THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

A Family Newspaper---Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Education, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements &c

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Will practice in Monroe and adjoining counties. Office south of Public Square, formerly occupied by Hollister & Okey. mch14,'82.

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sep19,'82.

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jan31,'82

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ESTABLISHED 1846
MUNN & Co. PATENTS New York
We continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries.
Thirty-six years' practice. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.
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This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at $3.20 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. Single copies by mail, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.
Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.
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Office in the Armstrong property.
apr30,'78y

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ELM COVE, *Washington Tp, Monroe County, Ohio.*
All calls promptly attended to, during the day or night. feb23,'69.

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DENTIST,
(FORMERLY OF COBURN AND M'COY.)
WHEELING.
Makes regular visits to
WOODSFIELD,
Antioch, Graysville, Lebanon, Stafford, Calais, and Lewisville. See local notices and posters for each trip. All work fully guaranteed, first class in every particular. jy11.'82.

I. P. FARQUHAR, M. D.
(Formerly of Zanesville, Ohio,)
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and residence in the Walton property,
WOODSFIELD, OHIO.
Having located at the above place, offers his Professional services, where he hopes by close attention to business to merit public confidence and patronage
Chronic Diseases will receive special attention. may4,'75y

Fine Art Marble Works,
JOHN M. EBERLE, Proprietor.
Miltonsburg, O.

DEALER IN
FINE GRANITE
MONUMENTS
Of all kinds. Also manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, etc., of both
Italian and American Marble,
which he will sell at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
Selling Granite is no experiment with me. I have been handling it so extensively this season, and competition so severe, that it was necessary to make
Special Arrangements
for selling it Parties buying of me or of my agent, SIMON J DORR Woodsfield, Ohio can secure work 25 or 30 per cent cheaper than elsewhere,
Designs and Estimates Furnished
on application. Mr. Eberle is the builder of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Bellaire, Ohio. aug1,'82r.

FURNITURE.

FULL STOCK
—OF—
FURNITURE
—AT—
Chas Menkel's
BEALLSVILLE, OHIO.
As cheap as can be bought at Wheeling, Bellaire, or anywhere else. All kinds of
Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bed Lounges,
Tables, Chairs, Safes, Looking Glasses, Window Cornices, Chromos, Brackets, Racks, &c.
☞All kinds of
REPAIRING
done, and PICTURES neatly FRAMED
nov8,'81y.

IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
FURNITURE!
—AT—
HELBLING & STOEHR'S,
MAIN STREET,
WOODSFIELD, OHIO.
Extra inducements to customers in the way of
GOOD GOODS FOR LOW PRICES
and as cheap as the cheapest.
Wardrobes, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Hat Racks, Picture Frames,
And everything else in the Furniture Line.
Pictures Framed to Order,
IN BEST OF STYLE.
UNDERTAKING
Promptly and carefully attended to. All kinds of Undertaking Goods always on hand, consisting of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds and Burial Robes of all sizes. dec27.'81.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made, Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine, mch28,'82r.

Civil Service Reform Bill,

AS PASSED BY THE U. S. CONGRESS.

The Civil Service Reform bill, as finally amended and passed, is, in its full text, as follows:

A bill to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States.

WHEREAS, Common justice requires that, so far as practicable, all citizens duly qualified shall be allowed equal opportunities, on the ground of personal fitness, for securing appointment, employment and promotion in subordinate civil service of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Justice to the public likewise requires that the Government shall have the largest choice among those likely to answer the requirements of the public service; and,

WHEREAS, Justice as well as economy, efficiency and integrity in public service will be promoted by substituting open and uniform competitive examinations for examinations heretofore held in pursuance of the statutes of 1853 and 1855;

Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as civil service commissioners, and the said three commissioners shall constitute the United States Civil Service Commission. Said commissioners shall hold no other official place under the United States. The President may remove any commissioner; and any vacancy in the position of commissioner shall be so filled by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, as to conform to said conditions for the first section of said commissioners.

The commissioners shall each receive a salary of $3,500 a year, and each of said commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as commissioner.

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of said commissioners:

1 To aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect; and when said rules shall have been promulgated, it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid in all proper ways in carrying the said rules and any modifications thereof into effect.

II. And among other things said rules shall provide and declare as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

First—For open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for public service now classified, or to be classified hereunder; such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they may be appointed.

Second—That all offices, places and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.

Third—Appointments to public service aforesaid in departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and District of Columbia upon a basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. Every application for examination shall contain among other things a statement under oath setting forth his or her actual bona fide residence at the time of making application, as well as how long he or she has been a resident of said place.

Fourth—That there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

Fifth—That promotions shall be from lower grades to higher on a basis of merit and competition.

Sixth—That no person in public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

Seventh—That no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or any body.

Eighth—There shall be non-competitive examinations in all proper cases before the commission, when competent persons do not compete after notice has been given of the existence of a vacancy, under such rules as may be prescribed by the commissioners as to the manner of giving notice and competition may not be found practicable.

Ninth—That notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said commission of persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons, of rejection of any such persons after probation, of transfers, resignations and removals, and of the date thereof, and record of the same shall be kept by said commission, and any necessary exceptions from said nine fundamental provisions of rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the commission.

III. Said commission shall, subject to rules that may be made by the President, make regulations for and have control of such examinations, and through its members of examiners it shall supervise and preserve records of the same, and said commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings.

IV. Said commission may make investigations concerning facts and may report all matters touching the enforcement and effects of said rules and regulations and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners hereinafter provided for its own subordinates and those in the public service in respect to the execution of the act.

V. Said commission shall make an annual report to the President for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, rules and regulations, and exceptions thereto in force, practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

SEC. 2. That said commission is authorized to employ a chief examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be, under its direction, to act with the examining boards, so far as practicable, whether at Washington or elsewhere, and secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in all their proceedings, which shall be at all times open to him. The chief examiner shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of $3,000 a year, and he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty. The commission shall have a secretary, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of $1,600 per annum. It may, when necessary, employ a stenographer and messenger, who shall be paid, when employed, the former at the rate of $1,600 a year, and the latter at the rate of $600 a year. The commission shall meet at Washington, and at one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to take place, designate a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, residing in said State or Territory, after consulting the head of the department or office in which such persons serve, to be members of the boards of examiners, and may at any time substitute any other person in said service living in such Territory in place of any one so selected Such boards of examiners shall be so located as to make it reasonably convenient and inexpensive for applicants to attend before them; and where there are persons to be examined in any State or Territory examinations shall be held therein at least twice in each year. It shall be the duty of the collector, postmaster and other officers of the United States, at any place outside the District of Columbia where examinations are directed by the President or by said board to be held, to allow a reasonable use of public buildings for holding such examinations, and in all proper ways facilitate the same.

SEC 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause suitable and convenient rooms and accommodations to be assigned or provided and to be furnished, heated and lighted, at the city of Washington, for carrying on the work of said commission and said examinations, and to cause the necessary stationary and other articles to be supplied, and necessary printing to be done for said commission.

SEC 4 That any said commissioner, examiner, copyist, or messenger, or any person in the public service who shall willfully and corruptly, by himself or in co operation with one or more other persons, defeat, deceive or obstruct any person in respect to his or her right of examination according to any such rules or regulations, or who shall wilfully, corruptly and falsely work, grade, estimate or report upon examination or proper standing any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing, or who shall wilfully and corruptly make any false representations concerning the person examined, or who shall wilfully and corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose either of improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined or to be examined, being appointed, employed or promoted shall for each such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 or by imprisonment not less than ten days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC 5 That within sixty days after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury in as near conformity as may be to the classification of certain clerks now existing under the one hundred and sixty-third section of the revised statutes.

First—To arrange in the classes of the several clerks and persons employed by the collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraisers, or either of them, or being in public at their respective offices in each custom district, where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall be altogether as many as fifty, and thereafter from time to time, on direction of the President, said secretary shall make the like classification or arrangement of clerks and persons so employed in connection with any said office or offices in any other customs districts. And, upon like request, and for the purposes of this act, said secretary shall arrange in one or more of said classes, or, of the existing classes of any other clerks, agents or persons employed under his department in any part of said district, and not now classified; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Second—Within said sixty days it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General in general conformity to the said 63d section, to separately arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed, or in public service, at each postoffice, or under any postmaster of the United States where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall together amount to as many as fifty And thereafter, from time to time, on direction of the President it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to arrange in like classes clerks and persons so employed in the postal service in connection with any other postoffice; and any such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Third—That from time to time said secretary, postmaster general and each of the heads of departments mentioned in the 158th section of the revised statutes, and each head of office shall, on direction of the President, and for facilitating the execution of this act, respectively revise the then existing classification or arrangement of those in their respective departments, and offices and shall, for the purpose of examination herein provided for, include one or more such classes, so far as practicable, subordinate places, clerks and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective departments not being classified for examinations.

SEC. 6. After the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, no officer or clerk shall be appointed and no person shall be employed or be promoted in either said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed the examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty fourth section revised statutes, nor take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the 1753d section of said statutes. Nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or pass an examination.

SEC 7. Whenever there are two or more members of a family in the public service in grades covered by this act, no other member of such family shall be eligible to any such grades.

SEC. 8. That no recommendations of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act which may be given by any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of applicant shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making an examination or appointment under this act.

SEC. 9. No person habitually using intoxicating beverages in excess shall be appointed to or retained in any office, business or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

SEC 10 That no Senator or Representative, or territoral delegate of Congress, or Senator, Representative, or delegate-elect, or an officer or employe of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employe of any department, branch or bureau of the executive, judicial or military or naval service of the United States, shall directly or indirectly solicit or receive or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk or employe of the United States, or any department, branch or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC 11. That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any person or employe of the United States, mentioned in this act, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

SEC. 12 No officer or employe of the United States mentioned in this act shall discharge, or promote or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employe, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

SEC. 13. No officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States, shall directly or indirectly give or hand over, to any other officer, clerk or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or territorial delegate, or other person acting for such Senator, member or delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever

SEC. 14 That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the foregoing sections shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

WISE WORDS.

The hours perish and are laid to our charge.

How white are the fair robes of charity!

That charity comes too late that comes for the asking

The reward of doing one duty is the power to perform another.

A noble part of every true life is to learn to undo what has been wrongly done.

The moment a man is satisfied with himself everybody else is dissatisfied with him.

Our influence is measured and expressed by our example. We can lead others no further than we can go ourselves.

Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent.

Love does not aim simply at the conscious good of the beloved object; it is not satisfied without perfect loyalty of the heart; it aims at its own completeness.

It is easy to say "know thyself," but who is to introduce you? Most people go through life without making the advantageous acquaintance in question, and if a friend should take the liberty of introducing you to yourself you hate him forever.

A Farmer's Boom.

Atlanta Constitution.

The money made by farming is the clearest, best money in the world.

It is made in accordance with God's first law—under honest and genial influences away from the taint of trade or the fierce heart of speculation. It fills the pocket of the farmer at the expense of no other man. His gain is no man's loss; but the more he makes the better for the world at large.

Prosperous farmers make a prosperous people. Whatever benefits our agriculture benefits of Commonwealth.

Within the twelve years that have passed since the death of Charles Dickens about 4 230,000 volumes of his works have been sold in England alone. "Pickwick" stands highest in popularity, and the "Tale of Two Cities" is the lowest.

A bear broke into the house of a Nevada man the other night. He was away, and his wife thought it was he coming home drunk. The bear cannot recover.

Sense and Nonsense.

You can never expect a blacksmith to give up all his vices.

The tradesman who skins his customers can afford to sealskin his wife.

We admire a spirited animal, but deliver us from a wildly enthusiastic mule.

In the Salt Lake City flats appears this sign: "Ring the top bell for the oldest wife."

Over 100,000 white Virginians having paid no poll taxes, could not vote in the late election.

Solomon was far ahead of Brigham Young in Utah-lizing woman, for he had 7,000 wives.

Dr. Siemens estimates the temperature of the photo sphere of the sun to be at least 3,000.

A modern philosopher thinks that early rising is well enough so far as bread is concerned.

Vienna completed in October its new Rathhaus, containing 500 rooms, built at a cost of $6,000,000.

The girl who goes to church merely to show her sealskin sacque is ooked upon as sacquereligious.

When Adolphus placed his arm around the neck of Augelina he said it was for a necks press purpose.

A money-order office would be a great convenience in every small town if the people could order all they want.

When she remarks: "I haven't saw him for a week," you may be sure that the speaker is from a boarding-school

"I am to tell the truth?" "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance; "and you are probably the worst shot in America."

Northern schoolmasters are the beau ideal of the average Texas girl's heart, and the supply is far short of the demand.

Every woman has three characters—that which she shows, that which she really has, and that which she thinks she has

Do not present your husband or lover with embroidered suspenders. They can't show them unless they promenade in shirt sleeves.

A Murray Hill lady, about to engage a chambermaid, asks: "Have you a lover?" "Only one. Well I should smile," was the reply.

The opera glass is an invention which enables a lady in the theatre to "see a man" without going out, as her escort does between the acts.

A considerate lassie: A little Georgia three-year old girl rebuked her mother for alluding to a black cat. She said it was a "colored" cat.

The wife of Colonel Nicholas Smith, famous as the "handsomest man in America," died recently. She was a daughter of Horace Greeley.

Said a little Brooklyn boy the other day: "We don't have many nice things to eat at our house, but mother has about fifteen or sixteen cook books."

"Mrs Ray was the first woman who ever went to Leadville. She worked in the mines, acted as a scout, took in washing, and is now worth $1,000,000.

The car shops of the Baltimore & Ohio road at Mount Clare, near Baltimore, were completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night with all the contents. Loss $100,000.

Governor Foster issued 69 pardons last year. Governor Bishop pardoned 269 convicts during his term of two years Governor Foster pardoned during his first two years 166 persons

One of the saddest moments in life is when a man is looking through an old vest, and thinks he has found a ten cent piece, which, when brought to light, turns out to be a cough lozenge.

Did you ever observe how some women, during prayer in church, lean over the back of the next pew, like modern cherubs? This is particularly noticeable when there is a new bonnet in the congregation.

A French chemist thinks he can resuscitate a human body after it has been frozen a few weeks. He might experiment on Oscar Wilde, and if he missed the combination people would be just as well satisfied.

Jean (wakening Tam at the dead of night): "Oh, div ye feel the smell o' the gas? Are ye shure ye pit it out?" Tam: "Sure, wumman, I wonder to hear ye talking. Hiv I no got a big blister on my thoomb?"

A lunatic in charge of his keeper, while stepping aboard a train the other day, stepped on a banana peel and slid under the car. "Ah!" exclaimed the keeper, "I am like a disabled locomotive, for I've slipped my eccentric."

"Are you the Judge of Reprobates?" said Mrs. Partington, as she walked into an office of a Judge of Probate. "I am a Judge of Probate," was the reply "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady. "You see my father died detested and he left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

The dangers of sleigh-riding are very great. A young man in Connecticut started to kiss the girl in the cutter beside him, while the horse was going at a three-minute gait. Just as he was about to sip the sweets from her pouting lips, the cutter struck a stone. The girl had her nose broken, and the young man lost two of his best front teeth. They have not spoken since.

A most extraordinary and painful phenomenon has lately occurred in Warsaw. A lady died under somewhat peculiar circumstances, which gave rise to a report that her death had been caused by her husband's ill-treatment. Hence, several weeks after the interment, her body was exhumed for postmortem examination, when it was found that in the grave a perfectly healthy child had been born.

The Philadelphia News says that Miss Rowe, of Boston, has written a play for seven girls. The scene opens with the girls talking separately. In the second act they are all talking at once. In the third act the talk is continued, and in the fourth act there is a grand climax A servant comes in with the information that there is a man at the gate, and all rush up stairs to fix up, while the curtain falls to slow music.

English and American Civil Service.

Those who talk about the English system in connection with our civil service, and about the feudal system in connection with the English service, know nothing about the English system or the feudal system. Our Washington correspondent gives the views of one of these opponents of all reform, who said:

"Originally the author meant to model the bill upon the English civil service, forgetting—or was it remembered?—that the feudal system, against which a single revolt founded our present civilization and crowned the people as sovereigns, left heredity as the only seed of despotism to flourish in new soil."

What does this mean? It is sheer nonsense, and means absolutely nothing The English system belongs to the English form of government. It can not be said that it would be a bad system for us, because it must be said that it would be for us an impossible system. No comparison is possible.—To compare the best possible English with the best possible American system, and to say one would be better than the other, would be like saying a chestnut tree is better than an oak tree. The new English system was for England, and, conformably to the English form of government, such a protest against a boss system as the American people are making in their own way and conformably to their own system of popular government.

The English system made the offices belong to a few great men, to be sold, given to favorites, bestowed for the favors of political harlots, and for the favors of women, and for God knows what. It was as corrupt a system of favoritism, bossism, political corruption, barter and sale as the world ever saw, save in France, under the *ancien regime*. The present system was the result of a civil service reform which overturned the old system completely and entirely. Whatever defects it may have of its own kind it suits England, and is a vast improvement upon the old. If we can reach an ideal democratic system at once suited to a republican government, and nearer perfection for us than for England, so much the better.

Our movement is in no way like their reform movement, except in this, that it is also a protest against a system of disgraceful favoritism, bestowal of the people's offices for personal services, and of tyrannical bossism. Our old system is not like the old system of England, except in that it is vicious. It has its own vices, and it will have its own remedies It is not so corrupt or so utterly rotten, with all its defects, as the old English system. We may hope that the reform Democracy has forced the Republicans to adopt will place it as far ahead of that of England as our old system, with all its vices, is ahead of the old system which England reformed a few years ago.—*Cincinnati News.*

A Brave Engineer.

Not long since, a railroad train, loaded with over six hundred passengers, was running across New Jersey. By some mishap to the machinery, a back draft drove the steam and flames into the cab and forced the fireman and engineer to retreat from the locomotive to the baggage-car. The tender was set on fire, and the train dashed along without control.

An attempt was made to get at the air-brakes in the rear of the train, but the block of frightened passengers interposed an obstacle that could neither be penetrated nor surmounted. Seeing the destruction that threatened the six hundred lives, the engineer, Joseph A Sieg, rushed through the smoke and flame back to the burning cab.

Nearly a minute passed—it seemed an age to the paralyzed passengers, penned up, and swiftly rushing to a horrible death—and then the train stopped. The passengers knew that the engineer had succeeded in putting on the air-brakes and in reversing the engine.

The stopping of the train allowed the flame to shoot upward and to disclose the tender. A man's head was seen in the water-tank. Two men rushed forward and lifted out the half-consumed engineer.

He had jumped into the water to extinguish his burning clothes. His flesh was scorched all over his body, and from both hands it hung in shreds.

In three days he died, a martyr to duty.

Our railroads have developed a class of men as peculiar in manner and speech as the old tars of fifty years ago. And they are as brave, too, when duty calls them to risk life or limb. Engineer Sieg was a good type of a noble class of men

The writer of these parsgraphs knew an engineer who saved his passengers by deliberately going down, with his engine, into a yawning chasm He was running on the Cincinnati and Marietta road, which was then made extra hazardous by the high trestles erected over wide ravines

One day, as he was descending a downward grade, he saw that the trestle which bridged over a hundred feet deep had been twisted out of line. He could easily have saved himself, as his fireman did, by jumping.

But he whistled "down brakes," reversed the engine, and went down, with his hand on the throttlevalve. He saved his passengers, for the cars stopped on the brink of the abyss They found him at the bottom, with a broken thigh, arm, collar-bone and ribs. Thanks to the skill of American surgery, he recovered

It is well for passengers to think of these facts when they see the grimy man, with soiled clothes, looking out of the cab-window.

A sure positive cure for costiveness MANALIN.

A New York teacher of the art of swimming says that women learn quicker than men. They are natural kickers.

Many young men complain of the cost of courtship, but in the long run it is not so expensive as "seeing the boys."

Arabi expresses himself as satisfied with exile in Ceylon. He regards it as equivalent to a sentence of death by old age.

From the recent alarming development in the body-snatching line, it is not safe to place much confidence in the oft-repeated assertion that "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground.

Statue of Liberty.

In the ancient world a great statue was erected by the people of the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, to show their gratitude to the Egyptian King, who was their ally in war, and who, coming to their rescue, enabled them to triumph over the King of Macedonia, who was making an assault upon their liberties. This statue, known to the ancient world as the Seventh Wonder of the World, was a brazen statue to Apollo. The statue was 105 feet high and hollow, with a winding stairway ascending to the head.

After standing for more than half a century it was overthrown by an earthquake, 224 years before Christ, and lay where it fell while 900 years glided away—until the fierce Saracens came and seized upon the island. These fierce warriors who came from the desert shouting, "God is God, and Mohamet is his Prophet!" seeing the brazen image lying where it fell 900 years before, sold it to a Jew The Jew was the Yankee of the ancient world. He was ready to buy anything from a toothpick to an empire, if he could turn an honest penny by so doing. The Jew found that the great statue made 900 camel loads. From the amount usually put upon the back of a camel it has been estimated that the weight of the statue was 720,000 pounds.

This great work cost the people of Rhodes between four and five hundred thousand dollars. In that day money was not so plenty and much more valuable than in the present age, so that the people of Rhodes spent upon the statue, to show their gratitude to the King of Egypt, a sum equal to $2,000 000 at the present day. The people of France, renowned in war all the way down through the centuries, a rich and prosperous people to-day, gave the people of the Republic of the United States a present of a statue of "Liberty Enlightning the World," as a memorial of the alliance between France and the United States at the time of the Revolutionary War. This statue is to be erected on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor. The people of the great American metropolis are now engaged in raising money to build the pedestal on which the statue is to stand.

This pedestal is to cost $250,000 and to be 145 feet high. The statue to be placed upon the pedestal is of the same height, making the top of the statue 290 feet above the base. This great statue when erected will be the wonder of the modern world. Nothing of such collossal dimensions stands in all this world to-day, and no statue of such collossal dimensions was ever erected by man in either the ancient or modern world. The statue has cost the French an immense sum of money and is now ready to be shipped to the new world to stand in the harbor of the great American metropolis while years and centuries and ages glide away.

A Lame Reason for Opposition.

Some of the opponents of reform say that the rules of the proposed reform would exclude a large number of Congressmen and Senators. If that is so why not apply them? That another reform is necessary is no reason for opposing this one, but for insisting upon the other. The elective system is not one of favoritism or rewards for menial service. If it has other faults, reform these, but, of all things, let us reform the system which enables politicians to bestow what is not theirs for services rendered them, and not their country. That this is so is one chief reason why Congress needs reform Do away with this bestowal of office for service rendered to men, not rendered to party or country, with this creation of bosses to say who shall be Congressmen, when the people ought to say, and both reforms will be effected at once. It is this most vitiates the popular elections Leave these offices to free competition, instead of being as now, the property of Congressmen, and we shall have no official ring, itself created by Congressmen, and in turn recreating them It is the root of all evil O, reform it altogether.—*Cincinnati News.*

Obstructing the Mail.

An act of Congress declares that any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail" shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for every offence. An individual of Higginsville, Mo., became so pugnacious under the influence of the standard drink of that region that he indulged in a belligerent attack upon the postmaster of the town. The offender was indicted under the Postal law of Congress and the indictment has been sustained by the United States District Judge there, who rules that assaulting and battering a postmaster is obstructing the passage of the mail, and that drunkenness is no excuse for the offence. On the same principle why may not a postmaster who assaults himself with suicidal intent be tried for obstructing the passage of the mail?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Who Cares for Expenses?

Arkansas State Gazette.

The cent finds no abiding place in the South, where it is shunned as though breeding pestilence. Rather than use the despised cent persons gladly pay for most articles trifling in value fifty or one hundred per cent more than they cost elsewhere. Where the cent is employed an apple may be bought for a cent or two cents. But, unwilling to use the cent, we pay five cents for two apples worth a cent each, although not desiring the additional apple, and purchase three two cent apples for ten cents. This is our economy, and we boast of it and turn up our noses at the North, where persons do not consider it a virtue to pay two or three times as much for an article as it is worth

Mr. Younghusband, who has seven silver ladles among his wedding presents, says he is in favor of "silver service reform."

"I thrashed the little boys and mashed the big ones," was the young schoolma'am's explanation of her success in subduing an unruly school.

A Nevada Penitentiary convict says that he was sent to prison for being dishonest, and is there kept at work cutting out pieces of pasteboard to put between soles in place of honest leather.