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Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

# Butler Citizen.

VOL. XVII. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1880. NO. 12.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch. Figure work double these rates; additional charges where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republican county) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

CALL AT THE

Boot and Shoe Store

—OF—

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, KARNS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD (Butler Time.)

Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown, Karns City, Petrolia, Parker, etc., at 7.25 a. m., and 2.05 and 7.20 p. m. (See below for connections with A. V. R. R.)

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7. 5 a. m., and 1.55, and 6.55 p. m. The 1.55 train connects with train on the West Penn road through to Pittsburgh.

SHENANGO AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hilliard's Mill, Butler county, for Harrisville, Greenville, etc., at 7.40 a. m. and 12.20 and 2.20 p. m.

Stages leave Petrolia at 5.30 a. m. for 7.40 train, and at 10.00 a. m. for 12.20 train.

Return stages leave Hilliard on arrival of trains at 10.27 a. m. and 1.50 p. m.

Stage leaves Martinsburg at 9.30 for 12.30 train.

P. & W. R. R. (Narrow Gauge.)

The morning train leaves Zelienople at 6 11 Harmony 6.16 and Evansburg at 6.32, arriving at Etna Station at 8.20. and Allegheny at 9 01. The afternoon train leaves Zelienople at 1.26, Harmony 1.31, Evansburg 1.53, arriving at Etna Station at 4.11 and Allegheny at 4.46.

By getting off at Sharpsburg station and crossing the bridge to the A. V. R. R., passengers on the morning train can reach the Union depot at 9 o'clock.

Trains connecting at Etna Station with this road leave Allegheny at 7.11 and 9.31 a. m. and 3.41 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler (Butler or Pittsburgh Time.)

*Market* at 5.06 a. m., goes through to Allegheny, arriving at 9.01 a. m. This train connects at Freeport with Freeport Accommodation, which arrives at Allegheny at 8.20 a. m., railroad time.

*Express* at 7.21 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.26 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.58 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 11.00 a. m. railroad time.

*Mail* at 2.36 p. m., connecting at Butler Junction without change of cars, with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 5.26 p. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville intersection at 6.10 p. m. railroad time, which connects with Philadelphia Express east, when on time.

The 7.21 a. m. train connects at Blairsville at 11.05 a. m. with the Mail east, and the 2.36 p. m. train at 6.59 with the Philadelphia Express east.

Trains arrive at Butler on West Penn R. R. at 9.51 a. m., 5 06 and 7.20 p. m., Butler time. The 9.51 and 5.06 trains connect with trains on the Butler & Parker R. R. Sunday train arrives at Butler at 11.11 a. m., connecting with train for Parker.

*Main Line.*

Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East at 2.56 and 8.26 a. m. and 12 51, 4.21 and 8.06 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 3.40 and 7.20 p. m. and 3.00, 7.0 and 7.40 a. m.; at Baltimore about the same time, at New York three hours later, and at Washington about one and a half hours later.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN E. BYERS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
my21-1y] BUTLER, PA.

DENTISTS.

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.

Office on Main street, Butler, Union Block, up stairs. ap11

PENSIONS!

Procured for Soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for Heirs of deceased soldiers. All pensions date back to day of discharge, and to date of death of the soldier. Pensions increased. Address, with stamp,
STODDARDT & CO.,
jan7-1m] 918 F. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A hand-some six-room frame house, located on Bluff street, northwestern part of Butler. Lot 50x176. All necessary outbuildings.

TERMS—One-third cash and balance in four equal annual payments. Inquire at this office. jan14tf

For Sale or Rent.

Three acres of ground, large house and store room, with outbuildings, good water at the door, and good young orchard. Is six miles from Butler, and a good location for a country store. If not sold before April 1st next, will be for rent to a good tenant. Inquire of
JOHN H. NEGLEY.
jan12-11t Butler, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned will sell the farm of Jacob Shanor, dec'd, situated in Centre township, three miles from Butler. It consists of 175 acres, about a hundred cleared, the balance in good timber, two orchards, frame bank barn, frame house, frame wash house and granary. If not sold in a body it can be divided without injury. Inquire of
DANIEL SHANOR, } Ex'rs
J. G. MUNTZ, } Butler, Pa.
jan14-2m

Valuable Farm for Sale.

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

162 Acres,

more or less, with a two-story brick house and bank barn, hay house wagon shed and other outbuildings. Two good orchards thereon. 130 acres cleared, balance in good timber, easy of access, by about one-half mile from Butler and Pittsburgh plank road and 1¼ miles from new narrow-gauge railroad, is well improved and in good condition, and is well adapted for dairy purposes. For terms apply to
JAMES WILSON, Agent,
dec17tf] Bakerstown, Allegheny Co., Pa.

For Sale.

The well-improved farm of Rev. W. R. Hutchison, in the northeast corner of Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., is now offered for sale. Inquire of W. K. FRISBEE, on the premises. ap16tf

WANTED A competent business man in each county in the U. S. to sell the "Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing" by subscription. To such men, with good references, we furnish the outfit free, and give terms that will insure a worker over $100 a month. Address INTERNATIONAL PUB. CO., Box 2482, St. Louis, Mo.

BANKS.

THE BUTLER

SAVINGS BANK

BUTLER, PA.

NEARLY OPPOSITE LOWRY HOUSE.

CAPITAL STOCK 60,000.

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Does a General Banking & Exchange business. Interest paid on time deposits. Collections made and prompt returns at low rates of Exchange. Gold Exchange and Government Bonds bought and sold. Commercial paper, bonds, judgment and other securities bought on the plan. ap20-y

LIVERY.

L. M. COCHRAN,

Livery, Sale, Feed and Exchange STABLE,

Rear of Lowry House, - - BUTLER, PA. june4-1y

Livery, Feed and Sale STABLE,

Cunningham St., near Heineman's Bookstore, BUTLER, PA.

A large number of first-class rigs and safe horses always on hand. Horses fed at reasonable rates. Horses bought and sold.

DAVID CUPPS, - - - - - PROPRIETOR.

Persons desiring conveyance by the Buss can leave their orders at this stable. july30-t

$2500 A YEAR TO GOOD AGENTS. We have the best things for agents. Over 200 agents are now making from $2 to $15 a day. Send stamp for particulars. Address AGENTS' HERALD, Box B, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE GIFT! TO ALL who answer this advertisement. Address AGENTS' HERALD, Box B, Philadelphia.

AGENTS! READ THIS! We will pay Agents a salary or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. AGENTS' HERALD, Box B, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the best and fastest-selling pictorial Subscription Books and Bibles. *Low no time*, as the *demand* is *simply immense*, and *territory* being rapidly taken. Will outsell any other books. The greatest opportunity ever offered to persons out of employment or who desire to add to their income by engaging in an honorable and profitable business. Prices reduced from 10 to 50 per cent. Address AGENTS' HERALD, Box B, Philadelphia, Pa.

SILVER Ware at Manufacturers' Cost Prices. The utter worthlessness of the stuff advertised by a number of firms in New York, Cincinnati and Boston, compels the world-renowned Tremont Spoon Co., of Philadelphia, to offer every one sample sets of their Very Best Ware at prices much lower than any jeweler pays for them at wholesale. We make this offer for a short time simply to introduce our goods.

The "Rose" and "Olive" Brands Plated Ware sent at following rates: Tablespoons, $1.00 doz.; Tablespoons, $2.00; Forks, $2.00; Butter Knives, $1.75; Sugar Shells, $1.75; Plated Steel Knives, $2.75; Tipped German Silver Tablespoons, $2.75; Teaspoons, $1.50; Plain G. S. Tablespoons, $2.50; Teaspoons, $1.50. Goods sent prepaid on receipt of money or postage stamps.
TREMONT SPOON CO., Box B, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sample by Mail For 25 Cents. They are made just like any good Caster, good Britannia Metal, good Glass and Bottles. Every Agent can easily sell 25 gross of these perfect Toys, before Christmas. Just the article for Counter Stores, Agents and Streetmen. 1 dozen by Express $1.50. 1 gross by Express $14.00. We also have a Collapsing Cup, which telescopes together and can be carried in Vest Pocket. Sample by Mail 35c. 1 dozen by Express $2.75. 6 doz. by Express $24.00. All the above goods are novel, attractive, highly polished and will sell rapidly. Address plainly,
TREMONT SPOON CO.,
Box B, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Roessing,

[Successor to A. C. Roessing & Bro.]
DEALER IN

Groceries,

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, OIL,

—AND—

Anthracite Coal.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN

CASH

FOR GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.
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WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes: prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkeness.

$1000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HENRY G. HALE,

FINE MERCHANT TAILOR,

COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS,
*Pittsburgh, Pa*

## *NOW AND THEN.*

1880 COMPARED WITH ITS HALF-CENTURY BROTHER, 1830.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Record.]

In the single department of travelling facilities, what a vast change is experienced! Then merchants depended upon the Conestoga wagon, with its six stout horses, each with its arch of bells, its feed box, tar pot and ugly-looking dog that trotted by a chain between the hind wheels. All along Market street they would stand to receive their freight, and when supplied would start out and over the Market street bridge for the West. On the right shaft horse sat the teamster, dressed in his brownish homespun, and under a peculiar broad-brim hat, and wielding a whip of extensive lash, which enabled him to communicate with each member of his team without dismounting. Out the old Lancaster pike—up the Alleghenies—over and down again on the western side. Week by week he would trudge along making the roadside melodious with the jingle of his bells.

Then we had a State Canal line, with its snail-like motion—a slight advance upon the Conestoga. The boats carried passengers as well as freight. A trip to Allegheny occupied about four days. If you wished to extend your trip still further, you had to apply to the Ohio river boats. This had no guarantee as to time. Sometimes likely to stick now and then—and sometimes a stick cost you a day or two more. If your ill fortune landed you suddenly on "Dead Man's Shoal," or on "Shallow Bar," and no welcome steamer of lighter draft turned up to help you out, you might content yourself until Heaven, in its kindness, should send a fresh supply of fluid to float you on your journey. In the meantime you might be called upon to help at the windlass. Your consolation would be, that the charge for the trip would be the same, if it took all summer. People were not in such a hurry then. Our last trip of this kind, from Pittsburgh to Wellsville, 60 miles, took just two days and a half.

To vary your trip, you could take a Delaware boat to Baltimore by the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, which took a day. Putting up there at a hotel for the night, you started in the morning by rail for Cumberland. From here you staged it over the great National road across the mountains, and arrived at Pittsburgh at the end of about three days or over.

Then the Pennsylvania railroad ended at Lancaster. No New York and Erie; no Lake Shore and Western; no Baltimore and Ohio, and none of that vast network of iron rails out to Chicago, to Minneapolis, New Orleans, Texas and the Pacific Coast. Chicago is scarcely so old as a half century, and Texas civilization was scarcely thought of. California ran wild with savage Indians, and it was not known that gold lay hidden there.

No telegraphs, nor telephones, nor gas-light, nor street passenger cars, nor great city park—and still more, there were no political rings in our city government. Our city was under Whig rule. Our best merchants sat in the Council chamber—William Morris, J. Price Wetherill, and more of that stamp. The best evidence of his honesty was in one fact, that, after serving half a lifetime in public position, he died worth a couple of thousand dollars.

We have grown wonderfully in fifty years; have learned much good and bad. What a pity some security has not been discovered by which Government could be carried on with less corruption and less taxation. Is the lesson yet to be learned? Shall we yet be able to perfect our system of government by a just civil service as to escape threatening dangers in the future?

DANGER 2,500,000,000,000 YEARS AHEAD.—Our moon will tell us most of the earth's future, unless we are altogether astray in reading the evidence that seem to be offered us. Venus shows the possession of a watery atmosphere, and is doubtless fit for habitation under conditions similar to those upon the earth. Mars shows not only divisions into sea and land in about equal proportions, but accumulations of what seems to be ice and snow at its poles, which decrease and increase apparently in the seasons of summer and winter. But the moon has no water. She has no clouds and can have no water. Her seas have disappeared. Did she ever have water? Did she ever pass through such stages as our earth has gone through? Was this cold and dead world ever warmed with life like our earth? We cannot doubt it when we see in her vast and numerous volcanic craters the evidences of the heat she once possessed. She, too, must have passed through her cooling stage. Her clouds were condensed into the oceans of which we see the traces still in her depressions of surface. It is believed that as a planet becomes old its waters disappear from the surface, are sucked in through crevices made in the crust of the cooling orb until they entirely disappear. That is a German theory. Four times as much water as is now upon the surface of our globe can be, it is estimated, contained in its interior. This, the lecturer said, would be the probable fate of the earth; this is what the earth might be expected to be in 2,500,000,000,000 years.

—A physician of Creston, Iowa, has just relieved a man of a devil-fish in his stomach. The thing taken out—devil-fish or whatever you may call it—is about the size of a man's doubled fists, of a sickly, whitish color. It had attached itself to the membrane of the stomach by innumerable tendrils, arms and suckers, like those of a miniature octopus. The man was a sailor twenty years ago, and remembers drinking from a stream of water in Sweden, since when he has never been well, and of late has been a great sufferer. The parasite will be forwarded for examination at the next meeting of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of the United States in Chicago.

## *THE RINGING ROCKS.*

A GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITY WITHIN AN HOUR'S RIDE OF PHILADELPHIA.

[Reading Times and Dispatch.]

A few days ago a representative of the *Times and Dispatch* paid a visit to the geological wonder known as the Ringing Rocks, in Montgomery county. Ringing Hill, as the people there call the eminence on which the celebrated rocks are found, is on the farm of Abraham Mensch, in Pottsgrove township, three miles northeast of Pottstown. The ringing rocks cover a space of about three-quarters of an acre. In this tract boulders are piled upon boulders of all shapes and forms, and so promiscuously arranged that considerable agility is required to walk over them without falling. As one steps from rock to rock, a ringing sound, produced by the nails in the boot-heels, is plainly heard. On tapping the stones with a hammer quite remarkable acoustic properties are revealed. Some of them give forth a rich, full tone which would probably vie with the best bell metal if the stones were fashioned into bells. One of them in particular, from its depth of tone, is known as the State House bell. This was at one time among the largest of the rocks. It has been broken off, however, but still has preserved its strong, full tone. The general sound produced by striking the smaller stones resembles that of a blacksmith's anvil, some having a little clearer ring than others and no two sounding just alike. In passing from one to another of the larger rocks one is reminded of tapping of car wheels by the train inspectors. Thousands of people visit this natural phenomenon every summer. The rocks themselves bear evidence of this, the edges being battered off by hammer-strokes, and the sides of many having names carved upon them. Some parties, who were unwilling to take the time or trouble to chisel their names upon the rocks, have resorted to paint and considerable daubing has been done in various colors. The advertising fiend has not failed to put in an appearance; and we are made aware of the merits of patent medicines, of the place to buy carpet, and the like, upon every hand. We have not heard any satisfactory explanation of the cause of the ringing or the bell-like sound of these rocks. Some say it is owing to there being a cavern under them. This, however, can have nothing to do with it, as when the rocks are removed they still have the same sound. One large and sonorous boulder was taken to the Centennial and attracted a great deal of attention there. Another was sent to England a year or two ago. There is probably a metallic substance in this group of boulders to which the ringing sound may be attributed. We have not heard, however, of any geological analysis being made. Half a mile east of the Ringing Rocks and in the same range of hills, there is another group of boulders which are much visited. Here a lofty pile of rocks surmounts a cavity of considerable depth, the whole being known as the "Stone House." Near by the stone house is a huge boulder, some fifteen or twenty feet high, which, from its peculiar contour, is called the "Hay Stack." Besides their acoustic qualities there is another singular circumstance about the Ringing Rocks which visitors rarely fail to notice. Many of them have very strange marks or indentations. At some points these resemble the track of a horse's hoof. Others are like the track of a wagon. Some of the larger indentations are said to resemble an elephant's foot, and fac-similes of the human foot are claimed to be found among the smaller ones.

ONE week from next Sunday will be the twenty-second of February. One hundred and forty-eight years ago—on the 22nd day of February, 1732—George Washington was born. He is properly styled *The Father of His Country*. It is truly said of him that he was *First in war, First in Peace, and First in the hearts of his countrymen.* Of uninspired men, history has produced no more sublime character. Ever since the death of Gen. Washington it has been customary to celebrate the anniversary of his birth. This is usually done by suppers, balls, and other festivities in the evening of that day. There is a particular reason why the day should be generally and universally observed this year. For the first time in the history of the country a man has made his appearance on the stage of public affairs so craving, so greedy, so insatiable in his ambition, that all the military honors enjoyed by Washington, with even higher military rank, and two full terms of the Presidency—the same as held by Washington—do not appease his hunger for place, but seem only to have whetted his appetite for office and power. He is now a candidate for a third term, being the first man ever in the White House who has presumed audaciously and contemptuously to turn his back upon the grand example set by the Father of His Country. There is nothing more lofty in human conduct than the setting of the seal of condemnation, by George Washington, upon the doctrine of permanency in office. Let all who properly appreciate this great act, all who would do honor to the name of Washington, all who would preserve our free institutions in their pristine purity and simplicity, protected by the early traditions which surround them, unite in celebrating by appropriate festivities the approaching Twenty-second Day of February. Above the names of all Kings, of all Emperors, stands the simple, plain, untitled name of George Washington. Above their distinction rises his fame. He is more illustrious than they. They have been for themselves; he was always for his country and mankind.

—The reception of Gen. Grant in Cuba was novel in the extreme. Instead of being greeted with the thunders of artillery he was treated to a real first-class earthquake. This is the latest and most demonstrative manner of receiving distinguished people.

## *THE MYTHS OF MASONRY.*

A MEMBER OF THE ORDER WHO BREAKS ITS EMBLEMATIC TOOLS.

[New York Herald.]

Col. Thomas Picton was appointed, in 1863, Secretary General of the Celestial Empire of the Masonic Order of Memphis for America. He said that the day for secrecy in Masonry in America is past. In a land in which there was an established religion secrecy was necessary, but in America it is a detriment to the order. "Indeed, I fancy that Masonry does not exist in America—that is to say, as it should exist—for here it is a benevolent society, not a philosophic institution. Instead of stimulating inquiry, Americans who style themselves Masons throw a veil over the truth. They begin with myths and legends and add to them with every successful degree, and the higher they go the more lies they tell." The Colonel threw in the parenthesis that probably there are not in the United States six Masons who are really educated in the history of their order. Then he added: "The origin of modern Masonry can be attributed to Lord Bacon. In the new 'Atlantis' there is a description of Solomon and his house, and it is there said that the King set apart different days for prosecuting the arts and sciences. The new 'Atlantis' was excessively popular among the learned men of Bacon's day, and they tried to establish a society, taking Solomon as an exponent of wisdom. It was encouraged by the Court of James I. and his successor, Charles I., until the revolution broke out. Then the royalists, after the death of Charles I., reorganized their society for religious and political motives—the religion for the re-establishment of the church, the politics for the restoration of the monarchy. Next they invented what is called the legend of the third degree. Hiram Abiff was the murdered monarch. Hiram, the King of Tyre, was the King of France. Solomon was the Church. Hiram's three assassins were the three kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland. The Masons of that day, who were the conspirators—the Jacobites—were necessarily a secret society. They called themselves, as the Masons of the European Continent do to the present day, the Sons of the Widow, inasmuch as the King had been beheaded and his son had not been recognized. After the Restoration the leading men of the movement formed the Royal Society, which exists to the present day, and they openly continued the work of the house of Solomon. The Jacobites in France continued their benevolent organization. In England, immediately after the Restoration, a number of those who had been previously affiliated conjoined with a giuld of so-called operative Masons, a body of freemen of London, meeting in Mason's lane. They then became Free and Accepted Masons. In 1717 there appeared to be four lodges in London. They met at the Appletree Tavern, placed the oldest Mason in the chair and proceeded to organize a grand lodge, electing Sir Christopher Wren Grand Master. From that body originate all the Masonic lodges in this country.

"Of late years on the continent of Europe, and in France particularly, earnest endeavors have been made to divest Masony of all its fabulous legends and historical errors." In conclusion Col. Picton said that the square and compass were rejected by all intelligent Masons long ago, the All-Seeing Eye within the triangle being the recognized emblem, and that, whatever the symbols may prove to be that are on the stones that upheld the obelisk in Alexandria, they will not prove that Masonry as we know it existed among the ancient Egyptians.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fine crops that during the past year blessed the West as a whole with abundance and returning prosperity, certain parts of it, especially along the frontier, are at present sadly pinched. Early last week Gov. St. John, of Kansas, telegraphed Jay Gould that great destitution prevailed among the farmers of the frontier counties of that State, especially those of Sheridan, Grove and Wallace counties, owing to a failure of crops through drought last year. Gould telegraphed a remittance of $5, 00, for which a couple of car loads of flour and meal as well as a large supply of bacon were promptly forwarded as an immediate installment. The present distress is by no means a novel experience, however, as it has frequently happened that that State has had to save recent settlers from starvation in frontier places, owing to shortage or entire failure of crops. Experience seems to demonstrate that the immigrant to the Far West, with a family dependent upon him, should have capital enough not only to build some sort of a home and plant the first season's crops, but also to bridge over the second should the crops of the first prove failures. In a thinly settled country little help can be expected from distant neighbors all equally pinched, while work whose wages might eke out a short harvest, is hard to find and poorly paid.

A STORY is told of five children living in Colorado who give promise of making energetic as well as accomplished members of society. There were five of them in one family, their ages varying from six to fifteen years. They wanted an organ, and promised to earn the money for one if their father would buy it. The bargain was made, and thirty-six chickens and an acre of land given them as a capital. The ground was planted with onions, and yielded the remarkable crop of three tons, for which $145 was received. The net receipts from the chickens was $55, making the total receipts $200. The organ cost $118, leaving a balance of $82 still in the children's treasury. Parents can not educate their children better than to devise similar plans for teaching them industry and the value of money.

—It is just as easy to praise an old woman as a young one, and it does an old one twice as much good.

## *WASHINGTON'S BIBLE.*

SOME VERY INTERESTING STATEMENTS CONCERNING IT AND THE CHURCH.

[Corespondence Washington Post.]

Old Christ church, Alexandria, is in possession of the family Bible of Gen. Washington. His name is written therein by himself: "George Washington, Mount Vernon, 1794." On the same fly-leaf appears, "Presented to the Vestry of Christ Church, Fairfax parish, by George Washington Parke Custis, April 6, 1804." And then follows, in Mr. Curtis' handwriting, "The Family Bible of George Washington, used at Mount Vernon." Application was made to the vestry, on behalf of the Mount Vernon association, to purchase this Bible, to be kept at Mount Vernon. The church being in debt, and this valuable and interesting relic not being very safe in the church building, the vestry were disposed to listen to the proposition. This led to some discussion in the Alexandria *Gazette*. In a communication in that paper of Dec. 30, over the rector's signature, he says: "In their financial needs, caused by the repair of the building, which even now is suffering through the lack of funds, the proposition to buy the Bible for the Mount Vernon Association was presented to the vestry by request. Necessity, and no desire to remove an ancient landmark, caused the favorable consideration of the proposition." The facts are, that during the past five years the small, and by no means wealthy congregation of the church, has expended in necessary improvements and repairs a sum amounting to nearly $10,000, all of which has been paid, excepting the present debt of about $1,000. After such a heavy expenditure, the payment of this debt bears heavily upon the congregation, and they are very anxious it should be discharged, and speedily. The church has been already taxed to the extent of their ability. The current revenues are barely sufficient for current expenses. Christ church is considerably over a century old; it is the church in which Washington and his family worshiped—in which as a vestryman he occasionally read the service to the congregation, and in which his pew still remains of the same size and form as when occupied by him. It is unlike any other church in the State or country, and is, to speak, the property of the whole country, and should be sustained by all as a link more nearly binding the past and present than any other building in the country, and it should be kept in repair and good preservation. The above facts present an appeal for aid in paying off the debt of the church which we think irresistible, and we trust will be liberally responded to. As regards the Bible of Washington, we believe the vestry are willing to loan and deposit it at Mount Vernon, in charge of the Ladies' association, where it will be safe and accessible to all. Contributions may be sent to the rector, the Rev. Henry Suter; or to the treasurer, Mr. Jackson Entwisle, Alexandria, Va.

THE deep interest excited in Washington by the mission of M. de Lesseps to the Isthmus and his resolute initiation of his gigantic project is proper enough, for the enterprise is one to which the American government and people cannot be indifferent. But we see no occasion for a great display of undignified bluster. The intimations of the possibility of an early war to resist French pretensions, however warmly or unanimously approved in Washington, strike us as inconsiderate, not to say bumptious. A war with France in relation to the Istmus would necessarily be a naval war, and our navy consists of a wretched set of dilapidated, useless hulks. Nothing is so feeble and foolish as for a government to go into hysterics and put forth threats which it is no condition to execute. We can of course, create an efficient navy; but that requires a little time, and until we have one the less idle bravado the better. Besides, it is ridiculous to think that we need to threaten France with war as a means of frustrating the Lesseps enterprise. M. de Lesseps cannot go far without capital, which is yet to be subscribed, and capitalists have too keen a sense of their interests to hagard their money in this undertaking without an American guarantee. Without a pledge of protection from the United States there would be no security for their property beyond the period required for the completion of the canal.

COL. QUAY has purchased the battle flag carried by the first regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, mustered into the Continental army for service during the revolution, and proposes adding it to the collection of battle flags in the Capitol at Harrisburg. It is thus described: It is of silk that evidently once possessed an orange hue, but has faded into a yellow brown. It is five feet long and about the same in width. In the center is a piece of red silk two feet square, on which is painted and worked the figure of a soldier standing with poised spear above a crouching lion. Beneath this is the inscription, "*Domani Volo.*" (I will not be subdued.) On the back of the flag is pasted a copy of the Boston *Christian Register*, dated March 2nd, 1833. On this is written, by the father of W. S. Robinson, the following: "This is my father's Revolutionary flag, who was Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, under General Wayne. He served in the war seven years and four months; was wounded in the arm, leg, and had part of his heel shot off; had three horses shot from under him." The flag is very dilapidated, and the greatest care is necessary in handling it to prevent it from falling to pieces.

—A college professor once tried to convince Horace Greeley of the inestimable value of classic language. The professor said: "These languages are the conduits of the literary treasures of antiquity." Mr. Greeley replied: "I like Croton water very well, but it doesn't follow that I should eat a yard or two of lead pipe."

A QUESTION OF DENOMINATION.—It was at the postoffice in Ithica, N. Y. The demoiselle was buxom, bashful, aged 18, and hailed from Berrytown. She wanted a dollar's worth of stamps. "One dollar's worth," repeated the smiling assistant; "of what denomination?" The damsel showed symptoms of embarrassment and hesitated to reply. She twirled her shawl fringe nervously, cast her eyes about to see if any one was near, moved a little closer to the window, and finally asked in a trimorous voice: "Do you hef to write it down?" "By no means," answered the courteous assistant; "that is not necessary; but I presume you have some preference as to the denomination?" "Ah-well-yes," replied the stranger, her face turning scarlet, "I hev some. I generally go to the 'Piscopal Methodist myself, but the fellow I'm buying the stamps for, he's a Universal Orthodox."

HOW TO CATCH CROWS, SKUNKS AND FOXES.—Here is a bit of evolution study. Our friend, Mr. A. W. Hubbard, of Magog, P. Q., is in a muddle. We do not wonder at his soul's perplexity. Mr. Hubbard set his traps for foxes. He found them full of skunks. Urged on by the market quotations of skunk pelts he accepted the situation, removed the unsavory prey, and set the traps for more. Then came a new surprise. Set for foxes, the traps caught skunks; now set for skunks they caught only crows. The baffled trapper could not eat crow; so, accepting the belief that the traps were bewitched, he set them for the birds, and—of course caught foxes.

—The best way to pass counterfeit money is to pass by it, and let some other fellow shove it without knowing what it is.

—A girl at Leslie, Neb., married a dentist, got twenty-one bad teeth fixed up in good shape, and then coolly left him and began looking for a man she could love.

—Two ladies are discussing a third, who is, of course, absent. "She is really charming," says one, "and above all, she has such an air of intelligence." "Yes," answers the other, "but there are no words to that air."

—The papers are always ridiculing the man who parts his hair in the middle. Yet that class of men never read the papers at all, but glean all their information from the wrappers around packages of cough candy.

—Henry Clay is postmaster at Jamestown, Va., the oldest postoffice in the old thirteen States. Letters have been delivered there in some form or other for 283 years, and yet the salary is only $51 per annum.

—No one knows who invented the fashion in society of turning down the corner of a visiting card; but the fashion of turning down the corner of a street was first thought of by the man who owed a small bill to the tradesman he saw coming.

—The London *Times* pays five guineas a leader and three guineas for other matter, but these are only its regular business rates; for an article of special merit or happy suggestiveness or the like is rewarded with a check for ten, twenty, or even fifty guineas. Of course it has its special staff, one of whom receives £2,500 and another £2,000 a year.

—The New York *Express* thinks it must be a little discouraging to good people to see men and women, who have tried a dozen different professions and failed in all, reform and give temperance lectures or start out as evangelists. But this is a wicked thought, for, if there is joy among the angels over repentant sinners, why should good men decline to join in it?

—One of the meanest things on earth is a toady. The bluntest, roughest creature that independence ever made is preferable to a fawning, cringing toady, who, for the sake of money or favor, praises what he detests, flatters without admiring, changes his opinions at a nod, and would lick the dust from the shoe of one in power could he further his own ends thereby.

—A man and woman of Phœnix, N. Y., decidedly on the down-hill of life—he was sixty and she was sixty-five—could wait no longer to be married, and started for the clergyman's house in a sleigh. On the road they met another clergyman, and, with a rare and beautiful enthusiasm, requested him to perform the ceremony on the spot. They stood up in their sleigh, the minister stood up in his, they were pronounced to be man and wife, and a pair of frisky horses with their sleigh-bells furnished the wedding music.

—The conductor of a train on the Union Pacific Railroad charges that a fly having alighted on one of the glasses of the engineer's spectacles, the engineer thought it was a buffalo on the track ahead, and turned on the air brakes to avert a disaster. The engineer retorts that one night the conductor saw what he thought was the headlight of an approaching locomotive. He kept his own train waiting a while, and then somewhat confusedly, started her. "He is the safest man I ever ran with," says the engineer. "Venus is millions of miles away, and he waited twelve minutes on a side track to allow her to pass."

—A Frenchman, who has recently written a book on the city of Berlin, says that at least 100,000 of its population are socialists; that it has no sewers or drainage, and is a breeding bed of malaria; that owing to dust and the excessive use of tobacco every second person is spectacled; that its lower orders are of the most depraved and its theatres corrupt and licentious; that its press is venal; that the people are polite theoretically, but the reverse practically; that the women are dowdyish in dress, big-footed, and so much addicted to beer drinking that they soon become as stout as the men. He says much more in the same strain, but as he is possessed of all a Frenchman's prejudice for his conqueror, his utterances must be taken with a large pinch of salt. He admires but two things in Berlin—its zoological collection and its fire brigade.