

The Louisiana Democrat.

A. B. RACHAL)

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.

(PUBLISHER

VOL. 32.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1877.

NO. 29.

The Democrat.

TERMS:
THE DEMOCRAT is published Weekly, at Four Dollars per annum—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for six months, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE! No subscription taken for a less period than six months. Advertisements inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square for the first insertion and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent one. Error lines or loss, (BREVET) constitute a square. Quotations, Notices, Marriages, Public Meetings, Cards of Thanks, etc., to be paid for as advertisements. PERSONAL CARDS, when admitted, charged double the usual advertising rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Farmers and Planters
SUBSCRIBE FOR
OUR HOME JOURNAL
—and—
RURAL SOUTHLAND
—FOR—
THE YEAR 1877

IT IS THE LEADING AND OLDEST WEEKLY Agricultural paper in the South; contains everything of value SUITABLE TO SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, such as the culture of COTTON, SUGAR, RICE, TOBACCO, COFFEE, WHEAT, IRON, OATS, PEAS, THE GRASSES, SILK, RUM, MOLASSES, POTATOES, TURNIPS, CABBAGE, etc., etc.; the raising of all kinds of STOCK FOR THE SOUTH; the culture of all kinds of FRUITS, such as PEACHES, PEARLS, APPLES, ORANGES, FIGS, LEMONES, PINEAPPLES, JAPAN PLUMS, GRAPES, POMEGRANATES, etc., etc.—It contains a choice department for the FAMILY OF CHEESE, giving also the latest NEW ORLEANS MARKET REPORTS and contains many VALUABLE RECIPES for use on the FARM and PLANTATION, as well as many USEFUL FACTS FOR THE FAMILY, the KITCHEN or the SICK ROOM. The paper is printed on CLEAR, NEW FINE, and contains SIXTEEN PAGES OF VALUABLE MATTER EVERY WEEK. THE YEAR VOLUME commences JANUARY, 1877. The subscription price is \$7.50 per year. POST-PAID, \$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, or 25 CENTS FOR ONE MONTH, IN ADVANCE. Address: A. B. RACHAL, PUBLISHER.

MANHOOD!
HOW LOST—HOW RESTORED!

THE LATEST PUBLISHED, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c. Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under a seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps. Address the Publishers,
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R. HARDTNER,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER.

LEVIN'S ROW,
MURRAY ST., ALEXANDRIA

A LARGE stock of Fine Calf Skin and Morocco and ways on hand. REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS and DISPATCH—CHEAP FOR CASH

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DEMOCRAT

PROBATE COURT, RAPIDES PARISH, LOUISIANA.

Succession of No. 72 Editha Lamotte.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. Caroline Bynum, Administratrix of the above numbered and entitled Succession, has filed her final account, and that the same will be approved and homologated unless objection is made thereto within the delay prescribed by law.

JAS. H. RANDELL,
Clerk Ninth Judicial District Court,
Feb. 6, 1877.—P. F. 49.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FERGUSON & SCHWACK
WATCH-MAKERS
and JEWELERS
DEALERS IN—
WATCHES:
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY
SOLID SILVER & PLATED WARE.
SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES,
TOILET SOAP,
PERFUMERY
FOREIGN & AMERICAN
CUTLERY
PISTOLS,
GUNS AND
CARTRIDGES!
TOYS
FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS
FINE WATCHES REPAIRED AND ENGRAVING NEATLY EXECUTED.
AGENTS FOR
THE SINGER
NEW FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE
ALEXANDRIA.

REMOVAL!
HENRY HEYMAN
HAS REMOVED TO
FRONT
Between MURRAY and DE SOTO STS
AT THE OLD STAND OF
B. WEIL & BRO.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS
—and—
FAMILY GROCERIES!
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
WOOD and
TINWARE

THE UNDER-SIGNED HAVING rented the PASTURE formerly kept by Mr. Jacob Irving, on the Bayou Robert Road, adjoining the Corporation line, respectfully informs those interested that he is prepared to pasture COWS, HORSES and STOCK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS by the Month.

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH for grown cattle and Fifty Cents for yearlings. PAYABLE MONTHLY. For Pasturage apply at the TOLL GATE.

N. B.
EVERY POSSIBLE CARE AND attention will be paid to stock put in the Pasture, but I will not be responsible for them beyond that care and attention.

HENRY JONES,
April 12, 1876.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE
A BEAUTIFUL QUARTERLY Journal, fully illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Flower Plate with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first number for 1877 just issued in German and English. VICK'S FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, in paper 50 cents; with elegant cloth covers \$1.00.
VICK'S CATALOGUE—300 Illustrations, only 2 cents. Address: JAMES VICK,
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FOR RENT.
A NEAT COMFORTABLE DWELING, containing six well finished rooms, with kitchen, pantry and other conveniences—also a good and convenient stable. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to the undersigned.
JOHN CLUNEY,
Dec. 13-3t.

NOTICE!
I HAVE 53 GOOD TEXAS MULES which I will sell at reasonable rates. Call at Excelsior Stable for further particulars.
N. L. MCGINNIS,
Oct. 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW YORK WORLD FOR 1877. Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly, will be found to be the cheapest and best newspaper published in the United States. It will be printed in an improved form with new type upon the best paper, and no expense or labor will be spared to maintain it in every department at the highest possible standard, and to commend it in all respects to the confidence and approval of the best classes in the community without regard to political opinions or religious differences.

IT WILL LAY BEFORE ITS READERS:
The News of the Day of all kinds, and from all quarters, by mail and by telegraph, carefully condensed and lucidly arranged, special attention being given to all Commercial, Legal, Financial, Social, Criminal and Political Transactions in the City of New York and in the United States.
Full Reports, Reciting and Illustrating all Congressional and Legislative proceedings at Washington and Albany; all meetings of importance, Religious, Literary, Educational, Scientific and Political; all Social Events, gay and grave, and Personal Information of interest to the Public.
Correspondence, expressly prepared for this Journal by a permanent staff of accomplished resident writers at all centers of interest throughout the world.
Literary News and Reviews, by which our readers will be kept advised of everything worthy of attention in the current Literature of Europe and America.
Criticisms of all notable works and notices of all notable events in connection with Music, the Drama, Painting, Sculpture and all other branches of Art.
Editorial Articles upon every subject of present interest or importance.

For the principles by which THE WORLD will be governed in its discussion and treatment of all public questions, it will suffice to say that the WORLD, while conservative in politics, desires the conservation only of what is good and wise in our public institutions and our political system; liberal in spirit, it admits no limitations upon the rights of private judgment and the aspirations of Reform, save those which are imposed by prudence, decorum and a rational respect for vested rights and for the honest opinions of all classes and sects of men. While it has labored for the principles and aims of the Democratic party, as affording us a practical promise of Reform in our public administrations, City, State and National, it will not be blindly devoted to the advancement of any party or any clique. It will freely canvass the public conduct, while it will treat with respect the private rights of Public Men, and it will examine fearlessly into the workings of our National, State and Municipal Governments.

It will inculcate a steadfast reliance upon the original principles of our political system as the only sound basis of all needed improvements therein; an unflinching devotion to the Constitution and Union, a scrupulous fidelity to the spirits as well as the letter of our laws, and a sleepless vigilance in maintaining all the great safeguards of Civil and Religious Liberty. It will seek to mitigate and not to aggravate the evils inseparable from Party Government in a free Country; to promote good and not ill feeling among our fellow citizens of all creeds and colors all sections and all sects; and to admit both by its precepts and by its example the reign of Reason and of Law over prejudice and passion in all our public action and in the discussion of all public affairs.

It will do justice always, to the best of its ability, to all men and to all classes of men; it will recognize no enemies but the enemies of our laws, public order and the law; it will endeavor, in a word, to make its columns a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well.

Nor will it lose sight meanwhile of the great and legitimate demand of the reading public for entertainment. The WORLD will keep its readers informed of all that is amusing as well as of all that is momentous in the movements of society and will spare neither trouble nor expense to provide them with a varied, animated and accurate picture of the times in which we live.

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Daily and Sundays, one year, \$9.50; six months, \$5.75; three months, \$2.50.
Daily without Sundays, one year, \$2.25; six months \$1.25; three months, \$1 a month.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.—(Tuesdays and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Daily for club of twenty five.
THE WEEKLY WORLD (Wednesdays) One Dollar a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Semi Weekly for club of twenty; the Daily for club of fifty.
Specimen number sent on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance. All communications should be addressed to THE WORLD, Cor. Park Row & Beekman St., N. Y.

OUR Poet's Corner—Selected
EIGHT TO SEVEN.
BY M. G. R.
Hold on! Don't move that Tripartite One inch from where it stands; Let this great country view the sight Of trying Freedom's hands!
Give Jump a chance to sketch that scene, "The Bradley count for Hayes;" On those eight scamps of august mien Let future ages gaze!
Stop! Here's a tablean most sublime! O, history! What a page! Those fifteen men of modern time— This Eight to Seven age!
Posterity would see them all— The Seven true and tried; The Eight, whose infamy appal! Just paint 'em side by side!

The Stuff Justices are Made Of.
AN INSIGHT INTO THE HISTORY OF JUSTICE BRADLEY.

And who is Justice Bradley?— Well, he was an ornament of the lobby. You have probably heard of the lobby? No! Is it possible? I thought every one had heard of this third estate of the government, that owing to the dirt accumulated about it, might well be called real estate.— It is the agency established by Congress to facilitate business between it and people appearing before it possessed of claims of all sorts. As the Representative represents, and the agent reflects the tone and character of his employer, the lobby is quite as bad as Congress, and is generally composed of mean men and low women. Attorney Bradley was in this lobby working for the New Jersey Railroad Companies. Attorney Strong was likewise in the lobby laboring for the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. These two gentlemen had other clients, and were mixed in other schemes, but these were their principal employments and interests.

That Seditious Article.

THE WORDS FOR WHICH GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION PROPOSE TO INDICT DONN PIATT.

The sickening apprehension felt by the people, to which we referred last week, that the Supreme Court would be found as rotten as the other powers of our unhappy Government, has been realized. The swift decay that in the last ten years has made our self-government a sham and a mockery, and in the Executive and Legislative branches shamed us before the world, has been silently working its way through the Judiciary, until now, in its first trial, it defends with its stench the nostrils of all honest citizens.

The appeal made to the Judges of the Supreme Court from the people, sorely distressed and perplexed, was to save them from the wicked conspiracy of men they had repudiated at the polls. They saw their faithless agents for years robbing the Treasury of their hard-earned taxes. They saw their highest officials indicted for the meanest crimes. They saw a President coarse, brutal, and ignorant, and appointing sycophantic pimps to the highest positions.— They saw him the associate of roughs and the commissioner of thieves. They saw carpet baggers sustained by bayonets, manipulating the polls, that ignorance and rascality might tyrannize over the South. They saw rings organized in the lobby to control their Congress. They saw huge monopolies created by their Government eating out their substance. They saw themselves reduced to want, trade paralyzed, and labor without employ, and they made a desperate effort to right their wrongs through the ballot.

With a subsidized press against them, with an army of hungry office-holders that—counting those of the general Government with those of the States—made a horde of Treasury eaters greater than any standing army in Europe, with all the accumulated capital in the hands of monopolies arrayed on the side of their oppressors, they made one despairing effort, and came up from the polls with a majority of over half a million in their behalf. And of what avail? Through a dishonest Returning Board, made up of criminals who have escaped conviction and punishment under the protecting arm of a corrupt government, enough votes are thrown out to render all their efforts vain, and saddle upon them the old corruption and the old horde for another term of years, perhaps forever.

From this, appeal was taken to five Justices of the Supreme Court. For that, no more and no less, was the commission created. It was believed that by such process the question at issue, being a charge of conspiracy against corrupt men, could be lifted from the political arena to a tribunal of high toned, impartial Judges who would decide in accordance with law and justice. To the amazement and disgust of all thoughtful minds these Justices divided as the partisans had, on a political line; and three independent old men joined with the enemies of the people in fixing corruption upon us, and destroying all confidence in the very foundation of our political structure—the ballot. They decide that fraud does not vitiate, and beyond this that they have nothing to decide, and so send the question to the people.

We have not the patience to argue what the people, in their broad common sense, will not consider—the fine spun legal technicalities under which these aged scoundrels seek to hide their shame. Their real brief is to be found in the utterance of one of their commission, James A. Garfield, who said boastfully, "You'll have to grin and bear it. We hold the cards and intend to play them." Poor political gambler! The stakes for which he plays are the rights of 40,000,000 of people, the peace and prosperity of the only Republic known to humanity. For all that freemen hold most dear, these hands, stained with plunder, gamble as the soldiers of Pilate severed in derision the garment of the Crucified Christ. As we said a week since: "This is not law, it is revolution; and if the people tamely submit, we may bid a long farewell to constitutional government. Fraud no longer vitiates. A corrupt Administration has only

its bayonets to hold a State usurpation long enough in power for a corrupt Returning Board to do its vile task, and the work is done. If a man thus returned to power can ride in safety from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration."

We do not believe the people of the United States are of this servile sort. We do not believe that they are prepared without a blow to part with their hard earned, blood stained possessions. Notice is now served on the citizens of Louisiana and South Carolina that they must care for themselves. How soon lamp posts will bear fruit is for them to say. To the people of the North and West notice is given that all the toil to which they are subjected that bondholders and monopolists may fatten secure, is repaid by no security for their rights, and that a shrinkage of values is now in order. If there is law for fraud, there is reason for violence, and to that we make our last appeal.—[Washington Capital.

General Jackson's Duel with Dickinson.

General W. G. Harding, of Tennessee, says that on one occasion, visiting General Jackson, he asked the gruff old soldier in the course of conversation if brave men were ever frightened, adding: "The world, and especially those who know you best, accord you as much courage as belongs to man." General Jackson replied: "If that be so, sir, I would say that I have been as badly frightened as any man ought to be. It was, sir, when I fought the duel with Mr. Dickinson. In the first place, sir, I had no unkind feeling against Mr. Dickinson, and no disposition to injure a hair of his head. I had gone as far as an honorable man could go to avoid the difficulty with Mr. Dickinson; he had no ground of complaint against him; my quarrel had been with his father-in-law, Col. Erwin. I knew Dickinson to be a brave, honorable gentleman, and the best shot with the pistol I ever saw—far better than myself, for I never was an expert with that weapon. I knew that he could shoot quicker and truer than I could. I therefore went upon the ground expecting to be killed, and I owe the preservation of my life on that occasion to the fashions of the day, for I wore a coat with rolling collar and very full breast; but fortunately for me, sir, I was organized with a very narrow chest. Dickinson's ball struck very near the centre of my coat, and while it scraped the breast-bone, it did not enter the cavity of the chest. In an instant, under the impression that I was perhaps mortally wounded, and upon the impulse of the moment, I fired, and my antagonist fell, and no event of my life, sir, have I regretted so much. My determination before and after taking position was to discharge my pistol in the air, but because I felt the effect of his shot I fired at him. Just here, sir, let me add that the world has done me great injustice, for I am charged with having brought on the difficulty, and with having fixed the terms so as to reserve my fire and advance; and it charges me with having advanced upon Dickinson and shot him when I was within a few feet of him, all of which is false sir. I fired instantly after receiving his shot, and from my position, and Dickinson stood in his position and received my fire like a brave man as he was."—[New York Tribune.

An Opportunity Lost.
HOW SENATOR CONKLING MIGHT HAVE DEFEATED THE LOUISIANA FRAUD.
WASHINGTON, February 19.

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cision to pass without his earnest protest, as he believed there had been too much fraud in the State for the party to carry. It was also rumored that there were at least six other Senators on the Republican side who were ready to follow his lead, one of whom, it is said, had called on him early in the evening and pledged his support. Senator Conkling told him to call later and he would give him an answer. He did so, and was told that he still adhered to his first determination. It was therefore well understood when he went to the Capitol to-day by several who were in the secret that he would denounce the decision when debates opened.— He was not present in the Senate Chamber at all during the evening session, nor did he appear with that body in joint convention. He remained during all the time in one of the committee rooms thinking the matter over.

During the reading of the long Democratic protest, which had been previously submitted in the House, Messrs. Evarts and Matthews were called out and informed of the threatened opposition from Senator Conkling. A combined attack was at once made on him with the result already known. He remained in the committee room and the Returning Board was endorsed. The Democrats, in figuring to-night on what might have been, say the vote finally stood 41 to 28. Among the Republican absentees were Edmunds, who was really sick, Blaine, who had another sunstroke and was unaccounted for, and Hamilton, of Texas. Conkling with six followers could have turned the scale by a majority of one, taking the list of membership as it was in the Senate to-day when the vote was ordered, though not figuring on a full Senate. They say that Mr. Conkling has lost the great opportunity of his life. His weakness at a critical moment will, it is alleged, ruin his influence with the new administration, while his surrender will cost him the respect and support of the liberals in both parties.

Geo. Francis Train Defies Grantism.

Grantism expresses the idea that has established our national disgrace. No Czar, Emperor, King, Sultan, Shah, Khedive, ever exercised more power. Sum up his Presidential biography. He appointed Stewart Secretary of the Treasury against law, and ordered Congress to repeal the act. He drove Secretary Cox out of the Cabinet because he would not use the Indian Bureau in his interest, and Wilson was exiled from the Land Commission because he decided against Dent. He conspired with Bill Stewart, Shepherd, and the Washington Ring to send the Poker King to England to disgrace the nation by keeping open house with little Emma. He broke with Sumner, Motley, Trumbull, Dickson, Shurtz, because they prevented him from stealing San Domingo, using Babcock to levy war with armed vessels on Hayti to carry out the theft. Brothers-in-law Cramer, Casey, Dent, and Brothers and Sons, have all been allowed to feed in the Presidential swill pail.

He promoted Richardson, and tried to make Williams Chief Justice after an indignant public had driven them from the Cabinet. He changed the Government agency from Barings to Clews and McCollough for family considerations. He allowed Lee to swindle the New York merchants, accepted great gifts, defended the Perkins frauds, cobaited with Shepherd, invited Harrington to the White House, understated the District debt several millions in a Congressional message, signed a bill doubling his own salary, sent Meigs abroad to make Ingalls Quartermaster-General, made Kellogg Governor of Louisiana, in spite of Congress, brow beat the Arkansas Commission, rewarding his own tool with the District Attorneyship of Chicago, complimented Delano for being kicked out of the Cabinet, accepted horses from McDonald, swore Babcock was innocent, and regretted Belknap's resignation.—[Train's Paper.

—An exchange says: "The coming female hat for spring looks as if it had been run over lengthwise by a broad wheeled road wagon."

—A WELSHMAN just getting into the mysteries of the language this side of the Atlantic spells himself "llw-negatic."

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It was reported this forenoon at the Capitol, when the House had agreed on a recess, that Senator Conkling was about to make a violent speech against the decision of the Tribunal. The rumor spread rapidly, and filled the Senate, but the expectant crowds saw no Conkling in his seat when the debate began, and were led to believe that the report had been without foundation. The story of his threatened departure is told as follows, on good authority: He did say on Sunday evening that he could not allow the Louisiana de-

cision to pass without his earnest protest, as he believed there had been too much fraud in the State for the party to carry. It was also rumored that there were at least six other Senators on the Republican side who were ready to follow his lead, one of whom, it is said, had called on him early in the evening and pledged his support. Senator Conkling told him to call later and he would give him an answer. He did so, and was told that he still adhered to his first determination. It was therefore well understood when he went to the Capitol to-day by several who were in the secret that he would denounce the decision when debates opened.— He was not present in the Senate Chamber at all during the evening session, nor did he appear with that body in joint convention. He remained during all the time in one of the committee rooms thinking the matter over.

During the reading of the long Democratic protest, which had been previously submitted in the House, Messrs. Evarts and Matthews were called out and informed of the threatened opposition from Senator Conkling. A combined attack was at once made on him with the result already known. He remained in the committee room and the Returning Board was endorsed. The Democrats, in figuring to-night on what might have been, say the vote finally stood 41 to 28. Among the Republican absentees were Edmunds, who was really sick, Blaine, who had another sunstroke and was unaccounted for, and Hamilton, of Texas. Conkling with six followers could have turned the scale by a majority of one, taking the list of membership as it was in the Senate to-day when the vote was ordered, though not figuring on a full Senate. They say that Mr. Conkling has lost the great opportunity of his life. His weakness at a critical moment will, it is alleged, ruin his influence with the new administration, while his surrender will cost him the respect and support of the liberals in both parties.

Geo. Francis Train Defies Grantism.

Grantism expresses the idea that has established our national disgrace. No Czar, Emperor, King, Sultan, Shah, Khedive, ever exercised more power. Sum up his Presidential biography. He appointed Stewart Secretary of the Treasury against law, and ordered Congress to repeal the act. He drove Secretary Cox out of the Cabinet because he would not use the Indian Bureau in his interest, and Wilson was exiled from the Land Commission because he decided against Dent. He conspired with Bill Stewart, Shepherd, and the Washington Ring to send the Poker King to England to disgrace the nation by keeping open house with little Emma. He broke with Sumner, Motley, Trumbull, Dickson, Shurtz, because they prevented him from stealing San Domingo, using Babcock to levy war with armed vessels on Hayti to carry out the theft. Brothers-in-law Cramer, Casey, Dent, and Brothers and Sons, have all been allowed to feed in the Presidential swill pail.

He promoted Richardson, and tried to make Williams Chief Justice after an indignant public had driven them from the Cabinet. He changed the Government agency from Barings to Clews and McCollough for family considerations. He allowed Lee to swindle the New York merchants, accepted great gifts, defended the Perkins frauds, cobaited with Shepherd, invited Harrington to the White House, understated the District debt several millions in a Congressional message, signed a bill doubling his own salary, sent Meigs abroad to make Ingalls Quartermaster-General, made Kellogg Governor of Louisiana, in spite of Congress, brow beat the Arkansas Commission, rewarding his own tool with the District Attorneyship of Chicago, complimented Delano for being kicked out of the Cabinet, accepted horses from McDonald, swore Babcock was innocent, and regretted Belknap's resignation.—[Train's Paper.

—An exchange says: "The coming female hat for spring looks as if it had been run over lengthwise by a broad wheeled road wagon."

—A WELSHMAN just getting into the mysteries of the language this side of the Atlantic spells himself "llw-negatic."