

## A HISTORICAL RELIC.

### The Last of the Race—It Unexpectedly Turns Up in the Treasury.

Washington Republican.

On Saturday afternoon, while a Republican commissioner was measuring marble slabs on one of the corridors, a stranger to him appeared in front of secret service division with a \$5 green-back, which attracted considerable attention, not to say alarm, for the personal safety of the exhibitor, considering the locality.

It was a queer production, tested in the crucible of expert workmanship today, but probably a fair sample of that produced in the "earlier and purer days of the republic."

It was printed on ordinary note paper, having the usual green back, and a little figure 5 inclosed in a circle, excuted in what is known as the geometrical lathe work, distributed all over the design.

The face contained on the right-hand side a full statue of the goddess of liberty, which bore a faithful resemblance to the \$5 legal tender issue of 1863.

The signatures were all written, as follows:

"J. Dickson, for Register of the Treasury."

"W. W. Wilson, for Treasurer of the United States."

Its general make-up was so queer in appearance that the average impecunious Washington journalist would hardly attempt to pass it unless an extraordinary opportunity offered. To a casual observer a suspicion of bad counterfeiting would at once be aroused, while the experienced financier would intuitively seek to establish its genuineness, for it is infinitely inferior to the poorest counterfeit. It reads on the face as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1861.—payable by the assistant treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia. The United States promises to pay to the bearer on demand five dollars.

On the border it reads:

"Receivable in payment for all public dues."

The keen eye of an employe immediately disclosed the issue, its occasion, and the historical facts connected with its origin.

Sumpter was fired on in April, 1861. The stubborn presistency which daily characterized the action of the South caused President Lincoln to call an extra session of the Thirty-seventh congress, to convene on the 4th day of July ensuing.

Upon the 5th day of July the president's message was read, and in that memorable document, after a review of the treasonable conduct of the slave state politicians, he said:

"It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the government for the work at least 400,000 men and \$400,000,000."

This was the first ring of the true metal that had been sounded by the great champion of liberty by national authority. On July 9, 1861, while the senators of the United States were delivering eulogies upon the death of Stephen A. Douglas, there arose from his seat in the house that great commoner, Hon. Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who announced that he would on the morrow call up the bill (H. R. No. 14) to authorize a national loan, which bill he now reported as chairman of the committee on ways and means. It will be recollected that the notorious Vallandigham, of Ohio, consumed the hour given for debate in considering the bill in vilely denouncing the war for the preservation of the country as cruel and unconstitutional.

Without a reply the bill was passed, receiving but five negative votes, viz: Burnett, of Kentucky; Norton and Reid, of Missouri; Vallandigham, of Ohio; and Wood, of New York.

It was immediately sent to the senate, and upon motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, read and referred to the committee on finance. On the 15th day of July the senate passed the bill with amendments and returned it to the

house, who concurred in the amendments. After receiving the signature of Speaker Grow, it was at once taken to the white house.

Before sundown on that eventful day President Lincoln had placed his signature in all its simplicity and power to the bottom of a paper which gave vitalizing force to the government to a degree that encouraged the intelligent and patriotic manhood of the nation to believe that arrogance and treason could no longer throttle freedom in America.

The amount of notes issued under this law has not been ascertained, for the secretary of the treasury had the discretion to also issue both certificates of coupon or registered stock, or treasury notes, interest on non-interest-bearing in such proportions of each as he might deem advisable. This note was one of that issue.

The amount appropriated for all was only \$250,000,000. Whatever notes circulated at that time did not find a very permanent lodgment among the people, for the reason that they were called in and exchanged for the note of June 25, 1862, which exempted the legal tender quality from duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

The greater part of that portion of the issue set apart for notes never saw the treasury again, and it is confidently believed that nearly all the smaller denominations and much of the larger were utilized by the "boys in blue" in lighting their cigars during periods of festivity, after hearing "good news from the front."

The gentleman who held this patriotic emblem declined to hear any offer to purchase, for he doubtless contemplates handing it down to his progeny, even though they live in a seceding state.

There is one incontrovertible fact in connection with the life of the stalwart pioneer in American finance—that it has never been counterfeited, and we rejoice at that fact, for such a friend as it proved to be in the time of our country's need should be permitted to retire with all its laurels, and without the blemish of a false personation hanging about its sacred memory.

### Printing the Great Civilizer.

Printer's Circular.

Until printing was very generally spread, civilization advanced by slow and languid steps. Since the art has become cheap its advances have become unparalleled, and its race of progress vastly accelerated. It has been stated by some that the civilization of the Western world has resulted from its being the seat of the Christian religion. However much the mild tenor of its doctrines is calculated to assist in producing such an effect, that religion can but be injured by an unfounded statement. It is by the ease and cheap methods of communicating thought from man to man which enable a country to sift, as it were, its whole people, and to produce, in its science, its literature, and its arts, not the brightest efforts of a limited class, but the highest exertions of the most powerful minds among a whole community. It is this which has given birth to the wide-spreading civilization of the present day, and which promises a future yet more prolific. Whoever is acquainted with the present state of science and the mechanical arts, and looks back over inventions and the civilization which the fourteen centuries subsequent to christianity have produced, and compares them with the advances made during the succeeding four centuries following the invention of printing, will have no doubt to the effective cause. It is during these last three or four centuries that man, considered as a species, has commenced the development of his intellectual faculties; that he has emerged from a position in which he was almost the creature of instinct to a state in which every step in advance facilitates the progress of his successors. In the first periods arts were discovered by individuals, and lost to the race; in the latter, the diffusion of ideas enabled the reasoning of one class to unite with the observations of another, and the most ad-

vanced point of one generation became the starting point of the next.

### How to Salt Pork.

A Missouri farmer writes: Kill and dress the hog neatly in the morning. Let them hang all day to drain out the blood and water used in dressing. At night remove them to a table or bench in the smoke house, in order that they may thoroughly cool but not freeze. Next morning cut off the head removing the cheeks for pickling, and turning the remainder of the head over to the cook to make "head-cheese," or any other little delicacy. Complete the cutting of the hog in halves, lengthwise; take out the ribs and backbone, including the lean meat and the "tenderloin," cut out the shoulders and hams, trimming them neatly, cutting the leg off just above the second joint. Then cut the fat pork in strips not more than four inches wide, and as nearly of a width as possible, cutting the strips into pieces about six inches long, making convenient pieces for family use, so as not to disturb any more than is necessary in the barrel.

The barrel should be a new one if possible, to begin with, which will last several years. A tight whisky or molasses barrel will do, but in any case it should be thoroughly scalded, as good housewives will know how. Place the barrel in the cellar, on a brick or stone floor, or on a board, level; cover the bottom of the barrel evenly, one-fourth or three eighths of an inch thick with good common salt. Place the pieces of pork in the barrel, with the skin or rind next the barrel, continuing until the layer is pressed down evenly. Cover and fill in all interstices with salt, then press in another layer in the same way, and salt as before, until all the fat pork is salted. If there is room in the barrel, and you desire to do so, place the hams and shoulders in the barrel in the same way, filling in the inequalities in thickness with the cheeks and odd pieces, and salt again. Make a "follower" of pine or cottonwood boards in two pieces; place them on the top of the pork and weight them down with a stone, taking care to thoroughly scald both "followers" and weight, make a commonized kettleful of brine, adding salt as long as it will dissolve, boil, and skim. Let it get cold, and pour it over the meat until it is covered, say half an inch deep over the "follower." If the hams and shoulders are put in let them lay ten days. Take them out, wash thoroughly, dry, and smoke them, being careful not to disturb the pork below. If it is not desirable to smoke the shoulders, cut them up in about the same sized pieces as the fat pork, at the same time, and salt them near the top of the barrel, so that the bony and lean pieces can be used first. When warm weather comes, if it should be necessary, pour off the brine and make new, or boil and skim the old. Never allow the brine to leave the top layer of pork dry. In this way I have never failed to have good pickled pork all the year round.

### Incurables not Taken.

Steuenville Herald.

"Mrs. Topnoody," said Mr. T. the other morning at breakfast, "if you don't stop your everlasting wrangle I'll go to the lunatic asylum."

"Oh, you will, will you?" replied Mrs. Topnoody.

"Yes I will, and that gladly."

"But you won't all the same."

"Why, won't I?"

"Why?"

"Yes, I say why?"

"Well, because they don't take incurables, that's why."

Topnoody went down town without finishing his breakfast, and wrote a letter to the authorities for information respecting qualifications for admission to the asylum.

### A Strong Conqueror.

According to an Illinois exchange, our days of Rheumatism are well numbered. St. Jacobs Oil enters a rheumatic territory, and conquers every subject. That's right. We believe in it.—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*

### One Man's Progeny.

Reading Eagle.

"Yes, it's so," said the man.

"Oh, John, you must be mistaken," replied his third wife.

"Well, I tell you it's so, I ought to know!" was the emphatic reply of John Heffner, who lives on Maple street, between Chestnut and Spruce, this city.

A reporter for The Eagle had called upon Mr. Heffner to learn the correct history of his much-talked-about great brood of forty-one children.

Heffner is sparingly built, smokes a short pipe, and makes a living in the rag business. He is 65 years old, and has a pleasant smile and a cheerful greeting for all friends. The story of the man's married life as related by himself is probably the most remarkable one on record. He was born in Germany in 1815. When 25 years old—in 1840—he married his first wife, who lived eight years. She became the mother of seventeen children in that time, having twins the first year of their marriage. The next year another pair of twins were born. Each succeeding year for four years thereafter Mrs. Heffner became the mother of triplets. The seventh year was signalized by the birth of only one child. Mrs. Heffner died, and was laid away in the village church-yard in Germany. The widower had now a family of seventeen children, the oldest only 7 years of age. Three months thereafter a young lady took charge of the children, and in course of time she became the second Mrs. Heffner. The first wife had died in February, 1848. In February, 1849, this second wife presented Mr. Heffner with a boy. On Christmas day of the same year the nineteenth child was added to the Heffner flock. The family now was larger than any other in that part of the country. Five years passed on and Mr. Heffner's household was increased by the addition of ten more children, a pair of twins being born every year. There was now a lull, and for three years thereafter only one child was born unto them. In 1854 he came to this country with his family, and the last three children were born in America. In 1857 his wife died, having been married nine years. He was now the father of thirty-two children, twelve of whom had died, leaving twenty to be taken in charge by a widow, whom he married in 1858. Mrs. Heffner number three had one child by a previous marriage. She became the mother of nine more children in ten years by single births. His last, or third wife, is still living. None of the first set of seventeen children survive. Two of the fifteen of the second wife's children still live, and three of the third wife's. In a period of twenty-eight years—from 1840, when he first married, to 1868, the date of the birth of his last child—he became the father of forty-one children. The five who are still living are girls. With the step-child that the last marriage added to the list, forty-two children have called John Heffner "father." The old man has long since forgotten the names of his numerous progeny, and can only recall those born in later years.

### Music Hath Charms, etc.

One of the great manufacturing interests of Boston, is the Emerson Piano Company, whose pianos are used with high appreciation and satisfaction throughout the world. In a recent conversation with Mr. Jos. Gramer, one of the proprietors, that gentleman remarked: I have used that splendid remedy St. Jacobs Oil in my family and found it to be so beneficial that I will never be without it. It has cured me of a severe case of rheumatism, after other remedies had failed.—*St. Louis Western Watchman.*

The state of New Jersey offers \$20 to every free public school in the state with which to start a library, upon condition that the district raises as much more. And \$10 is added yearly upon the same condition.

Every man is honest if you take his word for it; but it is just as well to take a note for borrowed money.