Butler Citizen.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown, Karns City, Petrolia, Parker, etc., at 7.27 a. m., and 2.25 and 7.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7.17 a. m., and 2.15, and 7.15 p. m. The 2.15 train connects with train on the West Penn road through to Pittsburgh.

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Express at 7.21 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.26 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.56 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 10.55 a. m. railroad time.

Mail at 2.26 p. m., connecting at Butler Junction without change of cars, with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 5.01 p. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville Intersection at 5.55 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 6.59 with the Philadelphia Express east.

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Time of Holding Courts.

The several Courts of the county of Butler commence on the first Monday of March, June, September and December, and continue two weeks, or so long as necessary to dispose of the business. No causes are put down for trial or traverse jurors summoned for the first week of the several terms.

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THE CASH ACCOUNT.

The Treasury Secretary Reports—An Interesting Statement Furnishing Much Valuable Information.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1880.

From the annual report of the United States Treasurer Gilfillan, it appears that the receipts of the Government compare favorably with those of the previous fiscal year and show an increase from customs, internal revenue and sales of public lands of $59,811,505, and a decrease in those from miscellaneous sources of only $112,079. The expenditures show the slight increase of $695,074 in the aggregate as compared with the previous fiscal year, caused by an increase of 2,395,040 in the payment on account of the Interior Department, but show a decrease of $21,699,965 in expenditures for interest and premium on the public debt, on civil and miscellaneous accounts and for the War and navy Department. The balance of public money on deposit in the Treasury and subject to draft at the close of business, June 30th, '79, was $417,223,787. The receipts during the year from all sources amounted to $474,578,241, and drafts paid $708,190,900 After deducting receipts from property refunded and outstanding drafts, there was subject to draft at close of business, June 30, 1880, $204,683,825, which differs from the debt statement balance by $3,595,213, which is explained in the appendix The business of the Government involved the transfer, during the year, of $11,052,257,082, the greater portion through the medium of accounts of this office and the remainder by actual transportation of the funds Fifty-eight National banks were organized during the year, five failed and twenty-one went into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,102 doing business. The amount collected from the National banks by the Treasury of the United States for the semi-annual duty accruing during the year, was $7,591,770. The total amount collected during the existence of the National bank system is $100,361,469. The report embodies a statement of the liabilities and assets of the Treasury for the years 1877-8-9 and 1880, from which it appears that gold and silver coin and bullion ranged $114,464,982 in 1877, to $163,969,444 in 1878, to $225,808,368 in 1879, and to $214,303,215 in 1880. The decrease of $84,000,000 between 1879 and 1880 is represented by the reduction in the gold balance of $34,000,000 and an increase in silver coin and bullion on hand. The influences tending to a decrease of the old balance have been, primarily, the scarcity of notes, compelling the payments of the daily balance to the New York Clearing House in gold coin. There have been but a small amount of United States notes and gold certificates presented for redemption in gold coin. There has been during the year an increase in silver coin of $150,957,970 in silver dollars, and of $7,849,994 in fractional silver coin. The note assets, including the balances due from the depository bank, have decreased from $107,664,287 in 1877, to $93,444,282 in 1878, to $53,926,663 in 1879, and to $42,403,314 in 1880. The steady decrease the Treasurer says is due in a great measure to the withdrawal of notes, caused by a presentation of clearing house certificates for redemption and the amount of these. The certificates outstanding have been reduced from $61,335,000 in 1879, to $9,975,000 in 1880. Another reason for the smallness of the note balance, Gilfillan adds, may be found in the falling off of note receipts, the revenues of the Government being now largely paid in coin and silver certificates.

From the tables of assets and liabilities of the Government for November 1st, 1879, and November 1st, 1880, it is shown that on November 1st, 1879, there were $151,007,044, and on Nov. 1, 1880, there were $141,597,013.61, available for resumption. The amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury January 1, 1879, the date of resumption, of specie payments, was $135,382,639, and at this date November 1, it is $140,725,952, and, in addition, there have accumulated in the Treasury $47,084,459 in standard silver dollars. The redemption of United States notes in gold, since the resumption of specie payments, have aggregated $11,963,336. Since the order of the Department, of January 1, 1879, authorizing the receipt of United States notes for custom duties, there have been received on that account $142,323,601.

The total coinage of standard silver dollars, under the act of February 28, 1878, has been $72,847,750. Of this amount, $47,588,106 are in the Treasury and mints, and $25,259,644, being more than 34¾ per cent of the coinage in circulation. The Treasurer instances the bonds which have reduced and forthwith increased their circulation to the former amount, with the avowed object of relieving themselves from the trouble and expense of redeeming their notes through the redemption agency as required by law, and says it is plain that such transactions as these are not within the spirit of the act of June 20, 1874. That act authorizes the deposit of legal tender notes by any National bank desiring to withdraw its circulation, in whole or in part. A wish to surrender the circulation with a reserved intention of taking out more at once, or as soon as a fall in the price of bonds shall make the transaction profitable, is not, it is submitted, such a desire to withdraw the circulation as the law contemplates. It could neither have been intended or expected, that the law would become a means of enabling banks to operate in securities of the goverment deposited to secure the redemption of their notes, or to throw upon the United States or other banks of the country, the expense of redeeming their notes while maintaining and enjoying the full circulation to which the law entitles them.

The total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States during the month of September, 1880, were $3,712,763, during September, 1879, $3,419,180. For the nine months ending September, 1880, $24,980,373, and for the same period in 1879, $26,060,630.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that on the 30th of June last there were 250,802 persons receiving pensions from the Government. The annual pensions average $103, an aggregate for all of $25,917,906, exclusive or arrears. Payments for the year amounted to $37,046,185, of which $12,468,191 was accrued pensions in new cases. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year was $57,026,994. Commissioner Bently estimates it will require upwards of $50,000,000 to pay the pensions of the current year. The number of cases in which arrears of pensions have been allowed up to November 1st, the date of the report, is 43,917. The average in each case is $560.

THE PAINTINGS IN THE ROTUNDA AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Robert Weir's picture representing the Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Holland was completed and placed in the rotunda of the Capitol during the administration of President Polk. Originally driven from their English homes by religious persecution, they have embarked for the New World, seeking "freedom to worship God." The three most prominent figures on the deck of the Speedwell, waiting on a dark autumnal day for the turn of the tide to put out to sea, are Governor Carver, Elder Brewster, and Pastor Robinson; each one dressed in a Geneva suit of black, and each one having a bald head, a gray beard, and a pale face, as if the three were painted from the same model. Then there is Miles Standish, who was, history informs us, a small man, but who is represented in the picture as a stalwart warrior, with tawny hair and scarlet hose, wearing his cuirass and carrying his sword, although there were no foes in that vicinity. A woman equally gigantic in size wears a fanciful green dress, while Dame White has a gown of striped satin, and Mistress Winslow stands on the verge of the ocean dressed like one of Ruben's portraits of his mistresses. In the background are other men and women gayly attired, like the supernumeraries in a melodrama, and the picture fails to give an idea of the sincere yet bigoted exiles for conscience' sake. The artist sacrificed historical truth that he might produce a picture full of strong effects. He received $10,000 for his work

Mr. John Vanderlyn, who was commissioned to fill another of the then vacant panels of the rotunda, went immediately to Paris, where he spent several installments of his remuneration before he commenced his Landing of Columbus He then employed a French artist, and hired the costumes worn in the opera of Ernani, so that the picture was finished "by the job." Indeed it might be called "raising the wind," as any one will say who sees it, or the engraving of it which ornaments the reverse of the five-dollar notes now issued; for the three flags borne by three of the orignal group of filibusters are blown outward in three different directions. Those familiar with the real ability which characterized Vanderlyn's earlier works were sadly disappointed with his Landing of Columbus.

A third panel was filled with a picture—so called—of the Baptism of Pocahontas, by Mr. John G. Chapman. In catering to the pride of those who claimed to be descended from the first families of Virginia, Mr. Chapman had difficulties to contend with, probably more depressing than even the failing of inspiration which must attend the portrayal of an apocryphal ceremonial. The Baptism of Pocahontas is not only a libel on our respect, as a people, for historical truth, but its sole effect upon lovers of art is to excite ridicule.

Mr. Henry Inman, an artist of some reputation, received the commission to fill the fourth vacant panel, and went to Europe, where he was said to have made studies for his picture, and he had received three annual installments of $2,000 each when he died. Mr. S. F. B. Morse, an impecunious artist, who afterwards became enriched by his connection with electric telegraphs, offered either to complete the work of Mr. Inman, or to paint a new picture, for the remaining $4,000; but the offer was not accepted. In 1847, Congress, on the urgent solicitation of General Schenck, authorized the payment of this $4,000, with $6,000 more, to Mr. W. H. Powell, for a picture of De Soto discovering the Mississippi; and when the work was completed he received a furthur appropriation of $2,000. De Soto, who had been for months journeying through the wilderness from Florida, appears in gorgeous attire, and recalls the well-known figure of Henry IV. entering Paris. In the foreground a group urging forward a cannon reminds one of a similar artillery movement in the Siege of Saragossa, while some voluptuously formed maidens (surely not Indians) are very like the damsels who figure in Horace Vernet's Capture of the Smala, at Versailles. The whole picture, in short, is a plagiarized patchwork of generalities, absurd and incongruous,—badly drawn, gaudily colored, and as destitute of historic value as an act of Congress is of poetic feeling.

A group of statuary, by Luigi Persico (a *protege* of Mr. Buchanan), placed on one of the two blockings on the sides of the steps leading up to the eastern portico of the Capitol, excited much attention. The original commission gave $12,000 for the group, but as much more was subsequently voted. The subject chosen by the artist was Columbus explaining the mysteries of the globe to a naked and crouching Indian woman. A very clever letter was written by Colonel Seaton, and published in his National Intelligencer, purporting to have come from this nude savage maiden, who thus protested against her forced appearance before the public in an immodest attitude and without apparel. The commission for the companion group of statues was given to Horatio Greenough, who called his work The Rescue. It has been described as a gigantic Scotchman endeavoring to break the back of a big Indian, while a woman holds a child, and a large dog looks peacefully on.—*December Atlantic.*

ABOUT THE MAILS.

The Postmaster General's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The annual report of the Postmaster General is made public. It begins with the remark by Mr. Maynard that as he took charge of the department only on the 25th of August last, he speaks of it historically and as he finds it, with little reference to his own administration which did not commence until after the expiration of the fiscal year, with whose transactions the present report is chiefly concerned. The report presents a large amount of statistical information constituting the operations of the department. The important points of which are given as follows: The total expenditures of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were $36,542,803.68. The revenues were as follows: Ordinary receipts, $32,934,739.36; receipts from money orders, $269,205.25, and receipts from official stamps and stamped envelopes, $111 534 72; total, $33,315,479.33. Excess of expenditures over receipts $3,227,323.34 Included in the above statement of receipts and expenditures is the sum of $440 983 30 paid on liabilities incurred in the previous fiscal year. Deducting this sum from the aggregate amount it leaves as the actual expenditures on account of the service for the year $36,101,820,38. The amount appropriated for the service of the fiscal year 1879-80, including sums appropriated by special acts, was $37,757,089.87. The amount expended for 1879-80 was $36,101,820.38, leaving and unexpended balance of appropriations for the year of $1,655,269.49. This balance will be largely reduced when unadjusted liabilities for the year have been reported and paid. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $42,475,932. The ordinary revenues are estimated at $38,545,174.10 Estimated revenues from money order business $300,000. Total estimated revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. $88,845,174.10. Estimated excess of expenditures to be appropriated out of the general treasury as a deficiency, $3,530.757.90. The appropriation is recommended for the continuance of special mail facilities on railroads, such as extra trains with mails only, and the acceleration of regular trains carrying mails, etc. It will be impossible to maintain the service at its present state of efficiency without this appropriation.

The Postmaster General suggests the establishment of the postal savings system, and also of postal telegraphs, in the country in the following terms: One of my predecessors some years since recommended the incorporation into the department of a system of postal savings The subject has from time to time occupied the attention of Congress for several years. The system has been in operation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in Canada. When in London recently Her Majesty's Postmaster General kindly gave me facilities for observing the management of his department. I learned that the postal savings system had been remarkably successful, and had constantly grown in popular favor. As managed in that country it is a source of some profit to the government. In this country I incline to the belief that the system would have advantages even greater than in a compact population like that of Great Britain. In by far the larger portion of the United States there are no savings depositories, and are not likely to be. To the people of these parts the use of the postoffice for this purpose would be a real boon. It would be an additional advantage that deposits would be available at any depository office in the U. States, an important consideration with a people so migratory as ours. It is believed the system would interfere ittle with the business of savings banks, but would absorb funds not now deposited in them. Nor would the patronage of the government be sensibly increased, since the system would be operated by persons already in public service, with no considerable addition to their numbers. Your attention and the attention of Congress is respectfully invited to it.

Mr. Maynard renews for the consideration of Congress the suggestion made by his predecessor that the word "fraudulent," as it occurs in sections 3,929 and 4,041 of the revised statutes preceding the word "lottery," should be stricken out. He says, that Congress, while expressly forbidding the use of ordinary mail to all lottery companies, whether fraudulent or not, should intend to afford the special security of the registry system and convenience and safety of the money order system to persons engaged in employments declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be "demoralizing in their effects, no matter how carefully regulated," unless express proof of fraud can be made against such companies, is not to be assumed. Congress will not intentionally aid in demoralizing the public by affording extraordinary postal facilities to persons or companies whose business accomplishes this result.

He further says that the legal positions taken by his predecessor concerning the power of the Postoffice Department to exclude lotteries from the use of the mails meet his approval, and under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Stone vs. State of Mississippi, he has felt it to be his official duty also to give full effect to the action of any State Legislature in its efforts to relieve itself from the evil consequences of pernicious legislation in the past.

A remark that always provokes a 'smile,' "What'll you take?"

A little boy weeping most piteously was interrupted by some unusual occurrence He hushed his cries for a moment, the thought was broken, "Ma," said he, resuming his sniffle, "what was I crying about just now?"

BOSSES.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* is a Democratic journal of acknowledged ability, and its late remarks upon "Bosses" are as significant as they are truthful. "Bosses and through organization," it says, "are incompatible." This truth, which is constantly forgotten in both parties, the *Eagle* elucidates very clearly. "The success of organization depends upon reason. The success of the boss is due to underhand arts." And the *Eagle* says what every young man should remember—for nothing is more constantly proved—that "no young man can hope for the favor of a boss who does not begin by cultivating the temper of a lickspittle." This is said of the Democratic boss in New York by a Democratic paper, but it is as true of Republican bosses everywhere. The rule of bosses reduces political success to the favor of one man, who owes his power, not to ability and natural superiority, but to a system which he did not originate, but of which he takes advantage. The power of John Kelly is not derived from natural mastery, like the leadership of Henry Clay or Mr. Gladstone. It rests wholly upon patronage. It is at every point venal and mercenary. A boss is a politician whose sole business is politics in the lowest sense, of buying men with place, or promise or hope of place, to serve his personal ends. If they knew that he could pay no price for their devotion, they would not be devoted. But by patronage the boss controls caucuses and conventions; he dictates and carries nominations; and once in possession of the "regular" organization, his will becomes the voice of the party. To oppose it is to promote the success of the party; and unless the voter thinks his party boss a greater evil than party defeat, he swallows his chagrin, and supports the party.

The Mayoralty vote in New York, however, showed that a multitude of Democrats preferred the defeat of the "regular" party candidate for Mayor Even their party loyalty would not induce them to recognize Mr. Kelly as an irresponsible dictator. The rebuke of the result, we trust, will be heeded by all bosses. The moral is that mere "regularity" is not enough, because "regularity" may involve hostility to fundamental principles and institutions. We heard an exceedingly foolish Republican say, at the close of the campaign, in a public speech, "I am a Republican, right or wrong." A man who puts such a silly declaration into practice is a contemptible public enemy. A man may sacrifice preferences, but not principles. He may sacrifice lesser interests to greater in a political campaign. Aut when he does what he feels to be wrong, at the command of his party, every good patriot justly despises him. A man belongs to a party in order to secure what he believes to be right and best for the country. When he supports it in doing what he thinks to be wrong and hurtful to the common welfare, he is scuttling the ship.

It is upon this kind of mean servility that bosses depend for their ascendency. The man who is a Republican right or wrong is the lickspittle of whom the *Eagle* speaks in its own party, and he is heartily despised by the master who uses him. The Democrats in New York who refused to vote the regular Democratic ticket for Mayor, like the Republicans who last year scratched part of their State ticket, are a standing warning to bosses. Such party men are the proof that a mere label of regularity is not enough. They are, of course, the subject of much "machine" opprobrium. But they have a comfortable power. They and they alone, for instance, have made Mr. Garfield President. Had the Republican voters who, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, rejected "regularity" in part of the State ticket last year, rejected it in the general ticket this year, General Hancock would have been elected. "Deputy Democrat," undoubtedly, from one point of view; but from another, independent Republicans. The moral, again, for bosses to consider is that the small and independent number who make the majority wear no collar. They belong to the party for the sake of the country, and not of a boss. It is not those who are Republicans right or wrong, but those who are Republicans right, who give the party its hold upon the country, and to whom the party is indebted for its late victory. So John Kelly has learned that the important point for him to ponder is not whether he can carry the 1100 Tammany heelers who wear his collar, but whether he can carry Democrats like Mr. Wickham and his friends for anything to which he attached his label. Organization is indispensable to party success. But intelligence and discussion are essential to organization. Bosses are fatal, because their rule is that of stupid severity.—*Harper's Weekly.*

USES OF WASTE PAPER.—A writer says that few housekeepers are aware of the many uses to which waste paper may be put. After a stove has been blacked it can be kept looking well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing it with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a tea-kettle clean than the old way of washing it in suds. Rubbing them with paper is also the best way of polishing knives and tin ware after scouring them. If a little soap be held on the paper in rubbing tin ware and spoons, they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth, Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not apt to mould if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit each can, is laid directly upon the fruit. Paper is much better to put under carpets than straw. It is thinner, warmer and makes less noise when one walks over it. Two thicknesses of paper placed between the other coverings on a bed are as warm as a quilt. If it is necessary to step upon a chair, always lay a paper upon it, and thus save the paint and woodwork from damage.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisement exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch Figure work double these rates; additions changes 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.

THE WEATHER PROPHET'S WISDOM.

The two most eminent and audacious prognosticators of the age, Mr. Tice, of St. Louis, and Mr. Vennor, of Montreal, have made out their weather programme for the winter. Mr. Vennor predicts "tremendous snow falls as far south as Washington;" Mr. Tice, "heavy rains in the south and heavy snows in the north, with extremely low temperature." The latter, casting his prophetic eye still further ahead, says also that we have entered upon a period of unusual pertur ations, of which the maximum will not be reached before a year from next fall. All of which signifies that if these weather wiseacres know what they are talking about, we may expect to be burried in snow this winter and washed out with floods in the spring; to be convusled with all sorts of elemental irregularities for a year or two longer—be shaken up with earthquakes, perhaps swept with cyclones, frozen into ice blocks, and blasted with thunderbolts. Therefore the *Post* suggests, in the language of the preacher, that those who have houses had better be putting them in order.

Such is the perversion of the present generation, however, that even these oracular utterances of disaster will probably give it no concern. It is more than likely that people will go on as usual, marrying and giving in marrage, making money and making merry, scheming for "soft places" under the new administration and lobbying "jobs" through Congress, although unmindful of the mischief that Jupiter, the arch disturber of the planetary family, may be concocting for their special edification.

In the meantime, the sled makers and the livery men will congraulate themselves on the prospect of this season's sleighing, the ice dealers will rejoice in the certainty of an abundant crop on which to raise the prices next summer, and the lightening rod agents will take to the road again in the multiplied numbers and sublimer impudence.

Even our Democratic friends, who are just now sadly in need of consolation, may find some grains of comfort in the thought that, whatever catastrophes are about to befall us, they can all be charged up to the Republican party, which, claiming, as it does, sole credit for the blessings of the past, must by parity of reasoning, be held responsible for everything to the contrary in the future.

ELI PERKINS AT MENTOR.

ASHTABULA, O., Nov. 9.—When I got to Garfield's Mentor farm, I looked around to see the growing crops; but I didn't see any.

"Didn't the General raise anything here this summer?" I asked the hired man.

"Certainly, sir; but everything's been carried off as mementoes by the visiting delegations."

"What! Carrots and beets? Have they carried them all off?" I asked.

"Lord bless yer, yes; and cabbages too! The visiting delegations have cleaned the farm. The German delegation carried off the last cabbage; and last week the Irish delegation carried off the last potato. Pumpkins went last June. The Indiana delegation took 'em; and, after Grant and Conkling and Cameron left, we couldn't find a brierwood pipe or a meerschaum holder on the place. You ought to have heard the General talk, though, when they carried off his carrots."

"Why, who carried off carrots?"

"Well, the last delegation was a door-yard full of women from Cleveland. Of course they looked around for flowers in the garden; but, when they couldn't find even a poppy-bed, they went out and dug up the General's carrots; and you'll see 'em now in the parlor windows in Cleveland. A clergyman down at Youngstown keeps a cabbage on his piano. He says Garfield presented it to the visiting clergymen. An Illinois man, the chairman of a working man's delegation, carried off the front gate. A delegation of business men carried off a barrel of pork and two firkins of butter. But the worst of all was the editoral delegation."

"What did the editors do?"

"Why, they carried off the family Bible and the lids to the cooking-stove; and the next morning you ought to have heard the General's remarks when he had to go over to Dr. Robinson's to attend family prayers."

"The delegations and friends often filled up the house didn't they?" I asked.

"Well, I should say they did. The night after Cameron and Grant came, Gen. Garfield slept in the barn, and Mrs. Garfield stood up in her nightclothes in the hall all night long. It was a common thing to put eight or nine Senators into the same room. Even John Logan slept up in the garret with the children, and Conkling slept between two colored delegates from Indiana."

"But the Genereal has his house left?" I suggested, looking around.

"Yes, the house is here, and the well. They couldn't carry the well off. In fact, for the last week relics have been furnished by the General's neighbors. This has saved the house. Dr. Robinson sent over eight loads of turnips yesterday, Mr. Aldrich says he will bring over several litters of pigs to-morrow, and Mr. Johnson brought over pumpkins enough this morning to supply us until the inauguration. That is what sent the General up to Cleveland—to get more spoons and crockery after the visiting clergymen left."

ELI PERKINS.

Flattery is like cologne water, to be sniffed at, not swallowed.

A young man of Dansville, N. Y., tried to drown his mother in a hogshead, but the old lady resuscitated, and his scheme to get possession of her money was frustrated.

A preacher in Syracuse recently told his congregation that if the women would all dance by themselves in a ten acre lot, surrounded by a high board fence, and the men in another enclosure of the same kind, there would then be no harm in dancing.