THE HERALD.

J. A. MACMURPHY,.....EDITOR.

PLATTSMOUTH, FEB. 15, 1877.

OUR CLUB LIST FOR 1877.

The HERALD and Harper's Bazar, Weekly or Magazine,		$ 4.90
" "	and Inter-Ocean, weekly....	2.80
" "	" " " semi-weekly.	4.25
" "	" Chicago Tribune.....	2.80
" "	" Post & Mail, Weekly....	2.30
" "	" " " daily.....	6.65
" "	" Prairie Farmer.....	3.30
" "	" Louisv'le Courier-Journal	3.05
" "	" Hearth & Home.....	3.50
" "	" Scribners Monthly.....	4.85
" "	" St. Nicholas.....	4.10
" "	" American Agriculturist.	2.70
" "	" Demorest's Monthly Mag.	3.65
" "	" Scientific American.....	4.35
" "	" New York Sun.....	2.65
" "	" " " Observer.....	4.80
" "	" Eclectic Magazine.....	5.75
" "	" Neb. Farmer, (monthly)	2.65

MURDER.

We stop the press to say that a report has been received from Council Bluffs by telegram saying:

"Gov. Packard, (at New Orleans) was assassinated to-day at noon."

If this is true, we may almost bid farewell to a peaceable solution of the present politicol troubles of the country.

Guess, the Geological Survey is a dead letter after all. Too hard times.

We call attention to the sale of John Bauer, near Louisville on the 23d of this month.

Remember the adjourned grasshopper meeting on Saturday at 1 P. M. sharp. No delay this time.

Prof. Aughey was sick, and that was the reason why he could not attend the grasshopper meeting Saturday.

We have received Zeilin's new Centennial calendar for 1877, a very valuable book for household receipts and descriptions of the scenes of the Centennial, only one cent to pay the postage gets one.

And now the democrats want to go back of the compromise bill, which they themselves introduced and fought through, and declare Tilden elected anyway. We'll see about that.

There is a picture of Country "Coasting" in *Harpers Weekly* in which on one corner two fellows are capsized, and two other chaps are pointing at them and laughing. The picture is very true to nature—so was Lon Cunningham's remark when he saw it. "That reminds me of something."

Dr. Dio Lewis, in a card in the Lincoln *Journal* testifies to his appreciation of the devotion to science of Prof's Aughey and Collier of the State University. He says "If I were about to settle in Lincoln I should rejoice in the opportunity to study certain departments of science under these genuine masters."

The electoral commission assembled Wednesday morning and Carpenter resumed his argument. After considerable debate it was decided to give counsel on each two hours to argue on admissability of evidence. After a recess Trumbull concluded his argument, when the commission adjourned till Thursday morning.

Uncle Johnny Irvin had his "mule case" before the Legislature again for an evening, and the boys were rather inclined to make sport of him when the old man indignantly asked "If this was a theatre or a legislature?" The chair said "he was in doubt." Uncle Johnny ought to have asked him something easy.

Geo. S. Smith commenced his duties as District Attorney at Lincoln last week, and took charge of his first Grand Jury. It is acknowledged on all hands that George makes a No 1 District Attorney. Monday they tried to take Turtle and Bull, the detectives who carried Blair out of the country to England, out of his hands on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the case is being argued now at Omaha.

OUR MEMBERS.

Mr. Bobbitt introduced a bill for extending the time of payment of School Land notes, and reducing the interest thereon. It is H. R. 148 and is in committee.

Mr. Gilmour a bill for the protection of insectiverous birds.

Mr. Barker a bill to appropriate four sections of Saline Lands to build a bridge across the Platte, (supposed to be at South Bend.)

Mr. Beardsley is on the committee of accounts and expenditures, one of the busiest in the House, also on Public Lands and Buildings and on Constitutional Amendments. Enough to keep any man busy and he has been one of the hardest closest working members there.

The New York *Sun* thinks the House of Representatives should declare that R. B. Hayes is not elected, as this would leave the title open to be contested in the courts, but then it says we have no Supreme Court any more, and then it thinks further that an indignant and furious public opinion will drive the present National judges from the bench, &c.

It is curious how these fellows always think that an indignant public opinion thinks just as they do, and how invariably indignant public opinion really goes the other way. Then the driving the Judges off the bench after passing a law to compel them to act is logical. The *Sun* is the bitterest anti-Republican paper in the United States. It happens to oppose the compremise, but the Democracy offered the compromise, voted for the compromise, passed the law that made the judges come down from their high estate. Now what public opinion will the *Sun* appeal to; Republican? not with much force. Democratic? with what consistency? Really, it seems to us, it will have to make an "indignant and furious public opinion"—in the *Sun* office; just as our indignant and furious friend at Omaha makes his in the *Herald* office.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

We had expected to tell our readers this morning that the Legislature were about to adjourn respectably this evening. At present, however, such is not the outlook. A night session in the Senate last evening developed the fact that a determined opposition would be made to the appropriation bills, headed by Van Wyck of Otoe, and the Democrats and Independents generally. Unless they harmonize matters this morning there will have to be an extra session called, thus causing delays and expense to the State. Yesterday afternoon the general appropriation bill came from the House and was at once considered by the Senate, in committee of the whole. Howe in the chair. The major part of the afternoon was spent on it, and when about half way through it became apparent that either they would not get through in time to have the amendments printed and adjourn at the time set, or else nearly all items would be fillibusted out. Mr. Chapman arose and moved that the bill be reported back and recommended to pass without amendments (just as it came from the House) Mr. Howe put the motion and 16 gentlemen had voted aye on it, (a majority of the Senate.) when Van Wyck sprang up and made a long harrangue followed by chaff and cross questions generally from that side of the House. Chapman demanded that the negative side of the question be put, and the vote declared, several times and was backed by other Senators.—Howe ruled that any time before the negative was put, any gentleman could talk on the subject. Amidst the clatter some one arose and moved to take a recess, and it was carried, or pronounced carried by the chair. Great glory! but Sam was mad and we rather expect some one will hear from that ruling before we all cry quits on this bear garden down there.

The fact is, the quicker this Legislature adjourns the better. They are doing no good either for themselves or the people.

The funding bill has gone through and become a law.

The Governor had signed 18 bills on Wednesday afternon.

The Electoral Commission are still arguing on Louisiana, and very little prospect of a decision. Both parties are in torture until the final result is known.

Nearly every farmer in the county has low wheels belonging to a cultivator, corn planter or some other implement that could be used in a grasshopper machine. Then all that is needed is the frame and axle.

The item for the insurance of the public buildings was cut out. The Insurance company pay the State in fees and taxes an average of $10,000 per year, and the insurance was only about $3,000 per year. We cannot afford to leave these buildings insured. Look at the Asylum.

NEW PRO-RATA BILL.

According to the Omaha *Republican* a new pro-rata measure has been offered in Congress by Mr. Allison of Iowa. It provides for a bridge at Plattsmouth, provides for the U. P. prorating with the B. & M., and also for a mandamus to compel the enforcement of the law if passed. It is to supercede the so-called "Crounse Bill" entirely, that having been abandonded.

On the Church exemption clause in the General Revenue bill, Senator Chapman took the ground in favor of no exemptions, except for buildings and necessary grounds actually used for sacred purposes. Brown was against any exemption, and Howe wanted to exempt $15,000 worth which means the whole generally, and it passed, exempting all church property.

The HERALD does not want to sit by a member of the legislature during a lecture on "air" and things, again. When Prof. Collier asked if any one could blow that little copper disk off, he arose, confident that nothing in the forces of nature could resist the "blow" of a full fledged Nebraska Legislator man. You all know the result, but when he sat down he whispered to us confidentially, sort of by ourselves in the crowd, "I'li bet there is one man in that house can blow that thing up yet or else there is no use in this world for gas." When the Prof. put the ale in the glass and blew it up and the creamy froth began to rise, his eyes glistened and his hand involuntarily stretched out for the delicious beverage, when the thing went down he gave a great sigh, as if his heart was broke.

When the carbonic acid began to rise in the water and the bubbles shot upwards like good soda water, he says, "Oh Moses wouldn't that taste lovely in the morning after a night out in Lincoln," and yet he was an ordinarily pious public servant too.

"Perspective is a beautiful thing," and comment is unnecessary on a New York stage route in slushy time.

THE MARKETS.

HOME MARKETS.

REPORTED BY F. E. WHITE.

Wheat, new	95@1 00
Corn	20@22
Oats	20
Rye	35@40
Barley	18@40
Hogs	5.00
Cattle	2 50@3 00
Buckwheat	50

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Money	3@3½
Gold	105¼

LATEST CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.

Flour	5 25@5 75
Wheat	1 32
Corn	42¼
Oats	3⁵⁄₁₆
Rye	70
Barley	60
Hogs	6 00@6 40
Cattle	4 10@5 00

THE GRASSHOPPER MEETING LAST SATURDAY.

At an early hour the farmers began to gather on the streets, and at one o'clock a large crowd had gathered in front of the Court House. The Agricultural Society met on the same day and it was thought best to wait until they were through which was done.

Great disappointment was felt because Prof. Aughey failed to appear, and the HERALD particularly felt very much disappointed. Many came out almost on purpose to hear him speak.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Childs, and MacMurphy was chosen Secretary, MacDonagh having declined acting, not being able to stay.

Mr. Scurvin said he had a model of a machine he would like to exhibit.

MacDonagh calls for information about grasshoppers hatching out.

Mr. Todd asks, "Has any one seen young hoppers of this year?"

"Mr. Dorrington had seen young hoppers, oceans of them, in Richardson County. Another gentleman has seen them ten miles south of here. Dr. Childs stated that his man brought in a dozen in a bottle that day and he had seen some himself. There was no question about their hatching out and the eggs being lively.

Jas. Hall stated that he has a hog-yard where the ground has been rooted and torn up so that the eggs are turned up to the surface, even single cones and eggs (as you may say) being seen and they are all lively healthy eggs and are hatching. Has no doubt but that a large portion of them will hatch. Has 55 acres on which the eggs are as thick as they can lay, and they all seem healthy.

MacDonagh thinks one half the eggs laid will hatch and may then be counted at 500 eggs (or young hoppers) for every half inch square of surface.

T. J. Todd thinks the young hoppers can be caught and destroyed at the rate of 20 to 30 acres per day. Doesn't think they are easily killed by frost, cold or any atmospherical changes.—They hatched in '58 and froze and thawed out apparently and there were still enough left.

The Secretary was instructed to read from Prof. Riley's lecture on the destruction of young winged locusts.

MacDonagh thinks Riley a theorist.

Mr. Thomas suggests a machine with weights etc., to mash them in the egg.

Dr. Childs asks if there are eggs in the prairie sod or only on plowed or cultivated lands. Mr. Droste says that no eggs are found in the long grass or out on the prairie; that they are nearly all laid in cultivated ground, along the edge of timber, and where the grass has been herded or is short.—They are unequal on plowed lands; he has one field of 40 acres on which there is not a hat full of eggs, and others that are full. Locusts always leave the prairie for the timber on approach of a storm.

Adams quotes Judge Maxwell experience in '69 and regards deep plowing in the fall or spring very useful.—In '69 he went out in the prairie and found the ground literally covered with them, way out in the prairie—some one started a fire. he was afraid it would burn him up, burn his wheat field over, but it didn't, only burned the hoppers up and he sold $1300 worth of wheat off that field the next spring—thinks plowing deep in the spring and burning off long grass good preventatives. He is satisfied, in the case above, there was not enough inside the wheat field to eat the wheat badly and the fire burned those up outside; and they must have been hatched there or they wouldn't have left the wheat to go out in the grass without eating it first.

Mr. Ferguson, lives in Stove Creek precinct. Two years ago at Weeping Water and around his place they had hoppers bad. He broke 70 acres half a mile from any plowed land, right out in the prairie, and got 20 bushels to the acre. Don't think eggs hatch in the long grass. Has lived here eight years; he noticed that where he lariated his cows and they had eat the grass off and stamped the ground hard, innumerable quantities of hoppers were hatched but not in long grass away from that—think they lay less eggs in stubble than plowed land even.

Mr. Adams asks what they did or where they laid their eggs in early days before there were farms here, must have laid somewhere.

Mr. Jeans says in the fall of '56 there was a hoppers raid about his place as thick as this fall, there was no cultivated land at all, you may say, no farms and no roads, all wild prairie land, next spring not enough hatched out to hurt the little graden truck they had, he deduces from this that they do not lay in grass, but in fields and along roads and hard tramped ground. James Hall thinks grasshoppers are like homesteaders, they take up the best lands first, those most suitable for their business, such as plowed fields, and near groves, roads, &c., but they come here loaded with eggs which they must deposit somewhere. The shorter the grass the better, out they must and do lay somewhere finally. Calls on Mr. McConkey.

McConkey—Doesn't think they lay in the grass so much, he lives in the timber, and has a creek running through it, and he always fancies he has more hoppers than anybody—once he fired straw and burned them off the wheat, they went into the timber and along the bank of the creek and there laid, that is their favorite spot for laying.

Mr. Todd says we all know they are here, they are hatching, no need to talk about that. ¾ of them will hatch, now we must get rid of them, and how? That's what we want to know—suggests a machine that shall be pushed through the field causing them to jump up into a long sheet iron pan (as one may say) smeared with tar or sticky substance, and when full saturate with coal oil and burn 'em.

Geo. Beck expects the worst, does not think nature will help us much, must help ourselves, thinks eggs enough may hatch to clean us all out slick. One man can't work alone, all must help. He can fight his own hoppers but can't kill his own and his neighbors too. As soon as we really wake up to the danger we will work, not waked up yet. Wants to fight unitedly *en masse*. Those who are too far on the outskirts to save their crops can come in and help others and get pay for it; that will help them—don't expect to kill them all but can enough to save most of the crop, thinks we must have machinery, necessity is the mother of invention, and knows a machine can be made simple and effective that will kill them.

Jos. Fairfield calls for Scurvin's model—Mr. B. is to yield the floor until Mr. S's machine can be exhibited.

While S. is gone for his model Mr. B. Droste tells of a Colorado machine which they call a "Grasshopper Hell," (laughter). It causes the hoppers to jump into a trough where a constant fire is kept burning, after the machine is started, the wind and the oily bodies of the hoppers feed it and it burns them all up and destroys them (good good. give 'em hell), Scurvin brings model. It is a machine on two wheels geared like a header, with a lever wheel behind, and pushes ahead a canvas trap with wings somewhat wider than the swath between the wheels would cover. It can be run within less than three inches of the ground, as the hoppers jump up they light on an endless apron of canvass, which carries them to the rear over a roller, where they are dropped into a box, where Mr. S. proposes to keep a slow sulpher fire and burn and kill them. It looks feasible. After this is examined sufficiently Beck says his idea of a machine was similar as far as the canvass wings, the principle of making them hop up, and the endless apron, only he wants rollers adjusted by a movable spring (as in wringers) that will crush them, thinks Mr. Scurvin would have to stop and empty his box and the fire or smoke might scare the horses.

Mr. Upton liked the rollers, thought they could be killed easier than burned, &c., says further that they do not need to be mashed fine, only disabled from hopping, as those that are left greedily feed on the mutilated bodies of their fellows, and as no machine could hope to catch all, as some would hop out of the way, those left would eat the wounded, and could in turn be killed, or would never return to grain again.

Dr. Child corroborated the fact of their cannibalism, and said they would leave the finest vegetation to eat each other, in case some were crippled or wounded.

Scurvin said in regard to his machine if he could catch his hoppers once, get them in there, he could kill them somehow, and thought the rollers would have to be very close or they would let half grown hoppers through, they would soon clog up and wear rough, be costly and impracticable.

Beck said he didn't want to make mush of them, just break their necks and drop them. Dorrington explained a system of long sheet iron or tin pans, with handles at the end, which two men carried through the field. The bottom was covered about two inches with coal oil. It had been found successful in Otoe Co. Sage Bros. were making some now for a farmer there.

Todd liked the pans, and that was his idea modified—only he didn't want to walk and carry the pans—put horses on his pans and tar to make 'em stick till he got ready to kill 'em.

Thomas thought his idea of the machine to mash the eggs, still good, and then one to follow and catch young hoppers—(both could be combined on one set of wheels and axles—ED.)

Dr. Black offered a resolution empowering the County Commissioners to offer a reward for the best and simplest machine, to kill or destroy grasshoppers.

This was amended and talked of a good deal, as to the kind of machine, and as to the amount of reward, some wanted 50—100—500 dollars. The following was finally adopted by the meeting, and the Secretary instructed to inform the Commissioners of the action of the Convention.

THE RESOLUTION.

Resolved:—That the Convention petition the Co. Com'rs. to offer a premium of $50 for the best, cheapest and simplest machine that can be made to destroy grasshoppers, said machine to be such as can be made by any farmer or mechanic in the county, and they shall be free to make such machine. The award to be made by a committee appointed by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners being luckily still in session the Secretary laid the matter before them at once, and they immediately made an order to the effect that such a reward would be given, and a committee to test the same appointed at their next regular meeting in March.

The Convention adjourned to meet at the Court House again, next Saturday at one o'clock, when models of different machines are expected to be brought before the people to be inspected, and the matter of destroying the insects more fully discussed.

Adjourned until one p. m., Saturday, Feb. 17th, 1877.

A. L. CHILD,
JNO. A. MACMURPHY, Chairman.
Secretary.

Mr. Ramsey, County Commissioner, informed us afterwards that they would take due means to let the people know of the time and manner of test and how the award should be granted, &c. It having been presented to the commissioners just as they were leaving, and in fact Mr. Arnold had gone, they had no time to arrange particulars now.

The meeting next Saturday will throw more light on the subject, no doubt, and the commissioners come to the wisest conclusions on this subject.

The HERALD would suggest that these meetings be kept up every Saturday until the hopper is destroyed or destroys us. Meetings where the farmers come together and compare notes about how fast they are hatching, where thickest, what machine works best, all new discoveries and best methods, and to aid and help each other all they can—we believe a strong, united fight will be successful. By comparing notes we may be able to mass machines and forces at different farms as they hatch out at different times, and thus help each other greatly. We believe Cass County has begun rightly—we are satisfied practical machines can be made and used, and if we keep up the good work we may defy Mr. Hopper and raise a bouncing crop in 1877 yet. Hurrah boys! a long squeeze, a strong squeeze and a squeeze altogether and we'll mash him somehow.

TELEGRAPHIC!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The two houses met at ten o'clock, as required by the compromise bill. In the Senate, as Mr. Ferry ruled that no business was in order until the decision of the commission had been acted upon, nothing was done, and Senators sat around listlessly gossiping with each other and with friends who were admitted to the floor, with a dummy in the chair as acting presiding officer. When the house met there was a brief attempt at delay by Mr. Clymer, who gave it as his excuse that no quorum was present, and Knott tried to carry out Field's programme, by moving that the decision be recommitted to the commission for a report as to the facts and law upon which it was based. Mr. Hale was on his feet instantly, and made several points of order to prevent the introduction of the resolution, but was not able, in Randall's opinion, to meet the case. Finally, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, whose knowledge of parliamentary law is second to that of no man in Congress except Mr. Blaine, came to his rescue and put a block in the way of the resolution. The discussion began—ten minutes speeches being in order, and twelve gentlemen spoke.

The roll was called, and by a party vote

THE DEMOCRATS REFUSED TO ACCEPT

THE DECISION OF THE COMMISSION—

a body created by them. The Senate was invited over, and about 2:15 o'clock the joint convention was again in session. The Secretary of the State read the decision of the House. The vote of Florida was then announced as having been cast for Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler. Ex-Confederate General Cook read the certificate from Florida in a blundering way. Randall was very unhappy in the selection of his two Confederate tellers.

Cook is especially given to blunders. In reading the signature of the vote from Georgia he said, "In the year of the independence of the United States, *the one thousandth and first*," instead of the one hundred and first. Then in announcing the vote he gave Tilden the votes for President and Vice President too, and it would have gone on the records in that way if some one in the House had not corrected him. When he announced the vote of Kentucky he gave Tilden eleven votes instead of twelve, and announced that Thos. A. Hendricks, of Louisiana, had had received the vote for Vice President. After

THE ILLINOIS RETURNS

were read, the Vice President asked if there were any objections. Everybody looked at Springer, who was sitting in the rear of the hall with Merritt, of Springfield, who brought the evidence of election Chaffee's ineligibility; but no objection was made, and the Vice President passed on to Indiana. At the last moment the Democrats decided not to object to Chaffee, because they thought it best not to put themselves on record, as the Republicans have three or four cases of an identical character to offsett their single one with. The buzz of surprise was so great that the proceedings were stopped for a time. Allison read the returns from Iowa and Ingalls the returns from his State. There were

FOUR RETURNS FROM LOUIANA.

two Republican and one Democratic, and the fourth a miserable burlesque. The two Republican returns are accounted for by the fact that there was informality in the first one, which was discovered after it had been sent by mail, but before the duplicate by messenger had gone, so a new one was made out and duplicates sent by mail and messenger. The Democratic returns were certified to by that ancient and almost forgotten pretender McEnery. The burlesque showed the spirit with which the people of Louisiana regard this whole matter of the selection of a President. It represented that a number of John Smiths, designated in different ways, met and cast the vote of the State for Peter Cooper and Samuel Cary. Several objections were made from the Democratic side to the counting of the Republican returns, and one objection to the Democratic returns was presented by Senator Howe and others. The Democratic objections, as in the Florida case, were long, and consisted of a legal argument The Republican objections are brief and to the point.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

met at once upon the adjournment of the joint convention and arranged for the arguments to-morrow, Senator Mc Donald and Representative Jenks will present the Democratic case as objectors, and Judge Campbell of New Orleans, Trumoull and Carpenter will argue it. Senator Howe and Representative Hurlburt will present the Republican case as objectors and Evarts and Stoughton will argue it. Two hours for the objections and two hours for the arguments will be allowed on each side, and the commission will probably begin the consideration of the case Wednesday afternoon. It has been agreed that a stenographer shall be present in secret session hereafter to report the discussions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

At a meeting of the electoral commission to-day Senator Thurman was absent owing to sickness, and after a delay of fifteen minutes the senator arrived. Ten minutes later argument was begun, by Senator McDonold, who supported objections to the Hayes certificates from Louisiana.

At the conclusion of Howe's argument Judge Campbell informed the commission that Carpenter, Trumbull and himself would appear for the democratic side.

Evarts announced that Stoughton, Shellabarger and himself would appear for the republicans.

Campbell requested six hours' argument for each side.

Garfield moved to make the time four hours. Recess.

On reassembling the commission announced that four hours and a half would be allowed to each side for their arguments and that the commission would commence hearing at 5 and sit until 9 o'clock this evening.

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Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had Rheumatism for five years.—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

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"Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the ear.—With great difficulty I got him to the stable.—The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used with such success that in two days the horse was active and nearly well. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment beats anything I ever used.

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The Castoria destroys worms, regulates the Stomach, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is very efficacious in Croup and for Teething Children. Honey is not pleasanter to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 35 cents, in large bottle. J. B. ROSE & Co., N. Y.

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The symptoms of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach: Loss of Appetite: Bowels alternately costive and lax: Headache: Loss of memory, with painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done: Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the skin and eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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