

TIONESTA LOGG, NO. 477.

I. O. G. T.

Meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

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\$2 PER ANNUM.

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Table with 2 columns: Rate description and Price. Includes One Square (1 inch), one insertion, etc.

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CRUMBS SWEEP UP.

By Rev. T. DE WITT TALKER.

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LOST ON THE PLAINS.

In January last, says the Leavenworth Commercial, John Wilson, a lad about sixteen years of age, left his home on Musquito Bottom, in company with his father and two neighbors, for the purpose of hunting buffalo on the upper Arkansas.

The weather was all that could be wished, game was found in abundance, and the hunters secured as much as their teams were able to haul back so long a distance, and on the morning of the 10th preparations were made for a return home.

Not so, however, with young Wilson who had become enchanted with the wild scenes and wilder sports. To him it was a new life of which he had often read, but had now become a living actor in its fascinations.

To the left of the river, and beyond the skirt of timber in which the hunters were encamped stretched the unbroken plain, on which, within range of vision, quietly grazed a small herd of buffalo, and here and there scattered groups of antelope.

At this sight our young hunter became excited, and only "one more shot" before departing was agreed upon. Shouldering his gun, he started out, and was soon lost to view as he picked his way quietly along the river bank and timber.

Nothing further was thought of the young man's whim by the father and his companions who were cooking rations for the return trip and peacefully smoking their pipes.

Young Wilson found the distance to the game much further than he anticipated, but on getting within long range shot, his presence was discovered, and a general scamper was the result.

Nothing daunted, he continued the chase, fully determined on the last shot and a dead buffalo. Onward he went over the plain, through wood and thicket, regardless of all impediments; but four legs could wander farther than two, and he was left far in the rear.

Time elapsed, unheeded by him; night was upon him; for the first time he realized that he was alone upon the vast plain, his game beyond his reach, and companions he knew not whether. His reckoning was lost, and he stood bewildered. To add to his misery, one of those fierce winds, so common in that section, came up, and with it a driving, blinding sleet, transforming him into a walking icicle.

Cold and benumbed he started, as he supposed, for the wood along the ravine, but instead, traveled from it—now hastening now slackening his pace as the cold affected him. At length he came upon a small clump of bushes, under which he took shelter, sat down, and was soon asleep and lost to his lonely position.

The boy not returning in a reasonable time to the camp, his father and companions became uneasy, and set in search of him. Guns were fired, Indian whoops and yells indulged in to the full extent of their lungs, but no answer came in response. The same was continued throughout the night, and large fires were kindled on the highest eminences in hope of attracting his attention, but all in vain.

Morning came, yet with it no boy. The day elapsed in fruitless search, followed by another night of demonstrations similar to those of the first. The anguish of the parent in this extremity was almost unbearable. To go back without his son he could not; for there, too, was an anxious mother fondly awaiting their return from the hunt.

On the third day, after fully deliberating on it, the party concluded to return home, form companies of their neighbors, and make a grand search for the boy on the plains.

A wakening from his sleep, through a feeling of coldness, young Wilson looked out upon the dreary waste before him. The wind still howled, but the sleet had subsided. His frozen clothes clanked about his body as he arose and picked up his gun. He now fully comprehended his situation, and his first thoughts were of his friends and something to eat. To choose his course puzzled him, yet no time was to be lost. He plucked from one of the bushes a twig, sat it on end, and in his boyish way resolved on going the direction it might fall. As the result will show it fell in the opposite direction

One Touch of Nature.

There are certain profound and normal elements in human nature, which become crystallized in poetry or fable, and are thus found, in slightly differing shape, scattered through all periods of history and all strata of society.

Every one has heard of Sir Philip Sydney refusing the draught of fair-water in favor of a wounded soldier, and within a few days we have heard the story of a dying naval commander who, in the midst of his agony, thought to send an order for a blanket to a seaman in place of the one hastily snatched for his pillow of pain.

The following extract, from the *Courrier du Bas-Rhin* (through the medium of its American name-sake), gives the same theme in a new but very touching shape. It does not greatly concern us to inquire into the historical accuracy of this or of its companion anecdotes. The Italians have a proverb, *Se non e vero e ben trovato*, which might be freely translated: "If it is not true it deserves to be." So with the present extract, the beauty and essential truth of the sentiment may well close our eyes to the investigation of its merely literal verisimilitude.

It would be unkind as well as unphilosophic to question that such incidents may have happened, and probably still happen, whether at Metz in the year of grace 1780 or no. Neither is its publication open to the charge of *Fancomania*. *Trois Tyrannie*; the feeling involved is humanitarian, not local, and will awake a responsive throbbing under the blue tunic of the *Landwehrmann* as under the green frock of the *chasseur d'Afrique*. But to the story.

"On the 8th of October the chloroform began to give out at Metz. A few local druggists had tried to make it; but the product was not fit for use, and the real article was scarce. At the temporary hospital of the polygon, where I was on duty, we had hardly a litre and a half left. As we did not know how long the siege might yet last, it was our urgent duty to be sparing with it. On the morning after the fight, at Ladonchamps, there was a terrible influx of wounded, and we had our hands full.

"A chasseur of the guard is brought into the operating room, with his hand badly shattered. It is found necessary to take off the bone to which the little finger is attached—the fifth metacarpal. The man comes in on foot, still holding fast his gun, which he carries slung over his back.

"Well, my good friend, we shall have to have a bit of an operation."

"I know it, major; that's what I'm here for."

"Would you like to be made insensible?"

"Oh, dear, yes. I've suffered so much all night that I don't think I could stand it."

"Are you particular about it?"

"Why, is it very scarce now—that stuff that puts you to sleep?"

"We have scarcely any left."

The chasseur reflected a moment in silence, then, suddenly—

"Well, keep it for those who have lost legs or arms; but be quick."

He put his poor blue cravat, still bloody, in his mouth, lay down, and held out his hand.

The operation over—

"Did it hurt you much?"

"Yes, but what can you do? We poor fellows must help one another."

—The *Aldine*, for February.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* "rises to explain" its views about a popular poem, and the duties of the modern newspapers there unto, in the following language: "We thought we were going to get through the Winter without having a call for the poem entitled 'The Beautiful Snow,' but the falling flakes yesterday brought out a 'Lady Subscriber' who desired to see it in print once more. It is a wonderful poem—one of those destined to live for her and occupy a warm corner in the heart of all womenkind. We have published it twice every winter for the past ten years, but must decline this winter. We don't wish to wear it out. It is a beautiful poem. It was written by Major Sigourney, Charles Faxon Dora Shaw, and a man named Watson. One or two other persons may have assisted, but they are not worthy of mention."

The End of a Demi-Monde.

Mabel Grey has died of consumption, and London misses a celebrity better known than the thousands of virtuous and titled women who passed her carriage on Rotten Row with averted heads, and whose appearance was as attractive to the multitude as that of the Princess Alexandra herself.

Her portrait in the shop windows claimed precedence of that of the Bishop of Oxford. She had a dozen Peers in her train, at one time was engaged to marry the heir of one of England's oldest dukedoms, and numbered the naughty Prince of Wales among her admirers. For three or four years Mabel Grey has held undisputed sway as queen of the demi-monde, a long reign for the sovereign of that unstable kingdom, the glory of the concert hall, the unapproachable deity of all the cads of London, the favorite affection of the golden youth. How well she played her part is shown by the fact that only a liberal annuity sufficed to buy her off from the pursuit of a young and foolish nobleman of high rank, who had promised to marry her. The good mothers will feel easier now that she is finally removed from her wicked conquests, but the poor to whom she was as generous as if she had been virtuous, and more so, will be the only mourners of Mabel Grey.

"Scat."

John Beatty is a lover. He bows before the shrine of bright eyes and rosy lips; but being subject to the parental interdiction, his interviews are clandestine. A few evenings since he was paying court to his dulcinea. She had smuggled him into the parlor, and the darkness only served to conceal her blushes while John told the story of his love. The muttered words reached the parental ear, and coming suddenly into the room he demanded to know of Mary who it was she had with her. "It's the cat, sir," was the numbing reply, "Drive it out of here," thundered pater familias. "Scat!" screamed Mary and then sotto voce: ("John, growl a little.") John set up a woful yowl. "That cat's got a cold" remarked the parent. John yowled louder than ever. "Confound it bring a light, and scare the thing out." This was too much, and John made a leap for the window, carrying glass and frame with him. "Thunder! what a cat?" said the parent, contemplating the ruin after the light was brought: "I never saw anything like it, and confound it, its tail is made out of broadcloth," as he viewed a fluttering remnant hanging from the wind.

One of the London *Times*' correspondence relates an incident illustrating the utter demoralized condition of Chanzy's army. Two dragoons found themselves surrounded and about to be taken prisoners by some thirty Mobiles. One of them talked a little French, and one of the French soldiers was an Alsatian who could speak German; there was thus no difficulty in communicating. The dragoons refused to surrender on an entirely new and original ground. "If we go with you," said they, "we shall share your discomfort; but if you come with us you will share our comfort and escape all the danger and hardships of the war. On the other hand you will gain more by letting us take you than by making prisoners of us." This reasoning proved irresistible, two dragoons rode back to their regiment with their thirty Mobiles following them like sheep. The Grand Duke was so much pleased with the readiness they had displayed upon the occasion, that he made each of them a hand some present, which one of them was not destined long to enjoy, for he was shot dead a few hours later.

When Horace Greeley traveled in Europe he was impressed with the value of drainage, and immediately got up an antithetical agricultural proverb to the effect that if a man didn't drain his farm, his farm would drain him. Then Horace went to Lombardy, where he witnessed the fructifying influence of irrigation by means of dams; whereupon he added another proverb to his store of terse sayings: "If a man don't drain his farm, his farm will drain a him."

A Nice Point.

A fellow named Donks was lately tried at Yuba, California, for entering a miner's tent and stealing a bag of gold—dust valued at \$84. The testimony showed that he had once been employed there, and knew exactly where he kept his dust; that on the night specified he cut a slit in the tent, reached in, took the bag, and ran off. The principal witness testified that he saw the hole cut, saw the man reach in, and heard him run away. "I rushed after him at once," continued the witness, "but when I caught him I didn't find Bill's bag, but found it afterwards where he had thrown it." "How far did he get when he took the dust?" inquired the counsel. "Well, he was stoopin' over half way in, I should say," replied the witness. "May I please your honor," interposed the counsel, "the indictment isn't sustained and I shall demand an acquittal on direction of the court. The prisoner is on trial for entering a dwelling in the night time, with intent to steal. The testimony is clear that he made an opening through which he protruded himself about half way and stretched out his arms and committed the theft. But the indictment charges that he actually entered the tent or dwelling. Now your Honor, can a man enter a house when only one-half of his body is in and the other half out?" "I shall leave the whole matter to the jury. They must judge of the law, and the fact is proved," replied the judge. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty as to one-half of his body, and not guilty as to the other half." The judge sentenced the guilty part to two years' imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the innocent part cut off, or to take it along with him.

The Pennsylvania State Journal says that apples are rotting so fast in some parts of the rural districts, that the farmers are feeding their cattle upon them.