This call involved no ordinary journey.

The preparations were of a primitive selection of a commodious dog-sledge, protect himself or moodily brooding over totally unconscious, and to carry me, with trams in which to place a horse for his own sufferings. myself, and a light cariole for my companion, for attendant I must have over half-breed, accustomed to the rough life bitterly cold day toward the end of the

bundle of robes and blankets requisite Into this shoe-like sledge I fondly hoped to creep and glide smoothly to my journey's end. But the intensity of the cold for we had proceeded but a few miles would require a sharp trot of a mile or more before I could recover usual

To any one who has not experienced the atmosphere of that hyperborean region the intensity of its coldness can scarcely be described. The sun, being and the major part of the time is hidden behind somber and leaden clouds. Before you, in every direction, the eye meets but an unbroken waste of snow, a red-hot bar. I noticed, further, an inpresenting the appearance of an immense sheet slightly raised at both ends; for the level prairie has the peculiarity of seemingly being elethe depression. Far away, perhaps, as the eye can reach, a faint line of scattered tree-tops may barely be distin-guished, appearing no higher than fern prairie-stream crossing your path, or running parallel with it-not a thing of

The atmosphere is filled with crystal, of air, impalpable and fleeting. The vastness and magnitude of the scene are overpowering. The immensity of the dead level is overwhelming. You are Another follows; miniature coils circle about over the smooth surface, and sink back imperceptibly to the level again. Drifts of larger proportions roll over the expanse until the atmosphere becomes depth in every place. I clung closer to thick with the frozen particles. The outlines of the trees are lost and the range of vision is limited to a few feet. The wind howls like a raging beast, congealing your very heart's blood. It is the sirocco of the North! Woe to the luckless wanderer then! The morning sun will find a calm and peaceful face turned up to the sky, with its life frozen out, and its form hard and unimpressible as if carved from granite.

Our rate of travel was about twentyfive miles a day. The route pursued was that commonly taken by the voyageurs in their trips to St. Paul, and in many of our proposed camping-places the fuel had been exhausted to supply the numberless trains which had come and gone in the years before. This necessitated, at times, continued travel for an entire day without

At night we descended the banks of the river, pitching our camp upon the second terrace, in some spot equally convenient to wood and water. Then, making an excavation in the snow, logs would be heaped up until our fire was sufficiently large to afford a genial warmth throughout the night. Our sledges turned across the head, and blankets spread ipon the snow, formed a bed into which. with caps and overcoats on, we were at all times ready to creep.

Thus we journeyed on until the closing of the seventh day brought us to the crossing of Elm River, a small stream in Dakota Territory The day had been warmer than any

experienced since starting. In the afternoon the snow had melted sufficiently to wet our moceasins thoroughly, and by its softness to impede our travel, so that the distance made had not been so great as on other days, while the fatigue and liscomfort had been greater. During the day we had fallen in with a Mr. Wheeler, a gentleman from Montana

with whom I had been previously acquainted, a man of huge and burly physique, capable of immense endurance. He was journeying in our direction, having come up on the mail-sled the day before, and gladly availed himself of an invitation to encamp with us for the night. It being nearly dark on our arrival at the river we did not think it necessary to build a fire, both on account of the warmth of the evening and the quality of the fuel, of which we were unable to ignitable. So, having eaten a cold sup-

Elm River, like all prairie streams, is

The half-breed and myself had for bed. death which encompassed me are inde. witness. ding four large buffalo-robes and four scribable. rather increasin

on, as customary. The sky at that time in the snow, being brought in by St. exhibited no extraordinary appearance, and the temperature, if anything, indicated snow. Being fatigued with the at Mr. Wheeler's complaints of freezing.

rie, without shelter of any kind, without ble to sleep. We did everything we could the probability of encountering a single devise to ward off the cold, and the half- to be no affair of mine, and created no prevalent at that season. But the call own person. But the chill seemed to have be so. was imperative, and I set about preparing | taken complete possession of me. I tached to light carioles. The outfit em gradually relapsed into silence; each ing a dry and partially-rotten log, had braced a combination of the two by the one evidently engaged in endeavoring to built a fire; had then returned to find me

Real physical suffering it had now be come. The skin on my arms and limbs that desolate route. Choosing a stalwart | felt quite cold to the touch and my bones grew heavy and chill as bars of iron. of the prairies and inured to all manner Yet I had no fear or thought even of of hardship from infancy, we started one freezing to death. On that point I simply expected to shiver until morning

would give us light sufficient to build a In the forward conveyance was placed lire. The mind, however, was unnatu provisions for ourselves and provender rally acute. Thought on every subject for the animals, while my own sledge was was very vivid and distinct. I rememcomfortably furnished with the huge ber to have received a better insight of several subjects which occurred to me for our comfort and even safety in camp. than at any previous time, and was able to think more rapidly. This was, I suppose, owing to the increased and enforced vitality necessary to sustain life soon disenchanted me of that illusion; and to the stimulated condition of the brain under the suffering arising from when I was forced to take to my feet and the cold. Every thought was clear and run after the sledge to avoid being frozen. distinct. I thought over the business I Even then the severity of the cold was was upon and studied the minutest desuch that, when jumping on the sledge tails of it, all with remarkable rapidity. for a momentary respite, on reaching the Occasionally my companion spoke to me frozen, the muscles refuse to act, and it neither served to break up the general current of thought.

All through this outer surface of thought, however, there ran an undertow of suffering. I was conscious of growing colder; my limbs, especially, felt more chill and heavy. I began also so far southward, creates but little heat, the flesh for the depth of a quarter or half to experience a peculiar sensation as if an inch was frozen solid and the congealment gradually extending to the bone. The bone itself at times felt like

creased labor in the beating of the heart and could distinguish the pulsations quite easily. At every throb I could feel the blood seemingly strike the end vated in whatever point of the compass of the veins and arteries in the extremiyou may turn, leaving an observer in ties. This, after a time, produced a slight dizziness in the head and a laborious respiration.

As time went on the sensation of surbushes, marking the course of some the body, and my thoughts grew less face-freezing extended to the trunk of connected, changing frequently from life or motion within the range of vision to my own sufferings. I noticed, fursubject to subject and narrowing down between the earth or sky save the con- thermore, that the half-breed spoke seintillating, minute, almost interceptible particles of snow drifting on wings "Men, men, I believe I am freezing to death!" However, during this whole period of two hours or more I could not prevent a time immediately subsequent to the an atom in the gigantic panorama of frozen Nature about you. Off to the north rolls a little eddy of loose snow, a north rolls a little eddy of loose snow, a tion, but without avail. At the end of tion, but without avail. At the end of impress the memory with all its circumcontinual shivering and shaking. I en- events related. No one who has passed mere puff, not larger than your hand. that time I noticed I was becoming quieter; but, while physically so, my

> my companion in the vain hope of producing more warmth. Oh, if I could only get warm again! I felt I could willingly barter every earthly possession to be warm. I thought bitterly of our culpable carelessness in not building a fire the evening previous, and of the joy it would be to sit before such blazing fires as we had on nights now gone. If I could only get warm again! Was there not some way in which we could get to a fire? Could not the half-breed build one?

If he would only try I would give him anything; nothing was too dear if I could only feel warm. There was a particular room in my brother's house, with a large open fire- we place in it. If it were only evening, and we were gathered about a bright, cheerful fire, how nice and warm I could get! One sometimes goes into an hotel sittingroom in winter, and they have a huge box-stove made to take in cord-wood whole. What a genial warmth and heat there is! What a glow there is over the

entire room! Oh, if I could only get warm I would be aroused at times out of houghts like these by my companion, who now took to pushing me, and constantly warning me against falling asleep. Mr. Wheeler, also, was continually talk-

that his ears were already frozen. For the first time I really became conscious of the danger we were in. Strange to say, it had no effect upon me. I felt no alarm at the possibility of being overtaken by death, I was so cold—if I could only get warm again! This was the burden of my thought. Yet I was fully conscious of the danger. I knew, if death overtook me, in exactly what shape it would come. And I knew, furthermore, that I had already passed through the first tally indifferent to the pangs of death. I only wanted to be warm; I felt that in some way I must get warm. I thought over the prospect of a speedy death indifferently. There was no trouble about the future at all-I did not think of it. The physical suffering and stupor were

too great to admit of it. Twice before in my life I had been in momentary expectation of death; and find any except wet, green elm, hardly one experience of the horrors of dissolution was the same as this. That was a per, we set about our preparations for case of dangue fever. While perfectly conscious in the last moments-told they narrow and runs in a channel much below the surface of the plain, having, in consequence, high banks, which in most cases are precipitous, but on this stream sloped back with only moderate abruptness to the level prairie. It was on the farther bank that we selected our place of the plain, having in a similar situation—on the point of death—his only feeling was one of hunger of the future of these times, they were cheap, very cheap. Compared with their worth to the country, they were probably the most profligate the world ever saw. They cost the people from fifty to seventy-five millions maintained for us the empty pageant we calledgovernment, * * * There was a death—his only feeling was one of hunger of the future of these times, they were cheap, very cheap. were my last, and asked if I was precases are precipitous, but on this stream sloped back with only moderate abrupt-ness to the level prairie. It was on the farther bank that we selected our place of rest for the night, without shelter, of course, but sufficiently below the level to be out of the sweep of the wind, as we thought.

able 1 would willingly go. 1 knew a gentleman once who told me that, when millions maintained for us the empty pageant will construct that when millions maintained for us the empty pageant will construct the empty pageant will be c

blankets; and our custom was to spread | Continuing in the consciousness of the Democratic party in relation to sundry one robe and a blanket under us and use the remainder as covering. The amount under was sufficient owing to the specific process of an hour probably. I began the large of an hour probably I begin the large of an hour probably I began the large of an hour proba under was sufficient, owing to the snow the lapse of an hour, probably, I began agement, the Government had been outrapreventing the cold reaching us from the to get warm—that is, the sensation was geously defrauded: of heat than otherwise, Mr. Wheeler realty, a species of numbness. I felt my had two robes and two blankets. We lay flesh in several places and it produced with our feet toward the stream, Mr a prickly, numb feeling, similar to that Wheeler placing himself immediately across the head of our bed—if so I may call it—wrapped in his own bedding.

I am thus minute in the description of our positions and bedding in order to more thoroughly impores the model of more thoroughly impress the reader with the intensity of the storm which fol-Fully conscious that if I went to sleep I It was about six o'clock in the evening would never awaken again, I was perwhen, after taking off our wet shoes, feetly willing to go asleep. Even then I we retired, with overcoats and caps remember thinking of poor travelers, lost

and the temperature, if anything, indicated snow. Being fatigued with the labors of the day I was soon asleep, and did not awaken until about half-past nine o'clock, when I was aroused by the tossings of Mr. Wheeler in his efforts to adjust his hedding more comfortably. I adjust his bedding more comfortably. I began to doze, then to awaken suddenly

panions awake, on speaking to them, and before me, and be wrapped in robes and perance while the other furnished a shock that Mr. Wheeler had been unable to blankets seemed the most natural thing that Mr. Wheeler had been unable to blankets, seemed the most natural thing In the month of February, 1869, I was sleep at all, owing to the cold, as he lay in the world to me. For the matter of called by urgent business from my resi- with his head to the wind, and could that, it appeared to me that when I had dence near the foot of Lake Winnipeg, not prevent it from entering under the fallen asleep I had anticipated just such a consummation of things, and it was It was blowing a perfect gale, and the air was so filled with whirling particles least to comprehend that anything out of of snow that we could not distinguish our the ordinary channel had occurred. True, si It was a weary, exhaustive travel of ten animals at the distance of a few yards. I knew in a vague and indistinct way or twelve days across an unbroken prai. From that time forward at was impossi- that the half-breed was talking of Mr.

human being throughout the entire route, and the almost certainty of being over- not suffer; covered me with care, and arms and legs, and simply felt that it taken by some of the terrible storms shielded me as much as possible with his was quite right and natural that it should Gradually, however, I regained concould not restrain my desire to shake sciousness sufficiently to understand and shiver, although knowing that it that, finding me fast freezing, and imsort, there being but two methods of augmented the difficulty. For a time we possible to arouse, he had gone, at the travel admissible at that season—the one | conversed on the severity of the storm and | imminent risk of his own life, some 300 by dog-sledges, the other with horses at our error in not having built a fire, but | yards further down the stream, and, find-

> robes and all, to the fire. same state, and when I was carried in realize that he was alone, and to wander

off, half-frenzied, in search of us. These facts being at last impressed upon my mind by the excited and voluble half-breed, I urged him to renew the search for our lost companion; but he d positively refused. He explained that, in doing what he had already done, he had jeopardized his own life, and had frozen both hands and feet considerably: that, while paid to care for me, he had snow at once obliterating all trace that was all. of his tracks. I ordered him to go, begged him to go, but without avail. ground again my blood would seem or touched me gently with his arm, but An offer of five golden sovereigns met with a like refusal. At length I told him if he would find Mr. Wheeler dead or alive I would give him a good horse. For this consideration he went. In twenty minutes he returned, leading the unfortunate man, badly frozen, whom he found running wildly about in a circle on

He was kept from the fire with some difficulty until his hands, feet and face the were thawed out with water, but did not recover his mind until six hours after. From frequent personal observation I am led to believe that every one who freezes to death upon the prairies or elsewhere becomes invariably insane

before death. Having been thoroughly warmed and recruited by a steaming hot breakfast. we followed the river to avoid losing our way and in the afternoon reached a Hudson Bay Company's post at Georgetown. Here we were informed that the temperature had fallen during the previous night to forty-nine degrees below zero! We remained in that hospitable shelter for two days, during which the terrific storm raged with unabated fury. more frequently than before, and shook shed upon the route over which we had

call my thoughts and feerings with much more distinctness and accuracy than I could for some stances. What I y feelings were at this unexpected preservation from the dreadmind was suffering more. My whole ful fate which threatened me it is imidea was to get warm. My body was cold all over—frozen in, I felt, to an equal possible to express.—H. M. Robinson, in Appleton's Journal.

REPUBLICANISM VS. DEMOCRACY. Address by the Union Republican Congressional Committee.

The Union Republican Congressional Committee has recently issued an address to the people of the United States, from which the ollowing excerpts are taken:

It is thirteen years since the Republican party was first called to the administration of the National Government. For more than thirty years previously the Government had been almost uninterruptedly under Democratic control. Of that control there is hardly a memory left at which the nation should not blush. Seemingly, it was inspired by but one ambition—the bad ambition to make our foreign policy as ignoble as our home policy was shameless. Our intercourse with powers weaker than ourselves was spirited enough. We builted Austria out of a Hungarian refugee. We despoiled Mexico of a portion of her terri-We despoiled Mexico of a portion of her terri-tory. We demolished Greytown. We jingled millions in the ears of Spain as a lure for Cuba,

and the bribe was spurned.
In 1854 three of our Ministers abroad assembled at Ostend, and issued a manifesto in which they clared, "After we shall have offered Spain a rice for Cuba far beyond its present value, and his shall have been refused, then it will be time to consider the question: Does Cuba in the pos-session of Spain seriously endanger our internal neace and the existence of our cherished Union! Should this question be answered in the affirma-tive, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power."

It adds piquancy to that extract to know that two of the ambassadors who in 1854 could think of no way of saving "our cherished Union" but to wrest Cuba from Spain were Pierre Soule

ing of his freezing, and assured us both and John Y. Mason. The third was James Bu-•hanan.
But during all that time, and in spite of all that gasconade, there was not a single naturalized citi-sen who could safety revisit his birthplace, for there was no one whose citizenship was not ab-solutely denied by the sovereign under whose do-

No American, native or naturalized, could send

a letter abroad except upon onerous conditions. We had then formed postal conventions with but seven foreign countries.

The lowest rate of postage stipulated in those conventions was ten cents for a letter weighing not more than one half ounce. The highest rate of postage on the same letter was thirty cents.

We tamely relinquished to Great Britain a portion of our territory in the Northest annulus. stage, and was nearly through the sec-ond. Still, with this well-defined knowl-older of what was before me. I was to loosely that Great Britain immediately laid claim to the large islands on our side of it. That insulting claim was neither resisted nor admitted. It was compromised by permitting the claimant to hold armed possession of one end of San Juan, the most valuable of those islands, while we the most valuable of those islands, while we quietly squatted on the other end. And while, by successive concessions, we were adding to the area of the Canadas, we stupidly relinquished to their products free access to our markets, as the equivalent of being allowed to send similar products from the Northwest, through Canadian channels, to such precarious markets as they could find on the other side of the Atlantic.

Such were the archievements of our divisoracy

Such were the achievements of our diplomacy inring those years of Democratic supremacy. DEMOCRATIC HOME RULE. It has been loudly vaunted that those were cheap administrations! Compared with the expenditures of these times, they were cheap, very

The address then examines the action of kins, Union Republican Congressional Commit

party was not in power that year. We ought also gratefully to remember that the grants of land made for educational purposes were not repealed. The fact furnishes a striking illustraion of sparing mercy. But the phenomenon is not difficult to explain. Such grants were made ally to States in which the lands were. Such only to States in which the lands were. Such lands were found for the most part only in new States. The new States were very unanimously Democratic in politics. The States receiving the grants could alone administer them, and the party seems to have feit confident that grants so administered would not promote the cause of education more than money had promoted the cause of commerce. All who are familiar with the early experiences of the school funds in the Southern and some of the Western States will need no other assurance that that confidence was not misplaced.

Armies were then maintained. Their ranks

example, so Democratic President cennially eloquent in expounding the ency of the National Government potency of the National Government while Democratic Congresses were as persistent in illustrating it. * * That is the party which, on the 18th of September, 1850, wrote the Fugitive Slave act in the statute book. By that act the United States commanded the Federal courts to militiply court commissioners without limit. By that act the United States offered such commissions a sleep beginning of five dollars each for that act the United States offered such commis-sioners a clean bounty of five dollars each for certificates that residents of Massachusetts or of any other State were fugitives from Texas or some other State; and when such a certificate was obtained pictiged all its forces to remove such resident to the State wherein he was claimed; which made that certificate so pur-chased of such hucksters conclusive evidence of the right to remove, and commanded every tri-bunal within the insulted State to be still and all its citizens to aid the outrage—a stillute the very its citizens to aid the outrage—a statute the ver first victim of which was a free man from Pen sylvania, who, being declared a fugitive by a \$5 commissioner, was transported to Virginia by the United States, and, finding no man

ere base enough to claim him, he vowed to get back at his own expense. * * DEMOCRATIC IMPOTENCY. A government which denied its right to aid ommerce over the Des Moines Rapids, and which advertised its impotency to control its own filibusters, could hardly be expected to make a becoming figure when confronted with war. When, therefore, in 1861 the standard of rebellion The few words he had addressed to Mr. Wheeler before leaving me showed that he, too, was fast lapsing into the same state, and when I was carried in safety to the fire he had returned to find Mr. Wheeler gone—having, evidently, awakened from his stupor sufficiently to realize that he was alone, and to wander

But it was surprising that a President of the United States should address a special message to Congress to persuade the public that, although the rebellion was illegal, yet the Government had no right to suppress it; for by that act he introduced to the world a government the like of which lad never before been seen—a government against which it was unlawful to revolt, and by which it was unlawful to revolt, and by which it was unlawful to suppress revolt. Such a government is described nowhere in political history save in the message of President Buchanan.

Such was the style of administration to which nothing to do with Mr. Wheeler. He urged that, if he left the bank of the stream, he was likely to be lost, the snow at once obliterating all trace REPUBLICAN STATESMANSHIP.

> to be dissolved in 1861. The Union is restored Nine States then claimed to have left the pro-

ties now has honorable recognition as an integral A race numbering millions has been raised from dition of chattels to the state of man Abroad our career has been scarcely less triumphant. Great Britain has corrected the mistake she made when she assumed that the appear ance of the Confederate States was the sure pre-

conition of the departure of the United States he has done what Great Britain never did before -she has apologized for a mistake.

The Republic which was defled by her own cit-izens and despised everywhere in 1861 has led Great Britain voluntarily to submit her conduct to the judgment of nations, and in pursuance of times a day is a certain their judgment she has paid a fine of \$15,000,000 not equally agreeable. for the wrong she did us.

Those islands to which she made claim on our

northwest coast are relinquished. The committee further cite as among the results of Republican rule the bloodless triumphs of our diplomacy, postage reform, the material development of the country in population and wealth, the advancement of public credit, the completion of the public land sys. | and are possessed of remarkable powers tem and the establishment of the future land of endurance under adversity. The most policy of the Republican party, which last is insinuating substances are but as milk indicated by the adoption by the House of Representatives of the following:

the policy of granting subsidies in public land to railroad and other corporations ought to be discontinued; and that every consideration of public policy and equal justice to the whole people requires that the public lands of the United States should be held for the exclusive purpose of securing homesteads to actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, subject to reasonable appropriations of such lands for educational purposes. The address continues:

of the Republican party it seemed on the verge of dissolution. Many hoped and some feared it had received an incurable wound. We present the Union to you to day ever whit whole. The Republic is at peace throughout all her borders; she is at peace with all the world. Her rightful THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR.

what disguise he may wear, he will be a Republi cans and not Democrats. If you mean to go forward in the future, you will select Republicans and not Democrats. It is sometimes said the mission of the Repub-

ican party is accomplished. If by that no more s meant than that the party has discharged every trust heretofore committed to it, we admit it. It has been thought when one was found faithful over a few things, that was good reason for trusting him with more things. Can you do better than be instructed by such an example? Especially since you must employ either the party which you say has fulfilled every trust, or employ which you say has fulfilled every trust, or employ that only other party which has betrayed every The occasion for political effort has not passed

American progress is not ended. Other labors lie before you, lighter, perhaps, but not light. security against retrogression.

2. You have to see that the work of reform goes forward. Three great labors demand your con

Republican party alone can do it. Among the other subjects demanding settlement by a Republican Congress, the committee instance that of the currency, the quesboard, and conclude as follows:

If the National Government is to do anything

Upon all these considerations, for all these rea-

John A. Logan, Z. Chandler, A. H. Craigen, in full bodily vigor! The terrors of death which encompassed me are inde-

A Notable Wen.

adjust his bedding more comfortably. I observed that it had grown colder, and that a sharp wind had sprung up, which seemed to come down the channel of the stream instead of across it, as we had an instead of across it, as we

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

A CLOVER root was torn up by a Cam-bria (Mich.) farmer, while plowing, which measured four feet and six inches in length. RICHMOND, Va., papers complain that he tobacco recently sold in that market

has not brought the money the guano cost to raise it. To make a glossy starch, take ten cents' worth of white gum arabic disof this preparation to be well stirred into one quart of ordinary starch.

NEARLY all engines, and especially those which propel ships, are subject to great and incessant fluctuations of speed, rendering it desirable to have an instrument which will indicate by a pointer on a marked dial the exact velocity of rotation. What the inventor calls a "strothometer" is claimed to fulfill the requirements of this case in a remarkable degree, receiving the highest commendation of the best engineers in Europe.

small, fat shoat, cut off the first joint of fertilizers .- N. Y. Sun. he feet; these, with the inwards boil tender and chop fine. Prepare a dressing of bread soaked soft in hot water, gravy prepared from the drippings. According to the Engineering and

Mining Journal a "Howard" boiler, without a seam or rivet, has lately been built. It is constructed of lap-welded A Mammoth Establishment and an cleaning or repairs. From its construction it is believed that it insures almost That command has been sulfilled. There is no slavery in any of your Territories, and just as little slavery in any of the States.

At home and abroad the Union was proclaimed is declared to be so great that it is able sions and in addition to this its strength to carry a very much higher pressure than is customary in land boilers.

A MEDICAL correspondent of an English ournal says that the advantages of as. yout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads of the fact the foreign trade forms no small part of the business. matism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way; but tea made from the leaves of the stalk and drank three or four times a day is a certain remedy, though

Bots in Horses,-The complete inefficacy of the various popular panaceas for bots in horses may be better understood when we come to know something of the nature of these persistent parasites. They are not worms, but larvæ of a fly, Representatives of the following:

Resolved. That in the judgment of this House be recorded a colony of them attached to the stomach of a dead horse were in no being aperient in its action upon the horse, would seem to be the remedy that the selection of his professional assistants he When you committed the Union to the keeping | should be chosen before any other. At | least it might be well to have some experiments made and the result carefully

she is at peace with all the world. Her rightful authority is disputed nowhere; her opinions are respected everywhere. She stands in the very vanguard of sovereign States. We challenge history to produce another instance of a country raised from such humiliation to such grandeur in so short a time. And this transformation has been wrought not merely without the aid of the Democratic party, but in spite of its utmost hostlity. * * *

To MAKE a good and cheap fertilizer, take 1,000 pounds of good mold, sift and screen it to get the gravel out and make it as fine as possible; then spread on a floor, add 100 pounds sulphate ammonia, 100 pounds common salt, and mix with a rake; when thoroughly mixed add the product of the product of the gravel out and make it as fine as possible; then spread on a floor, add 100 pounds common salt, and mix with a rake; when thoroughly mixed add the product of the product of the gravel out and make it as fine as possible; then spread on a floor, add 100 pounds sulphate ammonia, 100 pounds common salt, and mix with a rake; when thoroughly mixed add with a rake; when thoroughly mixed add | that of a Council of Physicians, each skilled in twenty-five pounds pearl ash and twenty-You are about to select representatives to a new Congress. We earnestly entreat you to send the truest and ablest Republicans you have. But we entreat you to send Republicans and not Democrats. You will send one or the other. No matter what the individual may call himself, or what discribes be may wear he will be a Republic. whole thoroughly, throw in a pile for can or a Democrat. There is at present no room forty-eight hours, and it is fit for use. If served, as we have, the crowd of patients alfor any other style in our politics. If you do not mean to retrace the past, you will select Republipotato-bugs are numerous, five gallons World's Dispensary, and has heard the heart-

sulphuric acid may be sprinkled over the mass. The caution is added that the acid must not be used in a confined place as us that the diligent medical devotion, patient the fumes are injurious to health, and industry and unconquerable energy that have that if it is spilled on the floor water enabled Dr. Preace to achieve so much have who have used it.

Desirable Qualities in a Pig.

Or all the desirable qualities in a pig a vigorous appetite is of the first importance. A hog that will not eat is of no more use than a mill that will not grind. The Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution is not yet enforced by appropriate legislation. Millions of American citizens are denied even the common law rights of locomotion because they are black. If such wrongs are to be redressed, the And it is undoubtedly true that the more the more profitable he will prove. The next desirable quality is, perhaps, quietness of disposition. The blood is derived from the food, and flesh is derived from tion of internal commerce, the improvement | the blood. Animal force is derived from of the great natural water-ways across the the transformation of flesh. The more continent, the construction of freight railways of this is used in unnecessary motions for the transportation of produce to the sea- the greater the demand on the stomach, and the more food will there be required merely to sustain the vital functions: If the National Covernment is to do knowing to cheapen transportation, only the Republican party can be relied on to do it. The Democratic party has foresworn all such labors. Long ago they determined the Constitution would not permit the Government to remove an obstraction from a harbor or ariver. It is vain to suppose they will find now authority to build canals or construct railways. But we are not left in doubt as to their present disposition. Two votes given modern breeders. Its importance will their present disposition. Two votes given during the past session—one in the Senate on Mr. Windom's amendment to the River and Harbor bill, and one in the House on McCrary's Railway bill—will prove beyond all doubt that the Democrats, like the Bourbons, have learned or the resulting and that the slight additional demand of pathing conducting they have forestien any nothing good, even if they have forgotten anythe extra offal parts and unnecessary ac bons, we think you should send Republicans and not Democrats to the next Congress. If you cherish the deeds of the recent past, and would not see them undone; if you respect the present, and would not disgrace it; or if you have hope of the food consumed, only half as fast as the quiet, refined animal. To assume that here we were that a rough would realize that here we are the future, and would realize that hope, we arge you to send Republicans and not Democrats to the next Congress.

To assume scribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Without's mongrel hog will require one-sixth more food than food than a quiet, refined, well-bred Berkshire, Essex or Suffolk is not extravagant .- Harris.

Tobacco Culture.

THE tobacco field is an object of much solicitude to the grower during the en. | that they will not turn out. tire growth and development of the plants. From seed sowing until curing every part of the labor to be performed is attended with no little risk, and any mismanagement may occasion considerable loss to the crop. This is the case Young Stevens, son of the battery man, with the growers of the weed in Connectihas gold galore, but what are millions to cut, the planters of the South and the one of warmth and comfort, but was, in realty, a species of numbness. I felt my lesh in several places and it produced lesh in several places and it produced that must be confessed. But the Democratic that must be confessed that must be confessed. But the Democratic that must be confessed a man so deformed that dogs bark at producers on the vegas in Cuba. In The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, r faints at sight of him? From his birth a be-that is, the size of the plants. The hem with beauty, it was their right-yea, their dutypeculiar wen, growing larger day by day, has made his face and neck hideous. Covered with long hair it looked like a gives the same size of leaves and more than the size of leaves and more growth, which, of course, and gives the same size of leaves and more than the size of the plants. The size of the size of the plants. The size of the size o repulsive wild animal clinging to his head. Stevens hid himself from the genour growers have given this part of tous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon eral eye, and moped in loneliness. In bacco culture much attention. The early youth he was betrothed to a beau- Cuban planters, however, upon the tiful young girl, but as the wen grew vegas or tobacco plantations thoroughly great his love grew less; rather his deter- understand the importance of securing mination never to inflict his horrible de- an even crop. This is important, whethformity on a fellow-creature was firmly er the grower in stripping shades or asmove the wen was to permanently re- coupled with low prices. A variety of move the patient. But recently he met colors, however, may be produced by a a daring practitioner who declared that variety of causes, such as late transit was within the skill of the surgeon to planting, harvesting before the tobacco lop off the excrescence and restore the is ripe and planting upon damp ground,

low and others high, much inconvenience crop will be, as a ruie, the result. Sometimes an uneven growth is caused by transplanting a few hundred at time, or even a less amount. Too many

rest. It will be seen at once that an

solved in hot water; one tablespoonful growers have but small plant beds from which to transplant, and make the crop a failure by late and continual transplant ing and replanting. A successful grower of the plant can generally show an even iece of tobacco, which will give him the ight shade of color, whether it be light or dark. Early transplanting, or, in other words, early tobacco, will give, as a rule, ight colored leaf, and late to bacco, dark leaf and a thicker texture. The demand now, however, seems likely to change, as dark leaf is more inquired for, and if it continues to be the color in demand it will have much to do with the To Roast a Pic.-Take a well-dressed, selection of soil and the application of

A FRENCH chemist is nourishing the seasoned high with salt and pepper and hope of turning his laboratory into sweet herbs, sage or thyme; soften the diamond-mine. The chief material with butter; fill the body and sew with a which he works is sugar. By exposing strong thread. Rub over with butter the perfectly-burned article to a temperbefore putting in the oven; this will pre- ature of 1,800 deg. Fahr. in a closed vesvent blistering. Bake a handsome sel, without access of air, he has already brown and have it well crisped. The obtained a carbon cylinder hard enough to cut glass.

The following extract is from an Editorial Ar-icle which appeared in the Buffalo "News" of May 3, 1874;

Enterprising Proprietor.

It is hardly necessary for us to call attention o the whole-page communication from Dr. R V. Plence, of the World's Dispensary, which pears in this issue, as at least every invalid uffering from Chronic Disease must see and take a lively interest in the sound, commo ense ideas therein set forth as well as in the ndisputable evidences of wonderful cures that

Buffalo has several business establishment of which she may justly feel proud, but few f any, indeed, that has acquired such worldparagus are not sufficiently appreciated wide fame and reputation as that of Dr by those who suffer with rheumatism and Pierce—"The World's Dispensary." This stablishment well merits its appellation "The World's Dispensary," as it is without oubt the largest and most complete of it and that can be found anywhere, and med ines are prepared within its walls that find A visit to the shipping department, which i

on the first floor, gives one a slight idea of the

colossal proportions of the business there Here the visitor may see, as w did, huge piles of boxes being shipped cholesale houses in every part of the land dso to foreign countries-even China and Ja oan contributing to the demand for the opular medicines. The Doctor has achieve is immense patronage and demand for hi-lebrated remedies by his great skill as ysician, the superior curative virtues of th edies he has discovered, and his honorable ealings, indomitable will and ceaseless indus ry. The cures that he has effected have often naving frequently been effected, as he has shown us by ample evidence, after many emient physicians in succession had failed. This nense practice at the World's Dispensary. hat, in a single month, he probably treat and cures more cases of inveterate Chron Diseases than most physicians, in ordinar practice, treat in a whole life-time. His pra ice has become so large that he is obliged t xamination and treatment of cases. And i has spared no expense to secure men of tho well skilled in the school of experience. Each pecialty, while Dr. PIERCE, who has not only eccived degrees from at least two of the first Medical Colleges in the land, the evidence which, in the shape of Diplomas, we noticed hanging in his office, but has also the advanage of an immense experience, is in consta onsultation with them over the more difficult ases. Thus the patient has not only the bencht of Dr. Pierce's large experience, but alse s particular specialty. Besides all these as istant physicians, in the dispensary department are also employed a short-hand reporter to assist in correspondence, and dispensing or drug clerks, each skilled in his business, that the Doctor's prescriptions may be compounded with the greatest care. Whoever has obfelt expressions of gratitude and praise which they lavishly bestow upon the honorable and worthy proprietor, cannot fail to agree with men of the land, whose fame is becoming world-renowned and whose enterprise contributes in no small degree to the prosperity of the city, giving employment to large numbers, and in other various ways promoting the general welfare of the people.

THROUGH ALL THE AGES of study and nvestigation which have marked the oath of scientific discovery, one especialy alluring object has tempted the inuiries and speculations of philosophers It is what the wizards and witches of olden time, the jugglers of India, sooth savers of Arabia, Magi of Egypt, necromancers of Turkey and the Orient and alchemists of civilized Europe have sought, but sought in vain-a regetable non-poisonous Elixir, which, by cleansing the blood, removing from the system all impurities, strengthening the nerves, the ouscles and the brain, and vitalizing every fiber of the system, should bid defiance to the corroding hand of disease.

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even growth will also receive in an even topping of the plants, which has much to do with curing and the texture of the leaf. When only a few plants can be topped at a time, and some of these are low and others high, much inconvenience. the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowwill be felt in harvesting, and an inferior cls, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and crop will be, as a rule, the result. dy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRIGEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is of

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