

# Democrat and Sentinel.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, &c.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES, 2. 12.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

VOL. 13--NO. 28.

## The Democrat and Sentinel.

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One copy, six months,	\$1 00
One copy, one year,	2 00

Those who fail to pay their subscriptions until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of \$2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of \$4.00 per year.

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Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty five, six months; and fifty numbers, one year.

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For 50	1 50	200 for	\$3 00
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Blank cards.

For 50	\$2 50	Each ad. q'r.	\$1 50
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All transient work must be paid for on delivery. W. H. MENRUE, Proprietor. Ebensburg, June 14, 1865.

## Philadelphia Business Cards.

**RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,**  
Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCOES,  
CHEARS, PIPES, &c., &c., No. 13  
Third Street, above Market, Philadelphia,  
June 21, 1866-ly.

**STATES UNION HOTEL,**  
PHILADELPHIA.  
This hotel is pleasantly situated on the  
south side of Market street, a few doors  
west of Sixth street. Its central locality  
renders it particularly desirable to persons  
transient in the city on business or pleasure.  
T. H. B. SANDERS, Proprietor.  
June 21, 1866-ly.

## Johnstown Business Cards.

**CYRUS L. PERSHING,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa.—  
Office on Main street, second floor over  
the Bank. May 4, 1865-tf.

**JOHN P. LINTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa.—  
Office in building on corner of Main and  
Franklin street, opposite Mansion House,  
second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.  
Johnstown, Nov. 16, 1865-9.

**D. M'LAUGHLIN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa.—  
Office in the Exchange building, on the  
corner of Clinton and Locust streets—op-  
posite the bank. Will attend to all business con-  
nected with his profession.  
Dec. 9, 1863-tf.

**NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.**  
J. H. TURNER, Main street Johnstown,  
Pa., Dealer in HATS and CAPS, BOOTS  
and SHOES, and GENTLEMEN'S FURN-  
ISHING GOODS, such as Drawers, Shirts,  
Collars, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Stockings,  
Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., keeps constantly on  
hand a general assortment, and his prices  
as low as the lowest.  
Johnstown, June 21, 1866-ly.

**SCOTT HOUSE,**  
Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.,  
A. BOW & CO., Proprietors.  
This house having been refitted and  
elegantly furnished, is now open for the  
reception and entertainment of guests. The  
proprietors by long experience in hotel keep-  
ing, feel confident they can satisfy a dis-  
tinguished public.  
Their bar is supplied with the choicest  
brands of liquors and wines.  
June 21, 1866. (ly.)

**FRANK W. HAY,**  
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer,  
of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON  
WARE, Canal street, below Clinton, John-  
stown, Pa. A large stock constantly on  
hand. May 4, 1866-ly-9.

## Ebensburg Business Cards.

**JOHN E. SCANLAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cam-  
bria county, Pa. May 6, 1865-tf.

**W. H. SECHLER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and PRACTICAL  
SURVEYOR, Ebensburg, Pa., office in  
the Commissioners office. Dec. 7, 1865-tf.

**WILLIAM KITTELL,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street.  
Dec. 4, 1864-tf.

**F. P. TIERNEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office in Colonnade Row.  
April 5, 1865-tf.

**JOSEPH M'DONALD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office on Centre street, opposite Moore's  
Hotel. [Apr. 26, 1866-tf]

**R. L. JOHNSTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office in the South end of his residence,  
immediately opposite the Court House.  
November 23, 1865-tf. (\*1.87)

**JOHN FENLON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg Pa.—  
Office on High street, adjoining his resi-  
dence. May 4, 1865. (\*1.42)

**GEORGE M. REED,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office on Main street, three doors East  
of Julian. May 4, 1865.

**GEORGE W. OATMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street.  
November 23, 1865-tf. (\*1.37.)

**F. A. SHOEMAKER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office on High street, one door East of the  
Banking House of Lloyd & Co.  
December 7, 1865. (tf.)

**R. J. LLOYD,**  
SUCCESSOR TO R. S. BUNN, Dealer in  
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PAINTS.  
Store on Main street, opposite the "Moore  
House, Ebensburg, Pa. May 17, '66-tf.

**DR. D. W. EVANS,**  
TENDERS his professional services to the  
citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity.  
Office one door east of R. Davis' store.  
Night calls made at his residence three doors  
west of R. Evans' cabinet ware room.  
May 31, 1865-6m

**J. C. WILSON, M. D.,**  
OFFERS his services as PHYSICIAN and  
SURGEON, to the citizens of Ebensburg  
and surrounding country. Office three doors  
East of the Presbyterian Church, in the  
room formerly occupied by Dr. Jones.  
Ebensburg, April 12, 1866.3m-9.

**UNION HOUSE,**  
EBENSBURG, PA., JOHN A. BLAIR,  
Proprietor, spares no pains to render this  
hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal  
patronage it has heretofore received. His  
table will always be furnished with the  
best the market affords; his bar with the  
best of liquors—his stable is large, and will  
be attended by an attentive and obliging  
hostler. June 4, 1866-tf.

**V. S. BARKER,**  
RETAIL DEALER, in Dry Goods, Boots,  
Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, &c.; keeps  
constantly on hand a general assortment.—  
Store on High street, Ebensburg, Pa.  
Sept 28, 1865.

**S. BELFORD, DENTIST,**  
CONTINUES to visit Ebensburg personally  
on the 4th Monday of each month.—  
During his absence Lewis N. Snyder, who  
studied with the Doctor, will remain in the  
office and attend to all business entrusted to  
him. June 7, 1866.

**LLOYD & CO.,**  
BANKERS, Ebensburg, Pa. Gold, Silver,  
Government Bonds, and other securities,  
bought and sold. Interest allowed on time  
deposits. Collections made on all accessible  
points in the United States, and a General  
Banking business transacted.  
[March 1, 1866-tf.]

**LOGAN HOUSE,**  
EBENSBURG, PA., ISAAC CRAWFORD,  
Proprietor, solicits a continuation of the  
liberal patronage heretofore extended. His  
table and bar will always be supplied with  
the best. His house and stable being large  
and convenient, and having competent as-  
sistants at all times employed, he feels con-  
fident that he will be able to render general  
satisfaction. June 4, 1865-tf.

**SHIELDS HOUSE,**  
LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,  
THOMAS CALLEN, Proprietor.  
This house is now open for the accommo-  
dation of the public. Accommodations  
as good as the country will afford, and  
charges moderate. May 31, 1866-tf.

**Lime for Sale.**  
The undersigned is prepared to ship Lime  
from Lilly Station, on No. 4, on the Penn-  
sylvania Railroad to Ebensburg, Johnstown,  
or any other point on the Penna. R. R., or  
its branches.  
WM. TILLEY,  
June 28-tf Hemlock, Cambria Co., Pa.

## Deserted.

The river flowed with the light on its  
breast,  
And the waves went eddying by;  
And the round red sun went down in the  
West,  
When my love's loving lips to my lips were  
prest  
Under the evening sky—  
Now weeping alone by the river I stray,  
For my love has left me this many a day;  
Left me to droop and die.

As the river flowed then the river flows  
still,  
In ripple and foam and spray;  
On by the church and round by the hill,  
And under the sluice of the old burnt mill,  
And out by the fading day;  
But I love it no more, for delight grows  
cold  
When the song is sung and the tale is  
told,  
And the heart is given away;

Oh, river, run fast! Oh, river, run fast!  
Oh, weeds, float out to the sea!  
For the sun has gone down on my beautiful  
past,  
And the hopes that like bread on the waters  
I cast  
Have drifted away like thee!  
So the dream it is fled, and the day it is  
done,  
And my lips still murmur the name of  
one  
Who will never come back to me!

## SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Upon Receiving the Proceedings of  
the National Union Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1866.

The committee, consisting of two dele-  
gates from each State, appointed by the  
National Union Convention to wait upon  
the President with an official copy of the  
proceedings of the Convention, called upon  
the President at one o'clock to-day, and  
after the presentation address by Hon.  
Reverdy Johnson, the President said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the  
Committee: Language is inadequate to ex-  
press the emotions and feelings produced  
by this occasion. Perhaps I could ex-  
press more by permitting silence to speak,  
and you to infer what I might and ought  
to say. I confess, that notwithstanding  
the experience I have had in public life,  
and the audiences I have addressed, this  
occasion and this assemblage are well cal-  
culated to, and do overwhelm me.

As I have said, I have not language to  
convey adequately my present feelings and  
emotions. In listening to the addresses  
which your eloquent and distinguished  
chairman has just delivered, the proceed-  
ings of the convention, as they transpired,  
recurred to my mind. Seemingly I par-  
took of the inspiration that prevailed in  
the convention, when I received a des-  
patch, sent by two of its distinguished  
members, conveying in terms the scene  
which has just been described, of South  
Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm,  
marching into that vast assemblage, and  
thus giving evidence that the two extremes  
had come together again, and that, for the  
future, they were united, as they had been  
in the past, for the preservation of the  
Union.

When the despatch informed me that,  
in that body of men, distinguished for in-  
tellect and wisdom, every eye was suf-  
fused with tears on beholding the scene,  
I could not finish reading the despatch to  
one associated with me in the office, for  
my own feelings overcame me. [Ap-  
plause.] I think we may justly conclude  
that we are moving under a proper inspi-  
ration, and that we need not be mistaken  
that a finger of an overruling and un-  
erring Providence is in this matter. The  
nation is in peril. We have just passed  
through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous  
ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free  
from the difficulties and dangers that at  
first surrounded us.

While our brave men have performed  
their duty—both officers and men—(turn-  
ing to General Grant, who stood at his  
right)—while they have won laurels im-  
perishable, there are still greater and more  
important duties to perform; and while  
we have had their co-operation in the field,  
we now need their support in our efforts  
to perpetuate peace. [Applause.] So far  
as the Executive Department of the  
Government is concerned, the effort has  
been made to restore the Union, to heal  
the breach, to pour oil into the wounds  
which were consequent upon the struggle,  
and, to speak in common phrase, to pre-  
pare, as the learned and wise physician  
would, a plaster healing in character and  
co-extensive with the wound. [Applause.]  
We thought, and yet think, that we had  
partially succeeded. But as the work  
progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be  
taking place, and the country becoming

united, we found a disturbing and marring  
element opposing us.

In alluding to that element I shall go  
no farther than did your convention and  
the distinguished gentlemen who has deliv-  
ered to me the report of its proceedings.  
I shall make no reference to it. That, I  
do not believe the time and the occasion  
justify. We have witnessed in one de-  
partment of the Government every effort,  
as it were, to prevent the restoration of  
peace and harmony in the Union. We  
have seen hanging upon the verge of Gov-  
ernment, as it were, a body called, or  
which assumes to be, the Congress of the  
United States, but in fact a Congress of  
only part of the States. We have seen  
this Congress assume and pretend to be  
for the Union, when its every step and act  
tended to perpetuate disunion and make a  
disruption of the States inevitable.

Instead of promoting reconciliation and  
harmony, its legislation has partaken of  
the character of penalties, retaliation and  
revenge. This has been the course and  
policy of one department of your Govern-  
ment. The humble individual who is now  
addressing you stands the representative  
of another department of the Government.  
The manner in which he was called upon  
to occupy that position I shall not allude  
to on this occasion; suffice it to say that  
he is here under the Constitution of the  
country, and being here by virtue of its  
provision, he takes his stand upon that  
charter of our liberties, as the great ramp-  
art of civil and religious liberty. [Pro-  
longed cheering.] Having been brought  
in my early life to hold it sacred, and  
having practiced upon it during my whole  
public career, I shall ever continue to re-  
verence the Constitution of my fathers  
and to make it my guide. [Heartily ap-  
plause.]

I know it has been said, and I must be  
permitted to indulge in the remark, that  
the Executive Department of the Govern-  
ment has been despotic and tyrannical.  
Let me ask this audience of distinguished  
gentlemen around me here to-day to point  
to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever  
made, to a single act of my whole public  
life that has not been against tyranny and  
despotism. What position have I ever  
occupied, what ground have I ever assumed,  
where it can be truthfully charged that  
I failed to advocate the elevation of the  
great mass of my countrymen? [Cries of  
"Never!" and great applause.] So far as  
charges of that kind are concerned, I will  
say that they are simply intended to de-  
ceive and delude the public mind into the  
belief that there is some one in power who  
is usurping and trampling upon the rights  
and perverting the principles of the Consti-  
tution. It is done by those who make  
charges for the purpose of covering their  
own acts. [Cries of "That's so!" and  
applause.] I have felt it my duty, in  
vindication of principle and the Constitu-  
tion of my country, to call attention to  
these proceedings. When we come to  
examine who has been playing the tyrant,  
by whom do we find that despotism has  
been exercised? As to myself, the ele-  
ments of my nature, the pursuits of my  
life, have not made me, either in my feel-  
ings or in my practice, aggressive. My  
nature, on the contrary, is rather defens-  
ive in its character. But I will say that  
having taken my stand upon the broad  
principles of liberty and the Constitution,  
there is not power enough on earth to  
drive me from it. [Loud and prolonged  
applause.] Having placed myself upon  
that broad platform, I have not been awed,  
dismayed or intimidated by either threats  
or encroachments, but have stood there  
in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sound-  
ing the tocsin of alarm when I deemed  
the city in danger. [Great applause.] I  
said on a previous occasion and repeat it  
now, that all that was necessary in this  
great struggle against tyranny and despot-  
ism was, that the struggle should be suffi-  
ciently audible for the American people to  
hear and understand. They did hear, and  
looking on and seeing who the contestants  
were, and what that struggle was about,  
they determined they would settle this  
question on the side of the Constitution  
and of principle. [Cries of "That's so!"  
and applause.] I proclaim here to-day,  
as I have on other occasions, that my  
faith is abiding in the great mass of the  
people. In the darkest struggle, when  
the clouds seemed to be most lowering,  
my faith, instead of giving way, loomed  
up through the dark cloud far beyond,  
and I saw that all would be safe in the end.

My countrymen, we all know that, in  
the language of Thomas Jefferson, tyran-  
ny and despotism even can be exercised  
and exerted more effectually by the many  
than by the one. We have seen a Con-  
gress gradually encroach step by step upon  
constitutional rights and violate day after  
day and month after month the funda-

mental principles of the Government.  
[Cries of "That's so," and applause.]  
We have seen a Congress that seemed to  
forget that there was a Constitution of the  
United States—that there was a limit to  
the sphere and scope of legislation. We  
have seen a Congress in a minority assume  
to exercise powers which, if allowed to be  
carried out, would result in despotism or  
monarchy itself. [Enthusiastic applause.]  
This is truth, and because others as well  
as myself have seen proper to appeal to  
the patriotism and republican feeling of  
the country, we have been denounced in  
the severest terms. Slander upon slander,  
vituperation upon vituperation, of the  
most villainous character, has made its  
way through the press. What, gentlemen,  
has been your and my sin? What has  
been the cause of our offending? I will  
tell you. Daring to stand by the Consti-  
tution of our fathers! [Approaching  
Senator Johnson.] I consider the proceed-  
ings of this convention, sir, as more  
important than those of any convention  
which ever assembled in the United States.  
[Great applause.] When I look with my  
mind's eye upon that collection of citizens  
coming together voluntarily, and sitting in  
council, with ideas, with principles, and  
views commensurate with all the States,  
and co-extensive with the whole people,  
and contrast it with the collection of gen-  
tlemen who are trying to destroy the  
country, I regard it as more important  
than any convention that has sat, at least,  
since 1787. [Renewed applause.] I  
think I may also say, that the declara-  
tions that were there made are equal with  
the Declaration of Independence itself,  
and I here to-day pronounce it a second  
Declaration of Independence. [Cries of  
"Glorious," and most enthusiastic and  
prolonged applause.]

Your address and declarations are noth-  
ing more nor less than a reaffirmation of  
the Constitution of the United States.  
[Cries of "Good," and applause.] Yes,  
I will go farther, and say that the decla-  
rations you have made, that the principles  
you have enunciated in your address, are  
a second proclamation of emancipation to  
the people of the United States [renewed  
applause]; for in proclaiming and repro-  
claiming these great truths you have laid  
down a constitutional platform upon which  
all can make common cause, and stand  
united together for the restoration of the  
States and preservation of the Govern-  
ment without reference to party. The  
query only is the salvation of the country,  
for our country rises above all party con-  
siderations or influences. [Cries of  
"Good," and applause.] How many  
are there in the United States that now  
require to be free? They have the shack-  
les upon their limbs and are bound as  
rigidly as though they were in fact in  
slavery. I repeat, then, that your decla-  
ration is the second proclamation of  
emancipation to the people of the United  
States, and offers a common ground upon  
which all patriots can stand. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me  
in this connection ask you what I have  
to gain more than the advancement of the  
public welfare? I am as much opposed  
to the indulgence of egotism as any one,  
but here in a conversational manner,  
while formally receiving the proceedings of  
the convention, I may be permitted again to  
ask, what have I to gain consulting hu-  
man ambition more than I have gained,  
except in one thing? My race is nearly  
run. I have been placed in the high  
office I occupy under the Constitution of  
the country, and I may say that I have  
held, from the lowest to the highest, al-  
most every position to which a man may  
attain in our Government. I have passed  
through every position, from Alderman of  
a village to the Presidency of the United  
States; and surely, gentlemen, this should  
be enough to gratify a reasonable ambi-  
tion. If I wanted authority, or if I  
wished to perpetuate my own power, how  
easy it would have been to hold and  
wield that which was placed in my hands  
by the measure called Freedman's Bu-  
reau bill. [Laughter and applause.] With  
an army which I placed at my disposal,  
I could have remained at the Capital  
of the nation, and with fifty or sixty mil-  
lions of appropriations at my disposal,  
with the machinery to be worked by my  
own hands, with my satraps and depend-  
ents in every town and village, and then  
with the civil rights bill following as an  
auxiliary (laughter) in connection with  
all other appliances of the Government, I  
could have proclaimed myself dictator.  
[Cries of "That's true," and applause.]

repeat, that neither the taunts nor jeers of  
Congress nor of a subsidized calumniating  
press can drive me from my purpose.  
(Great applause.) I acknowledge no  
superior except my God, the author of  
my existence, and the people of the United  
States. (Prolonged and enthusiastic  
cheering.) For the one, I try to obey all  
his commands, as best I can, compatible  
with my poor humanity. For the other,  
in a political and representative sense,  
the high behests of the people have always  
been respected and obeyed by me. (Ap-  
plause.)

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I  
had intended to say. For the kind allu-  
sions to myself contained in your address,  
and in the resolutions adopted by the con-  
vention, let me remark that in this crisis,  
and at this period of my public life, I  
hold above all price, and shall ever recur  
with feelings of profound gratification to  
the last resolution, containing the endorse-  
ment of a convention emanating sponta-  
neously from the great mass of the peo-  
ple. I trust and hope that my future  
action may be such that you and the con-  
vention you represent may not regret the  
assurance of confidence you have express-  
ed. ("We are sure of it.")

Before separating, my friends, one and  
all, committee and strangers, please ac-  
cept my sincere thanks for the kind mani-  
festations of regard and respect you have  
exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that  
I shall always continue to be guided by a  
conscientious conviction of duty, and that  
always gives me courage, under the Con-  
stitution, which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's re-  
marks, three enthusiastic cheers were  
given for Andrew Johnson and three more  
for General Grant. The President and  
General Grant then retired arm in arm,  
and were immediately followed by the  
committee and audience.

## An Age of Shams.

We have not a shadow or doubt that  
this is a fast age and a great country, and  
that we Americans are an immense peo-  
ple. In conversation with a practical  
chemist, the other day, we were told that  
during two years he had made over two  
hundred inspections of various kinds of  
liquors, and had found nine-tenths of them  
mere imitations, and a grand party poi-  
sonous concoctions. Of brandy, he does  
not believe there is in large cities one gal-  
lon of pure spirits in a hundred gallons.  
Malaga, etc., is made of water, sulphuric  
acid, etc., and many liquors are without  
a single drop of alcoholic spirit. As a  
general thing whiskey contains only from  
seventeen to twenty per cent of alcoholic  
spirit, when it should have from forty-five  
to fifty; and some of it contains sulphuric  
acid enough in a quart to eat a hole  
clear through a man's stomach! It was  
Byron, we believe, who said

"The tree of knowledge is not that of life:  
They who know the most must mourn the  
deepest.  
O'er the fatal truth."

Byron might have meant a great deal  
more than we know of, but if he had  
lived until now he might, and no doubt  
would, have made the expression a little  
stronger—if he could. There is no deny-  
ing that we are living in an age of shams,  
and that humbug and chateury have be-  
come polite arts. There is positively  
nothing that is really what it appears to  
be upon its face. We have bogus reli-  
gion, bogus politicians, bogus patriots,  
bogus lawyers, bogus authors, and doc-  
tors—everything sham, from mock an-  
uncioners to sensation preachers and politi-  
cal acrobats. The ladies, in all the  
splendor of silks, cotton, whalebone, "fil-  
ters," "plumpers," "waterfalls" and  
paint, are—confounded no such things!  
The doctor who has been himself called  
out of two or three different churches on  
the same day, or the lawyer who rushes  
to and fro with an immense green bag  
stuffed with old newspapers, are only per-  
sonified expressions of adulation—all  
lies and deception! Prussic acid whis-  
key, logwood claret, wax buttons, paper  
collars and chalk milk—are all practical  
bouncers. As Black Hawk said, when  
upon seizing a soldier, with intent to scalp  
him, his wig came off, "it was a big  
lie!" Just so in this age of progress—  
everything is whopper! We have gone  
on improving things until at last we have  
no more idea what we eat and drink than  
if we lived in a Chinese restaurant.  
Even horses look reproachfully at bolog-  
na dealers, and in the sausage season we  
are positively ashamed to look a dog in  
the face!

The hop crop of the State of New  
York will be better this season than it has  
been for many previous years.