

LEHIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HAINES & DIEFENDERFER AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI.

Allentown, Pa., December 17, 1856.

NUMBER 11.

War in Kansas. GREAT EXCITEMENT!

It is an indisputable fact that at the present time there is much excitement existing all over our country, and great men seem to be discussing the important subject as to whether the Territory of Kansas shall be a free or slave State. But we take pleasure in informing the people of Allentown and surrounding country, who desire to live a peaceful life, that we have just received from New York and Philadelphia a large and heavy stock of Fall and Winter Goods. We do not think it necessary to "blow" and "go" about "30 and 40" car-loads as some of our neighbors do, and of making people believe we can sell cheaper than anybody else, because we believe that "honesty is the best policy." We must have a small profit on everything we sell, and so must others if they try to make an honest living, which fact is well known by the public. We buy and sell for CASH, which with "many sales and small profits" however enables us to sell almost as cheap as similar goods are sold in the cities, and as cheap as the cheapest in Allentown. These are honest facts, and we invite persons to examine for themselves before making purchases elsewhere, which will no doubt convince them what we say is true.

GUTH & SCHLOUCH, 41 West Hamilton St.

Lehigh County CABINET WAREHOUSE.



No. 36 West Hamilton Street, opposite the "Lehigh Patriot" Printing Office.

S. H. PRICE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Allentown and the public generally, that he always has on hand a first-rate assortment of

CABINET WARE,

of all descriptions, consisting of: Bedsteads, Bed-boards, Piers, Centres, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Parlor, What-Not and Sofa Tables, Parlor Chairs, Spring-seat Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Piano-stools, Bedsteads of every description, together with a general assortment of KITCHEN FURNITURE, all of which he will sell at prices which defy competition in either town or country. He also manufactures to order every description of Furniture, and every article sold by him is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no sale. So please give him a call and see for yourselves, at No. 36 West Hamilton Street, or at the sign of the Yellow Curtain.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Looking Glasses, always on hand, and for sale cheap.

S. H. PRICE.

LOOK HERE! STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

OWEN R. HOFFMAN, No. 13 West Hamilton Street, opposite the Old Fellows' Hall, calls the attention of the citizens of Allentown and vicinity, to the fact that never in the history of the town was there an establishment that kept on hand a larger and more complete assortment of all kinds and varieties of

STOVES, TIN AND HOLLOW WARE,

and which are sold at such exceedingly low prices, and his stock of stoves comprises every known style of Cooking, Parlor, Bar-room and Office Stoves, and of Tin and Hollow Ware he takes pains in keeping on hand everything that can possibly be wanted in his line, which is all made by good practical workmen and the very best of materials. Particular attention is paid to Spouting and Roofing, which is always done in an unsurpassed style and workmanlike manner. Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business are respectfully invited to call at his store and convince themselves of the splendid stock and low prices. All kinds of jobbing done at short notice and low rates.

Old Stoves, iron, copper, brass, lead and pewter will be taken in exchange for new Ware.

Sept. 17.



TO BUILDERS. E. W. TREXLER & CO., LUMBER DEALERS, ALLENTOWN, PA.

THE subscribers having some time since purchased the stock and good will of BREHMER'S well-known LUMBER YARD, now invite the attention of the public to the fact that they have lately replenished the Yard, and that it now contains the most extensive and best selected stock of all kinds of

LUMBER

ever seen in Allentown, which we intend to sell at the lowest possible prices. We deem it unnecessary to give a detailed list of our entire stock, as it comprises all kinds of

Boards, Planks, Joists, Rafters, Laths, Fence Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Clapboards, Posts, Pallets, and every other article that belongs to the business.

We respectfully invite the public to call and examine our stock and prices before they purchase elsewhere, so that they may fully convince themselves of what we say above. We return our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us, and trust our stock and prices will secure us a continuance.

E. W. TREXLER & CO.

Nov. 5.

MEN'S WEAR.

black brown and blue Cloths, of all prices, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets of all colors and prices, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Satin and Silk Vestings, Silk Velvet Vestings, Under Shirts and Drawers, of all assortment, for sale cheap by

GUTH & SCHLOUCH.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have just received at their Grocery Store, in North Seventh St. a good assortment of all kinds of Groceries.

O. A. RUHE & SON.

FURS! FURS! HATS AND CAPS.

Wieder & Berger's, No. 25 West Hamilton St., Allentown.

FASHIONABLE FURS.

LADIES, cold weather is approaching, and now is the time to purchase FURS from our large and splendid stock, comprising the largest and best assortment of Stone Martin, Silver Martin, Fitch, Russian, and other ladies' FURS.

over exhibited in Allentown, being fresh from the cities, and well worthy an examination before making purchases elsewhere. Call and see them, as no charge is made for showing, but it is always a pleasure. Our stock comprises every kind, every price and quality—from \$4.00 to \$150.00 per set.

GENTLEMEN, if you wish to purchase superb Hats or Gent's Caps, we give you a cordial invitation to call and examine our stock, which will no doubt give entire satisfaction. For sale Wholesale or Retail.—We have

HATS FOR THE MILLIONS.

We manufacture our own Hats and assure the public that they are got up right.

October 22.

R. DECOU & CO. Clothiers,

No. 141 CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.

Leaf Tobacco and Cigars. D. N. SLOW & CO., 21 SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Commission Merchants, LEAF TOBACCO, Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars.

HAVE constantly on hand for sale low, all kinds of AMERICAN and SPANISH LEAF TOBACCO, selected with special reference to Manufacturers' use.

All articles sold warranted to be as represented, and every opportunity afforded for examination. Purchasers at a distance can send their orders, and rely upon being faithfully served as if the goods were selected in person.

Ap. 9—Oct. 22.—1y

Trimble & Landis, PREMIUM CLOTHING EMPORIUM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of Children's Clothing, and Vestings, which will be made to order.

202 NORTH SECOND STREET, AB. WILLOW, (WEST SIDE), PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.

Second Fall Purchase.

THE subscriber having just returned from the City with his second Fall purchase, is now prepared to supply his customers with all the different kinds and styles of Goods in his line of business, at wholesale and retail. The stock comprises

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Men's, Boys' and Infant Boots, Men's and Boys' Hoop, Patent Leather and Calf Congress Boots and Gaiters, and a great variety of other styles, both of his own manufacture and Eastern make.

LADIES' MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

a general assortment, comprising colored Lasting Gaiters, Black and Colored Kid Lace Boots and Busskins, French and Undressed Morocco Shoes, and Women's, Misses and Children's Fancy Shoes.

GUM SHOES—1000 pair of Men's, Women's, Misses and Children's Gum Shoes, of all kinds, also just received, and for sale cheap.

HATS AND CAPS.

Silk, Molekin and Brush Hats, a good assortment. Also Boys' Fancy Hats and Caps, very fine Men's and Boys' Plush and Fur Caps, &c.

Also, Trunks, Valizes, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c., wholesale and retail. Customers are kindly invited to call and examine, as I confidently believe that I can please them both in regard to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, I respectfully invite a continuance.

ELIAS MEIRTZ,

No. 77 West Hamilton Street.

Nov. 10.

DR. J. P. BARNES, DENTIST.

PERFORMS all operations on the Teeth, both operative and mechanical, by the superior use of Dentists. Among the rest, he is now prepared to make whole upper sets of Teeth on Gutta Serena, for from 20 to 25 dollars.—Persons in want of Teeth should apply at his office, No. 45 East Hamilton Street, up stairs, a few doors East of Fritz, Guth & Co's. Store.

April 30—July 4.

JOHN H. OLIVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE in East Hamilton Street, nearly opposite Bechtel's American Hotel.

CRANBERRIES.

Ten Barrels of fine red Eastern Cranberries, by the barrel or less quantity.

O. A. RUHE & SON.

[For the Lehigh Register.] Thoughts Suggested

On hearing the reports of the discharge of Cannon celebrating Buchanan's victory.

What sounds are these which thund'ring o'er the hills, Salute the car in forest and in vale? "Buchanan is elected, and the hills Rejoice in forest, grove, and vale." Ah! then Democracy triumphs! It be If it no not principle is freeman's creed, But who that analyzes fails to see, Victorious Democracy's name, not deed.

Come—let us reason—there was a time, When from the tyrant grasp, freedom's spirit fled Westward, and landed in the now-worlds clime On pilgrims' rock, a dreary spot 'twas said: There men our fathers and their children strong In the faith which makes men free, reasoning still Looked onward, upward and the tyrant wrong Fathers escaped, sons failed, 'twas their will Believing all politically free, And all our life and happiness, 'Twas reason, man had to liberty An unalienable right, and not less.

Time rolled on—and the tyrants power Had followed the fathers to the rock, And our time policy ruled by the hour, And thought to regulate them, as a clock, But no—means natural rights could not be sold, Their political ones could not be bought; Politic or natural, no man's right can be sold. No influence, station, power, threat, ought Could avail to change the freeman's heart Or chain the spirit that within him burned, Danger he could face, with life, with friends part, But to be certain, he would proudly affirm: Now to establish these great principles, 'Twas necessary to experiment.

In government—there were principals Among our fathers, they by the people sent, Assembled in the city of old Penn, And there declared the colonies were free, Rejoiced all their grievous wrongs, and then, Not only, they were free, but ought to be. And our time policy ruled by the hour, Now to establish these great principles, 'Twas necessary to experiment.

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But a home evil, a monstrous evil, A system existing in all the land, Which some, many, said was of the Devil, Others that it was a right and the fates Settled it on the land and made it just, And a domestic domestic right, not less, Of much perplexity, 'twas said it must Be abolished, and all the good, the force Of those who urged that life and liberty Was man's natural unalienable state, And there they stood, and the country free In toto, therefore at an early date (I mean, or rather was removed, a war Between conflicting sections north and south, And the north yielding for the sake of both. As liberty could not have slavery As an institution in the free land, And yet not needs done with a—knavery Of the many sins the nation commits; When will prospective, threatening evil, Arouse the people to the prospect which sits Like a cloud in the future! oh when will The powers that be, lean to right not might, To justice virtue, truth and liberty!

Curiosities of the Census.

Out of the 1,620 counties in the United States in 1850, 488 had been created or altered in the previous ten years; in 54 the females greatly predominated, in 155 the slaves and in 7 the foreign born. In 144 counties there were no or no foreigners, and in 20 the native and foreign population were about equal. In 1,023 counties there were slaves, in 192 no free colored persons. The number of people to a dwelling in New York city averaged more than 13, in Boston 9, in New Orleans 6, in Richmond 5. It is estimated that one fourth part of the people in the country reside in villages, towns and cities.

In the year 1800, exclusive of the army and navy, there were 3,800 persons in the employment of the federal government; in 1854 the number was 35,456, a nine fold increase, the population having increased about five fold.—The number of real estate owners in United States cannot fall short of 1,500,000, or one in about 310 of the free males over 21 years of age. It is estimated that the direct and indirect tax paid by each white person in the country for all purposes amounts to \$4.24. There are about 400,000 Indians within the territorial limits of the United States. At the close of the revolutionary war, Gen. Knox estimated the Indians in the thirteen States to number about 76,000. In 1850, of the 1,597 political newspapers published in the United States, 865 were Whig and 742 Democratic papers. Over two fifth of the national territory is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. The distance between the cities of New York and New Orleans is more than equal to that separating London and Constantinople, or Paris from St. Petersburg. By the land route between New York and Astoria the distance is equal to that between New York and Bremen. By the water route the distance is as great as that between Canton and London.

The number of persons who live east of the Mississippi river is twelve times greater than the number of those who live west thereof. The non-slaveholding have a third greater population than the slaveholding States. Massachusetts, which was the first State according to its white population in 1700, has now become the fourth, exactly reversing the course of New York, which has become the first from the fourth rank. Even adding the present population of Maine to that of Massachusetts would not alter the position of the latter in its rank among the States. In New England the females having always exceeded the males in number. The foreign vote of the country is estimated to be put one-twelfth of the whole. The total number of families holding slaves in 1850 was 347,525. It is estimated that one-third of the white population of the slave States sustain the relation of slave owners. The population of the Union, Pennsylvania about

To crime, and breaking solemn vows by men Or nations, must rank with the highest crimes Either can commit. In this respect, when Might (shame) not right prevail, (and party lines Too tight were drawn and hung the leaders), A vow by freemen made to liberty Was broken! Such is history for readers. But this is not yet all. At the same time The Congress did embody in the Act A false principle, one that does not chime With reason or logic, and is in fact An insult to the spirit of liberty; "The people of Territories and States May decide if they will for slavery story Or decide against it." How low who prates Of Democracy, how a people free, Advocating liberty, can decide For Slavery, is past comprehension. The People can have no such right, it is wide From the spirit, and from the common sense Of independence, or constitution; If the sovereign people have such right, when Comes it that our freeman's institution Forbid monarchy? Majorities decide, May for a King declare; if he be so What comes of this? The principle applied Annihilates the government, and no Logic can make, or glorify, when the word 'Forbid monarchy' is uttered. If right, The theory 'tis hoped of recent days, The people cannot decide for a King, Nor can they so decide for Slavery.

Time's change, so goes Democracy. The thing Is done, for Congress said, "So let it be." Freedom says, "Thou canst not say I did it." But hark! still thund'ring roars the cannon, And the day is far spent. So much powder Cannot be burnt for one man, Buchanan, The echo strikes the ear oft and louder, Some dozen of congressmen cross the hills Within an hour, Breckenridge has his share, Buchanan and Breckenridge alone fill Not the measure of their victory, there Must be some other game not Hartingame. Breckenridge as the Independent says, As much merry in the dance, when the game Of opposing chiefs falls, and voices Of warrior warriors are no longer heard, Perhaps 'tis thus they glory, not as men. And the people, party blind, do not see Went forth that the capital and treasury Irreparable burned thus they glory; For the victory they celebrate, unasked, Is not less glorious in time with story, And the people, party blind, do not see. What will come next in changing politics, Quite incredible that what is, should be, But Leaders they have planned all sorts of tricks, And the people, party blind, do not see. The issues. Great God! how can we rejoice When on every hand there's much to lament, When will the people listen to the voice Of the present suffering, and repent Of the many sins the nation commits; When will prospective, threatening evil, Arouse the people to the prospect which sits Like a cloud in the future! oh when will The powers that be, lean to right not might, To justice virtue, truth and liberty!

Alas! monarchy has a help to light Their thrones in our sham Democracy. The thund'ring of the cannon can't extenuate, It is but a mockery, and laughs at shame Which makes the freeman weep, and blush to own His once bright country, earns a tarnished name.

LEIGH.

one-tenth, and Delaware about one two hundred and sixty-third. There is one house to every six persons in the country. The Methodists and Baptists together have more than one-half of all the churches, and Episcopal and Roman Catholic are about equal in number. The average value of the church edifices in the country is but \$9,357; they will each seat 376 persons upon the average.

An Arctic Adventure.

Kane's Arctic Expedition abounds in adventures like the following, which makes one shiver to read. Dr. Kane and an Esquimaux hunter take a trip after seals.

"I started with Hans and five dogs, all we could muster from our disabled pack, and reached the 'Pinnacly Berg' in a single hour's run. But where was the water? where were the seals? The flocks had closed, and the crushed ice was all that told of our intended hunting ground.

"Ascending a berg, however, we could see to the north and west the dark cloud stratus which betokens water. It ran through our old battle-ground, the 'Bergy Belt'—the labyrinth of our wandering after the frozen party of last winter. I had not been over it since, and the feeling it gave me was anything but joyous.

"In a couple of hours we emerged upon a plain, unlimited to the eye, and smooth as a billiard-table. Feathers of young frosting gave a plush-like nap to its surface, and toward the horizon dark columns of frost-smoke pointed clearly to the open water. This ice was firm enough; our experience satisfied us that it was not a very recent freezing. We pushed on without hesitation; cheering ourselves with the expectation of coming every minute to the seals: We passed a second ice-growth; it was not so strong as the one we had just come over, still safe for a party like ours. When we went at a brisker gallop, may be for another mile, when Hans sang out at the top of his voice, 'Pusey! pusey! seal, seal!' At the same instant the dogs bounded forward, and, as I looked up, I saw crowds of gray notlers, the rough or hispid seal of the whalers, disporting in an open sea of water.

"I had hardly welcomed the spectacle, when I saw that we had passed upon a new belt of ice that was obviously unsafe. To the right, and left, and front, was one great expanse of snow-covered ice. The nearest solid floe was a mere lump, which stood like an island in the white level. To turn was impossible; we had to keep up our gait. We urged on the dogs with whip and voice, the ice rolling like leather beneath the sledge runners; it was more than a mile to the lump of solid ice. Fear gave to the poor beasts their utmost speed, and our voices were soon hushed to silence.

"The suspense, unrelieved by action or effort was intolerable. We knew that there was no remedy but to reach the floe, and that everything depended upon our dogs, and dogs alone. A moment's check would plunge the whole concern into the rapid tide-way. No presence of mind or resource, bodily or mental, could avail us. The seals—for we were now near enough to see their expressive faces—were looking at us with that strange curiosity which seems to be their characteristic expression.—We must have passed some fifty of them, breast high out of water, mocking us by their self-complacency.

"This desperate race against fate could not last. The rolling of the tough salt water ice terrified our dogs, and when within fifty paces from the floe they paused. The left hand runner went through; our leader, Tooldamick, followed; and in one second the entire lot of the sledge was submerged. My first thought was to liberate the dogs. I leaped forward to cut poor Tood's traces, and the next minute was swimming in a little circle of pasty ice and water alongside him. Hans, dear, good, fellow, drew near to help me, uttering piteous expressions in broken English; but I ordered him to throw himself on his belly, with his hands and legs extended, and to make for the island by clogging himself forward with his jack-knife. In the meantime—a mere instant—I was floundering about with sledge dogs, and luses, in confused puddle around me.

"I succeeded in cutting poor Tood's lines, and letting him scramble to the ice—for the poor fellow was drowning me with his piteous caresses—and made my way for the sledge; but I found that it would not buoy me, and that I had no resource but to try the circumference of the hole. Around this I padded faithfully, the miserable ice always yielding when my hopes of a lodgment were greatest. During this process I enlarged my circle of operations to a very uncomfortable diameter, and was beginning to feel weaker after every effort. Hans meanwhile, had reached the firm ice, and was on his knees, like a good Moravian, praying incoherently in English and Esquimaux;—at fresh crushing in of the ice he would ejaculate "God!" and when I recommenced my padding, he recommenced his prayers.

"I was nearly gone. My knife had been lost in cutting out the dogs, and a spare one which I carried in my trousers pocket was so wet and so frozen that I could not cut with it. I owed my extrication at last to the newly broken team-dog, who was still fast to

the sledge, and in struggling carried one of the runners chock against the edge of the circle. All my previous attempts to use the sledge as a bridge had failed, for it broke through to the much greater injury of the ice. I felt that it was a last chance. I threw myself on my back, so as to lessen as much as possible my weight, and placed the nape of my neck against the rim of the edge of the ice, and then, with caution, slowly bent my leg, and placing the ball of my moccasined foot against the sledge, I pressed steadily against the runner, listening to the half yielding crunch of the ice beneath.

"Presently I felt my head was pillowed by the ice, and that my wet fur jumper was sliding up the surface. Next came my shoulders—they were fairly on. One more decided push, and Hans launched up on the ice and safe. I reached the ice floe, and was frictioned by Hans with frightful zeal. We saved all the dogs; but the sledge, kayak, guns, snowshoes, and everything besides was left behind. The thermometer at eight degree will keep them frozen fast in the sledge till we can come and cut them out."

No Safety for the Murderer.

Perhaps some of our readers will recollect reading some time since of a new theory for the detection of a murderer. This was, that if the retina of the eye of murdered persons were removed and subjected to an examination under a powerful microscope, the image of the murderer, the last impression that the victim would receive, could be distinctly seen. Our readers have heard of the murder of Mr. Beadle of Auburn N. Y. a week ago. It seems the physicians, Messrs. Sanford and Belamy, who made the post mortem examination of the body adopted Dr. Forbes' system of inquiry in cases of murder, by examining the eye. The following is their description of the operation:

"At first we suggested the saturation of the eye in a weak solution of atropine, which evidently produced an enlarged state of a pupil. On observing this, we touched the end of the optic nerve with the extract, when the eye instantly became protuberant. We now applied a powerful lens, and discovered in the pupil the rude, worn away figure of a man, with a light coat, beside whom was a round stone, standing or suspended in the air, with a small handle stuck as it were in the earth. The remainder was debris, evidently lost from the destruction of the optic nerve, and its separation from the mother brain. Had we performed these operations when the eye was entire in the socket, with all its powerful connection with the brain, there is not the least doubt but that we should have detected the last idea and an impression made on the mind and eye of the unfortunate man. The thing would evidently have been entire; and perhaps we should have had the contour, or better still, the exact figure of the murderer. The last impression before death is always more terrible on the brain from fear, than from any other cause; and figures impressed upon the pupil more distinct, which we attribute to the largeness of the optic nerve and its free communication with the brain."

FUNNY.—Not long since, at a 'colored' meeting the minister noticing a number of persons both white and colored standing upon the seats during singing service called out in a loud voice:

"Git down off dem seats, boff white man and color. I care no more for one dan de oder."

Imagine the pious minister's surprise on hearing the congregation suddenly commence singing in short metre:

(Git down off dem seats, boff white man and color; I care no more for one dan de oder; Dan Edoes for de oder.)"

A good story is told of a Yankee who went for the first time into a bowling alley, and kept firing away at the pins to the imminent peril of the boy, who so far from having anything to do in setting up the pins, was actively engaged in endeavoring to avoid the balls of the player, which rattled on all sides of the pine without touching them. At length the fellow, seeing the predicament the boy was in, yelled out, as he let drive another ball,

"Stand in amongst the pins if you don't want to get hit!"

They had something of a hail storm out West, last week. Some of the lumps were as large as watermelons, and made such holes in the earth that people talk of putting doors to them and using them for potato cellars. Great country, that is.

VALUABLE COW.—Dr. Munholland, of Honeybrook tp., Chester co. is the owner of a cow four years old last spring, which has now two calves, and has had three calves previously. She weighs 1780 lbs.—and made during the past season 14 pounds of butter a week.

SAM SLICK SAYS he would rather break a yoke of steers any day than try to make up a quarrel between two women when they have their dander up.

WHAT is the difference between a successful lover and his rival? The one kisses his miss and the other misses his kiss.

DID you ever know a woman perfectly satisfied with her daughter in law?

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