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THE REPUBLICAN. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1873. "GO IT ALONE."

There's a game much in fashion, I think it's called "Go it alone."

When Kepler, with intellect piercing, discovered the laws of each planet and star.

In battle or business, whatever the game, in law or in love, it is over the same.

It is admitted on all sides that there is great as well as frequent default of justice by the bad working of our jury system.

It is for our Constitutional Convention, when it comes to consider the amendment of the criminal law.

Gail Hamilton writes that some pestilent fellows lately prostituted our agricultural fairs to the promotion of patches by promising premiums to the best mender.

Take the case of a man who, with hatred against a particular person ranking in his heart, walks about a crowded city for months with a revolver in his pocket.

There is a nervous irritation which is really allayed by a short and solitary turn of the needle.

It is irrational to expect that twenty men, taken indiscriminately from a crowd, shall exactly agree in opinion.

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Reading Aloud. On hearing Charles Kemble read Shakespeare to London audiences, it occurred to us that it would be well if, from among the thousands who listened to him, a few could be induced to carry the practice into private life.

It has been suggested that, to remedy the evils complained of, not the English but the Scotch jury system should be adopted in the United States.

In criminal cases in Scotland fifteen persons are drawn by lot out of a "panel" of forty-five. These constitute the jury, and the verdict of a majority suffices.

In the case of a man who, with hatred against a particular person ranking in his heart, walks about a crowded city for months with a revolver in his pocket.

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About Cigars. It has always been, and probably ever will be, the common belief that the best cigars are made in Cuba, and this is true in a certain measure.

Previous to the year 1850 the manufacture of cigars on that island was monopolized by the Government, but since then it has been thrown open to all, and owing to the incessant demands made upon the Cuban market there is hardly any real competition among the manufacturers.

The best cigars from that house occasionally sell for fifty cents apiece in Havana, or twenty-five cents at wholesale. Beside the immense quantity sold for importation, over fourteen hundred million cigars are annually smoked on the Island of Cuba.

The cigar manufacture is a Government monopoly in the Philippine Islands. The best tobacco is raised on the northern part of the Island of Luzon, and is cultivated under the immediate supervision of Spanish officials and agents, who buy it directly from the planters.

There are three principal manufactures. The largest is at Manila, and employs seven hundred women and twelve hundred men, all of whom are paid by the piece, to insure greater expedition and better work.

The other two average about two hundred hands each. Nearly one hundred and twenty-five million cigars, and a proportionately large number of cheroots and cigarettes, are annually exported from the Philippine Islands.

The colonies affording better opportunities and more advantages for the culture and preparation of the valuable leaf, but few manufactures have been established in Spain itself.

Early Greenlanders in America. We have precise information as to the visits of the early Greenland colonists to the continent of America.

It was indeed doubted at one time whether Old Greenland itself was not a creation of Scandinavian romance. But the actual remains of the colony have been brought to light, and modern discoveries have verified the ancient descriptions of the country, its climate, and products.

Besides, the foundations and walls of houses, now overgrown with dwarf willows and scurvy-grass, large churches and portions of graveyards have been found in the situations mentioned in the ancient Icelandic records.

In one plain, once a meadow but now overgrown with dandelions and juniper-brush, many fragments of bell-metal, parts of church bells, were picked up by the natives and hoarded as specimens of gold.

Runic inscriptions have been found as far north as the Woman Islands, in latitude 72° 55', and the most recent expeditions have confirmed the existence of all the natural landmarks mentioned by the chroniclers.

Their "veins of gold" are shown to be deposits of iron pyrites; the warm winds in winter, which seem so marvellous to the ancient colonists, have been described by Sir L. McClintock, and the hot springs of Quark confirm the old Norsemen's account of the boiling fountains at which the monks in Greenland cooked their food.

Greenland was colonized at the end of the tenth century, and the settlement prepared for 400 years. After the devastations of the Black Death, the settlers had to recede gradually before the advance of the Esquimaux or "Skraelings," and a valuable account of the state of the country just before the time when intercourse with Europe ceased is to be found in Purchas's Pilgrims.

Ivor Bardson, in the northern parts of the colony to drive back the Esquimaux. "There," he wrote, "is still standing a church where formerly our bishop dwelt; but now the wild Skraelings have all that land, and there are many cattle but all have been carried off by the enemy, the Skraelings."

That is the last that was heard of the doomed colony, and no one knows the fate of the last handful of settlers. Danish writers have been fond of imagining the migrations of their countrymen to the ice-bound recesses of the east coast of Greenland, where they are supposed to remain "carrying on a perpetual war with the savages in revenge for the ruin of their ancestors."

But this is a mere fancy which has been gradually disproved, and except in the books of the antiquarians and the rhapsodizers of the seas, the memory of Old Greenland has long since passed away.

Not to be Fooled. In Philadelphia there lives a doctor so lean and attenuated that the soubriquet of "Old Bones" is far from being a misnomer.

This doctor has a student, and that student is trying his best to become a doctor. He attends to the office while the doctor attends to the out-door patients.

Among other fixtures of the office is a wired casket, so hung and adjusted that it will walk out of the cupboard where it is kept; and by manipulating it rightly it can be made to go through several grotesque antics.

One day while the student sat pouring over some medical work, the street door opened, and a youthful peddler with a basket of nick nacks presented himself.

A Rival to Yosemite. Recent explorations of the great Tuolumne river canon, about eighteen miles north of Yosemite Valley, have, it is claimed, added a new wonder to those already offered by that famous region.

Its discoverer, Messrs. John Muir and Galen Clark, report that while the valley is narrower than that of the Yosemite, the river flowing through it is much larger.

The falls of the Yosemite surpass those of the Tuolumne canon in unbroken volumes of descending water, but in variety of cascades and water-shoots the Tuolumne canon is said to be far superior.

Its great walls being seamed by water-worn fissures, down which rivers leap, churn, thunder, braw and sing with all possible varieties and expressions of sound.

There is one water-leap of 1,800 feet in the Tuolumne canon, but it is not unbroken, like the Upper Yosemite, and is in that respect inferior to the latter well-known cataract.

There are many falls, like the famous Bridal Veil of the Yosemite, which the wind shapes in falling folds and silver threads, giving them the appearance of a gauzy fabric.

The marks of glacial action are much fresher on the walls of Tuolumne than in Yosemite, where rain, snow, wind, sand and earthquake have all combined to blur the indications which are of the greatest interest to the geologist.

From the difficulty experienced by the explorers of Tuolumne in gaining access to its wonders, it is to be feared that its attractions must remain unseen by the vast majority of travelers.

Historic Phrases. Samuel Adams, known for many things, seldom had his name associated with the phrase first applied to him to England: "A nation of shopkeepers."

Franklin said many things which have passed into maxims, but nothing that is better known than: "Ho paid too dear for his whistle."

Washington made but few epigrammatic speeches. Here is one: "To be prepared for war is the most effectual means of preserving peace."

"Old John Dickinson" wrote in 1778 of Americans: "By uniting, we stand; by dividing, we fall."

Patrick Henry gave: "Give me liberty, or give me death," and, "If this be treason, make the most of it."

Thomas Paine had many epigrammatic sentences—among them: "Rose like a rocket, fall like a stick." "Times that try men's souls."

Charles Cotsworth Pinckney declared in favor of "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."

"Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," is from Josiah Quincy, 1811.

Andrew Jackson gave us: "The Union—it must be preserved."

And the dying Lawrence gave us: "Don't give up the ship."

SINGULAR RELATIONSHIP.—A friend who married a widow, explains as follows how he got mixed up in his relationship: "I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time afterwards my wife had a son—(how is that for high)—he was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife, i. e., my step-daughter, had also a son; he was of course my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather."

PLAIN ENOUGH.—The following is the account of a little trouble in Louisville as given by a police officer: "As far as I know, your Honor, they are very good young men. They started to take their classes at school, which I think is very good for them; but they fell in with a West Ender. That's what he's 'em, and they didn't go to school. They raised a row, may it please the Court, and Mr. Green he stuck his thumb into Mr. Nubb's mouth, and that thumb hasn't been seen since. That's all I know about the matter."

A young gentleman of Morris town, N. J., was playing at bay making with a rural Maud Miller, and rather liked it until a swarm of yellow jackets crawled up his nape, trousers, Maud laughed heartily at the Irish jig he danced until she got "some of it in her."

A rural gentleman standing over a register in one of our stores, attracted general attention to himself by observing to his wife, "Marion, I guess I'm going to have the fever; I feel hot streaks a runnin' up my legs."

An absurd thing recently happened at Troy, New York. The wife of a prominent citizen, supposing that her last hour had come, called her lord to her bedside and unbared her mind by saying that she had been false to her marriage vow, her paramour being a new neighbor, whose name she mentioned the boy to come and get his share. "No, you don't," he called out, "I know you, if you have got your clothes on."

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