

A Sermon to Girls on Cooking.

Cooking classes have been popular among fashionable young ladies of late years. But there is no cooking class which quite equals in its opportunity for excellent information that which you may find at home. Presuming that I am talking to a girl who has just left school, I advise you to make use of your leisure in taking lessons from your mother. There is an absolute spiritual feeling of independence in knowing how to make perfectly light, sweet substantial bread. Then try your hand at biscuits, muffins, corn bread, toast and all the different forms into which bread-stuffs may be blended. Toast seems a simple thing enough, but it is frequently so ill made that it does not deserve the name. Gruel, a necessity of the sick room, is often a hopeless mystery to women who have the vaguest idea of how it evolved from the raw material. After you have mastered the bread question, try meats and vegetables. Any bright girl who can comprehend an equation, or formulate a syllogism, can overcome the difficulties which beset her when learning to cook. Luscious syrups, golden cake, delicately browned bread, quivering jellies, melting creams, and the whole set of material things glorified, because made for love's sake, and for the good of one's dear ones, are fit expressions for any woman. The charm of this accomplishment lies in the fact that it imparts to its owner a gratifying sense of power, it bestows on her, too, the power of blessing and resting those she loves best. Whenever the cook goes she takes her blessing along. One may tire of the sweetest singing, of the loveliest poetry, of the finest painting, and of the most witty conversation, but of good cooking, never. Yet I will be sorry to have you contented to be only a cook, only a domestic machine. Be artist, poet, inventor, and well-bred woman; be the best and the best that you can, and, as a matter of course, ability to keep house well and to do all that good housekeeping includes.—*Sunday School Times.*

Love's Day Dream.

The other evening as a patient policeman was pacing his beat on Howard street a young man passed him and ran up a flight of stone steps and rang the bell. The officer heard the door open, a young lady's voice sing out, and he said to himself:
"This love's young dream."
He was just moving on when another young man approached, looked up at the house, and in a sleepish way asked the officer if he had seen any one go in. He was informed of what had occurred a moment before, and he gasped:
"It was that sneaking chap from Cass avenue!"
He walked on and the officer walked, but ten minutes later the young man climbed the stone steps with a pail of water in his hand and emptied its contents over every stone. He was sitting on the horse-block opposite as the officer came back, meaning to stay there until his plan unfolded or until he froze to death. He didn't freeze. In about ten minutes the door opposite opened, two voices were heard for a moment, and then the young man from Cass avenue came down the steps on his ear, his elbow, his shoulder-blade his heel, or on most any other part of the human make-up. He struck the sidewalk, shot across to the gutter and came to a standstill with his head in the snow. There was a peal of laughter from the house as the door shut, and the watcher on the horse-block chuckled and remarked:
"That heartless laugh, was not uttered by a woman who loves—I'm hunky!"
Five minutes later he carefully crawled up the icy steps, and the good policeman heard him cordially greeted, and mused:
"Well, if there ain't more'n seventeen different ways of finding out if a girl loves you!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The *Detroit Free Press* tells the following story of a "good boy." "He was standing at the corner of Campus and Jefferson avenues when a policeman came along, and pointing to a box at his feet, this good boy said: 'The farmer who lost that off his sleigh will feel awful bad. I's'pose you'll take it to the station, won't you?' 'You are an honest boy,' replied the officer. 'Some boys would have lugged that box off home. Yes, I'll take it to the station.' It was a stout box, weighing over eighty pounds, and when the officer set it down in the station house all his bones ached. Some said it was butter and some said cheese, and so it was opened. The contents were cobble stones. The officer ran all the way back, and he spent hours looking for the good boy, but without any luck. The g. b. knew his business."

"Excuse me, madam, but I should like to ask why you look at me so savagely," said a gentleman to a lady at a party. "Oh! I beg pardon, sir; I took you for my husband."

A good action is never thrown away and that is why so few of them are seen lying around loose.

Many a young man who considers himself an Apollo is only an Apollyon for a man.

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

The Central Hotel and adjoining buildings at Long Branch, N. J., burned on the morning of Jan. 11th. Loss \$400,000. Sargent Bros. & Co., dry goods dealers, Boston, have suspended liabilities, \$1,070,000 assets, \$242,000. It has just come to light that Jacob Behne, a young and well-to-do farmer, near Columbia, Monroe county, Ill., who died very suddenly on New Year's day, was poisoned by his wife, whom he married two years ago, and with whom he lived unhappily. Mrs. Behne is under arrest. H. B. Barnard, of Albion, N. Y., general agent of the Syracuse Agricultural Works, on the 11th of January, was found dead in the snow near Jamestown, N. Y. A horse was lying on the body. The death was caused by a drunken man who lay on top of him. A passenger train on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, on the morning of Jan. 11th, made a jump of 45 feet down an embankment upon ice without going through. Seven passengers were hurt, but none fatally.

An accident on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad at Gilbert's Station, January 10th, injured eight of the fifteen passengers, but none seriously. The cars were derailed. The accident was caused by the snow. A fire at Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 9th, destroyed several buildings, and caused a loss of about \$70,000; insurance, about \$20,000. Mark Sheridan, a well known Chicago politician, died a few days ago. On account of the revolution of 1848 in Ireland, he was obliged to flee that country, and has been for many years identified with the politics of Chicago. Lucille Western, a well known actress, died in New York, Jan. 11th. The New York Chamber of Commerce has petitioned Congress to interfere for the relief of bank taxation on capital and deposits. It now seems that a duel was fought in Maryland, by Jas. Gordon Bennett and Frederick May, and that the latter was wounded in the thigh. C. N. Griffin, United States Consul at Samoa, has arrived in this country, being commissioned by the native government of Samoa as Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty with the United States with a view of formal recognition of the native government of that country, and the cultivation of closer commercial and general relations. Mr. Griffin accepted the commission with the approval of the State Department.

The Old Methodist Church and a number of business houses in Rochester, N. Y., burned, Jan. 12th. Loss, \$400,000—caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. By the breaking of the ice at Cincinnati, Jan. 12th, the new steamer Calumet, valued at \$240,000, sunk and will probably prove a total loss; insured for \$170,000. She had a cargo for New Orleans of three hundred tons, the greater part of which will be saved. The Mechanics' Savings Bank, Boston, Mass., established in 1874, has failed. Due depositors, Dec. 31st, \$447,000. Franklin M. Flinn, a large farmer and extensive cattle dealer, near Jacksonville, Ill., has failed. His liabilities are \$80,000, and his assets about half that amount. Disastrous speculation in cattle caused it. Alex. Barton, cashier of the Fishkill National Bank, is charged with a deficiency of \$20,000 to \$25,000, and the bank has temporarily suspended. He claims that he can explain matters. A serious riot occurred in the Westboro, (Mass.), State Reform School, on the evening of Jan. 12th. About 100 boys were engaged in the uprising, and the signal was given by cutting off the gas in the school room. The fight was a desperate one for a few minutes, every article of furniture in the two rooms being completely demolished. The officers succeeded in keeping the rioters in the room until help was summoned, and then subdued them by the free use of water from the hydrant. None of the officers or men were hurt. A fire in Omro, Wis., Jan. 11th, destroyed 7 buildings with stocks of goods. Total loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$14,000. Samuel Marns and child, of Cranberry Park, New Jersey, were burned to death at their residence, Jan. 13th, being unable to escape from the building. Change Block, in Scranton, Pa., was burned Jan. 13th. Loss, \$100,000. Twenty-two buildings in Edinburg, Pa., were burned on the night of Jan. 13th. Loss, \$100,000. Three stores were destroyed by fire in Minneapolis, Jan. 13th. Loss, \$16,000. The Western Union Telegraph Company, it is stated, has reduced its tolls on messages between the East and the West to the lowest rates of competing lines.

Hon. Ether Shaply, who was United States Senator from Maine from 1833 to 1836, died at Portland, Jan. 15th. He was the father of Gen. Shaply, who was Military Governor of Louisiana during the war. The United States mail bag stolen between Philadelphia and Boston, and containing drafts and checks to the amount of \$44,000, has been found in the express office by the agent at Montreal, and has been forwarded to New York. The breaking up of the ice between Cincinnati and Pittsburg has been the most disastrous on record. Lowest estimated damage at Cincinnati alone, is \$250,000. The heaviest losses seemed to be with the coal dealers. There were 75 loaded and 150 empty barges sunk or carried away at Cincinnati. The total loss at Pittsburg is estimated at over \$2,000,000. Several lives were lost. Geo. Kirk, a German, aged 61, in New York, a few nights ago, threatened the life of his wife and son by shooting them. The son used an axe on his father's head inflicting probable fatal injuries. The son at once surrendered himself to the police. An accident on the East Buffalo Railroad a few days ago killed two laborers and wounded three. The snow has completely blocked many of the cattle and other trails on the New York Central and Erie Railroads.

Near Covington, Ky., Jan. 10th, Mrs. Minnie Blazon got up in the night and threw herself and infant in the river. Insanity was the probable cause. On the 17th of December, five prominent Sioux chiefs approached the military post on Tongue river with a flag of truce. When within one hundred yards of the post, and before their approach was known to a single officer or soldier of the garrison, they were pounced upon and killed by the Crow scouts who belong to the post. Gen. Miles was indignant beyond measure at the bloody tragedy, both on account of its atrocity, and the possible importance of their mission. The accounts and affairs of Gen. John P. Bankston, late Mayor of Philadelphia, show deficiencies or deficiencies amounting to \$150,000. By the explosion of a boiler attached to a threshing machine near St. Paul, Jan. 10th, four persons were instantly killed. A fire at Clear Water, Minn., on the evening of Jan. 14th, destroyed Davis & Bale's flouring mill with stock loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$21,000. A dispatch received at military headquarters in Chicago states that on the 15th of December three companies of the Fifth Infantry, under Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, struck Sitting Bull's camp on the Red Water and defeated him with the loss of all the property in the camp and sixty miles and ponies. The Indians escaped with little loss. The prospect for crops in California is daily increasing, and all reports show the drought has disappeared. The Whitewater, Wis., Manufacturing Company's furniture warehouse and finishing rooms were burned January 17th. Loss, \$5,000. The Revere House in Oshkosh, Wis., burned Jan. 17th. Loss, \$23,000. On the 17th of January five tons of powder exploded and demolished three buildings belonging to the Schaghticoa Powder Mill, near Troy, N. Y. A large quantity of powder was on hand for the Prussian government. The suspension of Orian, Benedict & Co., hat manufacturers of New York, with liabilities of \$150,000, throws out of employment 250 operatives in the factory at Bethel.

A London dispatch of Jan. 11th says business on Stock Exchange is lifeless, pending the news of the sittings of the conference at Constantinople. The continued cold weather also depresses all kinds of business. The prevailing opinion is that there will be no war, even if the conference breaks up. The exceptional strength of consols is due to the cheapness of money and the growing feeling that whatever Russia and Turkey may do, England will not be embroiled. A Belgrade dispatch to the London Times of Jan. 11th says that it is stated there that the Turks attacked Raratz, Jan. 9th, and 200 men were killed and wounded in the action. They attacked Negtin also, but were repulsed. The Turks have burned two villages in the Morava Valley. The Times' correspondent adds that the Turks perhaps intend to violate the Servian soil, seize the south bank of the Danube, and fortify the crossing place on both sides of the bar before the Russians or Rumanians can anticipate them. A dispatch from London says Alexander Bain, the author and scholar, is dead. On the 11th of Jan. the Pope received the students of the American College, who read an address and presented a sum of "Peter's pence." The Pope in reply dwelt upon the marvelous progress of Catholicism in America.

News has been received at Panama of a bloody battle fought at Galte, Ecuador, on the 14th of December, between the Constitutional army, 2,500 strong, and the revolutionary forces, which lasted about three hours, and ended in the complete route of the former and the capture of their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Aparicio. It was a hard-fought encounter; both sides behaved bravely, losing altogether about 400 killed and a much larger number wounded. A Brownsville dispatch of Jan. 12th, says: Renultas has surrendered Matamoros to Cartinas, who represents the Diaz party. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is believed the Porte is simply playing with the conference. Further concessions by the Powers will only increase Turkish arrogance. Russia's self-respect demands that the negotiations be prolonged no further, but energetic measures, such as General Ignatieff's recall, be adopted as a more determined Russian attitude. The Rumanian government has demanded that the Porte make reparations for the outrage committed by the Bashi Bazouks in crossing the Danube recently, and plundering a Rumanian outpost, and killing two Rumanian soldiers.

LIVELY CONGRESS—SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.—The chair presented the credentials of E. H. Rollins, United States Senator from New Hampshire—tabled. Senator Morton, from the judicial committee, presented a resolution discharging William Runyon, he having testified fully before the committee—agreed to. Senator Spencer presented a petition of Alabama citizens, praying that the President be removed from office for his conduct in the Government—referred. Senator Hamilton reported back the House post-ride bill, with a recommendation that the Senate insister on its amendments, and appoint a conference committee. Senator Mitchell notified the Senate that he would soon ask consideration of the bill removing the political disabilities of Dr. J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, which had already passed Congress and had been vetoed. The chair appointed Hamlin, Paddock, and Maxey as conference committee on the post-ride bill. The House bill for the revision of United States Statutes was such convention, and to propose to such officers, and others having charge, ordinance, to make quarterly returns, and the bill was then informally adjourned. After executive session adjourned.

Mr. Holman's amendment to the consular appropriation bill, decreasing the salaries, was defeated, 100 to 69. All the amendments to the bill were rejected, and it passed. The military academy bill was passed without amendment. It appropriates \$250,000, being \$100,000 less than last year. Consent was given for printing the testimony of the Florida election committees. Mr. Willard offered a substitute for the joint resolution for the appointment of the international silver committee and for the President to issue a call in the event of a full reorganization of silver should one or more countries unite upon a convention with a view to agree upon a uniform relation of silver and gold, to appoint three members for such convention, and to propose to such countries as wish, both gold and silver as a legal standard of value to such convention—postponed. A bill passed providing remedies for over charge of duties on tonnage and imports. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.—Senator Freeling introduced a resolution to instruct the citizens asking that Congress, in considering the electoral vote, lay aside politics and perform their duty in a patriotic manner—referred to the committee on Presidential matters. Senator Gordon introduced a bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of government bonds advanced to the Western Pacific & Central Railroad Company of California, and to the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe, and to issue \$2,000,000 to repair and protect the levees at Omaha, Plattsmouth and Brownsville, Neb. A Resolution by Senator Thurman was agreed to, instructing the committee on revision of laws to inquire into the propriety of publishing a new edition of Revised Statutes, with laws passed since the Articles of Confederation, and Federal Constitution. Senator Chaffee introduced a bill abolishing stoves from railway passenger cars—referred. Senator Maxey submitted a joint resolution amendatory of the resolution of July, 1876, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms to certain States and Territories, so as to provide for the issue of fifty ball cartridges for each arm issued—referred. After executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

After a call of committees for private reports, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair. The private calendar, Mr. Knott, of the Judiciary committee, in the case of the recusant witness Barnes, reported that the House has the right to compel the production of telegraph messages, and that on which Barnes was brought before the House, and declared he is not now in the New Orleans office, but that should he again be placed in charge of it he would willingly produce any telegrams, but that he is not now in the office. Mr. Knott then offered a resolution declaring that the response of the witness was not sufficient, and remanding him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he shall have produced the telegrams or been discharged by order of the House—adopted, yeas, 131, nays, 72. The President's message, detailing the expenditures of the river and harbor appropriations last year, was received—referred. Consent was given to print the testimony of the South Carolina committee. Mr. Knott, from the committee, to ascertain the privileges of the House in the electoral vote, made a report from that committee recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. That the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the President of the Senate the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes.

2d. That the only power which the Constitution confers upon the President of the Senate in regard to the electoral votes for President and Vice President, is to receive the sealed lists transmitted to him by the several electoral clerks, to keep the same safe, and to open all certificates, or those purporting to be such, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.

3d. That the Constitution does confer on the Senate and House of Representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes.

4th. That in the execution of the power in respect to the counting of the electoral votes, the House has at least equal power with the Senate.

5th. That in the counting of the electoral votes no votes can be counted

WITNESS—HARRIS.

The report, together with the minority report submitted by Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, was ordered printed. Mr. Knott gave notice that he would call the resolution up for action Wednesday next. Mr. Knott also asked that the appointment of two additional members on the committee to ascertain the rights and privileges of the House in counting the electoral vote. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Field and Lawrence. Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.—A resolution to print 50,000 copies of the testimony given by election committees in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and as to the casting of the electoral vote of Oregon, passed. Mr. Conkling presented the petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce, for an international monetary congress to determine the relative value of gold and silver. The report of the committee on rules presented new rules for the government of the House, which were taken up, Senator Willard moved for oral explanation concerning the charge in the Washington Union that he had sustained Win. McMicken as Surveyor General of Washington Territory, against the charges of his committee, and had done this for money. He denounced the charge as absolutely false. Mr. Windom moved, concerning the charge, that a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate the charge now on the against him in the Interior Department, and that the committee be composed exclusively of Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber. Senator Morrill did not think it would be proper to order such an investigation. Other Senators took the same ground. Senator Windom's motion was unanimously rejected. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on rules. Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

Mr. Orton was before the bar of the House for contempt in not producing certain telegrams before the Louisiana investigating committee. Mr. Orton, through his counsel, pleaded illness as an excuse for non-appearance. The whole matter was referred to the Judiciary committee, and Orton was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Orton's answer represents that he had furnished the telegrams to the Secretary of War, and that he had not been in his control except as agent of the company, and that the company had, without his knowledge or participation, taken from him all power over the telegrams sent through its office. He disclaims any intentional disrespect to the committee or the House, and he says he will appear before the committee on his return and give testimony fully and fairly. He therefore asked to be discharged from custody. Mr. Whyte, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution declaring that fees are entertained concerning the peaceable solution of the Presidential question, and declaring any attempt to prejudice or excite the public mind in advance of consultation with the authority, is unwarranted, and dangerous to the country—adopted. Mr. Cochran moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the propriety of resuming the session and privileges held by the Western Union company under Congressional acts. Owing to the contumacy of the Company the motion was defeated—yeas, 121; nays, 82. Mr. Conkling moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution providing that it shall be unlawful for more than one regiment of infantry, one company of cavalry, and one battery of artillery to be stationed at the capital of the United States, and that no portion of the force shall be allowed within half a mile of the Capitol during the sessions of Congress. Lost—yeas, 99; nays, 97—not two-thirds in the affirmative. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.—Senator Patterson presented the petition of H. H. Chamberlain, F. D. Cardozo and others of South Carolina, and said he would not ask that it be read, but moved it be printed in the record—agreed to. Senator Sherman, from the Judiciary committee, reported back the House bill authorizing the coming of a standard silver dollar and restoring its legal tender character—placed on the calendar. Senator Anthony presented a resolution calling on the President to present to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence with United States officers, diplomatic in Turkey, or any information received relative to the Turkish revolution—agreed to. Senator Patterson submitted a resolution recognizing the Chamberlain government in South Carolina—referred to the committee on resolutions. Senators called up the President's message about the occupation of Petersburg, and some discussion followed. Senator Withers submitted a bill authorizing the Judiciary committee to inquire into and report whether the Attorney General's interpretation of the laws touching the elective franchise, of Sept. 7, '76, was correct—agreed to. Senator Morrill presented a petition of Washington citizens asking the United States to purchase certain squares bordering on the Capitol for the purpose of completing the original plan, enlarging, etc., and the \$1,500,000 to be refunded by the Centennial Committee and appropriated for such purchase and adornment. The Senate took up the consideration of the report of the committee on rules, revising the rules governing the Senate. Pending their discussion the Senate adjourned.

The Senate on resolution for the appointment of a commission to attend the international convention to inquire into the relative value of gold and silver was considered—tabled, 125 to 104. The resolution allowing the election committee to send for papers, etc., and sit during the sessions of the House, was adopted, 149 to 70. Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary committee, reported back the resolution relative to the returning board to produce certain papers before the House committee, and concluded with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring them before the Senate this morning. The resolution was discussed at length, and was

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Notwithstanding the presence of dark, invisible tints for mid-winter costumes, there is also a marked fancy for lighter hues composed of gray with brown, and producing cool, ash-colored, and other kindred colors. These are most seen in the fine camel-hair costumes that are made up with velvet. This camel's hair costs from \$3 to \$4 a yard, and is very difficult to obtain at these prices; it has many shaggy knots of the fine fleece of which it is woven, and is soft and almost oily to the touch. This is made up into the habit suits which Pingat now designs for young ladies. One model is of camel's hair trimmed with seal-brown velvet. The basque is like the position of riding habits, pointed in front, sloped up to the taper of the waist on the sides, and very flat and square behind. There are position plaits below the waist, but these are pressed as smoothly as possible, and the only trimming is a narrow piping fold of velvet on the edge, or it may be lengthwise pocket flaps. In front there is sometimes a wide Josephine belt, beginning very broad in the under-arm seam and sloping narrower toward the middle where it is fastened by three buttons and button holes. The neck is very high, and finished by a standing velvet collar, with a folded scarf of the camel's hair tied in a sailor knot, or else, instead of this sailor tie, there is a square plastron of the velvet set in. The sleeves are as tight as comfort will permit, and are either lined with flannel or else wadded and quilted, to give the arm a round look; the cuff is of velvet, and sometimes there are six velvet buttons, with mock button-holes, on the outer seam of the sleeve, reaching from the wrist to the elbow. The overskirt is open in front, with wide revers of velvet trimming, the edges sloping from two inches in width at the top to five inches at the bottom; the back is not draped or looped, but is laid in plaits, and trimmed across with wide Breton scarfs or bands of velvet. The lower skirt has the entire front breadth laid in kilt plaits from the waist to the foot, while the other breadths have merely a kilt-plaited flounce. These suits are used for the carriage, where a fur lined cloak is worn with them, and this cloak is left in the carriage while the wearer pays visits.

Street suits cling more closely than ever, now that the cold weather makes such a fashion comfortable, and bustles are gradually disappearing. The long trained bustles for trained evening dresses are not yet abandoned, but at some notably fashionable entertainments there have been many elegant

WITNESS—HARRIS.

agreed to authorizing the printing in cloth the House publications concerning the electoral vote. After the passage of several private bills, Senator Morton reported to Senators Johnson and Withers concerning the Petersburg case, denying the President's action, declaring that under the law the President might send troops to the polls in any State to keep the peace. Some further discussion followed, and the subject was laid aside. Senator Sargent, from the Appropriations committee, reported back the House bill for the calendar, with amendments—placed on the calendar. He said he would call it up to-morrow if he could get the floor. The chair presented to the Secretary of War a communication including Major Wittzell's report as to the management of the Louisville & Portland Canal. Referred. The report of the committee on Rules for the government of the Senate was considered, and an amendment agreed to compelling absent Senators to attend when necessary to make a quorum; also an amendment to allow the Vice President to determine questions by his vote when the Senate is equally divided. The committee's report was then agreed to, and ordered printed. After executive session, adjourned.

A resolution was adopted permitting Mr. Barnes, with the Sergeant-at-Arms, to proceed to New Orleans and procure certain telegrams, returning in tenders. Mr. Stone, of Missouri, introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma—referred. Mr. Kidder introduced a bill extending the time for payment for public lands where grass-hoppers have destroyed the crops. Also a bill establishing a land district in the Black Hills. Mr. Wells, from the Appropriation committee, reported the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Harris offered a resolution instructing the committee on the privileges of the House to report what number of electoral votes is necessary to elect a President under the constitution—referred. The resolution reported yesterday by the Judiciary committee in relation to the refusal of the members of the Legislature returning board to produce certain papers, was discussed. The resolution to bring the members of the returning board before the House for contempt was then adopted—135 to 81. The Senate amendments to the contingent deficiency bill were variously disposed of. The Speaker presented the resignation of Mr. Spencer, of Louisiana, as a member of the House, he having become Supreme Judge of that State. Adjourned.

Colored flannels and trimmings are also being used for petticoats. Heavy soft red flannel as thick as the white Shaker flannel can now be bought with the edges embroidered ready to be made up in petticoats. It is worked either with white floss or with black, and costs from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a yard. The petticoats really made are from \$6.50 to \$9. There are also beautiful knitted skirts of bright cardinal blue, gray, or violet wool, to be found at the importing houses. These cost \$8 or \$10, but ladies who have lived abroad but who at half this expense in Paris. They are very generally worn in England and on the Continent. Pale blue and rose-colored opera flannels are also made into petticoats, and beautifully embroidered with white floss. These are \$9 to \$12 each. Turkish drawers of scarlet or blue flannel are now worn by ladies who suffer from cold, especially while traveling; these are finished with embroidered ruffles around the ankles. The white Smyrna laces are also used for trimming these colored flannel skirts. Ladies who object to wearing the entire skirt colored, now buy the white petticoats of thick California flannel that are imported from Paris, beautifully wrought with blue or red floss. New robes de chambre are made of fine red flannel of solid cardinal shade, trimmed with insertion and jabots of white Smyrna lace.—*New York Tribune.*

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The Time to Read.

Mr. L. V. Mapes in the *New York Weekly Times*, says: "This is the time of year, on the farm, to read as much practical agricultural literature as possible. The farmer who succeeds in his business is a man who is well posted up in the intricacies of his particular vocation. The unintelligent and indolent never succeed in any calling. This principle applies to every department of life. It should be the determination of every farmer to form a habit of reading such papers and books as are certain to impart practical knowledge. Many farmers who have the responsibility of managing a farm, nevertheless neglect this prominent source of knowledge for want of a habit of reading and studying such subjects as have a direct and important bearing upon the best modes of managing a farm and causing it to produce the best possible crops. If the farmer has not a map of his farm, now is the time to commence one, containing a numbered diagram of each field under cultivation. It will prove invaluable in enabling you to keep a yearly record of crops, expenses and profits. If one field does not yield as much per acre as another, ascertain the cause, and if possible, make such an improvement upon it as will bring it up to the highest standard."

Colored flannels and trimmings are also being used for petticoats. Heavy soft red flannel as thick as the white Shaker flannel can now be bought with the edges embroidered ready to be made up in petticoats. It is worked either with white floss or with black, and costs from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a yard. The petticoats really made are from \$6.50 to \$9. There are also beautiful knitted skirts of bright cardinal blue, gray, or violet wool, to be found at the importing houses. These cost \$8 or \$10, but ladies who have lived abroad but who at half this expense in Paris. They are very generally worn in England and on the Continent. Pale blue and rose-colored opera flannels are also made into petticoats, and beautifully embroidered with white floss. These are \$9 to \$12 each. Turkish drawers of scarlet or blue flannel are now worn by ladies who suffer from cold, especially while traveling; these are finished with embroidered ruffles around the ankles. The white Smyrna laces are also used for trimming these colored flannel skirts. Ladies who object to wearing the entire skirt colored, now buy the white petticoats of thick California flannel that are imported from Paris, beautifully wrought with blue or red floss. New robes de chambre are made of fine red flannel of solid cardinal shade, trimmed with insertion and jabots of white Smyrna lace.—*New York Tribune.*

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WOLLEN STOCKINGS, ETC.

Ladies are dressing more sensibly this winter than they formerly did, and many are wearing, for the first time, the beautiful woolen stockings that are now far handsomer than any before imported. Those of dark navy blue are the most fashionable. These come in the long English shape, made of exceedingly fine, soft merino that takes up little more room in the foot than the favorite Hatterigan, and cost from \$1.25 to \$2 a pair. The same fabric is shown in seal brown, and in the stylish cardinal red. The latter are warm-looking, and though objected to at first by ladies of nice taste, they are being as generally adopted as the hatterigan petticoats. Against which there was such a outcry at first, but which are now universally worn. There are also heavier ribbed stockings of English make, all of fine wool, sold at \$1.50 per pair. Light tints are also shown, as well as the prevailing dark colors, and these are especially handsome when stocked with a darker shade. Thus among the cashmere stockings that are partly cotton, and therefore less liable to shrink, are beautiful pale blue shades stocked with dark blue or cardinal red. There are also navy blue with red clocks, and rose sereno. Seal brown stockings stocked with red or blue are very much liked. Some ladies with grave tastes object to gray colored hosiery, and still adhere to the gray, drab and London-smoke colors so long in use, brightening them up, perhaps, with clocks of blue or seal brown. With this warm hosiery are worn heavy walking boots of polished goat, with soles half an inch thick, and the sides buttoned high up on the ankles. The boots are of medium height, so as to keep the feet well up from the ground, but are not in the slender French shape that is so uncomfortable to wear, nor yet as low and dowdy looking as the English styles. They cost from \$8 to \$12 a pair. The reader is reminded that it is fashionable to wear these thick shoes, and that ladies who persist in wearing the thin soles that are so ruinous to health are out of fashion, and look as if they had not yet prepared their winter wardrobe. Gaiters or leggings are also more generally worn than formerly. Some are made of dark blue or of black cloth, usually water-proof, buttoned up the side; others are of black or brown velvet or of plush; while still others are woven in ribs just as the Cardigan jackets are made. Colored flannels and trimmings are also being used for petticoats. Heavy soft red flannel as thick as the white Shaker flannel can now be bought with the edges embroidered ready to be made up in petticoats. It is worked either with white floss or with black, and costs from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a yard. The petticoats really made are from \$6.50 to \$9. There are also beautiful knitted skirts of bright cardinal blue, gray, or violet wool, to be found at the importing houses. These cost \$8 or \$10, but ladies who have lived abroad but who at half this expense in Paris. They are very generally worn in England and on the Continent. Pale blue and rose-colored opera flannels are also made into petticoats, and beautifully embroidered with white floss. These are \$9 to \$12 each. Turkish drawers of scarlet or blue flannel are now worn by ladies who suffer from cold, especially while traveling; these are finished with embroidered ruffles around the ankles. The white Smyrna laces are also used for trimming these colored flannel skirts. Ladies who object to wearing the entire skirt colored, now buy the white petticoats of thick California flannel that are imported from Paris, beautifully wrought with blue or red floss. New robes de chambre are made of fine red flannel of solid cardinal shade, trimmed with insertion and jabots of white Smyrna lace.—*New York Tribune.*