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TRUST.

The world is vast and we are small,
We are so weak and it so strong.
Onward it goes nor cares at all
For us, our silence or our song,
Our fast-days or our festival.

We tremble as we feel it sway
Beneath our feet, as on we fare,
But like a ball which children play
God spins it through the fair blue air,
We are his own, why should we care?
—Susan Coolidge.

MARCH.

Ah, passing few are they who speak,
Wild, stormy month! in praise of thee;
Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou, to Northern lands again,
The glad and glorious sun dost bring,
And thou hast joined the gentle train
And wear'st the gentle name of Spring.

And in thy reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day,
When the changed winds are soft and warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May.

Then sing aloud the gushing rills
And the full springs, from frost set free,
That, brightly leaping down the hills,
Are just set out to meet the sea.

Thou bring'st the hope of those calm skies,
And that soft time of sunny showers,
When the wide bloom, on earth that lies,
Seems of a brighter world than ours.
—Bryant.

BLOWN AWAY.

There were three of them—Kitty, Mary and little Tommy—the children of the station-master at Black River Junction on the great Southwestern railroad. The station stood alone on the open prairie, miles and miles from anywhere in particular. Black River flowed through the mountains, a hundred miles away to the north, and on clear days the snowy mountains could be seen glimmering in the grassy horizon. The line leading to the Black river met the Southwestern here, and thus it was that the place was called Black River Junction.

The station master and his wife and three children lived in the depot quite happily, but there was not another family within ten miles in any direction. At times the children thought it rather lonely. There was nothing in particular to be done except to watch the trains that stopped at the junction several times a day. Once in a while a freight car would be left on the side track, and the children soon found that an empty freight train makes a capital play house. They could keep house in corners and make visits, or sit by the open door and make believe they were having a ride.

One morning they were awakened by a curious humming sound out of the window. How the wind did blow. It whistled and roared round the house, and played upon the telegraph wires upon the house as upon a huge harp. As the wires were fastened to the roof, the house became a great music box with the children inside. After breakfast the morning trains arrived, but the wind was so high that the passengers were glad to hurry from one train to another as quickly as possible. Then the trains went away, and the great wind harp on the roof sang louder than ever!

The station master said it blew a gale and the children must stay in the house, lest they be blown away on the prairie and lost. The station master's wife said that it was a pity the children should stay in the house all day. There was an empty freight car on the side track; perhaps they might play in that. The station master thought this a good idea, and he took Kitty by the hand and Tommy in his arms, while Mary took hold of his coat, and they all went out to the empty car. Whew! How it did blow. They certainly thought they would be lifted by the wind and blown quite to the sky. The empty car was warm and snug, and once inside they were quite out of the way of the wind.

Mary thought the rear end would be a good place to keep house, but Tommy preferred the other end, so they agreed to keep house at both ends of the empty car. This was a nice plan, for it gave them a chance to visit each other, and the open part by the door made a promenade to walk in. Louder and louder roared the gale. Safe and snug in the car they went on with their play and thought nothing of the weather outside.

Suddenly the car seemed to shake, and they stopped in their housekeeping and ran to the door to see what had happened.

"Why, it's moving! Somebody's pushing it," said Mary.

"They are taking us away on a freight train. Come, we must get out."

"I didn't hear the whistle," said Tommy. "I guess something is pushing the car."

The girls had leaned out of the door to see what had happened. Why, where was the platform? What was the matter with the station? It was moving away. No, it was the car. It had left the siding and had rolled out upon the main line and was moving faster and faster along the road.

"Oh, we must get out! They are taking us away."

"No, no," said Kitty. "We must stay here till the brakeman comes round. I didn't hear them when they took us on the train."

"There isn't any train," said Tommy, looking up and down the line.

"Oh, it's the wind. It's blowing the car away. We must put on the brakes and stop it."

This was a good plan, but how were they to carry it out? The brake wheel was on the top of the car, and they were inside. Faster and faster rolled the car; it began to rattle and roar as if drawn along by a swift engine. In a moment Tommy began to cry. Mary tried to look brave, and Kitty stared fast at the level prairie flying past. It was of no use. They all broke down together and had a hearty cry alone in the empty car as it rolled on and on before the gale.

The station master's wife rolled up her sleeves to put the house in order while the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safe in the freight car, sat in his office nearly all the morning. At last the beds were made, and dinner put on the fire, and the mother wondered how the girls got along with their play house on the track. She threw a shawl over her head, and went out on the platform. At once the wind blew the shawl over her face, and she could not see exactly where she stood. Turning her back to the wind she began to call her children. How lonely the wind roared through the telegraph wires! Perhaps they could not hear her in all this din. Maybe they were inside the car out of hearing. She walked on toward the siding Not a thing to be seen. She wondered if there had been a mistake. Perhaps the car was on the other side track? No, the rails were unoccupied as far as she could see in every direction. What did it mean? What had happened? She staggered back into the station and startled her husband with a cry of despair:

"The car! The children!"

The station master ran out upon the platform and looked up and down the line. Not a car in sight! It had been blown away by the terrible wind, and was perhaps at this instant rolling swiftly onwnad with its precious load, to destruction What would happen to it? Would it meet a train or run into a station? Would the children try to get out, or would they stay in the car till it was wrecked?

He sprang to the door of the depot to telegraph the terrible news down the line, but just as he opened the door he saw a faint white cloud on the western horizon. It was a train. Help was coming. At the same time his wife appeared with new grief and terror in her eyes.

"I cannot get a call in either direction. The wires were blown down."

This only added to the danger, for there was no means of sending word in advance of the runaway car. It must go on to its fate without help or warning.

"Help is coming mother. Here's a train bound east."

Nearer and nearer came the train, and the father and mother stood watching it as it crept along the rails. It seems as if it never would come. At last it reached the platform and proved to be a passenger train bound up the Black River road and not intended to go in the direction in which the car had been blown away. The instant it stopped, the station master ran to the engineer and told his terrible story. The mother, with quicker wit, found the conductor and demanded that the engine be taken off and sent after the children.

The conductor was a man of regular habits, and such a bold request struck him as something extraordinary. Take the engine off and leave the train and passengers waiting at this lonely station? The idea was preposterous. Some of the passengers gathered near and asked what was the matter.

Three children lost; blown away in an empty car. Some one said, "Yes, go at once. We can wait here till the engine returns." The conductor said he must telegraph for instructions; but some one said, "The wires are down," and the people only cried out the more, "Let the engine go!" so the mother ran to the tender and began to pull out the pin, that the engine might start.

"Hold on, marm," said a brakeman; "I'll cast her off. You jump aboard if you want to go too. Fire up, Jack, and make her hum."

It was all done in a moment, and away flew the engine, leaving the conductor and station master staring in surprise at this singular proceeding. The station master did not feel very happy. He had half intended to go with the engine, but it would never do to leave his post.

"Fire steady, Jack," said the engineer to the fireman. "It's no use to get excited, we're in for a long race."

"It's enough to make a fellow excited to see that woman," said the fireman.

The engineer turned round, and there by his side stood the mother, her eyes straining ahead down the line in search of the missing ones.

"Oh, sir! open the throttle wide. Don't try to save coal at such a time as this.

"We must keep cool, marm, and go steady, or we shall run out of coal and come to a stand still on the line."

The woman said not a word, but nodded mourafully, and leaned against the side of the cab for support, and the fireman gave her his seat, where she could look out ahead over the line. How the engine shook and roared. The little finger on the steam gauge trembled and rose higher and higher as the steam pressure increased over the raging fire. The engine seemed to be eating up the track in front, and behind the rails spun out like shining ribbons in the sun. The station and train had already sunk down out of sight, and the grassy horizon on either side seemed to fly away in a kind of gigantic waltz. The wind died away to a dead calm, and in a few moments a breeze sprang up and blew in the front windows.

"We are beating the wind," said the engineer. "If we can keep up this pace we shall soon overtake them."

"How long have they been gone?" shouted the fireman above the roar of the engine.

"I don't know," screamed the woman, without taking her eyes from the horizon where the rails met the sky. "It may have been two hours or more; they were playing in the empty car."

"How did she get out of the siding?" (He meant the car.)

"It's one of the new switches," said the engineer. "Cars can easily jump out upon the main line."

Ah! something ahead. Was it the runaway car? No; the next station. What a terrible pace! Twenty miles already.

"Oh, don't stop!" cried the woman, as she saw the engineer put his hand on the throttle valve.

"I must, marm. We are getting out of water, and perhaps we can learn something of the runaway."

The sudden arrival of the solitary engine, containing two men and a woman, startled the station master, and he came out to see what it meant. He seemed to guess the truth, for he said:

"After the runaway car?"

"Yes, yes. There are three children inside."

"Oh, marm, I'm sorry for ye. It went past here, going twenty miles an hour. It came down grade all the way, but the up grade begins about two miles out. I was inside when it passed, and didn't see it till it had gone past the door.

How long it took to fill the tender. The engine stood hot and smoking by the watertank, and the water come out in a slender stream, while the mother stood looking en tearful and impatient.

"Good-bye! I'll put up the pipe. Heaven help ye—the up grade—"

The rest was lost, for the engine shot ahead on and on over the open prairie. The watertank seemed to sink down into the earth, and the shining rails stretched longer and longer out behind.

Ah! what was that? A cloud of steam on the horizon, far ahead. The engineer took out his time book, and studied it carefully.

"Freight No. 6, bound west, stopping on the two-mile siding."

How swiftly freight No. 6 rose above the grass and grew big along the way. Listen! A whistle! The engineer whistled in reply and shut off steam. Their engine slowed down, and they could see men leaning out of the other engine to speak to them.

"It's ten minutes back. Running slow on main line—road clear—"

"Thank heaven!" said the woman. The engineer said nothing, but at that instant the engine gave a great leap and shot ahead at the rate of fifty miles an hour up the easy grade. How long the minutes seemed, and yet each meant almost a mile.

Ah! a speck—a black dot on the horizon!

The car? Yes. It was the car. It grew bigger and bigger. Now they could see it plainly. But the children! Where were they? The fireman sprang out of the forward window and ran along the engine and down upon the cow-catcher. The monster began to slacken its terrible pace, and in a moment it struck the car with a gentle jar and stopped.

The fireman thought himself a lively man, but the woman was before him and sprang up into the car. There lay, safe and sound in the corner of the car, Mary and Tommy fast asleep, and Kitty watching over them.

"Oh, mother! I knew you would come. Mary and Tommy cried themselves to sleep, and I—I—"

Nobody could say a word. The fireman tried to rub his eyes, and only marked his face with black streaks. The mother laughed and cried all at once. The engineer picked up the little ones and quietly took them into the cab of the engine.

"There, now, my hearties, you have had a risky ride; but it's all right. Come! We're more that thirty miles from home and it won't do to be late for dinner. Fire up, Jack."

Trifles.

A stern necessity—The rudder.

Bad boys should be hand cuffed.

Problem—Which is the butt end of a goat?

Time out of mind—Forgetting to wind up your watch.

The tighter a telephone wire is the louder it sings. So with the average man on a lark.

It is suspected that the Indians are not as red as they are painted.

This world without woman would be like a blank piece of paper—not even ruled.

White hair is the flag of truce under which old age parleys with death.

Why do they call Shakespeare's plays "works"? Isn't there any difference between work and play?

The force of the adage, "Words are cheap," is somewhat lost when you go to the telegraph office to send a cablegram.

A competing hotel out West says generously of another that "it stands without arrival."

When he is twenty-one the boy is said to have outgrown the switch, but that is just the age when a girl begins to need one.

A man should have a fortune who thinks of marrying a ballet-dancer, because it is next to impossible to keep her in clothes.

Josh Billings says of society that his acquaintances would fill a cathedral, but that the pulpit would hold his friends.

A Cincinnati criticism on "The Pirates of Penzance:" "The thin pirate with a terrific moustache had his right calf on wrong side out."

Being rebuked for wearing out his stockings at the toes, a little urchin replied that it couldn't be helped—"toes wriggled and heels didn't."

The house-fly, if in good health, can lay 20,000 eggs in a season. The Danbury *News* thinks it a pity a fly can't be grafted on a hen.

With one hand he held her beautiful golden head above chilling wave, and with the other called loudly for assistance.—*Extract from a Romance.*

When Wappy wanders where wild winds waft the weary and the wicked are wanton in their woe, he should wade through the warbling water without a wabble or a whine.

An American preacher in his prayer said: "I pray that the power of Satan may be curtailed." Just then an old darky in the congregation cried out: "Yes, amen! Bress me! Cut him right smack smoove off."

A well-known literateur and humorist modestly says that his chief literary acquirements are the books he has borrowed and never returned.

Pat (after a sip)—"An' which did ye put in first—the whiskey or the wather?" Domestic—"The whiskey, av coorse." Pat—"Ah thin maybe I'll be aming to't bye-'n-bye!"

Apothecary—"You want this prescription filled, sir; I understand." Patrick—"Divil a bit af it surr! It's the bottle I wud have filled."

It was a hint that ought to have an extensive application when the preacher said in the prayermeeting: "Now, Brother Smith, you pray the last half of your prayer!"

The observant "small boy" went to church and heard the minister repeatedly say in his prayer, "Grant us, O Lord." He reported at home that the minister had "come out strong for Grant."

A CHINESE RIP VAN WINKLE.—Wang Chih, one of the patriarchs of the Taouist sect, was one day gathering fire-wood in the mountains of Ku Chow, when he entered a grotto where some old men were deep in a game of chess. He laid down his axe and watched them, whereupon one of the old men handed him what looked like a date stone, telling him to put it in his mouth. No sooner had he tasted it than he ceased to feel hunger and thirst. By-and-by one of the players said: "It is long since you came here; you should go home now." Wang Chin went to take up his axe, and found the handle had molded into dust. Undismayed, however, he went home; but found that centuries had passed since he went out wood-cutting. No vestige of his kinsfolk remained. The end of this tale is certainly un-European; for Wang Chin retreats to a cell in the mountain, and, devoting himself to religious exercises, finally attains immortality.—*All the Year Round.*

The Kiss in the Dark.

Yesterday afternoon John Meeker was tried before Justice Knox on charges of disturbing the peace and assault and battery. The case grew out of a disturbance which took place at a social party at Mr. Adams' house on Tuesday evening. He attended the party, taking his girl with him. Adams in the course of the festivities of the evening, began to take liberties with the girl, and Meeker raised a row, which ended in an assault on Adams.

Adams, the complaining witness, testified that while the frolic was in progress the defendant charged him with improper conduct towards the young lady he had brought there, and finally assaulted him, striking one in the eye (eye exhibited to the jury).

Attorney for the defence—Mr. Adams, did you not deport yourself in an unseemingly way toward the young lady?

The witness—Not altogether.

Attorney—Now, didn't you hug her?

Witness—Yes, by mistake. (The jury looked at each other in astonishment.)

Attorney—Please explain.

Witness—I was sitting on the sofa along-side my wife when suddenly a gust of wind put out the light. After the light was extinguished I heard a noise as if people were getting kissed (sensation) so I thought I'd stand in. I grabbed the lady next to me, thinking it was my wife, and when the lamp relighted I found it was Miss Clark that I had hold of.

(The laughter in the room was checked by Constable Metcalf.)

Attorney—Did you kiss her?

Witness (after some hesitation)—I don't think I did.

Attorney—Why are you not sure?

Witness—There was so much confusion at the—

Attorney—Now don't you know you did?

Witness—I won't swear positively whether I did or not.

Attorney—If you had been sure it was your wife, would you have kissed her?

Here the witness looked round uneasily for a few seconds, and not seeing his wife in the court-room, answered with a grin, "No."

This caused another laugh and the witness left the stand. He was more than astonished a moment after when his wife was called. She swept out from the back room and took the stand, with her black eyes snapping like a terrier's. At the sight of her, Adams presented a pitiable appearance and made himself as small as possible behind Constable Metcalf. No man in the court-room would have changed places with him for a thousand dollars.

Mrs. Adams had been subpœnaed for the prosecution, but her husband labored under the mistaken belief that she was excused. The district attorney must have known that it was dangerous to put her on the stand, but he probably could not resist the temptation. She was more than anxious to testify.

"We were having a little social party at our house last Tuesday evening. I was sitting beside my husband on the sofa when he asked me to go across the room and introduce a couple of people who weren't acquainted. I went and just then the light went out. Soon after Miss Clark, the girl that went with Meeker, slid over toward my husband—that man sneaking down behind the constable. Then I heard them kissing. I told Meeker that it was a put up job, and he knocked my husband down. I thought he did just right."

Miss Lucy Clark, who lives on North Stewart street, testified that she was sitting near Mr. Adams when the light went out. Everybody was rushing to kiss the girls and she thought she would get up near Mr. Adams for protection, he being a married man. (Great merriment, in which the court unwillingly joined.)

District Attorney—Did he kiss you?

Miss Clark (blushing)—He thought I was his wife.

The Court—Did you kiss back, thinking he was your husband?

At this sally of the court the spectators laughed uproariously, and it required several minutes to restore order.

Miss Clark declined to answer, and the court decided that she need not criminate herself.

A young lad named Armstrong, a nephew of Adams, swore that his uncle promised to give him a dollar if he would blow out the light when he gave a signal. Adams scratched the top of his head as the signal. He gave the the signal just after his wife left him. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

When Adams next has occasion to scratch his head, it is probable that he will have less hair there than when he scratched it at the last time.—*Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.*

The Czar's Winter Palace.

A queer story is told of the Winter Palace of the Czar, which may be given as illustrating the great extent of the place, and the possibilities of mischief it affords. In the time of Nicholas, the father of the present Czar, a number of sentries were posted on the roof to guard against fire or foes. Finding the climate up there not altogether so comfortable as could be wished, this permanent watch at length contrived to convey on to the roof the materials for a number of huts or cabins, which in course of time they erected under the shelter of the chimney stacks. So snug and cosy did they manage to make themselves that it at length occurred to the married men among them that, as there was plenty of room up there, they might as well enlarge their establishments. Accordingly wives and families, one after another, found their way out on to the Imperial leads. Several of the single members of the guard, finding such a tempting opportunity of setting up housekeeping economically, took wives to themselves, and after a while quite a considerable colony had sprung up.

How far the development might have gone on if the individuals composing this parasitic little village had been reasonably cautious and careful in their behavior it is difficult to guess; but the establishment of families among the chimneys of the palace led gradually to the accumulation of domestic animals. Fowls multiplied amazingly, and goats became numerous and flourished so well in the bracing atmosphere that at length it was suggested that a cow might conveniently be added to the farm stock. How the animal was elevated we are not informed, but it is stated as a fact that it was by some means hoisted to the roof, and was eventually the ruin of the community. The lowing of the cow came to certain official ears, and led to an investigation and the total breaking up of the queer little society. Even at that time it is said that the Russian Emperor felt so little confidence in his personal security that nobody ever knew in which bedroom he was going to sleep. A large number were always kept ready and unoccupied, and at bedtime the Czar would quietly slip into any one of them selected at the moment.

The Winter Palace is described as the largest palace in the world, being one third larger than that of the Emperor of Austria, and unsurpassed in point of splendor. It is the residence of the Czar and his Court during the Winter, and stands on the left bank of the Neva, on the site of a house which in the reign of Peter the Great, belonged to his high Admiral, Count Apraxin, who bequeathed it to Emperor Peter II. It was so completely destroyed by fire in 1837 that it was necessary to rebuild it, and one of the not least remarkable facts connected with it is that its present form was the work of two short years.—*London Globe.*

A Simile.

Did you ever, in walking in the fields, come across a large, flat stone, which had lain, nobody knows how long, with the grass forming a little hedge, as it were, close to its edges; and have you not insinuated your stick, or your foot, or your fingers, under its edge, and turned it over, as a housewife turns a cake, when she says to herself "It's done brown enough by this time."

What an odd revelation, and what an unpleasant surprize to a small community, the very existence of which you had not expected. Blades of grass flattened down and matted together, as if they had been bleached and ironed; hidious crawling creatures, turtle-bugs, one wants to call them; some of them cunningly spread out and compressed like Lepine watches (nature never loses a crack or a crevice, or a joint in a tavern bedstead, but she always has one of the flat-pattern live time keepers to slide into it); black, glossy crickets with their long filaments sticking out like the whips of four-horse stage coaches. But no sooner is the stone turned and the wholesome light of day let upon this blinded community of creeping things, than all rush round wildly, butting everything in their way, and end in a general stampede for underground retreats. Next year you will find the grass tall and green where the stone lay, and the dandelions and buttercups are growing there.

There is meaning in these images—the stone is ancient error—the grass is human nature borne down and bleached of all its color. The shapes which are found beneath are the crafty beings that thrive in darkness. He who turnes the stone over is whosoever puts the staff of truth to the old lying incubus—the next year stands for coming times. You never think you can turn over any old falsehood without a terrible squirming among whatever lies beneath it.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

How to Loosen Screws.

Few things are more vexatious than obstinate screws, which refuse to move, much less to be drawn out, and in the struggle against screw-driver power suffer the loss of their heads, like conscientious martyrs, rather than take a single half-turn backwards from the course they have followed, and from the position they have been forced into. Like obstinate children, they must be coaxed, or rapped pretty hard on the head, according to circumstances; in fact, whoever has a tight, obstinate screw to "draw out," must keep his temper down and his resolution up, quite as much to the sticking-point as the screw does. If the screw is turned into iron and not very rusty, it is only necessary to clear the head with the wedge of the driver, and let a few drops of oil penetrate to the threads; but, finding that excessive heat or rust has almost fixed the screw immutably, then heat, either by placing a piece of hot iron upon it or by directing the flame of the blow-pipe upon the head, and, after applying a little oil, turn out gently; but care must be taken not to let the tool slip so as to damage the notch. If, however, the screw refuses to come out, try to force it back with a blunt chisel, smartly but carefully tapped with a light hammer; but if evidently nothing can dislodge the enemy, it is best to cut the head away and drill out the screw. When an obstinate screw happens to be in wood, merely give it a few taps on the head; but failing that, heat it with a piece of hot iron, when it may be easily turned.—*Young Scientist.*

The Brooklyn Bridge.

The total cost of the Brooklyn Bridge, up to the present time, including the land damages and the purchases of real estate, has been over eleven and a quarter millions of dollars. Deducting everything except the cost of the actual structure, the outlay on the bridge has been about eight millions of dollars. The original estimate of the expense, made in 1867, was seven million dollars. But in this estimate no allowances were made for land and land damages. Up to this time, however, the construction of the bridge alone has exceeded the original estimate of cost by the amount of about a million of dollars, and when the work is completed, even if the present exceedingly favorable contracts are carried out, the excess will be upward of three millions, and the total expenditure will be over thirteen and a half millions of dollars.

This will make the Brooklyn Bridge by far the most expensive bridge in the world. But it is unquestionably the boldest undertaking in the way of bridge structure ever attempted. Its central span across the East River, from tower to tower, is 1,595 feet long. It is nearly 600 feet greater than the now widest span—that of the bridge at Cincinnati across the Ohio. The bridge has been carried on until now its towers are the most prominent objects seen by the incoming mariner. Only about a year more is needed to complete the structure, and the additional expense will be covered by the appropriation of $2,500,000, for which the Legislature is asked at this session.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Prosperous West.

In an interview the other day Mr. Robert P. Porter, the well-known statistician, who has been appointed by Census Superintendent Walker to have charge of the collection of statistics of the debt, wealth, and taxation of the United States said:

Two Western States have been guilty of repudiation, but the West, as a whole, compares very favorably with the East. The States are practically out of debt. Michigan has a debt of $1,392,149; Indiana, $3,614,783; Illinois, $558,442; Wisconsin, $2,252,057; Minnesota, $300,000; Iowa, $300,000; Missouri, $16,758,000; Kansas, $1,029,175, and Nebraska, $549,267, making the total indebtedness of the West $26,758,873. The debt of the nine Eastern States is $88,068,268, and that of the thirteen Southern States (after the recent wholesale repudiation), $182,694,781. The South now owes $100,000,000 more than the East, and the East $42,000,000 more than the West. But in local debts the Eastern States, as might be supposed, show a sad preeminence. After a careful study of the subject for over a year, during which time I have collected all the figures in relation to local attainable, I approximate the local debt of the United States as follows: Eastern States, $540,000,000; Western States $140,00,000; Southern States, $183,000,000. It must be borne in mind that the East has about 33⅓ per cent. more property than the West, but for all that the local debts of some of the Eastern States form yokes under which whole communities are bowed down, and in many cases bankruptcy and ruin stare them in the face. It is safe to say the last five years have developed a disposition in the West to pay up their obligations and have no more of them.

In my opinion the entire Northwest will witness in the next five or ten years the greatest development it has ever known. The bountiful harvests for the past two years, the continued yield of precious metal in Colorado, coupled with the fact that at Leadville alone the output leaped from $6,152,925 in 1878 to over $11,000,000 in 1879; the unexpected facts in relation to the yield of wheat in the Red River country, and the pushing on to completion of a hundred railroad projects, must have the effect of turning thousands westward. Never were the times more propitious in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa than now. Then there is Montana. The stock interests are growing and they are to have several railroads in 1880, which will increase the population and wealth. I predict that the increase of emigration during 1880 will be greatly in excess of 54,000, the increase of 1879 over the previous year.

The Panama Canal.

The proposed canal substantially follows the route of the Panama railroad. A tide lock is to be constructed in the Bay of Panama to control the level of the canal. In the Bay of Limon, on the Atlantic side, it is necessary to construct a breakwater two kilometers long, on account of storms. The cost of the entire work, estimated at 843,000,000 francs, includes the following items: All excavations, dredging, and removal of earth, 570,000,000 francs; dam at Gamboa, 100,000,000 francs; changing the waters of the Chagres, Obispo, and Trindad, 75,000,000 francs; tide lock on the Pacific, 12,000,000 francs; and breakwater on the Atlantic coast, 10,000,000 francs. Contingencies are estimated at 76,000,000 francs. The work will take eight years to complete, and it may be commenced before next June. The estimates contemplate the removal of 75,000,000 square meters of rock and soil.

The Gamboa dam will be required to form an artificial lake to receive and regulate the flow of the waters of the three rivers, whose periodical floods furnish the most serious danger to the proposal canal. This dam will be 5,000 feet long and 40 meters high. It will be exceeded in size only by the three great dams at St. Etienne, France, La Gemappe, Belgium, and Alicante, Spain. The last has stood for three hundred years.

At a reception given to M. de Lesseps by the American Society of Civil Engineers, Feb. 26, the distinguished engineer insisted that the proposed Chagres Canal was a much less difficult task than the canal at Suez. The deepest cutting would have to be about the height of the Brooklyn bridge towers. One of the visiting engineers, M. Doulat, said there would be seven miles of deep cutting, averaging 180 feet, of which 160 was rocks. The deepest cutting in other parts of the canal would average 40 to 50 feet. The entire length of the canal is about 45 miles.—*Scientific American.*

DO FISH SLEEP?—The question was asked me lately whether fish sleep, and I confess that I was unable to answer positively. I cannot find any naturalist of authority who decides the point. I never was certain about it myself. I made inquisition at the Brighton Aquarium without satisfactory result; and the more I look into and inquire as to the matter, the more uncertain and contradictory the facts become. Many fish seem to bask, as it were, and look just as if they were asleep. Take a basking pike, for example. He lies in the water motionless and apparently senseless; but you try to put anything near him within range of his vision, and see how he imperceptibly, and with little apparent motion, fades out of view. He is no more asleep than you are. Lazy if you like—perhaps with his larder well filled—but I don't think he sleeps. Sleep seems to me to be very much connected with light. When most animals want to sleep, they shut their eyes to exclude light. There are few fish which can shut their eyes. Dog fish can and do, and they really seem to sleep. There are other fish which rest a good deal in the dark; and then, again, there are many, as trout, which feed voraciously in the dark. Mackerel, now, are never still, but day and night they are on the move. Herrings don't move about much in the dark, but if there is a corner where a ray of light gets in, they will crowd up to that corner, and keep their tails just moving to and fro. Some fish, as carp and other species of that tribe, seem to hybernate, and become perfectly torpid and insensible in frosty weather. What is the connection between this state and sleep? I wish some much more scientific authority than myself would take this question up and thoroughly explore it.—*Cor. London Field.*

Congress and the Deputy-Marshals.

The Supreme Court has virtually decided that the Democratic attempt to nullify the Election law, by refusal to make the appropriations which that law requires, was inexcusable and revolutionary. For no one has attemped to justify that refusal, except upon the ground that the Election law was unconstitutional. The Court decides that Congress had full power to pass the Election law; that the provision which requires the deputy-marshals to keep the peace at the polls is constitutional and valid; that Congress had power by the Constitution to vest in the Circuit Courts the appointment of supervisors of elections; and, as a consequence, it virtually decided that it is the duty of Congress, as of every citizen, to obey and respect this valid and constitutional enactment until it has been repealed. But the Democ ats in Congress refused to obey the law. To this day they have persisted in refusing to make the appropriations required by the law, and necessary for its enforcement. They conspired together to nullify the act, when they found that it could not be repealed, and it remains to be seen whether even now they will retreat from this revolutionary position.

Public opinion has not yet fully appreciated the magnitude of the offence thus committed. Because the power to make needful appropriations is intrusted to Congress, many conclude that Congress has full right in every case to make or to refuse appropriations, as it pleases. But this is a government of law, and neither house of Congress has any more right than the humblest citizen to disobey, to disregard, or to conspire to defeat any valid exactment. A general commanding forces in the field has the power to march his forces over to the enemy, or into a position in which they can all be captured or cut to pieces, but it would be treason to do so. A judge on the bench, clothed with large discretionary power for the execution of the laws, has the physical power to render any statute impotent, as respects proceedings in his court, by rulings and sentences contrary to its purpose, but such an abuse of power would deserve the severest punishment. When the Congress of the United States refuses to obey and enforce laws of the United States, and conspires to defeat them, the crime is not the less grave, though there may be no remedy except by an appeal to public opinion.

Two Justices, Field and Clifford, dissent from the decision of the Court, and set forth at great length the old State Rights notions as to the powers of Congress. They urge that the act of Congress "asserts a power destructive of the independence of the "States in matters over which their "authority has never been surrendered." The punishment of State officers, for violation of the laws of a State, or unlawful neglect in performing a duty required by State laws, Justice Field thinks, is not within the power of the Federal Government. But the offence for which the judges of election in the City of Baltimore were tried was "resisting supervisors of election and deputy-marshals of the United States while the latter were engaged in the performance of their duties at an election." In so doing, the State official went beyond any official power conferred upon him by the State, for the State has no power to authorize any person to resist or disobey laws of the United States, and they were therefore acting, in that matter, as private citizens only, and are as liable to punishment as any other citizens. No commission from the State can clothe them with any power whatever for such a purpose. No trust from the State, however great, can shelter any person from punishment if he violates laws of the United States. The assertion that the States have never surrendered their independence, in respect to regulations governing the election of members of Congress, is a most extraordinary one for any Justice of the Supreme Court to make, and the fact that it is virtually made by Justices Field and Clifford is not creditable to them.

The law stands, and it is the plain duty of Congress to obey and enforce it immediately. If any members have excused themselves thus far, in their refusal of appropriations for the payment of officials, by the plea that they considered the law unconstitutional, they now must bow to the decision of the court of last resort. It has been a disgraceful thing that offic als appointed by law, and by law guaranteed certain sums for their services and expenses, have been left for eight months without the stipulated supplies. Had this occurred by sheer neglect, most indignant public censure would have been justified. But this thing has come to pass, not because Congress was neglectful, but because it was rebellious. The offence is the greater and deserves the sharper censure, because it has been committed in deliberate and persistent resistance to a law which Congress was unable to repeal, and which it

LOWELL JOURNAL.
JAS. W. HINE, EDITOR.
Lowell, Michigan, March 17, 1880.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican state convention, to select four delegates at large and two from each congressional district to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, and for the nomination of candidates for president and vice president, and to choose a state central committee, will be held in Detroit on Wednesday, May 12, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at Grand Rapids, May 16, 1878, every county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election (in 1878,) and one additional delegate for fraction of 300 votes, but each organized county will be entitled to at least one delegate.

Under a resolution of 1856 no delegate will be entitled to a seat, who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

A. J. SHERWOOD, E. B. APPLEGATE,
M. J. O'DONNELL, E. B. FOSTER,
CHAS. W. CLISBEE, H. S. SLEEPER,
LEWIS W. HEATH, H. C. SERRINONI,
W. A. GROVER, JAMES TYLOCK,
RICHARD WIRSON, EDGAR WEBER,
JOHN C. BALDWIN, JOHN J. BUTCHER,
J. H. CAVANAGH, JNO. M. RICE,
D. G. PARRAND,
Republican State Central Committee.
E. E. THOMSON, Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

A convention of the Republicans of East County is hereby called to meet at the Circuit Court Room in Lowell, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing twenty-seven delegates to the Republican County Convention to be held in the City of Detroit, on Wednesday, May 12, 1880, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the Convention. Each township in the county will be entitled to the following delegates:

Grand Rapids, March 15th, A. D. 1880.

B. F. BARLOW, A. S. WEBB,
A. J. SHERWOOD, A. P. GRAVES,
HOWARD HOLT, SALISBURY MASON,
Republican County Committee.

Republican Caucus.

A Republican caucus will be held at Music Hall, on Friday, April 23, 1880, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for township offices, and electing three delegates to the Republican County Convention to be held at Grand Rapids. Let every Republican who is in sympathy with Republican principles make it his duty to be present.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Notice—Charter Election.

The annual charter election of the Village of Lowell will be held at the Council Room in said village on Monday, April 5th, 1880, for the election of the following officers:

One President, one Trustee (full term), one Trustee, one Treasurer, one Marshal.

The polls of said election will be opened between the hours of one (1) and two (2) o'clock in the afternoon and be continued open until the hour of six (6) o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and be closed.

Dated Lowell, Mich., March 5th, 1880.

JAMES H. WEEKS, Recorder.

Editorial Comment.

Dennis Kearney was arrested the other day and thus does he manage to be "keep it before the people," you know.

If there is to be an Isthmus canal it must be "an American ditch."—*N. Y. Mail.* Yes, sir! and when we get the Lessops to "dig" it will bear a strictly American significance, too.

Mr. W. S. George of the Lansing Republican is in Maine and he is sending very interesting correspondence to his paper, concerning the recent election frauds in that state.

We have received a copy of the Syracuse Courier containing several columns of "boom" for Jewett. The Courier is trying hard to have the Democrats nominate the Erie magnate for President but it is our opinion that after the Cincinnati convention won't Jewett.

What motive leads Mr. Jewett to seek the Presidency?—Ex. Don't know; can't tell; locomotive, can't tell; unless the Democrats nominate him, however, he would have a stronger platform to stand on than Tilden had. He would have a car platform to stand on.

Mr. Tilden is reported as very feeble—unable to hit his own nose at the table. His left side is almost completely paralyzed and it is with great difficulty that he is able to converse with visitors. Mr. A. R. Harlow of Marquette, an old friend of Tilden, has just returned from New York, and this information comes through him.

Detroit papers publish Pentecost's Gospel Meeting announcements under the head of "Amusements." We have been waiting for Mr. Pentecost to swing around his old columbiad and blow a few Detroit newspaper men over into the big swamp back of Windsor, but he seems to be holding off for some reason.

A "Southern Member," feeling that his "honah" had been scratched by Mr. Conger, intimated pistols and gore by saying that he was responsible for what he said "there or elsewhere." Mr. Conger merely replied, "elsewhere is good," and left the S. M. to get over his fit the best way he could. Those southern members will learn in the course of time that the way to preserve their "honah" is to "keep their skirts on."

A German paper in Missouri having named "Adolph Pantz for President," the Inter-Ocean suggests that it could be used in place of Schurtz. All right, only it might be necessary to add the Yest before the clothes of the campaign. —*Post and Tribune.*

See here, Gentile men, if you are going to a clothing store to find a president, why pick out the man who gives then Jewett down to the last cent. And now some New Yorker will yell out—"Erie is!"

The Post and Tribune dubs the editor of the Free Press "the chiefest justice of the Free Press's supremest court." We must enter our earnest protest against any kind of talk by the Republican press that tends to foster the idea of "one man power." We are just entering upon the dewy eve of another presidential campaign, and the Republican that dares to mention, lisp, whisper or silently breathe any word, syllable or letter that can be interpreted as revolutionary, must be cautioned. Such words as "chiefest" and "supremest" cannot be tolerated except by a people that live under a "Strong Government." Are we a monarchy? Then why this incendiary talk? No more superlatives, please; they are revolutionary in the highest.

Presidential Prognostications.

We think it doesn't require a very shrewd political observer to see that the Republican nomination for President is as likely to fall upon Mr. Sherman. In fact he may be considered as almost out of the race, although yet in the field. The main contest seems to be between Gen. Grant and Mr. Blaine, with Mr. Washburn of Illinois close by. In the event that Gen. Grant should not receive sufficient encouragement before the convention assembles, to convince his supporters that his nomination is assured certain, it is very safe to say that it is a very easy thing to do to bring the contest between Blaine and Washburn. But as Mr. Blaine is the second choice of a large number of Grant men it would seem that Mr. Blaine's chances for nomination would not be lessened by such a result. Washburn, however, is exceedingly strong and popular, and the fact that he is especially strong and popular among the Germans would be a telling argument in favor of his nomination. With either Blaine or Washburn the Republicans would be satisfied. In fact we believe they will be satisfied with the nominee, whoever he may be, for they will trust the convention to choose the right man. Individual preferences must give way to the expressed wish of the majority.

Jimcrax.

How about the California Chinee? Is he cosin a cue-cumber?

Old Peter Goelet left his two sons $20,000,000. Good somebody do that to us once.

Yes, verily, this is an age of revolutions. Jerusalem has just been putting up a grist mill.

Edison gets $10,000 a year and tobe to make light of it.—*Free Press.* No gassing about that.

If George William Curtis would stop parting his politics in the middle we wouldn't say a word about his hair.

The Philadelphia Press speaks of "Tilden's resurrection." Hang this body snatching—it ought to be stopped!

A Boston photographer says he has never been able to get a picture of Ben Butler that brought out his eyes so as to look natural. Why, any printer can do his eyes. Here they are—"1."

Two men were engaged in a political discussion in front of this office yesterday and after the world was over, one of them says each to similarly and confidentially remarked—"By, hokey! boss, I buried him higher than Gulliver's idea."

Eulogy.

In a cemetery in Grattan, this county, is a tombstone bearing an epitaph worthy of a conspicuous place in the book of epitaphs. It was erected with the husband of the deceased and was inscribed upon the marble by Mr. J. C. Hare of this village. It reads as follows:

"Margaret Hurley is my name,
Ireland is my nation;
Vergennes my resting place
And Heaven my expectation.
The grass is green, the rose is red,
Thus lads my name when I am dead.
Thus I am dead and buried my grave
And all my bones are rotten.
This little stone will let you know
When I am mute forgotten.

Court and Legal News.

Reported expressly for the JOURNAL by Renwick & Walker, Attorneys.

A case in reference to the validity of dealings in wheat "options" and "futures" has lately been decided by a Tennessee court, Gilbert, a Chicago broker and commission merchant, brought suit against Cook, a resident of Memphis, Tenn., in the courts of that State, to recover upon a promissory note given by Cook. Cook, through Gilbert, had been dealing in wheat, pork and corn options in Chicago market and as a final result of his transactions had lost, and gave the note in question to settle all deficiencies and losses growing out of these speculations. The defense to the suit relied on was that the note was given for a gambling or wagering consideration and hence was void under the statute of that State prohibiting wagers on the product of the country and gave judgment for the defendant. It says that as neither party contemplated the actual selling and delivery of the wheat, corn, or pork, bargained for at the time set in the future, but only an adjustment of the difference in the prices, the bargain was not a real transaction, but was simply a wager or betting upon the price of the commodity in question at some future time and that this kind of a transaction comes within the statute and is forbidden by it and any note given or contract made in the course of this illegal proceeding is void. Decisions upon the same point have been made in other courts to the like effect. While the U. S. Circuit Court of Chicago has upheld such a contract. The Supreme Court of this State in a recent case before it, in which the facts were very similar to this one, has decided that such a transaction is good. But it said that if neither party regarded it as an actual transaction, or an actual sale of the commodity bargained for, but entered into it as a mere colorable bargain cover to be consummated, it would be wagering and illegal. And the Supreme Court upheld the bargain in the case before it, because it said that the buying and selling wheat, etc., to be delivered at a future time was on its face a legal transaction and if one party to it intended to fulfill it at the specified time unless taken off his hands before that time, as they held to be the case in the suit before them, then it was legal. The United States Supreme Court in the case of Stewart vs. Platt has lately decided a point of interest to persons interested in chattel mortgages. This case was brought from New York on error, and the law of that State provides, as also does the law of Michigan, that a chattel mortgage in order to be good against creditors and purchasers without notice, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the city or town where the mortgagor resides: in this case the mortgagor was a partnership located and doing business in New York city, the individual members of which resided in a different county in the State; the mortgage was filed with the clerk of New York city; the Supreme Court held the mortgage not good as against creditors declaring that the mortgage should have been filed in the townships or cities where the individual partners resided and that a partnership had no identity or individual existence so as to authorize the filing of the mortgage made in New York in this case. It is questionable whether the law would be construed in this state by the court of last resort, as for some purposes a partnership is recognized as having an existence of its own, separate from the partners composing it.

On Monday the 8th, the Prosecuting Attorney entered a *nolle pros.* in the murder case pending for the last two years against Thomas McDonour, one of the parties implicated in causing the death of Eugene Naylor, near Grandville, four or five years ago. This action was on the account of the acquittal of Geo. Cathcart about a year since when tried for the same matter. As the evidence in the McDonour case was no stronger than in the Cathcart case a trial became useless. Peter Schelkin is a States Prison serving a 15 years sentence for the same crime, convicted on no stronger evidence. This illustrates some of the uncertainties of justice, or, more properly speaking, of justice.

On March 11th, Erwin Cooper of Spencer township who had been having his examination on the charge of seduction before Justice Sinclair of Grand Rapids, waived further examination and was held for trial in the Circuit Court and required to give bonds in the sum of $600 for his appearance.

LOCAL JUSTICE COURT.

On Friday last the case of the People vs. MacDole Shaw, for cruelty to animals was on call before Justice Weeks. A *nolle pros.* was entered on behalf of the People upon the promise of the defendant to properly feed and care for the animals in his charge in the future.

Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1880.

The House still has its wits wool-gathering over its new rules, which, though adopted after protracted discussion, prove stumbling blocks to even such old parliamentarians as Speaker Randall and Mr. Conger. There is a constant and puzzling collision between the new and the old rules when interpretation is desired, and, as a consequence, the whole body of solons at times seem at sea and in ignorance as to what course to pursue. These difficulties and friction will, of course, disappear when, after more experience and discussion, the legislative wheels get duly lubricated, as it will indeed be a strange subject that won't revolve under the appliances of such astute hair-splitters as Messrs. Randall and Conger. Mr. Kelly raised a breeze by stating that, for the first time in his nineteen years of Congressional life, he had been corruptly approached for the purpose of controlling his vote in the Committee on Ways and Means, and in the House on the sugar bill. This accusation is, and always has been, a bone of contention in and out of Congress, and serves to show the impossibility of having one rule for the whole country. Prior to the war the South inscribed "Free Trade" on its banners, and yet forced a prohibitory tariff on the country on sugar. To this the North demurred, but, on the other hand, it secured its tariff on iron. In 1856 the political parties had virtually two platforms. One of protection in the North and free trade in the South, barring sugar, of course, in the latter section. The same old fight is coming to the surface again, and the chapter recited by Mr. Kelly is only in keeping with those of ante bellum times.

The Senate has disposed of its elephant, the Fitz John Porter case, by laying it on the table, which means decent burial until next winter, and after the presidential election. It has been ably argued by Messrs. Logan, Carpenter, Bayard and Randolph, who have covered the whole ground in issue in their exhaustive pro and con speeches. No one—of course, has had his convictions changed by this debate. But it answers a political purpose. It is a pity that the entire matter cannot be buried forever, without thrusting it into the arena of politics.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has made a slight ripple in the Capitol current by threatening to resign his seat because of the refusal by the Democrats of the House to allow him to state, in a ten minute speech, the grounds of his opposition to the Ilist rule, which permits a vote to be taken on appropriation bill. It is not at all likely that a resignation will come, but it is certain that if it does occur in reason, and all are united in the proper cousing and soothing syrup application to soothe him, with every prospect of success. It would be a misfortune to lose him at this juncture, as we doubt whether there is a Republican Congressman who would deeply regret his exclusion. Though not a partisan in the sense in that fighting sense which puts Speaker Randall where he is, and makes Mr. Conger leader of the Republicans, yet he has a perception of parliamentary law which gives him great strength as a counsellor. When, in the 44th Congress, the Republicans reversed the introduction of bills, it was Mr. Stephens who suggested the no outful flank movement of the petition box, through which all bills could be brought before the House. He is undoubtedly a man of power and of great use, hence his resignation is to be deplored.

On the surface, President-making here seems to have no particular excitement in it. But the under-current sets strongly, indeed, and each candidate is exerting all his strength to secure favorable influences for himself. No matter into what company one goes, the topic of conversation will inevitably drift into that of the next Presidency. Washington is a peculiarly a city of politicians, and it is as natural for a Washingtonian, whether a congressional sojourner or citizen, to discuss White House matters as for a fast horse man to "talk horse." It is naturally the uppermost subject of thought here, hence it is irrepressible. Mr. Blaine is in fighting condition this year, as he is not handicapped, as in 1876, with personal attacks, and we do not doubt will be heard from at Chicago next June, as he was at Cincinnati in 1876. None of the other candidates are deviating from their usual outward course, though their friends are hard at work pulling wires.

The anomalous political position of Virginia is a source of concern here, as no politician can now predict, within what has occurred there, how the State may cast its electoral vote this fall. The warfare between the adjuster and readjuster elements is so bitter and so ruinous, and withal so extensive, for it hungs under its influence all the voters of the state, that no party whip can be applied to force discussions into the traces on election day, unless some unknown healing appliance can be invented. The hue and cry against the readjuster and his so-called repudiation has sufficient groundwork in it to warrant a belief that he will be safe in an appeal to the people, and we hazard the prediction that next November will show much more than this have, bluff, wholesouled friend and hearty hater, Senator Zach Chandler. Now the country is anxiously scrutinizing his political successor, and the first question strangers in the senate gallery are heard to ask is, "Which is the new Michigan man?"

Gov. Henry P. Baldwin, as he sits in the dead giant's chair on the outside row of the Republican side, makes quite a pleasant picture, his broad, honest countenance, in its frame of silver gray, generally wearing a kindly smile. In stature he is considerably less than his predecessor, but decidedly handsomer, though even that is not saying much for his beauty. Politically, he is Chandler's equal as a "stalwart," yet is without a pleasant, unobtrusive, soft-hearted gentleman, in no wise the aggressive politician we expected to see, judging from the Hon. Omar Conger and other belligerent Michiganders.

Senator Baldwin discovered America some 66 years ago, in the little state of Rhode Island, but is yet firm in health, and looks for as long a time as he has reached his zenith and would not begin to cast lengthening shadows, indicative of afternoon, for a quarter of a century to come. Like most sensible New England landers who have accomplished anything worth speaking of, he went west at an early age and "grew up with the country." Establishing himself in Detroit he soon became a leader, and subsequently a "hand mark" among the substantial citizens of that city, where, for over 40 years, he has been a thriving merchant, and most of that time a leader, besides occupying other positions of honor and profit. He has served the state of his adoption well, both in her senatorial chamber and her gubernatorial chair, and will, no doubt, acquit himself as well at the national capitol in the interests of his constituency and the country at large. He is one of the foster fathers of Republicanism, having been a member of the convention which assisted at its birth in Jackson, Mich., just 26 years ago, and has since stuck to its principles through thick and thin. Gov. Baldwin is the very pink of perfection as to deportment, facilities in dress, and with the manners and speech of a Chesterfield, revised and improved by the modern standard. Taken all in all, the new millionaire senator is a happy addition to that august body of seigniors.

Mrs. Jones how is your health this morning? Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked. I slept well, and have not coughed once this morning.

Among the most remarkable productions of this age and country is Hall's Hair Renewer. Its success is unparalleled. It is sought after by rich and poor, high and low, young and old. Inhabitants of foreign lands—the people of Australia, of Europe and of South America find means to get it at whatever cost. It is because it works like magic. It restores the hair to its youthful color and beauty, and robs approaching age of one of its disagreeable accompaniments. If you are getting bald, try it. Try it if you are getting gray, try it if you are wishing a good hair dressing. It will not disappoint you.—*Munich, Ind. News.*

Saved from the Poor House.

For years David Alingsworth suffered with rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance could not find relief. He came to the Scioto county poor house, and had to be carried into and out of bed, on account of his helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the directors of the poor house resolved to use the celebrated German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution for, after the use of one bottle, the patient was already much better, and when four bottles had been used upon him, he could again walk about without the use of a cane.

The facts as above stated, will be verified by the editor of the Portsmouth, Ohio, Correspondent.

STRAYED.

One two-year old heifer and two yearling steers strayed into my inclosure one mile south of Bowne Center on the twelfth day of this month. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM PARSONS.

BOWNE, Dec. 22, 1879. 34w4.

WHY

PLAINFIELD, N. J. Dec. 25th, 1879.

MESSRS. ELY BROS., Owego N. Y.:

Gentlemen: I take this opportunity for complimenting you upon your very valuable and much needed preparation "Ely's Cream Balm" for the cure of Hay Fever and Catarrh. The form of this medicine and the method of its reaching the diseased mucous membrane (via: by absorption) renders it far superior to any other remedy of the kind in the market. I have sold several dozens and have yet to hear the first complaint of its failure to do what you claim for it. I unhesitatingly recommend it to the trade as a very salvable article, and to those who are suffering from the above mentioned complaints as the great consideratum—"that Balm of Ely's." Most respectfully yours,

R. J. SHAW Druggist.

JOHN KOPF. ORTON HILL.
LOWELL FURNITURE FACTORY.
Kopf & Hill,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in All Kinds of
FURNITURE
Undertaking a Specialty.
The Best Goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
We sell for
CASH ONLY
and by not selling on Time we can afford to give the people of Lowell and vicinity the benefit of selling cheaper than any other house in the County.
We shall always strive to merit a share of the patronage of the people of this vicinity.
KOPF & HILL.

HOW TO Make Money!
BUY YOUR GOODS OF THE GREAT
BOSTON Double Store
Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Trunks, etc. etc.
And Save 25 Cents on every Dollar. In Order to make Room FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF
New SPRING Goods
Ever brought to Lowell we offer for a short time our entire Stock of Goods
AT COST! AT COST!
Come and Learn our Prices then trade where you can buy The Cheapest. All Goods Warranted as represented or Money Refunded. Just Received
Handsome Print. at 7 Cents Per Yd.
Dont Fail to see them at the
BOSTON STORE.
M. JACOBSON & CO. LOWELL.

Improved Diamond Stayed Overalls.
Patent Applied For. Warranted not to rip. Sewed with Linen thread. And each and every pair warranted not to rip.
They are Double Sewed with Best Linen thread.
The Buttons are of the best make and are Securely Riveted on.
The pockets are made loose as in pantaloons and of Heavy drill.
The Overalls are made to fit with perfect ease and freedom about the hips. Having plenty of seat room. Allowing a person to assume any position without a strain or binding in any part.
The manner in which we keep their place well up about the waist, making them feel perfectly free and easy, and most comfortable.
Our stamp, as above is printed on cloth, and is sewed on each pair of Overalls.
We call especial attention to our Sack Coat Jacket, which is far superior to the old style Juniper.
This low priced garment is only used in manufacturing these goods. Ask for the Diamond Stayed overalls. Take no other.
M. Jacobson & Co.
Agents. Lowell.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS! AT THE
A. B. JOHNSON'S CASH GROCERY.
You can Save One Dollar on every Five if you buy your Goods at
THE NEW CASH STORE!
I want to see you all.
A. B. Johnson,
MUSIC HALL BLOCK, LOWELL, MICH.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
OR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.
It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, crisp, and curly hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often (though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed; while to brashy, weak, or sickly hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it glossy.
The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, in its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, leaving it cool, healthy, and free, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.
As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD
Alfred Carpenter, Ansonia, Conn., writes: Please send Oil C. O. D. I find it a good thing for my trade. Yours, truly. Ariel Oil while living in Ohio, and I think it the best medicine in use for man or beast.
William Boland, Jr., 14 E. Swan St. says: "In the past two years I have occasion to use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil quite frequently for violent neuralgic pains and sick headache. I have found it to be an absolute monarch over pain, subduing it in a quiet, quick manner, and yet acting almost instantly."
Mrs. Mary Grimshaw, No. 112 Main St., Buffalo, was cured of a violent attack of rheumatism of the hip, confining her to a chair, by a few applications of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. She says: "Less than a bottle cured me entirely. My son was troubled with rheumatism of the knee, and was cured entirely in twenty-four hours."
Sold By Hunt & Hunter.

Go to your druggist for Mrs. Freeman's New Natural Dyes. For brightness and durability of colors they are unequaled. Colors 10 in 1, price 15 cents.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hunt and Hunter.

LOWELL MARKETS.
Corrected on Tuesday of each week by JOHN GILES & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.
Smoked Hams ..... 7c.
" Shoulders ..... 5c.
Maple Sugar, fair. .... 6 and 7c
" choice ....8 and 9
Apples, Russets.... 60 per bu.
" Large Red, $1 to $1.25.
Butter, fresh 22c
Beans per bu ..... 70c @ 1.00
Bran per ton $18.00
Cheese per lb 16
Calf skins, dry .... 15c.
" green .....9c @ 10c.
Eggs per doz, fresh..... 8
Flour per cwt $3.00
Hay per ton..... $12 00
Hides, dry ..... 9c @ 10c.
" green..... 6 7 c.
Lard per lb ..... @ 7c
Oats per bu ..... 40c.
Potatoes per bu..... 30 & 35c.
Tallow per lb ..... 5c.
Sheep pelts ..... 10 to 75.
Wheat per white, $1.16 per bushel.
Clover Seed..... 4.00
Timothy seed..... 3.00.
Honey white cap . 13
Do extracted 15 c.
Corn..... .50c per bush.
Turnips ..... 25 a bush.
Pork, dressed ..... 5c.
Turkeys..... 9c.
Chickens..... 7
Duck.....8.
Geese ..... 6.
Cabbage..... 8cts. per head.
Red Apples 7c
Dried Apples ..... 8c.
Onions Yellow ..... 175 Bush.
Onions Red..... 1.50.
Dried Hogs..... 4 25

$1500 TO $8000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk attended in doing as we ask you. Many make more than the amount stated above. Some can find no spare time. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $5 an hour by devoting your spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for honest making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the business that will bring you health and money and much more, address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your minds for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine.

PENSIONS!
All disabled Soldiers, and heirs of deceased Soldiers who died from consequences of service, are now entitled to pension. Send 10 cts. for Pension Laws, Decisions, Forms, and Advice for full instructions in all kinds of claims. J. H. SYPHERD & CO., PENSION ATTORNEYS. 604 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Medical & Surgical Institute
A. B. SPINNEY, M.D., Prop.
W. A. POLGLASE, M. D., Resident Physician and Surgeon.
Office 204 Woodward Avenue
Home and Room for Boarding Patients 171 WOODWARD AVE. Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Sidney's Turkish Bath and Hygienic Institute.
Improvements September, 1878.
Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the leading machine in the market, leading years in a large majority of sales, it has been improved and supported by a host of volunteer witnesses—we now offer the improved VICTOR, as the highest evidence of a wonderful reduction of friction and a very great increase of durable qualities. Instead of a beautiful specimen of machinery, it now can make rails of the highest standard of inventive genius. Note.—We do not honor or consign Machines, therefore, have no all time to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.
We Sell New Machines Every Time.
Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the
THE NEW VICTOR.
SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED.
Send for Illustrated Circular and prices.
VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Western Branch Office, 225 State St., Chicago, Ill. RUDDLETOWN, CONN.
C. M. DEVENDOLF, Agent, No. 46, opp. C. McCarty, Lowell.

JOHNSTON'S VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS Sandrake Liver Pills. PREPARED ONLY BY JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, PHILADELPHIA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PATENTS
PATENTS procured upon Inventions. No model required. Patents Reissued, Extended, and Assigned. Trade Marks, Designs, Patents, and Inventions!
Send us a modelled or photographed sketch of your invention, and we will report whether it is patentable, free of charge. Our fees are moderate, and we make no charge for the book of advice, which we publish. Address, R. S. & A. C. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, 604 F Street, near Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUSINESS COLLEGE A GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
And Practical Training School in No. 1 Business Colleges. Send for Application Address. C. G. SWENSBURG, Principal.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
A marvellous cure for catarrh, diphtheria, roup, and ordinary colds. Sandrake. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. 50 cts.

Practical Horse Shoeing.
As I make a specialty of Horse Shoeing I am prepared to give
Entire Satisfaction.
a that line. Contracted or interfering cured or no pay.
GEO. ROUSE.

LOWELL NATIONAL BANK.
OF LOWELL, MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, $50 000.
SURPLUS, $10 000.
DIRECTORS:
C. T. WOODING, E. J. BOOTH.
C. G. STONE, C. E. HINE.
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A. S. STANARD, EDWARD BRADFIELD.
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E. A. SUNDERLIN, CASHIER. M. N. HINE, ASS'T CASHIER.

LOWELL JOURNAL, LOWELL, MICH.
A Live Paper in a Live Town.
Detroit, G'd Haven & Milwaukee RAILROAD.
THE OLD RELIABLE ROUTE TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.
TRAINS LEAVE LOWELL GOING EAST:
Steamboat Express..... 7 07 A. M.
Through Mail..... 11 30 A. M.
Evening Express..... 5 40 P. M.
Mixed to Detroit..... 1 50 P. M.
Through Freight..... 3 30 P. M.
TRAINS LEAVE LOWELL GOING WEST:
Through Freight..... 9 15 A. M.
Saturday Night Mixed..... 10 00 A. M.
Night Express..... 3 40 A. M.
Through Mail..... 3 40 P. M.
Steamboat Express..... 11 20 P. M.
☞ Through tickets to all principal points East, West, North and South, are sold at the Lowell and Grand Rapids Ticket Office, Ionia Building, Lowell.
Pullman Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
F. PAIGE, Agent, Lowell.
W. F. BURNS, Ass't Supt. Detroit, Mich.
Lowell Rost-Office.
MAILS CLOSE
For D. G. R. & M. 6 00 P. M.
For Ionia, Muskegon & Grand Haven 10 00 A. M.
For Ionia & Saginaw 3 30 P. M.
Post-office hours from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
M. GERN ER, Jr., Postmaster.
A. O. U. W.
Regular meetings of Lowell Lodge No. 91, first and third Wednesday evenings of the month at their Hall, Lowell. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
A. C. SHERMAN, M. W.
THOS. B. CARPER, Rec.
GEO. W. ROUSE Practical Horse Shoer and Dealer in Carriages and Buggies. Shop on Union Block, west side. Shop of Rice brow shop.
H. RICKERT, Dentist, Successor to E. P. Wright. Office over Lowell National Bank. Vergennes.
Lowell Lodge, Iron Founder, Manufacturers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements. Corner of Main and Hudson streets.
PROF. L. P. REDINGTON, Practical Tuner, Waterloo, Ionia County, Mich. Orders left at Lowell Journal Office will receive prompt attention.
Journal Jottings.
See notice of Charter Election.
Clam Lake furnishes ice for a few Lowellites this time.
Mrs. Ellis Ward expected to return from the South this week.
Miss Lillie McDonald of Grand Rapids is visiting Lowell friends.
James Dullis of Walker, this county, committed suicide Monday night. Mortgage troubles.
The township treasurer of Vergennes settled with the county treasurer last Friday night.
Mr. C. S. Hooker is in a very feeble condition and seems to be getting no better.
Mr. W. Parker returned from sunny Florida to this land of furs and ulsters last Friday.
Mr. Geo. Denton succeeds Joseph Hart as mail carrier on the Noble No. 54,425, from Lowell to Grattan.
Ionia papers say that several members of Hoyt's Band, of this City Band are down with the mumps.
Republican low ship caucus at Music Hall, Friday, April 2. See notice elsewhere and be on hand.
The Gem Parade still takes the time and attention of many Lowellites. Some claim they have solved it.
Thomas Hayes, a switchman, was run over and killed by an engine at Grand Rapids Monday night.
The foundation is laid for the new buildings on the bridge to be put up by Carr & Davis and C. T. Wooding.
King, Quick & King of this village expect to clear up 4,000,000 feet of logs the coming season. Such firms "help a town."
There are several cases of scarlet fever reported in this village. Every precaution should be taken to prevent it from spreading.
John Winger purchased Kusterer & Mangold's stock of groceries last week and is now running two first-class grocery stores.
Mr. James Tallman, one of the oldest residents of Otsego, died on Monday of last week and was buried from the house Thursday. He was 85 years old.
The Allegan Journal is twenty-four years old and age doth not wither it a jot. It is at Allegan, Michigan, and always gets to the front in the most approved manner.
Sup. E. D. Hughson will examine school teachers at the Nash school house in Campbell, on Saturday, March 27. All teachers in that jurisdiction will please take notice.
Rev. Mr. Tilley will deliver his 11th and closing lecture on "Pilgrims' Progress," Wednesday evening, at the Baptist church. All are invited to come out and hear it.
Mr. C. S. Bedford of Iowa sends from here 100 head of cattle to Adrian, purchased for him by H. J. Bradley of this village. The Bedfords generally feed about 1,500 head of cattle.
The tugs "George L. Lamont" and "Gem" left Pentwater Sunday morning for Chicago, in company with each other. The former tug was capsized and three men were lost.
Several spiritualists and liberalists of Lowell, Ionia and vicinity probably attend the next annual meeting of the State association to be held at Battle Creek, commencing April 9th.
The hardware firm of Geo. E. Purple & Co., of Howard City has been dissolved. Purple resides at Lowell and is a boy—a fat, healthy, good natured chap as ever weighed out a pound of nails.
The Grand Rapids "critiques' protective association" is exercising every effort to secure the strict enforcement in that city of the laws regulating the liquor traffic. The way to enforce any law is *to enforce it.*
The Ladies Waltz Club will give a select masquerade party at Music Hall next Tuesday evening. Those invited will provide their own costumes—sheet and pillow covers being the staple articles.
Signor Nevaro, the magician, performed some very clever tricks at Train's Hall last night. His exposures are first-class—in this he probably has few equals. He kept the audience in the best of humor.
A young woman at Ionia has been caught in the dainty little business of taking another woman's mail from the post office, and has been duly warned that such acts of kindness frequently bring the participant a to much grief.
Kopf & Langs have a new advertisement this week and ditto M. Jacobson & Co.
Mrs. Wm. Adrait of Grand Rapids is in town visiting at Mrs. D. L. Eaton's.
If you have a worthless son and don't feel like killing him yourself, get him a position as breakman (brakeman,) on some Michigan railway.—*Saginaw Leader.*
You wouldn't like to have your father talk like that.
The Rev. J. W. Reid of Greenville will be investigated to-day by an ecclesiastical council. He is charged with unministerial conduct. Rev. N. Bray, pastor of the Lowell M. E. church, is one of the council to examine the charges.
An Indiana man writes to the Chicago Express to nominate Wm. A. Berkey of Grand Rapids for President of the United States on the Greenback ticket. Berkey's chances for election are as great as were Peter Cooper's—let him sail in.
Mr. J. M. Mathewson of this village and Miss Hattie Wordsworth of Grand Rapids have formed a copartnership in-law. They occupy Mr. Mathewson's old office in Lowell. Mr. Mathewson is a gentleman and lawyer.
Not a word in the last Saranac Local about the Lowell Journal. Mr. Lyman Spencer exhibited an earnest desire to change the subject, for some reason. And he wonders why he hadn't thought of that before. Well, so do a great many others.
Candidates for county nominations begin to come to the surface. There are already several candidates for Sheriff, two or three for Register, two or three for Clerk, and a number of "fellows" to hear from. Let the best men be nominated, locally respected, harmony prevailed and victory with a big V will follow.
Some unknown person who has a key to the door opening into Music Hall from room in the central school house, entered therein one night last week, kindled a fire and evidently remained until morning. A college boy, we think, is advisable: also a sharp lookout for tramps.
Yesterday a gentleman called at this office and, taking out of his pocket a box containing a preparation "For Remov. ing Ocean Spots," asked "Do you know what I am going to do with this?" Of course we didn't know. "Well," said he, "I'm going to send it to that Saranac editor with a full suggestion that he had better use it on what there is left of him and evaporate." A single application will do it.
Wm. Crane of Otisco has a curiosity on his farm in the tree line. From a single stump sprouted five trees, of a different wood—one being a sugar maple, one a red oak and the other a stump oak, the remaining two being of the same size—nearly twenty inches in diameter at the butt. Crane also has another curiosity—a pumpkin hogged in half, which is somewhat common two legged hens and doesn't appear to be the least bit "stuck up."
It is reported that certain parties are in the habit of calling at the post office for certain other parties' JOURNALS and then go to the office of publication and tell them to the persons to whom they belong. This is an offense which it proves will cause the offenders trouble. The publisher desires to be informed if this business is continued. If subscribers do not receive their JOURNALS regularly they should notify us at once. We want to know all about it.
The Ionia Sentinel is very kind to prefer advice without money and without price, but, as for us, if we had felt the need of it we should have asked for it and insisted upon paying for it. We sometimes right and proper that some things should be called by their right names and the Sentinel will pardon us for suggesting the propriety of permitting the parties directly interested to be the judges of what it is right and proper so to do. We cheerfully accord this right and privilege to the Sentinel, and at the same time reserve to ourselves enough of the same to enable us to come to a decision without the assistance of disinterested parties.
POLITICAL NOTES.—The JOURNAL will publish political announcements (caucuses,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The third annual report of Mr. J. R. Mulliken, general manager of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad, for the year ending December 31, 1879, shows the total earnings of the road for the year to have been $1,108,932, being an increase of $138,898 over the earnings for 1878. The company owns 241 miles of track, an increase of a fraction over 13 miles during the year, and of this 201 miles were operated. The number of locomotives owned is 28 of which 13 use coal and 15 wood fuel. Two new coal-burning engines were added to the equipment during the year. The construction of the new branch from Blanchard to Big Rapids, a distance of about 25 miles, will be completed about April 15. The total cost will be about $290,000.

Since the close of navigation there has been shipped from the Upper Peninsula over 4,194 tons of ingot copper and 734 tons of mineral.

Wm. A. Wood, a prominent and widely known business man of Kalamazoo, died Monday evening after an illness of a few days.

The body of a middle aged man was found Monday morning near Chapman's lumbering camp, about 20 miles from Tawas City, back in the woods. He had apparently been dead some weeks. The body wasn't identified.

E. Bement, senior member of the firm of E. Bement & Sons, agricultural works at Lansing, was stricken with paralysis Saturday evening and remained unconscious until Monday noon when he died, aged 68.

Mr. Frank Kinney, of Ionia, who had his foot amputated last week as a result of having it crushed by a switch engine, died Monday morning. His family were dependent upon his daily labor for their support.

There is snow from one to two feet deep throughout northern Michigan, the result of recent storms.

The whole number of students in all departments at the University during the past year were 1427. Of these 448 were in the literary department, 89 in the law and 350 in the medical.

Mt. Clemens proposes to build the coming season a $25,000 jail and court house, a $30,000 hotel, a $10,000 church, a $14,000 addition to a present hotel, and other similar improvement footing up the splendid total of $100,000.

The summer term of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake begins April 5 and closes June 17.

Wesley Pember, aged 6 years, while playing with an elder brother on Monday, on a sapling tree, which was bent over, was thrown up by his brother. Losing his hold he fell upon the ground and broke his neck. The accident occurred near Jamestown, Kent county.

A water power saw mill, with a cutting capacity of 4,000 feet per day, is building at the outlet of Bear Creek, Manistee county. During the spring a dock will be built at the same point.

Gov. Croswell has appointed Col. Dewitt C. Gage of East Saginaw judge of the 10th judicial circuit to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of of the Hon. Wm. R. Tennant.

A destructive fire occurred Wednesday at Otter Lake, 14 miles north of Lapeer, on the line of the Detroit and Bay City railroad. The large three story hotel owned by John Ryan was consumed, together with the out buildings and a quantity of wood.

Ex-Rev. F. W. May has arrived at Kalamazoo from Colorado in a very feeble condition.

The Alpena fisheries have got the implements of a wholesale destruction of the finny tribes. They aggregate over 2,000 nets and when stretched out reach 250 miles.

John Dederly while at work in the Estey saw mill at Owosso Thursday morning, was accidentally thrown upon a circular saw and literally sawed to pieces. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

Mathew Wilson of Muskegon has sold one-half interest of his saw mill to W. S. Gerrish for $20,000.

Nathan Selyer, for 40 years a resident of Northfield, Washtenaw county, and a representative in the legislature in 1869, died after a brief illness on the 9th, aged 76.

An 18-year old son of John Smith, a well-to-do farmer of Koehville, Saginaw county, was instantly killed on the 9th by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Joseph Smith, an insane convict, was found hung in his cell in the prison asylum at Jackson, Friday morning. He had tied a towel around his neck and fastened the end to the bars of his cell door; then bending his knees in a kneeling posture the weight of his body produced strangulation and death. He came from Muskegon on a 15 years' sentence and had two years yet to serve. His crime was shooting a man dead in the road.

Friday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found in the river near the paper mill at Flint. It had been in the water a long time as it was badly bloated.

Detroit in Brief.

The Society News has been purchased by Mr. Charles Moore of the Ypsilanti Commercial and Chales M. Parker of the Post and Tribune, and the name has been changed to Every Saturday. The new paper made its appearance Saturday and is a very handsome well filled journal.

Up to Saturday the subscriptions to the Detroit and Butler railroad amounted to $123,150.

Peter Desnoyers, for some years the oldest living native born citizen of Detroit, died Saturday at his residence, 119 Congress street east. He was born April 21, 1805. In 1831 Andrew Jackson, then President, appointed him United States Marshal, which position he held until the territory of Michigan became a State in 1837. In 1838 he was appointed city treasurer, and in the following year Stevens T. Mason, governor, appointed him State Treasurer.

The committee appointed to go to Washington and urge the necessary legislation permitting the building of a railroad bridge at this city left Monday afternoon, expecting to appear before the committee on commerce of the senate and house Wednesday. The committee consists of James F. Joy, Alexander Lewis, Detroit; O. M. Barnes, Lansing; Wm. L. Webber, Saginaw; A. D. Maynard, Romeo; E. O. Grosvenor, Jonesville; Michael Shoemaker, Jackson; Charles T. Gorham, Marshall; Henry Fralick, Grand Rapids.

The commission to locate the State asylum for the blind had a meeting Tuesday at the Michigan Exchange, all the members being present, but nothing was accomplished. To secure the location Adrian offered seven acres of land and $5,000 in money. Owosso offered 20 acres and Vassar 23½ acres. Two votes were taken on the subject, the first standing: Adrian, Mr. Applegate, 1; Vassar, Mr. North, 1; Owosso, Mr. Trowbridge, 1; Detroit, Gov. Croswell, 1. On the second vote Mr. North cast his ballot for Owosso.

Ten carloads of German immigrants passed through the city Wednesday by way of the Great Western and Michigan Central railroads for Manitoba and Nebraska.

The Hon. R. E. Trowbridge left for Washington on Wednesday, to assume his duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

William Brennahan was fatally and Edward Gillespie seriously injured by being run over on the Michigan Central track at the Twentieth street crossing by an incoming Grand Trunk train. Brennahan died in half an hour and leaves a wife and two children.

A young woman bearing the name of Minnie Harris committed suicide at 177 Beaubien street Friday evening by taking morphine.

Jerome Croul has been reappointed a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, a position he has held for 10 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The blacksmiths shop, locomotive erection shop and locomotive building shop proper of the Danforth locomotive and machine works at Paterson, N. J., burned Saturday. Loss $175,000 to $200,000; insurance $90,000. Over two hundred men were thrown out of employment. The works will be rebuilt.

The grain elevator of Munger, Markell & Co., Duluth, burned Saturday evening. It cost fifty thousand dollars in 1872. Insured for twenty thousand dollars. It contained about one hundred and seventy thousand bushels of grain. Insurance on grain about eighty five thousand dollars.

The explosion in No. 2 shaft, at Nanticoke, Pa., Friday, killed Samel Henry, Edmund Morgan, Joseph Ardernott and David T. Watkins. John T. Watkins was severely injured.

The Kansas insane asylum at Ossawatomie, was partly destroyed by fire Monday evening. It had about 800 inmates all of whom were rescued.

The barque Eblana, from Newport, Wales, for St. John, N. B., was wrecked Monday morning at Nigger Head, five miles from St. John. Capt. Barry and seven men were drowned. The vessel was driven close to the shore, right under a frowning precipice.

The sub-committee of the house committee on commerce, in charge of the river and harbor bill, has been at work on it and expect to report it to the full committee in a week or two. The estimates of the engineers foot up an aggregate of thirteen million dollars. The subcommittee will reduce the aggregate to about six million dollars, a reduction of about 50 per cent or more.

A fire was discovered at the Grand Central hotel, Oakland, Cal., Tuesday morning. The wind was blowing a gale and the fire made great progress before the fire department arrived. All around the hotel were situated other buildings, among which was the Webster House, which, with five others, and the Grand Central, were destroyed. Losses as follows: Grand Central $250,000, partly insured; Webster house, $30,000, uninsured; other losses, $600.

M. DeLesseps informed the inter-oceanic canal committee Tuesday that, while he was not present to talk politics, but to give scientific views about the canal, he could not refrain, from expressing his delight with the President's message Monday on the subject of the canal, because it would certainly be advantageous to have the protection of the United States during the work, and after opening the canal. He had just sent the message to his son at Paris, saying that the President's message assured the safety of the canal.

Two delegations appeared before the senate committee on commerce on Wednesday and presented arguments for and against the enactment of legislation to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Detroit river at Detroit. The Hon. James F. Joy presented an argument in favor of such legislation. G. H. Ely, president of the Cleveland board of trade, and representing the vessel interests of the lakes, began an argument in opposition to it, but had not concluded when the committee adjourned.

A bold and successful robbery of gold bullion occurred at Sidney, Nebraska, Wednesday while Union Pacific express agent Sydney was at dinner. The amount taken is variously estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to two hundred thousand dollars. Entrance was effected through the floor of the express office. The robbery evidently was planned in advance of the arrival of the treasure coach from the Black Hills.

The immense weight of the treasure, 450 pounds avoirdupois, prevented the robbers from carrying it off, and they were compelled to conceal it at the first available spot. It was soon after discovered under a pile of coal near the Union Pacific track, where the trackman had seen the robbers conceal something in the afternoon, and all recovered except about $13,000.

The house committee on appropriations has decided to incorporate in the special deficiency bill $600,000 for the pay of United States marshals and deputies without any proviso or restriction.

The Sax mills of Lehman, Rosenthal & Co. at Frankfort, Ind., exploded Thursday morning about 7 o'clock. The mills were entirely destroyed by fire. Ten persons were killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Patrick Leahey, foreman, and Thomas Croxton, engineer, were among the killed. The other victims were: Michael Shields, 55, leaves a wife and three children; John Rogers, leaves a wife and family; Scott Williams, widower, leaves one child; Joseph Miller, leaves a wife and family; Eli Helmick, unmarried, son of the Rev. Helmick, Boylestone; Joseph Eichenberg, widower, leaves three children; John Hallschield, Lebanon, 20 years old; Monroe Webb, unmarried.

The total value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products for January, 1880, was $3,526,070; for January, 1879, $1,897,805; for seven months ending January 31, 1880, $26,014,159, and the same period in 1879, $27,455,873.

A freight train, consisting of an engine and nine cars, was wrecked near Chillicothe, O., on the Scioto Valley railroad, early Friday morning. The engine struck three horses which were on the track. Edward Gates, fireman, and a man named Berry, who was on the engine, were almost instantly killed. The wreck caused considerable loss of property to the railroad, and trains were delayed all day.

PERSONAL.

President Hayes will open the Metropolitan museum of arts March 30.

Edward McPherson, editor of the Philadelphia Press, has been succeeded by Charles E. Smith, late of the Albany Evening Journal.

Parnell and Dillon arrived at Montreal Monday evening and had an enthusiastic reception.

Parnell sailed for Europe Thursday, but will return to America after election.

The Rev. R. L. Dashiel, Methodist Episcopal missionary secretary, died Monday night.

Ex-gov. Garcelon and the executive council failing to respond to an invitation to appear before the bribery investigating committee, a summons was issued for the governor to appear Wednesday evening.

Mr. S. D. Rich has retired from the publication and management of the Toledo Commercial.

Isaac W. Hayne, for 20 years preceding reconstruction attorney general of South Carolina, and a grandson of Isaac Hayne, who was hanged by the British during their occupation of Charleston in the Revolutionary war, died Wednesday, aged 70.

James Russel Lowell, minister of the United States to Great Britain, presented his credentials to the Queen Thursday.

Dennis Kearney was arrested by the police at his residence, in San Francisco Thursday morning, on two charges of misdemeanor, based on his remarks at a public meeting Tuesday night. He furnished bail and was released from custody.

Count de Lesseps passed through St. Louis Thursday morning en route for San Francisco, where he will make a brief stop and return to New York and sail for England on the 31st inst.

Ex-gov. Garcelon of Maine was before the Hale investigating committee Friday, and testified that he had not himself seen any of the returns up to the 17th of November. On the 25th of that month he knew nothing of any so-called scheme of "counting out."

Secretary Sherman has written a letter denying the rumor that he is not a candidate for the presidency.

CONGRESS.

March 8.—In the Senate Mr. Kirkwood (Rep., Ia.) submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the senate a statement of the amount of money expended by the United States for all purposes necessarily growing out of the late war, specifying separately the amount paid on the principle of the public debt thereby incurred, the amount of interest paid on such debt for each year, the amount paid for pensions, including arrears, and the amount paid the soldiers and sailors of the war, such information to be brought down to January 1, 1880. Adopted.

In the House Mr. Sanford introduced the following bill:

That from and after the passage of this act, no customs or tariff duties of any character shall be levied, assessed or collected on printing type or any material entering into the composition thereof, imported into the United States, or on blank paper or material entering into its composition.

He desired to have this bill referred to the committee on revision of laws, but the house by a vote of yeas 130, nays 87, referred it to the committee on ways and means.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Brewer (Rep., Mich.), to regulate the construction of public buildings by contract.

Mr. Davis (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the terms on which the state of Illinois will cede to the United States the Illinois and Michigan canal. Referred.

Mr. Hunton (Dem., Va.) presented a petition of 25,000 citizens of Washington asking that the crime of rape be punished with death in the District of Columbia. Referred.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the President in regard to the interoceanic canal, which was ordered printed and referred to the committee on interoceanic canal.

March 9—In the Senate Mr. Thurman (Dem., O.) presented a memorial of the delegates of Indian tribes in the Indian territory remonstrating against the passage of the bill to establish a United States court in that territory. In view of the important legal questions involved in the subject he moved the reference of the memorial to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Cameron (Rep., Wis.) presented a joint resolution of the Wisconsin legislature praying for legislation regarding interstate commerce. Referred.

In the House Mr. Morton (Rep., N. Y.) presented a memorial of importers and refiners of sugars praying for the retention of the present graduated scale of duties with the addition of a clause obliging all sugars below number 10 in color, testing above 92 degrees, to pay duty as if between numbers 10 and 12. Referred.

Mr. Scales (Dem., N. C.), chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to prescribe a suitable police regulations for the government of the various Indian reservations, and providing for the punishment of the crimes of murder, arson, rape and burglary on the various indian reservations. Placed on the calander.

March 10.—In the Senate Vice President presented a message from the President transmitting the agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Ute Indians, and recommending its ratification. Referred.

The discussion on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was resumed and continued all day without reaching a vote.

In the House, Mr. Whitthorne (Dem., Tenn.) chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported a joint resolution for the organization of a board of officers of the navy to report upon the practicability of completing the double turreted monitors Puritan, Monadnock, Amphiolite and Terror. Agreed to.

Bills were placed on the house calander appropriating $300,000 for the relief of the poor of Ireland, to restrict Chinese immigration, to prevent the removal of Indians from the states into the Indian territory, to prevent the withholding of pensions from pensioners under the act of 1861.

March 11.—In the Senate Mr. Baldwin (Rep., Mich.) presented a petition of a large number of citizens of Chicago and the north west for the construction of a bridge over the Detroit river.

Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) submitted a resolution calling on the secretary of the in erior for information concerning the alleged killing by soldiers of Big Snake, a Ponca chief. Adopted.

Mr. Bockrell (Dem., Mo.) submitted a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for copies of all patents for land issued to individuals or railroad corporations in the Indian territory, and a full account of the proceedings of the department in relation to such subject. Adopted.

Mr. Wallace (Dem., Pa.) introduced a joint resolution providing for the enforcement of the eight hour law. Referred.

In the House Mr. Kelley (Nat., Pa.) rose to a question of privilege. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of the 10th inst., detailing an alleged excited conversation between Nat McKay and himself. He desired to say to the house that for the first time in 19 years he had been corruptly approached for the purpose of controlling his vote in the committee on ways and means and in the house.

Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.), from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported back a bill to punish certain crimes relating to coins of the United States. Placed on the calendar. Also providing for the exchange of trade dollars for legal tender dollars, and to stop the coinage of the trade dollars. Placed on the calendar.

March 12.—In the Senate Mr. Williams (Dem. Ky.), presented a joint resolution from the Kentucky legislature instructing the senators for Kentucky to urge the passage of a bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), submitted a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information in relation to the state of technical and industrial education in schools and colleges endowed by the government and in other schools, and the extent to which provision has been made for such education of females, and the number of females attending such schools. Adopted.

In the House Mr. McMahon (Dem., O.), reported back the deficiency appropriation bill from the appropriation committee. The committee recommended an amendment appropriating six hundred thousand dollars for the payment of fees and expenses of United States marshals, and their general deputies, for the present fiscal year, thus making the total amount of appropriation by the bill one million two hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and thirty. Considerable debate followed, but a vote was not reached.

Among bills introduced was one by Mr. Covert (Dem., N. Y.), for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia in neat cattle; also one by Mr. Scales (Dem., N. C.), to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Ute Indians for the sale of their lands in Colorado, appropriating three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

FOREIGN

In Van, Armenia, 54 persons have died of starvation. Thousands are endeavoring to escape to the neighboring Persian province. The roads are covered deep with snow, and many perish on the journey. The accounts from Armenia are heartrending.

In the House of Commons Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Queen had been advised to dissolve parliament at Easter. In answer to an inquiry he gave the 23d of March as the date of dissolution. The announcement of dissolution was received with cheers.

An explosion in the artillery barracks at Santiago, Chili, killed 24 persons and destroyed a portion or the building used for the manufacture of shells, etc. Eighteen persons are missing.

A Vienna dispatch reports that ice in the Vistula river is accumulating. On the Austro-Russian frontier, near Dzikow, the river broke through a dike and flooded 30 villages some of which were completely destroyed. Thousands of persons are without shelter or food. Many cattle are lost.

A great fire occured Monday at the weaving works in Moscow. Twenty buildings were destroyed, 24 persons burned to death and 29 injured.

Gen. Melikoff was saved by a chain shirt when Vladeeky attempted to assassinate him. The bullet tore a hole in his coat, but was arrested by the protecting mail.

DETROIT MARKETS

FLOUR—City pastry brands	6 15@6 25
State brands	6 00@6 10
Seconds	4 25@4 50
Low grades	3 25@3 50
Rye	4 00@5 00
Buckwheat	4 25@4 50
WHEAT—Extra white	1 20@1 25
No. 1 white	1 20@1 25
Amber	1 15@1 20

BARLEY—1 45@1 55 per 100 lbs.
CORN—42@43c per bush.
OATS—35@40c. per bu.
RYE—55@60c per bush.
SEEDS.—Clover, $4.17½@4 23 per bu; timothy 3 00@3 15.
APPLES—$3 25@3 75 per bbl.
CREEWAX—20 @25 per pound.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 26@27. Medium 14@18c.
BEANS—Unpicked, 80c@1 00 per bush. Picked, $1 35@1 40.
CHEESE—13@14c per lb
CRANBERRIES.—Choice Cape Cod, $9 00@9 50 per bbl.
DRIED APPLES— 7½@8½ cts. per lb.
DRIED PEACHES—16@20c per lb.
DRESSED HOGS—$5 00@5 15 per cwt.
EGGS—Fresh 11@12c.
FISH—Whitefish, $6 25@6 50 per half barrel; trout, $4 50@5 00 per half bbl.
HOPS.—30 c @35per lb
HIDES.—Green, 6@7½c per lb.; cured, 7@8c.
Sheep-skins 75@2 50.
HAY—$13 00@16 50 per ton; baled $16@$17.
HONEY—Strained, 12@14c per lb. Comb, 16@18c.
MAPLE SUGAR.—14@15c per lb.
ONIONS—Michigan $5 25@5 50 per bbl.
POTATOES—Sales from store 35@ 45c. per bush.
POULTRY—Live chickens, 35@45c per pair; dressed, 8c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 9 @10 c per lb; geese 6@7c.
PEAS—Wisconsin Blue $1 80@1 90 per bu. Field, 70c @ 90.
PROVISIONS— Pork Mess, $12 00@13 50; Lard 7 @ 8½; Hams, 9 @ 10 c, Shoulders, 5@6c; Bacon, 8c, extra Mess Beef, $9 00@9 50 per bbl. dried beef $11@11 25 per cwt.
SALT—Saginaw, $1 40@1 45 per bbl; Onondaga fine, $1 45; coarse, $1 85
Tallow—5@5½c per pound.
WOOD—Hickory, $4 75@5 25 per cord; maple $5 25; beech and maple $4 00 @4 50; soft, $3 00.

Detroit Stock Market.

The offerings of live stock at the Michigan Central stock yards last Saturday were cattle, 792; hogs, 10,334; sheep, 3,725. The cattle market was brisk, and all grades of cattle were in active demand. All descriptions of stock advanced 25c per cwt in price, and sales were readily made at the figures quoted. Transactions were as follows: 21 fair steers, av 827 lbs, at $3 12½ per cwt; 42 fair steers, av 1,023 lbs, at $3 70 per cwt; 2 oxen, av 1,430 lbs, at $3 12½ per cwt; 21 stockers, av 765 lbs, at $2 90 per cwt; 2 oxen, av 1,375 lbs, at $3 50 per cwt; 2 do av 1,480 lbs, at $3 50 per cwt; 7 good steers, av 933 lbs, at $3 50 per cwt; 4 good steers av 990 lbs, at $3 75 per cwt; 6 stockers, av 665 lbs, at $2 75 per cwt; 1 bull, av 1,320 lbs, at $2 85 per cwt; 15 mixed butcher-ing head, av 921 lbs, at $3 50 per cwt; 10 good steers, av 971 lbs, at $4 per cwt; 3 cows, av 1,024 lbs, at $2 75 per cwt; 8 butchering head, av 1,048 lbs, at $3 55 per cwt; 25 mixed butchering head, av 985 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt. 13 do, av 795 lbs, at $3 10 per cwt; 7 do, av 800 lbs, at $3 40 per cwt.

The sheep market was active, the the supply abundant, and all the stock offered was sold at an advance of 25@30 per cwt over the previous week's quotations. Sales were as follows: 40, av 73 lbs, at $5 00 per cwt; 230, av 93 lbs, at $5 52½ per cwt; 17 av 95 lbs, at $5 60 per cwt; 217, av 112 lbs, at $6 00 per cwt; 180, av 107 lbs, at $5 90 per cwt; 105, av 94 lbs, at $5 65 per cwt; 197, av 99 lbs, at $5 65 per cwt; 165, av 108 lbs, at $5 70 per cwt; 71, av 96 lbs, at $5 40 per cwt; 127, av 75 lbs, at $5 35 per cwt. 183, av 105 lbs, at $5 65 per cwt; 167, av 89 lbs, at $5 50 per cwt; 90, av 87 lbs, at $5 35 per cwt; 59, av 104 lbs, at $5 50 per cwt; 20, av 67 lbs, at $5 00 per cwt; 15, av 145 lbs, at $6 25 per cwt; 131, av 94 lbs, at $5 75 per cwt.

The hog market was dull at $4 30 per cwt. There was a demand for good medium weights, viz., 175 to 225 but no supply.

The English Grain Market.

LONDON, March 2.—The Mark Lane Express says: The wheat trade opened more active, with an improving tendency. The prospect last Monday was decidedly encouraging to holders, and an advance of fully 1s per qr. was established. Toward the close of last week there was a quieter feeling. On Friday, wheat was rather cheaper. Maize on the spot was very scarce. To arrive, it was a shade cheaper. Arrivals at ports of call were moderate. At the commencement of the week wheat improved 6d to 1s per qr, but the advance was subsequently lost. The coast is absolutely bare of maize. Considerable business was done in wheat to arrive early in the week at 3d to 6d advance, which was subsequently lost.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Breadstuffs—Small business at lower prices: California and white wheat, average, Western, 10s 7d@11s 2d; club, 11s 1d@11s 7d; red Western spring, 10s 5d@11s; red Western winter. 11s@11s 3d. Flour—Western canal, 10s@13s. Prime mess beef, 78s. Long clear bacon, 36s 3d; short do, 38s 3d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 135,000 qrs; American, 115,000 qrs. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, tending downward.

THE FARM.

Save the Pieces.

The amount of time and money saved in a single year by laying away pieces that at one time and another are considered of no value cannot be duly estimated. How many times a-year does a farmer want a strip of board, a piece of white-oak for a pin, a handle for a maul, or a piece of scantling which cannot be obtained without sawing a valuable board or cutting up a fence or rail or going to some wagon-shop, while perhaps a hired man is waiting for the broken tool to be put in order? Now how easy it would be to select some corner in the woodshed or barn in which to lay away pieces of tough timber and small strips of boards that are generally worthless and are used for fuel. A little bit of board, not more than two inches wide, will be wanted sometimes in a great hurry for a cleat upon the wagon-box or some other place, or a piece less than a foot square will be needed for some particular purpose, and if not at hand a saw must be applied to a whole board.

It is not only essential to lay up bits of timber and boards, but pieces of iron such as screws, bolts, nails, hinges, and in fact all kinds of old scrap iron. Hundreds of pieces of this kind of old iron are cast away or sold for one cent a pound, when they might at some particular time be worth dollars.

We do not wish to be understood as advising the farmer to use old and inferior pieces of iron in the place of new permanent repairs upon farm implements, for they should always be kept in the best of order; but there are very many times in the course of a year that some breakage will occur—a very busy season it may be, when a scrap of iron at hand will save removing the team from the plow or hay-wagon for half a-day, while the broken implement is taken to the shop. A place should also be set apart for the storage of parts of old harness, such as straps buckles, rings, &c., for frequently a hame is broken, or some part of the harness that might be easily repaired, if these articles are at hand.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Covering for Barns.

A reader of the *Farmer*, residing in Westboro', writes to ask which is the best covering for a barn that is to be used exclusively for storing hay and other fodder—whether to use plain boards, taking no special pains to make tight joints, matched boards, or tight boarding, covered with clapboards. It was an old fashion in New England to board barns quite loosely, whether erected for keeping hay or stock or both, and when the humane farmers commenced to make their barns tight and warm for their cattle, the more conservative class raised the cry that hay would never keep in barns that were boarded so closely as to keep out the wind, rain and snow. But tight barns were built, and the hay has kept in them bright and sweet.

It is our own choice to have the hay barn as near airtight as practicable. Hay put into tight barns may be mowed away when it is not thoroughly dry, and the curing process will go on under cover which, in doubtful weather, is better than to risk it outside. We have noticed that where hay spoils in tight barns, the frame is put together with joists instead of upright studding, which gives a little space inside the boarding for the moisture to rise. Thoroughly dried hay will keep in almost any kind of a barn that will shed rain, or even in a stack, if it is well built. If the boarding is loose, the outside of the mows sometimes turn yellow, but unless very open, but little hay is thus spoiled. It would seldom pay to expend a great sum in keeping hay shut up closely, except when it is desirable to store it before it is thoroughly cured. A barn is very much stiffer boarded horizontally upon studding set about two or two and a half feet apart, than on joists as far apart as they are usually placed, but horizontal boarding requires shingling or clapboarding.—*New England Farmer.*

Breeding Horses.

In the application of the general laws which govern the transmission of hereditary qualities to the business of breeding horses, the first step is, for the breeder to decide, in his own mind, what sort of horse he wishes to produce. If his fancy or interest leads him to breed horses for the race-course, his path will be a comparatively easy one, for he finds already created to his hand a breed that for two hundred years has been bred especially with that point in view. But even here, within the limits of this, the purest and best established or all our breeds of horses, he will find ample room for the exercise of a discriminating judgment in the choice of sires and dams. Here, as everywhere else, the motto must be, breed from the best. Select winners on the turf—great performers, descended from great performers—such has ever been the practice of the most successful breeders of race-horses, both in England and America.

If the breeder's fancy leads him to attempt the breeding of trotting horses, his road, while not so plainly marked, is indicated by the same guideboards. The records of the trotting course constitute the only guide that he can safely follow. But here, from the causes that we have heretofore alluded to, the probabilities of failure are, at present, much greater than those of success. Our breed of trotting horses is yet only in a formative state; and while we may couple fast trotters together, and even secure the long, possible lines of trotters they are yet to be found distinguished for speed at the trotting gait, the line of descent, unmixed with other elements, is not long enough to make the breeding of fast trotters anything like a certainty. But selection, under this rule, is the only course by which a breed of fast trotters can ever be established; and the longer we carry on our process of selection—the higher we build upon fast records as a foundation, with capacity to trot fast as the only material used—the greater will be the certainty with which fast trotters will be produced.

And so with any other form or type of horse that may be mentioned. If draft-horses are desired, select breeding stock from some of the best established draft breeds. The distinguishing characteristic of size—which is one of the essentials in a cart or draft-horse—is quite firmly fixed in the Clydesdale, the English Cart-horse, and the Percheron-Norman, imported to this country from Europe—however much they may all be relied upon, with a good degree of certainty, to reproduce their kind when judiciously coupled. But no matter what may be the quality or character that the breeder desires to reproduce, he should never lose sight of the fact, that the longer the line of decent from horses uniformly distinguished for that quality, the greater will be the certainty that the same quality will be transmitted, whether it be a peculiarity of form, color, size, disposition, gait, or any and all of these combined.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Observed duties maintain our credit, but secret duties maintain our life.—*Flavel.*

A RECORD OF BIRTHS.—An honest farmer of Caithness, recording the births of his children in the family Bible, wrote: "Betty was born on the day that John Cathel lost his gray mare in the moss. Jemmy was born the day they began mending the roof o' the kirk. Sandy was born the night my mother broke her leg, and the day after Kitty gaed away with the sodgers. The twins. Willie and Marget, was born the day Sanny Bremner bigget his new barn, and the very day after the battle o' Waterloo. Kirsty was born the night o' the great fecht on the Reedsmas, atween Peter Donaldson and a south country drover. Forbye, the factor raised the rent the same year. Anny was born the night the kiln gaed on fire, six years syne. David was born the night o' the great speat, and three days afore Jamie Miller had a lift frae the fairies."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Geo. Aysault, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at the close of 1869 sold four steers, seven-eighths Shorthorn for $3200. One of them was seven years old, the others six. The largest stood six feet high and girthed ten feet; and the weight of the animals was 3440, 3406, and 3300 pounds. The net beef weight of the heaviest pair was 4537 pounds. This is claimed to be the heaviest pair of beeves ever fattened but had, it not been for the fancy price obtained on account of their great weight, they would not have paid for feeding.

There are pearl-gatherers and dirt-gatherers. The latter have by far the larger cargo, but the handful of the former outweights it in value.—*Emily Sarah Holt.*

Do not throw away your hard earned money for every new cough syrup advertised; when you can procure that standard remedy for coughs, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

No man, however unctuosity, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively. By taking these pre autions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE OF COST.

As you value your existence, do not fail to improve the present opportunity of procuring a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, before it is too late. This is the only remedy you can POSITIVELY RELY on as doing as represented, and as proof you can get a Trial bottle FREE OF COST, or a regular size bottle for $1.00. Sold by all druggists.

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