

The Cairo Bulletin.

BY JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, MARCH 8, 1871.

ONLY DAILY PAPER IN EGYPT.

LUMBER.
W. W. THORNTON,
DEALER IN
DOORS SASH
BLINDS
WINDOW GLASS
SHINGLES
LATH AND LUMBER

OFFICE, ON
TENTH STREET
Between Commercial and Wash
ington Avenues,
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for Rock River Paper
Company's Sheathing Felt and
Quartz Cement.
W. W. John's Improved Roofing
always on hand.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

LIQUOR SALOONS.
SUN FLOWER SALOON.
P. FITZGERALD, Prop'r
Ohio Street, bet. 4th and 6th Sts.,
is always supplied with the choicest Liquors of
all kinds and excellent Cigars of every brand.
Billiard Tables
Call and see for your
self.

JOHN HYLAND'S SALOON
is supplied with all kinds of
SUPERIOR LIQUORS
Beer, Ale, &c.
ON COMMERCIAL AVENUE
Between Eighth and Ninth Streets,
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

FRAGRANT CIGAR
Can have their wares supplied at his bar.
JOHN GATES
Proprietor of the
Billiard Saloon and Bar Room
El Dorado
108 Commercial Ave.,
Cairo, Illinois

SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
B. & W. BUDER'S
AGENCY OF
THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED
SEWING MACHINE,
The Completest, Simplest and Best
Sewing Machine in Use.

BEST SEWING MACHINE
Manufactured to give them a call before purchasing
elsewhere.
Call and Get a Circular.

THE
EGYPTIAN MILLS
OHIO LEEVE, CAIRO.
FULTON & SONS, Proprietor or
Are Now in Full Operation.
Messrs. Fulton & Sons are prepared to furnish
all kinds of Flour of the best quality, and also
Mill Feed of all kinds. Graham Flour, in sacks
or in less quantity, made from the best White
Wheat.

The Bulletin.

WEDNESDAY
JUDGE JOHN A. McCLELLAND pro-
poses to deliver an address at the State
capital on the subject of governmental
and legislative powers. The *State Reg-
ister*, while announcing this fact, informs
the public that Judge McClelland has
made this subject one of his particular
studies, and that few men have done as
much to master its subtleties and none
have done more. We have no doubt
the Judge will say much that will con-
tain new information for a majority of
the members of the Legislature, but we
must educate ourself up to the belief
that he can say anything that will be
either fresh or original. In the first
place, the subject is "flat, stale
and unprofitable," and, in the next place,
the Judge will speak with the voice of
a man who believes in the people and
their ability to control their own affairs
with wisdom and to their own advan-
tage. How, then, can it be expected
by any sane man that the proposed lec-
ture can be anything but a failure? It
cannot save it. All the Judge's elo-
quence—even eloquence like that he
injected into his French letter—will be
of no avail. It is doomed. Govern-
mental and legislative powers, forsooth!
Why, does not the Judge know that the
powers of governments and legislatures,
while under the control of the Radicals,
have no limit, except the necessities of
the Radical party? Then, why lecture?
Good Judge, fold up your manuscript,
and place it carefully in a pigeon
hole. It is of no use in this day and
generation.

KU KLUX AGAIN.
At this early day—a year before the
time at which the presidential campaign
will be thought of—the Republicans are
getting their political ammunition in
readiness for the conflict. In Congress,
in their newspapers—everywhere—they
are beginning to invoke the raw head
and bloody bones of the Ku Klux or-
ganization, and are commencing to hold
the people of the South up to the ex-
ecutions of the country. This is an old
trick, but it is an effective one, and it
will play a prominent part in the presi-
dential contest. "Down there, in the
South," exclaim the Radical leaders,
"the people are lawless; they clothe
themselves in ghostly raiments, and on
fiery chargers ride furiously through
the land, slaying the loyal without
mercy and giving their property to the
flames. Give us a law to repress these
men!" In vain we may point to the fact
that the stories of Ku Klux outrages are
fabrications, and show that the people
of the South have accepted the situation
and are peaceable and law-abiding. "We
must have a repressive law," is the
response. And what is the meaning
of these theories? Is it not plain? If
the people are allowed to vote as they
wish, the Radical party will be
swept out of power; but with laws en-
acted professedly to repress lawlessness
in the South—with the power in his
hands given by these laws—Gen. Grant
can repress public sentiment, control the
elections in the Southern States and
secure his own re-election. The plan is
easily seen through. It is as trans-
parent as glass. But it cannot, we
believe, succeed. The people cannot
be any longer blinded by appeals to
their hatred of the South; and, even in
Congress, the independent Republicans,
who believe Gen. Grant is not the top-
most man of all the world, will resist
the passage of the Ku Klux law, which
should be entitled: "An act for the
purpose of re-electing Grant, peaceably
if possible; forcibly if necessary."

CURRENT NEWS.
Nebraska has impeached her Governor.
To-day Secretary Fish gives a reception
to the members of the Joint High Com-
mission.
The Illinois State Fair will be held at
Du Quoin for the next two years.
The loss to the State by the recent fire
at Springfield was \$4,000.
The Democratic members of the present
House of Representatives nominated Gen.
George W. Morgan for Speaker, just for
the fun of the thing.
After next June, at which time the
present class graduates, there will be forty
vacancies in the Naval Academy at An-
napolis. The appointment of candidates

with the members of the House
of Representatives.
In the Michigan Senate, the memorial
of the Woman Suffrage Association, lately
referred to that body, has been treated
with horrid levity. The report of the com-
mittee was made in doggerel rhymes of a
ridiculous character, and will appear in
that shape on the leaves of the Journal.
An inhuman father in Milwaukee un-
der the influence of a glass too much, threw
the candles placed around the coffin of
his child into the stove, after which he
took the dead child by the legs and at-
tempted to hurl it through the window.
The police interfered with his pleasure
and sent him to serve a term in the house
of correction.

AROUND CAIRO.
The wheat fields of Franklin county
never looked more promising.
JOHNSON COUNTY.
A new Christian Church is to be erected
at Vienna. About \$1000 have been
subscribed.
The Methodist church is erecting an
edifice at West Eden.
A County Sabbath School Convention
will be held at Vienna the second Tues-
day of April.

PULASKI.
Judge Pidgeon of this county is prepar-
ing a law book and instructions for county
officials in counties not having township
organization.
Judge Carter of Mound City has been
confined to his home by sickness.
GALLATIN.
The Shawneetown City Council have
passed an ordinance against boys running
at large within the limits.
The citizens of Shawneetown are discus-
siong the construction of a levee.
Corn is selling for forty-six cents.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Judge Wm. H. Green has been at Me-
tropolis for several days engaged in the
defense of Haley, charged with murder, be-
fore a court of inquiry.
The Baptists of Metropolis have in con-
templation the erection of a church.
There is to be a meeting of the stockhold-
ers of the Metropolis and North-western R.
R. company at Metropolis on the 5th day
of April, for the purpose of electing officers
for the ensuing year.

WASHINGTON.
MEETING OF THE NEW CONGRESS
A Sharp Dodge That Didn't Succeed.
THE NEW CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The
Forty-first Congress opened and the Forty-
second Congress organized to-day in the
presence of overflowing galleries of specta-
tors and an extraordinary attendance on
the floors of the senate and house. With
the exception of the non-admission of the
Democratic senator from Alabama, there
was a complete organization of the new
congress. The senate being a perpetual
body, of course elected no officers; while
that proceeding in the house was merely
the ratification of the Republican caucus
nominations, which passed off with-
out any incident worthy of note. The
Democrats protested against the admission
of the Republican delegation from Mis-
sissippi, on the ground that they were
elected for the last and present congress
on the same day and received certificates
from the military instead of the state au-
thorities; while the Republicans objected
to the swearing in of the Tennessee dele-
gation on the ground that they were elected
on a day not named by law. They ques-
tioned them then sworn in with a reservation
that the credentials of the latter members
should be examined and reported upon by
the committee on elections. There was
quite a little sensation when the

FIVE NEGRO MEMBERS
appeared before the speaker and were
sworn in. Three of them are black. In
the choice of seats, three of these chose seats
in a row just in front of General Banks,
while the other two were sandwiched
elsewhere among the white Republican
members. After the new congress orga-
nized, there was a most emphatic vote in
the house in favor of

ADJOURNING.
from next week to December. More than
two-thirds of the members voted for that
adjournment, and no doubt is felt of the
concurrence of the senate. Before the
house voted, Mr. Dawes who proposed it,
was appealed to to withhold his resolution
till the presidents wishes could be learned;
but the house insisted on a vote, with the
result named. The impression has been
quite general that there would be a session
of a month or six weeks; but the fact that
all the appropriation bills were passed
materially aids the vote for going home at
once.

A SHARP DODGE.
Just before the old congress took a re-
cess, early this morning, the Republicans
made an effort to so amend the rules as
to retain the power of forcing legislation
through, the same as under the old two-
thirds rule, now destroyed by increased
Democratic strength. Mr. Garfield elected
to the next house, proposed a resolution
that after a vote to order the previous
question should be taken, but one motion

and that to adjourn should be
in order thus preventing the minority
from resisting the passage of a bill through
the usual parliamentary forms. The Demo-
crats jumped to their feet in fierce de-
nunciations of the movement; and Mr.
Brooks, of New York, informed the radi-
cal side that if persisted in it would be re-
sisted to the very borders of revolution.
Finally, the republicans came to the con-
clusion that on the tariff or tax questions
enough of their own number might vote
with the democrats, and thus come this
new rule to return home to plague its in-
ventors. It was therefore abandoned. It
was one of the boldest infringements on
the rights of the minority ever attempted
in the Congress.

THE FINEST MINERAL.
which is found in the house, was simply talk-
ed to death in the senate by the friends of
bituminous coal in Maryland and Pennsylv-
ania.
THE CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN
railroad bill died with the session, having
failed to pass the senate.

THE PRESIDENT.
It is understood to-night, does not desire
the new congress to remain in session. He
is willing to let San Domingo go over till
December, when he proposes to submit a
treaty to the senate, instead of a joint resolu-
tion of annexation.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.
RICE'S REGISTRY BILL ADOPTED.
NO QUORUM IN THE SENATE—
WAYNE COUNTY VETOED.
PENITENTIARY CLAIMS—CHICAGO
FARMER LOUINE WARREN PLUS-
AGE-SUPPORT OF PAU-
PERA, Mo.

THE MOUND CITY JOURNAL says that
"THE CAIRO BULLETIN is entitled to a
large share of credit for the success of the
anti-Crawshopper ticket in the municipal
election held in our neighboring city last
Tuesday. It made a bold and effective
fight."

POLITICAL.

MORE BAYONETS FOR THE SOUTH
INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND ARTIL-
LERY ORDERED FROM THE
INDIAN COUNTRY.
TARIFF REFORM—ADJOURNING
GOV. ALCOCK DECLINES, ETC.

SCHECK'S CARRIAGE.
New York, March 6.—It is now ac-
certaind that Gen. Schenck will not go to
England at all, and if he goes, will only
remain for a short time, to return and
enter upon his duties of chief attorney of
the Northern Pacific Railroad company,
worth \$25,000 per annum, which has been
offered him by J. Cooke, the president
of the road. The offer was made to him
immediately after his nomination by the
president; but at the urgent solicitation
of Gen. Grant he accepted the English
mission, with the understanding on the
part of J. Cooke that the position of
chief attorney for the N. P. R. R. would
be kept open for him. The high commis-
sioner business has kept Schenck in Wash-
ington. His labors will not be con-
cluded till mid-summer, by which time
Mr. Cooke will require Gen. Schenck to
enter at once upon his duties in con-
nection with the road.

TARIFF REFORM.
WASHINGTON, March 6.—The active
agents of tariff reform have been busy to-
day in endeavoring to induce the Demo-
cratic members to reconsider their deter-
mination for an early adjournment of
Congress. Quite a number are willing to
do this, but state that they are bound by
the vote of the Democratic Caucus that the
party should favor the earliest possible
adjournment. In the event of a session,
however, it is the intention to bring in a
joint resolution repealing the duty on salt
and coal. It would have been submitted to-
day had there been a session; but the ad-
journment still to-morrow has a motion
will be in order to suspend the rules to
bring the house at once to vote on the
question. It is not believed now that the
senate will concur in the house proposi-
tion.

TO ADJOURN
Wednesday, but will name a day the first
of next week. The republican senators,
however, are to have a caucus to-morrow
to decide it. Should the Senate refuse to
concur, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in-
tends to offer a resolution in the House
asking the consent of the Senate to let the
House go, basing his request on the ground
that the constitution provides that neither
House shall adjourn without the consent of
the other for more than three days. Such
a proceeding, however, would be without
precedent.

THE PRESIDENT HAS INFORMED
the joint committee appointed to wait up-
on him and inform him that the Forty-
second Congress had organized, that he
had no business for them at present, but
intimated that he might have in a few
days. It is believed that he means nomi-
nations for the Senate.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
to the new \$500,000 refunding loan
were ten millions to-day in New York and
twenty millions in Europe. The secretary
feels much elated at the opening.

ARMY ORDER.
A general army order was issued today
which transfers the regiment of infantry
which has served the longest on the front-
ier and can be best spared from the de-
partment of the Platte, to the department
of the South; the Seventh cavalry from
the department of the Missouri to the de-
partment of the South; the Sixth cavalry
from the department of Texas to the de-
partment of the Missouri, and discontinues
the artillery school at Fort Reilly, Kansas,
directing battery K, First artillery to San
Francisco, battery C, Third artillery, to
Cincinnati, S. C., which will henceforth
be regimental headquarters, and battery
B, Fourth artillery to Fort McHenry, Md.

REPEALING THE DEBT.
The treasury department has been ad-
vised that \$2,151,500 has been subscribed to
the new loan.

ARKANSAS—CLAYTON'S PLAINS.
MEMPHIS, March 6.—The Appeal's
Little Rock special to-night says: After
the agitation of the past two months there
is a calm which sits upon both branches
of the legislature. Lieut. Gov. Johnson
occupied the chair this evening in the sen-
ate for the first time since he was made
aware of the intention of the Clayton
party to impeach him. There are many
conjectures who will be elected to the U.
S. Senate. There are but few names men-
tioned, and the Clayton party in both
houses are very reticent, which confirms
the belief that they will make an effort
to impeach Johnson and re-elect Clayton.
It is presumed that their plans will be
made known in a few days.

When to Sow Blue Grass Seed.
I notice that the Farmers' Club at Lex-
ington, Ky., has had under discussion the
question, "When to Sow Blue Grass
Seed," and it seems as though the best time
that the Spring of the year is the best time
to sow it. This may do for Kentucky, but
it will not do in Western Iowa. When

town in the Spring here, the young plants
do not obtain sufficient root to withstand
the dry and hot weather in July and Au-
gust, and almost without exception, per-
sons sowing in the Spring will fail to get
a good stand; and if they succeed in get-
ting a partial stand, it will take two or
three years before they will have a perfect
sward. I find the best time to sow in the
July—just at the time the seed would
ripen and fall to the ground. When sown
at this time, the rains in September cause
it to sprout and grow very thickly on the
ground; the plants will be large enough
to withstand the winter. In the Spring,
before any other grasses start, the field
will be green with the growing young
plants, and before the dry weather sets in
in July the field will be covered with a
perfect sward.

I have experimented considerably in
trying to raise blue grass; have sown in
February, March, April and May, but
never had any success until I commenced
my sowing immediately after the seed
ripened in summer. As to harrowing, I
have to say that my experience and trials
have proved to me that the best way to
insure a good stand is to roll the ground
before sowing, and on top of the smooth
and hard rolled soil. This is for Western
Iowa; perhaps in Kentucky and other lo-
calities it may be better to harrow the
ground after sowing.—*Cor. Rural New
Yorker.*

THE DEVIL AND TOM WALKER.
As Tom waxed old, however, he grew
thoughtful. Having secured the good
things of this world, he began to feel
anxious about the next. He thought
with regret on the bargain he had
made with his black friend, and put
his wits to work to cheat him out of
his conditions. He became, therefore, all
of a sudden, a violent church-goer. He
prayed loudly and strenuously, as if heav-
en were to be carried by force of lungs.
Indeed, one night always tell when he
had sinned most during the week by the
clamor of his Sunday devotion! The quiet
Christians who had been modestly and
quietly traveling Zionward were struck
with self-reproach at seeing themselves
so suddenly outstripped in their career by
this new made convert. Tom was as rigid
in religion as in money matters; he was
a stern supervisor and censured of his
neighbors, and seemed to think every ill
entered up to their account became a credit
in his page. He even talked of the ex-
pediency of reviving the persecutions of
the Christians and the Anabaptists. In
word, Tom's zeal became as rich as gold.
Still in spite of his strenuous attention
to forms, Tom had a lurking dread that
the devil after all would have his due.
That he might not be taken unawares
therefore, it is said he always carried a
small Bible in his pocket. He also had a
great gold Bible on his mantel-piece
dressed, and would frequently be found
reading when people called on business
on such occasions he would lay his green
spectacles on the book to mark his place,
while he turned around to stare at the
visitors.

Some say Tom grew a little crack-
brained in his older days, and that, fancy-
ing his end approaching, he had his horse
new shod, saddled and bridled, and bur-
ied with his feet uppermost, because that,
at the last day, the world would be turned
upside down, which he said he could do
his horse ready for mounting, and he was
determined at the worst to give his friend
a run for it. This, however, is probably
a mere old wife's fable. If he really did
take that precaution it was totally super-
fluous—at least so says the authentic old
legend, which closes his story in the fol-
lowing manner.

One hot afternoon in the dog-days just
as a terrible black thunder gust came up,
Tom sat in his counting-house in his
white linen cap and India silk morning
gown. He was on the point of foreclosing
a mortgage, by which he would complete
the purchase of a valuable speculation,
for whom he had professed the greatest
friendship. The poor land-lubber begged
him to grant a few months indulgence.
Tom had grown testy and irritated and
refused another day.

"My family will be ruined and brought
upon the parish," said the land jobber.
"Hurry! hurry! at home," replied
Tom, "but take care of myself these
hard times."
"You have made so much money out
of me," said the speculator.
Tom lost his patience and his piety.
"The devil take me," said he, "if I have
made a farthing."
Just then there were three loud knocks
at the street door. A black man with
black boots, which heighed and stamped
with impatience.
"Tom, you are come for," said the black
fellow gruffly. Tom shrunk back too
late. He had left his little Bible at the
bottom of his coat pocket, and his big
Bible on the desk behind him. The man
saw he was about to foreclose—never
was a poor sinner taken more unawares.
The black man whipped him like a child
astride the horse, and away he galloped
in the midst of a thunder storm. The
clerk stuck their pens behind their ears
and stared after him from the windows.
Away went Tom Walker dashing down
the streets, his white cap bobbing up
and down, his morning gown fluttering
in the wind, and his stout striking fire
out of the pavements at every bound. When
the clerk turned to look, the black man
had disappeared.

Tom Walker never returned to foreclose
the mortgage. A countryman who lived
west of a swamp reported that he had
heard the clatter of hoofs and howling
along the road, and that when he ran to
the window he just caught sight of a
figure such as I have described on a
horse that galloped like mad across the
fields, over the hills, and down into the
Indian fort, and that shortly after a thun-
derbolt fell in that direction, which was
said to set the whole forest in a blaze.
The good people of Boston shook
their heads and shrugged their shoulders.
They had heard a report that there was
something in the air, and that the devil in
all kinds of shapes, from the first settle-
ment of the colony, that they were not so
much horror-struck as might have been ex-
pected. Trustees were appointed to take
charge of Tom's effects, there was nothing
however, but a bundle of rags upon the
table, and his bonds and mortgages
were found reduced to cinders.
In place of gold and silver, his iron chest

was filled with chips and shavings, two
skeletons lay in his stable instead of his
half-bred horses, and the very next day
his great house took fire and was burned
to the ground.
Such was the end of Tom Walker and his
ill-gotten wealth. Let all grasping money-
brokers lay the story well to heart. The
truth is not to be doubted. The very hole
under the oak tree, from whence he dug
Kidd's money, is to be seen to this day,
and the neighboring swamp and the old
Indian fort is often haunted in stormy
nights by a figure on horseback, in a
morning gown and white cap, which is
doubtless the troubled spirit of the wretch.
In fact, the story has resolved itself into
a proverb, and is the origin of the popular
saying prevalent throughout New Eng-
land of "the devil and Tom Walker."

Why Appear on the Boards?
Some one has asked the Farmers' Club
of New York, the reason why they ap-
pear on the boards, and they reply—
Did they not know that the seasons were
earlier than usual, say by three weeks, and
that fruit, instead of being plucked when
ripe was permitted to hang till the usual
time, thus giving a chance for the sun
(which was then still hot) to scorch it, as
it will do fruit that is disconnected from
the bough, by lying on the ground; for
the connection with the tree when the
fruit is fully ripe can necessarily have no
influence, the fruit being dead to the
tree and to be cast off? Had fruit been
gathered three or four weeks sooner than it
had been, there would have been little com-
plaint about the rot. The cause is un-
derstanded. It seems people will never learn
to gather their fruit when ripe, irrespec-
tive of the time. Seasons will vary; we
must be governed by that. The past sea-
son was one of unprecedented heat and
mild weather; there was a constant ad-
vance, day and night, and early in the
season of fruit. Had not we gathered at the
time? We suffer the consequences. Winter
fruit, when gathered, was fit to use at
once; this is unprecedented. It would
have been gathered some three or four
weeks sooner, and there it would have
been fit to use; then put away in the
shade, that is, in barrels, in out-houses or
in cellars—and not gathered prematurely, gen-
erally—and no sun would have effected it,
and it would have been less subjected to
the changes of the weather. In this way
we have fruit, as usual, that does not rot
through all our roads—we are complaining.
—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Sign of the Boards.
A little work on "Modern Primistry"
brings together a large amount of amu-
sing gossip, but we cannot say how much
you believe of it. The person who will
carefully study the wrinkles, furrows,
lines, and hollows on the hands, will be
able to tell fortunes as well as any fortune
teller.
If the palm of the hand be long, and
the fingers well proportioned, and not
soft, but rather hard, it denotes the poss-
essor to be ingenious, changeable, and
crafty and untruthful.
If the hands be hollow, solid, and well
knit in the joints, it predicts long life, but
if overworked then it denotes short life.
Observe the finger of Mercury—that is,
the little finger; if the end of it extends
the joint of the ring finger, such a man
will rule in his own house; and the
little finger will be a sign of a good
life; if short and does not reach the joint,
he will have a shrew, and she will be
boss.
Broad nails show the person to be
bashful, fearful, but of a gentle nature.
Narrow nails denote the person to be
elegant, to mislead, and to do injury to his
neighbors.
Long nails show a person to be good-nat-
ured, but distrustful, and loving recon-
ciliation rather than indignation.
Oblique nails signify deep and violent
courage.
Little round nails denote obstinacy,
and a person who is not to be ruled.
If the nails are crooked at the extremity,
they show pride and fierceness.
Round nails show a choleric person, who
soon becomes testy and irritable and
refused another day.

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skeletons lay in his stable instead of his
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gathered three or four weeks sooner than it
had been, there would have been little com-
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derstanded. It seems people will never learn
to gather their fruit when ripe, irrespec-
tive of the time. Seasons will vary; we
must be governed by that. The past sea-
son was one of unprecedented heat and
mild weather; there was a constant ad-
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season of fruit. Had not we gathered at the
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fruit, when gathered, was fit to use at
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weeks sooner, and there it would have
been fit to use; then put away in the
shade, that is, in barrels, in out-houses or
in cellars—and not gathered prematurely, gen-
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and it would have been less subjected to
the changes of the weather. In this way
we have fruit, as usual, that does not rot
through all our roads—we are complaining.
—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Sign of the Boards.
A little work on "Modern Primistry"
brings together a large amount of amu-
sing gossip, but we cannot say how much
you believe of it. The person who will
carefully study the wrinkles, furrows,
lines, and hollows on the hands, will be
able to tell fortunes as well as any fortune
teller.
If the palm of the hand be long, and
the fingers well proportioned, and not
soft, but rather hard, it denotes the poss-
essor to be ingenious, changeable, and
crafty and untruthful.
If the hands be hollow, solid, and well
knit in the joints, it predicts long life, but
if overworked then it denotes short life.
Observe the finger of Mercury—that is,
the little finger; if the end of it extends
the joint of the ring finger, such a man
will rule in his own house; and the
little finger will be a sign of a good
life; if short and does not reach the joint,
he will have a shrew, and she will be
boss.
Broad nails show the person to be
bashful, fearful, but of a gentle nature.
Narrow nails denote the person to be
elegant, to mislead, and to do injury to his
neighbors.
Long nails show a person to be good-nat-
ured, but distrustful, and loving recon-
ciliation rather than indignation.
Oblique nails signify deep and violent
courage.
Little round nails denote obstinacy,
and a person who is not to be ruled.
If the nails are crooked at the extremity,
they show pride and fierceness.
Round nails show a choleric person, who
soon becomes testy and irritable and
refused another day.

Why Appear on the Boards?
Some one has asked the Farmers' Club
of New York, the reason why they ap-
pear on the boards, and they reply—
Did they not know that the seasons were
earlier than usual, say by three weeks, and
that fruit, instead of being plucked when
ripe was permitted to hang till the usual
time, thus giving a chance for the sun
(which was then still hot) to scorch it, as
it will do fruit that is disconnected from
the bough, by lying on the ground; for
the connection with the tree when the
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