The Highland Weekly News.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND THE INTERESTS OF HIGHLAND COUNTY.

Vol. 32—No. 38.] Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio, Thursday, January 14, 1869. [Whole No. 1703.

THE HIGHLAND WEEKLY NEWS.

OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

J. L. BOARDMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE—Main St. north side, second door east of High, nearly opposite the Post Office.

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N. B.—We do not consider papers sent to Town Subscribers unless specially ordered to do so, but until all arrearages are paid, as a general rule. A refusal to order a discontinuance is considered a requisition to continue the paper continued.

RODNEY T. TRIMBLE, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
HILLSBORO, ... O.
OFFICE ON HIGH ST., NORTH OF TRIMBLE'S CORNER AND NEXT DOOR TO DR. WEVER.
Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. dec17

B. V. HOGHLAND, M. D.
HILLSBORO, O.
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE:
On Main Street, north side, between High and East Streets, a few doors west of Presbyterian Church.
☞ Special attention given to Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, Scrofulous Affections of the Joints, and Ulceration of Bone.
Hillsboro, Nov. 5, 1868.

W. HOYT, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—Corner High and Walnut Streets.
Residence—Walnut Street, two doors east of the Union School House, Hillsboro, O.
Office Hours { From 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. / " 12 to 1 " P. M. / " 7 to 8 " P. M.
Calls from the country will receive prompt attention, except during office hours. nov29y1

Professional Card!
W. W. Shepherd, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
☞ OFFICE HOURS:—From 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M., 5 to 6 P. M. and all day Saturday.
Office on Short Street, two doors west of High Street.
Sept'r 5, 1865. janlyr

P. H. WEVER, M. D.
Office--West side of High Street,
SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF BEECH,
NEAR THE WOODROW HOUSE,
HILLSBORO, O.
Can be found at his office night and day. aplme

HOLMES & CHANEY,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
HILLSBOROUGH, O.
THE undersigned, having formed a copartnership in the practice of Medicine, will attend promptly to all professional calls.
Office on Main Street, south side, a few doors east of the Methodist Church.
☞ Special attention given to night calls.
KNOX HOLMES,
S. F. CHANEY.
Hillsboro, March 26, 1868. mar26tf

G. B. GARDNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HILLSBORO, OHIO.
OFFICE in Smith's Block, second floor, S. E. Corner Main and High Streets.
Collections, Partition and Probate business, or business in other branches of his profession, will be promptly attended to.
June 8, 1865 jn8y1

Hillsborough Silver Cornet Band!
R. W. SPARGUR, Leader.
TENDER their services to the public, and will, on short notice, be prepared to furnish music for PARTIES, POLITICAL MEETINGS, PIC-NICS, PRIVATE PARTIES, etc.
Terms moderate, and in proportion to the time employed.
Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the Leader, Hillsboro, Ohio.
September 3, 1868. sep3y1

NEW MILLINERY
ESTABLISHMENT
Main street, 1 door East of High,
NEXT DOOR TO
Evans' & Ferris's Bank,
Hillsboro, O.
Miss Rebecca Murphy
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Hillsboro and vicinity, that she has commenced the business of
MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING
at the above stand, where she has just opened a fresh stock of
Spring & Summer Goods,
including the latest and most fashionable styles of
BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND FANCY GOODS GENERALLY,
which she is prepared to sell at as low prices as they can be bought at any other house.
Particular attention paid to
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
Feeling confident of her ability to give satisfaction to her customers, she respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
The Ladies are especially invited to call and examine her stock.
APPRENTICES WANTED.
Miss Murphy wishes to take a few Girls as apprentices. Apply in midsummer.
Hillsboro, April 23, 1868. ap23

Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
THIS College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 5th, and continues until the end of January; the second session commences February 1st, and continues until the beginning of May; the third session continues throughout the summer months.
It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.
Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, barbarism, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis, will be provided.
Splendid Hospitals and Clinics; instruction areas formed; free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.
Personal Scholarships are sold for $60; $100 for life.
Send for circulars.
THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA, published monthly, contains 64 pages of original matter. Price $2 per annum. The largest, finest and most progressive Medical Journal in the United States.
Splendid inducements to the getter up of Clubs.
Beautiful premium engravings, valued at $2, given to every subscriber.
Specimen copy sent free on application.
JOHN BOCHANAN,
Address 227 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
mar11y1

YOU ALL
HAVE HEARD OF
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in
1825.
THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different in their nature from the many preparations now before the public, called Bitters or Tonics. They are not a stimulating preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a certain process of chemistry. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where an alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some stimulant or tonic is required. You will hear in your neighborhood of many different from persons who recommend some bitters they have used with wonderful benefit. This is owing to the fact that most of the diseases named, these bitters are compounded of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is intended for those who want and appreciate a tonic. It is pleasant to take it, while its life-giving, invigorating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.
Those who use Medicine, equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in the treatment of Debility. They impart a true vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause the enjoyment of relishing food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, establish the pallid single from the sunken cheek to the blush of health, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid to a full-fleshed, strong, and energetic man.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. No Mother should be without a family Medicine. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a healthy condition by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you may rely upon their representations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
"Yes, "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but its good work, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, to the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I speak from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the province as out of my appropriate sphere, I felt it to be my duty to decline; but both a sense of my duty in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, they are a valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial. It is thus my testimony is given the above cause.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Rear, below Green street.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7 50.
The tonic is put up in quart bottles.
Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the druggist to induce you to take something else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia,
CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
m;14y1

Poetry.

"IS IT WELL"

Traveler through these scenes of sorrow,
Weary with the march of life!
Hoping nothing for the morrow
But renewed and ceaseless strife!
In thy sky no ray of gladness
Of a brighter day to tell,
Overwhelmed with grief and sadness
Weary traveler, "Is it well?"

Storm and tempest howl around thee,
Clouds obscure thy toilsome way!
Gloom, and night, and fear surround thee,
Yet for light thou mayst not stay!
Onward, 'mid the darkness groping,
Struggling through life's deepest dell,
Scarce to reach in outlist hoping;—
Trembling pilgrim, "Is it well?"

All that thou hadst craved possessing,
Hast been wrested from thy grasp;
And beneath each fancied blessing
Thou hast found an hidden asp!
Disappointed, worn and weary,
Crushed with woes thou may'st not tell;
Earth and all its prospects dreary,
Tell me, and one, "Is it well?"

"Is it well" that God has taken
All that thou hadst deemed i-ins own?
"Is it well" that grief has shaken
Hope forever from her throne?
Death has of thy friends bereft thee,
Borne them to the grave's dark cell;
Not an earthly joy is left thee—
Answer, Christian, "Is it well"!

Can'st thou still with meek submission
Kiss the hand that wields the rod?
See'st thou with faith's trusting vision,
Love in all that comes from God?
Is there rest for thee? In Heaven?
Hop'st thou there with Christ to dwell?
Ah! howe'er by tempests driven,
Then, believer, "It is well"!

[From Putnam for December.

ONE YEAR MORE.

Thou, to whose garden I have grown apace,
Plant of no grace,
Filling a good tree's place,
Spreading no shade, nor showing any fruit—
Thankless frankness to root,
Thou, who, third every year, hast come and found,
Shame or grudge
Sound, be it or wound,
No fruit, to praise Thee for Thy patient care—
Stubborn, and hard, and bare.
"One year more, Master, one year for my own!
Let him alone,
With shade, and a soil green,
I'll dig round his root, prune, graft and prune,
Then, if he still be bear, not a, Ah! he soon!
Ah! Give me one year more!"

GENTLE WORDS

Use gentle words, for who can tell
The blessings they impart?
How oft they fall (as manna fell)
On some sigh-fainting heart!
Like dewy dills, by night-winged birds,
Both sands have oft been sown;
And hope has sprung from gentle words,
Where only griefs had grown.

Miscellaneous.

Excellent Advice.

Set a value on the smallest morsels of knowledge. These fragments are the dust of diamonds.

"It is true," as poor Richard says, "there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak-handed; but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects, for constant droppings wear away stone."

A man may learn that in two minutes which may be valuable to him all his life.

Learn all you can, and you will live to see its value.

Remember that the beginnings of the sublime sciences are often so simple as to seem worthless.

Redeem time for study. The busiest workman can spare some moments.

Whether you work or play, do it in earnest, but never be unemployed an instant.

Always have a book within your reach which you may catch up at your odd minutes.

Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you can gain fifteen minutes a day it makes itself felt at the end of the year.

Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something that is useful.

Resolve in your mind what you have been reading.—[American Protor.

The Game of Yewker.

by prof. josh billings.

This ill bred game of keards is about 27 years of age.

It was fust diskivered by the deck hands on a Laik Ery steamboat, an handed down by them to posterity in all its juvenile buty.

It is generally plaid by persons and owes much of its absorbingness to the fakt that you kan talk, and drink, and chaw, and cheat while the game is advancin.

I hav seen it plaid on the Hudson river railroad, in the smoking car, with more immaculate skill than anywhere else.

If you play there you will often hold a hand that will astonish you, quite oft'n 4 queens and a 10 spot, which inflame you to bet 7 or 8 dollars that it is a good hand to play poker with, but you will be more astonished when you see the other fellah's hand, which invariably consists of 4 kings and a 1 spot.

Yewker is a molatto game, and don't compare tew old sledge in majesty enny more than a game of push pins to a square church raffle.

I never play yewker.

I never would learn how out of principle.

I was originally created clus to the Connektkut line in New England, whar the gaim of 7 up or sledge was born, and exists now in all its pristine virginity.

I play old sledge to this day in all its native fierceness.

But I won't play any gaim, if I know my charackter, whar jack will take an ace, and a 10 spot won't count for gaim.

I won't play no such kind of gaim out of respekt to old Connektikut, my native State.

One of the Columbus policemen, Traftzer, stole a lot of silver spoons from the Central Lunatic Asylum while it was on fire.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Explained by Congressman Jenckes, of Rhode Island, of His Civil Service Bill, Now Pending in Congress.

Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, a member of Congress from that State, delivered an address in the Boston Board of Trade Rooms, on Wednesday afternoon, in explanation of his Civil Service bill now pending before Congress. The address was made in acceptance of an invitation by the American Social Science Association, and ex-Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, one of the Vice Presidents, presided.

Mr. Jenckes said that his measure was a practical one, and one which would result beneficially to the government. If anything better could be devised he would accept it; but it was evident that something must be done very speedily to secure the safe administration of the affairs of the government. The bill, he said, if passed would operate at once upon between 43,000 and 44,000 persons, and only the most capable men would be retained or placed in office. He then alluded to the frauds committed recently in distant places by revenue and custom officers. In answer to the statement that if the heads of departments were honest the subordinates would be, he would answer that, admitting the men at the heads of the departments to be trustworthy, it is, nevertheless, an impossibility for them to keep a sharp lookout upon all their minor officers. His measure, he added, would intervene between the chief and minor officers, and none of the latter would be enabled to hold office unless they were in every way capable. He would have the whole matter under the supervision of the Vice President, an official who now has no duties whatever to perform, and who is the one above all others to have the direction of the civil officers. He would allow every citizen of the United States to become a candidate for office, and do away with all the office-giving power and patronage of politicians and members of Congress. "Commissions for life or for good behavior he did not favor; he would rather have an officer hold his position during efficiency of service, for the people have a right, for the money they pay, to demand the very best of public servants. He would not allow superiors or chiefs of office to remove capable subordinates at their own caprice; but if charges were brought against a man, he should have a fair examination before a board capable of deciding upon his qualifications, and if he was found to be capable he would be retained.

He drew a comparison between the honor of the men engaged in the naval and army services of the country and those engaged in civil service, showing that, while there was unlimited fraud in the latter, he had inquired almost in vain for a defalcation on the part of any army or naval official. The difference, he said, was due to the discipline of the services first named and the lack of discipline in the civil service. He did not believe the race of honest men was extinct, and he felt that if the people would take the matter in hand they could soon weed out the thieves and replace them by honorable men.

Besides competitive examinations of the candidates for office, he would also have a system of probation by which an admitted candidate could be removed if he was found, upon practicle test, to be unequal to the duties of his position. He knew there was a great unwillingness on the part of many to make such a great and important charge as this bill would bring about; but he had observed that the objections came from politicians rather than from the people and the taxpayers. The people, he added, are beginning to look into the matter, and they will soon demand their right to the removal of unworthy officials and the appointment of only those in every respect qualified for their respective positions.

After Mr. Jenckes had finished his brief remarks, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting:

"*Resolved*, That the civil service of the United States requires to be immediately and thoroughly reformed, and that to this end every patriotic citizen should give his earnest support and influence to secure the passage by Congress at its present session of the bill introduced by the Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, providing for competitive examinations and for promotion in view of merit, and thus putting an end to the pernicious system of rotation in office and of the bestowment of place as a reward for party services."

Alexander H. Rice, formerly member of Congress from Massachusetts, made a brief address in favor of the measure of Mr. Jenckes as a means to secure reform in the civil departments of the government.

A Very Good Little Boy.

Little Walter Draper, says the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, is a very good little boy according to all the rules laid down for very good little boys. Last Sunday he asked his mother to let him go down to the Gould & Curry reservoir, which his mother refused on the ground of its being the Sabbath. Good little boys sometimes cry a little, and Walter began a blubbering.

"Why, Walter," cried his mother, "I am astonished! The idea of your wishing to go down to the reservoir on the Lord's holy Sabbath to go swimming with a lot of bad boys!"

"Boohoo!" blubbers Walter; "I did not want to go swimming with 'em, ma; I only want to go down and see the bad little boys get drowned for going a swimming on Sunday—boohoo."

Splendidly executed counterfeit fifty dollar Greenbacks are in circulation in New York City.

To Young Men.

To ever young man we particularly commend the following sensible advice:

It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead than is required to catch up when behind, will save credit, give more time to business, and add to the profit and reputation of your word. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do, do it at once, cheerfully, and therefore more speedily and correctly. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter in hand, and then as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons, never "fool" on business matters. If you have to labor for a living remember that one hour in the morning is worth two at night. If you employ others, be on hand and see that they attend to their duties, and to direct with regularity, promptness, liberality. Do not meddle with any business you know nothing of. Never buy any article simply because the man who sells it will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money. A good business habit and reputation is always money. Make your place of business pleasant and attractive; then stay there to wait on customers.

Never use quick words or allow yourself to make hasty or ungentlemanly remarks to those in your employ; for to do so lessens their respect for you and your influence over them. Help yourself and others will help you. Be faithful over the interests confided to your keeping, and in good time your responsibilities will be increased. Do not be in too great haste to get rich. Do not—as you hope or work for success—spend time in idleness. If your time is your own, business will suffer if you do. If it is given to another for pay it belongs to him, and you have no more right to steal that than to steal money. Be obliging. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in your path: more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stoping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask, but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be honest. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the times. Young men, cut this out, and if there is folly in the argument let us know.

Money and Morals.

Jean Paul said: "I would not for any money have had money in my youth."

There is philosophy in this which all parents who have money may properly regard. It is evident that many, if not most of the young sons of rich men, have too much "pocket change" allowed them. There would be little danger of their contracting vile habits in beer saloons or elsewhere, were not the money which pays their way in such places allowed them. The only safe way is to allow sons no money which they do not earn, and even in such cases to make them give an account every Saturday night.

"Who's there?" exclaimed a lady in great alarm, on being aroused by the noise of some one in the room. "Your late husband," was the assured reply.

The laugh of hearts we never hear of but the grim-ace of hearts is known to most people.

Life is like blind man's bluff, where mutual sympathy is indicated by our feeling for one another.

Youth's Department.

To our Contributors.

Hope young readers, who take an interest in the "Youth's Department" wish to see it kept up, they must keep us better supplied with Enigmas, Charades, Problems, &c. We wish to fill it up with original matter, if possible, and we know there is talent enough among our young friends to supply us with all we have room for. Come, boys and girls, "put on your thinking caps," and write something for the "Youth's Department."

Enigma.

I am composed of 30 letters.
My 23 2 12 is what I do n't like.
My 19 7 13 26 27 is a large name.
My 16 4 21 1 18 24 is a faithful writer for Arthur's Magazine.
My 15 17 3 29 20 is a girls name.
My 9 29 14 26 27 19 29 is a river in Asia.
My 4 23 8 is a river in the United States.
My 9 10 11 is used to keep thieves out.
My 18 12 5 30 is what mother does to fathers socks.
My 15 29 1 17 was a baptist preacher.
My whole are the names of a young gentleman and lady of Concord township.
Highland, O. PAP'S PET.

Problem and Answers.

MR. EDITOR:—We send you the answer to Problem in News of Dec. 31st. The numbers are 5 and 7.

Since writing the above we have concluted to send a problem for the BOYS.

Required, two numbers such that if ⅔ be taken from the second, and added to the first they will be equal. But if ⅔ be taken from the first, and added to the second, the second will be 1⅔ times the first.
BEN & BILL.

"BEN AND BILL also send correct answers to Enigma and Rebus in the News of Dec 31st.

Connundrums.

Why are chickens' necks like door-bells? Because they are often wrung for company.
What is the key-note to good breeding? B natural.
When is a bow not a bow? When it is a bow knot.
Which State contains the happiest people?—Merryland.
When is a cane-bottomed chair like a bill? When you re-seat it, of course.
When is a young man's arm like the gospel? When it maketh glad the weary place.
What two sciences are used by teamsters in driving oxen?—Ox-ticultare and Geo-ology.
When is a man justified in calling his wife money? When she is his-loved.
Why are twice eleven like ten? Because twice eleven are twenty-two, and twice ten are twenty, too.
Where is money first mentioned in the Bible? When the dove brought the green back to Noah.
Why is a horse like the letter O? Because G makes it go.

Answer to Charade in last week's News—Santa Claus.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

For 1869.

Within the last eight years our country has triumphantly passed through the gravest and most trying perils which have confronted her since her independence was acknowledged. She has vindicated beyond repeal her rights to be regarded as no mere confederacy or league of jealous, envious, discordant States, but as substantially and permanently a Nation, wherein the pretensions of no part can be admitted or upheld in opposition to the integrity, the paramount authority, of the One Republic.

The right of each man, by virtue of his birth or his naturalization as a citizen of the United States, to the full enjoyment of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," until he shall forfeit the right by crime, is also established on impregnable foundations. Our fathers proclaimed it in justifying their separation from Great Britain; it was left to us to establish as a fact what they merely affirmed as a principle. What the cannon of Saratoga and Yorktown proclaimed as an abstraction, the cannon of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Five Forks established as a living, embodied, enacted truth. Widely as our flag now floats, still more widely as it may float hereafter, there is, there can henceforth be, no legal master, no fettered slave. Wrongs and abuses, servility and oppression, may still exist; but the Federal Constitution is no longer their shield, and the folds of our flag no longer emblazon nor seek to conceal a lie. The humblest American, so long as he violates no law, is master of his own limbs and the sole owner of all he can honestly earn.

Of these immense results, the importance and the beneficence will become more palpable with every added year.—Distance is required to enable us to measure and appreciate the magnitude of the pyramid of Four Millions of shackles, stricken from the scarred limbs of our countrymen, which form the enduring monument of our struggle and our triumph. New arts, new industries, new developments of natural wealth, too long unheeded and unvalued, will year by year stand forth in attestation that none of us has yet adequately realized the magnitude and the benignity of our National victory.

No great good is ever achieved without effort or without cost. Four years of patriotic struggle and sacrifice, Half a Million of men slain in battle or dying of the privations and exposures of War, Millions of bereaved ones, Five Billions of property destroyed, and nearly Three Billions of Debt incurred, attest the magnitude of the contest and the unyielding valor of the combatants.

At length the smoke rises from the hard-won field, showing that the last intrenchment has been carried. The election of GRANT and COLFAX gives assurance that the storm is over—that the Bow of Promise arches the sky. There are still obstacles to surmount, perils to avert, noble ends to be achieved; but the ship of State has ridden out the tempest and has her haven full in view. The seven States reconstructed under the recent acts of Congress will stand, and will be followed by the three that have hitherto stood aloof; the rights of the Freedmen will be upheld and respected, and Impartial Suffrage throughout the land will soon plant them on foundations that cannot be shaken.

THE TRIBUNE will contend, in the future as in the past, for Universal Amnesty as well as for Impartial Suffrage. It has no faith in vengeance, in proscription, in confiscation, nor in the shedding of blood otherwise than in actual and necessary war. "There is a time for War and a time for Peace;" and the latter follows swiftly on the heels of the former. Whenever those who fought against the Union shall have in good faith given up the contest, they are no longer our foes but our countrymen.

In the joyful trust that Grant's election has given the death-blow to Ku Klux Klans, and all manner of outrages on Unionists and Freedmen as such, and that Impartial Suffrage will no longer be seriously resisted, we hope to see the next four years signalized by an unprecedented expansion of the National Industry and a consequent increase of the National wealth. We hope to see new cabins dot the prairie, new clearings checquer the forest, new mills, factories, furnaces erected, North, South, East and West, until our annual product shall be Hundreds of Millions greater than at present, while Mines of Iron and of Coal, of Gold, Silver, Copper, &c., shall be opened and worked, with an energy and to an extent that defies precedent. Believing that the systematic, efficient Protection of Home Industry is the corner-stone of a wise, benignant National Policy, and that it is essential to the rapid development of our latent resources to the prosperity of our country, the maintenance of her Credit, and the honest payment of her debt, we shall give it our most earnest and active support.

The Daily Tribune,

has been so long known as the leading political newspaper of the country, that its special features need no elaborate description. It contains the fullest and most accurate reports of the proceedings in Congress and the State Legislatures, careful summaries of news from all quarters of the globe, correspondence from all the principal centers of intelligence at home and abroad, letters from travelers in foreign lands, reviews of new books, dramatic, musical, and fine art criticisms, literary, scientific and religious miscellanies, and all the multitude of items which make up a first-class daily paper. It is printed with better and clearer type than any other daily journal in America. It is published every morning, Sundays excepted. Terms, $10 a year; $5 for six months.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the editorial articles, not merely local in character; literary reviews and art criticisms; letters from a large corps of foreign and domestic correspondents; special and Associated Press telegraphic dispatches; a careful and complete summary of foreign and domestic news; exclusive reports of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; talks about fruit, and other horticultural and agricultural information; stock, financial, cattle, dry goods, and general market reports, which are published in The Daily Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the best and latest popular novels, by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English magazines, from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in The Semi-Weekly Tribune. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of The Tribune can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for The Semi-Weekly edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

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The Weekly Tribune.

has continued to circulate a greater number of copies than any other newspaper in the country. We appreciate this confidence, and shall labor to retain it. Its previous attractions will be continued and increased. The main features of our Weekly will be agriculture, literature, politics, and the markets, with the latest summary of the daily news. We have made special arrangements to increase its usefulness as an agricultural journal. The Farmers' Club will be fully reported, and special articles on agricultural topics contributed by the best writers. No farmer who desires to till the soil with profit, and to know the progress constantly made in the science of his calling, can afford to neglect the advantages of a newspaper like The Weekly Tribune, especially when it unites with agriculture other features of interest and profit. The Weekly Tribune contains a summary of all that appears in the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions, while in addition it is made to address itself to the wants of the great farming class. Reviews of all the new publications, and of all that is new in music and the fine arts; letters from all parts of the world—some of them of rare interest to the farmer, as showing the progress of agriculture in other countries; editorial essays on all topics of home and foreign interest, together with full and carefully reported reports of the markets, will be furnished from week to week, and at a lower price than that of any newspaper in America. By pursuing this policy The Weekly Tribune has already attained its present commanding influence and circulation, and we enter upon the new year with an assurance to our readers that no pains and no expense will be spared to give it still greater usefulness and power and to make it a welcome visitor to every fireside in the land.

The Editor of The Tribune proposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political Economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of The Tribune, and will appear in all its editions—Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly.

We will thank those who think that the influence of The Tribune conduces to the profit and well being of the people, to aid us in extending its circulation.

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Greeley's History of The War.

The Tribune has often been applied to for copies of Mr. Greeley's history of the late Civil War, entitled *The American Conflict*. Many evidently presume that it is published by us, so that we can give copies at pleasure. In several cases Union soldiers have written us saying that they were unable to pay its full price, but were nevertheless anxious to possess the work, and asking us to tell them by what means they may obtain it.

In deference to these representations the publishers of The Tribune have made arrangement with Messrs. O. D. Case & Co., publishers of *The American Conflict*, whereby they are enabled to offer that work to such persons as may see fit to obtain mail subscriptions for The Tribune as follows:

One copy of the History, in two volumes, will be sent to each of the following clubs:

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THE TRIBUNE, New York.

A new method of producing light by means of electricity, was lately exhibited at the Battery in New York. The process and machinery were invented by Prof Nollett of Paris. The electrical machine was driven by a steam engine. The cost of the light produced was ten cents per hour. The light was so brilliant that at the distance of six miles it enabled people on board vessels to read newspapers with the greatest ease. This process is intended for the use of light houses, and the electricity to be used in making the light can be conducted to them by wires, just as in the ordinary mode of telegraphing.

Jim Wolfe and the Tom Cats.

BY MARK TWAIN.

I knew by the sympathetic glow upon his bald head—I knew by the thoughtful look upon his face—I knew by the emotional flush upon the strawberry on the end of the old freeliver's nose, that Simon Wheeler's memory was busy with the olden time. And so I prepared to leave, because all these were symptoms of a reminiscense—signs that he was going to be delivered of another of his tiresome personal experience—but I was two slow; he got the start of me. As nearly as I can recollect, the infliction was couched in the following language:

"We was all boys, then, and did n't care for nothing only how to shirk school and keep up a revivin' state of devilment all the time. This yar Jim Wolfe I was talkin' about was the printice, and he was the best hearted feller, he was, and the most forgivin' and unselfish, I ever see—well, there could n't be a more bullifier boy than what he was, take him how you would; and sorry I was when I see him for the last time.

"Me and Henry was always pestering him and plasterin' hoss bills on his back, and puttin' bumble bees into his bed, and so on, and sometimes we'd crowd in and bunk with him, notwithstanding his growlting, and then we'd let on to get mad and fight across him so as to keep him stirred up like. He was nineteen, he