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WAITING

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown;
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;

Then from out the gathered darkness
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Tread its pathway to the skies.

RECKONING.

If we sit down at set of sun,
And count the things that we have done,
And, counting, find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard;
One glance most kind
That felt like sunshine where it went,
Then we may count the day well spent.

But if, through all the livelong day,
We've not eased hearts by yea or nay;
If through it all
We've nothing done that we can trace,
That brought the sunshine to a face;
No act, most small,
That helped some soul and nothing cost,
Then count the day as worse than lost.

I CAN'T MAKE UP MY MIND.

O, would I were a married man,
My house all full of glee
A smiling partner by my side,
And children round my knee.
The cause why I'm a bachelor
Not hard it is to find;
The fact is, that I really can't—
I can't make up my mind!

There's Ju'iana Lilywhite—
I know that she would drop
Into my loving arms, if I
Would but the question "pop;"
With Carrie Cowslip, too, I should
No difficulty find;
She would not hesitate, but I—
I can't make up my mind!

There's Angelina Marigold,
Who would with me elope,
If to her window I would fix
A ladder made of rope!
She's gentle and she's beautiful,
Her purse is richly lined,
And she'd have me spite of pa," but I—
I can't make up my mind!

Now when I walk along the street,
Girls' roguish looks I catch,
As with a sneer they say "There goes
A rusty-fusty bach!"
Well, I'll resolve this very day
Some sort of wife to find;
I'll wed—I think I will—O, dear,
I can't make up my mind!

EMANCIPATION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

[At the unveiling of the emancipation group at Boston last week the following lines, written for the occasion by Mr. Whittier, were read by a colored lad from one of the city schools:]

Amidst thy sacred effigies
Of old renown give place,
O city Freedom-loved! to his
Whose hand unchained a race.

Take the worn frame that rested not
Save in a martyr's grave,
The care-lined face that none forgot
Bent to the kneeling slave.

Let man be free! The mighty word
He spoke was not his own;
An impulse from the Highest stirred
These chiselled lips of stone.

The cloudy sign, the fiery guide
Along his pathway ran,
And Nature, through his voice, denied
The ownership of man.

We rest in peace where those sad eyes
His was a station watching,
And curs the priceless gain.

O symbol of God's will on earth
As it is done above!
Bear witness to the cost and worth
Of justice and of love.

Stand in thy place and testify
To coming ages long,
That truth is stronger than a lie,
And righteousness than wrong.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

BY VIOLET VALE.

"Stitch, stitch, stitch! Will the work never be done? Work, work, work! Will this weary life never end?"

So thought Mabel Wilmot as she sat in her little fourth-story room, where all night long she had been at work on Irene Hendrick's dress, which was to be worn that New Year's night to the grandest ball of the season.

Poor, weary, lonely Mabel! God grant, gentle reader, you may never know how weary she was, as she pressed her face against the window pane and gazed at the merry scene below.

There were sleighs gliding hither and thither over the glistening snow, door-bells ringing, and a "Happy New Year!" for some one on every lip. But there was no one to wish any good thing for her; no one cared whether her new year was happy or sad, unless it were some philanthropist, who wished mankind might be happy.

Four years before it was not so. Oh, no! Then she was the beautiful daughter of the aristocratic Colonel Wilmot. Then full as many tripped up the marble steps, and were ushered into the lighted parlor, to be received by the stately Mrs. Wilmot and daughter, as called at any other mansion on Fifth Avenue. But the King of Terror entered their home, and after him, unknown to Mabel, stalked gaunt poverty.

Col. Wilmot was killed by a fall from his horse. It was the old story. His financial affairs were in a precarious condition; what he had, or rather what the world supposed he had, was squandered by heartless lawyers or seized by grasping creditors. Proud Mrs. Wilmot retained her usual style as long as the law would allow, and strove to keep the truth from her daughter. When at last the crisis came, she sent Mabel to visit friends in a distant city, and stayed to meet grim poverty alone.

The ordeal was more than she could bear. Over-worked brain and nerves at last succumbed; her strength barely lasted until she reached her daughter, and her reason left her soon after she made her child acquainted with their circumstances. She urged Mabel to avoid former friends, especially her lover, who she declared of all others would surely forsake her, and a slight from any one of their old associates seemed then by far the worst feature of their poverty.

Death was welcomed by the mother as a friend, for he took her from a life she dreaded. And poor Mabel was left alone.

No doubt Mrs. Wilmot overestimated the effect which their poverty would have on their former associates, for Mabel was indeed lovable, and had some friends who loved her for her own sweet self. She certainly did not understand Richard Hendrick. He was too wealthy to wed her for her money, and too noble to love her for her princely surroundings.

He sought, watched and waited for tidings of his loved one, but in vain. It was rumored that she had gone abroad with friends. Society soon forgot the family; he tried to forget her.

For a time after her mother's death, Mabel remained with friends, and was urged to stay longer; but one possessed of her proud spirit could not endure dependence.

Pride and poverty! How unutterably wretched is the dwelling which ye inhabit! How many forms ye have bowed, and victims hurried to a premature grave!

She found a cheap tenement in a long brick block, and strove to keep body and soul together like many others, by her needle, and, though living in the city where she had always lived, was as far removed from former friends as though an ocean rolled between them.

Tap, tap, tap! Mabel was roused from her revery by a colored messenger from Miss Hendrick.

"Young misses she say how if dat ar frock of hern beant done now, ye'll have to fetch it yerself as soon as five o'clock, and if it beant dar by six, she won't pay you a cent on it."

"Very well," was all Mabel could say as she closed the door and took up her task.

Stitch, stitch! The weary hours rolled on. Five o'clock. The dress was done. At last Mabel reached Miss Hendrick's door but ere she rang the bell her strength gave way, and she fainted on the steps.

The streets were now deserted by nearly every living being save the muffled policeman. One of these guardians discovered Mable's fainting form and rang the house bell. It was answered by a colored servant.

"Tell Col. Hendrick there's a woman fainted on steps—a beggar, probably; ask him if I shall send her to the hospital."

"Send her there by all means," said Irene, who overheard the conversation.

"Not quite so fast, cousin," said Col. Hendrick, as he stepped from his study and rang the servants. After wishing so many of the the fair ones a 'Happy New Year' to-day, I cannot send perhaps the fairest of their sex away from my door, and thereby add bitterness to her already bitter cup. How worthless are our New Year's greetings when we do not strive to help others rather than scatter seeds of misery!"

Then, turning to the servants, who had entered, he said,—

"Here, men, carry this woman up to the room over the library, next room to Miss Hendrick's; then, Sid, run for the doctor, and you, Nancy, stay with her and do all in your power for her. Cousin, I'll trouble you to see that she wants nothing which the house affords."

"Thanks! When I nurse paupers I will seek a situation in the City Hospital!"

With these words Irene swept into the parlor.

"There—I've let myself out again!" thought she. "As if it were not enough to fret about my dress, which I believe will never come! I wish Dick would not waste so much money on beggars! He might allow me enough to hire a respectable dressmaker. It's well he doesn't know anything about the dress—I suppose I must go up to see that creature, and pretend I'm sorry for my conduct. Just wait a few months until I am Mrs. Richard Hendrick—then see if I'll wait on beggars, or eat humble pie!"

In accordance with her plan, Irene assumed a very penitent demeanor and went up to Mabel's room. She found that consciousness had returned, and that the girl was sleeping. She discovered a package in the room, and at once examined its contents.

"Oh, joy! It is my new dress! Take it to my room, Nancy, and mind you say not a word to Mr. Hendrick about it; but be sure you tell him that I think it my duty to give up the party to-night, and remain with this poor woman. Be a good girl, Nancy, and I'll give you all my old ribbons to-morrow."

Irene was the only daughter of Richard's uncle, a wealthy Southern planter. During childhood she had been indulged in every whim and caprice. An over-fond, worldly mother doted on her beauty, and unconsciously sowed seeds in her youthful mind which grew with her growth and embittered her very existence.

She was early taught to worship Mammon. No fabrics were too costly, no gems too precious for her to wear, and she was taught to consider what the world calls a brilliant marriage the height of worldly ambition, and little was thought or said of anything beyond this world.

During the war her father's plantation was laid waste, his slaves liberated, and both parents, who were so bound up in earthly possessions, passed on and left their daughter dependent on her relatives. Col. Hendrick found her, while traveling over historic ground, living with a distant cousin, whose family were obliged to work for daily bread. She alone declared she would not "disgrace herself with menial labor," and made her own life and the lives of those about her miserable by bemoaning her fate. In pity for them he took her to his home, where she was in a measure happy, for she was again surrounded with luxury, and had servants to do her bidding.

When Mabel awoke, Irene discovered in her unquestionable evidences of culture; she knew before that she was beautiful. She asked her many impertinent questions, but found her extremely reticent for a "pauper."

The sick woman thanked Irene for the kindness extended by herself and her husband, and asked to be taken to her home. Irene did not care to have one who might become her rival in the house, and, willingly to be thought the colonel's wife, she answered:

"I will tell my husband that you desire to be removed at once to your home."

As she turned to leave the room, she was confronted by Col. Hendrick, who had overheard her last remark.

"Where do you expect to find him?" he asked, sarcastically. Then, as if her speech were, after all, of but little consequence, he inquired after the patient.

"You can see for yourself," said Irene, "I think her a little insane, and try to humor her."

"Perhaps she may be unwilling to see me."

"I should be very happy to see and thank Col. Hendrick for his hospitality," came in low, sweet tones from Mabel's room.

"My darling, long lost Mabel!"

"Richard! dear Richard!"

For a moment she permitted his embrace, then uttered a faint cry and pointed to Irene, who had wisely fainted, and said:

"Your wife?"

"No, thank God, she is not my wife, darling."

Irene was carried to her room and left in charge of her maid, to recover and repent at leisure.

We will not relate all that passed between the two lovers. It was a meeting after each had been lost to the other for four long years, and can better be imagined than described.

Richard insisted on an immediate marriage. Mabel was so happy in again being loved that she could not resist his pleadings. She is now a happy wife.

Trifles.

He looked as wise as an owl, did he,
His tricks were well adjusted,
He declined to advertise, you see,
And in a year he busted.

Bakers are all loafers.

The best trade mark—8.

Bees cell their own honey.

All play—Musician's work.

A safe place—A bank vault.

The best of ends—Large dividends.

Fish are deaf-fish-ent in their hearing.

Temporary insanity—Time out of mind."

A pair of revolvers—A waltzing couple.

A Texas settler—Contents of a six-shooter.

The modern tight-'uns—The girls of the period.

Indian question—"White man got any rum?"

A blunt remark is often a very pointed one.

Touching Incident—A physician feeling a patient's pulse.

The dentist, like the farmer, may reckon his profits per acre.

A clock pendulum is bound to keep time if it has to swing for it.

Gen. Reno is not a ballet dancer, though he has figured in tights.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls Grant the "Old-Man-in-Everybody's-Way."

Horse doctors greatly resemble each other. Their liniments are all alike.

Ballooning must be lots of fun, for aeronauts enjoy it above all earthly things.

"There is no excuse for swearing," says Beecher, and lots of people don't want any.

Venus was the first clairvoyant to give sittings. Who hasn't heard of the transits of Venus?

It has been ascertained, after patient investigation, that courtships average three tons of coal each.

A good fine-toothed comb beats any phrenologist in the world at developing what is in a boy's head.

It isn't safe for even a carriage maker to talk about buggy beds in the presence of a neat landlady.

He said her hair was dyed, and when she indignantly exclaimed, "'Tis that the Limberger cheese factories in this country are not making a (s)cent.

A bridal couple, from Washoe Valley, at breakfast conversed as follows: "Shall I skin your pertater, honey?" "No, thank you, dearie, I have got one already skun."

"You just take a bottle of my medicine," said a quack doctor to a consumptive, "and you'll never cough again." "Is it so fatal as that?" gasped the consumptive.

"Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" was recently very ably discussed by the members of a debating society. The conclusion arrived at was, that it is not wrong but impossible.

It is said if you sit down when assailed by a ferocious dog, the beast will not touch you. But the judicious man will select as high a seat as possible—at the top of a tall tree, for example.

A Michigan man set a bear trap in his wood lot, and found a bear in it every morning for fourteen consecutive days. At the end of that time the bear got out and took to the woods.—*Boston Post.*

Mrs. Smith, of New York, according to the *Herald*, stole a wash-tub to keep her children from starving. The family that can dine satisfactorily off a wash-tub must be reduced to the very lowest extremity.

"There is nothing like settling down," said a merchant confidentially to his neighbor. "When I gave up business I settled down and found I had quite a comfortable fortune. If I had settled up I shouldn't have had a cent."

Sarah's Aunt.—"Sarah, this going out incessantly I cannot have; next Sunday you must stay at home all day." "But, ma'am, I have promised my aunt to spend the afternoon with her." Sonny, interceding: "Do let her go, mamma; her aunt has been made a sergeant, and has got a new coat with stripes on it, and a great long sword."

More fun any away.—A Board-school teacher was endeavoring to ascertain the extent of her children's knowledge of numbers. On the question being asked, "Would you rather have three paper bags with two oranges in each, or two bags with three oranges in each?" all but one little fellow expressed themselves as without preference. The teacher asked this pupil for his decision, and he was persistent in liking the three bags; his reason for this was, "So I could have more bags to bust!"

A HARD WINTER.—General Reuben was seated on a mackerel-barrel, with his feet on a couple of sugar hogsheads, and had just given an account of how he froze them sliding down hill in the winter of '76.

There was a silence of a few minutes, interrupted by an interrogation from Mozart Daffodil.

"Do you mean, General, to have our understanding comprehend dat you froze boff of dem feet in one winter?"

"Boff," replied the General, cutting off a piece of tobacco about the size of a toy harmonica.

After another reign of silence the General demanded: "Do you doubt that statement, sah?

"No," replied Mozart, "I was only thinking what a long, hard winter it must have been."

The Berlin papers describe a sleigh presented by a prince of Hohenzollern to his bride, a princess of the house of Turn and Taxis, as a marvel of costly beauty. The body is shaped like a cockle-shell and is of polished ebony inlaid with silver, and the cushions are of richest velvet, adorned with silver bells.

MICHIGAN.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Bagley at the Chicago Banquet.

On Saturday evening of last week the Chicago Commercial Club gave their annual banquet, which was attended by Gen. Grant and prominent men from all parts of the country. The first toast of the evening was: "Inland and foreign commerce: May our inland States develop and become equal in strength to their seaboard sisters," which was responded to by Ex-Gov. Bagley, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: As a business man, and as I believe you all are business men, or at least I did believe so when I came here, but I have made up my mind that some of you are speech-makers, but I am not. The last speech I made was across the lake, at St. Joe. It was a political speech. I undertook to persuade the people of St. Joe there was but one party in the land that could be trusted, and that was the Republican party, because I happened to be a Republican myself, and the audience began slowly to disappear, and they kept going out as I kept going on talking, and finally two men, who sat on the front seat, got up to go,—the last two in the house. [Laughter.] I got from the platform and took one of them by the collar, and I said to him, "I shall not let you go until you promise me you will vote the Republican ticket." [Laughter.] I wanted to make a convert. And he said he would promise me anything if I would let him go [laughter], and he went.

I said to him, "How about this other man that is sitting here with you?"

Well, he said, that didn't make any difference; he was deaf and dumb and could not hear a word. [Laughter.] So you see I do not make speeches in that sense; but I cannot tell you how glad I am as a business-man to meet with the business-men of Chicago on this very auspicious occasion; glad to meet our old Michigan man, Gen. Grant. [Laughter.] I find wherever I go there are Michigan men. I remember the General very well when he was stationed at Detroit in the Fourth Infantry. I haven't any doubt that he learned a great deal of the art of war in that city. [Laughter.] So I see in Chicago whenever I come here in this inter-State commerce that you talk of, that you come over into Michigan and gobble out of it all our lumber kings and principal men from the west side of the State, and bring them over here to Chicago and boast of them. [Laughter.] Now, we boast in Michigan a great deal. We are very proud of it as a State. We feel that it has enlightened and civilized the States that adjoin us. [Laughter.] We feel in Michigan, as we look over the census, that we have done a great deal for New England. There are 330,000 adults in the State of Michigan, according to our last census, who were born in New England. [Laughter.] We have made homes for them, for you know they leave the country with a most wonderful alacrity when they get money enough to travel. [Laughter.] And we have taken them into Michigan, and have taken the corners off them and rounded them up, and made them smooth and round, jolly and good-natured. We have taken that east-wind look out of their faces. [Laughter.]

And so we call Michigan the Massachusetts of the West. In all our trades with New England they get the advantage of us. We send them down our succulent corn, and they send us back their salt codfish. [Laughter.] We send them pine boards and potatoes, and they send us Professors and preachers. [Laughter.] We send them wheat and wool, and they send us back wooden nutmegs and wooden hams. [Laughter.] And yet, after all, we are very proud of New England. We are proud that we have done so much for it. [Laughter.] We are glad that we have inter-State commerce between Massachusetts and Michigan that will eventually bring them all to us and make them good citizens of the State and plant them in the midst of the seat of Empire, which, after 1880, you are going to find located on these lakes right near where we stand. [Applause.] And yet threwing all jesting aside, we as Americans want to get on to a little broader scale than simply our States. We want to realize, and to feel that humanity is the same on both sides of the fence; that it is the same on both sides of any imaginary line; that the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all. We want no more of the State pride that only reaches to the line of the State. We want a pride, and an ambition, and a business brain that will take us all over our own land [applause]; we want to feel that the prosperity of one State is the prosperity of all; that the growth of one is the growth of all.

I stood on the steps of a factory in New England last summer as the hands went out to dinner, and they poured out, and poured out, and poured out; and finally, after they had all gone, the Superintendent said to me, "How many people do you think are leaving here to-day?" I said, "I cannot imagine, but it looks to me like a brigade." He turned to the foreman and said to him, "How many men were there on your pay-roll to-day?" and he said there were 5,070 people went out of that gate at noon-time. And I thought what my duty was as a citizen living away out in the West, where there are no factories, and where we raise grain, and corn, and wheat. I said to myself: "My duty is, after all, to remember this 5,070 people, to feel that they are as much my neighbors, that their interest is as much mine, that in my public and private action I should do as much for this 5,000 people as I would for 5,000 people living in my own State." That ought to be the spirit of all of us, North and South, East and West, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that we are one people and one Nation with one common destiny, with one common weal in which we should all be interested. That is the platform of the future American citizen.

Keep up our States. It is well enough to have our little pride in our State, in that sense, if we don't carry it too far. I like a man,—I like these folks that come up here from New England and tell us what a wonderful people they are, and how high Bunker Hill is, and how salt their codfish is. [Laughter.] They make better American citizens, perhaps, for that. A man, I think, who loves the place where he was born makes a better citizen in some other land than if he does not love that place. I think a man that loves one woman supremely will love all women moderately [applause and laughter]; and the man who loves his neighbor has a heart for mankind. That is all right; but we do not want to carry this notion of State, pride, or State-rights one inch beyond the line of our duty as American citizens in the greater and wider sense. Keep up our States just as we have, and name them, as Gen. Grant's father named him,—U. S. Michigan, U. S. Massachusetts [laughter and applause], U. S. Mississippi, and so on through. And the time is coming, and it is not far distant, when that will be the mark and the distinguishing brand of every man that loves the land we live in. [Applause.]

LOUISIANA.

How the State has been Made Solid for the Democracy.

Correspondence N. Y. Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—As the true inwardness of the late election develops itself, it stands out as the greatest swindle perpetrated upon this people since the forcing of the ordinance of secession in 1861. The fact that Madison Parish, formerly giving 2,500 to 2,800 Republican majority, now returns 2,202 Democratic majority is now explained. The arrival of two or three trustworthy persons from that region gives the key to this result.

Some days before the election, parties of Democratic bull-dozers came in from the country and made hostile demonstrations among the colored men as they rode through the parish. They picked out the colored men with whom the management of the campaign rested, and then systematically got rid of them.

On Sunday night Dave Armstrong was hanged at Morassas.

R. H. Brown, late Postmaster and Justice of the Peace was hanged on Monday night.

Ex-Sheriff Peck was whipped and then stretched the same night. All other Republican election officers fled.

The polls were then taken care of. The parish's complement of votes was deposited in the boxes in bulk, all Democratic, and counted as above. The negroes and Republicans did not vote, except in one precinct, where only 100 votes were cast. This operation alone makes a difference of 5,000 votes in favor of Wiltz.

The robbing of two polls in Jefferson and the capture of one in Algiers destroyed about 2,000 Republican majority at these points. Returns from several other parts of the State show singular manipulating, which may be explained later. New-Orleans polled only half her registered vote. The debt ordinance on repudiation was defeated in the State.

The Parish of St. Mary's gave 800 majority for Beattie (Rep.) Before stroyed.

Advices from country parishes make it clear that in most of them the Republicans either staid away entirely from the polls, for fear of violence, as in Madison, or polled their full vote and were then deliberately counted out. When the negroes were let alone there was a full free vote with the Republicans, in some instances. To illustrate, the Parish of Iberville, the home of Robert Hebert, the Republican contestant for the seat now held in Congress by Acklen, gave a majority of 1,619 for Beattie, and took care to see the same properly counted. This vote was 663 more than Packard got in 1876, and more than was given to Kellogg in 1872. This result is partially owing to the nerve and sagacity of Hebert as a political manager, but illustrates the fact that negroes are as fond of voting now as in the past, when it can be done with safety to their persons.

It is a noticeable fact that in the sugar growing parishes there was no trouble, and there are no complaints of interference, except in St. Mary, where the ballot-boxes were destroyed after the election. The bull-dozing, swindling, and outrages appear to be limited to the upper cotton parishes. The delegates came in from these points to the late Republican Convention with the rallying cry of "Fair count or Kansas." The word is now "Exodus," and it will commence in earnest, and probably continue until the acres of North Louisana are stripped of labor. The result has already had the effect to reduce the market value of State bonds from 42 to 39½ cents, the provisions of the new Constitution limiting the tax to 5 mills on the dollar for the payment of all expenses of the State. This is repudiation pure and simple, so far as the Constitution and laws of Louisiana can consummate it.

The evidence of the counting out of the 3,000 majority for the Republicans in Tensas and the substitution of 1,500 majority for the Democrats is now received. Not a Republican Commissioner was permitted to serve, although the votes are ten to one Republican, and no Republican was permitted at the polls after the voting, and the change of ballots was carried on openly and without hindrance.

In Natchitoches, the Republicans and the Greenback Party combined and cast a majority vote. The parish was counted for Wiltz, and 1,500 opposition votes were thrown out.

The state of affairs in St. Bernard is peculiar. This parish, with Plaquemine and two wards of Orleans, forms the first Senatorial district, and chooses two Senators. Plaquemine is overwhelmingly Republican, while the two city wards have been carried by Independents, Ex-Gov. Warmoth was a Republican candidate. It is a parish stretching a hundred miles along the river, down into the Gulf, and some days are always consumed in getting in the returns. The vote in St. Bernard was fully counted at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. No returns have yet been made out. The Sheriff of the parish has been in town since Thursday, with the returns in his pocket, not filled out, but signed in blank, waiting for the Plaquemine vote to come in, so he can fill in figures from St. Bernard sufficient to defeat Warmoth and elect the Democratic candidate, who was beaten in the city, and stood no show in Plaquemine. The ordinance of the convention requires the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State to compile the returns, and the Governor to promulgate them. The Republicans are preparing evidences of fraud to be submitted, and it is intimated that they have reasons to believe that if they can make a case, the Governor will not make the promulgation. Should he take this course, he will remain in office another year, as well as the all other State and judicial officers elected in 1876, and the State will avoid the disgrace of repudiation.

Origin of Plagues.

It is not very pleasant to dwell upon the habits of our ancestors, but if you would just consider for a moment what were the modes in which the English lived in the time of the Tudors and of the Stuarts, you would see what a ground the plagues had for fructifying in England. High above all other dwellings were the castles and the monasteries; it was luxury and it was squalor. The wigwams—for they deserve no better name—in which the peasants lived were made of logs plastered with mud, and in them dwelt a miserable, ague-stricken population. Those who were a little better than the peasant and even the higher middle classes, lived in an extremely filthy state. They scattered rushes upon the floor, and they threw the relics of the food upon these rushes and never removed them, but placed new rushes upon the top when they became too dirty for sightliness; and so they continued heaping rushes after rushes until the saltpetre man came along with the King's warrant and dug the saltpetre out of the floor, for saltpetre comes from the decay of animal matter.

Unfortunately, filth, instead of being discountenanced, has been sanctified, almost, by religion. The monks, unluckily, followed the recommendations of the early fathers, and pointed with pride to the filthy habits of the hermits, and so there was almost a sanctity about dirt. St. Jerome especially commends an Egyptian hermit who only combed his hair once a year,—on Easter Sunday,—and never washed his clothes at all, but let them fall to pieces from rottenness. St. Anthony boasted that he never washed his feet. St. Thomas a Becket, when he was murdered, had underclothes in such a state that it is horrible to recollect it. And so monks, up to the time of the Reformation, and, indeed, partly up to the present day, unfortunately thought that filthiness of the body, by antithesis, indicated purity of the soul. Well, certainly it rather helped to it, because the odor of sanctity which invested these ancient saints, kept them apart from the world and its temptations for the world didn't care to come into too close contact with these odoriferous saints.

But this association of filth with religion had very unhappy consequences. Instead of men looking to themselves and their own uncleanliness as the cause of plagues, and diseases they went to shrines and trusted to the winking virgins to stay the plagues. No one thought of connecting the filth with the plagues—terrestrial exhalations, poisoning of wells by Jews, and a number of other unlikely causes, were given as the real origin of the epidemics of the period. Even Sydenham, that great physician, must look deep down into the bowels of the earth for the cause of complaints. The first time that the world began again—because you recollect that the Romans and the Greeks knew perfectly well that cleanliness was essential to health—to recognize this fact was in 1665, when the King and Parliament went to Oxford. For the reception of the guests it was given a thorough cleaning, and it was remarked that, whilst the plague was all around, it didn't attack Oxford. Luckily, soon after the great fire in London burned down the rookeries which had been the source of the plagues, and the plagues disappeared from England, and men began to come back to the ancient knowledge, that cleanliness was connected with health.—*Dr. Lyon Playfair.*

A Hot Water River.

The projector of the Sutro Tunnel is of the opinion that the hot water which is so troublesome in the Comstock mines comes from a depth of ten of fifteen thousand feet, where the rocks are at a high temperature; also that there must be some connection between the water of the Comstock lode and that of the boiling springs at Steamboat, six or seven miles distant.

One of the great advantages of the tunnel is the means it affords for draining the mines. The tunnel discharges about twelve thousand tons of water every twenty-four hours. To lift this water to the surface would cost not less than $3,000 a day. Some of the water has a temperature of 165° where all the water mingles; four miles from the mouth of the tunnel the temperature ranges from 130° to 135°. If left to flow through the open tunnel this water would so fill the air with steam as to make the tunnel impassable. In flowing the four miles through a tight flume made of 3 inch yellow pine, the water loses but 7° of heat. At the mouth of the tunnel the water is conducted sixty feet down a shaft to a water wheel in the machine shop, whence it is carried off by a tunnel eleven hundred feet in length, which serves as a tail race. From this tunnel the water flows a mile and a half to the Carson River.

This large flow of warm water is now used for many purposes, the first to utilize it having been boys who made small ponds to swim in—pioneers, it may be. In establishing a system of warm baths, which may ultimately become a great sanitary resort. The water can also be turned to account in heating hot houses and for irrigation. The tunnel company have a farm of over a thousand acres which, when properly watered, is very fertile. In course of time there will probably be many acres of fruit and vegetables under glass at this point, all warmed and watered by the tunnel water.—*Scientific American.*

The committee charged with the duty of awarding the Yale literary medal this year, after examining the twelve essays submitted to them, reported that all were so painfully bad they couldn't conscientiously make any award at all. The competition for this medal is open to all the members of the four academic classes.

The United States Fish Commission is now distributing German carp to the Southern States. The commission has only about 15,000 to distribute.

LOWELL JOURNAL.
JAS. W. HINE, EDITOR.
Lowell, Michigan, December 24, 1879.

Editorial Comment.

The early bird doesn't catch the worm if there's no worm. No indeed, it only feeds itself.

Twenty candidates for Governor. Twenty, twenty—going at twenty if we hear no more.

Within a few days the price of paper advanced 50 per cent, and now it has got beyond per cent. Into what might be called grand larceny.

The election of Senator Cameron as chairman of the Republican National Committee is regarded as a big stroke indicating that a majority of that committee are for Grant for President.

The editor of the Detroit News says that Detroit "contains one-sixth of the wealth and considerably more than one-sixth of the brains of the State." Above—but not more than one-sixth of the modesty. Well, hardly.

Congress can't legislate three-quarters of a cord of wood into a cord, and while Congress can't do that it no wood seller attempt to presume to undertake. Nixy, for the righteous wrath of the wronged editor will burst forth if he does.

At the recent session of the State Grange at Lansing a Temperary Mutual Aid Society was formed and Hon. Milton B. Hine, State Senator from this county, was elected President. It is expected that a permanent society of this kind will be organized.

The next Republican National Convention will be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880. This suits Michigan this time, but in 1884, if the Detroit exposition building is then ready for business, Detroit will probably put in a bid—or get bumped.

Hon. J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania was last week elected chairman of the Republican National committee. The contest was between Mr. Cameron and Hon. Jno. T. Averill of Minnesota; the former receiving on first ballot 22 votes, the latter 19. The result could not be satisfactory to the Republicans. Mr. Cameron is a stanch one himself and will be on the war path right smart very soon.

The political outrage committed by the mongrel returning board of Maine in counting out those Republican members of the State legislature is deeply regretted by many of the leading Democratic papers in the country. They see that any attempt to defend the outrage would be very impolitic and are forced for the sake of appearance to express their "regrets." It comes hard, but necessity is the father of regrets.

The Maine Sullifiers.

Bitter as the New York World is again it the Republican party it gives forth utterances in regard to the Maine Democratic-Greenback sullifiers that are well worth listening to. It says:

"Gov. Garcelon and his advisers have made a serious political and a not less serious moral mistake. They have nullified the will of the people of Maine, as expressed at the last election, on account of technical errors and oversights. These errors and oversights were committed, not by the electors but by the officers of the law. The proof that this informality was such as to leave the intention of the voters in doubt. The tenor of all statutes, judicial decisions and treatises which deal with elections is that every presumption should be made in favor of giving effect to the real intention of the voters. There is no dodging that fact, and with fair-minded people that fact will be decisive of any controversy that may be raised. It is plain that the defeated legislators who have thus been counted in ought to refuse to serve, and leave the organization of the Legislature to the Republicans who were elected to it.

This from such a paper as the New York World means much. It means that the Democrats and Greenbackers of Maine have been playing a game that will cost the whole Democratic party more than it can afford to lose next year. It is saving at the spigot and spilling at the bung. The conservative Democrats confess it, the radical ones clearly see it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, '79.

The adjournment of Congress will, we trust, bring as much gratification to the constituency of the members as it does to the members themselves. Legislation has been up-hill business thus far in the Democratic House of Congress. They were in the dark, and therefore, human like, were cowards, while the Republicans, fighting on the defensive, had no need to advance; hence Congress, so far, shows no record beyond the introduction of bills and discussion of those of minor importance. The proposed trade-mark constitutional amendments, of course, afforded Sam Cox a fine opportunity for the display of his oratorical powers, and the tilt between him and the Republican wit of the House, Mr. Horr, of Michigan, was real good, but had there been any political feature involved, the redoubtable Sunset would have been as mute as an oyster. Adjournment till after the holidays is the proper thing for our political intelligents, and we wish our solons and their constituents, all, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Mr. Updegraff, Ohio's new member, has been stirring up matters recently by delivering an agricultural address in New York, in which he took broad ground in favor of making the Department of Agriculture a Cabinet position. His argument displays much force and ability, and will be advocated, doubtless, in the House to the fullest extent by him, yet it will not be accepted by the Democrats, as their policy is to make no change in the existing order of things by which further power will be given to the hands of the Republicans. They will kill the foolish pension bill, which the Commissioner of Pensions is so insanely advocating, not here, as it is wrong and a fraud, but because, as stated to us by a Democratic member, it gives a Republican official additional appointing power.

The Maine fraud finds warmest advocates among the Democrats, and the only regret we have heard uttered by them is that Governor Garcelon did not cast even more Republicans. This suggestion may not be entirely in good taste, but it is the truth, and the truth is what we want in these columns.

An English physician reports many instances within his experience where the boxing of children's ears by parents and teachers had resulted in deafness.

The peanut crop of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina is estimated at about 1,875,000 bushels—an increase of about 500,000 bushels over last year.

American potters employ a capital of $6,500,000 in 900 potteries employing 7,000 workmen, who receive annual wages to the amount of $2,500,000, and turn out products valued at $7,000,000.

A check is generally designed for immediate payment and not for circulation. It is the duty of the buyer to present it for payment as soon as he reasonably may. If he does not, he keeps it at his own risk.—[Supreme Court.

Western rhetoric is looking up. The St. Louis Republican says in its headlines that "Congressman Lay of Missouri, "Cut Down by Death's Untimely Frost," "Crosses the Dark River," and "Expires at his Hotel in Washington Yesterday Morning."

When you see a young man in gorgeous apparel walking about the streets with his arms hanging in curves from his body like the wings of an overfeeded turkey on a summer's day, it isn't because he is in pain. It is because he has been "abroad.—*Lowell Courier.*

Said an old farmer of the Jersey highlands to his daughter, fresh from boarding-school: "Now, Jane, we ain't got no napkins, 'n we don't eat with no forks, 'n we don't do shovel in their grub, 'n we don smack, an' we get our elbows onto their table; yes, we do all of that; but, Jane, we've got the pork and beans.

The Vanderbilts are erecting four houses on Fifth avenue, New York, the aggregate cost of which will be $1,600,000. Cornelius Vanderbilt's house, one of the four, will alone cost $250,000. It will be 19 1-2 by 125 feet in size and 109 feet high. It will be in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Wm. H. Vanderbilt's house will cost $400,000, and will be entirely fire-proof.

A Pole now living in South Bend, Ind., has an iron cross and medals awarded him by the emperor of Prussia for bravery displayed in the Franco-Prussian war. He was one of 18 men who with a single piece of artillery defended a pass until the other 17 were killed, and for 15 minutes Krotkewski blocked the way of 10,000 men, reinforcements coming just in time to save his life.

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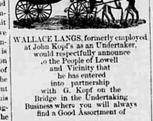

WALLACE LANGS, formerly employed at John Kopf's as an Undertaker, would respectfully announce to the People of Lowell and Vicinity that he has entered into partnership with G. Kopf on the Bridge in the Undertaking Business where you will always find a Good Assortment of

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PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Ionia, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ionia, holden at the Probate office, in the City of Ionia, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Present, Cyrus E. Perkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hannah Brown, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob Brown, Administrator of said Estate, praying that his account as such Administrator may be examined and allowed, and that he may be permitted to resign his said trust and that administration be taken from of said estate may be granted to Thomas B. Adams.

It is ordered that Monday, the 29th day of January, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be appointed for the hearing of said petition, and the examination and allowance of said account and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be allowed and that the payment of the balance ascertained to be in his hands, be ordered, but may not, then and there, upon the proofs and payments interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by the examination and allowance of said account by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy.
CHARLES MCDERMOTT, CYRUS E. PERKINS,
Register. Judge of Probate.
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MORTGAGE SALE.—Notice is hereby given that default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power of sale hereinafter has become operative, and duly executed and executed by Cornelius Poutsma and Maria Poutsma, of the City of Grand Rapids and County of Kent, State of Michigan, party of the first part, to Isaac Marsilje, of the County of Rockbridge, State of Michigan, party of the second part, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Kent, in the State of Michigan, on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1874, at 8 o'clock P. M., in Liber 30 of Mortgages, on Page 478. Said mortgage was duly assigned by said Isaac Marsilje to one Frank Kimball, of Kent County, Michigan, on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1875, which said assignment was recorded in the Register's office in Kent County, aforesaid, at 8 and 9 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1876, in Liber 30 of Mortgages, on page 488, upon which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Three Hundred Dollars and Eighty three dollars and ninety seven cents, principal and interest thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law has been commenced to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and no other proceeding has been taken to collect said mortgage debt, or any part thereof, and the undersigned, the assignee of said mortgage, has elected to declare the whole of said mortgage debt due, and hereby does declare the whole of said mortgage debt due, and hereby does declare the whole of said mortgage debt due, and hereby does

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Powers & Walker's coffin factory at Grand Rapids was damaged by fire Tuesday to the extent of $12,000.

The annual report of State Salt Inspector Garrigues shows a total of 2,058,040 barrels of salt produced for the year ending December 1.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Michigan Central Railroad Company have declared semi-annual dividends each of four per cent., payable February 1. The net earnings of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company the past year were $6,280,000, against $5,493,165 in 1878. The surplus after paying dividends and providing for the sinking fund is $33,000. The net earnings during the past year of the Michigan Central Railroad were $2,794,500, against $2,624,500 in 1878. After the payment of dividends and expending ten thousand dollars for construction, the surplus is sixty thousand dollars.

Henry McCrary, a printer out of employment, attempted suicide Wednesday by jumping in the river at Battle Creek, but was rescued. He also attempted to take morphine, which was taken away from him and he was locked up for safe keeping.

Albert Brewer while at work in the lumbering woods was struck by a falling limb on the back of the head and probably fatally injured, near Hesperia Wednesday.

Diphtheria is raging so malignantly in Leslie that the school is closed.

Alexander Evans of Grass Lake, where his widowed mother resides, was killed a few days ago on an Iowa railroad upon which he was employed.

Frankie Eastbrook and Willie Burns, two boys about 12 years of age, broke through the ice on the pond at Albion while skating on the the 15th. Eastbrook was drowned, but after some time Burns was brought to life.

Wednesday evening Constable Botsford, accompanied by one man, went to the Matteson farm in Hamilton township, west of Decatur, and arrested its overseer, Floyd Smith, on a warrant for being implicated in the recent murder of Henry Morris and his wife. When some distance from the Matteson farm several men were seen caming toward them in the road, who were supposed to be farmers going home from a grange meeting; but when they drew near the men divided to each side to allow the team to pass, and one caught the horses by the bits and the others, all masked, caught the parties and pulled them out of the sleigh. Floyd Smith was told to go and he went. The constable was roughly handled and finally allowed to drive home. It is said the masked men were friends of Morris, who attempted to extort a confession from Smith by threats of hanging, but did not succeed.

William Young, a wealthy farmer, who has lived alone for years, was found dead in his house Wednesday, seven miles east of Niles. He had been shot through the head and an unsuccessful atempt was made to burn the house over him. He was robbed of money known to be on his person. Boards were piled on his body and fired, but his body was only partly burned.

A daughter of Wesley Glynn, a farmer living near Dansville, Ingham county, committed suicide by taking strychnine on the 17th. She was 26 years old, and had been an invalid many years—tortured by the inflammatory rheumatism.

Wednesday afternoon while Burdett Monroe, of Birmingham, he was struck on the head and was instantly killed by a falling limb. Deceased was 39 years old, and leaves a wife and three children in rather poor circumstanstances.

Charles Swindle, at one time a resident of Adrian and for 10 years past proprietor of a tannery at Morenci, was struck by the east bound passenger train and killed Friday afternoon while crossing the Lake Shore track at Clark's crossing in Adrian. He was driving a team, one horse of which was also killed.

The Hon. Wm. Hamilton of Flint has sold his celebrated trotting mare Kate Hall to New York parties for $5,750.

Mrs. Christiancy, wife of Michigan's ex-senator and now United States minister to Peru, does not fancy living at Lima and is coming home.

William Moss, a young man of Grand Rapids, working in the lumber woods near Fife lake, Grand Traverse county, was instantly killed by a falling tree on the 17th.

The Port Huron opera house was damaged by fire $10,000 on the 19th. It will now be turned wholly into stores by its proprietors, never having been profitable as a place of amusement. No insurance.

The Hon. R. E. Trowbridge, of Birmingham, has been appointed by Gov. Croswell to be one of the commissioners to select a site for the new school for the blind, in place of Gov. Bagley, resigned. The commission will decide upon the location about February 1.

Friday evening, John Thompson, foreman in one of Churchill's lumber camps, near Alpena, in cleaning his rifle accidentally discharged the same. His wife being in range of the gun and only a few feet away, the ball passed through her lungs, from the effects of which she died Saturday morning.

Daniel Minosk, Jr., a farmer living about four miles from Holly, met with a terrible accident Saturday evening by a shot gun exploding in his hands. The entire charge struck him in the face, inflicting fatal injuries.

Floyd Smith, who lives near Decatur, has been arrested again on the old charge of complicity in the murder of Henry Morris and his wife.

Detroit in Brief.

The appearance of a new ferry-boat on the river Tuesday and the attempts of the old boats, which have held a monopoly of the ferry business, to drive out the new rival created great excitement and not a little indignation on both sides of the river.

The next annual session of the grand lodge of United Werkmen will be held in this city in February. The grand lodge of the Knights of Honor will meet in Jackson at the same time.

Judge Haight of the supreme court of New York has decided to admit Mrs. Adeline C. Hotchkiss and Dr. Hugh McGregor Wilson, recently arrested in this city on a charge of poisoning Geo. C. Hotchkiss in Youngstown, N.Y., 12 years ago, to bail in the sum of $10,000 each.

The net receipts of the late Orphans' Fair will reach $3,000. The profits from the "Little Orphan" were $200. The library table netted $127.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The employes of the packing-houses at Chicago held a meeting Tuesday evening, and decided to strike at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The immediate cause of the strike is the discharge by Amour & Co. and other firms of about 1,000 men. The union now demand that the packers shall not employ non-union men. The packers say they will not allow dictation, and are ready to remove their business from Chicago rather than submit to it.

The Tennessee Legislature met Tuesday in extra session, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, to clothe the local government of Memphis with additional powers for the construction of proposed sanitary improvements. The executive message also states that further legislation will be necessary to enable the municipal authorities of Nashville to improve its sanitary condition.

A boiler in Louis Trumbull's saw mill at Collins, Ind., exploded Tuesday, killing Trumbull, his two sons, and two other persons employed in the mill.

Frank Brodie, a young rough of Chicago, who has a very bad reputation, went home drunk Wednesday night, and set upon and beat his father, when the latter shot him in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died Wednesday.

The Republican National Committee met in Washington Wednesday, and agreed upon Chicago as the place, and June 3 the day for holding the next National Convention to nominate a candidate for President. Senator Don Cameron was chosen chairman to succeed Senator Chandler.

Three persons perished and two were injured by the burning of the courthouse at St. Jean, Part Joli, Province of Quebec, Wednesday.

Nine business places in Addison, N.Y., were burned Wednesday. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $40,000. The assistant engineer at Addison and two Elmira firemen were injured by falling walls.

A special from Delphos, O., says the residence of Joseph Perry burned Tuesday night. One child five years old, who was overlooked in the confusion of the escape of the family, was burned to death.

The new steamer Reuben R. Springer, to run in the New Orleans and Cincinnati trade, left Cincinnati Wednesday night. Before starting she gave an exhibition of the electric light. Two lights were used, one on the pilot house and one on the forecastle. This illuminated the river in front of the landing, showing that the lights will not only be useful at night while under way, but will also revolutionize the methods of lighting landings. She is the first boat to use this light on western waters.

Fowler Brothers discharged 2,000 hands in their packing house at Chicago because they insisted that no non-union men should work with them. Other houses are running very few hands and the whole number of workmen now idle is estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine on the Canada Pacific, near Rat Portage, Friday, killed four men and wounded three. The killed are J. C. Logan, foreman, John Fraser, Patrick Malor and K. Page. The wounded are Wm. Conway seriously, Lawrence Peters and Mike Kearney. One of the men, holding a can of nitro-glycerine, slipped, causing the explosion.

Pleuro-pneumonia having broken out among the cattle at Haverhill, N. H., Gov. Head has called a meeting of the council and appointed a commission to act at once, as they deem necessary, to arrest the spread of the disease.

Mary A. Murray was removed Monday from a position as clerk in the Baltimore post-office and has brought suit against Postmaster Tyler, claiming $20,000 damages for assault. Miss Murray was a principal witness against the postmaster in the recent investigation.

The Hon. R. E. Little, a prominent lawyer, politician and ex-member of the legislature, was shot and killed at Louisville Friday by his brother-in-law, Jas. H. Arnold. Little received four shots and died in a few minutes. The men quarreled over land held jointly. Little was an elector for Greeley and Brown in 1872, being then 24 years old, and was elected to the legislature in 1874.

Philip Donoghue died some time ago in California, leaving $1,500,000 to two sisters and a brother. These have been found, after a long search, and start in a few days for San Francisco. The brother and sisters met in New York city Saturday night for the first time in 30 years.

The emigration fever seems to be breaking out again among the southern negroes, and a goodly number of them are moving towards St. Louis, with Kansas as the objective point. Between 400 and 500 have passed through that city within a week for different places in Kansas. These were able to pay their way, but others who are destitute have also arrived there, and there are now in the city about 150 who will have to be helped on their journey.

CONGRESS.

Dec. 16.—In the Senate Mr. Windom (Rep, Minn.) offered an amendment to the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) for the appointment of a commission of five senators to investigate the causes of the exodus of blacks from North Carolina to Indiana. The amendment instructs the commission, if it finds that colored citizens have been deprived of their rights, to consider the expediency of providing such territories as may be necessary for the use or occupation of such persons as may desire to emigrate from their present homes in order to secure their enjoyment of constitutional rights. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) the bill introduced by him at the last session, relative to the transportation of animals, was made a special order for the 7th of January.

In the House Mr. King (Dem., La.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of 11, whose duty it shall be to examine into the subject of a selection of a suitable route for an inter-oceanic ship canal, to which all petitions, memorials and reports relative to such canal shall be referred, and which shall have authority to report at any time. Adopted.

Dec. 17.—In the Senate Mr. Thurman (Dem., O.) presented a memorial of citizens of Ohio largely interested in stock raising, asking the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of contagious diseases of domestic animals, and to adopt and enforce, under the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, rules for the prevention or treatment of such diseases. Referred.

In the House, Mr. Ballou (Rep., R. I.) introduced a bill restoring the legal tender currency to the constitutional requirements. The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3588 of the revised statutes, making United States notes legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, is hereby repealed, and that, hereafter, gold and silver coin only shall be tender in payment of debts.

The bill also repeals the stamp tax on bank checks.

Mr. Conger (Rep., Mich.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking for information respecting the operations of the life-saving service on the great lakes.

The House then went into committee on the military academy appropriation bill. After considerable debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, without amendment, and it passed. Adjourned.

Dec. 18.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the information concerning the effect upon revenues and upon consumers of the repeal of duty on tea and coffee in 1872. Referred.

Mr. Pendleton (Dem., O.), from the committee on Indian affairs reported with an amendment the senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian funds in the United States treasury in lieu of an investment. The amendment changes the rate of interest to be paid by the treasury on such moneys from 5 to 4 per cent. Placed on the calendar.

The pension appropriation bill was passed.

In the House Mr. Lefevre (Dem., O.), from the committee on agriculture, reported a resolution instructing the committee to take into consideration such measures as may tend to promote the agricultural interests of the country, to investigate the system and workings of the Department of Agriculture, and to report the necessary legislation for the promotion and protection of that industry, with power to send for persons and papers, and with an appropriation of $3,000 to defray expenses.

Mr. Willis (Dem., Ky.) submitted an amendment looking to the consolidation or total abolition of the public grounds and conservatories in Washington. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

Dec. 19.—In the Senate after the reading of the journal, Mr. Thurman (Dem., O.) said that there was evidently no quorum present and no probability that one would be obtained, and moved to adjourn, but withdrew the motion temporarily to permit the transaction of some unimportant business. This done, the Vice President appointed Messrs. Voorhees, Vance, Pendleton, Windom and Blair a committee to investigate the causes of negro emigration from Southern to Northern States.

A communication was received from the President relative to reclaiming marshes in the District of Columbia.

The Senate adjourned till January 6.

In the House the Speaker appointed as the committee on the inter-oceanic canal Messrs. King (chairman), Singleton, Whitthorne, Martin, Turner, Nicholls, Hutchins, Page, Conger, Frye and Haskell.

Mr. Kenna (Dem., W. Va.), from the committee on commerce, reported a bill known as the steamboat bill, which was made a special order for the second Tuesday in February.

The House than adjourned to the 6th of January.

PERSONAL.

The venerable Wm. H. Goode, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal church, died of paralysis at his residence in Richmond, Ind., at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. Funeral Friday.

Buckner S. Morris, an old resident and second mayor of Chicago, died Tuesday morning. He was a judge of the circuit in Illinois at one time, has been a candidate for governor and held positions of prominence in the state.

Samuel E. Perkins, chief justice of the supreme court of Indiana, died at midnight Tuesday night at his residence in Indianapolis

Gen. Marriott, president of the European railway administration in Egypt, is dead.

Gen. Grant was given a grand reception in Philadelphia Wednesday. After the exercises in Independence hall he planted an elm tree in Independence square.

Gen. Grant had an interview at Philadelphia, Thursday, with Admiral Ammen on the Nicaraguan canal project. Nothing definite as to the general's intentions can be learned, but remarks by Admiral Ammen to personal friends are construed into the belief on his part that Gen. Grant will accept the presidency of the canal company. It is very probable that Gen. Phil Sheridan will accompany Gen. Grant on his contemplated visit to Mexico and Cuba.

Schouvaloff has arrived at St. Petersburg. It is said that the basis of the arrangement was arrived at at Varzin with a view to reestablishing the former relations of the three empires under new conditions. This statement is regarded as sensational.

Dan Rice the famous circus man, announced Friday night that he had been converted, and will enter the field as an evangelist. He has had interviews with Moody, who is now holding meetings at St. Louis and will begin his career by speaking at Moody's meetings, and then seek such fields as offer the best prospect of success in his new work.

George Savage, the well known temperance advocate, is dead.

Representative Samuel Johnson of Cass county, recently appointed to the chair of professor of agriculture at the State Agricultural College, has entered upon his duties.

The company that links itself with the Hanlan-Courtney farce again offers a prize of $5,500 for a five mile race June 17, 1880.

Mm. McKee, senior proprietor of the Globe-Democrat, died very suddenly of heart disease about 1 o'clock Friday morning, aged 44.

FOREIGN.

A correspondent of the London Times at Cabul telegraphs on the 15th inst.: The troops are in excellent spirits and ready for any work. The British loss in the various affairs of the past week was 42 killed, including 6 officers, and 76 wounded, including 9 officers.

Advices from Lima to November 28 bring intelligence of an important battle on November 19 at a place called Sanfrancisco. The allied Peruvians and the Bolivians under Bundia, numbering about twenty thousand, attacked the invading army of Chilians in a strongly intrenched position. The allies were defeated with a loss of three thousand.

The Viceroy of India telegraphed Wednesday as follows. "Gen. Roberts has 7,000 effective troops, who have been withdrawn into the Shirpur cantonment with the slight losses already reported. The enemy must suffer very severely if they make any attempt upon Shirpur. I consider Gen. Robert's position is perfectly safe. The interruption of telegraphic communication with Gen. Roberts is near Jagdallak."

The Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes that she intends to start a relief fund for sufferers in Ireland and appeals for contributions. She says that while the present distress, actual or possible, is not for a moment comparative to that of 1847, still undoubtedly in parts of Kerry, Galway, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Donegal and Cork there will be extreme misery and suffering among the poor.

A Berlin dispatch says that the famine-threatened territory of Silesia forms that part of the province wedged in between Austria and Russia, comprising the districts of Ratibor, Kosel, Rybnik and Pless, with part of Gleiwitz and Rublinitz, covering an area of 97 German square miles, and inhabited by four hundred thousand persons, of which eighty-five thousand are destitute.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg represents that several officers of the artillery engineers have been arrested charged with complicity in the recent nihilist attempt on the czar's life in Moscow. The winter palace is now illuminated with the electric light as a precaution.

Michigan Crop Statistics.

The following farm crop statistics for the years 1878-9 are compiled from the returns of the supervisors to the Secretary of State furnished through the courtesy of Mr. Jenney:

STATISTICS OF 1878.

Wheat—acres harvested	1,578,569
bushels raised	29,511,889
average number of bushels per acre	18.77
Corn—acres harvested	761,125
bushel raised	36,663,799
average number of bushels per acre	48.17
Oats—acres harvested	453,685
bushels raised	13,454,517
average number of bushels per acre	29.87
Clover seed—acres harvested	122,043
bushels raised	166,465
average number of bushels per acre	1.36
Barley—acres harvested	4,166
bushels raised	8 6,463
average number of bushels per acre	20.14
Peas—acres harvested	39,772
bushels raised	641,061
average number of bushels per acre	16.13
Potatoes—acres harvested	75,823
bushels raised	6,190,406
average number of bushels per acre	104.63
Hay—acres harvested	856,536
tons raised	1,124,931
average number of tons per acre	1.31
Sheep—number sheared	1,670,790
pounds of wool sheared	8,666,467
average number of lbs. of wool per head	5.16
Apples—bushels sold	3,944,206
Peaches—bushels sold	107,344
Grapes—lbs sold	1,014,950
Cherries, currants, plums and berries—bushels sold	109,493

STATISTICS OF 1879.

Farms—number of	111,822
acres of improved land in	5,785,162
acres of unimproved land in	4,530,486
total number of acres in	0,315,588
average number of acres in each	82.68
Wheat on the ground in May	1,599,012
Horses—number of	272,603
Milk cows—number of	291,743
Cattle—other than milk cows—number of	358,910
Hogs—number of	483,109
Sheep—number of	1,772,312
Apples—number of acres in orchards	229,267
Peaches—number of acres in orchards	10,771

R. L. H.

LANSING, December 9

How Long We are to Live.

It is not every one who asks himself this question, because, strangely enough it is the belief of many persons that their lives will be exceptionally lengthy. However, life-assurance companies are aware of the credulous weaknesses of those whose lives they assure, and have therefore compiled numerous tables of expectancy of life for their own guidance, which are carefully referred to before a policy is granted. The following is one of these well-authenticated tables, in use among London assurance companies, showing the length of life at various ages. In the first column we have the present ages of persons of average health, and in the second column we are enabled to peep, as it were, behind the scenes of an assurance office, and gather from their table the number of years they will give us to live: This table has been the result of careful calculation, and seldom proves misleading. Of course, sudden and premature deaths as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur, but this is a table of average expectancy of life of an ordinary man or woman:

Age.	More years to live
1	50
10	51
20	41
30	34
40	28
50	21
60	14
70	9
80	4

Our readers will easily gather from the above tabulated statement the number of years to which their lives, according to the law of averages, may reasonably be expected to extend.

The Condition of Russia.

The news from St. Petersburg by late dispatches is of a grave character, and indicates an impending revolution, in which the Imperial House will be divided against itself. According to this information a serious quarrel has arose between the Czar and the Czarewitch—the latter demanding the institution of certain reforms which he considers indispensible to the safety of the Empire and continuance of the present dynasty. The Emperor was indignant, and in his wrath ordered the arrest of the Czarewitch, but the order was countermanded on receipt of a protest by telegram from the Empress. Rumors also go to the effect that several Generals of the army have threatened to withdraw their allegiance from the Emperor, unless he concedes the constitution demanded by the people.

It is difficult to obtain reliable news from Russia. The press and telegraph are kept under the closest surveillance. These reports are already officially contradicted, but the contradiction does not conceal the fact that serious trouble exists. The people are discontented and disaffected. The rigor of the Imperial rule has become insufferable. And this discontent and disaffection is not confined to the lower classes. It honeycombs the nobility, and extends throughout the army. The country, in fact, is in a revolutionary condition, and the procedures of the Government to suppress revolt are a confession of it. It need surprise no one to hear any day that Russia has begun a revolution that may be radical in its overturnings as well at that of the French ninety years ago.

A WILD MAN.—A remarkable discovery was recently made by a party of hunters while in search of game in the hills of Santa Cruz, California. They came upon a rude hut in a small clearing, and, going in, were alarmed to find there a fearful-looking man, almost naked and covered with hair, who was evidently insane, and glared savagely at them. They were about to retire with some precipitation, when the man beckoned them to approach and be seated. Doing so, they found that room contained, beside the strange being, some fifty cats of all sizes, but or one color, black, which made for the hunters with hostile intent, but were kept back by a whistle from their master. After contemplating his visitors for a time the man suddenly jumped out at the door and rushed into the bush, followed by his pack of cats, and although the hunters waited all day for him and returned to the hut on the morrow, they could find no trace of him again.

Labels for damp situations can be secured by writing on the back of adhesive plaster. Labels made of this substance are not affected by damp, and adhere strongly.

Fish of every kind are best some time before they begin to spawn, and are unfit for food some time after they have spawned.

THE FARM.

The Bonanza Farms of the West.

The two great facts shown by observations of the Bonanza Farms of the West are, that those who have gone into wheat growing upon a large scale, making use of the most improved machinery and cheap labor, are making colossal fortunes at seventy cents per bushel for wheat, limited only by the number of acres cultivated and the skill with which the work is done, and that wheat may be grown at large profit for less than forty cents per bushel; but that, on the other hand, the small farmers, depending mainly on their own labor, with limited capital and less machinery, are not making a comfortable subsistence, but are running behindhand, and must go under, and that a further reduction in the market price for food products must hasten their end.

The development of the large farm interest has the direct and immediate effect of impoverishing the sections in which the farms exist, and skinning the lands without any compensating benefits. Not one dollar of the gross amount or net profit received from the products of the soil is returned and placed on the land from which it is taken, except in the construction of the fewest buildings necessary to shelter and protect the laborers in the working season, and for the care of the work stock and the tools. On the whole 5,300 cultivated acres of the Grandin farm there was not one family finding a permanent home by virtue of title in the soil, where there should have been at least one to every fifty acres of plow land, or 106 families. This would give 106 houses in place of the five there at present, and 106 barns in place of three, with other buildings in like proportion; and a population of at least 500, where there is not now one fixed inhabitant, with all the accessories of household comforts and home improvements that do not now exist in the smallest degree.

The large development of the tenant system of farming is an evil of the greatest magnitude. The effects of the system have been too apparent in Europe to require any discussion in these pages. But with us it has features worse than any ever known in Europe. The tenants in England hold leases and occupations that practically run for life, and often are kept in families for generations, which give encouragement for great improvements, and the farms are practically homesteads. But with us the leases are uniformly for short terms, with no encouragement for improvements, and the farms are never homes. In England the rent has rarely reached, and never exceeded, one-quarter the gross product; but in the United States it is commonly one-half. Under the English tenant system the land is thoroughly cultivated and improved; with us it is impoverished. There is not one redeeming feature in the whole system in America, and it is in every way worse than in Europe.—*January Atlantic.*

Docility in Milch Cows.

In discussing the points requisite for a good milker in our dairy herds, however much importance may be attached to breed, pedigree, feeding or general management, yet one valuable trait is seldom mentioned—that of docility. Admitting a cow has many good points, yet if she is nervous and irritable she cannot prove a satisfactory milker. Irritability not only lessens the flow of milk but seriously impairs its quality. This defect in the cow is either inherited or caused by improper handling in the barn, and if the former it is greatly increased by injudicious treatment. For instance, a change in those employed in milking will disturb almost any cow, causing a perceptible change in the milk, both in quality and quantity. Especially is this noted in the case of a nervous cow, and particularly where the change is from a gentle, quiet, easy milker, to a rough, hard, noisy employee—one who pulls away at the teats as though they were tugs of a harness. With such a person for a milker, it should create no surprise if to her other frailties a nervous cow added the unnecessary accomplishment of kicking, thus rendering her worthless for dairy purposes.

The udder of a cow is a complicated and delicate machine, and though it is good practice to milk a cow quickly, yet no attempts should be made to force the milk faster from the cow than the aperture of the teat will allow. The milk ducts that convey the milk to the teat run in zigzag lines, so that when we pull hard at the teat these ducts are straightened unnaturally, deranging the blood vessels, sometimes even rupturing them, and thus producing bloody milk, with not unfrequently inflammation of the bag. Better push the hand upwards into the bag, thus forcing the milk down, rather than make an attempt to pull it down. Milk regularly at stated hours. Those out of practice should not try to milk more than one cow at first, or until the muscles of the hands and arms become accustomed to the work.

As to the time necessary for milking a cow, that must depend largely upon the size of the aperture in the teat as well as the quantity of milk which the cow gives. It may be a comparatively slow operation to milk one cow in five minutes, while on the other hand ten minutes' time might be called a quick operation in milking another. Any person whose hand is at all sensitive to the touch will, if he forces the milk down to the end of the teat faster than it can escape, find the milk rushing back, meantime the cow showing the movement to be one of pain. Always milk so that the operation shall be a pleasant one to the docile animal, affording her relief in the careful emptying a full bag of its contents. Where care and gentleness are the rule in this particular, the cow will welcome the coming of the milker as the approach of a friend.—*American Cultivator.*

Turkeys.

Turkey raising in New England, except in special localities, does not receive that attention which its remunerative character merits. Does it cost as much to raise a pound of turkey as a pound of chicken? A six-month-old turkey will weigh eight to twelve pounds, while average chickens will not weigh over three to four pounds. True, young turkeys are tender and difficult to rear, but with due care and attention they may be produced or multiplied with but a small percentage of loss. Losses and vexations will occur in any branch of husbandry, where ignorance and carelessness prevail. During the Summer turkeys require to be fed less than other fowls, though our best poultry raisers claim the best way to fatten turkeys is never to let them get poor. For fattening, barley meal mixed with milk, or boiled potatoes and Indian meal, are highly recommended. Turkeys are masterly campaigners on their own account during the warm season, and it is curious to observe the adroitness and certainty with which they will pounce on the smallest bug or fly.

The strong propensity of turkeys to perch in the open air and on high places, is a sufficient reason for those who rear them to attend carefully to this point. If well fed they do not require as careful housing as the hen, although it is good policy to induce them to roost in-doors. Open sheds are best suited to them, with roosting bars fixed as high as convenient from the ground, and which should be about three times as large as for common fowls. There are no doubt many localities where it would prove more profitable to divide attention between the turkey and other fowls, since, commonly, the former will command the largest price per pound. And it is the experience of some of our most careful breeders that the cost per pound prepared for market is in favor of the turkey, while it is certain that turkey-raising is attended with less labor and annoyance when practised in suitable locations, and by careful and well-posted persons, than is required in raising chickens.—*American Cultivator.*

Effects of High Feeding.

Having noticed, for many years past, that a considerable number of the stallions imported to this country were troubled with what appeared to be chronic grease or scratches, causing ugly, itching sores on the legs; and noticing, also, that horses thus attacked were almost universally such as had been kept in very high flesh, with but little exercise, we adopted the theory that the diseased condition was simply the result of this course of feeding and management, and that no treatment would avail to cure the disease so long as the cause remained.

Acting on this theory, we undertook the treatment of a stallion that was affected as above described. Commencing soon after the close of the season, he was turned out in a small pasture lot, which was so securely fenced that there was no possibility of his breaking out. From this time on, so long as the grass remained good, no other food was given him. His stable door opened into the pasture, and it was at all times left open, so that he could go in and out at his pleasure. When the grass began to fail, on the approach of winter, we gave him each day as much dry corn-fodder as he would eat, but no great whatever, always giving him the run of the pasture. This treatment was kept up until the first of February, the horse being confined to his stable only during the night, and not then except in extremely cold or stormy weather. He was thus kept about four months without any grain whatever, but with all the corn-fodder he would eat, after the grass failed. As a result of this treatment, without the administration of medicines of any kind, he was completely renovated and cured, and no symptoms of the disease ever appeared afterwards.

In response to our correspondent's inquiry, we would say that, in our opinion, the cure was effected by the entire absence of grain food, and the ample facilities afforded for exercise. If the horse is to be *used*, this diet would not give him sufficient strength; and, while the exercise might be beneficial, we should be compelled to use some grain, which we do not think advisable in such cases.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal.*

One of the returned warriors from Zululand tells a good story. He was at Rorke's Drift, and was witness to the following incident. A clergyman in clerical attire was hard at work handing out cartridges to the men and he did it with a will. A private near was taking shots at the Zulus and cursing the while in the most ingenuous manner. "Don't swear, man!" shouted the clergyman. "Don't swear at them! Shoot them!"

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—City pastry brands ..... 6 25@6 75
State brands ..... 6 25@6 50
Patents ..... 6 50@8 50
Low grades ..... 3 25@3 75
Rye ..... 4 90@5 10
Buckwheat ..... 6 00@6 25
WHEAT—Extra white ..... 1 28@1 38
No. 1 white ..... 1 25@1 38
Amber ..... 1 20@1 30
BARLEY—$1 25@1 50 per 100 lbs.
CORN—44@47c per bush.
OATS—33@41c per bu.
RYE—60@65c per bush.
BUCKWHEAT—50@55c per bu.
SEEDS—Clover $4 80@5 25 per bu
Timothy $2 85@2 90
BEANS—Unpicked 90c@$1 15 per bush, Picked $1 65@1 85.
PEAS—Wisconsin Blue $1 60@1 75 per bu Field, 70@80.
BEESWAX—20 @ 25 per pound.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 18@21, Medium 14@16c
CHEESE—12@14c per lb.
CRANBERRIES—$7 00@8 50 per bbl.
HOPS—22@27 c per lb.
APPLES—$2 50@3 00 per bbl.
DRIED APPLES—9@8 cts. per lb.
DRIED PEACHES—15@20c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh 18@20c, picked, 15@16.
HAY—$14 00@15 50 per ton; baled $14@16
HIDES—Green, 5@7 per lb.; cured, 7@8c. Sheepskins $1 00@1 50.
HICKORY NUTS—Shellbark, $3 25@3 50 per bbl.
HONEY—17@20c per lb.
ONIONS—State $3 25@3 50 per bbl.
POTATOES—$1 20 @ 1 50 per bbl. From store 35@45 c per bu.
POULTRY—Live chickens, 35@45 c per pair, dressed 6c per lb; turkey, dressed, 10 c per lb.
FISH—Whitefish, $4 75@5 00 per half barrel; trout $3 50@3 75 per half bbl.
GAME—Venison saddles, 9@10c; carcasses, 8c; partridges, 65@70c; quail, $2 25@2 50; ducks, 50@55c for Mallard and 20@25c for common; rabbits, 8@10c; 5@7c; turkeys, 10@12c.
TALLOW—6 c per pound.
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess $13 25@$14 50; Lard, 7@8¼; Smoked Hams, 9@10½; Shoulders, 6@6½c; Bacon, 8c; extra Mess Beef, $10 00@10.50 per bbl. Dried beef, 11@11 25 per cwt.
SALT—Saginaw, $1 35@1 40 per bbl; Onondaga fine, $1 45; coarse, 1 85.
WOOD—Hickory $5 25 @5 75 per cord; maple $5 25; beech and maple, $4 50@5 25; soft $4 00.

Detroit Stock Market.

The receipts of live stock at the Michigan Central Yards last week were: Cattle, 862; hogs, 14,093; sheep, 4,911. The cattle market was very active, and considerable stock was sold at an advance of 25c per cwt over the previous week's prices. Sales were as follows: 7 cows and heifers, av 1,073 lbs, at $2 65 per cwt; 3 heifers, av 873 lbs, at $3 40 per cwt; 3 steers av 877 lbs, at $3 4 per cwt; 5 stockers, av 816 lbs, at $2 35 per cwt; 11 mixed head, av 970 lbs, at $2 50 per cwt; 19 butchering head, av 905 lbs, at $2 70 per cwt; 10 butchering head, av 734 lbs, at $2 50 per cwt; 5 extra steers, av 1,090 lbs, at $4 30 per cwt; 5 butching head, av 968 lbs, at $2 75 per cwt; 7 head, av 949 lbs, at $3 per cwt; 2 oxen, av 1,710 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt; 9 steers, av 1,036 lbs, at $3 12½ per cwt; 9 extra steers, av 1,400 lbs, at $4 50 per cwt; 11 butchering head, av 1,100 lbs at $2 75 per cwt; 9 heifers, av 984 lbs, at $3 per cwt; 8 mixed head, av 825 lbs, at $2 50 per cwt.

The market for hogs was dull, both the demand and supply being small, and the market closed at the same quotations as given the previous week. Sales were as follows: 75, av 189 lbs, at $4 25 per cwt; 36, av 266 lbs, at $4 25 per cwt; 31, av 231 lbs, at $4 30 per cwt; 68, av 225 lbs, at $4 05 per cwt; 30, av 261 lbs, at $4 20 per cwt; 49, av 232 lbs, at $4 15 per cwt; 34, av 213 lbs, at $3 90 per cwt; 56, av 270 lbs, at $4 20 per cwt; 63, av 281 lbs, at $3 75 per cwt.

There was considerable excitement in the sheep market, and it was remarkably active, more sales being made on Saturday than on any other market day for several years past. Prices advanced about 25c per cwt. Sales were as follows: 97, av 101, at $4 per cwt; 50, av 85 lbs, at $3 95 per cwt; 109, av 86 lbs, at $3 95 per cwt; 213, av 85 lbs, at $4 13½ per cwt; 110, av 92 lbs, at $4 per cwt; 277, av 85 lbs, at $4 35 per cwt; 176, av 99 lbs, at $4 25 per cwt; 89, av 75 lbs, at $4 per cwt; 90, av 97 lbs, at $4 per cwt; 112, av 85 lbs, at $4 15 per cwt; 90, av 82 lbs, at $3 80 per cwt; 159, av 85 lbs, at $3 70 per cwt; 176, av 90 lbs, at $4 per cwt; 96, av 98 lbs, at $4 50 per cwt; 160, av 96 lbs, at $4 35 per cwt; 130, av 81 lbs, at $4 15 per cwt; 229, av 88 lbs, at $4 25 per cwt.

Reckoning Interest.

The following is a convenient rule for reckoning interest: Call one-half the number of months cents, and one-sixth the number of days mills, and their sum will be the interest of one dollar for the given time at six per cent. For any other rate take as many sixths of it as that rate is of six. For example, the interest of $240 at six per cent. for six years, seven months and eighteen days may be found thus: Six years and eight months equals eighty months. Calling one-half the number of months cents, and one-sixth the number of days mills, and taking the sum we have $0.403, the interest of $1 for the given time. If the interest of $1 is $0.403, the interest of $240 is 240 times $0.403, which is $97.72.

To find the interest at seven per cent. add one-sixth to that at six per cent.; for five per cent. subtract one-sixth, etc.

When partial payments have been made upon an interest-bearing debt the following is a rule which has been generally adopted: Compute the interest on the principal from the time the interest became payable to the time when a payment alone or in conjunction with previous payments shall equal or exceed the interest due on the principal. Deduct the sum and compute the interest on the balance as before. In this way there is no reckoning of interest upon interest.

QUEER CHICKS.—Here is a story told by the Abbeyville, (La.,) *Meridional.* A lady residing at Cow Island, in this parish, wishing to set a hen, went into the field adjoining her residence where some of her chickens had been laying, and procured some seventeen eggs and placed them under the hen. When in the course of human events, the chickens were hatched, lo, and behold! there came forth four small-sized alligators. It is supposed that alligators from an adjoining marsh had deposited their eggs in the field, and she, not knowing the difference, placed them under the hen. And what is more strange, the young alligators followed the mother hen around the premises as happy as a Colorado beetle in a potato patch.

Important.—Do not let your Druggist palm off on you any new, cheap remedy for colds when you ask for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup or you will be disappointed. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

Poor, suffering mortal, stop those chills and that fever by using Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

For a cough that other remedies will not cure, we recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption.

"Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," without exception, has given satisfaction. Our readers give it a trial. Druggists keep it. Price 25c per bottle.

Another Savings Bank gone up! This has been said so often of late, that people are beginning to look for safer investments for their surplus cash. Any man who has 25 cts. to invest cannot do better than buy a box of Scott's Liver Pills, for they never fail—Always keep them in the house.

R. H. FYFE & CO. AND THE HOLIDAYS.—At this magnificent Boot and Shoe Emporium, the finest in the City, great preparations have been made for the Holidays. A large quantity of new goods in the very latest and most fashionable styles have been purchased especially for their trade. Button Boots and Walking Shoes of the best materials are shown by this enterprising dealer. Slippers in every varietry are shown. Hundreds, yes, thousands of pairs of these comfortable articles of wear will be presented by the ladies to their brothers and gentlemen friends on Christmas morning. Many of the ladies toil during day and evening to embroider a pair of slippers, send them to a shoemaker, have them soled in the worst style imaginable, pay twice what they are worth and make the present. Why not at first buy a beautifully embroidered pair—embroidered by skilled workmen, made in the latest style and warranted to fit? Call upon MR. FYFE and see what an excellent stock he has brought together. A nice pair of shoes or slippers will make a fine present. Messrs