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THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

VOL. XVII.

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1880.

NO. 11.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, 50 cents; two insertions, 75 cents; three insertions, 1.00; four insertions, 1.25; five insertions, 1.50; six insertions, 1.75; seven insertions, 2.00; eight insertions, 2.25; nine insertions, 2.50; ten insertions, 2.75; eleven insertions, 3.00; twelve insertions, 3.25; thirteen insertions, 3.50; fourteen insertions, 3.75; fifteen insertions, 4.00; sixteen insertions, 4.25; seventeen insertions, 4.50; eighteen insertions, 4.75; nineteen insertions, 5.00; twenty insertions, 5.25; twenty-one insertions, 5.50; twenty-two insertions, 5.75; twenty-three insertions, 6.00; twenty-four insertions, 6.25; twenty-five insertions, 6.50; twenty-six insertions, 6.75; twenty-seven insertions, 7.00; twenty-eight insertions, 7.25; twenty-nine insertions, 7.50; thirty insertions, 7.75; thirty-one insertions, 8.00; thirty-two insertions, 8.25; thirty-three insertions, 8.50; thirty-four insertions, 8.75; thirty-five insertions, 9.00; thirty-six insertions, 9.25; thirty-seven insertions, 9.50; thirty-eight insertions, 9.75; thirty-nine insertions, 10.00; forty insertions, 10.25; forty-one insertions, 10.50; forty-two insertions, 10.75; forty-three insertions, 11.00; forty-four insertions, 11.25; forty-five insertions, 11.50; forty-six insertions, 11.75; forty-seven insertions, 12.00; forty-eight insertions, 12.25; forty-nine insertions, 12.50; fifty insertions, 12.75; fifty-one insertions, 13.00; fifty-two insertions, 13.25; fifty-three insertions, 13.50; fifty-four insertions, 13.75; fifty-five insertions, 14.00; fifty-six insertions, 14.25; fifty-seven insertions, 14.50; fifty-eight insertions, 14.75; fifty-nine insertions, 15.00; sixty insertions, 15.25; sixty-one insertions, 15.50; sixty-two insertions, 15.75; sixty-three insertions, 16.00; sixty-four insertions, 16.25; sixty-five insertions, 16.50; sixty-six insertions, 16.75; sixty-seven insertions, 17.00; sixty-eight insertions, 17.25; sixty-nine insertions, 17.50; seventy insertions, 17.75; seventy-one insertions, 18.00; seventy-two insertions, 18.25; seventy-three insertions, 18.50; seventy-four insertions, 18.75; seventy-five insertions, 19.00; seventy-six insertions, 19.25; seventy-seven insertions, 19.50; seventy-eight insertions, 19.75; seventy-nine insertions, 20.00; eighty insertions, 20.25; eighty-one insertions, 20.50; eighty-two insertions, 20.75; eighty-three insertions, 21.00; eighty-four insertions, 21.25; eighty-five insertions, 21.50; eighty-six insertions, 21.75; eighty-seven insertions, 22.00; eighty-eight insertions, 22.25; eighty-nine insertions, 22.50; ninety insertions, 22.75; ninety-one insertions, 23.00; ninety-two insertions, 23.25; ninety-three insertions, 23.50; ninety-four insertions, 23.75; ninety-five insertions, 24.00; ninety-six insertions, 24.25; ninety-seven insertions, 24.50; ninety-eight insertions, 24.75; ninety-nine insertions, 25.00; one hundred insertions, 25.25.

The Citizen



NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

CALL AT THE Boot and Shoe Store

John Bickel,

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

The largest and most complete stock of Goods ever brought to Butler is now being opened by me at my store. It comprises

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Misses' & Children's Shoes,

in great variety. All these Goods were purchased for CASH in the Eastern markets, and therefore I can sell them at the

Old Prices, and

NO ADVANCE.

Lines of Philadelphia, New York and Boston Goods embrace my stock, and customers can take their choice.

I Mean What I Say:

NO ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES!

All can call and see for themselves. The best of satisfaction will be given for CASH.

THE MAKE, STYLE AND FINISH

of Goods in my store cannot be excelled by any other house in the county, for proof of which a personal inspection is all that is necessary.

Leather and Findings

at Pittsburgh prices. Shoemakers should come and purchase if they wish to obtain material cheap.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BUTLER, KANSAS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD (Butler Time)
Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millersburg, Kansas City, etc., at 7:25 a. m., and 2:00 and 7:50 p. m.

LAND FOR SALE.

A handsome six-room frame house, located on Bluff street, northwestern part of Butler. Lot 50x120. All necessary outbuildings.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler for Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh Time)
Market at 5:06 a. m., go through to Allegheny, arriving at Allegheny at 8:51 a. m.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned will sell the farm of Jacob Shanon, dec'd, situated in Centre township, three miles from Butler. It consists of 175 acres cleared, balance in good timber, easy of access.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale the farm lately owned by Robert Gifford, dec'd, late of Middleport township, containing

WANTED.

A competent Italian man, who can speak English, French, and Italian, for a position in a household.

BANKS.

THE BUTLER SAVINGS BANK
BUTLER, PA.
NEARLY OPPOSITE LOWRY HOUSE.

THE BUTLER SAVINGS BANK.

Capital Stock 60,000.
Wm. Campbell, Jas. D. Anderson, President.
Wm. Campbell, Jr., Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.

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J. W. Irwin, George Weber, J. D. Anderson, Wm. Campbell, Jr., Cashier.

PENSIONS!

Provided for Soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, and for Heirs of deceased soldiers. All pensions date back to day of discharge, and to date of death of the soldier.

THE BUTLER SAVINGS BANK.

Capital Stock 60,000.
Wm. Campbell, Jas. D. Anderson, President.
Wm. Campbell, Jr., Cashier.

VELOCITY OF A BULLET.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS MADE BY PROFESSOR SPICE IN NEW YORK.

Professor Robert Spice, the Brooklyn chemist and physicist, appeared last Saturday evening at the Cooper Institute, New York, in a lecture on projectiles. The great hall was crowded in every part—many standing in the aisles.

The talk which Professor Spice was to accomplish was to determine the actual velocity of a rifle bullet fired across the stage. The distance measured on the platform was thirty-three feet, which the lecturer explained was shorter than usual, as the ordinary distance used in determining this question was about 200 feet.

To carry this performance out he had secured the co-operation of Lieutenant E. L. Merriman, of the Brooklyn Thirtieth Regiment, who has gained some reputation at the Creedmoor Range, as evidence by the medals which he wore.

Professor Spice explained the apparatus to be used. He called the attention of the audience to a mahogany base, twelve inches by fifteen inches, on which were placed two levers which carried bent wires to make marks on a piece of smoked glass underneath the points. One of these wires was connected with a pendulum attached to an Atwood machine, and the other with a battery of electric cells.

The second lever, exactly opposite, had a spring attached to one end, which kept the point of the glass. It also had two electro magnets, one at each end, which had electric currents passed through of different strength—the weaker current tending to pull the lever down on the glass, the stronger tending to keep it elevated.

In addition to this, the current from the stronger magnet passed through a loose wire resting on two globules of mercury, and immediately in front of this wire was a rest the muzzle of the rifle. The weaker current passed through a precisely similar loose wire, also on two globules of mercury, which were placed thirty-three feet distant from the first wire.

Lieutenant Merriman now came forward and loaded his rifle. It was a regular Creedmoor, 45 calibre, 34-inch barrel, and placed in a cartridge containing a 450 grain ball and 45 grains of powder, explaining that this was not a full charge. He then took the rifle and placed it on the muzzle of the rifle. The object was to shoot away the wires on the mercury.

The pendulum above described was set in motion. On its striking the fifth second the plate of smoked glass was drawn along by the descent of a weight on the top of a column of sand, which ran out of a tube. On the sixth second, Merriman pulled the trigger and both wires vanished. On the first wire being broken the point of the corresponding lever descended on the glass, but immediately rose again by the action of a wire spring, when the bullet broke the second wire.

The result of this was that the bullet had traveled the distance of 33 feet in 1/100 of a second. Multiplying the distance between the wires (33 feet), as above, by the denominator of the above fraction, the velocity of the bullet in feet was obtained, namely, 726 feet in a second.

The result was long applauded; and the lecturer, to make matters sure, determined to repeat the experiment. The second attempt was equally successful. Prof. Spice then proceeded to give illustrations of experiments of the well-known magicians, showing how science and art are resorted to to deceive the senses. His performances and explanations were of great interest to his hearers.

BREAKING A BALKY HORSE.
A young man in Lawrence, Kansas, tried a novel method of breaking a balky horse, a borrowed horse, at that, and regrets that instead of relying upon his own resources he took counsel of some boys who no doubt were aware of the fact that nothing so encourages a dog to "go as you please" as to tie a tin-pail to his tail.

THE LAW OF TRESPASS.

What constitutes trespass is a question that arises continually, especially among farmers and owners of smaller tracts of real estate, and the ideas concerning it are about as vague as they well can be.

An interesting article on the laws governing this question appears in the last quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, which deserves to be read by every farmer in the land, as they are often called on to face the troubles arising out of such cases than any other class of men in the community. The trespass is defined as "any transgression or offence against the law of nature, of society or of the country in which we live, whether it relate to a man's person or his property." This is its widest meaning.

Ordinarily, however, it has reference only to an entrance on the property of another without authority, and in doing damage while there, whether much or little. The laws give the owner exclusive control over his property. Any infringement of his rights without his permission, or justified by legal authority, therefore constitutes a trespass. It does not need that the land should be enclosed by fences.

The law supposes an imaginary enclosure, which answers the purpose, and the simple act of passing through it constitutes trespass, although no harm should result to crops, cattle or anything else. Even a person legally authorized to seize certain goods on a man's premises dare not break open doors for that purpose; if he does his authority ceases, and he becomes a trespasser. Neither is a person justified in so arranging spouts as to discharge water on another man's land, even though he never steps off his own grounds, nor to permit filth to pass a boundary line without due permission.

When a spout first discharges on a man's own premises, and the stream runs in a direction to a neighbor's premises, it does not constitute a trespass. Hunting and fishing, however, constitute the most common and annoying source of trespass to which our farmers are subjected. No matter that neither grass nor grain are trampled down, whether gates are left closed, bars left up and no rails broken, the pursuit of a friend and another without permission is trespass. To even enter an enclosed piece of wood, where there are no crops to be injured, in pursuit of game, which may have taken refuge there, is a violation of law—quite as much as if a wheat field in ear had been trampled down.

In fishing, as in hunting, the line is placed in a stream, and the classic property of those through whose lands they flow or in which they happen to be situated. In the case of navigable streams, any one may boat up and down them and fish in them, but has no right to land on the shores and do so.—Lancaster News.

A STORY FROM WASHINGTON.

(Washington Letter in Philadelphia Press.)
An Irishman one night went to the house of a friend and asked if the host was awake.

"Indeed I am, sir," was the reply. "Tim, lend me five dollars?"

"To which Tim replied, after turning over for another snooze, "Oh, I'm asleep, Pat."

This is an old story, which the other night a new application, and one which caused a considerable stir among the lands of another without permission to an eminent Southern jurist and a well Secretary of a Southern Congressman.

The story had been told the Southern jurist by a lady whom he was visiting, and the Judge, meeting the Secretary soon after at the Ebbitt House and being applied to for a loan, adopted the prettily honest story as the easiest way out of the difficulty.

The young man failed to recognize the joke and left the friend to whom he had applied for financial relief in a great huff. The next evening the Judge was making a call upon the same lady, and related the story of his adventure with the Secretary. Soon after a prominent Southern Congressman and the well Secretary to whom the Judge had refused a loan came in, and the lady having told the joke, without any mention of names, insisted upon repeating it to her new callers as something too good to keep.

During the recital the animated hostess was a little puzzled to notice the very different expressions upon the faces of the Judge and the Secretary, and she therefore lost no time in turning the tide of the evening's chat in another and pleasanter direction, although she had repeated the whole story before it was seen that she had gone wrong.

When the Judge got a chance to explain the situation to the hostess the Secretary was the hunt for a "friend" who would wait upon the Judge and inquire when and where, outside the district, he could be communicated with.

LIFE AND DEATH TURNING ON TRIFLES.
The labyrinth of life and death was illustrated in many ways by the Tay Bridge calamity. One lady, who traveled with her maid, had ordered a cab for the morning train, which reached its destination in safety, but the cabman overslept, and they were obliged to take the next train—the one which was buried in the quicksands at the bottom of the river. An other instance of train missing turned out more happily. A gentleman was determined to go to Dundee, notwithstanding his wife's entreaties, and that prudent lady took pains to have the cabman behind time so that her husband missed the ill-fated train. He was angry at the time, but is reconciled to the situation now, and entertains a favorable opinion of his wife's weather wisdom. Another man lost his life through the business shrewdness of the girl to whom he was engaged. He was visiting at her house in Edinburgh, and was anxious to remain until Monday, but she persuaded him to return rather than incur the displeasure of his employers by bringing faith with them.

Some one says that one of the hardest things to swear off is swearing.

THE POISONING OF WELLS.

(Rural New-Yorker.)
It is probable that ninety-nine cases in a hundred of diseases in rural districts are the result of poison absorbed into the system either from the stomach or the lungs. The blood is manufactured in the digestive organs from the food, passes in great part through the liver, and all of it through the lungs, in both of which it is filtered and purified, and in the latter it is brought directly into contact with the air which is breathed by inspiration and is subjected to any deleterious matter which may be contained in it.

As the food and drink are the materials of which the blood is formed, any unhealthy or poisonous influence at this prime source, of course poisons the stream; and as the function of the lungs is to aerate and purify the blood, anything wrong in the purifying material interferes with this important vital process.

But we propose only to call attention to what we believe to be the most prolific source of rural diseases, malarial, functional and organic in their character. This is the water supply. A case in point appears in our column of inquiries and answers, and we have taken the trouble to illustrate it for the purpose of showing distinctly how wells are poisoned. In this case a cesspool eight feet deep receives the excreta of a family, the wash from a bath room, water closet and sink included, thirty or forty gallons a day, equal to nearly 15,000 gallons, or 3,000 cubic feet per day of the most poisonous kind of filth, are poured into this pool only eight feet deep, and, of course, soak into the soil and saturate it. Twenty feet only from this deadly sink is the well which is probably several feet deeper than the cesspool.

The drainage from this cesspool will flow then in every direction in a circle of twenty feet radius only, before it pours into the well. For each foot in depth of this area there are about 1,200 cubic feet. In a year the 2,000 cubic feet of waste will completely fill this space of twenty feet around the well to a depth of more than a foot and a half, and in two years to a depth of three and a half feet. But two things cannot occupy the same space, and this filth will then be distributed over a much larger quantity of ground in proportion to the ratio of solid soil to the small interstices, or spaces among the gravel, in the mass. Taking this ratio as only ten to one, the 2,000 cubic feet of waste will saturate 20,000 cubic feet of earth in one year.

It is true that the soil near the cesspool will retain the largest portion of the solid matter, and the first water which reaches the well will be filtered to some extent. But it is only a question of time—the lapse of which will depend upon the nature of the soil—how long or short a time will elapse before the poison pours into the well, and from it into the stomachs of the unfortunate and unsuspecting victims. If a bed of clay lies close to the bottom of cesspool, there will be no escape downwards, and the period required to reach the well will be probably six months. If the soil is gravelly and the waste sinks down rapidly, there is an absolute certainty that a stream of water which flows into the well will be reached sooner or later.

A similar frightful certainty, slowly but surely approaching in thousands of cases, threatens in time to sap the life of unsuspecting people, who will by and by exhibit every symptom of cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, diarrhoea, disordered digestion, bilious derangements, headaches, tremors, diarrhoea, dysentery, cutaneous eruptions, tumors, coated tongue, foul breath, and all the varied symptoms by which blood poisoning first becomes apparent and the final deadly typhoid and malignant fevers are predicted, alarm the consciences, while the source of the very poison itself is hourly used to allay the fever and thirst occasioned by it.

We do not desire to be sensational or to make too much of this. The danger exists and it is everywhere. The case before us, to which we call the closest attention, is by no means an unusual one. In fact, there are thousands that are greatly more dangerous than this, and every person who cares for his own health and that of the loved ones who he shelters from harm with tenderest care, should see to it that this prevalent source of danger is eliminated from his household; and remember that decomposing organic matter is the most deadly of all poisons.

LEAP YEAR IN LAW.—The Supreme Court of Indiana has affirmed a principle in respect to the computation of time, which is likely to prove of serious importance to bankers and others. It is that the 29th day of February and the 28th day of February are to be computed as one day. The question becomes of special importance now that leap year (1880) is at hand.

To illustrate, suppose that a note be drawn on the 28th of February, A. D. 1880, at one day after date. If the 28th and 29th be counted as one day then the note would mature on the 4th of March, but otherwise on the 3rd. If on the 3rd, clearly protest on the 4th would not hold the indorsers. Vice versa, if the rule of computation be to count separately the 28th and 29th of February, the protest on the 4th will be of no avail.

The question in Indiana was suggested by the fact that ten days of previous service of process is necessary for a judgment. And the cause having been begun in the last leap year, 1876, the process was not served in time, if the 28th and 29th days of February were to be computed as one day. The Court held that they must be so counted.—St. Louis Times-Journal.

A modern philosopher says that men do not go to a pastry to buy pants.

The ladies of San Francisco have decided that Eve must and shall have a statue.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE PETROLEUM BUSINESS.

The petroleum business during the year just closed has been marked by many results never before attained. Stowell's Petroleum Reporter says: The enormous production of crude (nearly 20,000,000 barrels) exceeded the production of any previous year by about 5,000,000 barrels.

The average price of crude at the wells for the year was 94 cents per barrel, being 39 cents less than for the year 1874, which has been considered heretofore the cheap oil year. The number of wells drilled during the year was 3,038, which number was not greatly in excess of former years, only about 61 per cent of the wells completed proved to be dry or worthless except 111 per cent of dry holes developed in 1878. The shipments out of the producing regions have been larger than in any previous year, amounting to nearly 16,000,000 barrels, which exceeded the shipments of 1878 nearly two and a quarter million barrels.

The accumulation of stock in the producing regions of Pennsylvania during the year has been without a parallel in the history of the trade; the amount of stock January 1, 1879, was 4,615,299 barrels, and on January 1, 1880, 8,470,490 barrels, being an increase of 3,855,191 barrels in 1879. The great Northern, of Bradford district, has contributed largely to these results; in fact, for the last two years this field has been the chief point of interest in the oil country, where most of the operators have congregated and most of the developments have been made.

In the last five years (1874-78) about 6,000 wells were drilled, the majority of which are now producing oil at the rate of about 45,000 barrels per day. The total production in that district from August, 1875, to December 31, 1879, has been 21,991,544 barrels, and the shipments out have been 25,717,214 barrels, leaving a stock in tanks about 6,250,000 barrels. The exports of petroleum for the year have been unprecedentedly large, exceeding all former years by many million gallons. The stocks held in European ports are also quite large, exceeding the amount held at the same time in 1878 some 500,000 barrels.

The maximum production of crude petroleum in the Pennsylvania oil fields was reached in August, 1879. Since that time the production has undoubtedly been steadily on the decline, and from present indications we may look for a continued decline, slowly but surely, until some new and now unknown field shall be found which shall yield the precious fluid bountifully.

There was a steady increase of stock at the wells during the first eight months of the year which was not reported and did not go into the account in making up productions and stocks. The pipe lines prior to September did not take from the wells their production, which was evident from the overflow tanks everywhere to be seen in the Bradford district since the month of August the wells have not only been relieved, but the lines have been taking all the productions and steadily drawing on well stocks. The month of December shows that the stock at the wells has been depleted about 182,250 barrels, which we have credited to production during the year through the first eight months of the year.

COST OF ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Tribune prints an old document of considerable historic interest. It is a deed of conveyance of land bearing date July 20, 1773. The parties of the first part in the transaction are ten Indian chiefs of the different tribes of the Illinois nations of Indians representing all of them, and the parties of the second part are 22 white men of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Penn., and London, England. The premises conveyed by the Indians to these white men are two several tracts of land, viz: First, the tract now commonly known as Southern Ohio, second, the remainder of the State to the northern border, and a portion of Southern Wisconsin. The consideration for this immense tract of land, including the whole of the State of Illinois and a good part of Wisconsin, is thus expressed in the deed: "Two hundred and sixty pounds, 250 blankets, 350 shirts, 150 pairs of stout and half-buck stockings, 150 stout breeches, 500 pounds of gunpowder, 4,000 pounds of lead, one gross of knives, 30 pounds of vermilion, 2,000 gun flints, 200 pounds of brass kettles, 200 pounds of tobacco, 3 dozen of gilt looking-glasses, 1 gross of fire-sticks, 160 dozens of gartering, 10,000 pounds of flour, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 12 horses, 12 mottled cattle, 20 mules of salt, and 20 guns, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge." These articles having been "paid and delivered in full," the deed was signed and executed before a French notary public at Kaskaskia Village.

ONCE upon a time, "not very long ago," a certain man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold all his corn at four cents below the market price; then his property was sold for taxes because he didn't arrest the Sheriff's sales; he was arrested and fined \$8 for going hunting Sunday, simply because he didn't know his Sunday; and he paid \$300 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised two weeks and the public cautioned not to negotiate them. He then paid a big Irishman, with a foot like a forge hammer, to kick him all the way to a newspaper office, where he paid four years' subscription in advance, and made the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again.

Down at New Orleans the other day they were going to try some new heavy guns, and set out the target—made of 18-inch iron—the night before. The next morning it was found to be split and battered, and several irregular holes knocked clean through it. A thoughtless man had turned his mule out to graze in that vicinity.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR YOUTHFUL LETTER WRITERS.

[From Harper's Young People.]
Of course all of you have heard of the Dead Letter Office at Washington, and I suppose you will have the same vague idea that I had until I went there and learned better, that it is a place where letters are sent when they fail to reach those for whom they are intended, and are then returned to the writers. Really, now, I believe this is what most grown up people think too; but in truth, it is such a wonderful place that I am sure you will be surprised when I tell you some of the things you may find there, and I think when you come to Washington it will be one of the first places you will wish to visit.

You will be surprised to learn that something over four millions of letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office every year. There are three things that render them liable to this: first, being unclaimed by persons to whom they are addressed; second, when some important part of the address is omitted, as James Smith, Maryland; third, the want of postage.

For the second cause mentioned above about sixty-five thousand letters were sent to the Dead Letter Office during the past year; for the third, three hundred thousand, and three thousand had no address whatever.

For the first cause, the Dead Letter Office, they are divided into two general classes, viz: Domestic and Foreign, the latter being returned unopened to the countries from which they started.

The domestic letters, after being opened, are classed according to their contents. Those containing money are called "Money Orders;" those with drafts, money-orders, drafts, notes, "Minor Letters;" and such as include receipts, photographs, etc., "Sub-Minors." Letters which contain any record, even a postage stamp, are recorded, and those with money or drafts are sent to the Postmasters where the letters were first mailed, for them to be returned to the owners and get a receipt. For \$35,000 to \$50,000 come into the office in this way during the year, but a large portion is restored to the senders, and the remainder is deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Postoffice Department.

When letters contain nothing of value, if possible they are returned to the writers. There are clerks so expert in reading all kinds of writing that they can discern a plain address where ordinary eyes could not trace a word. And such spelling! Would you ever imagine that Galveston could be tortured into "Calredson," Connecticut into "Kaneditkait," and Territory into "Teartoir"?

Recently the Postmaster General has found it necessary to issue very strict orders about plain addresses, and a great many people have tried to be witty at his expense. I copied this address from a postal card: Alden Simmons, Savannah Township, Ashland County, State of Ohio; Age, 29; Occupation, Lawyer; Longitude West from Troy 2; Politics, Republican; Street Main, No. 24, No. 1,008.

Color, White; Sex, Male; Ancestry, Domestic; For President, 1880, U. S. Grant; (Missouri Republican.)

TOO GREAT A TEMPTATION.

Some years ago a very fine echo was discovered on an Englishman's estate. He was proud of it, of course, and exhibited it to his friends with his exhibition. One of his neighbors, who owned an adjoining estate, felt especially chagrined, but was greatly encouraged by an Irishman, who went over the lands with the hope of discovering one somewhere. He declared himself successful in finding the most wonderful echo ever heard, and stood ready to unfold his secret for a large sum of money. The nobleman listened to the echo, and although there was some thing peculiar about it, he paid the money. An afternoon was set for his friends to come and listen to the marvelous discovery.

"Hullo!" cried in stentorian tones the Irishman who had promised to find an echo. "Hullo!" came back from the hillside yonder. "How are you?" yelled one of the company, and echo answered in a suspiciously different key. "How are you?" All went well until just before retiring one of the company, putting his hands to his mouth, cried: "Will you have some whiskey?" "Such a question would disclose the character of any reasonable echo. It was certainly too much for the one which had been discovered on that estate. Judge of the surprise of the party when the answer came back in clear, affirmative tones: "Thank you sir; I will, if you please." The poor fellow, who had been stationed at a distance to supply the place of an echo, simply submitted to too great a temptation.

BE ON THE WATCH.—Another new swindle is going around, and this time on the agriculturists. A gentlemanly fellow drives up with census blanks for statistics of the farm—bushels of wheat, number of cattle raised, acres under cultivation, etc. Between the tables and the foot of the page, where the farmer signs his name, attesting the statement, is a blank space, whose existence is accounted for as affording room for miscellaneous information. In a month more the farmer receives notice from a neighboring bank that his note for \$150 is due. He knows nothing of the note, but investigation shows that the "census taker" has filled in the blank with a promise to pay, which, being now in the hands of an innocent holder, must be paid by the unlucky dupes.

The reason why a man steals an umbrella is because he does not like to go out in the rain and borrow one.

CHAPTER ON COURT HOUSES.

Burdette, in a recent number of the Hovekey, gives a chapter on Court Houses which will be appreciated by all who have heard the echoes reverberate in our own court room. It reads as follows:

"The meanest thing in the world to speak in is a court house. I have often wondered why the architects of court houses were not always hanged at the dedication of the building. A court house is built to talk in. The court room is made for that purpose. The architect, the contractor, and the builder well know that. And if the court house is a very cheap, shabby, old fashioned sort of an affair, worth \$950, the chances are that a man speaking from the bench can be heard one of the first places you will wish to visit.

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