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W. A. HUNT - - - Editor.

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ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
A. G. Holloway vs. Lewis Mallonee.
BEFORE O S Holloway, J P. of Flushing township, Belmont county, Ohio. On the 13th day of March, 1878, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of Thirty-five dollars and seventy cents and costs Fifteen dollars. Said case is set for trial April 27, 1878, at 9 o'clock A. M.
3 28, '78—3t. A G HOLLOWAY.

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BELMONT CHRONICLE.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

IN the last number of the American Journal of Science and Arts, Professor Marsh describes the largest land animal yet known to have existed on the globe. Its name is "Altantosaurus immanis." The thigh bone of this creature is over eight feet long (2,500 mm·), with a thickness at the larger end of twenty-five inches, though the bone has no true head. A comparison of this bone with the femur of a crocodile, would indicate that the fossil saurian, if of similar proportions, had a total length of 115 feet. That the reptile was 100 feet long when alive is at least probable. The other bones of this animal that have been found are proportionally gigantic; one candal vetebra has a transverse diameter of more than sixteen inches (430 mm). All the bones of this reptile yet discovered are in the Yale College Museum. They are from the Upper Jurrasac of Colorado.

Glover as a Hunter.

From the New York Graphic.]

GLOVER, Congressman from Missouri last fall—Just give me a chance at these Republican robbers; I'll ketch 'em as fast as you can ketch minnows!

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS—Very well; there you go; lots of traps, firearms, and ammunition. Now let's see you make capital for our party.

GLOVER—(enthusiastically)—Oh, you bet I do it, gentlemen! I'll ketch the Black Republican plunderers. "Set a Glover to ketch a thief," you know the maxim remarks. Ha! ha! ha!

Three months pass, and finally out of the dull rumble comes a voice:

GLOVER—I've got him! Ive got him!

DEM. CONGRESS—Got who? Got who?

GLOVER—Got a feller! Ketched him stealing!

DEM. CONGRESS—Hurra! Hurra! Is it Hayes?

GLOVER—No. Its one of the clerks of the House.

DEM. CONGRESS—Republican?

GLOVER—No. Democrat.

DEM. CONGRESS, cheerfully, but not rapturously—O-h!

GLOVER (two weeks later)—Here he is. I got another feller!

DEM. CONGRESS—Hurra! Hurra! Stealin?'

GLOVER—Peculation! Wasted lots of money!

DEM. CONGRESS—Hurra! That's a good haul. Republican?

GLOVER—N—no—he's a Democrat—your Doorkeeper.

DEM. CONGRESS—(Approvingly but sadly)—A—h! Uh—a—see here, Glover—*next* time fetch a Republican!

GLOVER—Y—yes, I will.

GLOVER—(a month later)—Ha! I got him! Ketched him stealin'! Stole $10,000 from contingent fund! I got him!

DEM. CONGRESS—Hur—Republican, Glover?

GLOVER—Uh—ah—well—this 'un—n—no—*he's* a—he's a Democrat—a—he's a member of Congress.

DEM CONGRESS (Going for him wrathfully)—One of us, you undiscriminating scoundrelly Puke?

GLOVER—Y—yes—I—I couldn't help it! It's one of you'uns!

(They shake him up till some of his teeth are heard rattling around in his boots, and his collar bone loosens, when he gets away.)

GLOVER (Three days later)—I got him now! I ketched him in the very act of stealin' and we got the money away from him—$5,000!

DEM. CONGRESS (Groaning)—You infernal spy and poltroon! O—h—well! Tell us the worst! Is it a Dem—publican?

GLOVER—(Holding the door open ready to run, his face flushed with shame, and great beads of perspiration standing on the outside of his hat!) Oh, good gentlemen, spare me! spare me! (turning to run and letting his prisoner go, as he dodges a shower of inkstands and cuspidors)—it's the Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms.

FOURTEEN DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS (pulling down their vests and shouting above the tumult)—I move that the office of Investigator be declared vacant!

Passed, *nem con.*

What Democracy Means.

The Democratic policy is known at last, as to finance, currency, and taxation. In these days party platforms are made by deeds, not words. What that party has done, so far as it had the power, stands as the test of its will. The Democratic House acts for the party; its Committee of Ways and Means, there is no reason to doubt, acts for the House. On no other subject can the action of the House be more important to the industry and commerce of the country. If the party fails to meet public support in that respect, it will never succeed in the next Congressional or Presidential election. Its members have voted, and its committees have acted, with distinct under standing of the responsibility. It is but just, therefore, to consider what the Democratic "budget" actually is, as presented by the House and its leading committee.

I. On the Currency question, unlimited silver coin and silver notes, receivable instead of gold for customs duties. Not limited in issue, silver must inevitably have fallen to its bullion value. The actual loss to the Government might have been as much as $14,000,000; the injury to all industry and commerce had the Bland bill passed the Senate as it passed the House, cannot be computed.

II. As to the public credit, Democracy has voted to make depreciated silver payable for bonds and interest, and to repeal the Resumption Act. Fortunately, we are not likely to know how much harm such an act would cause. A Republican Senate enacted the fangs for the Silver Bill, and proposes to do as much for the bill for the repeal of the Resumption Act, and the only thing certain is that the repeal would have been regarded as an act of repudiation, would have greatly increased the sale of United States bonds by foreign holders, and forced this country to give its wheat and cotton, at prices fixed by foreign buyers, in payment for its bonds at prices fixed by foreign sellers.

III. As to the banks, through its proper committee in the House, Democracy proposes to put out of existence the National Bank system and currency, throwing back upon the market for sale about $300,000,000 of United States bonds now held by the banks as security for their circulation. For the inevitable depreciation of the bonds, Democracy cares nothing. The only possible substitute would be a State bank circulation, by which the country was inconvenienced and plundered under Democratic rule before the war.

IV. As to the tariff, Democracy has proposed, through its leading committee in the House, to make a sweeping change hostile to manufactures at a time when manufactures are extraordinarily depressed; to take off duties amounting to nearly $13,000,000 yearly from the foreign products which compete with American wool and hemp growers, and manufacturers of cotton, wood, hemp, silk, metals and glass, and to substitute increased duties on sugars, spices and liquors produced abroad, which do not compete with leading industries of this country. The crudities and amazing stupidites of the proposed tariff need not here be considered; its main purpose is to cut down duties on foreign manufactured products so much that there would still be a material reduction of revenue, notwithstanding an increase of about $6,500,000 in duties on non-competing foreign products.

V. As to internal revenue, Democracy proposes to take off about $10,000,000 from the tax on tobacco, which will not be more tully, easily or cheaply collected after the reduction than it is now, in order to add the edious incomes reaches those who do not choose to swear to a lie.

VI. The next result of the changes in taxation would be to diminish the public revenue materially—it is estimated as much as $20,000,000. The net result of the Silver and Currency Bills would be to diminish the value of revenues by about $14,000,000, and to compel the country to pay many millions every week for bonds sent home by foreign holders. But, as if these steps toward repudiation were not enough—

VII. Democracy proposes to pay Southern claims, in amount far exceeding the present ability of the Government, and to expend in improvements, mainly at the South, money enough to make bankruptcy quick and easy. The River and Harbor Bill, known at Washingto as "The Great Divide," was expected to pass the House with ease, and with entire correctness, it seems, because, as its friends openly boasted, "two-thirds of its members had been put into the bill." Jobs supposed to be satisfactory to the Solid South, and to a sufficient number of members from the North, had been included, and it was not thought an objection that the bill takes many millions from the Treasury. To leave the United States Treasury empty, and the United States without credit, was a prime element of Democratic policy as long ago as 1861.

It is enough to state the outlines of the Democratic policy as to finance, currency and taxation. Argument is not needed. Those who like that policy ought to support it earnestly. It means repudiation, but it is consistent. It will bring dishonor and ruin, but it will please some prejudices. There is a time coming when the work of Democracy will be considered a whole, and then we shall see how the people like it.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The Full Text of Judge McLin's Statement.

A Disgraceful Confession of Weakness, Meanness and Fraud on His Part.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The following is the text of the statement of Judge McLin, regarding the canvass of the vote in Florida for President, as published here in a long special from Washington.

"As a member of the late State Board of Canvassers of the State of Florida, I feel impelled by a sense of duty to myself, and in justice to others, to make the following statement: "At the time the canvass was made I was not at any time conscious of acting otherwise than right and proper. I entered upon the canvass with the conviction that it was my privilege and duty in a political sense to give the benefit of every doubt in favor of the Republican party. I felt that when the question could be decided either way without doing violence to the public sense of justice, it was fairly allowable in politics that I should always lean to my own party and give my decision in its favor, even at the hazard of straining a point. At no time did I feel that I occupied the position of a Judge, charged with the duty of a strict and nice weighing and balancing of all the evidence presented.—Looking back, now, to that time, I feel that there was a combination of influences that must have operated most powerfully in blinding my judgment and swaying my action. I had been for many years and was at the time of the canvass a very active partisan. I sincerely thought that our State and the nation would suffer an irreparable injury if the Democratic party were to obtain the Presidency, and the policy of hatred to the negro and those who had been friends of the negro sho'd obtain control at Washington. It was the common and unanimous talk also that the very existence of the men who in the South had upheld the Republican party depended upon the election of Hayes. Mr. Hayes would sustain them throughout the South while Tilden would crush them. I was shown numerous telegraphic addresses to Gov. Stearns and others from the trusted leaders of the Republican party in the North, insisting that the salvation of the country depended upon the vote of Florida being cast for Hayes. These telegrams came from those to whom I had been accustomed to defer, for instance from the Chairman of the National Committee and the man who was the nearest personal friend of Mr. Hayes, who had conducted the canvass. These telegrams also gave assurance of the forthcoming of money and troops. Following these telegrams, trusted Northern Republicans, party leaders and personal friends of Mr. Aayes, arrived in Florida as rapidly as the railroads could bring them. I was surrounded by these men who were ardent Republicans and especially by the friends of Governor Hayes. One gentleman particularly, Governor Noyes, of Ohio, was understood to represent him and speak with the authority of a warm personal friend, commissioned with power to act in his behalf. These men referred to the general destruction of the country should Tilden be elected. The intense anxiety of the Republicans—the party of the north and their full sympathy with us. Can't say how far my action may have been influenced by the intense excitement that prevailed around me, or how far my partisan zeal may have led me into error. Neither can I say how far my course was influenced by the promise made by Noyes that if Hayes became President I should be rewarded. Certainly these influences must have had control over my judgment and action. Reviewing my action at this distance of time with all calmness, with my ardor cooled and my partisan zeal chilled by the President, who has basely belied and mercilessly destroyed the Republican party of the South and crushed the very men who did so much for his election, I am persuaded that the Florida canvass was not conducted with that cool, calm judgment and honest unbiased decision that should have characterized a proceeding involving such vast and important interests. Instead of this I now see that the whole proceedings went through upon the highest wave of political excitement. That partisan feeling, stimulated to the utmost by the most powerful agencies, usurped the place of reason and sound judgment, and therefore political expediency ruled the hour. A large number of precincts were either contested by the Democrat or Republican party. Voluminous testimony was filed and the lawyers on both sides argued each for their side, that it was the duty of the board to throw out and not include in the count, or retain and count the precincts on the ground of illegality in the conduct of the election or fraud that was charged to exist. The Attorney General of the State and a member of the Board had decided that it had quasi judicial power and had the right to exclude the precincts from the count. The returns were shown to be so irregular false, or fraudulent as to prevent the Board from ascertaining from them the true vote. With this view it was the duty of the Board to enter upon the work of the canvas with the conviction that they were invested with large discretionary powers which were of a mixed character, political and judicial. The political largely predominated. Partisan zeal and strong political ties had a powerful influence in the exercise or these powers, and the Republicans having a majority of the Board the canvass was largely in their favor, as the result proved. If the Board had acted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State defining the powers and duties of the Board, since rendered, there is no question of the fact that Tilden would have been entitled to the vote of Florida, excludding the returns from Baker county, which were counted, and which I have since learned from the parties who made them, were falsely manufactured returns, and that the true returns, which corresponded with the precinct returns of that county, would certainly have given the State to Tilden. Archer Precinct No. 2, Alachua county, was included in the count. The fraud committed in this precinct was not shown to the Board by the Democratic lawyers, although a contest was made and much attention given to this precinct, and I have recently learned from the Republican leaders of that county that after the returns had been brought to Gainesville, the county seat, 219 votes were added to the returns by the inspector and clerk of the said precinct. In Leon county 74 small Republican ballots were stuffed into the box at Precinct No. 9, yet it was made to appear, even to the satisfaction of the Democrats of the Board, that these were not false ballots. Subsequent confession shows they were stuffed in the box. I had seen Joseph Bowers, one of the inspectors, have tickets similar to them a few days before the election and cautioned him against their use unless they were genuine, and I afterwards learned that he had given them up. In Jefferson county, at a certain precinct at which Mr. Bell was inspector, 100 votes were surreptitiously added to the ballots and counted. No charge was made as to this fact before the Board. The confession or J. Bell since made to me discloses the fact that had the 219 votes fraudulently added to the Archer returns, and the 74 votes stuffed in the box in Leon county, and the 100 votes surreptitiously added in Jefferson county, aggregating 393, been rejected, and the Democratic rejected precincts which were excluded for irregularity and illegality, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, had been retained and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carried the State. The conclusion therein is irresistable that Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote and not Hayes.

In making this statement my motives will doubtless be questioned by many, but the facts will stand alone as the truth, without any mere motive to sustain them. I am free to admit that viewing things as I now do and remembering that Hayes was constantly inspiring his personal friends and agents by every means in his power to secure for him the electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana, and believing it to have been consciously wrong on his part, done with the knowledge that he had not been elected, as his subsequent repudiation of Governor Packard, where his title was bound up in his own, and his willful and cowardly desertion of the very men who contributed so largely to his election has shown; my contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression. Mr. Hayes has denied the validity of his own title in denying that of Governor Packard. He has ignored his Florida friends, showing that he believed them unworthy and tainted with fraud. Yes he held on to the Presidency which, in his own opinion, was secured by this fraud. He has cowardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern Republican friends, through fear of being ousted from an office he believed he never was elected to by the people. Whatever may be the opinion of men in regard to my motives, I give them facts and leave my motives to a higher tribunal.

[Signed] SAMUEL B. MCLIN.

How Democratic brethren do agree! The Enquirer blows to the world that Frank Hurd was the Congressman who borrowed $5,000 of public money from Sergeant-at-Arms John G. Thompson, and it demands an investigation of Thompson's accounts, and the reason of this is that Thompson is Thurman's henchman, and is laying the wires to make him the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. What a throatcutting business Democracy is!
—Cincinnati Gazette.

IT is a noteworthy fact that a thousand dollars in paper currency taken at random from a money drawer will buy more gold now than ever before in the whole history of the country. In the old times of State banks some bills were worth par in gold, but there were few not taxed with a discount by bankers outsite of the States where they were issued ranging from ½ per cent up as high as 5. The secret of the present fortunate condition of affairs is that we are selling more commodities to foreign countries than we are buying from them, so that our gold stays at home instead of going abroad to settle trade balances.

Relative Values of Food and Labor.

The Philadelphia Press has compiled a comparative table of statistics on work and wages which is valuable and interesting. It shows that skilled farm laborers are receiving an average of 60 cents a day with board, against 84 cents in 1860; $1.35 in 1870, and $1.18 in 1874. Ordinary laborers in cities are receiving $1.25 without board, against $1.19 in 1860. Bricklayers get $2.50 against $1.82; blacksmiths $2.50 against $1.48; carpenters $1.25 against $1.59; painters $2.50 against $2.85; shoemakers $1.66 against $1.35; tailors $1.87 against $1.34. Mill labor since 1869 shows a general increase, amounting in cases to 60 per cent. Seamen's wages since 1872 have decreased about 30 per cent. Since 1860 the wages of female help has increased from 33 to 100 per cent. On railroads, pay has increased since 1873 from 30 to 50 per cent. The general result of a series of inquiries shows that the wages are higher and food lower than in 1860. In 32 pursuits, wages have increased from 7 to 110 per cent, or on an average of over 41 per cent; in 25 avocations they have decreased from half of 1 to 5 per cent, or on an average of 21 per cent. The inadequacy of these inquiries from the inability to determine how much greater, if any, the ratio of unemployed to busy men is now than four or eighteen years ago. Also much time is lost from closed mills and irregular work. Still, if the number of unemployed artisans was very great, the influence of that fact would be seen in the decrease of the price of labor.

Baltimore American, April 24.

Beecher on Easter Day.

Whether Mr. Beecher has lived a pure and blameless life or otherwise is a matter about which there is a good deal of difference of opinion, but who can say that he is not a man of extraordinary genius? Of all the learned and eloquent preachers who discuss the great problems of the present and future life, what one can compare with him in aptness of illustration or felicity of expression. In his multitude of occupations he has but little time for study or meditation, and he is generally obliged to speak from impulse rather than mature reflection, but what one of our Doctors of Dividity expounds the Gospel with such force and persuasiveness? There is no preacher in the land that can touch the fountains of human emotion and lay bare the inner workings of the soul with so tender and skillful a hand. He spent the whole of last week in the interior of New York filling his lecture engagements. He was followed from place to place by a corps of persistent 'interviewers,' who did not allow him to forget that a dark cloud was still hanging over his head. Telegraphic dispatches were handed to him at the railway stations advising him of that latest phase of the great scandal, and begging him to contribute something for publication that would prolong the excitement. After this week of labor and turmoil and torture he returned to Brooklyn, and standing up in his pulpit on Sunday thus discoursed upon the holy associations of the day:

"This is the one day of all the calendar, because the whole alphabet of human hope is in this day. This rising of the Lord Jesus Christ is the seal and surety of immortality to mankind. Everywhere there is a longing for continued existence. We long for immortality. We cannot bear the conception of being extinguished as candles, for a thousand reasons. Harriet Martineau may do this, but I think in that she puts herself apart from mankind. I am not willing to go back to dust. I never read of the destruction of Phidias' statue of Jupiter without sorrow. I have sympathy with a broken and wrecked locomotive. Man thinks and feels. He is ever pressing forward towards the mark of the prize of the high calling, along the line of every feeling and every faculty. His work is incomplete, and can this be all? If I thought there was no hereafter I could hardly receive the gift of life as a boon.

"When Christ says, we shall rise, I accept it by the evidence that comes from every fervent feeling of my better nature. Every facultity cries out, I should be so. It should be so. This day is also a witness and an answer to all who yearn for knowledge. I do not believe that any considerable thing ever perished. We own the past, but it is only the early spring. We wish to be heritors of the knowledge yet to be revealed. We want to know the solntion of the moral questions of the world. I believe that by and by and by I shall understand all these procuring causes which are now nascent, when there shall be a perfect harmony, and star shall answer star, and the whole universe thunder the chorus; when there shall be no tear below and nothing below or above but God, and humanity transformed by God.

"Then there is the mystery of the future, the completion of God's universe. I believe that part after part of God's scheme is being wrought out. There is coming a time when all the discordant and dishevelled elements shall be gathered up. I want to be there to see it. I am willing to work in the quarry and the mine, so that by and by I may see the outcome. And at last I shall see Him, and with Him I shall see my own. At last I shall join my father and see my mother. Again in my arms I shall cradle my babies. But high above all, chief among ten thousand and altogether lovely, shall be Jesus, my Saviour and my God. Then I will say: 'Not unto me, not unto me, O Lord, but unto Thy name be praise and glory, forever and ever.'"

What a Young Lady of Eighteen Years Thinks of Kansas.

A year in Kansas! What memories crowd themselves into a single year! While living at my beautiful home in Ohio, it was told me that I was to leave my dear old home, and move to Kansas, away from all the dear friends of my childhood; my young schoolmates, and every tie that bound me to life. How much more sacred the walls of the old church appeared to me when I felt that I was looking at them for the last time, no more to meet those I loved, within those sacred walls; no more to see the graves of those dead dear ones, but to go among strangers, amid new scenes, and into new associations, to make new acquaintances and new friends, in a land far away, in the West. All this seemed terrible.

And when we had left our Ohio home, and were traveling down the Ohio river, and passing through the broad praries of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, how anxious I became to see my distant home, and with what eager eyes I gazed for the first time upon the broad and lovely Kansas Valley, with its beautiful fields of waving grain and the boundless prairies carpeted in living green. The one irresistible thought of the moment was, can this be Kansas? where people are said to die of starvation—is this the dark and bloody battle ground of my imagination? It certainly can not be! What beautiful residences! What splendid churches, schoolhouses and colleges! What magnifficent public buildings met my eyes at every place of note! What culture and refinement among the people everywhere! When I inhaled the life inspiring breezes, and my eyes drank in the matchless beauty of those endless undulating prairies; the thousands of acres of golden grain, ripening in the warm and genial sun, with the cattle grazing upon a thousand hills, I was forced to exclaim, with rapture: What a glorious land; surely peace and plenty reign here!

A home amid such comfort could bring but happy associations, and, as the season for social enjoyments and long winter evenings came on, how pleasing and gratifying to find, on every hand, intelligent, friendly, refined people gathering together to enjoy themselves in innocent amusements and social culture, all this so different from what I had pictured Kansas.

When I compare this beautiful sunny land, with its long and delightful summer, charming moonlight nights, to the cold and damp atmesphere of Ohio, with its long, dreary winters and chilling blasts, my heart's choice must wholly be for Kansas.

As I think of the untold thousands of acres of land, yet to be put under cultivation, and the many million bushels of grain that we will send to the East, and, in return, receive their gold and silver, which will be expended in the still further beautifying and and developing of our glorious Kansas, how glad I am, that I came to be one of the citizens of this gallant State, destined so soon to stand foremost among all the great States or our glorious Union.

BELLE ALLBRIGHT,
Belvue, Kansas.

Birds of a Feather.

'You remember,' said Sothern, 'that in one act I have a byplay on my fingers, on which I count from one to ten, and then reversing, begin with the right thumb and count ten, nine, eight, seven, six and five are eleven. This has frequently been denounced by critics as utterly out of place in the character, but I took the incident from actual life having seen a notoriously clever man on the English turf as quick as lightning in calculating odds completely puzzled by this ridiculous problem. My distortion of the old aphorisms has likewise been frequently cavilled at as too nonsensical for an educated man. Now, see how easily this thought was suggested. A number of us some years ago were taking supper in Halifax after a performance, when a gentleman who has now retired from the stage, but who is living in New York, suddenly entered the room and said, 'Oh, yes, I see; birds of a feather,' etc. The thought instantly struck me on the weak side, and, winking at my brother actors and assuming utter ignorance, I said, 'What do you mean by birds of a feather?' He looked rather staggered and replied, 'What, have you never heared of the old English proverb, 'Birds of a feather flock together?' Every one shook his head. He then said, 'I never met such a lot of ignoramuses in my life.' That was my cue, and I began to turn the proverb inside out. I said to him, 'There never could have been such a proverb— birds of a feather! the idea of a whole flock of birds having only one feather! The thing is utterly ridiculous. Besides, the poor bird that had that feather must have flown on one side; consequently, as the other birds couldn't fly at all, they couldn't flock together. But even accepting the absurdity, if they flocked at all, they must flock together, as no bird could possibly be such a damned fool as to go into a corner and try and flock by himself.' Our visitor began to see the point of the logic, and was greeted with roars of laughter. I made a memorandum of the incident, and years afterward elaborated the idea of writing 'Dundreary.' I have quires upon quires of memoranda of a similar character, but whenever I play the part, the public seem so disappointed at not hearing the old lines, that I fear I shall never have the opportunity of getting them to acept what would really be a better version.—*From "Birds of a Feather," or Talks about Sothern.*

DR. MARY WALKER DYING.

Something About This Curious Woman's Curious History.

Washington Post, April 19.]

A face almost as palled as the white pillow which it pressed looked up from Dr Wary Walker's bed in the Providence Hospital yesterday, and a faint, weary voice responded to the inquiry of a Post reporter as to the condition of her health. It needed but a glance at the almost transparent hand that stretched its emaciated fingers to greet him, and at the ghastly face whose bloodless lips were too weak to smile, to warrant the conclusion that the little Doctor was near the end of her trials and troubles—near the 'Great White Throne' which many, probably less honest and tired than she, have enjoyed 'after life's fitful fever.'

'What's the matter, Doctor, pneumonia?' asked the reporter.

'No, tobacco,' was the faint reply.

'What do the doctors say about you?'

'Tobacco. They say nothing, do nothing, breathe nothing but tobacco. I have so long had to breathe tobacco smoke and tobacco odor wherever I have been that my lungs are filled with tuberces, tobacco planted and tobacco poisoned. Then I got a cold and feel weak.' The weary voice and the anxious look on the face told plainly how weak.

It is very probable that this notable woman is rapidly drawing near her end, and, unless all medical predictions prove false, she will in a few days be where unkind sayings and thoughtless pen-thrusts will have no power to give her pain.

The subject of this sketch has acquired almost national reputation, and yet the circumstance connected with her checkered career are known to comparatively few persons. Dr. Mary Walker was born about the year 1830, in Oswego, New York. Her parents were the best of people, who looked upon their daughter not as a wayward, but as a peculiar girl. Mary was a superior scholar, and made good use of the few opportunities afforded her. She is a regular graduate in medicine, although many have believed that medically she is impostor. Quite early in life she married a Dr. Miller, but the match was an unfortunate one. She detested alcohol in all its forms, while he was fond of it, and besides she believed that he was not true to her. About twelve years ago she tried to obtain a divorce, but he successfully resisted and defeated her on the ground that he had always been ready and willing to live with her, but that she deserted him without a cause. When the war broke out Mary espoused the side of her section with her whole soul. At one time she had charge of a United States hospital in either Kentucky or Tennessee. She was captured and confined in Libby Prison four months. The Confederates believed her to be a spy and treated her harshly, but her unbending will never yielded. When they learned her true status in the United States army, she was liberated. She came to Washington at the fall of Richmond. Of her personal eccentricities, Mary Walker is known particularly for the astonishing tenacity she has exhibited upon the subject of dress. It may be that she is partially insane, but no person ever lived that had a purer or kinder heart. At the time of the hanging of Mrs. Surratt the Doctor made repeated and successful efforts to witness the scene. This curiosity may or may not have arisen from a morbid desire to see a the death penalty, but it is nevertheless a stain upon her otherwise fair reputation.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.
1877-78.
Belmont County, Ohio.

Second Saturday of January, St. Clairsville.
Second Saturday of February, Bridgeport.
Second Saturday of March, St. Clairsville.
Fourth Saturday of March, Morristown.
Second Saturday of April, Barnesville.
First Saturday of May, Martin's Ferry.
Second Saturday of June, St. Clairsville.
Fourth Saturday of June, St. Clairsville.
At close of Institute in Bellaire.
Examinations begin at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Promptness is expected.

Testimonials of character are needed if applicant is not known to the Board, and certificates of success in teaching are allowed their due weight.

Ex. Board, { CHAS. R. SHREVE, R. ALEXANDER, J. M. YARNELL.
9-6, '77.

The Humorist's Dinner.

'Twenty minutes for dinner,' shouted the brakemen, as we approached Lathrop.

Arrived there, I entered the dining-room and inquired of the waiter: 'What do you have for dinner?'

'Twenty minutes,' was the hurried reply

I told him I would try half a dozen minutes raw on the halfshell, just to see how they went. Told him to make a minute of it on his books. He scratched his head trying to comprehend the order, but gave it up and waited upon some one else.

I approached a man who stood the door with a lot of silver in his hand:

'What do you have for dinner?'

'Half a dollar,' says he.

I told him I would take a half a dollar well done. I asked him if he couldn't give me in addition, a boiled pocketbook stuffed with greenbacks, and some seven-thirties garnished with postage stamps and ten-cent scrip, also, a Confederate bond, done brown, with lettuce alone. And I would like to wash my dinner down with national bank notes on 'draft.'

He said they were out of everything but the bank notes, and that as as soon as the train left he would order the waiter to 'draw' some.

Moths in Carpets.

The carpet moth makes his favorite home about the bindings and corners of the carpet. If this is an ingrain or threeply fabric successful war may be waged on him by wringing a cloth out of hot water, laying it over the bindings and edges, and ironing with as hot an iron as can be used without scorching. This will destroy both the moths and their eggs, and after a few such visitations they disappear. But this steaming and ironing process is not effectual with Wiltons, Moquettes, or any heavy carpetings. The heat cannot thoroughly penetrate them, and ironing injures the pile of the velvet. Still, it is best to draw the tacks occasionally, and lay the edge of the carpet over—one side only, or part of a side, at a time—and steam and iron it on the wrong side. Then, besides this, the floor should be wiped as far under as the arm will reach with a cloth wrung out of strong and hot Cayenne tea; and before renailing, the binding and edge of the carpet should also be wiped with it, rubbing them hard. Some have recommended sprinkling salt around the sides of the room before nailing down the carpet, but we should think this objectionable, as the salt absorbs moisture from the air and may thus cause too much dampness.

Grape Culture.

The following brief, practical and condensed rules for the management of grapes, were given by Dr. Whiting, at the Farmers' Institute, recently held at Saginaw, Michigan:

The soil best suited for grape is decomposing shade, but any good clay soil thoroughly drained will do.

The ground should be carefully prepared, and only well-rotted manure used.

Decomposing turf is one of the best fertilizers; when it can be obtained, no other will be required.

The vines selected for planting should be good one-year-old layers or cuttings. They may look small, but will make the best vines.

Good culture is as necessary to the vine as to corn or cabbage.

Mulching and watering the first year should not be neglected if drouth is excessive. One good soaking is better than many sprinklings. More water can be saved with a hoe than can be put on with a sprinkler.

In planting cut the vines back to two buds, whatever its strength or age.

Summer pruning consists in pinching off weak and straggling shoots in order to confine the sap to the main branches.

The first summer allow but one main shoot to grow. In the fall, after the first frost, cut all the summer growth back to within two buds of the ground.

The second year confine the sap to two branches, and in the fall cut back to three buds each.

The third year, if your vine has made vigorous growth, a few stems of grapes may be allowed to mature, but better take off all the fruit than suffer too much to grow.

Too heavy bearing while young will weaken the vine for all future time. The trimming now depends on what kind of trellis you wish to cover.

After you have obtained a good vigorous root, you can make it grow in almost any place or shape you wish, by keeping the branches desired tied up, and all the others pinched back.

Each year a few of the strongest branches should be allowed to grow as bearers of fruit the following year.

In trimming, cut away as much of the old wood as possible and the new as all the fruit buds are on the new wood.

You can easily tell how much to cut away by holding your new wood up to the trellis and imagine a branch with three stems of grapes for each bud.

If you do not cut off enough in the fall, and you find that the vine is going to be too thick, don't fail to attend to it when the new shoots are from three to six inches long, in the spring, or while in blossom. As soon as the fruit is set examine the vine, spread out the new wood so that each bunch of grapes will hang free and clear, pick off all the small stems of fruit, and fasten the vines securely, so that the wind will not destroy your crop by breaking the young and tender branches.

When the wood has grown so that there are three leaves beyond the last bunch of grapes examine the vine, select the branches you wish to save for fruit bearing the coming year, and keep them tied up until they have grown as long as you wish to make use of. The ends of the other bearing branches should be pinched off as soon as they reach this point, 'three leaves beyond the last stem of grapes.'

Break off all shoots and laterals as fast as they make their apperance, but on no account injure the leaves on the bearing canes.

The fruit will color but not ripen if the leaves are destroyed.

Grapes for fall and winter use should be picked as soon as ripe, and when perfectly dry, packed in fine dry sawdust. Select your box or jar, cover the bottom with sawdust, then layers of grapes and sawdust alternately until full. Keep them in the coolest place you can and free from frost, until wanted for use.