THE COLUMBIAN

(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are Two Dollars a year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 39
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI., NO. 33

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6m.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.0
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ivan Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphey.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utts.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Espy. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Ohl, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—R. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Harkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. Moltzen.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McIlvarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—3 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ju printed and neatly bound in small books, n hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. eb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Hoddins' building.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,'74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell "The People's Common Sense Medical adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D. The most really selling book out. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address the Author at Buffalo, N. Y.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Kleim's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1,73—y
A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74—y
C. R. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38
E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,500,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	5,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,500,000
	$61,958,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. Exchange Block, second door above Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '75—tf

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS,
Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
Orders solicited and promptly filed.
May, 29,'75-1y

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved FOWCLAIS TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. july7,'73

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. july1,'73

BROWN'S HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.

RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.

A good stable in rear of Hotel.

Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYPARD, P. O. Box 151, Brooklyn, S. Y. july 2,'75-6m

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2.
Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 20 or more only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 15'75-1y.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING,

also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 '75-1y

WM. Y. KESTER,

TAILOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and

FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, lian hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
July tf

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE
MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business Will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,

and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at prices as low as can be afforded.

Share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74—1y.

A GREAT STRIDE!

—:o:—

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

—:o:—

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND

CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,

and all kinds of

Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Jan. 8, '75—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

TREES FOR FALL PLANTING, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries and other small Fruits, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c.
SEEDS for FALL SOWING. Seed Wheats, (see price list) Orchard, Ky. Blue, Herds, (Red Top,) Clover, Timothy and other Grass Seeds; Turnip Seeds of all kinds; Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Hedge and Tree Seeds. SEEDS

BULBS.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies and other Bulbs for Fall planting; Horticultural Goods, Terra Cotta Ware, &c. Send for price list, or enclose 25 cents for Full Illustrated Catalogue. Address,
EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
Aug. 20-3m.

Poetical.

THOU AND I.

Strange, strange for thee and me
Sadly afar;
Thou safe, beyond, above,
I 'neath the star;
Thou where flowers deathless spring,
I where they fade;
Thou in God's paradise,
I 'mid the shade.

Thou where each gale breathes balm,
I tempest tossed;
Thou where true joy is found,
I where 'tis lost.
Thou counting ages thine,
I not the morrow;
Thou learning more of bliss,
I more of sorrow.

Thou in eternal peace,
I 'mid earth's strife;
Thou where care hath no name,
I where 'tis life.
Thou without need of hope,
I where 'tis vain;
Thou with wings dropping light,
I with time's chain.

Strange, strange for thee and me,
Loved, loving ever;
Thou by life's deathless fount,
I near death's river;
Thou winning wisdom's lore,
I strength to trust;
Thou 'mid the seraphim,
I in the dust.

MOTHER.

When she undid her hair at night,
About the time for lying down,
She came and knelt. I was so small
There in my bed her curls did fall
All over me light, gold and brown.

I fell asleep amid her prayers,
Her fair young face (far off it seems,)
Her girlish voice, her kisses sweet,
The patter of her busy feet.
Passed me into charming dreams.

And when I awoke at merry morn,
Through her gold hair I saw the sun
Flame strong, shine glad, and glorify
The great, good world. Oh, never can I
Forget the words: "My darling one!"

Ah! checkered years since then have crept
Past her and me, and we have known
Some sorrow and much tempered joy.
Far into manhood stands her boy,
And her gold hair snow-white is flown.

The world has changed by slow degrees,
And as old days revive, alas!
So much of trouble have the new,
Those rare far joys grow dim, seen through
Sad times as through a darkened glass.

But just this morning, when I woke
How lovingly my lips were kissed!
How chaste and clear the sunlight shone
On mother's hair like gold-dust sown
Athwart thin clouds of silver mist.

—HARPER'S BAZAR.

Miscellaneous.

A Doomed Race.

THE BISON OF THE PLAINS—HIS HABITS, HIS ENEMY AND HIS DOOM.

A correspondent writing from the Black Hills gives the following interesting facts about the buffalo. The account reads like a fancy sketch, but any western man will testify to its entire truthfulness:

Forty years ago the buffalo ranged from the plains of Texas to beyond the British lines, from the Missouri and upper Mississippi to the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains. Every portion of this immense area was either the permanent home of great numbers of buffalo, or might be expected to have, each year, one or more visits from migratory thousands. Hunters' tradition says that the first great break in this regular irregularity occurred about the winter of 1844-45, in that portion of the country known as the Laramie plains. That whole section was visited by an extraordinary snow storm Contrary to all precedent, there was no wind and the snow covered the surface evenly to the depth of nearly four feet.

Immediately after the storm a bright sun softened the surface which at night froze into a crust so firm that it was weeks before any heavy animal could headway over it. The Laramie plains being entirely surrounded by mountains, had always been a favorite wintering place for the buffalo. Thousands were caught in this storm and perished miserably by starvation. Since that time not a single buffalo has ever visited the Laramie plains. When I crossed the plains in 1868, the whole country was dotted with skulls of buffaloes, all in the last stages of decomposition, and all apparently of the same age, giving some foundation for the tradition. Indeed, it was in answer to my request for explanation of the numbers, appearance and identity of age of the skulls that the tradition was related to me by an old hunter, who, however, could not himself vouch for the facts.

A curious fact illustrating the habits of these monarchs of the plains is cited by our author, as is a leaf from the unwritten history of the buffalo, taken from the era when the Pacific railways first spanned the continent. The winter of 1871-72 was unusually severe in Arkansas. The ponds and the smaller streams of the north were all frozen solid, and the buffalo were forced to the rivers for water.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad was then in process of construction, and nowhere could the peculiarity of the buffalo, of which I am speaking be better studdied than from its trains. If a herd was on the north side of the track it would stand stupidly gazing and without symptom of alarm, though the locomotive passed within a hundred yards. If on the south side of the track, even though at a distance of one or two miles from it, the passage of a train set the whole herd in the wildest commotion. At its full speed, and utterly regardless of consequences, it would make for the track on its line of treat. If the train happened not to be in its path it crossed the track, and stopped satisfied. If the train was in the way each individual buffalo went at it with the deperation of despair, plunging against or between locomotive and car, just as the blind madness chanced to take them. Numbers were killed, but numbers still pressed on to stop and stare as soon as the obstacle was passed.

After having trains ditched twice in one week, conductors learned to have a very decided respect for the idiosyncracies of the buffalo, and when there was a possibility of striking a herd "on the rampage" for the north side of the track, the train was slowed up and sometimes stopped entirely. Late in the summer of 1837 a herd of probably 4,000 buffalo attempted to cross the Southern Platte near Plum Creek. The river was rapidly subsiding, being nowhere over a foot or two in depth, and the channels were filling with loose quicksand. The buffalo in front were hopelessly stuck. Those immediately behind, urged on by the horns and pressure of those yet further in the rear, trampled over their struggling companions to be themselves engulfed in the devouring sand. This was continued until the bed of the river nearly half a mile broad, was covered with dead and dying buffalo. Only a comparative few crossed the river, and these were soon driven back by hunters. It was estimated that considerably more than half the herd, or over 2,000 buffalo, paid for this attempt with their lives.

There is a very marked and curious difference between buffaloes and domestic cattle. The cow seems to possess scarcely a trace of maternal instinct, and when frightened will abandon her calf without the slightest hesitation. The duty of protecting the calf devolves entirely upon the bulls.

I have seen evidences of this many times, but the most remarkable instance I have ever heard of was related to me by an army surgeon, who was an eye witness. He was one evening returning to camp after a day's hunt, when his attention was attracted by the curious action of a little knot of six or eight buffaloes. Approaching sufficiently near to see clearly, he discovered that this little knot were all bulls, standing in a close circle with their heads outward, while in a concentric circle at some twelve or fifteen feet distant sat licking their chops in impatient expectancy at least a dozen large gray wolves, excepting man, the most dangerous enemy of the buffalo.

The doctor determined to watch the performance. After a few moments the knot broke up, still keeping in a compact mass, and started on a trot for the main herd, some half a mile off. To his very great astonishment the doctor now saw that the central and controlling figure of the mass was a poor little calf, so newly born as scarcely to be able to walk. After going fifty or a hundred yards the calf laid down. The bulls disposed themselves in a circle as before, and the wolves who had trotted along on each flank of their retreating supper, sat down and licked their chops again. This was repeated time and again, and although the doctor did not see the finale, it being late and the camp distant, he had no doubt that the noble fathers did their whole duty by their offspring and carried it safely to the herd.

When feeding, the herd is more or less scattered, but on the approach of danger it closes and rounds into a tolerably compact circular mass. Although there is not a particle of danger in approaching such a herd, in it a novice requires an extraordinary amount of nerve. When he gets within 300 yards, the bulls on that side, with head erect tail cocked in air, nostrils expanded, and eyes that seem to flash fire even to that distance, walk uneasily to and fro, menacing the intruder by pawing the earth and tossing their huge heads. The enemy still approaching, some bull will face him, lower his head and start on a most furious charge. But, alas for brute courage! when he has gone twenty or thirty yards Mr. Bull thinks better of it, stops, stares an instant, and then trots back to the herd. Another and another will try the same game, with the same result and if in spite of these ferocious demonstrations the hunter still approaches, the whole herd will take incontinently to its heels. This bullying proclivity combined with his natural indisposition to get out of the way, has been the cause of the death of thousands at the hands of men to whom buffalo killing was no novelty, who needed no meat, and would not have gone fifty yards out of their way to kill; but in whom opportunity so roused that spirit of murder which is inherent in every sportsman's breast, that the temptation was too strong to be resisted.

The Language of Signs.

A Spanish ambassador, of princely birth, accredited to the Court of St. James, dining with King James the First, of England, expressed his ideas to the King that he was always of the opinion that some code of signs might be established whereby a universal understanding could be obtained among nations of different languages. The King, a vain monarch, and anxious to display to the ambassador the resources of his kingdom, immediately answered that he had himself given this subject much attention, that he had instituted a chair of language in one of his northern universities. The ambassador, in ecstasies, insisted that he should set out immediately, and realize the visions of his youth. The remonstrance of the King as to the perils and distance of the journey, &c., was of no avail, and the ambassador started on his journey. Although the King was a notorious boaster, he did not wish that foreign courts should lose respect for him, and started couriers post haste to apprise the city, and promised his favor *to get him out of the scrape.* It so happened that there was a butcher in the city who had only one eye, but brass enough for a dozen. The provost and magistrates accordingly in solemn council assembled, after the arrival of the king's message, summoned the butcher to their presence and offered him a rich reward if he would go by their directions. He was accordingly initiated into the mysteries, which was to be silent, whatever was spoken; and the second to get accustomed to making a bow in a professor's regimentals.

The ambassador at last arrived, and was received with great honors. According to his desire, he was immediately ushered into the hall where the great professor was in waiting. The ambassador, on entering, bowed—the professor bowed; the ambassador held up one finger—the professor held up two fingers; the ambassador held up three—the professor closed his fist; the ambassador took an orange out of his pocket—the professor took some oat-meal crumbles out of his pocket; the ambassador then bowed and retired to the council, who were anxiously waiting the result of the interview.

They inquired, with some trepidation, the result of the interview. "Oh, it was grand," replied the ambassador. "When I entered I bowed, by which I meant to say, I respect your learning. The professor bowed his thanks to me. I held up one finger, to say there is one God. He held up two, meaning, You have forgotten the Son. I held up three fingers, to acknowledge the Holy Trinity. He held up his fist, meaning they are one. I showed him an orange, to show him the production of my country. He showed me some oat-meal bread, to remind me that nature was good to all. Oh, he is a wonderful man!"

The butcher said:—"The fool came into the room and looked at his shoes, and I looked at mine. He held up one finger, to tell me that I had but one eye. I held up two fingers, to let him know that my one eye was as good as his two. He held up three fingers, to let me know that we had but three eyes between us. I took that as an insult, and shook my fist at him. He saw I was angry, and offered me an orange, but I told him oat-meal bread was better."

Restraint of Social Life.

It is common supposition that wealth and station bring with them a proportionate freedom of action. The poor long for riches, not merely for the sake of the increased comforts and opportunities they offer, but also for the blessed privilege, which they think they would then enjoy, of doing as they please. Something of this is undoubtedly true. Plentiful means take of the grinding necessity of continuous labor in one direction, although often the care and anxiety that are substituted prove as heavy a burden to bear. But in many other points the drift is in exactly the opposite direction. The order, dignity, etiquette and ceremony of the wealthy classes impose checks and restraints which would be insupportable to those unaccustomed to them. Probably no family in all England do less "as they please" than the royal family. They are bound by innumerable forms, checked by the most absolute laws, and restrained within the narrow limits of court etiquette as to their most trivial actions. Of course, as monarchy declines, these restraints become less severe; yet even in our own republican land they are by no means, wanting. Perhaps it is not possible, nor advisable, that they should ever wholly cease. Wherever order reigns these checks upon impulse must exist. Even the stated meals and the general decorum of a decent household impose a certain restraint upon all its members, which would not be felt if the loaf were always handy, and nothing intervened between the sense of want and its immediate satisfaction. At the time when forks were first invented, certain protests were made against them under the plea that "God gave men good meat and they were become too proud to touch it with their fingers," when, no doubt, the real objection to them lay in the trial of patience which the new method imposed, and the delay to the satisfaction of appetite which it caused to the uninitiated. Such simple refinements use has now changed from painful restraints to necessary comforts; but from them, up to the complicated etiquette of a Chinese Court, which is said to require years to learn, there is a series of steps, each one placing an additional check upon the impulses, and causing an increased delay in the satisfaction of the desires. Every thoughtful person, in whatever rank of life he moves, is conscious of these social restraints in some degree, and those who live in the humblest and simplest manner may find a material compensation for their privations in their freedom from the many restrictions which the style and form of a high station imposes.

It becomes, however, a serious question, which we should fairly settle for ourselves, how far it is wise and right to submit to these social checks, and at what point we should resist them. Of course no abstract rules can guide us in this matter. What is a troublesome luxury, or a needless form, in one country or age, is a necessary comfort or a gentle courtesy in another; different circles and different positions demand a certain degree of conformity to prevalent custom. Yet, with every allowance for these differences, there is still a wide margin for our choice. There is a certain degree of conventional regulations which is simply rude, and subverts social order without any good result. To appear in company with negligent attire, to omit small tokens of respect, to eat in a hasty and uncouth manner, to indulge in any habits offensive to the feelings of others, will simply render the offender an intolerable nuisance, and shut him out from the society which he thus insults.

There is, however, far more danger of the other extreme. We are not so apt to be dazzled by the glitter of a style of living beyond our own, that we are willing to sacrifice much real comfort, time, money, thought, and even principle, to imitate it. In the one matter of dress, for example, it is astonishing to see how gladly many persons will lay down their individuality, their taste, their comfort, their health and their judgment at the shrine of fashion. Others, to satisfy the supposed claims of politeness, will forfeit sincerity and truth; or, to copy the style in which the wealthy live, they will part with their domestic freedom and happy simplicity, and sometimes with even integrity itself. To gain admission to some coveted circle, or to retain their positions in it, some will sacrifice true friendship and good advice; or, to avoid the sneer of an evil companion, they will relinquish their innocence and peace of mind. All such checks upon our self-respect and purity, upon our good sense and comfort, and upon our health and happiness, we should resist will all the powers we possess. No social restraints should ever be permitted to bind our sense of duty, to fetter our generous impulses, to curtail our domestic joys, or to interfere with physical health and mental progress. Those on the other hand that are purifying and elevating in their influence, that check selfishness and curb evil passions, we should welcome as benefactors; while those which are simply innocent and harmless regulations of social custom we may willingly observe, because they oil the wheels of social life and prevent unpleasant friction. It will require all our judgment and discretion wisely to discriminate between these various kinds of social restraints, and to decide the limit of their authority over us; but the very effort to do this is in itself an important culture, and will yield good fruits in strengthening moral principle and elevating the character.

There is a good story of General Sheridan in this week's *Independent.* The Rev. Wm. M. Baker says: "The papers say that Gen. Sheridan is to be married to-day. Perhaps so; but I am not so certain of it, remembering an anecdote in regard to the General when I was for a few days, if not upon his staff, assuredly within his circle. A young lady, it seems, was quite desirous the brilliant *sabreur,* who was sojourning under the same roof, should take a walk with her. He declined doing so upon the plea of threatening weather. A little while afterward detected him stealing out of the front door alone. Upon charging him with the inconsistency of his conduct he replied: 'Yes, Miss, yes.' The weather is too bad for two of us, but I thought it might be good enough for one."

The above "good story," now going the rounds, was made to do duty about seventy years ago. At that time the parties were Richard Brinsely Sheridan and a maiden aunt. When the Rev. Wm. Baker resurrects it and localizes it as one of General Sheridan's jokes, he states a thing which he knows to be false. Such a theft of an old story is disreputable even in a Brooklyn preacher.

Pennsylvania and New England.

For many years past there has been yielded to New England a supremacy in educational and other matters, for which there is no possible justification. In our geographies we are gravely informed that New England has long been distinguished for the intelligence, industry and enterprise of her citizens; and, in our School Histories, three times as much space is devoted to the Pilgrim Fathers, witchcraft, and her general colonial history of her sister colonies. With a persistency we cannot help admiring her claims for superior intelligence and progress have been so much pressed, that one ignorant of the facts of the case might well suppose that the rest of the States might consider it a high honor to revolve around New England as an educational centre.

But facts and figures, it is said do not lie, and statistics examined and compared, demonstrate conclusively the hollowness of her pretensions claims. To assert that in Massachusetts, the "Banner State," with Boston, the "Hub," the modern