations and their foundation. "If The Argus (it says) imagines that any considerable ing through the county, and there is in the number of Republicans are likely to be influenced by the defection of the self-seeking Chief Justice and the recusant Senators we respectfully invite its attention to the far more serious bolt of '66, asking it to figure up the advantages its friends derived from the 'defections' of that year, 'and when found, make a note." We will not attenut to enter into an explanation of the failure of the Conservative movement of 1866. Some of the self-sufficiency that animates the Radical ranks now, wrecked that movement, when it looked most auspicious

But it is pretty evident that the party which has estracised Seward and Weed has lost New York; that Connecticut followed Dixon and Wolls out of the Radical ranks; that the defection of Ohio was but a little in advance of the desertion of Chase.

We do not attribute the Democratic suc cess in the States we have named to thes men; or mainly to them. Nine out of ten votes operating the revolution were cast by Democrats. But substract even five per cent, from one side and bestow it upon the other, and the result is a political revolution. It is in this way that political changes are

We believe that the expulsion of Fessenden from the Radical ranks may lose Maine to that party; and that the fate of Trum bull may determine in the same way the result in Illinois. Iowa and Tennessee and bleeding Kansas are likely to go as their Senators have gone, because the same influences are at work on the masses as on the Representatives.

The catastrophe of Radicalism was averted in 1866, by the blunders of leadership. A reaction was got up against Johnson which revived the enthusiasm and vindictiveness of former days; but that powder has been fired once. Its force is spent.

The day has come when Radicalism is doomed! It is condemned in the hearts of the people, as incapable of government reckless and unprincipled. The people are impatient to read its sentence and witness its execution.

In Connecticut, recently, a boy killed a spotted adder with a stick, and soon after took that part of the stick which had come in contact with the snake into his hand He was immediately saised in the her

subscribe myself rour sincere

The New Secretary of war. John McAlister Schoffeld was born in

Chautauqua county, New York, September 28, 1831. At the age of twelve years he moved with his father's fam ly to Illinois, and from that State, where he received his His heart is open as the day; primary education, he was entered as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1853, receiving at that time a brevet as second lieutenant in For when he heard the "uncotded" spout, the second regiment of artillery. He was stationed for two years at Fort Moultrie. South Carolina, and subsequently at Fort Cassin, Florida. Afterwards he was ordered Kind words he had for all, to West Point as instructor in natural philosophy, and filled that position for five years. He was, in 1860, granted leave of absence to occupy the chair of natural philosophy He lives in peace with all mankind; in Washington University, St. Louis, and was so engaged when the late war broke out. was detailed to muster into the service the Unharmed the rage which Thaddeus rent Missouri troops, and was appointed major. in the 1st Missouri infantry. His rank in the regular army was then first lieutenant, and in May, 1861, he was appointed captain. That good old man has stood the test, He was rapidly promoted to various grades until in November, 1862, he was commissioned a major general of volunteers, and in 1864 a brigadier general in the regular army. and in 1865 a brevet major general, and subsequently was elevated to the full rank. After the close of the war Major General Schofield, was sent to the Southern States on a tour of inquiry, to ascertain the condition of things there, and after a short absence returned to Washington and reported the result of his examination. When (May 2, 1867) Congress passed the bill entitled "An States lately in rebellion," by which the South was divided, into military districts, Major General Schofield was appointed to the command of the First district, comprising the State of Virginia. After General Grant resigned the ad interim secretaryship of war, in obedience to the action of Con gress reinstating Secretary Stanton, and while the impeachment trial was progressing, President Johnson nominated General Schofield for the portfolio of war, which

What shall the End Be.

nomination has now been confirmed.

While passing along the streets the oth er day, we noticed a handbill posted up and in large letters were the words, "Lost," 'Lost!" The thought came across our mind, how many men, women, and children, fathers, mothers, sons, husbands, brothers, wives, sisters, daughters how many such are lost in this nation every year through intemperance? Lost to friends; to families, to loved ones, to society, and to the church of Christ! Lost, not only to everything that is great, good, grand, and noble in this life, lost not only to manliness and Christianity, but lost forever in hell! Intemperance digs in our nation every year fifty thousand graves, and on the headstone of each we read the words of Holy

dom of Heaven." Then, if this be so, if those words are true, where are they? Where are that vast multipule of immoral souls to spend eternity? If not in heav en, where? You know the answer. Lost Would that we had a thousand tongues. each the "pen of a ready writer," that by day and by night, at home and abroad, by the way side and in the family circle, in the place of business and trade, in the cam; and on the tented field, on land and on the sea, in the school-house and shop, in college and legislative hall, on the floors of Congress and in the church of the living God, wherever lives and breathes a human soul gifted with immortality-to all such we would "cry aloud and spare not," saying lost, lost though art. if though dost listen to the song of the tempter, and dost partake of the draught of death! We would carry with us, if possible, the mingled groans and cries of the yearly thousands thus slain. with the wails of the broken hearted left behind on earth. Lost! think of it, reader -lost no hope no mercy, no salvation, no redemtion, and that forever.

Young man, if you ever look upon the wing, think of this; and if you will, you may read in that cup, lost!

Running up Stairs. It is frequently of advantage to others.

besides politicians, to know which way the wind blows; domestically, it is of considerable practical importance, when a walk or ride is contemplated; in this case Pater Families can run up to the top of the house with his mouth shut, taking two or three stairs at a stride, that when he reaches the roof there will be an instinctive desire to draw a long breath, and forcibly too, this sends the air to the remotest branches of the wind-pipe and to the air-cells, destend ing the them to their fullest capacity; such running from cellar to roof, involving the climbing of several pair of stairs, would very greatly promote lung development, and would wear off consumption from multitudes of the narrow-chested and sedentary, Such a feat performed at three regular times every day, together with some pumping operation would cause a physical developement of the chest in a few weeks, or months, at mostwhich actual measurement would mathematically demonstrate; having the advantage over gymnasiums and out-door rides or day, rain or shine, cold or hot, and without sting any money. It is to be hoped that nuanas Signand and invalid and sodentary reader will the magestion and practice upon it.-

OLD GRIMES AIN'T DEAD!

Old Grimes ain't dead; that good old man We often shall see more; He did not fear the rabid clan Nor quail at their uproar.

His feelings all are true. Although he didn't vote the way Ben. Butler wished him to.

Disgust within him burned: Old Grimes knew what he was about, And from such counsel turned.

But pary vote for Wade; Fearless he stood in Senate hall-Old Grames was not afraid.

To justice he is true, And they who threaten Orimes will find That threats with him won't do.

He passed securely o'er. Old Grimes stands bravely in his boots

They'll never pull him down. At ease the good man, smiling, sits Without a fear or doubt; He gave the "11th high crime" the fits

That payed impeachment out.

Facts for the Poor Man.

A barrel of flour used to cost \$4 to \$5.

Black Republican legislation has enhanced it three-fold. This is a tax upon the bread the poor man's children cat!

When the poor man wants to kindle his fire he takes a match from a box on which there is a Government stamp!

The rich man may possess a million in bends, but they are not taxed. The poor man's house, however, is taxed-and if the taxes are not paid the house will be sold at tax sale over his head. The money got from that sale finally gets into the bondholder's pockets, in the way of interest on his cou-

If the laboring man owns no house, still he pays taxes on the one he lives in, in the way of enhanced rents, which are the result of class legislation.

The poor man used to get \$2,50 or \$3 per day in gold or silver. Now he gets about the same in paper, worth about 70 cents on the dollar. However, he pays more than twice as much for the food his family eats. This is the tythe levied upon him by "loil-

The rich man is getting richer and the poor man poorer. This is the prize the poor man won in the Black Republican lot-

Houseless poor man, that untaxed bondholder has your cot in his pocket. It is the maturing coupon on the end of his bond!

"The best government in the world' means one where all legislation is in the interest of niggers and bondholders, and where western poor white men pay tribute Writ, "No drunkard shall enter the King- to Yankee Nahobs!

years. In America the peonage is volunman has the moral advantage of the Amer-

A GOOD STORY ON BUTLER. - A Southern correspondent writes: There is a loose darcan bribe Tom to do anything. The other derstood that Ben. Butler would be a guest. Some disloyal wag, without the fear of Congress before him, got hold of Tom, fed him liberally, and put him up to a piece of outrageous and treasonable tomfoolery.

After the plates were served the host said. "That will do, Tom; you can go." But Tom did not go. Observing that his orders were not obeyed, the contractor repeated, "I told you to go, Tom; if I want you I'll ring for you."

Still Tom hung about the door and did not retire. At last, very much worried at his contumacy, New York turned upon Ethiopia and said sternly, attracting the contpany, "I've told you twice to leave the room. and by ---, I'll be obeyed or put you out myself."

Tom approached the table humbly, and replied in a subdued tone, but loud enough to be heard by all present, "If you please, sir"-with submission-"I can't go; I'm obliged to stay."

"The h-ll you are! What for?" "Well, sah, if I must tell, I must. I axes Mars Butler's pardon, but I'm sponsible for de spoons. Dem spoons is silver an' I was specially set to watch 'em. I can't ro sah. It's as much as my place is wuf, sah." The sequal can better be imagined than discribed.

We have away out in Iowa, a very learned and very worthy "missionary," known as " Father T---suspected of being very fond of having his out after night. In the morning he took freed the island from this plague. the wrong course, and traveled twenty miles due north, while he wished to go east.-Some one inquired how it happened, as it was a clear day, and asked him if he could not see the sun. "Why, yes," replied walks, in that they can be attended to every Father T-, "I saw the sun, but I couldn't bring myself to believe that way was cast.

DIAGARDED FURNITURE-Wade's Cabi

Our streets are thronged with moderate

drinkers and hard drinkers - men whose habits produce a living death in their families, and will soon involve them in all the infamy of confirmed drunkenness, but who cares? This may appear a needless question as from the nature of the case all must care -rather, do any care? Certainly not, if acts are allowed to speak the public mind. These men buy their liquors at licensed drinkeries, and these drinkeries the people will not consent to shut up. What stronger proof can there be that nobody cares for the drunkard or the drinker than the fact that the places which supply him with drink exist by public authority? If stealing were protected by law-if houses for the storage of stolen goods were erected, and men were licensed to deal in stolen; articles, would it not be clear that society was in favor of stealing? It is too clear for argument that the popular voice is for drunkenness, horrible and damaging as it is .-But there are a few who by profession are, or at leas ought to be, opposed to intemperance. Christians are pledged to abstenance. Yet this pledge, though effectual for themselves, too often awakens no concern for the inebriate. The drunkard and the drunkard maker are left to their own ways, and the Christian, so called, Galleo of old, cares for none of these things. Such is the seeming. Were it otherwise, we should find Christains not only ready but anxious to assist in putting down a traffic which is the prolific cause of all the drinking and drunkenness in the land. Neither votes nor money will they give to this work. From worldlings, with rare exceptions, we expect nothing better; but it is shocking that a class from God and man held responsible for their brother's welfare, should so betray their trust. Such recreancy makes us ashamed of the Christain name, and we can well imagine the character of those to whom the Savior said, "Publicans and harlots shall enter the kingdom of heaven before you." "Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity, I know ye not." These were very religious, but none the better for their religion. "The saying of "Lord, Lord," will be found in the end not to have done much good, neither will the giving of thousands to the church, while the drunk ard is left to go down to hell. God is asking of each believer, "where is thy brother?" It will not avail to say we are not his keeper-and therefore we left, him in the clutches of the rumseller .- Independent. WHAT WILL YOU DRINK ?-The local of

the Alton Democrat is a wag. This is what he says on the above subject :

Different people, in different places, have different ways of expressing the same thing. For example, in Chicago, when a man asks you to take a drink, he says: Nominate your family disturbance. In St. Louis, Choose your cold pizen. In Cincinnati, Do you feel like driving a nail in your coffin? In Louisville, Let us put an enemy in our mouths. In New York, Let us reduce ourselves below the level of the brutes. In Mexican peonage is the slavery of delin- Boston, Let us violate (the liquor law.) In quent tax-payers, who are sold for a term of Frankfort, Let us absorb. In New Orleans, shall we fortify? In New Albany, Suppose tary and perpetual. The Mexican poor we drug ourselves? In Indianapolis, Let us start for the watch-house. In Terre Haute, Let us perjure ourselves. In Buffalo, Let us disqualify. And at Lexington, Ky., Will you have some nourishment? In Evansville, Let us take an article of Reconkey about Willard's hotel named Tom. You struction. In Quincy they say: Have you seen Grant? In Alton they say: Let us day there was a dinner party given by a have a Bourbon among us. In Jerseyville, New York contractor, at which it was un- Trot out your Vermfuge. In Edwardsville they look round the floor of the bar-room to see if there are any dead people lying about loose, and finding none say: Pass over your lightning fly-killer. In Bloomsburg they say: How much strychnine can you stand? At Orangeville, What'll you take?

VORACITY OF ANTS. - About ninety years ago the island of Grenada, in the West Indies, was invaded by prodigious number of a particular kind of ant, which makes its nest under the roots of plants, and the sugar-canes were so weakened and injured in consequence, that the plantations became nearly unproductive. An account says :-"They descended from the hills like torrents, and the plantations, as well as every path and road for miles, with them. Rats, mice and reptiles of every kind became an easy prey to them; and even the birds, which they attacked when they lighted on the ground in search of food, were so harressed as to be at length unable to resist them. Streams of water opposed only a temporary obstacle to their progress; the foremost blindly rushing to certain death, and fresh armies instantly following, till a bank was formed of the carcasses of those which were drowned, sufficient ty dam up the waters and allow the main body to pass over in safety below. Even fire was tried without effect. When it was lighted to arrest their route, they rushed into the blase in such myriads as to extinguish it." A reward of -," who is more than \$20,000 was offered in vain for an effectual means of destroying them; but in 1780 a own way. He once attempted to cross a hurricane, which tore up the canes and exwide prairie, and was compelled to camp posed their habitations to a deluge of rain.

A DESPATCH from St., Louis, says: "A large number of Israelites in this city 2,000 it is said—have publicly pledged themselves not to vote for General Grant. This action is mainly, if not whooly, based upon an order issued by Grant during the war, banishing all Jews from one of the Southern military departments.

THE only bonds Butler wouldn't repudi