Butler Citizen.

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Mail at 2.26 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 2.26 p. m. train at 6.50 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.

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my21-1y] BUTLER, PA.

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

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

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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

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

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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.

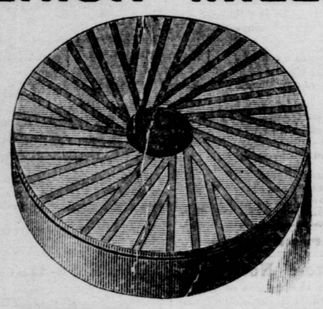
THE MAKE, STYLE AND FINISH

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.

SUPERIOR MILLING!

SUPERIOR  MILLING!

WALTER & BOOS,

Proprietors of the Well-Known Splendid

FLOURING MILL

BUTLER, PA.

We wish to inform the public that we have remodeled our Mill with the latest improved

Gradual Reduction System Machinery,

which is well known by Millers to be the best in existence. We can say to Farmers and Producers of wheat that it will be profitable to them to give us a trial. We claim that we can make a

BETTER ARTICLE OF FLOUR, AND MORE OF IT,

out of the same number of bushels of wheat than any other Mill in the county, and equal to any first-class Mill in the city, or Western Mills.

The new Under-running Mill, used for Regrinding, bought of Munson & Bro., Utica, N. Y.; the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier, bought at Jackson, Mich., together with Bolting Cloths, Reals, Conveyers, &c., suitable for the Machinery, cannot be

Excelled in the United States

or elsewhere. This may seem an exaggeration to some, but we wish the public to know that we are able to perform all that we publish, as we have given our machinery a thorough test in the presence of several good Millers and Millwrights, and it has proven even better than it was guaranteed to do.

We are also remodeling our Mill for

Grinding Other Kinds of Grain,

which will be entirely satisfactory to our customers. Farmers wishing to have their grist home with them the same day, can do so on short notice. They will thereby save another trip.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST GRADES OF

WHEAT FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE FLOUR,

Buckwheat Flour, Bolted and Unbolted Corn Meal, different kinds of Chop, Bran and Mill Feed, all of the best quality and at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Parties in town purchasing from us will have their orders promptly atended to and articles delivered at their place of residence.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for all Kinds of Grain.

[Written for the CITIZEN.]

HORSE SHOEING AND ITS ORIGIN.

The origin of horse shoeing is a subject which has been enlarged upon by numerous writers. Although the horse is frequently alluded to in the Scriptures, there is nothing said of his being shod. Among the early Greeks and Egyptians the art was unknown, although by carelessness or license in the translation of classical history, the idea has been given in some instances that the hoofs of horses were shod, sometimes with iron, sometimes with brass. There is no foundation for such a supposition, at least so far as protecting the sole of the foot with metal is concerned. There is no doubt that the first shoeing of the horse was of leather, attached with thongs, as sandals were with men. In Egypt this method of protecting the camels' feet with rawhide attains to the present day. In Japan, before the introduction of the iron shoe, the horses wore shoes of straw, as many as half a dozen sets being worn out in a day's journey. In the wars of the ancient Greeks and Romans immense bodies of cavalry were rendered useless, because the hoofs of the horses were worn away during long and fatiguing marches. The flimsy protection spoken of not being of material use, various methods were resorted to of hardening the hoof, such as paving a track with small round stones, so that by long continued traveling upon them the hoofs might acquire hardness. From the use of rawhide, rushes, etc., the translation to metal productions for the horse's hoof was natural; by virtue of necessity.

The question is: "When was the art originated, and where?" Fleming, in his recent work, is inclined to think that the Celts or Gallo Celts were the originators of the art. Now, there is no proof of this, as the use of iron was not known to that people, nor have shoes of bronze or any other material been found among their remains. In the British Isles, horse shoes of the Romano-British period have been found, and almost all of them on Roman sites. We will go back. Xenophon and Vegetus, both of whom lived some centuries before Christ, in their works do not speak of horse shoes, although they both wrote upon the horse. Neither did their contemporaries of other nations speak of horse shoes. Catullus and Appian, Roman historians, the first of whom lived in the century before Christ, the latter in the first century A. D., wrote upon the horse. Catullus speaks of shoes made of iron, wire, or plate iron. Appian also speaks of an iron shoe. Catullus, who died in the year 40 B. C., lived in the time of Julius Cæsar. Fifty-five years before the birth of Christ, Cæsar invaded Britain, and although coming with fire and the sword among the savage islanders, he brought civilization in his train. Now, here is a curious circumstance. In Norfolk, England, among other remains, were found Roman urns, and a horse shoe of a peculiar shape, being round and broad in front, very narrow at the heels, pointing inward, and with the nail holes still perfect. Diodarus, a Greek, lived in Cæsar's time, and did not speak of horse shoes. Catullus, a Roman, who also lived in Cæsar's time, did speak of them, although no contemporary of his time did. Is this not conclusive evidence that they came into use in Cæsar's time, and originated with the Romans? Leo, the philosopher, Emperor of the East, who reigned in the ninth century, speaks of horse shoes, which he called by the Greek name *selenaia*, from their moon shape, and that description answers exactly to the shoe found in England. In fact, that shape was preserved for many decades, as is proved by many prints and works of the old masters. If the art of horse shoeing had been in vogue in the East, it is not likely that Leo would have called the shoe by the foreign name. Some writers contend that the art originated in Greece, because Leo used a Greek word. He simply did so because it was most expressive, the shoe resembling the Ottoman symbol—the crescent—in shape. As an offset to such a supposition, we will say that the word "farrier" is derived from *ferrarius*, (a worker in iron) from the Latin. There is no doubt that the art was invented by the Romans, and from them it extended to other people. As the face of the country changed, and as the military power of the Romans became mightier, cavalry being the most important branch of the service, they were forced to render their animals serviceable, in order to extend their conquests. In the East there was no necessity for artificial protection to the hoof, as from the dryness of the soil and the even temperature of the air, the hoofs became firm and tough. Thus it is easily seen that necessity first brought about the shoeing of horses with metal, and practice confirmed the custom. The gold and silver shoes of Nero's mules were supposed by some to have been simply plates of those metals, inclosing the walls of the hoof. There is no foundation for such a supposition, as the present form of shoeing was before his time. The system inaugurated by the Romans spread throughout Europe During the Anglo-Saxon period the art was practiced with clamps, so that they could be detached at pleasure. In the eleventh century, I think, we have the first written intimation that oxen were shod for traveling. Guibert de Nogent, a contemporary of Peter the Hermit, in describing the excitement attending the preaching of that worthy in favor of the crusades and the rescue of Jerusalem, gives as an illustration that of "the rustic, who shod his oxen like horses, and placing his whole family on a cart, where it was amusing to hear the children, on the approach to any large town or castle, inquiring if that was Jerusalem." This allusion is curious inasmuch as it informs us that oxen were shod, and as if something very remarkable. It is not until the thirteenth century that we find any positive record of special buildings for shoeing. In 1202 A. D. there are two entries for shoeing in a tooth.

In England, in 1235, during the reign of Henry III., Walter C. Brown, a farrier, had a piece of land granted him in the strand, in the parish of St. Clements Dane, London, whereon to erect a forge, on conditions that he should render at the Exchequer, annually, for the same, a quit rent of six horse shoes, with the sixty-two nails belonging. The custom has continued ever since, and from it originated the "counting of the horse shoes and the hob nails" on swearing in the London Sheriffs at the Court of Exchequer of the present day. From the daily expense book of the 28th year of Edward I. (1299) we learn that the pay of the smiths was four pence per day, and that horse shoes were charged at ten shillings per hundred and nails twenty pence a thousand. Iron was sold at five pence per stone. Iron was known at least 1537 years B. C. The Lacedamonians coined it into money, and in Homer's time it was used in axes, plowshares, nails, etc.

As to shoeing horses in the present day, a thorough knowledge of how to perform the art presupposes an intimate understanding of the whole process. In my opinion there is no rule that will apply to the shoeing of all horses. In no two horses are the feet exactly alike, yet in their essential functions all act and are governed by the same law. The movements of the horse's foot and limbs require that the bearing surface should come to the ground in a given line at every step, but that natural requirement is rarely presumed, and, when it is so, it is more by accident than by rule. There is a very taking phrase always used by people who wish to be thought wise about shoeing, viz., that the shoe is to be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe. If there be any truth in that saying, it does not lie so near the surface as is generally supposed. In preparing the horse's foot to be shod, as well as the shoe, the requirement in the skill of the operator above all is, that he should know the right form and required bearing surface of that particular foot, and set the shoe with the the proper bearing, on the wall of the foot, without burning the foot. There is a science in the punching of a shoe, in the forming of a shoe, in the paring of a foot, in the driving of nails, in the clinching of a nail, and many other points in making and driving a shoe, each of which would take a column to fully explain.

WIN. DUNLAP.

Coultersville, Feb. 26, 1880.

THE FIFTEEN GAME.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE INTRICACIES OF THE GEM PUZZLE.

Various accounts have been given of the invention of the "Fifteen Game," otherwise known as the "Gem Puzzle," which is just now having a run second only to that of "Pinafore." According to one story it is the invention of a deaf mute in Hartford, who made it for the entertainment of the inmates of the asylum where he lived, without a thought of the insane asylum for which it seems likely to make so many patients. Another story ascribes the thing to the postmaster at Canastota, N. Y., who gave the game to a lady in Syracuse, who sent it to a lady at Watch Hill, who took it home to Hartford, where a Boston man saw it, and so on. But whoever invented it, it is the manufacturers who are reaping the profit. It is not patented, but the manufacture appears to have been confined so far to two New England firms, who are said to have been turning out the games at the rate of six to eight thousand a day and still hardly have supplied the demand. The puzzle is to be seen everywhere. From the judge on the bench to the bootblack on the sidewalk, everybody is puzzling over it. The scientific people are discussing it, and for the last few days the newspapers have been full of it. The apparatus consists of sixteen little squares of wood, numbered consecutively from one to sixteen, and fitting exactly in a shallow square box. In use, the square numbered 16 is removed, and there is thus one blank space left, which allows the blocks to slide, one square at a time, and they are thus to be arranged without removing them from the box. The fifteen squares being mixed and placed indiscriminately in the box, the problem is to arrange them in regular arithmetical series, as in the following diagram:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	

Anyone can make the game for himself by cutting the little squares from a cigar box, or by dividing the bottom of a square pastboard box, first into quarters and then into sixteenths, and using the lid of the box, which will of course, just contain them. Or it can be played with counters on a quarter section of a checker-board. The game as it is sold in the shops, however, is more convenient, and it can be had anywhere for a quarter or even less.

THE PUZZLE.

The early moves of the game are simple enough. Starting with the 1 and working it gradually toward the corner, and following with the 2, and so on, a beginning is easily made. Then you start this line in procession around the sides of the box gradually working the numbers in in the required order. This proces cannot be described minutely, but one soon discovers a certain sort of method in it, and it looks as though the solution of the puzzle were only a question of time and patience. Gradually the lines are formed: 1, 2, 3, 4; 5, 6, 7, 8, and so on. Victory is at hand, and the player subdues his excitement as best he can while lookers-on say: "He has it." But he hasn't. Although so near, the end is yet so far that sanguine hope soon gives way to dispair. After working for a longer or a shorter time, according to the familiarity of the player with the method of the thing, this is the way it comes out:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	15	14	

And no art can get that 15 into its right place. The more you struggle with it the worse it gets, and the laboriously-arranged rows become all mixed up again. It is at this point that grim despair settles down upon all but the most courageous. Sometimes the 13, 14, 15 come in their right order, while two other numbers are misplaced, but we believe that every combination can be reduced ultimately to that given above, so that the real problem is to get the 15 after the 14. An enterprising Yankee lately advertised to send the solution of this problem for two stamps, and to the many who applied he sent back the answer: "Take up No. 15 carefully between the thumb and forefinger and place him where he belongs." This is on the Gordian principle of Alexander's solution of the Gordian knot; it is heroic, but not satisfactory.

THE SOLUTION.

It is necessary, however, to resort to such heroic measures. The 13, 15, 14 combination is soluble, but only by *changing the direction of the columns*. This is the secret of the problem. The player has started with the purpose of arranging the numbers in horizontal rows, and he has failed. He has now to go on from this halting place and arrange them in *vertical columns*. This is the idea intended to be conveyed by those who have spoken of "turning the board," a phrase apparently borrowed from chess, but only confusing in "fifteen." It is necessary to give all of the twenty-nine moves required for the solution of the problem, but the following will enable every one to work it out.

1				2				3			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3			1	2	3
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	4	5	6	7	4
9	10	11	12	9	10	11	8	9	10	11	5
13	15	14		13	15	14	12	13	15	14	12

4				5				6			
5	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	5	1	2	
9	6	7	4	9	6	7	4	9	6	7	3
13	10	11	8	13	10	11	8	13	10	11	4
	15	14	12	15	14	12		15	14	12	8

Thus far we have been simply moving the outer row around the board. We now make two more such moves such movements, bringing the board to the position numbered 8, and then, in three moves, bring the 15 into the centre (as in 11), and then two forward movements more:

8				11				13			
9	5	1	2	9	5	1	2	9	5	1	2
13	6	7	3	13	6	7	3	13	6	7	3
15	10	11	4		15	11	4	14	15	11	4
	14	12	8	14	10	12	8	10	12	8	

Following are the positions after every other one of the next six moves:

15				17				19			
9	5		1	13	9	5	1	13	9	5	1
13	6	7	2	14	6	7	2	14	6		2
14	15	11	3		15	11	3	15	11	7	3
10	12	8	4	10	12	8	4	10	12	8	4

The player may now begin to see his way out. The next eight moves give the following results:

21				25				28			
13	9	5	1	13	9	5	1	13	9	5	1
15	14	6	2	15	14	6	2	14	10	6	2
	11	7	3		10	7	3	15		7	3
10	12	8	4	12	11	8	4	12	11	8	4

It now remains only to move the 11 into its place and the 12 into its place, and the problem is solved:

13	9	5	1
14	10	6	2
15	11	7	3
	12	8	4

But, it may be objected, the only legitimate arrangement is that represented on the lid of the box, with the numbers in horizontal order. Very well. But instead of starting out to arrange them in horizontal lines begin with the vertical arrangement in view, with the 1 in the lower left-hand corner. You can thus obtain this position:

4	8	12	
3	7	11	14
2	6	10	15
1	5	9	13

which corresponds precisely with the first position in the above series, as can be seen by turning the board upon its side, and the same moves will bring the numbers into horizontal order, exactly as shown in the large diagram at the beginning of this article. The numbers can be arranged either way, but the secret of success is, at the apparently insuperable point, to change the direction of the columns.

THE MAGIC SQUARE.

No attempt has been made here to enter into a scientific explanation of the puzzle or to do anything more than present one practical method of solving its difficulties. As fifteen numbers are susceptible of no less than 1,307,674,308,000 different combinations, it is plain that the mathematical possibilities of this puzzle cannot be treated in a single article. Another form of entertainment which the "Gem" affords is in arranging the whole sixteen squares in such order that the sum of the numbers in every continuous row, vertical, horizontal or diagonal, shall be the same. This is a form of the old magic square, which has furnished diversion to mathematicians for so many centuries. Magic squares were known in the East in remote ages, but the earliest known writer on the subject was a Greek of the sixteenth century, named Moschopulus, whose work was translated into Latin by De la Hire and read before the French Academy in 1691. Since that time the subject has been elaborated by a great many famous mathemeticians, who have found in it an exhaustless field of study, and the combinations which have been made of compound squares, magic cubes, and what not, and the abstruse mathematical formula by which their constructions is explained, would terrify an unlearned reader.

THE COURTESY OF THE SENATE.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Among the changes which have grown up in the administration of our Government under the Constitution, one of the most important is that which is known as the "courtesy of the Senate." It was recently illustrated by the rejection of Mr. John Morton, who was nominated to be Collector of the part of San Francisco. Mr. Morton is a son of the late Senator Morton, of Indiana, and is now consul at Honolulu. There was no question, as we understand, of his character or capacity, or that he was not a fitting candidate. There was no assertion against him of any principle of a sound civil service. But he was not the choice of the Senators from California, and "the courtesy of the Senate" required that the nomination should be judged, not by its merits, but by the wishes of the Senators from the State. "The courtesy of the Senate" further requires that when a Senator, or one who has been a Senator, is nominated, he shall be confirmed without reference. In this way Mr. Reverdy Johnson was nominated as minister to England, and it is alleged that a motion of Mr. Sherman to refer the nomination of Mr. Simon Cameron as Secretary of War led Mr. Cameron to oppose the confirmation of Mr. Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury, in which opposition, as the *Times* correspondent announced, Mr. Conkling joined. "The courtesy of the Senate" is not quite so absolute a rule as the laws of the Medes and Persians, however, as this incident and the confirmation of the present chiefs of the New York Custom-house prove. But in the confirmation of local appointments it is generally supreme.

"The courtesy of the Senate" is, therefore, very well defined by the Indianapolis *Journal* as an "alliance offensive and defensive for the control of patronage." That it is a violation of the the Constitution is indisputable. The Constitution plainly intends that the President shall nominate upon his responsibility for the efficient execution of the laws, and that the nomination shall be confirmed except for reason affecting character of the proper discharge of official duty. The power of confirmation is not specifically qualified, but it is obvious that it is a power looking to the welfare of the service, and not to the personal interests or preferences of individual Senators. This, indeed, as we say, is not expressly stated, but it is as much implied as that the President shall nominate only with the same regard to the public welfare, and not to subserve his personal aims. With the vast increase of officers, however, there is an increased disposition to make appointment depend upon the confirmation of the Senate, and its "courtesy" is but another name for the agreement to secure to each Senator his proportional share in the patronage. It is this practice which gives to certain Senators a political importance and prominence which they could not have gained by intrinsic ability. It is sometimes said that such men do not personally interest themselves in minor appointments. But that is not necessary. Generals do not deal with private soldiers, but with commanding officers.

The former practice of the Senate was to confirm nominations unless some valid objection could be interposed. It is enough now that a Senator, for any reason whatever, does not favor an appointment proposed for his State, and it is rejected. We know an instance of nomination to an important judicial position in a State, which was defeated for a year, and the office left unfilled, simply because the person whom the Senator from the State dictated for appointment was not named by the Executive. There was no objection whatever to any person nominated, but the Senate abdicated its duty and responsibility, and confided its whole power and authority, without debate, to a single Senator. It is not a practice in terms forbidden by the Constitution, but it shows how power may be usurped under the form of law, and how readily the Senate may grasp a disproportioned share of the Government. "The courtesy of the Senate" is an exceedingly smooth phrase. It means control of patronage. It recalls Napoleon's bland professions of devotion to the Revolution. They meant empire.

PROFESSOR S——, whose loss is deeply lamented in the scholastic circles of New York, was at one time a highly valued contributor to the journal of which he afterward took charge, and being one day introduced to its editor, was greeted with every expression of cordiality and respect. It was a great pleasure to meet one whose learning and services had been, etc., etc. "But, Professor," added the editor, turning upon him, and seizing his hand with sudden earnestness, and with solemnity in his face, "I hope you pray for my printers?"

The Professor replied that he was very happy to offer his prayers in behalf of any who were in need of them; but what was the special urgency in this case?

"Ah!" answered the editor, shaking his head impressively, "if you could hear them swear when they get to work on your manuscript!"

—"The moon is always just the same," he said, languidly; "and yet I always find some new beauty in it." "It's just so with the opera," she answered. He took the hint, and bought tickets for two.

SCIENCE AS APPLIED TO TANNING.

Considering the immensity of the trade, modern science has done but little for the tanning industry. Except in the perfecting of a few comparatively simple mechanical devices for the saving of labor, the work of tanning heavy leather is now very nearly the same as it was a hundred years ago. The time required for tanning has been shortened by the use of stronger bark solutions, and more frequent handling of the hide or skin in such liquor but the principle is the same; a greater variety of tanning agents are employed, the astringent principle, similar to that found in oak bark, and which exists in greater or less proportions in almost every plant, must be sufficient to combine with the gelatine of the hide, which alone makes tanned or tawed leather.

Yet there has been no lack of endeavor in this field, for a substantial, or even partial success, in the making of something which would compete with an article so universally used as leather, or in perfecting a cheaper mode of producing it, would be sure to bring to the discoverer or inventor large rewards. German chemists have been especially active in this direction. One of them has claimed that tanning is not, as it has always heretofore been considered, a chemical operation, but that it is simply mechanical, and that the tanning only surrounds, but does not actually combine with the particles of gelatine. This theory has not met with general acceptance, but it is, nevertheless, certain that leather tanned with some description of tanning material, such as valonia, gambier, and divi-divi, can be again so far brought back to the raw hide condition as to be suitable for use in the making of glue. The most noteworthy result of the recent efforts of German chemists has been, however, in the perfection of a method of making leather without the use of bark at all, by what is called a mineral tanning, with a solution principally of iron, making what is called an iron canned leather. Some very fair samples of both upper and sole leather have been produced by this process, and it is claimed that leather can be made thereby in much less time than it takes by the old method, and with a material saving of cost. It is to be remarked, however, that the sole leather so made is very hard and brittle, so that it is difficult to make up and finish in a boot or shoe, and is liable to chip out and wear away rapidly except in wet weather. It seems, however, to have sufficient toughness, when wet, to resist a good amount of wear, and its water resisting qualities are about equal to those of many kinds of bark tanned leather. That it will, as at present made, come into competition with our leather, does not appear at all likely, but the fact that hides and skins are now chemically treated so as to make an article nearly resembling bark tanned leather, and which will make serviceable boots and shoes, marks a step forward in the progress of an industry, which, though one of the oldest in the world, has probably shown less change than any other.

The German process above alluded to has been covered by two patents in this country, but no leather of such manufacture has yet been made here. In fact the process can hardly be said to have met with any decided favor in Germany, where, from the high price of tanning material, and the general inferior quality of sole leather manufactured, it would seem to have most chance of being adopted. The patents cover the process, and a new chemical compound, as mineral reagent, in the place of a vegetable tanning material. The process includes the making of a peculiarly prepared basic sulphate of iron, which forms the tanning material into which the hides or skins are placed for two or at the most four days, without any handling or changing liquors. It is this part of the process of making leather in the ordinary way which requires so much time and labor, heavy hides being kept in the bark liquors from two to six or seven months, and in some cases considerably longer. The preparation of the hide for the liquor or compound, so far as the removal of the hair, flesh, etc., are concerned, is supposed to be the same for the new tanning process as by the old method of tanning, as are also the currying and finishing operations.

We can now make very cheap leather in this country, because bark is so abundant, and the iron tanned leather has not as yet been brought to such a standard of excellence that it can compete with the product which our native forests supply us with the means of furnishing; but it requires no long look into the future to see that these conditions may, at no very distant day, be reversed. Our woods are being rapidly destroyed, so that available bark for tanning is found, year by year, only at a greater distance, and this will afford additional incentives to a spirit of investigation and research which may, in time, find us a substitute for bark in the manufacture of leather.—*Scientific American.*

JUDGE JUNKIN, of Perry county, at a recent term of the county court at New Bloomfield, cautioned innkeepers about the peril of selling liquor by the bottle over their bars. He admonishes landlords that they have no right to sell liquor to a sober man who would transfer it to one in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or to minors, and he was bound, as much as a druggist who dispensed poison at the call of a customer, to know who was to use the liquor. The purchase of a quart of whiskey by a sober man was itself a suspicious circumstance and raised the fair inference that it was being bought for some one to whom the landlord would not sell it. And he added, proof of its transfer to and use by drunkards and minors was sufficient cause for revoking the innkeeper's license.

—It is the man with the rheumatism who is every inch a king.