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JOB WORK,
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OLD GRANDPA'S SOLILOQUY.

It wasn't so when I was young—
We used plain language then;
We didn't speak of "them galloots,"
Meanin' boys or men.

When speaking of the nice hand-write
Of Joe, or Tom, or Bill,
We did it plain—we didn't say,
"He slings a nasty quill."

An' when we saw a girl we liked,
Who never failed to please,
We called her pretty, neat, and good,
But not "about the cheese."

Well, when we met a good old friend,
We hadn't lately seen,
We greeted him, but didn't say,
"Hello, you old sardine?"

The boys sometimes got mad an' fit;
We spoke of kicks and blows;
But now they "whack him on the snoot,"
Or "baste him on the nose."

Once, when a youth was turned away
By her he held most dear,
He walked upon his feet—but now
He "walks off on his ear."

We used to dance when I was young,
And used to call it so;
But now they don't—they only "sling
The light fantastic toe."

Of death we spoke in language plain
That no one did perplex;
But in these days one doesn't die—
He "passes in his checks."

We praised the man of common sense;
"His judgment good," we said;
But now they say, "Well, that old plum
Has got a level head."

It's rather sad the children now
Are learnin' all such talk;
They've learnt to "chin" instead of chat;
An' "wait" instead of walk.

To little Harry yesterday—
My grandchild aged two—
I said "you love grandpa?" said he,
"You bet your boots I do."

The children bowed to strangers once;
It is no longer so—
The little girls, as well as boys,
Now greet you with "Hellos."

Oh, give me back the good old days,
When both the old and young
Conversed in plain, old-fashioned words,
And slang was never sung."

AT THE RICH MAN'S DOOR.

"Give us this day our daily bread."

A beggar boy stood at the rich man's door—
"I'm homeless and friendless, and faint and poor,"
Said the beggar boy, as the tear-drop rolled
Down his thin cheek, blanched with want and cold.
"Oh! give me a crust from your board to-day,
To help the beggar boy on his way."
"Not a crust, not a crust," the rich man said;
"Be off, and work for your daily bread."

The rich man went to the parish church,
His face grew grave as he trod the porch,
And the thronging poor and untaught mass,
Drew back to let the rich man pass.
The service began, the choral hymn
Arose and swelled through the long aisles dim;
Then the rich man knelt, and the words he said
Were, "Give us this day our daily bread."

HOW IT ENDED.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"Only three short years since we furnished this parlor together," said Mrs. Paradox, "and no—"

"Yes, *now*!" echoed Mr. Paradox, resolutely thrusting his hands deep down in his trousers pockets. "Things are altered now, Abby Jane!"

"Only three years," said Mrs. Paradox, sorrowfully.

"Three years of cat-and-dog quarreling," commented the husband, grimly.

"You said the pink damask window curtains were just the color of my cheeks!" faltered Mrs. Paradox.

"And even then, if you'll be good enough to recall the fact to your memory, Mrs. P.," remarked her husband, "we couldn't agree as to the pattern of the parlor carpet, nor whether the walls should be kalsomined or papered!"

"We never *have* agreed!" assented Mrs. Paradox, with pursed-up lips.

"And never shall!" said Mr. Paradox.

"Perhaps it's better, on the whole, that we are to separate," said the lady.

"Oh, altogether," acquiesced the gentleman, rattling the pennies indifferently in his pocket.

"We never *were* suited to one another," sighed Mrs. Paradox.

"Couldn't have been worse matched if we had tried for it," remarked her husband.

"It's a pity we hadn't found it out before we were married," said Mrs. Paradox.

"Better late than never," said Mr. Paradox.

"You *said* you loved me," said Mrs. Paradox.

"Well, I thought I did!"

"I might have known that 'men were deceivers ever,'" quoted the wife.

"Oh, come now, Abby Jane, that isn't fair," said Mr. Paradox. "Our first quarrel was when you turned Rover out of the parlor—the old Newfoundland that had saved my life!"

"No, it wasn't!" said Abby Jane, with spirit; "it was when you called my Aunt Anastasia 'an old bore,' and said you wouldn't take her to the Wednesday evening prayer meeting! My Aunt Anastasia, with property in government bonds, and a temper like an angel's!"

"That's all very well," said Mr. Paradox, "but you seem to have forgotten that you treated my friend Dickens as if he had been a house-breaker, when I brought him unexpectedly to dinner!"

"You refused to take me to Saratoga, when Dr. Dodkins said that the waters were essential to my health!" flashed out the lady.

"You wouldn't consent to have my mother come and live with us," retorted Mr. Paradox, twitching his mustache.

"If your mother's temper was half as bad as yours—" began Mrs. Paradox, flushing up to the very roots of her hair.

"There you go again!" said Mr. Paradox, beginning to pace savagely up and down the room. "Who on earth could be expected to put up with this sort of thing?"

"You'll not have to put up with it much longer," said Mrs. Paradox, drawing herself up.

"Thank goodness, no!" said Mr. Paradox.

"The lawyers will arrange all that," enunciated the lady.

"The sooner the better," said her husband.

"Of course, it will make a dreadful scandal, me going home to mamma, and all!" faltered Mrs. Paradox.

"Not at all," said Mr. Paradox. "Separations are common things now-a-days."

"And I dare say," cried out the wife, "that as soon as you get to Nova Scotia, or wherever the horrid place is that you're going to, you'll be making love to some other woman!"

"Not I," said Mr. Paradox, quite unmoved by his spouse's taunts. "I've had quite enough of that sort of thing, thank you!"

"Here's the lawyer, coming to draw up the papers," said Mrs. Paradox, looking out from between the rose-colored damask curtains, "and I'm glad of it."

"So am I!" said Mr. Paradox, with flinty-hearted callousness.

"You're a brute!" cried the wife.

"So you have often remarked before," said the husband, biting off the end of a cigar.

"That's no reason you should insult me by smoking in my presence!"

"Do not be afraid, madam—you have already taken quite sufficient opportunity to inform me of your aversion to my habits!"

And only the entrance of the lawyer sufficed to arrest impending hostilities.

It was quite true. Mr. and Mrs. Paradox, after a union of three years, had agreed that they could'nt agree and were to sign a legal separation. It was altogether the best thing—in fact, the only one, they mutually decided. It had been scold, scold, carp, carp, fret, fret, ever since they had walked out of the church porch. Domestic peace had long ago folded her wings and floated out of the window; love and tender sympathy had shrunk, startled, away. And at the end of these three years friends had been called in council, a solemn session of relatives had been held, and Mr. and Mrs. Paradox were going to separate.

"You're sure you don't care for her, Louis?" Paradox's dearest friend and college chum had said to him.

"Oh, that's quite a thing of the past," said Paradox, with a shrug of the shoulders.

"You have ceased to love him, dear?" Mrs. Paradox's mother questioned her child.

"Oh, mamma, *long* ago!" declared poor little Abby Jane, with streaming eyes.

So the papers were signed, and Mr. and Mrs. Paradox separated in good earnest. Abby Jane went back to the maternal home, and Mr. Paradox took up his quarters in a hotel, until he could arrange for his final departure to the Dominion of Canada.

But the night before he was to sail for Nova Scotia the waiter came up to his room and announced "A lady."

"It's my mother," thought Mr. Paradox, who was sitting staring into the red coals of the grate as if they were a riddle that he was trying to read.

But it was not his mother. It was his wife!

"It's only me Louis," said Abby Jane, trembling all over. "I—I wanted to speak just a word or two to you before you went away—forever!"

"Are you not satisfied with the allowance?" said Mr. Paradox, gloomily.

"Oh, quite; it's *more* than generous!" said Abby Jane, hurriedly. "Only, Louis,—I couldn't help telling you one or two things before we part. I was wrong about Rover. He was a noble dog. I should have let him stay, only—only I was a little out of temper that day. And—I've asked your mother's pardon for refusing to let her live with us. I think, now, that she would have been a great help and comfort to me. And I think, Louis, that I should feel better if you would say you forgave me for scolding so much about your cigars! And—"

"Stop!" said Mr. Paradox. "It isn't right, Abby Jane, that all the apologies should be on your side. I've been wrong myself!"

"Oh, no, Louis, *no*!" cried out the little wife, bursting into tears.

"Yes, I was—about your Aunt Anastasia!" declared Paradox.

"She *was* a dreadfully trying old creature," owned Abby Jane, "and I knew it all the time."

"But I should have treated her civilly!" persisted Mr. Paradox. "And I shall always regret, Abby Jane, that I did not give you that season at Saratoga."

"Dear Louis, don't talk so! All I ask of you is to forget and forgive my horrid temper," besought Mrs. Paradox.

"If there is any forgiveness," said the husband, with softening eyes, "it is *I* that need it. I have acted like a fool, Abby Jane."

"We have both been foolish, Louis," timidly suggested the wife.

"But because we have been idiots, it don't follow that we need be for the future," said Mr. Paradox, holding out both his hands. "Abby Jane, shall I go to Nova Scotia, or shall I stay? Speak quickly; it is for you to decide."

"Stay," whispered Mrs. Paradox.

He folded her close to his breast.

"Little wife," he said, "let us go down to old Parchment's office and tear up those papers of separation."

"I don't care how soon you do it," said Mrs. Paradox, laughing and crying in the same breath.

"And then?"

"And then," said Mrs. Paradox, twisting the second button of her husband's coat around and around, "we'll begin life over again—on an altogether new platform!"

And that was the end of the legal separation! Of course there was a general gust of gossip about it; people said that "it was very strange that the Paradoxes didn't know their own minds."

But Mr. and Mrs. Paradox were suited, and, after all, that was the main thing.

The Masonic Emblems in the Obelisk Foundation.

New York, Jan. 23.—A cablegram from Alexandria says, with respect to the Masonic discoveries under the obelisk, it is a fact that on removing the pedestal of the obelisk there were found: 1. A Mason's square of red syenite granite, the long section being 102 inches long, 17 inches broad and 25 inches thick, and the short section measuring from the outer angle 51 inches by 20 inches; 2. A pure white stone representing a Masonic apron; 3. Under the apron a perfect ashlar of red granite: 4. A red granite rough ashlar; 5. A Mason's spoon-shaped iron trowel of ordinary size, totally oxydized. Surrounding the foundation on all sides, and forming part of it, are three steps, all of stone. The foundation, and the steps are bound firmly together and are very well preserved in iron cased in lead. Other stones in the foundation bear curious marks and carving of hieroglyphics, which may be Masonic, but no one there is able to decide. All the stones in the foundation are to be replaced in New York exactly as they were discovered.

Not Satisfied.

One day, when Uncle Brown was getting ready to go to town to dispose of a crock of butter and bring home four pounds of sugar, two spools of thread, a tin wash-dish, and two yards of toweling, his wife gave a last brush to his Sunday hat, and said:

'Dear me! But I do need a new calico dress awful bad; can't you get it to-day?'

'I s'pose I could,' he muttered; 'but if I got the dress you'd want to know why I didn't get shoes to boot. I've lived with you twenty-one years, and never knew you to be satisfied with what I got for you.'

'And in the twenty-one years you've bought me about ten dollars' worth of clothes!' she retorted. 'I'm always asking for more because I need more.'

'Well, we can't have all we want in this world,' he moodily observed, as he left the house.

'Get me the dress and I'll be perfectly satisfied!' she called after him.

On the way into town the old farmer got to thinking. Times were fair, he had good crops, and, come to reflect and remember, his wife didn't have many garments, and that was a fact.

'Well, now, I guess the old lady ort to have a new caliker, and I guess I'll buy it for her this trip,' he said to himself. The more he thought it over, the more liberal-hearted he became, and before entering the town he had dedided to get her a complete new outfit. She was always asking for something additional, but had this time promised to be satisfied with ten yards of calico. If he purchased a new bonnet, shawl, shoes alpaca dress, a bow, three handkerchiefs, hair-pins, corset, gloves, stockings, and cotton for new skirts, she would be amazed and overcome, and he'd wager his farm against an old wagon that she wouldn't cry 'more' on the end of that bill. He made a purchase of each article as above enumerated and it was one of the pleasantest trips for years. His heart grew tender as he imagined her great surprise and gratitude, and more than once he wiped a tear from his eye on the way home. She was out picking currants when he reached the house, and he left the numerous packages on the kitchen table, drove in the barn, and then called to her to go in and examine the new calico. It was half an hour before he went in. He expected to be seized and kissed at the door, but was not. The good wife was trying on the bonnet before the parlor glass, and as he went in she said:

'Stephen, you are the best man on earth, but—but—'

'But what?' he asked, as a great fear crept into his heart.

'Why, you forgot to buy me a set of coral jewelry to go with these nice things!'

He looked at her for a minute, his knees began to wobble, and he made a bee-line for the barn, and did not reenter the house for six hours.

A Clerical Warming-Pan.

In many parts of Ireland a warming-pan is called a "friar." Not many years ago an unsophistocated girl took service in the town of—. Poor thing, she had never heard of a warming-pan in her life, though she regularly confessed to the friar.

It so happened that on a cool and drizzly night a priest took lodging at the inn. He had traveled far, and being weary, retired at an early hour. Soon afterward the landlady ordered the girl to take the friar to room No. 6. The poor girl, not dreaming that by the word "friar" her mistress meant the warming-pan, hastened to the priest, who was comfortably settled in bed.

"Up went Betty to the priest:—"Your reverence must go into No. 6."

How, why?" asked the priest, alarmed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6."

There was no help for it, and the priest arose, donned a dressing-gown, and went into No. 6.

In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty: "Put the friar into No. 4.

Betty said something about disturbing his reverence which the mistress did not understand. So she told the girl in a sharp voice to do as she was directed and she would always do right.

Up went Betty, and the unhappy priest despite his angry protestations, was obliged to turn out of No. 6 and go into No. 4. But a little time elapsed ere the girl was told to put the friar into No. 8. The poor priest, thinking that every one was mad in the house, and sturdily resolved to quit it the next morning, crept into the damp sheets of No. 8. But he was to enjoy no peace there. Betty was directed to put the friar into No. 3, and with tears in her eyes she obeyed.

In about an hour the landlady concluded to go to bed herself, and the friar was ordered into her room. Wondering what it meant, Betty roused up the priest, and told him that he must go into No. 11. The patient monk then crossed himself, counted his beads, and went into No. 11. It so happened that the husband of the landlady was troubled with the "green-eyed monster." Going to bed, therefore, before his wife, his suspicions were confirmed by seeing between his own sheets a man sound asleep.

To rouse the sleeper, and to kick him into the street, was the work of a very few moments; nor was the mistake explained until the next day, when the priest informed the inn-keeper what outrages had been committed upon him; and he learned, to his astonishment, that he had been serving the whole night as a warming pan.

Old Stories Made New.

The plea of Mr. Whittemore, argued so disastrously to his client by General Butler that the cadet money all went to the poor, has revived the old story of the miller who sometimes had crazy fits in which he always imagined himself to be the Lord judging the world.

On these occasions he would put on a paper crown, ascend a pile of meal bags with great dignity, and call his neighbors in succession. The same ones were always judged; and they were the millers of his vicinity.

The first one summoned was Hans Schmidt.

"Hans Schmidt, stand oop."

"Hans, vat is been your pishness in dan oder world?"

"I vas a miller, Oh Lort."

"Vas you a joost man?"

"Vell, ven the vater wash low, and the pishness is pad, Oh Lord, I somedimes dakes a leetle exdra doles."

"Vell, Hans, you shall go ofer mit te gotes, already yet."

And so on in succession all were tried and immediately sentenced to go over to the goats.

Last of all the miller invariably tried himself in the following style:

"Jacob Miller, stand oop."

"Jacob, vat vas your pishness in dat oder vorld?"

"I vas a miller, oh Lort."

"Vas you always a joost man, Jacob?"

"Vell, oh Lort ven de vater vas a leetle low and de pishness vas bad, I somedimes dakes some leetle extra doles; but, oh Lort, I all de vile gives dose extra doles to de poor."

(After a long pause) "Vell, Yacob Miller, you can go ofer mit de sheeps—but it vas von tam tight squeeze!"

Mr. Golladay's sudden resignation recalls the story of the stock broker who was dining with his friend. A servant entered and told him that two policemen were at the door and wanted to see him. Whereupon, without waiting for his hat, he shoved up the back window, jumped out, and was never seen again. The policemen had simply called to tell him that his chimney was on fire.

So, when the Military Committee was announced at Golladay's door, he hastily jumped out of the back window. The committee only called to say that they had no positive evidence against him.

Let all the back windows be set wide open while the committee makes the grand rounds.

Josh Billings Wants to Know.

Why a turkey's egg is speckled and a duck's egg blue.

Whether a log floats faster in the river than the current runs, or not.

Why a goose stands first on one foot and then on the other.

Why rabbits have short tails and cats have long ones.

Why most all the birds build their nests out of different material.

Why lightning was never known to strike a beech tree.

Why the males among the colored race do all the singing.

Why the blak snaik iz the only snaik in this country that kan climb a tree.

Why a muskrat's tail has no fur on it, and a mink's has.

Why a quail's egg is round, and and a hen's egg is pointed.

Why a bear always klimbs down a tree backwards.

Why a mule's bones are all solid and their ears twise az long az a horse's.

Why a dog alwuss turns round three times before he sits down.

Why a horse always gets oph from the ground on his forward feet last.

Why, when a man gets lost in the woods or on the plains he'll alwuss walk in a sirkle.

Why a pig gathers straw in his mouth and runs about with them just before a rainstorm.

Why nature will allow one cross between some animals and then allow no more.

Where the flies all go when the cold weather sets in, and where they'll all cum from so suddenly next summer.

Why a hen alwuss knows her little ones from another's, and why she will hatch twelve duck eggs and think they are her own chickens.

Why an oyster and a klam are the only things I ov with animile life that don't have to move out of their places to get a living.

There iz lots of highly edicated people who won't believe the book of Genesis because they kan't prove it, who kan't answer kerrectly one-third of the above questions.

The Straight of It.

An exchange says: We overheard a conversation between two little urchins, which for its intelligence, we consider good. One of them it appears had been engaged in a mortal combat with a companion and was relating how the thing occurred. Said he: "I'll tell you how it was. You see me and Bill went down to Turner's tobacco manufactory and fished off that old boat, but we didn't catch any; I got one bite and Bill told me to scratch, but I didn't. Well, I felt in my pocket and found my knife, and he said I was another, and I said go there yourself, and he said it was no such thing, and I said he was a liar and I would whip him if I was bigger'n him and he said he'd rock me to sleep mother, and I said he was a bigger one, and he said I never had the measles, and I said for him to fork over that knife, and he said he couldn't see that fork, and I said I'd fix him for a tomb stone at Volk's, and he said my grandmother was no gentleman, and I said he darsent take it up, but he did you bet, you never—well you never did—then I got up again, and he tried to, but he didn't and I grabbed him and threw him down on top of me like several bricks, and I tell you it beat all—and so did he—and my little dog got behind Bill and bit him, and Bill kicked at the dog, and the dog ran and I ran after the dog to fetch him back, and didn't catch him till I got home, and I'll whip him more yet. Is my eye very black?"

THE ARRIE.—The great egg bird of the North Sea is the arrie, while its southern cousin supplies the people of San Francisco with a liberal number of its gayly colored eggs taken from the Farallons; indeed, the arrie is the only sea-bird of real economic value to man throughout our whole northwest and north. It is probably safe to say that the number of these birds which assemble at St. George are vastly greater than elsewhere on the globe. As a faint but truthful statement of the existing fact the following may be said: When the females begin to squat continuously over their eggs, alone by the end of June and the first of July, the males regularly relieve them, taking turns in keeping the eggs warm. Thus they feed alternately, going out to sea for that purpose. This constant going out and coming in during the day, gives rise, at regular hours in the morning and evening, to a dark girdle of these birds flying just above the water, around and around the island, in an endless chain more than a quarter of a mile broad and 30 miles in length! This great belt of flying arries represents just one-half of the number of these birds breeding on the cliffs, for only those arries are in the circling column that are off, or relieved by their mates for the day from the duty of incubation.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE FARM.

The Prevalence of Glanders.

Recent correspondence from points as wide apart as Massachusetts and Montana, as well as from the intervening States, shows that this disease is very widely prevalent in different parts of the country; and as the interests at stake are not to be summed up in dollars and cents, but involve health and life to human beings, and the loss of parental care and influence to families, whatever contributes to make the popular mind familiar with the general characters of the disease must be most desirable.

The malady is a very equivocal one, as it may show itself by a deposit of the morbid infecting matter in almost any part or organ of the body. The more common seats of deposit are usually in the nose and adjacent lymphatic glands, and in the skin, constituting the two forms of the disease—glanders and farcy.

Glanders is characterized, first, by a discharge from one or more nostrils, of a clear, whitish, yellowish, brownish, reddish, or greenish, sticky fluid, which often adhers tenaciously to the margins of the nostrils, glueing them and the long hairs together, and interfering very materially with breathing. In many chronic cases, the glutinous nature of the discharge is less marked, and at times it may be a simple whitish muco-purulent discharge, without any special adhesive qualities; in other instances the discharge contains flakes and particles of matter, the debris of the membranes, gristle, and even bones that may be in course of destruction. In such cases, the discharge is foul and fetid.

Whenever the malady is prevalent in a district, the characteristic stickiness and fetor will be present in a sufficient number of cases for diagnoses, and, with the other remaining symptoms, should leave no doubt as to the character of the malady.

Secondly, it is marked by the presence on the membrane lining the interior of the nose of specific deposits and of open sores (ulcers), resulting from the breaking down and discharge of the deposit. The deposits appear in the form of little rounded elevations the size of a pea, or larger, when two or three such have run into one, and of extended patches of uniform thickening of the membrane, with a dark red or bluish hue. These may be of an inch or two in breadth, or they may cover the entire inner surface of the nose, and narrow the passage so as to make breathing difficult and noisy. The ulcers are irregular, open sores, situated on the swellings above mentioned, and, therefore, having raised or projected margins. The centre of the sore is of a dirty yellowish tint, marked with red points. It may, however, be brownish, greenish, or of some other color, according to the destructive action going on in the surface. The ulcers do not tend to heal, but to deepen and widen, and two or more will sometimes run together, forming an irregular, unhealthy sore. Ulcers are not always to be found, however, as they are sometimes situated so high up as to be beyond the reach of vision. In addition to the deposits and ulcers are whitish hard lines and spots like scars, which are really but the hardened deposits of the glanderous matter. From ordinary slight wounds of this membrane no scars are usually left, and consequently, the existence of such scars may be taken, along with the other symptoms, to indicate glanders.

Thirdly, it is marked by the existence on the inner side of the lower jaw, on the same side with the affected nostril, and just in front of the curved portion of the jawbone, of a hard, nodular swelling, comparatively insensible, and appearing as if made up of a mass of small, pea-like bodies aggregated together. This swelling is even more characteristic if closely attached to surrounding structures—to the jawbone, to the root of the tongue, or to the skin.

Fourthly, almost all glandered horses have a cough. It may not be frequent, yet it is to be heard at long intervals, and implies the existence of glanderous deposits in the lungs.

Lastly, glanders is usually complicated sooner or later by farcy, and, therefore, where a number of animals are suffering, the presence of the signs of farcy may be looked for in some of them, and serves to render the conclusion certain.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal.*

Hop Culture.

The hop comes under the head of hoed crops, and more than any other requires care in cultivation. It is particularly important that all weeds and grasses are kept out. A heavy bottom growth, whether of weeds, grass or grain, will kill out the hop. The experiment of growing buckwheat as a preventive of lice has been successful, but it has also put an end to the yard. Potatoes planted among hops, if well cultivated, are less harmful. I have known tolerable success with both where the culture was thorough and constant. It is attention to the soil, keeping it clean and mellow, that is of the first importance. In a drouth, aided by the shade of the hop and the poles, frequent stirring of the surface of the ground keeps it moist in any soil dry enough, drainage being an important element, not only in favoring health and growth, but in perpetuating the yard. Alexander Hall, of Starkville, who introduced hop-growing in that section, continued his hop-yard successfully for twenty-two years in succession. The yard was killed by the buckwheat experiment. The land was an alluvial flat, deep, black, with natural drainage. On the yellow drift soil of the uplands seven to eight years is the average duration of the yard. This clearly shows the importance of deep drainage which the soil of the elevated land lacks.

The soil for hops should not be too rich, as it produces vines rather than fruit, forming "mopheads," as they are called, resulting in a small pale-green hop instead of the large yellow bur, which less growth and more air and sun produce. Hence a close set of poles and many vines in a hill, as well as too rich soil, are to be avoided, just as close planting of corn lessens the yield of ears. Instead of growing six vines to a hill on two poles, only four strong ones should be allowed, and the necessary growth be kept up by tillage rather than manure, manure being used only where the soil is poor and a sufficient growth cannot be had without it. The phosphates have been used with success on some soils, increasing the growth and improving the quality; and quality should be aimed at, as it is the controlling element in value, fortunately carrying with it to a greater or less degree quantity, not of vine but of hops, a large solid hop going with quality. This desirable point cannot be reached if moisture from weeds and grass are permitted, especially in connection with the close planting and a crowd of vine growth. Instead there must be free circulation of air and access of sunlight, not only through the spaces between the rows but among the vines and foliage. Excessive growth may be stopped to advantage by clipping off the ends of the vine, thus diverting the growth into the side shoots and extending the arm growth.—*F. G. in Country Gentleman.*

Keeping Eggs.

For whatever purpose eggs are intended, if they are to be kept any length of time, they should be set up on end while fresh. Some prefer setting up on the small end, and others on the big end; I prefer the latter. There is a difference in eggs. Some will retain their freshness, and even hatch at the end of weeks, kept in a careless manner, lying upon their sides; while others will "settle" in three days, in warm weather. The keeping qualities of the egg are proportionate to the health and condition of the hen that drops it. Eggs from over-fat hens are never so perfect as those laid by hens in medium condition. A disposition to take on fat seldom appears the first year; hence the reason why pullets' eggs keep better than others. The eggs from young hens have stronger shells. After fowls have passed their prime, there is a gradual decrease in the vital strength, and many weaknesses set in which we are powerless to relieve.

Fresh laid eggs sometics have dark spots in them which may be visible through the shell when examined against a strong light. Open the egg and there will be found on the yelk, sometimes detached, but often fastened to it, a spot as large as a pea of dark crimson blood. These eggs will surely spoil. The hen may have received an injury; at any rate the blood is making an effort to carry off the trouble, and will do so with the assistance of good food and healthful drink. In the course of time such eggs will turn black, sometimes fill with a fungus-like material, solid in texture, and though not actually putrid or rotten, will have a disagreeable odor or smell, like fungi. The shells will be found imperfect, with soft, porus spots. I have known this to occur with five or six eggs of one hen in succession, after which they would come good. The hen was old and had been a remarkable layer when a pullet. It is important that eggs for hatching have goood shells, and to secure this the fowls must be young and healthy.

It perhaps is known to few that fowls suffer much from disordered livers. Nine-tenths of fowl diseases arise from this cause. Fowls that have passed their maturity take on an excess of fat, if not properly fed. This fat produces heat, and rots the liver, consequently the fowl dies. A change and variety of food are necessary to health. Egg-production opens an avenue for the surplus material after the support of the blood, and less fat is created. A rapid circulation of the blood, and a lively action of the liver, keep the fowl in health, and when dropping eggs frequently, this action of the system is kept up, and consequently the fowl thrives. The dormant bird that takes a ration of corn twice a day produces fat, which, after a certain extent, is rather a damage than profit.—*C. B. in Country Gentleman.*

Potatoes.

What crops to raise and how much land to devote to each are questions that most thoughtful farmers have decided ere this. If any one has alloted only a small patch to potatoes, we beg him to consider what hoed crop he can raise that, for the labor and fertilizers expended, will make better returns. Tobacco excepted, in some sections and in some years we find nothing pays as well as potatoes, and this is true whether we regard them as a money crop, as farmers call it that is to be sold, or for family consumption. The opinion is not based wholly on personal experience and observation in one locality, but is confirmed by general statistics. By the last census or Massachusetts we find that the value of potatoes raised in the Bay State in 1875 was $2,349,815, which is more than any other agricultural product, hay excepted. The average yield per acre was only 108 bushels. This is a miserable average, and beets, carrots, and parsnips make a greater return per acre; but when the comparative expense of these crops is considered, potatoes show the greatest net profit.

They are also very salable. Every body likes potatoes. They have become an indispensable luxury to the rich, and are equally an indispensable necessity to the poor. They rank next to bread as the staff of life, and like bread, are very farinaceous and free from marked taste, and are thus adapted to all tastes. Squashes, turnips, beets, onions, &c., are relished occasionally, but potatoes are wanted every day, as they keep better than any other root. The demand for them would be still greater if house-wives knew in how many ways they can be cooked. We have lived in families in which mashed potatoes was the order of the day from Sunday to Monday, month in and month out. Now, mashed potato is good, but one tires of it when served up just so for a year with no change. Baked potatoes are better than mashed, but these are not desirable 365 days in a year. A skillful house-keeper will vary the potato programme, furnishing boiled, baked, broiled, fried, &c., so as to make a variety, and by so doing she will increase the demand for this most valuable esculent. Supply and demand are said to regulate each other, but there is a way to increase both. If the present "boom" in business continues, the demand for potatoes this year will be great, and farmers should plan accordingly.

The soil should be light, loamy, and rich. Potatoes grow almost everywhere, from the tropics to Iceland, but they have their favorite climates and soils, in which they make the best returns. They will grow in a stiff clay loam, but it is not profitable to plant them in such a soil. The tubers want room to expand easily. Clay presses them too closely, and also excludes air and light. A clay loam, in wet season, is so retentive of moisture that potatoes are much more liable to rot in it than when planted in a lighter and more porous soil. New land, that is, land freshly redeemed from a forest, and filled with leaf mold, will furnish the greatest crop of this esculent and of the finest quality. We have known 600 bushels to be raised on such land which were as farinaceous and fine flavored as the veriest epicure could desire. But such a soil cannot be found on every farm. The next best potato field is an old pasture with a thick sod. This, turned over in the Fall, will rot in season to furnish a mellow bed in which the potatoes will lie as thick and grow as fast as a litter of pigs. On such a sod a paying crop of potatoes can be raised without other manure than a little ashes and a sprinkling of plaster, but it is always better to manure old land, for though 150 bushels per acre pay well, 300 pay better, as the same plowing and cultivation are required. If the land is remote from the barn, involving considerable expense in hauling manure, we should use a special fertilizer for potatoes, containing the three essentials of fertilization—potash, ammonia, and phosphate of lime—the first and last of which are leading constituents of potatoes, and constitute the main ingredients of this special fertilizer.—*Alexander Hyde.*

Farming in Ireland.

Mr. James Redpath writing from Thornhill, County Mayo, Ireland, to the New York *Tribune*, says:—These men told me that they paid from £2 to £4 for their little holdings—or at the rate of £1 ($5) an acre. They hired their bits of farms from a tenant of Lord Sligo, who paid 13 shillings an acre for it. In addition to the rent of $5 an acre, they paid 3s. 6d. for the poor rates and Baronial assessments. The Grand Jury which, at its first meeting, constitutes the Baronial Government, has powers and duties similar to those of County Commissioners in Massachusetts. They levy assessments for the maintenance of Baronial roads—and baronies are sub-divisions of a county corresponding to counties in New-England as sub-divisions of the State. For fuel they used turf; but they were obliged to pay an extra rent for the lots from which they dug their turf. Their lands were so poor that they could not bear crops without constant manuring. These farmers—or sons of the soil—manure their land with sea-weed. Sea-weed, I may state for the benefit of the Western farmer, grows on rocks that are covered with water at high tide. One would think that this sea-weed crop would be free to all. But that, too, is claimed as the property of the landlord or the tenant whose land the sea washes; and these people are compelled to pay an annual tax for the privilege of gathering the sea-weed from the rocks.

As for labor, they told me there was little

LOWELL JOURNAL.

JAS. W. HINE, EDITOR.

Lowell, Michigan, April 7, 1880.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican state convention, to select four delegates at large and two from each congressional district, to attend the national convention to be held in Chicago, subject to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, will be held in Detroit on Wednesday, May 12, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The apportionment for the delegates subject to action of the Republican National Convention, shall be one delegate for each 500 votes cast for governor at the last general election (in 1878), and that additional delegate for fractions of 300 votes, but each organized county will be entitled to at least one delegate.

Under a resolution of 1876 no delegate will be entitled to a seat who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

D. M. BERN, T. S. APPLEGATE,
JAS. M. JOHNSON, JAS. A. SHEAR,
CHAS. W. CLISBEE, H. S. SLEEPER,
LEWIS W. HEATH, H. C. SESSIONS,
W. GOODSOE, CLAYTON WILCOX,
RICHARD WINSOR, EDGAR WEEKS,
THEO. L. NEWKIRK, JAS. M. ANCHER,
JAS. C. MCMILLIN, JNO. R. ROSS,
D. O. PARSONS,
Republican State Central Committee.
R. E. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

A convention of the Republicans of Ionia County is hereby called to meet at the Circuit Court room, in the City of Ionia, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1880, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing twenty seven delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in the City of Detroit, on Wednesday, May 12, 1880, and for such other business as may properly come before the county convention, and the transaction of such business will be entered upon at the opening of the convention.

The township and ward in the City of Ionia will be entitled to the following delegates:

Grand Rapids, Ward 1st, 3; Ward 2d, 3; Ward 3d, 3; Ward 4th, 3.
B. F. WALLACE, A. P. DENNIS,
H. HAYLORD HOLT, SALISBURY HASON,
Republican County Committee.

Editorial Comment.

Missouri is for Grant.

Large Republican gains in Indiana.

Heavy Republican gains all around.

Buckle on your breast pin for next fall.

The Kansas Republicans are for Blaine.

It is going to be a regular cayenne pepper campaign.

Ilerle Harte is moving along up the front satisfactorily fast.

Michigan is for Blaine first and Washburn next—we reckon.

Some say that good oleomargarine beats butter. It beats the butter makers, any how.

Jerry Black wears a red wig and it makes him spunky to have folks scratch matches on it.

Secretary Sherman talks sensibly on the presidential question. He wants the best man nominated.

Ben Hill has got rid of Jeanie Raymond for his secretary. He knows who would go and join the Salvation Army before she comes back.

Susan B. Anthony thinks if Congress can remove the political disabilities of a rebel that it ought to be able to remove the political disabilities of a woman.

The national debt was reduced over twenty millions of dollars during the month of March. A Republican administration is not so bad after all.

The Cincinnati Commercial looks clear over Sherman and hurrahs for Blaine. It begins to look as though he would be pressed to inquire—is Ohio for Ohio or is Ohio for Maine?

Throughout the State.

The returns from the the township and municipal elections throughout the state are very encouraging to the Republicans. There has been a noticeable falling off of the greenback vote from a year ago. In many places where the greenbackers were strong last spring they have almost entirely disappeared this spring, and in many other towns where they run straight greenback tickets a year ago, this year they put up "fusion" tickets thereby showing much weakness. The Democrats hope to absorb a great portion of the Greenback party before next fall.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution increasing the salary of Governor from $1,000 to $6,000 is a very doubtedly defeated by a large majority. Had the Governor's salary been $100 and a proposition been submitted to increase it to $300 a year it undoubtedly would have been defeated, such is the prejudice of the dear people against voting an increase of salaries—no matter what the circumstances or conditions of needs may be. A proposition to reduce the Governor's salary to $500 a year would carry by an overwhelming majority.

Texas Products.

Texas has, within the past year, made rapid strides in the production of grain and with this year's yield will rank favorably with other portions of the United States. The production of wheat in quantity and quality cannot be surpassed anywhere, the average yield per acre being 22 bushels, varying in weight from 62 to 65 pounds to the bushel. In this connection we quote extracts from a speech of Gen. S. B. Maxey, present United States Senator from Texas, in the Chamber of Commerce of Galveston as the most authentic information yet given to the public. He says: The superiority of Texas wheat is:

1st. Because it is softer, more dense and the heaviest known, containing less moisture than any other wheat—east of the Rocky mountains and the flour produced therefrom will bear shipment through the Southern States better than any other for the reasons stated, being from wheat weighing from 62 to 65 pounds.

2d. It contains more muscle producing qualities.

3d. Reaching market from four to six weeks earlier than flour made elsewhere east of the Rocky mountains, it meets their last year's crop and therefore beats it. Now it is a known fact that No. 2 Texas wheat will weigh 61 pounds to the bushel, No. 2 wheat 62 to 64 pounds and No. 1 will weigh over 65 pounds.

Those qualities of our wheat are mainly due to the peculiar circumstances of soil and climate under which it is produced, and as our farmers increase and improve in experience the average quality and quantity of our wheat will improve.

These remarks of Gen. Maxey give a clearer and more forcible idea of what Texas soil has done and can do than anything else that can be said on the subject, and their careful consideration is recommended to those seeking reliable information. But the importance of Texas agriculture does not end with its wheat productions. Other cereals, such as corn, oats, rye and barley are produced in large quantities in all parts of the State, while in the southern portion the yield of sugar is rapidly growing into importance. Overshadowing all of these, however, is her immense yield of cotton, which for more than six months of the year whitens every avenue of transportation by land and water, seeking foreign and domestic markets.

J. E.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1880.

The House is in a sad pickle. It established a new code of rules, after weeks of wrestling and effort, only to find itself pretty much in the predicament of the frogs who, getting weary of King Log, got King Stork. In answer to their prayers, for a new ruler. The revised rules are so provocative of confusion and interminable wrangling, which cons more so nearly precious time, that it is not at all likely that the House will abolish them by unanimous consent, and return to the old. Just on the same principle that a negro farm hand or raw Irish laborer cannot be taught to use an improved implement he must rather be left the heavy clubhoe or pick, simply because he is incapable of the mental effort involved in learning something new, the average Grey's rowman finds himself stranded in the new rules. He has a knowledge of one old, and the direct necessities of the nation could not force the new into his thick head. But this opacity of understanding does not, of course, disturb the balance of his tongue, for it will wag on every occasion as glibly as if he knew all about the subject matter. One member sent up a bill with a request to have it entered on the calendar. To the inquiry, "Which Calendar?" he said, indignantly, "The House Calendar, of course." He stupidly presumed that the new rules put all bills on the Calendar and dispensed with with the use. I reference to the proper committee. As the shortest method of securing relief from the muddle, we look for a return to the old code, much as such an unwise course is to be deprecated. It contains so much that is obsolete and objectionable, that very great things can not be expected of presidential yesterday followed up and improved under the ordeal of debate.

The Senate has been discussing the bill permitting the National Centennial Exposition at New York City, in 1883. The great Constitutional stickler, Mr. Edmunds, of course interposed with his amendments upon all sections of the bill, at times, had the whole senate, after him in an endeavor to remove his objections to certain provisions. Senator Edmunds takes nothing for granted, and accepts few statements for fact. He acts upon a bill precisely as he would in a party trial in the courts, by demanding evidence in support of every statement, and in requiring the record on clause which seems imperfect to him to be amended and perfected in the minutest particular, hence he is a great bore in every one's side. Mr. Voorhees gave him a good scolding, and characterized him as an obstructionist, but the lesson did not rattle the equanimity of the objector in the slightest. He is absolutely impervious to any such attack, for so can a rubber equals him in coolness on all occasions in debate. At one time when raising an objection, Mr. Kerman asked him to write the amendment himself. Let he declined, saying it was not his place to write anything. None doubt the propriety of having every interest of the Government perfectly protected in all measures acted upon by Congress but Senators naturally regard their individual pet schemes as already perfected, hence they get greatly disturbed and irritated whenever Mr. Edmunds sticks one or more pins into some vital point of the bill under consideration. In one of the discussions, Senator Thurman's name suddenly ill and was unable to proceed with his remarks. There are few persons here who would not regret the permanent absence of Mr. Thurman from the Senate, for he has the esteem and affection of all who know his intellectual power and great personal worth. Yesterday he was greatly missed, his presence may have no relapse. There is one peculiarity in Mr. Thurman's speeches which should attract attention, and that is, the purity of his English—rather choice of Saxon in preference to words of other languages. So much so is he inclined to our mother tongue that often he will use a common colloquial phrase to express some desired shade or meaning in a deep, logical legal argument. Instead of a high-sounding Latin quotation, which several of his brethren Senators interject into their speeches, it matters little whether apt or not, he calls a spade a spade, so that the most ignorant listener or reader cannot mistake his meaning.

The deficiency appropriation bill, with the House rider, which vests in the United States Courts, instead of the President, the appointment of deputy marshals, has been passed by the Senate, and will, of course, provoke a veto from the President. Mr. Edmunds made an adverse argument, to which Mr. Eaton responded in a three minutes speech and these were the only remarks which preceded a final vote, which was taken by yeas and nays.

We have a pleasant custom here which devotes Easter Monday to the children, who spend the day in rolling eggs on each other. In former years the Capitol grounds were given up to them, and thousands would gather on the terraces which slope down from the base of the Capitol building, using these as the incline on which to roll their colored eggs. But finally, so great became the numbers as to destroy the sodding with their shoes, and to require the whole of the succeeding year to restore the grass. This led to a sweeping prohibition from the grounds, under which the children sought the "White House Lot," and this year its beautiful knolls were covered with the little folkers, as intent on rolling their eggs as ever at the Capitol. The sward upon which ever seems to even Monday's bright, glad sunshine would not have warmed or penetrated, was sadly disturbed by the troops of children, shouting urabs, who, from early morn to nightfall, piled their fun to the extent of 1,000 lbs. The schools were closed, as usual, and the whole city sent its delegates, until their numbers fairly crowded the grounds.

LOWELL.

What a Detroit Reporter says about "a lively town in Kent County."

From Post and Tribune.

Since the incoming of the present year your correspondent has visited a portion of northern and western Michigan. He has looked out from the windows of his room upon the clear, cold, blue waters of Lake Michigan, and has seen the bright moonlight silvering with its sheen the top of each curling, crested wave, and has heard them dash and break away upon the sandy beach, and been rocked to sleep and sweet dreams of home by their deep-toned melodies; has been in our forests of wealth; and has seen the majestic columns of the pine that tower heavenward laid low and prostrate by the sturdy lumberman; been in his camp and partaken of his substantial food; has ridden in parlor coaches upon tracks of steel and looked upon smiling landscapes, happy homes, cultivated fields and beautiful surroundings, where but a few years agone the festive deer daily wandered in his anonous spoils in forests wild. During this time, while in the arduous duties of his particular calling he has met many earnest Republicans who drop a silent tear and whose breasts heave with emotion at the loss of the statesman Chandler, who deprecate the nomination of Grant, grow enthusiastic over the magnetic Blaine, are willing to accept Sherman the financier, Edmunds the jurist, Washburne the diplomat, or any other name of sound record that will guard the ship of state and drive back the rebel hordes that still threaten the security.

There are many interesting places in the grand old state where are plainly we all around evidences of thrift, enterprise and business tact. Lowell is noted far and wide for all of this. It is in Kent county, and one of the most important stations on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroad, distant from Detroit 120 miles, and 19 east of Grand Rapids, the county seat. It is pleasant, is situated upon a level plateau of Grand River valley, and bordering upon both sides of Flat river, which forms and affords good water power half a mile above its confluence with Grand River for Wm. W. Hatch's large merchant flouring mill, E. E. Wisner's custom flouring mill, Wm. Ball's planing and one planing mill, one saw mill and furniture factory and one foundry, which is operated by steam power. It has four churches and two good schools. The Lowell Union school employs three male and six female teachers, under the management of Prof. J. A. May, principal. It has one live weekly paper, the LOWELL JOURNAL, James W. Hine (Dimerax) editor and proprietor, who is a rattling live newspaper man. He is at the same time the postmaster at Lowell. There are two furniture stores, five dry goods and four clothing stores, three boot and shoe and seven grocery stores. Messrs. Hunt & Hunderaza proprietors of one of the flour mills, stand to be found in any country town. There are four hotels, the Duke house, kept by A Duke; Potter house, by William Potter, the Cleveland house by Mrs. Young, where Ida with her cunning graces plays the fair hostess, and last, but not least, the Grand River Valley house, upon the hillside near the depot, which is a quiet boarding place, with D. C. Sayles proprietor. He is ably aided by his wife, who proves herself to be a kind mother to the little orphans who have been left homeless. There are six saloons; alas, the misery and degradation that they create.

A great deal of attention is devoted to the raising of fine blooded stock. There are five stables of blooded horses. G. W. Parker with his Hambletonians, A. Peck with his Goldfoil, C. M. Watters with his mixed trotters, and J. M. Mathews and J. B. Malcolm with their running horses. A. R. Hoag of Vergennes and English boarding house, quite extensively engaged in the raising and feeding of blooded cattle, consisting principally of Devons and Durhams. Their herds are fine, well worth going miles to see.

There are three millinery stores and two large elevators, not for raising money from the pockets of loving husbands to buy a jacket hat and feather, but to hold the grain which the county raises so prodigally, for the place is surrounded with a rich and fertile soil, producing immense crops for export. It is said to me that Lowell ranks fourth or fifth in this respect among the places on the line of this railroad.

Lowell has a population of nearly 2,500. The village is well built, its stores are large and spacious, some of them three stories high, fine models of architecture. All the improvements are of a solid and substantial character. The private residences are, many of them very fine. The business men are enterprising and Lowell is destined in the future rise to more importance.

Folks and Things.

Longfellow is said to be worth $150,000.

Jay Gould controls 8,168 miles of railroad, and is young.

In the Turkish language there is said to be no word signifying gratitude.

Mr. Vanderbilt's estimate for which he was paid $1,000 has just been resold for $50.

It is a time-honored custom in Quincy Ill., to salute a newly married couple by firing a cannon.

Gen. Hancock owns a farm near St. Louis to which he will retire after his presidential term.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodloe of Berlin, Vt. recently died on the same day and were buried in the same grave.

A Boston man has invented a patent or planing organs by electricity, one operator running several organs.

Senator Davis, the rich West Virginian, at 17 years of age was brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Miss Louisa Alcott is reported to be the author of the "Modern Mephistopheles" in the "No Name" series of novels.

A coon can be caught by leaving chicken in its vicinity; but the average southern man prefers to drink the whisky and let the coon go.

A running correspondent tried to put the New York Sun in a hole by inquiring: "Can a man in this country marry his widow's sister?" The reply was "There is no law against it."

It is reported from Munich that a musical enthusiast has invented an instrument which imitates the cries of all animals, and concludes by pronouncing words of respect to ladies. The inventor calls it the "zoohome."

The first snow ever known in San Diego county, Cal., fell on the 29th of January. It was preceded by a heavy thunder storm with vivid lightning. It snowed for half an hour, covering the ground to the depth of an inch, and the children, who never saw snow before could not be kept indoors.

Christes' Fashion Quarterly.

There are certain books which become completely fill their places, and seem so necessary to the general coherence of things, that it is only by speculating on what would happen if they were suddenly withdrawn from circulation, that we can arrive at a true measure of their usefulness. A brilliant novel surprises and delights the world; but the place of an almanac or cook-book excites no special interest. Yet mankind used to get along tolerably well without the modern school of fiction, and doubtless might do so still. But sweep the almanacs and cook-books out of existence, and imagination recoils from contemplating the resultant chaos. Domestic and dateless the world would relapse into barbarism, and Christmas and Thanksgiving feasts for a double reason be alike unknown.

The magazine upon our table is an apt illustration of the class of books to which we refer. A perfect epitome of spring fashion, it enters into every detail of feminine necessity, and gives its readers full particulars of fabrics, styles and prices. In short, the Fashion Quarterly is a genuine hand-book for the household, and fills a place in American periodical literature, which, but for it, would remain unoccupied. Published by Ehrich Bros., Eighth Avenue, New York, at fifty cents a year, or 15 cents a single copy.

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. Imitations 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 pristine full 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, or if you have any disease of the scalp. Try it as you wish a good hair dressing. It will not disappoint you.—*Musick, Bad News.*

It speaks for itself; is what a lady said of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the other day, for a single bottle cured my child of a most dreadful cough.

PALATABLE MEDICINES.—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health, and expels disease.—*Waterfoes, Pa., Advertiser.*

Sincere Thanks.

I suffered for five years with rheumatism. Having been persuaded by friends to try the St. Jacobs Oil, I must acknowledge that it is the best remedy I ever used; in fact it cured me entirely. accept my sincere thanks.

FRANK SCHWARZ,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

FREE OF COST.

The most wonderful remedy of the age is now placed within the reach of all. Be he rich or be he poor, it costs nothing to give this great remedy a trial. Dr. King's California Golden Compound, for dyspepsia, sick headache, low spirits, loss of appetite, coming up of food, yellow complexion, general debility, drowsiness, liver complaint, jaundice and biliousness, for which it is a certain and speedy cure. No person should be without it. In order to prove that it will do all we claim for it you are given a trial bottle free of cost, which will convince you of its truly wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Hunt & Hunter, Lowell Mich.

No wonder the people have confidence, when the best physicians are prescribing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of coughs, colds, etc.

Cures Rheumatism, Cures Coughs and Colds, Cures Rheumatism, Cures Coughs and Colds.

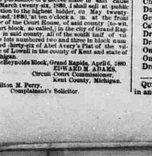
Cures Sore Throat, Cures Diptheria.

Cures Lame Back, and Stiff Joints. Cures Lame Back, and Stiff Joints

CURES BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES. CURES BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES.

Sold By Hunt & Hunter.
Dealers in Genuine "Jacob Thomas's New Natural Eyes. For brightness and durability of vision they are unequaled. Colors to fit any prism. 75 cents

BOOM ! BOOM !



Detroit and Grand Rapids undersold in Furniture.

THE

Lowell Furniture Factory,

turns out the best goods for the least money of any house on the D. G. H. & Railroad.

WE STAND BY THIS ASSERTION!

We have just put on the market an immense stock of Furniture of all kinds; the largest and the best invoice of mattresses, couches and camp chairs ever seen in Lowell.

We are now manufacturing elegant black walnut marble top bedroom sets which will be sold very cheap. A fine lot of children's carriages just received, also a large invoice of clocks, silverware &c, the best in the market.

Our store is now filled with the most desirable goods and we guarantee to supply the wants of the public to their entire satisfaction.

Remember we sell for Cash only, and can therefore give lower prices than any house that sells goods on time.

N. B.—Always on hand, the best and most complete line of undertakers goods in town. Hearse furnished free of charge.

Store and Salesroom in Bank Block, Lowell. Factory south of Grand River, near depot.

KOPP & HILL, Proprietors.

PENSIONS:

All disabled soldiers, and heirs of deceased Soldiers who died from consequences of service in the Army, are entitled to PENSIONS. NO FEE REQUIRED allowed after July 1, 1880. Send stamp for instructions in all kinds of soldiers' claims.

J. H. SYPHERD & CO.,
PENSION ATTORNEYS.
404 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Edward N. Adams, Circuit Court Commissioner, St. Ste'phen's Block.

CHANCERY SALE.—State of Michigan—The circuit court for the county of Kent. In Chancery.

David M. Miller, Complainant,

vs.

Jared Sprague, Sevilla Sprague and David O. Hall, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree made in said cause on March twenty-six, 1880, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on May twenty-second, 1880, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, (such place being the place of holding the circuit court for said county of Kent) on the 19th day April, 1880, at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, all of the south half of the large lots numbered two and three in block numbered twenty-six of Ariel Avery's Plat of the village of Lowell in the county of Kent and state of Michigan.

McReynolds Block, Grand Rapids, April 6, 1880.
EDWARD N. ADAMS,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
Kent County, Michigan.

Milton M. Parry,
Complainant's Solicitor.

PALATABLE MEDICINES.—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health, and expels disease.—*Waterfoes, Pa., Advertiser.*

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No wonder the people have confidence, when the best physicians are prescribing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of coughs, colds, etc.

HOW TO

Make Money!

BUY YOUR GOODS OF THE GREAT

BOSTON Double Store

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 Prints 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 Seam with Best Linen thread.
The Buttons are of the best make and are Securely Riveted on.
The button holes are well made.
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, they enable a person to assume any position without a strain or binding in any part.
The overalls always keep their place well up about the waist, making them feel perfectly free and easy, and most desirable.
Our stamp, as above is printed on cloth, and is sewed on each pair of Overalls.
We call especial attention to our Seek Coat Jacket, which is far superior to the old style Juniper.
We guarantee that linen thread only is used in manufacturing these goods. Ask for the Boston Stayed Overalls. Take no other.

M. Jacobson & Co.
Agents. Lowell

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

A. B. JOHNSON'S CASH GROCERY.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes. Clothing, Hats, Trunks, etc. etc.

STEKETEE'S WORM DESTROYER,

Especially adapted to destroy what is known as

PIN WORMS.

The only Pin Worm medicine known and highly recommended for the cure of

EPILEPTIC FITS.

And for the cure of various forms of convulsions and nervous affections, and blood poisoning. It contains no

CALOMEL OR JALAP.

No worm lozenge, worm oil or syrup can be relied upon for the complete cure of this disease. No doubt many physicians would be benefited by a good certificate of persons who have used this medicine.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

G. G. STEKETEE,
SOLE PROPRIETOR.

No. 89 Monroe-st. Gr'd Rapids, Mich.

Ask your druggist for Steketee's Worm Destroyer. Take no other.

Mr. Geo. G. Steketee,
Dear Sir—I used your Worm Destroyer for one of my children and it proved to be the best medicine I ever used. Yours truly,
REV. VAN DER VEEN.
Grand Haven, Mich., Feb. 12, 1880.

For sale by J. Q. LOOK and HUNT & HUNTER, Lowell.

BUSINESS COLLEGE A T GRAND RAPIDS.

Practical Business Training School in No. 1, th College Journal free on application. Address, H. G. SHEARMAN, Principal

Buskien'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 for sale by Hunt and Hunter.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

A marvellous cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth, and foul breath. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cents.

Practical Horse Shoeing.

As I make a specialty of Horse Shoeing I am prepared to give a

Entire Satisfaction.

Contracted or interfering cured or no pay.

OTO ROUSE.

LOWELL NATIONAL BANK.

Of LOWELL, MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $50,000.
SURPLUS, $10,000.

DIRECTORS:

C. T. WOODING, E. J. BOOTH,
C. G. HUNT, C. B. HINE,
N. A. STONE, M. N. HINE,
A. S. STANARD, EDWARD BRADFIELD,
JAS. W. HINE.

C. T. WOODING, PRES. E. J. BOOTH, V. PRES.
A. S. STANARD, CASHIER. M. N. HINE, ASS'T CASHIER.

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin, it will immediately thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its standing and falling out. It ends AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a richness and gloss which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion, Trying to our preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

THE NEW VICTOR.

SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!

Improvements September, 1879.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the popular Family Machine it has recently been surpassed by a host of volunteer winners—we now offer the improved VICTOR as a premier article, at a wonderful reduction of friction and a consolidation of desirable qualities. Reliable is a beautiful appellation of a gentleman, but we rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius, the VICTOR. We do not claim it is a beautiful specimen

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The trial of the Rev. Mr. Reid, which had been in progress before an ecclesiastical court at Greenville for several days, ended Saturday morning in a verdict of guilty, and he is suspended from the ministry until the Michigan Conference in September approve or disapprove of the findings of the court. He was charged with falsehoods and unchristian conduct in several ways.

On and after April 1 the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee resumes its through passenger traffic to Chicago, Milwaukee and all points west and north-west.

The schooner Erastus Corning passed down the Detroit river Saturday afternoon in tow, bound from Port Huron to Buffalo. This is the first sail vessel that has cleared from the rivers for Buffalo. The Corning was the first vessel to pass through the rivers from Chicago last season, the date of that passage being the first of May.

A barn on the premises of A. J. Newels, in Faymouth, Saginaw county, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Three horses, a quantity of harness and other property were consumed. Loss $850; no insurance.

A dispatch dated at Northport, on Monday says: A German named Adam Dagenkolb, living four miles from this place, cut his throat with a table-knife at noon to-day. Four months ago his wife, an insane woman, mysteriously disappeared and was supposed to have been lost in the woods. To-day a large crowd of citizens, mistrusting foul play, assembled at Dagenkolb's homestead in the woods, to investigate the premises, and had commenced to dig out an old well that had recently been filled up, when Dagenkolb made an excuse to go up stairs to change his coat and then cut his throat from ear to ear. His wife was found wrapped in an old blanket in the bottom of the well, with her throat cut. She had been murdered in cold blood by her husband, who culminated the awful tragedy by taking his own life.

The Mineral Springs house, in the second ward, Ann Arbor, was burned Monday night. There had been no fire in the building since the previous Saturday, and the cause is unknown. Drs. Gatchell, of Milwaukee, and W. J. Calvert, of Jackson, are the owners of the building. It was valued at twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. T. D. Stimson, of Big Rapids, has closed an eighty-five thousand dollar bargain for pine land, he being the purchaser and S. N. Wilcox, of Chicago, the seller. The land is located on the the upper Muskegon river.

A fire broke out near midnight Monday in the salt block of Thomas Winsor & Co., at Port Austin, and in an hour's time it was leveled to the ground, together with the saw mill attached. The block was just nearing completion, and would have commenced manufacturing next month. It was one of the best in the State. The loss is about $13,000; uninsured.

Waltham Schuler, a section hand, fell from a hand car near Cadillac on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Tuesday and sustained injuries from which he died.

The contract for printing the Michigan reports for the next eight years has been awarded to Callahan & Co., Chicago, at $1.35 per volume for new reports, and 80 cents for old reports printed from plates owned by the state.

The monthly report of the state treasurer is as follows:

Balance February 28	$1,270,022 86
Receipts in March	180,637 46
Disbursements in March	110,902 93
Balance March 31	1,339,757 00

Wednesday afternoon one Brown, at Comstock, Kalamazoo county in an altercation with John Dunbar, shot him in the abdomen. He attempted to run away, but was captured by citizens and was brought to jail.

A change has been made in the ownership of the property at St. Helens station on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad. Mr. Henry Stephens of Fish Lake, Lapeer county, has purchased the entire interests of Mr. Alex. Swift of Cincinnati, including that of Mr. Bliss, and also a large tract of pine land from Dodge & Co. of New York city, and also another from Rothschild of Detroit, the whole purchase including the mills and other buildings in the village of St. Helens, and upwards of three hundred million of excellent pine timber. The entire purchase will call for something over four hundred thousand dollars as consideration.

Thursday morning the lifeless body of Gertrude Wilcox was found suspended by a clothes line in the woodshed of her father's residence in Adrian. The deceased was 35 years of age and kept house for her father, who was formerly superintendent of the water supply, Michigan division, of the Lake Shore railway.

Thursday night Albert Dubb, a Hollander, had his head cut from his by a butting saw at Ryerson, Hills & Co.'s mill at Muskegon. He was trimming lumber when the saw, and the structure which held it broke while he was picking up edgings under the saw, and it cut his head entirely off. He was 34 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

A twenty thousand fire devastated Roscommon Friday morning. Bennett Bros.' large warehouse, store, the postoffice, harness shop and Good Templar's hall were destroyed. Insurance $8,000.

Silas Anson, of Bellevue, passed on March 20 his 80th birthday, and celebrated the occasion by going to his shop and making six barrels in sixty-three minutes, a feat that would bother most of the young men to beat.

Detroit in Brief.

County Treasurer Crosby has forwarded to Lansing the whole amount of state taxes collected up to date. The total tax levy of Wayne county was $403,969.11, of which 185,407.96 was for state purposes, and the balance for county expenses. Of the whole sum only about $30,000 remains uncollected. The taxes have never before been so promptly or so fully collected in Wayne county.

Mrs. Catherine D. C. Palms, wife of Francis Palms, of this city, and a lady who has continuously resided in Detroit for two thirds of a century, died Sunday evening of inflammatory rheumatism, after an illness of about three weeks.

The estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881, as adopted and approved by the common council amount to $1,095,522 20.

Mrs. M. J. E. Millar, the well-known philanthropist and temperance worker, suffered a severe attack of apoplexy Monday night.

Felix Meier's astronomical clock was boxed and shipped to Cleveland Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. John Vandergyp was severely and probably fatally burned on Wednesday while rescuing her children from her burning house at 145 Indiana street. The children were unhurt and the house partly saved, but Mrs. V. had her clothing entirely burned off.

The receipts of the city treasury during March were $60,142 and disbursements $83,803. Balance in the treasury $213,766.

The Alexander House, at Gross Isle, was destroyed by fire Thursday morning. There was an insurance of $20,000 and the estimated loss is $30,000. The building was erected in 1873 at a cost of $40,000 and was a substantial and conveniently arranged structure.

Nearly 500 emigrants, including a party of 61 from Halifax, went west over the Michigan Central Friday. The Michigan Central is just now doing the heaviest emigrant business in its history. Most of the travelers come from Canada, and intend to settle in the far northwest.

James F. Joy leaves for Europe this week. He will be gone four or five weeks, and visit London and Paris.

During March, 1880, the revenue collections in this district aggregated $81,075.12, being $18,003 in excess of the March collections in 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A San Andreas, Cal., dispatch says that two Mexicans, Norieza and Urdano, were found shot dead near that town Saturday morning. Norieza was a well known desperado, having killed four men. No clue to the murderer.

A disastrous fire started Saturday morning in the warehouse next to Tackberry, Van Keuner & Floyd's wholesale grocery Sioux City, Ia. The stock, valued at about $40,000, was all burned. Insurance about $27,000. The burned building cost $12,000 and was insured for $4,000. Total loss, $65,000.

The United States ship Constellation left the navy yard at New York, Saturday morning with supplies for the Irish poor.

While the steamer Guiding Star was making a landing at Cairo, Illinois, Saturday morning, three men fell overboard. Two were drowned, and the third (a white man) was struck by a wheel, breaking his leg and arm. His recovery is doubtful. Names unknown.

A dispatch from Cohoes, N. Y., says the strike in Harmony mills has become general, and five thousand workmen are in the streets. The excitement is great. The Harmony mills are equipped with two hundred and seventy-five thousand spindles, sixty-two thousand looms. They give employment to five thousand operatives, among whom one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars are distributed every fortnight.

A fire broke out in the boiler room of the Potomah mills, at Taftville, Conn., Monday night. Eight streams of water were got on the fire without effect. At 12 o'clock a steamer and two hose carriages were sent from Norwich to aid in extinguishing the fire before it reached the main building. It is the largest building in New England, and cost $1,500,000.

The excess of exports over imports for the twelve months ended February 29, 1880, were $212,298,963; for the twelve months ended February 28, 1879, $293,762,167.

Eugene Fairfax Williamson, the writer of letters purporting to be signed by the Rev. Dr. Dix, has been indicted.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, presented a petition 188 yards in length and signed by 33,484 ladies belonging to the woman's national temperance union, praying for the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic, and for such legislation as will prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

A fire broke out Tuesday morning in the galley of the police boat Seneca at New York. All on board were asleep at the time. The steward, Charles H. Berry, was burned to death in his bunk, and the officers, Patrick H. Kelly and Robert J. Wall, probably fatally burned. Others escaped serious injury.

Samuel Price and Edward Rainer, aged 14 and 15, living in Toronto, were playing in a boat Sunday evening, and drifted out into the lake. The boat containing their dead bodies was found near Niagara Tuesday morning.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association began Tuesday morning in Fulton market, New York. The hibernation of fish was the subject of an important paper by Ex-congressman Robert B. Roosevelt.

The total earnings of thirty-two western railroads, including all of the great trunk lines, during the month of February, were $9,570,993, an increase of $2,285,039 over the earnings of the corresponding month last year

Peter Smith and Patrick Cartwell, tinsmiths, New York city, were blown from the roof of the 7th regiment armory on Tuesday and killed.

The public debt statement shows a reduction of about ten million dollars for March. Receipts from internal revenue for March are about nine million dollars, from customs nineteen million.

The national bank circulation has increased $20,636,103 since resumption day, January 1, 1879, and the legal tenders on deposit with the treasurer for the purpose of retiring circulation have increased 18,028,982 in the same period.

The election in San Francisco on Wednesday showed a clear victory for the citizens' union, their ticket receiving 16,339 votes, against 10,249 for the Workingmen's.

The west-bound freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad had the front trucks of a car in the middle of the train thrown from the track by a bad rail when just entering the bridge over the Guyondotte river. A span of the bridge was knocked down eight care fell to the river shore, where they were burned. The engine had safely crossed the bridge. Loss, $20,000.

The entire appropriation made by the bill for the improvement of the lake ports amounts to between six and seven million dollars. The following sums are provided for the principal lake ports; Buffalo, ninety thousand; Erie, twenty thousand; Cleveland, one hundred thousand; Conneaut, six thousand; Huron, two thousand; Toledo, twenty thousand; Duluth, twenty-five thousand; Sandusky river, ten thousand; Detroit river, fifty thousand; Chicago breakwater, one hundred and twenty-five thousand; Lake Huron harbor of refuge, twenty-five thousand dollars.

On April 1 an advance of wages was conceded in New York in many trades of from 25 to 50 cents a day.

A fire at Twelfth and Williams streets, Philadelphia on Thursday, caused a loss to Conway & Co. of seventy thousand dollars; insurance, forty thousand dollars. Loss of the Novelty paper box company, fifteen thousand dollars; Brehmer Bros., merchants six thousand dollars, and J. H. Johnson, two thousand dollars; all insured. The building was almost destroyed.

A party of 12 in a wagon were thrown over an embankment two miles west of Terre Haute, Ind., drowning two ladies, a Miss Otterman and Miss Hanna. The body of the later has been recovered.

The Republicans of Kansas held their state convention Wednesday evening, and elected delegates instructed to vote for Blaine at the Chicago convention. The Democrats of Nebraska have elected Tilden delegates to the Cincinnati convention.

The freight handlers in the two freight depots of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad struck Friday for an advance of wages.

A company at Montreal intends applying immediately for a charter for the construction of a tunnel under the St. Lawrence.

A boiler explosion in Child's steam forge, Buffalo, Friday, killed superintendent Kammerer, severely injured three men, and demolished the larger part of the building.

It has been decided to hold the 11th annual meeting of the society of the army of the Potomac in Burlington, Vt, on the third week of June. General Grant is expected to be present.

Andrew Macon, James Brown and Samuel Boler, all negroes, were hanged at Macon, Miss., on Friday. Macon and Brown were the murderers of Tarlton Macon, father of Andrew Macon, and father-in-law of Brown. Boler killed Frank Reed, a white man, in 1876. Brown and Macon confessed, assigning whisky as the cause. Boler claimed he was justified. About eight thousand were present.

A dispatch from Bradford, Pa., says that 18 buildings, including the academy of music and Tituusville house on Main and Webster streets, were burned on Friday. Loss one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, principally insured.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Markle, of Michigan, now Assistant Attorney-General of the Interior Department, is prominently spoken of as the coming Commissioner of Patents, vice Gen. Prince, resigned.

President Angell, Mrs. Angell and A. C. Angell left Ann Arbor for Washington on Friday. The President will be absent about a week.

The Hon. Wm. H. Ferry, prominently identified with the business and railroad interests of Chicago and the northwest, died at his home in Lake Forest Friday night. He was vice-president and manager of the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis railway, and a cousin of Senator Ferry of Michigan.

The supreme court of New York granted an order Saturday for the arrest of Dion Boucicault in the divorce suit brought by his wife Agnes Robertson.

President Hayes, Secretaries Evarts and Ramsey, Mrs. Hayes and Miss Cook left Monday for New York to attend the opening exhibition of the academy of design.

Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice arrived at Darmstadt on Tuesday.

Gen. Fairchild, the American minister, was received by the king of Spain and presented his credentials Wednesday.

Mr. E. D. Morgan has given one hundred thousand dollars to Union theological seminary, New York.

Miss Lavinia Goodell, a well-known lady lawyer of Janesville, Wis., died in Milwaukee Wednesday, aged 41 years.

Gen. Grant received an ovation at New Orleans Wednesday.

Secretary Sherman addressed a large meeting at his home in Mansfield, Ohio, on Wednesday evening.

The Chicago Times has a despatch from New York to the effect that William H. Vanderbilt has within the past week told his intimate friends that he desires to be relieved at an early day of the responsibilities of railroad management.

Died, in Oberlin, O., April, James Dascomb, aged 73, for 45 years a professor in Oberlin College, and for a number of years lecturer in Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland. He was connected with the college from its organization in 1834.

De Lesseps sailed Thursday for Europe.

George Punchard, author of the "History of Congregationalism," in his early years a minister, and for 10 years one of the editors and publishers of the Traveller, died at Boston Friday morning in the 74th year of his age.

Bismarck's 65th birthday was celebrated Thursday. His place was flooded with offerings from all parts of Europe. The emperor and many other distinguished persons visited him.

CONGRESS.

March 22.—In the Senate on motion of Mr. Wallace (Dem., Pa.), a communication from the Secretary of State in response to the senate resolution calling for information concerning action under the Spanish claims treaty of 1871 was referred to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to make such recommendation to the senate as seems proper under the circumstances.

Mr. Conkling presented the petition of the Buffalo board of trade for an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for an examination and survey for the line of slack water navigation connecting Lake Superior and the Mississippi and the Red River of the North. Referred.

In the House, under the call of the states, the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Herbert (Dem., Ala.), by request, prescribing and defining the manner of guaranteeing to each state a republican form of government. It provides that whenever the President shall ascertain that there exists a controversy between two organized bodies of a state, each claiming to be the legislature of the state, and such controversy cannot be determined by the lawfully constituted authorities of the state without resort to military force, he shall communicate the fact to the senate, which shall determine which, if either, of the two bodies is the legislature of the state.

March 31.—In the Senate Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.), from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely on the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish tents, etc., to the grand army of the republic, Wisonsin, there being no tents available for the purpose. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate proceeded to consider the calendar, the unfinished business being the bill for the centennial exhibition in New York in 1883. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Carpenter (Rep., Wis.) and Eaton (Dem., Conn.) as unconstitutional, and advocated by Messrs. Kernan and Wallace. Pending debate the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

In the House Mr. Clymer (Dem., Pa.) reported the army appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The report states that, after a deliberate study of the estimates, and full inquiry of various officers of war department, the committee had concluded that the estimates of the department could be reduced $1,291,650, leaving the sum of $26,425,830, which is recommended in the bill, and which is $371,500 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The bill, the report concludes, contains nothing but the absolute regular appropriations for the supply of the army.

March 31.—In the Senate Mr. Cameron (Rep., Wis.) rose to what he deemed amounted to a question of privilege. He stated that he was surprised to see that the testimony of E. S. Webber, taken before the sub-committee of the committee on privileges and elections at New Orleans, appeared in the printed record of the case laid on senators' desks, though, owing to his failure to appear before the committee for cross-examination, the committee had agreed to strike his direct examination out. A note stating that the committee had agreed to strike out the testimony appears on the very last page of the volume, but a great many of those who might read the evidence would not see this note, and Mr. Cameron desired by his remarks to prevent Webber's evidence from prejudicing Kellogg.

After considerable discussion a motion was adopted to recommit the evidence with instructions to the committee to withdraw the copies already distributed and correct the whole edition.

Mr. Carpenter (Rep., Wis.) from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely on the bill making February 22 a legal holiday in the District. Indefinitely postponed.

In the House (Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.), chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported back the post route bill, and it passed.

Consideration was resumed of the contested election case of Bradley vs. Siemons, 2d district of Arkansas. After a speech by Mr. Sawyer (Dem., Mo.) in behalf of the contestee, a vote was taken on the minority resolution reported by Mr. Weaver (Nat., Ia.) declaring the seat vacant. It was defeated, yeas 30, nays 152. The question then recurred on the majority resolution declaring William F. Siemons, contestee, entitled to the seat. Adopted, yeas 149, nays 31.

April 1.—In the senate Mr. Wallace (Dem., Pa.), from the select committee to enquire into alleged frauds in the late elections, submitted a report on the subject of assessments for political purposes. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) announced that the minority of the special committee on frauds in elections proposed to submit their view in opposition to the report made by the majority this morning.

In the House Mr. Chalmers (Dem., Miss.), from the committee on Pacific railways, reported a bill to complete the Pacific railway system. Printed and recommitted.

Mr. Singleton (Dem., Miss.), chairman of the committee on printing, reported a resolution for printing five thousand copies of the report of the select committee on the depression of labor upon the subject of Chinese immigration.

Mr Hazleton (Rep., Wis.) objected to the resolution. The committee had gone to Chicago and California in search of depression, and had found nothing but prosperity. The whole thing was played out, and congress had better appropriate the money which printing would cost to a missionary fund or some charitable purpose.

Mr. Singleton was not far from agreeing with the gentleman, but thought the report was an interesting one and might as well be printed.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Defeated, yeas 45, nays 149. The resolution was then agreed to.

April 2.—In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.), it was resolved that when the senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next.

The Vice President laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war recommending the appropriation of $50,000 for a new military post between Forts Custer and Assiniboine.

Mr. Cockrell submitted a resolution instructing the library committee to inquire into the senate library and the force which has been in charge of the same for the last six years and now, and whether any increase of force is necessary. Adopted.

The Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the star service deficiency bill, and pending that, moved that all debate on the bill close at 4.30 this afternoon.

The committee rose and reported its action to the house, and the recommendation to concur was agreed to, yeas 91, nays 83.

This leaves the bill as it passed the senate. It appropriates one million one hundred thousand dollars to meet the expenses of the star route service for the current fiscal year, prohibits further expediting of service on star routes, appropriates one hundred thousand dollars to enable the postmaster general to place new service, forbids him to expedite service under any contract now existing or hereafter given at pay exceeding fifty per cent. upon the contract as originally let, appropriates fifty thousand dollars for public printing, and provides that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to affect the validity or legality of the acts or omissions of any officer of the United States.

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FLOUR—City pastry brands.....6 00@6 25
State brands.....6 00@6 10
Seconds.....4 25@4 50
Minnesota patents.....7 50@8 5
Low grades.....3 25@3 50
Rye.....4 50@4 75
Buckwheat.....2 50@4 00
WHEAT—Extra white.....1 18@1 20
No. 1 white.....1 15@1 20
Amber.....1 10@1 15
BARLEY—$1 40@1 50 per 100 lbs.
CORN—40@44c per bush.
OATS—35@38c per bu.
RYE—65@75c per bush.
SEEDS—Clover $3 70@4 00 per bu; Timothy, $3 00@3 10.
APPLES—$3 50@4 25 per bbl. From store, 40c a peck.
BEANS—Unpicked 70c@$1 00 per bush, Picked $1 30@1 35.
BEESWAX—20 @ 25 per pound.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 20@24 Medium 14@20cts.
CHEESE—14@15c per lb.
DRIED APPLES—7@8 cts. per lb,
DRIED PEACHES—15@18c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh 9@10 cts,
FISH—Whitefish, $6 25@6 50 per half barrel; trout $4 25@4 50 per half bbl.
HAY—$13 00@16 00 per ton; baled $16@17
HIDES—Green, 6@7 per lb.; cured, 8@8½ c; sheep-skins 75@2 50; green calf, 11c; cured, 11@12c; dry 20 @ 25 c; horse hides, $1 00@1 50 each.
HOPS—30@35 c per lb.
HONEY—Strained, 9@11 c per lb. Comb, 13 @ 15 cts.
MAPLE SUGAR—10@11c per lb.
ONIONS—State $6 00 @ 6 50 per bbl.
PEAS—Wisconsin Blue $1 80@1 90 per bushel, 90 @ $1 00.
POTATOES—From store 40 @ 45 c per bu; car loads, 32@35cts.
POULTRY—Live chickens, 35 @ 45 c per pair; dressed 8½ c per lb; turkey dressed 11 c per lb; geese 6 @ 7 c per lb.
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess $12 25 @ $13 50 Lard, 7 @ 8½; Hams, 9 @ 10; Shoulders, 5 @ 6 c; Bacon, 8 c; extra Mess Beef, $9.00 @ 9.50 per cwt.
SALT—Saginaw, $1 35 @ 1.50 per bbl; Ontarioga, fine, $1.50; coarse, $1.85.
VEGETABLES — Lettuce, $1 00; spinage, 75c; pie plant, 5 c; oyster plant, 40c; radishes 40@45cts.
TALLOW—5 @ 5½ c per pound.
WOOD—Hickory, delivered, $5.25 @ 6.00 per cord; beech and maple, $4 50 @ 5 50; soft $3.50.

Detroit Stock Market.

At the Michigan Central Yards on Saturday the following were the offerings of live stock: cattle, 1,059; hogs, 13,430; sheep, 5,156 The receipes of cattle were large and the market active. Good butchering stock advanced 25c per cwt., while good shippers' descriptions and the inferior grades of butchers' stuff declined the same amount. Transactions were as follows: 2 heifes, av 885 lbs, at $3 00 per cwt; 2 cows, 3 heifers, av 818 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt; 6 mixed butchering head, av 872 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt; 3 good steers, av 1,314 lbs, at $4 40 per cwt; 38 good steers, av 1,200 lbs at $4 35 per cwt; 28 steers, av 866 lbs, at $3 65 per cwt; 4 mixed head, av 860 lbs, at $3 60 per cwt; 4 good steers, av 1,118 lbs, at $4 25 per cwt; 12 light butchers', av 754 lbs, at $2 80 per cwt; 6 butchering head, av 829 lbs at $3 30 per cwt; 2 cows, av 1,010 lbs, at $3 50 per cwt; 14 extra butchering head, av 1,062 lbs, at $4 12½ per cwt; 9 stockers, av 866 lbs, at $3 15 per cwt; 11 stockers, av 1,030 lbs, at $3 75 per cwt; 13 stockers, av 730 lbs, at $3 00 per cwt; 9 choice steers, av 1,486 lbs, at $4 75 per cwt; 4 choice steers, av 1,043 lbs, at $4 75 per cwt; 11 steers, av 1,042 lbs, at $4 00 per cwt.

According to the report of Secretary Sherman to Congress, the exports of cattle for the last six years have aggregated in value $23,000,000.

The Duty of Congress.

The sudden determination of the dispute in the House over the election laws seems to have disturbed the minds of the extreme partisans on both sides. The fire-eating Democrats, especially those from the North, are incensed that their party is made to appear to surrender the threatening position it has so long occupied, though the recent decision of the Supreme Court gave the party an excellent excuse for abandoning a policy which had already cost them much, and which, if persisted in, could not have failed to ruin them. The more zealous Republicans, on the other hand, apparently regret that they have lost an effective "cry" against their opponents. They do not seem to perceive that the Democrats have simply adopted Republican doctrine, and that it is foolish for Republicans to abandon it. The confusion is rendered worse by Mr. Garfield's inexplicable course in voting against his own proposition, and in making no effort whatever to rally his party to its support. Had the distinguished Senator-elect from Ohio followed up his brave words by a vigorous and skillul appeal to his fellow-Republicans to accept the surrender of the Democrats and to lead them in triumph toward the position which they had so long refused to approach, the condition of the party would have been far better than it is.

The House having passed a bill which provides the means of executing the law, and which simply changes a minor feature of it in a way which will generally be regarded as an improvement, any further contest over it will be regarded as absurd. Members of both parties very seriously mistake the general feeling of the people if they do not see this fact. The country is less interested in politics than the gentlemen at Washington imagine, and far less than these gentlemen themselves. It is interested in several things before Congress much more than it is in anything which can possibly be brought forward in a quarrel over the settlement as to the election laws. The debate of Saturday showed that there is at least one subject of very great importance to the public; as to which members of Congress show almost complete indifference. That day being set apart for debate on the Refunding bill, there was hardly more than a corporal's guard of representatives present. The speeches, good and bad—and there were some of both kinds—were made to empty chairs.

It is evident, however, from what was said on Saturday that the strength of reasoning is in favor of the general principle of the bill of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Frye, in a forcible speech, reviewed the remarks of Mr. Wood so far as these had reflected upon the financial management of the Republican party, but he concurred in the committee's bill. He exposed in a very effective manner the folly of trying to reduce the debt by maintaining a surplus of $50,000,000 annually to be devoted to that purpose. It was true that the surplus had accumulated at that rate for the past half year, but it was rash to suppose that what had lasted six months must necessarily last for fifteen years. He struck the pivotal point of the whole question when he declared that the debt could not be paid in twenty years "except by setting up printing presses and paying it in irredeemable currency." That is precisely where the danger lies. Those who are most opposed to the policy of refunding are most in favor of Government paper money. They will contend to the last for every opportunity to get into circulation the Government notes, which they regard as the only profitable money.

If there were no danger from this source, there would still be radical objections to trying the policy of paying the debt with the surplus. One is that the surplus would be sure to be used for something else. Congress would be required every year to restrain its tendency to extravagance to an extent which experience shows is quite beyond its capacity. Another is that the country is entitled to a reduction of taxation. The net saving of annual interest under the Refunding bill would be in round numbers nearly $14,000,000. This would be so much taken from the annual earnings of the country. Now, if, instead of this reduction, $50,000,000, which could otherwise be taken from taxation, is to be collected every year, the net difference, even if the $50,000,000 were applied to the reduction of the debt, would be very great. It would be a burden which Congress has no right to impose on interests which are already very heavily loaded. It is because questions of this sort are pressing upon the attention of Congress, questions which affect the permanent and general prosperity of the country, that it would be a great misfortune to see the Senate wasting its time in fighting over again, and in a wholly barren fashion, the contest of the extra session.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

It is unfortunate for Senator Kellogg that he is identified in the popular mind with the scandals of General Grant's administration of Federal affairs in Louisiana. Mr. Kellogg was Governor of the State at the time of those famous transactions which were so severely denounced by Republicans in Congress and all over the country, and a great part of the odium arising from them has always attached to him personally. The Democrats counted upon this, or they would hardly have ventured upon their present course in the Senatorship contest. But it must be remembered that this case is entirely distinct from the old Louisiana imbroglio. That trouble was settled long ago; none of the questions raised by it are involved in the present dispute; nor did the long and bitter controversy over Federal interference in New Orleans lead to any disclosures affecting Mr. Kellogg's character which ought to create a prejudice against him in another matter.

The Democratic majority of the Committee, in resolving to report for the unseating of Senator Kellogg, have been guilty of a double wrong. In the first place, the case had already been judged, and they had no right to reopen it; and in the second place, they have decided against the evidence. The Kellog and Spofford case was examined in 1877, and in November of that year the Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report, in accordance with which the Senate declared by vote that William Pitt Kellogg was "on the merits of the case" entitled to a seat in the Senate for six years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1877. This resolutian ought to have been conclusive. But now, when half the term has expired, the Democrats, having meanwhile obtained a majority in the Senate, go back over the old ground to try a contest which has already been tried and settled. If this practice is to be sanctioned, and claims once examined and allowed are to be reopened whenever the political complexion of one of the houses of Congress undergoes a change, nothing will ever be finished, no one's seat will ever be safe, minorities will never be represented except upon the sufferances of their political opponents, and no legislative body will ever be secure in its own organization. The respect which the Courts pay to previous decisions is founded upon the importance of certitude in the law, that the scales of justice may be held even and steady. If judges are so unwilling to reconsider points already decided, it is in like manner necessary that the constitution of a law-making body, once authoratively established, shall stand unchallenged. But the newly-come Democrats no sooner get into the Senate than they proceed to re-examine the credentials of the Senators who were there before them, and to upset the decisions of their predecessors.

The testimony upon which they now propose to oust Mr. Kellogg is "not only unworthy of respect or credit," as the report of Messers. Hoar, Cameron and Logan expresses it, "but is in many instances wholly irreconcilable with undisputed facts, and Mr. Kellogg has met and overthrown it at every point." Mr. Hill's report rehearsed the calumnious statements of infamous witnesses, gave them full credit, and suppressed the fact that they had all been broken down by the cross-examination or rebuttal. One of his chief witnesses was a man who had been imprisoned as a thief at Ship Island, imprisoned again at the Dry Tortugas, and drummed out of both the Rebel and the Union Army for stealing. His evidence was entirely unsupported and grossly improbable, and was moreover contradicted by reputable citizens of Washington; yet Mr. Hill bases upon it one of the strongest portions of his report. A number of affidavits charging improper practices upon Kellogg were also cited, and of these Mr. Kellogg says: "I will show the Senate by the record that every affidavit admitted in New Orleans was either forged or paid for, and I produced, and proved by one of the parties to it, the original contract under which the affidavits were to be made and paid for." Now let us see what the Democratic Senate will do with this case.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An East Boston lady was recently requested by the Board of Health to have traps placed under sinks and basins in her house, and when an inspector a few days later examined the premises it was found that rat traps had been used.

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