OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

District Officers.

S. B. POUND.....Judge.
GEO. S. SMITH.....District Attorney
WILLIAM H. HOOVER.....District Clerk.
O. A. CECIL.....Deputy Clerk.

County Officers.

JOHN S. STULL.....County Judge
WILSON E. MAJORS.....Clerk and Recorder
A. H. GILMORE.....Treasurer
R. V. BLACK.....Sheriff
O. B. PARKER.....Coroner
JAMES M. HACKER.....Surveyor
PHILIP CROTHER.....School Superintendent
JOHN H. SHOOK, JONATHAN HIGGINS, J. H. PEERY, } .....Commissioners

City Officers.

W. T. ROGERS.....Mayor
L. L. HULBURD.....Police Judge
J. B. DOCKER.....Clerk
BEN. R. THOMPSON.....Treasurer
GEO. H. LANNON.....Marshal

COUNCILMEN.

L. D. ROBINSON, JOSEPH BODY, } .....1st Ward
W. J. JUDKINS, J. J. MERCER, } .....2nd Ward
LEWIS HILL, C. NEIDHART, } .....3rd Ward

SOCIAL DIRECTORY.

Churches.

Methodist E. Church.—Services each Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. S. F. WILSON, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.—Services each Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a. m. H. B. DYE, Pastor.

Christ's Church.—Services every Sunday, a 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Rev. MATTHEW HENRY, Missionary in charge.

Mt. Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian.—Church four miles south-west of Brownville. Services first Sabbath in each month. B. J. JOHNSON, Pastor.

Christian Church.—Services every third Sunday of each month, by Elder Chas. Rowe. Social meetings every Sunday at 11 a. m. Prayer meetings Thursday evenings.

Catholic.—Services every 4th Sunday of each month, at 10 o'cloch a. m. Father Cummisky, Priest.

Schools.

Brownville Union Graded Schools.—J. M. McKenzie, Principal; Miss Jessie E. Bain, Assistant High School; Miss Lou Tucker, Grammar Department; Miss Alice Hitt, 1st Intermediate; Miss Kate Cox, 2d Intermediate; Miss Emma Smith, 1st Primary; Mrs. Carrie Johnson, 2d Primary.

I. O. of O. F.

Brownville Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings Tuesday evening of each week. Visiting brothers respectfully invited. A. H. GILMORE, N. G. Jas. Cochran, Secy.

Nemaha City Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Saturday. O. C. ZOOK, N. G. DAVID TOURTELOTT, Sec.

Knights of Pythias.

Excelsior Lodge No. 15, K. P.—Meets every Wednesday evening in Masonic Hall. Visiting Knights cordially invited. J. B. MCCABE, C. C. WM. KAUFFMAN, K. of R. S.

Masonic.

Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M. Stated meetings "Saturday on or before the full of each moon." Lodge room open every Saturday evening for lectures, instruction and social intercourse. J. C. MCNAUGHTON, W. M. R. F. SOUDER, Sec.

Brownville Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.—Stated meetings second Thursday of each month. R. W. Furnas, M. E. H. P. A. R. Davison, Sec.

Furnas Council No. 3, R. S. & S. E. M.—Stated meetings third Monday in each month. J. C. McNaughton, T. I. M. A. R. Davison, Rec.

Mt. Carmel Commandery No. 3, K. T.—Stated meetings second Monday in each month. W. T. Rogers, E. C.; A. W. Nickell, Rec.

Rose and Lily Chapter, No. 63, R. R. C. R. & C.—Meets at Masonic Hall on the fifth Mondays. R. W. Furnas, M. P. Sov. R. T. Rainey, Secretary.

Adah Chapter No. 2.—Order of the Eastern Star. Stated meetings 4th Monday in each month. Mrs. E. C. Handley, W. M.

Societies.

County Fair Association.—R. A. Hawley, President; John Bath, Vice President. A. Oelerin, Secretary; J. M. Trowbridge, Treasurer. Managers—H. O. Minick, S. Cochran, F. E. Johnson, Thomas Bath, Geo. Crow, J. W. Gavit.

Choral Union.—J. C. McNaughton, Prest. J. B. Docker, Sec.

Blake Dramatic Association.—W. T. Rogers, Prest. J. B. Docker, Sec. and Treas.

Metropolitan Cornet Band.—D. T. Smith, Musical Director. E. Huddart, Treasurer and Business Manager.

Brownville Literary Society.—R. W. Furnas, President. A. O. Cecil, Sec.

I. O. of G. T.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

MRS. ADA VAN PELT, W. G. C. T.....Lincoln.
E. W. METCALF, W. G. C.....Tecumseh.
MRS. L. F. RARKEL, W. G. V. T.....Riverton.
F. G. REESE, W. G. Sec.....Kearney.
MISS EVA L. CASSON, W. G. Treas.....Falls City.
A. J. SKEEN, W. G. M.....Brownville.
W. F. WARREN, W. G. Chap.....Nebraska City
A. J. SKEEN.....Dist. Dep. for Nemaha County.

Brownville Lodge No. 69, I. O. of G. T.—Meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows Hall, over Nickell's drug store, Main street. Strangers of our order visiting the city are invited to meet with us. E. M. Bailey, W. C. T. B. F. Sanders, Sec. G. W. Fairbrother, Sr., L. D.

Nemaha City Lodge No. 109.—Meets every Monday evening. Mrs. S. A. Hunsington, W. C. T. John F. Crother, Sec. P. Crother, L. D.

Aspinwall Lodge No. 108.—Meets every Saturday evening. John S. Minick, W. C. T. T. J. Bird, Sec.

Zion, No. 137.—Meets every Thursday evening, at the Kennedy School House, two miles north west of Brownville. J. H. Lorance, W. C. T. Geo. Chaffee, Sec. H. O. Minick, L. D., Brownville.

Security, No. 135.—Meets every Saturday evening, at Fairview Church, six miles south west of Brownville. John Maxwell, W. C. T. H. H. Bowman, W. S. Geo. Crow, L. D., Brownville.

Liden, No. 95.—Meets every Saturday evening, at Liden School House, six miles north west of Sheridan. H. B. Good, W. C. T. M. A. Palmer, Sec. H. F. Palmer, L. D., Sheridan.

Pleasant Prairie, No. 100.—Meet every Saturday evening, at Bratton School House, Benton precinct. M. L. Eastwood, W. C. T. E. Elwell, Sec. B. H. Bailey, L. D., Bratton P. O.

Bedford, No. 160.—Meets every Friday evening at Coal Tar School House, four miles south west of Nemaha City. Jno. Stokes, W. C. T. P. Young Sec. C. Tucker, L. D., Nemaha City.

Sheridan, No. 162.—Meets every Saturday evening. T. J. Gell, W. C. T. Robt. Bryant, Sec. Geo. Harmon, L. D.

[Other lodges in the county that desire a place in this directory will please inform us of name, number, when and where it meets, names of presiding officer and secretary, together with any other information they may wish to communicate.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. S. HOLLADAY,
Physician, Surgeon, Obstetrician.
Graduated in 1851. Located in Brownville 1855. Office, 41 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

L. L. HULBURD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Justice of the Peace. Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

STULL & THOMAS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office, over Theodore Hill & Co.'s store, Brownville, Neb.

T. L. SCHICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over J. L. McGee & Bro's store, Brownville, Nebraska.

J. H. BROADY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office over State Bank, Brownville, Neb.

W. T. ROGERS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Will give diligent attention to any legal business entrusted to his care. Office in the Roy building, Brownville, Neb.

S. A. OSBORN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, No. 81 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

J. W. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITH AND HORSE SHOER.
Work done to order and satisfaction guaranteed First street, between Main and Atlantic, Brownville, Neb.

PAT. CLINE,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
CUSTOM WORK made to order, and fits always guaranteed. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Shop, No. 27 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

B. M. BAILEY,
SHIPPER AND DEALER IN
LIVE STOCK
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Farmers, please call and get prices; I want to handle your stock.
Office—34 Main street, Hoadley building.

GEORGE ARSMTRONG,
GRAIN DEALER,
Brownville, Nebraska.
Farmers, please call on me for prices. I will give you the highest the market will afford, as I am desirous of handling your grain. 44tf

MARSH HOUSE,
JOSEPH O'PELT, PROPRIETOR.
Livery Stable in connection with the House.
Stage Office for all points East, West, North, South. Omnibuses to connect with all trains.
SAMPLE ROOM FIRST FLOOR.

Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers
Penmen
At Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa.

THE ADVERTISER

Publishers' Notices.

THE ADVERTISER is on sale at the Drug and Book Store of A. W. Nickell.

LOCAL NOTICES, set as ordinary reading matter, will be charged ten cents per line, each insertion. Set in display type, fifteen cents a line.

Authorized Agents.

TITUS BROS are our authorized agents at Nemaha City to receive and receipt for monies due us.

THOMAS BURRESS is our authorized agent in Glen Rock precinct to receive and receipt for monies due us on subscription.

A. J. RITTER, at St. Deroin, is our authorized agent at that place, to receive subscriptions and advertising, and to collect and receipt for monies due THE ADVERTISER.

JOHN S. MINICK is our authorized agent at Aspinwall, to receive subscription and advertising, and collect and receipt for monies due us.

J. W. GAVITT is our authorized agent in Benton precinct to receive and receipt for monies due us on subscription.

FAIRBROTHER & HACKER,
Publishers Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1878.

Democratic Retrenchment.

New Republic.

The following is an official transcript from the testimony taken before the Glover committee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1878.

The sub-committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the Hon. John M. Glover, chairman, and Mr. Jorgensen. Thomas L. Hume sworn and examined. Witness produced the blotter (being the book of original entery) of Messrs. Hall & Hume, and by request of the chairman, turned to an entry under date of December 7, 1876.

By the Chairman—Please state what that account is, and then read the items.—A. It is an account of articles purchased from Hall & Hume grocers, of Washington city, December 7, 1876, by Mr. S. K. Donovan, then messenger of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. The items are as follows:

2 baskets of Mumm's dry wine, at $23 per case	$48 00
1 dozen 1830 brandy	38 00
300 imported cigars, at $16	48 00
½ dozen Vino de Pasto sherry	12 00
1½ pounds Stilton cheese, at 75 cents	7 88
9 pounds Cheddar cheese, at 58 cents	4 50
1 can cream crackers	1 25
1 can Bent's water-crackers	13 25
2 dozen assorted meats	12 00
2 large jars of assorted pickles	1 50
1 trunk	4 00
1 dozen Old Stag whisky	15 00
Hatchet and corkscrew	1 25
Total	$196 44

The above is the little bill of the Democratic House committee, in 1876, of which Mr. Morrison was chairman for the investigation of alleged Louisiana frauds. But it embraces only the expenditures of the committee, the constitutional expenses of a Democratic committee for necessary luxuries, prior to its leaving Washington. What were its expenditures for similar articles while *en route* from this city to New Orleans? What while in high conclave at New Orleans?

The matter involved in these inquiries are of the weightiest importance to the tax-payers of the nation. Their eyes were upon the committee in its investigation. Why, then, did Mr. Glover halt where he did? His is a Democratic committee in search of peculation and fraud, in search of violation of the Constitution and the laws. So was Morrison's in 1876. Both, by their loud cries of extravagance and fraud, and their pledges to the people, had excited expectations of revelations which would be both entertaining and instructive. Why, then, did not the Great Investigator pursue Morrison and his Democratic committee to their place of inquiry at New Orleans?

Here was a prime opportunity for the exercise of Glover's peculiar genius, for the gratification of his laudable ambition in exposing official malpractices, and the vindication of the Democracy's pretended horror of extravagance and fraud. True, these were Democratic committees, and it is hardly fair to demand that "dog should eat dog," nor was either appointed to develop Democratic corruption. But both had failed, and signally failed, in developing extravagance and fraud under the republicans. Indeed, all their tremendous labors had succeeded only in arraigning the corruptions, the malpractices of the Confederate House, and here was a grand opportunity of extending that arraignment in a manner useful and instructive. Why, oh, why did Mr. G. fail to do so? His failure is not merely reprehensible, but greatly to be deplored.

However, as it stands, Mr. Glover deserves much applause. He has exposed to the country a characteristic Democratic bill—one characteristic of the Democratic legislator in Congress and in committee—characteristic of the unlawful or fraudulent agencies, the malpractices, by which the Democratic Congressman levies upon the National Treasury the expense of his extravagance and license. Now analyze the above bill. Its total is $196.-43. Notice the philosophical proportion of liquids and solids: $161 for liquors and cigars—no ordinary stuff, no common Jersey lightning, but Mumm's dry wine, at $24 per case; 1830 brandy, at $38 per dozen; *Vino de Pasto* sherry, at $12; Old Stag whisky, at $15, and imported cigars at $16 per hundred; and with all "this intolerable deal of sack" only $30 for crackers, meats and pickles! O, Falstaff! In this we have a faithful portraiture of the Democratic reformer in Congress, and an exposition of the ends of Democratic reform. How long, oh, how long, will the nation endure the disgrace and cost?

Look upon this picture: A Democratic House of Representatives in the last hours of its session; postponements of the adjournment from hour to hour; recesses and intermissions without number. What is the cause of this delay? The last appropriation bill has been agreed to after a long conference; the President and his Cabinet are patiently awaiting the final adjournment at the Capitol; the Senate concurs in the proposition of the House to postpone and take recesses. But still the sitting is prolonged to eighteen hours in length. For this reason: The Democratic chairman of this Democratic Committee on Enrolled Bills is drunk—drunk on the floor of the House. His Democratic conferers and Democratic clerks are drunk, with one exception. The one Republican member whose duty it is to enroll bills for final passage and the President's signature, is at work—hard at work—at night for twelve consecutive hours; the meanwhile his Democratic chairman delivering maudlin Greek recitations on the floor of the House. At last the Republican member comes on to the floor with the sundry civil bill under his arm, properly engrossed, compared and reported. The House is not slow to acknowledge its appreciation of his work by hearty applause, and the Democratic Speaker grasps his hand heartily and thanks him for relieving the attention of the House, after a continued session of eighteen hours. Who is the lesser man of the two—this collegiate-educated representative from Texas, or this self-educated colored barber, once a slave? And yet this Democratic House proposes to unseat this "*black*" Republican (Rainey) and seat perhaps a white representative like unto this Democratic chairman. Truly the Democracy represents reform, but it is of a kind which stinks in the nostrils.—*New Republic.*

How to Avoid Sun-Stroke.

New York Times.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

"Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is 'muggy.' It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping-rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working indoors, and where there is artificial heat—laundries, &c.—see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs heat) straw, &c., and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth on a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella when walking, a canvass or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, especially after eleven o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat, send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician, give the person cool drinks of water or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with, or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towl or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body. If the person is pale very faint and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia a few seconds.

Democratic Reverence for Jackson.

Two enthusiastic Democrats were discussing in a lively manner the policy of incorporating a certain plank in the national platform, the other day, in the House lobby, when one of them 'insinuated in the mildest sensible way,' after the style of 'Boatswain Chucks,' that for his part he meant to insist on the old Jacksonian view of the matter. The reply of the other—who, by the way, is one of the Democratic leaders—as he rolled an ounce of fine-cut from his mouth into his hand and sent it whizzing at a spittoon, was substantially as follows:

'The Jacksonian view be deed! The Democratic party has long ago outgrown the shriveled buckskin breeches bequeathed to it by 'Old Hickory;' and his views ought to have been buried in the same hole with his other remains. I tell you, sir, John C. Calhoun could see Jackson on that trick and go a hundred better every time.'—*New Republic.*

The Florida Fizzle.

As the investigation of the Presidential election proceeds, the complete nastiness of the whole affair becomes more and more apparent. The Florida end of the business gave out the first week. All there was in it was that McLin, acting as a returning officer, made a return which gave the State to Hayes, but now, after thinking it over for a year and a half, says, with his present feelings or light or whatever it may be called, he would make a return for Tilden. The Presidency happily does not change every time a man of that stamp changes his mind, but he and the country are bound by his official act duly performed according to the light he enjoyed when making it. As a witness, he pans out too much like Mrs. Tilton who was quite sure at the church investigation that Beecher was innocent and now is equally sure he was guilty.

The widow of Johnson Hatch, says the Maine Democrat, late of Wells, now upward of seventy years of age, relates the following curious fact: Something more than thirty years, since she heard a discussion in relation to how long the germinating principle in corn would continue sound and good. She resolved to try the experiment and prove the fact. She selected a nice sound ear of corn, and planted a few kernels from it every year for thirty years. Every year for twenty-nine years the corn grew and flourished, but the thirtieth year it failed to come up or sprout at all.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Davenport, Ioa., has about 4,000 tramps collected there.

W. H. Thomas of South Carolina, recently appointed Consul at St. Paul de Loando, is a coal black negro.

A Missouri writer says:—If a boy ten years of age starts on the Western prairie with ten sheep, and permits them to multiply until he is twenty-one years of age, he then will be a rich man.

A California farmer has a novel way of sewing wheat from his horse. The sack of seed is made fast in front of him, while the bridle reins are attached to the stirrups. He then uses both hands scattering right and left, while the horse is guided by his feet.

Among the new industries developed by the war, that of gathering lead from Southern battle-fields is a novel one. Nearly a half-million pounds of leaden bullets have been gathered near Marietta, Ga., and sold.

The Supreme court of Louisiana the other day opened with the same formality prescribed by the Chief Justice last year and then used for the first time. At the usual hour the sheriff and clerks attended the judges at their lodgings, and all walked thence in possession to the courthouse. The lawyers rose as the judge entered, and each bowed to each other.

The amount of pleasure, says the Courier-Journal, a young man can scare up with the help of an income of upward of half a million a year must be immense, and yet it is said that James Gordon Bennett, with just such an income, is about to turn his back upon all the pleasures within his reach and run the imminent risk of having that classic nose of his frozen in a foolhardy attempt to reach the North Pole—a pole he is likely to find not worth reaching when reached.

The republicans of Illinois, says the Chicago Journal, were never in a better fighting trim. And no thanks to Hayes.

Omaha Republican: The grasses of the country are being analyzed by Professor Collier, of the agricultural department at Washington, to ascertain their nutritive qualities. If Collier will come this way he can arrive at the result in a much easier and pleasanter way by "analyzing" some of Nebraska's porter-house steaks, butter and cheese.

A Georgia paper having said: "Alexander H. Stephens still defies the Democratic party of the Eighth District. Will they succumb? That's the question," the Augusta Chronicle says: "They will succumb. Ask us something hard."

The Turkish territory in Asia over which "England and Turkey will rule as one power," is 650,870 square miles in extent and contains a population of 16,000,000. Of the inhabitants 10,000,000 are Turks, 2,000,000 Armenians, and the rest Greeks, Jews, Tartars, Arabs, Syrians, Kurds, and Turcomans.

The Cincinnati Commercial is authority for the statement that it is not true, as has been represented, that General Sherman gave his consent to the resolution of his eldest son to be a Catholic priest. The Commercial says: "A few months ago he astonished his parents by stating his purpose, and told his father that his passage was already engaged to Europe, and that he proposed to attend an English Jesuit school. It has been represented that General Sherman cheerfully acquiesced in this, but he did not. The incident was a very painful one to the General, and the action of the young man has not in any form met with his approval."

The rumor has crept into circulation that Tilden's barrel of money is exhausted, but from the fact that the great tax-dodger hopes to yet see the Presidency come around to him, it is to be persumed he regards it as a six-barrel revolver.

The Potter committee have shown an immense anxiety to find whether John Sherman wrote a letter to James Anderson and D. A. Weber, and appear to have closed their eyes to everything else. It was shown in evidence that Judge Levisee had been approached with a $100,000 bribe, but it seems to concern these managers very little to find the source from whence the money was to come. Had any Republican made such an offer Potter would have stood on his head in his frantic efforts to hunt down the villain. It was shown in evidence that Manton Marble told Dennis that "he need not die a poor man," and he meant something. Had Manton Marble been a Republican Potter would have hunted him down with the ferocity of a bloodhound. Tilden and Marble, and Watterson and Hewitt all have interesting relics of the campaign. Why is there no anxiety on the part of the committee to hear from them? Is it a one-sided inquisition or is it a search for the truth? That the truth is not what is sought by the leaders of the Democracy is more apparent at every stage of the proceedings.—*Inter Ocean.*

A sensible writter in the July number of *Scribner's Monthly* says some sensible things regarding the mania for making big papers that affects certain journalists. He says:

"No one who can read one of our great dailies through and digest its contents, and have time or strength left for other duties. He can only pass his eyes over and very indistinctly gather and remember the leading matters of news. It is a huge jumble, in the main, of unimportant facts—facts that have no relation to his life. Now, any newspaper man knows that the essential matters in his columns can be crowded into one-tenth the space that they occupy, and that he fills his columns with material that it is a waste of any man's time to read. He must compete with his neighbor, therefore he must give acres of space to trash. Few can read it, and nobody would miss it, or be poorer or worse for losing it. One page of a small paper is enough to furnish the record of any day's news—of every thing that is desirable to see or remember."

A Remarkable Criminal.

Charles F. Williams has just been sentenced, in Portsmouth, N. H., to thirty years' imprisonment. His criminal career is remarkable. During the war he was a notorious bounty jumper, and was sentenced to be shot, but Lincoln changed the penalty to imprisonment for life and Johnson pardoned him. Afterward he served several terms for bigamy and assaults. In his intervals of freedom he was a public singer, clown in a circus and a Methodist clergyman. In the latter character he was successful as a revivalist, his sermons and singing being wonderfully effective with sinners. He was always able to get good pay in the form of collections, and, having secured a large sum, he went to some large city to spend it in debauchery.

A Backward Lover.

"Don't you know I dreamed of you the other night?" said an audacious young lady to her backward lover. "Indeed! And may I venture to ask what was the dream? "Oh, nothing much—I thought you asked me to marry you." Eagerly: "And did you consent?" "Why, you see you asked in such an indirect and unfair way that I would not give you an answer." "Ah! my dear Julia, how can I thank you for this opportunity? Let me ask you now, fairly and directly, will you marry me?" "No, sir, I won't."

An Indian interpreter, at Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, named Gerald, who has lived thirty years on the frontier, makes some interesting statements regarding the "grasshopper" invasions in that region. The first flight of the locusts, noticed, was in 1862, at old Fort Berthold. He argues that the locusts increase as their natural enemies decrease or weaken. These enemiese were prairie fires, crows, buffaloes, wolves and foxes. The faster these agencies disappear, the faster the 'hoppers grow. Gerald suggests that crows especially should be protected and turned to same practical use—killing locusts. He also thinks regularly burning the prairies would have the effect to lessen the number of these pests; those which do not burn, he says, the crows will eat. Gerald believes the 'hoppers are in their mountain home, and Minnesota's escape last year and this can be traced to the direction of the wind. The wind often carries them north into an unsettled country, and there is nothing heard from them that season. He warns the farmers against the delusion that the 'hoppers have disappeared. He thinks their disappearance is more accidental than otherwise.

A lady sent a note to the newspaper to get a recipe to cure the whooping-cough in a pair of twins. By mistake a recipe for pickling onions was unconsciously inserted and her name attached, and received this answer through the "Answers to Correspondents": "Mrs. L. B. H. If not too young, skin them pretty closely, immerse in scalding water, sprinkle plentifully with salt, and immerse them for a week in strong brine."—*American home.*

The infant class of a Sunday school on Church street were being drilled by the good teacher on the early life of the Savior. "Johnny, can you tell me where Christ was born?" said she. "Easton, ma'am," replied the youth. "Why, no, Johnny," said the amazed young lady, "Christ was born at Bethlehem." "Well," said Johnny, "I knew it was *some* place on the Lehigh Valley Rord."—*Elmira Advertiser.*

A Mrs. Lincoln, of Boston, has a couple of pet lions, weighing 200 and 250 pounds. They have been taught several tricks, and go about the house at will, one of them even sleeping on her bed at night. The police have ordered precautions so that the first-class sensation that will happen one of these days will be confined to that house.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

Postmaster General Key's home is at Chattanooga, Tenn., and he is reported as saying that the first ball that was shot in the battle of Lookout Mountain went through his house, and that he has now made the man who commanded the United States troops, by whom it was fired, the Postmaster at Chattanooga.—*Worcester Spy.*

Unselfish people are always polite, because good manners are only the absence of selfishness. They are doing unto others as we would wish to be done unto. A thoughtfulness for the comfort of those about us, a pleasmile, a kind word—these are the ingredients of which good manners are chiefly composed.

His wife caught him with his arms around the hired girl's neck, but his courage even in this trying extremity never forsook him. "I suspected some one of stealing the whiskey on the preserves, Jane, for some time, and of course you know her breath would have told if she was the guilty party."—*Baltimore Sun.*

A gentleman addressed his servant: "James how is it that my butcher's bills are so large, and I always have such bad dinners?" "Really, sir, I don't know; for I am sure we never have anything nice in the kitchen that we don't send some of it up to the parlor."

There is perhaps, no article of domestic food which contains less nutritious matter than crackers, and the idea that they are particularly wholesome for children is most absurdly wrong. Crackers are far from being either economical or desirable as food

The farmer must seek with a watchful eye to improve his market facilities. It is transportation that eats up the profits.

A little girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied, "Why the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

"Did Socrates go to hell?" asks the New York *Star*. Well, we can't say, positively, but we think it quite likely. He said, when he went out, that he was going to Natchez, and a man who would go to Natchez would go anywhere.—*St. Louis Post.*

The first piece of silk woven in America was made and spun by a Miss Buffum, in Salem, in the year 1800. A portion of the silk wedding-dress into which this fabric was made is still preserved in Salem, Mass.

The Democratic members of Congress pride themselves much on having a powerful scent for fraud; nevertheless, they took mighty good care to keep Cronin's nose out of the Potter investigation.

Peaches are in the market, but they do not sell by the bushel, and they are so small that when you eat one at a fashionable restaurant you must use a spoon with telescope sights.—*New York Herald.*

Several enterprising citizens of Jackson, Ga., have started a small factory for spinning cotton, and at a light expense are now making from $25 to $30 worth of thread per day.

Unrequited love sent 243 persons to mad-houses in England last year. The requited article has sent as many more to poor-houses in America this year.—*Andrew's Bazar.*

Erectness is one of the most obvious laws of the vital machinery. Yet almost every one is crooked. "Blessed are the upright," physically, as well as morally.

A Nashville man answered a Chicago advertisement, "How to win at poker," and received for his two dollars the following: "Hold four aces or don't poke."

Remarkable question by the Worcester *Press*: "If there is no hell, what is that Hayes is catching from the stalwart Republican organs?"

Your farm is your fixed capital; improvements are your investments; and your crops over the cost of your production, are your dividends.

A true saying—Aristotle laid it down as a maxim "That all inquiry should begin with doubt."

The Journal of Chemistry says that hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known.

The latest exotic spice which has been acclimated in California is the ginger plant.

An ugly cow is not as bad as a wicked boy—she wouldn't hook a watermelon.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE
For CATARRH
INSTANTLY RELIEVES.

6,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

The following testimonials are from Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col., large and influential druggists. They report unprecedentedly large sales and universal satisfaction. No other disease is so alarmingly prevalent in that region. They speak of the following gentlemen as among their best citizens:

SORELY AFFLICTED.

J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—Prompted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above CURE from you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional as well as a local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, a Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, WM. AMETIVE.
Denver, Sept. 24, 1877. with Jenson, Bliss & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and tried in vain two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, after using more than the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am very truly yours,

A. W. SMITH,
Denver, Oct. 4, 1875. of Smith & Doll.

TRIED EVERYTHING.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and it is the only thing that has given me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh or any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefits.

Very truly, W. S. DECKER.
Denver, Col., 1875.

REV. J. H. WIGGIN SAYS:

One of the best remedies for Catarrh, nay, the best remedy we have ever known for this suffering, is SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. It is not unpleasant to take through the nostrils, and there comes with it a soothing, healing balm to the parts in inhalation. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly that, taken each morning on rising, there is no more hawking and spitting and no disagreeable hacking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory organs.
—*Rev. J. H. Wiggin, in Dorchester (Mass.) Beacon.*

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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SYMPTOMS OF A DISORDERED LIVER.

Dull Pain in the Side and Shoulder, loss of Appetite; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Sick-headache; Drowsiness; Weight in the Stomach after eating, with Acidity and Belching up of Wind; Low Spirits; Loss of Energy; Unsociability; and forebodings of Evil.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE NEGLECTED, SOON FOLLOWS

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS FEVER, CHILLS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, NERVOUSNESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, NEURALGIA, KIDNEY DISEASE, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, AND A GENERAL BREAKING DOWN OF THE SYSTEM.

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The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, giving a cheerfulness of mind and bouyancy of body, to which he was before a stranger. They create an Appetite, Good Digestion, and

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