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LITTLE BREECHES.

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful o' things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free-will, and that sort of thing,—
But I b'leve in God and the angels,
Ever sence one night last spring.

I come into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe come along,—
No four-year-old in the county
Could best him for pretty and strong.
Peart and chipper and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight—
And I'd larnt him to chaw terbacker,
Jest to keep his milk-teeth, white.

The snow come down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggart's store;
I went in for a jog of molasses
And left the team at the door.
They scared at something and started,—
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prairie
Went team, Little Breeches and all.

Hell to-split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with skeer;
But we rousted up some torches,
And sarched for 'em far and near.
At last we struck hosses and wagon,
Snowed under a soft white mound,
Upset, dead beat,—but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all soured on me,
Of my fellow-critter's aid,—
I jest flopped down on my marrow-bones,
Crotch deep in the snow, and prayed.

By this, the torches was played out,
And me and Jerd Parr
Went off for some wood to a sheepfold
That he said was somewhar thar.

We'f found it at last, and a little shed
Where they shut up the lambs at night.
We looked in and seen them huddled thar,
So warm and sleepy and white;
And thar set Little Breeches and chirped,
As peart as you ever did see,
"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what's the matter of me."

How did you git thar? Angels.
He could never have walked in that storm.
They jest scooped down and toted him
To whar it was safe and warm.
And I think that saving a little child,
And bringing him to his own,
Is a derned sight better business
Than loafing around The Throne.

GREASING THE COOK'S FIDDLE.

"Boys, sir," said the Old Sailor, wiping the froth off of his mustache and peering at me curiously through a cloud of smoke, "when I used for to go to sea, was brung up properly on board of merchant ships, whatever they was in the navy. As to how it is now I can't say, but I persumes some of the salutary lessons of obedience is still teached. I've heern tell, and don't see no reason for to doubt it, that it have been the ruination of the navy the way boys are treated into it Why, sir, you'll hardly believe me, but it are a fact, as can be vouched for by any officer of the navy, that boys is coddled and cared for jist as if they was dogs or horses. Every mornin' they are brung out and stood along in a line on deck, and then the master-at-arms goes along the line with a sheet of white paper and a catcher and tries every boy's head, and next follers the doctor and takes a look at each individual boy's tongue, and last of all the first lieutenant inspects their clothes, any defect, of course, brung out by either inspection bein' to be immediately remedied, and the offendin' boy punished arter a fashion; but they don't never git properly punished on board of a man-of-war cause it aint allowed by the rules of the department; consequently the boys grow up to be a sort of pusillanimous set, kind of a cross 'twixt a loblolly-boy and an old woman, and the navy has deteriated.

"Now in the merchant sarvice there weren't none of that fiddle-faddle nonsense at all, but a boy were jist put through a proper course of discipline to once. It were rightly said as they got 'more kicks than coppers,' but it were all for their benefit and hardened 'em up to a proper condition so as they was good for somethin' arter they got to be seamen. One old man as I know'd used to be very reg'lar with his boys; he licked 'em reg'lar every Monday mornin' and then as often through the week as they desarved it, which accordin' to him, were about every day. Boys never know what's good for 'em, and he didn't ginerally kave the same boy two v'yages, but they never forgot him and always looked back on their treatment under him as bein' the beginnin' of the makin' of 'em.

"It were in the forecas'l, hows'ever, that the boy got the best part of his discipline, and very few there was but what arter a v'yage to Liverpool in one of the packets could dodge a seaboot if flung at 'em, to all admiration. All this put life into 'em and made 'em playful and spry, as well as respectful to their elders. A boy ginerally were allowed twenty-four hours for to enjoy his sea-sickness, and arter that he be to turn to. This were a marciful provision, 'cause if let alone he'd be sick for three or four days, and as there aint nothin' worse than sea-sickness, of course the sooner he were cured of it the better for the boy. There were various ways of curin'. One mate I were with used to make 'em drink a pint pannikin of salt water till cured. The boy were ginerally well arter one dose. Another mate used to ship a capstan bar and let the boy heave the empty capstan round till he felt quite well. If there was more than one boy he allowed one to ride on top of the capstan while t'other hove round, and permitted 'em to spell one another every ten minutes. The gineral way, howsever, were to set 'em sweepin' of the decks, touchin' of 'em up in the bunt with a ropes'-end once in a while to larn 'em for to sweep clean.

"What blessed cures I've seen, sir, under these systems. I've knowed a boy as limp as a wet dish cloth in the mornin' stiffen up and brace up by night so as he could sign his name to the mess kid equal to a old sailor. The first thing a boy larnt aboard of them ships were that there weren't no sich word as 'can't.' One of the most naturalist things in the world to a boy right from home, where of course he got no trainin' worthy of the name, were to say when asked why he didn't go aloft, or do somethin' as he'd been told for to do, 'I can't, sir,' and frequent he forgot the last word and simply said 'I can't,' in the which invariable, if in a well regulated ship, he were at once knocked into the lee scupper with the remark 'There aint no sich word aboard this ship as can't,' and one lesson ginerally sufficed; the boy never said 'can't' again, but if ordered to do anythin' he started off and tried and ginerally done it. It would be a good thing, sir, for boys if they could have some of the same kind of teachin' ashore as they has at sea. There's many of 'em as would be made men of as now grow up to be poor useless trash.

"A peculiar thing about boys aboard of a ship were the animosity they manifested towards the cook. I never know'd a cook yet as were able to git along with boys, and it were ginerally a open warfare between 'em. In the ship New York, when I were into her, there were a old darkey for a cook as could play the fiddle equal to any man as ever made a duff. There was two boys aboard of that ship as was the most perfect imps of mischief as ever crawled through a lubber-hole. They were onto their second v'yage, which are the most villainous time of a boy's career aboard of a ship, and bein' some sort of relative of the old man, they had extra privileges. The life that they led that old cook were just dreadful. Frequent they'd slyly git on the galley and clap a paunch mat over the funnel, so as to fill the galley with smoke, arter havin' first fastened the doors, so as old George, as the cook were called, couldn't git out. Frequent if the cook went aft for any purpose, they'd put a lot of pump tacks along on his seat, and then watch for and enjoy the old man's wrath when he sat down on 'em. Old George on his part neglected no opportunity to git even with the boys, and many a dipper of bilin' water he managed to chuck over 'em. A visitation of this kind one day struck boy Bill full in the face as he went by the galley door, and howling with pain he came runnin' to the forecas'l swearing he'd be revenged.

"That evenin' in the last dog-watch we was a reachin' along on a wind with all three royals set, headin' about west-nor'-west, and this here boy Bill he comes to me and says he, 'Tom, ask the "Doctor" for to giv' us a tune; he wont do it if I ask.' So I says, 'Come, "Doctor"' get out the old cremona, and giv' us a tune.' 'All right,' says he, 'sposin' you gits me a bucket of water to put the beans in soak.'

"This bein' done, Old George brings out his fiddle, gives the strings a screw or two, and after an artistic flourish he drew the bow across the strings. No music followed, and Old George's face growed nearly white as, after passing his hand along the bow, he shouted, 'What houn' greased my fiddle?' Jist then he caught sight of boy Bill's grinnin' face, and jumpin' for him he caught him and afore any of us cou'd interfere had flung him over the rail. Then instantly repentin' of the act he rushed aft and went over the taffrail like a shot."

"Of course there was the usual excitement. At the cry, 'Man overboard' the helm were put down, and as the ship come in the wind the lee main braces, main sheet and tack were let go and she were brought to with the maintopsail to the mast. The boats was carried onto quarter davits which was swinged in and the boats was rested on chocks, the falls bein' racked at the davits and the ends coiled snug in the boat at each end. So you see it took a matter of ten minutes for to swing the boat out and git her into the water, and all this time the ship, with maintopsail to the mast, was a-forgin' ahead. I've always thought that if they'd a-let her come all the way round when the cook and the boy fust went over and then braced about the after yards, leavin' the head yards square, we should have found 'em, cause the drift of the ship would have been towards 'em all the time. As it were, bein' after dark, the second mate, what had charge of the boat, got confused, and likely as not pulled away from em instead of towards 'em, Anyhow, after an hour's unsuccessful search it was giv' up and the boat returned to the ship and were histed up. Even then we did not giv' it up entirely, but arter fillin' away we tacked her and reached back and forth over the spot where the cook and boy had gone overboard for over two hours. We seen nothin of em', but in one of the reaches to the suth'ard we came within an ace of runnin' down a fishin' schooner as was bound to the west'ard. As we passed her the skipper of her hailed us and seemed to be givin vent to considerable indignation 'cause we come so nigh him, which were cheeky to say the least, we havin' been on to the starboard tack and entitled for to hold our wind, and he had no business for to try to cross our bow. Only but that we had her right up in the wind and deadened her way entirely we'd a hit this here schooner sure.

"Well, we couldn't understand what the skipper of her said, but our old man not to be outdone in politeness cussed back at him, long arter he got out of hearin'. Then we tacked and went on our way to the west'ard, all hands very mournful on accounts of the loss of the cook. As for the boy, it didn't make so much difference, 'cause we had another; but, as everybody as has ever been to sea knows, the loss of the cook is next to the loss of the rudder, the most serious one that can happen to a ship. We took a feller out of the port watch and put him into the galley, but, Lord bless your soul, he wasn't no more for to be compared with the old nigger as had gone overboard than nothin' at all. The duff that this chap turned out the next Sunday were more like a lump of putty than a Christian puddin', and the scouse he tried for to make weren't fit to eat. I've no doubts he done his best, but cookin', sir, can't be took nat'ral like swearin'; it are a high art, and like all other high arts requires fust off a genius for it, and then a long and patient application. Good cooks, sir, isn't appreciated as they ought for to be, either at sea or ashore, and very few people recognizes the fact that more lives are destroyed by bad cooks than by the sword.

"We helped the new 'doctor' all we could—split up his wood, brung up his coal and water and peeled his spuds, but it were banyan day continual aboard of that craft arter we lost the cook. We stowed away his fiddle, the innocent cause of all the trouble, in its box, and that and the rest of his dunnage was took aft by the mate soon arter the accident. He also took aft boy Bill's chist, but strange as it may appear, there weren't no dunnage into it, although when the boy come aboard in New York he had a awful nice lot of clothes. The mate said as how some villain had gone through the chist afore he got to it, and it were reported round the ship that a chap of the name of Whitley had puckerowed all of poor boy Bill's dunnage while the rest of the chaps was a gittin' the boat cleared away for to go to try to pick him up, and only for the cook's room bein' locked this here Whitley would a-got the old cock's dunnage too, for he were a awful big thief.

"Whatever made the old cook jump overboard arter the boy we couldn't make out. Whether it were from remorseseness at chuckin' him overboard, and with the intent of drownin' himself, or whether he wanted for to save the boy, we couldn't make out. Hows'ever they was both gone, and that was all there was about it. From this time on we had nice weather and moderate westerly winds. We got a pilot off Nantucket, and three days arterwards got in. Takin' steam off the Hook, we towed up and made fast at the foot of Dover street. As we draw'd in towards the dock, I were startled by heanin' this here Whitley sing out, 'Well, I'm blowed!' and lookin' in the direction where he were pintin' whoever should I see among the crowd but this here boy Bill and the old cook what we'd dropped overboard in the Atlantic Ocean. As soon as the ship come nigh enough, this young whelp Bill climbed aboard and were soon in among us a-tellin' us of the way they got home ahead of us, and then we found out that this here schooner that we'd nearly run down had picked up Bill and the cook, and it were that that the skipper were a-tryin' for to tell when he passed by us.

"It seemed that the old cook, repentin' instantly of havin' chucked the boy overboard, and knowin' that he were a fust-rate swimmer, had jist jumped arter him. Bill's daddy, who was pretty well fixed, had presented the old cook with one of the most splendidest fiddles that could be bought, but for all that the old man rejoiced to recover his old cremona, sayin', as he took it carefully out of the box, 'the new fiddle am a very fine instrument, but I think I lub this one the best arter all.'

"This here chap Whitley were kind of disappointed to have Bill turn up agin, but he done the square thing, and giv' him back all his dunnage besides claimin' all sorts of credit for havin' taken care of it for him. I'm told that this here cook and boy Bill continued for to be shipmates long arter Bill had grow'd up for to be captain of a ship, and that the old darky were never arter that know'd to have a cross word for a boy."—*N. Y. World*

Noses.

The more any one studies the nose, the more he will appreciate its importance. Noses mark the peculiarities of races, and the gradations of society. The noses of the Australians, the Esquimaux, and the negroes—broad, flat and weak—mark their mental and moral characteristics. The striking differences between the African Negro and the North American Indian are sculptured on their noses. In the mingled races and different classes of our own country we find the largest variety, and everywhere, if we but examine, the nose is the index of the class as well as of character. The noses of the aristocracy are not those of the democracy, and how could one more appropriately express his contempt for an inferior than by turning up his nose at him? Do you see the same kind of noses at the east end of the town as at the west? in the stalls and dress circle of the opera, and in the sixpenny pit and threepenny gallery of the minor theatre? at a prize fight and a fashionable evening party? In smaller towns, where social grades are brought nearer together, and can be more readily compared and examined, the contrast is very remarkable. Dublin, for example presents us with a perfect gamut of noses, from the diminutive small potato pug to the symmetrical Grecian and haughty Roman. The pug in rags drives along in a picturesque donkey-cart; the elegant Grecian in its statuesque beauty, glides past on the sidewalk; the Roman reclines in a carriage whose panels exhibit the insignia of ancient rank and dominion. There are Irish faces of children and of savages, simply good or fearfully bad, and there are also those of the highest culture and refinement. Beauty, genius, valor and nobility have their homes there; but these find their opposites, often in a strange promixity. If you look at the progress of the individual life, the contour of the nose marks all its stages. Who ever saw a baby with a Roman or aquiline nose or even a Grecian? The baby-nose is a little snub, the nose of weakness and undevelopment. The child's nose keeps its inward curve; in youth it straighens, and then comes, in certain characters and races, the bold outward curve of the aquiline or the stronger prominence of the Roman. It may stop at any point in this march of progress and present a case of arrested development. And we all feel instinctively that a certain shaped nose is a proper index of a certain character.—*Temple Bar.*

Dirt and Bodily Heat.

The part which the skin plays in the regulation of bodily heat is not adequately estimated. The envelope of complicated structure and vital function which covers the body, and which nature has destined to perform a large share of the labor of health preserving, is practically thrown out of use by our habit of loading it with clothes. It is needless to complicate matters by allowing it to be choked and encumbered with dirt. If the skin of an animal be coated with an impervious varnish, death must ensue. A covering of dirt is only less inimical to life. We are not now speaking of dirt such as offends the sense of decency, but of those accumulations of exuded matter with which the skin must become loaded if it is habitually covered and not thoroughly cleansed. The cold bath is *not* a cleansing agent. A man may bathe daily and use his bath towel even roughly, but remain as dirty to all practical intents as though he eschewed cleanliness; indeed the physical evil of dirt is more likely to ensue, because if wholly neglected, the skin would cast off its excrementitious matter by periodic perspirations with desquamation of the cuticle. Nothing but a frequent washing in water, of at least equal temperature with the skin, and soap can insure a free and healthy surface. The feet require especial care, and it is too much the practice to neglect them. The omission of daily washings with soap and the wearing of foot coverings so tight as to compress the blood-vessels and retard the circulation of the blood through the extremities, are the most common causes of cold feet. The remedy is obvious: dress loosely and wash frequently.—*Lancet.*

Mrs. Partington (otherwise Mr. B. F. Shillaber) has appeared before the world as an inventor, having just patented an adjustable reading-stand, adapted to books, charts or maps.

In the working gristmills the maximum speed of a stone four feet in diameter may be considered as 2000 feet per minute.

The Rose.

In what we have to say of the culture and management of the rose we intend our hints especially for those who grow a small bed in the country garden, and who have a half dozen pots or so, in the little winter-garden at the south window or in the larger house conservatory. For the commercial florists who make a business of rose-forcing for the markets we have nothing to say. Their business is a specialty about which there is much mystery which they are not at all willing to impart to others; for upon their success comes their profit. Moreover the manner of cultivation in the forcing houses and in the living rooms of our dwellings is entirely different, and the suggestions that would apply in one case could have no meaning in the other.

Our own observation and experience lead us to believe that the rose is sadly neglected in our village and town flower gardens. We do see a few miserable old bushes, scraggy and untrimmed, bearing a few imperfect flowers; but seldom, very seldom do we ever see together half a dozen healthy, well grown, well pruned rose bushes, bearing anything like perfect flowers. This is wholly because of indifference or neglect. Many think roses are tender, liable to be destroyed by the slug, and difficult of culture; but such is not the case. Of course they need care and attention, as what plant does not? But they reward one for this attention and care as no other flower that can be named approaches the rose in the number and variety of its graces and excellencies.

Roses are high livers. They need abundant feeding and a rich soil, and whether in house or out-door culture this must not be forgotten. For garden culture select a loamy soil, highly enriched with well decomposed cow manure. It must have good drainage, for no perfect flower can be expected of a bush which has its feet in water. Set out all varieties in the Spring; manure abundantly at different periods through the season with wood ashes, soot, pig manure—which may be applied independently as occasion offers or in a compost with fine muck. An application of unleached wood ashes loosely cultivated into the surface soil about the roots two or three times during the period of growth will be found most helpful to both bushes and blossoms. All out-door roses need to be pegged down and protected in the Fall, by a covering of boughs, leaves, straw or some such material. Remove this in March or April, according to the season and latitude, and cut back or prune away from one-third to one-half of the previous seasons growth. This is a point seldom attended to, but it must be done if one would have satisfactory flowering, and it is because this is not done that we see so many overgrown, scraggy, unthrifty rose bushes in the average town and village garden.—*American Cultivator.*

Feather Plush.

For some time past the ingenuity of several manufacturers has alighted upon the idea of utilizing feathers as a material for weaving fabrics in various ways. We thus saw recently two samples of feather cloth which had come from France, and which consisted, apparently, of the down of feathers interwoven with fine wooled warp, in one case throwing the feathers to one surface, and in the other laying them upon both sides; the latter, especially, was a very interesting and exceedingly light cloth, which we understand is used in France for chest protectors, and is for that purpose more agreeable, though perhaps not so durable, as flannel or felt.

From a foreign patent we see that one manufacturer has protected a machine by means of which he produces a cloth or felt, in which he mixes finely broken feathers with wool, and then cards and felts them together. The machine he uses for the purpose is a combination of the opener and scutcher as used in cotton mills, and the fur formers employed in hat works. The feathers, which may be of any cheap kind, are placed upon a feed table, whence they pass under a drum set laterally with steel knives, which break the feathers; from this drum they pass between three small rollers and a superposed fluted and chased iron roller with a to-and-fro motion endways, as well as a revolving motion, and by which the reduced feathers are ground quite small, and, falling upon a traveling apron, pass on to a spiked drum running in a cage, whose office is to reduce any pieces which have escaped the action of the rollers. The pounded feathers fall to the bottom of the machine, whence a fan sends them into a proper receptacle, where the feathers are mixed at once with wool. They may be blown direct upon the card table of a carding engine, which, in that case, must have a cover as is usual in carding cotton.

The mixture of feathers and wool can, of course, be made in any proportion. The inventor states that he has obtained the best results by felting the cloth; the laps made by the carding engines are joined by friction under the influence of steam, then milled, dried, and subjected to the action of steam at a high temperature in a steam chamber, which latter action is said to thoroughly amalgamate the feathers and the wool.—*Textile Manufacturer.*

Perseverance and Health.

A man who inherits wealth may begin and worry through three score and ten years without any definite object. In driving, in foreign travel, in hunting and fishing, in club houses and society, he may manage to pass away his time; but he will hardly be happy. It seems to be necessary to health that the powers of a man may be trained upon some subject and steadily held there day after day, year after year, while vitality lasts. There may come a time in old age when the fund of vitality will have sunk so low that he can follow no consecutive labor without such a draught upon his forces that sleep cannot restore them. Then, and not before, he should stop work. But so long as a man has vitality to spare upon work it must be used, or it will become a source of grievous, harassing discontent. The man will not know what to do with himself; and when he has reached such a point as that, he is unconsciously digging a grave for himself, and fashioning his own coffin.

Life needs a steady channel to run in—regular habits of work and of sleep. It needs a steady, stimulating aim—a tend toward something. An aimless life can never be happy, or, for a period, healthy. Said a rich lady to a gentleman still laboring beyond his need: "Don't stop; keep at it." The words that were in her heart were: "If my husband had not stopped, he would be alive to-day." And what she thought was doubtless true. A greater shock can hardly befall a man who has been active than that which he experiences when, having relinquished his pursuits, he finds unused time and unused vitality hanging upon his idle hands and mind. The current of his life is thus thrown into eddies, or settled into a sluggish pool, and he begins to die.—*Sanitarian.*

The Oyster at Home.

At a meeting of the Fish Culture Association in New York, Prof. W. K. Brooks of Baltimore gave some highly interesting information concerning the oyster. Experiments were made with the aid of powerful microscopes. The Professor began his operations of hatching in his watch crystal. After impregnating the eggs in moderately warm water the young oysters began to swim in about two hours' time. The shells commenced to grow immediately, the oysters continuing to swim after the little shells had formed. There were many rapid changes of formation during the fermentation. Some were so rapid that they gave only fifteen seconds of time in which to draw their diagrams. At times they were flat and pear-shaped, with inner circles, then round, with hairy appendages, again assuming a form like the sole of a shoe, rapidly changing to a tadpole formation with a long tail. They were so diminutive that 500,000 could swim around in the watch crystal. A single oyster yields from 1,000,000 to 50,000,000 oysters, according to size. A fair average is probably about 9,000,000—the Professor could not be positive as to a million or so. The oyster sexually matures in one year, when about the size of a silver half dollar. When the shells first formed 125,000,000 would only fill a cubic inch of space.

Mr. George Chappel gave important and startling information on the lobster fisheries. If proper restrictions are not made at once, and penalties enforced for infringements of the law, the traffic in lobsters would soon cease. They are run down so fine and small now that they have nearly lost their flavor. Fifty pounds of live lobster hardly furnishes five pounds of meat.

The Fear of Fat.

No doubt it is unpleasant to be excessively obese; but the morbid dread of fat which has become fashionable has no foundation in physiological fact. Fat answers two purposes; it acts as a non-conducting envelope for the body, and protects it from too rapid loss of heat, and it serves as a store of fuel. In the course of exhausting diseases it not unfrequently happens that the life of a patient may be prolonged until the reserve of fat is exhausted, and then he dies of inanition. Fats supply the material of the heating process on which vitality mainly depends. In great excess it is inconvenient; but the external laying-on-of-fat is no certain measure of the internal development of adipose tissue; much less does a tendency to grow fat imply, or even suggest, a tendency to what is known as "fatty degeneration." It is time to speak out on this point, as the most absurd notions seem to prevail. Again, it is not true that special forms of food determine fat. That is an old and exploded notion. Some organisms will make fat, let them be fed on the leanest and scantiest and least saccharine descriptions of food; whilst others will not be "fattened," let them feed on the most "fattening" of diets. The matter is one in regard to which it is supremely desirable and politic to be natural, adapting the food taken to the requirements of health rather than substance. Simple food, sufficient exercise and regular habits, with moderation in the use of stimulants, compose the maxim of a safe and healthy way of life.—*London Lancet.*

THE MOTHER'S AMBITION.—I remember a whimsical incident occurring in a theatre where the leading member of the company was celebrated for his magnificent physique. One night he was enacting *Virginius*, and his mother, who had never been in a theatre in all her life, happened on the occasion to be in the boxes. Fresh from her native Yorkshire village, it will be readily imagined that she was somewhat bewildered with the novelty of the scene. When her son appeared she was amazed at the grandeur of his presence in fleshings, sandals, and toga. His appearance caused a great deal of enthusiastic applause. When it had subsided the proud mother, unable to restrain herself, and to the astonishment of all around her, said: "I'm so glad you like him. He's my son." Whereupon the mother immediately became the centre of attraction, and one admirer exclaimed: "Well, madame, you may well be proud of your son, for he looks godlike as a Roman." "Ah," sighed the poor old lady in reply, "I didn't want him to be a Roman. He would have looked splendid as a policeman."—*Turf, Field, and Farm.*

Our State exchanges contain a good many such items as the following from the Grand Traverse *Eagle*. Dissatisfied people who think of moving west, might find it to their advantage to correspond with Mr. Crisp, or some one who has tried it, before selling out in Michigan: "John G. Crisp owns a good farm near Williamsburg, which he rented about three years ago and removed with his family to Kansas, where he intended to make his future home if the country proved satisfactory. After spending three years there he returned with his family last week to Grand Traverse, where he intends to remain, satisfied that this is a much better country to live in than Kansas, for farming purposes, and very decidedly ahead of that State so far as healthfulness is concerned. Mr. Crisp is a man of intelligence and good judgment, and his opinion is formed from experience and close observation, and is valuable. Any of our people who think of moving to Kansas should see and talk with Mr. Crisp."

The skeleton of an elephant has been added to the museum of the Agricultural College. It is not the first elephant that institution has had on its hands.

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 Kellogg 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 resolution 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.*

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 skillful 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 cont

LOWELL JOURNAL.

JAS. W. HINE, EDITOR.
Lowell, Michigan, April 11, 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 in Chicago, June 2, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, and to choose a state central committee, will be held in Detroit on Wednesday, May 12, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the state committee, we recommend to the delegates from each county to be represented at the last general election in 1879, and one additional delegate for fraction of 300 votes, but such organized county will be entitled to but one delegate at large.

Caucuses or conventions of 1879 to elect delegates will be entitled to a seat who does not reside in the county. Proxies to be represented.

E. K. ALGER, F. B. APPLEGATE,
JAMES O. CONNELL, E. B. FOSTER,
JAMES M. JENNESS, H. C. GERRIN,
LEWIS W. HEATH, H. C. BELKNAP,
W. B. GORDON, CALVIN BRAGG,
RICHARD WINSOR, EDGAR WEEKS,
THEO. C. PHILLIPS, ISAAC A. FANCHER,
H. O. WALKER, JNO. M. RICE,
E. P. ALLEN,
Republican State Central Committee.
B. E. Tracmiller, Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

A convention of the Republicans of Kent County is hereby called to meet at the Circuit Court room in the City of Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, April 21, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting four delegates to represent the Republican Rank Convention to be held in the City of Detroit, on Wednesday, May 12, 1880, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the Convention. Each township is entitled to one vote for every 100 votes in Governor in 1878.

Grand Rapids, March 16th, A. D. 1880.

E. P. ALLEN, A. D. WATROUS,
H. F. BALCH, H. W. PERRY,
J. SAYLORD BOLT, JOHN F. WILSON,
Republican Kent County Committee.

Editorial Comment.

John Kelly just wants to see Tilden nominated once more, and then—

A considerable decline in the price of iron is looked for very soon. The boom begins to settle.

Mr. Tilden manages to get his foot in it with alarming frequency. No use of trying to carry a lone hand with every card a nine-spot.

The Republican county convention will be held at Grand Rapids next Wednesday. All delegates should make it a point to be there.

The Grand Rapids Democrat calls the Rev. J. A. Van Vleet, editor of the Leader, "a human skunk." Rather sentimental kind of language.

The Leaning Republican has been sued for libel by one Jacob Cornell. Probably the same old verdict—six cents damage, plaintiff to pay costs.

A star guessed Ann Arbor has discovered a new comet with a very short tail. That comet will have a hard time of it if the flies are very plenty this summer.

An item has been published in various papers to the effect that the recent Democratic success in Kansas City shows that Kansas is not all Republican. As Kansas City happens to be in Missouri it's somebody's treat.

The Post & Tribune says:—"The comprehensive canvass made by an enthusiastic volunteer in Lowell, was as follows: 'Blaine about 500,000 ahead around town.' This is not included in table given above."

The House committee on banking and currency has agreed to report a bill repealing that portion of the internal revenue laws requiring two cent stamps upon bank checks. The bill ought to pass by a large majority.

The Post & Tribune says that "Mr. Schwill of Cincinnati is afraid to appear on the streets of that city for fear he will be devoured." If he's afraid now what will he be when the Cincinnati Convention convenes?

Some Democratic Senators have concluded that it would be best to let the Kellogg,—Spofford case go over till next session, then being so much other business to attend to. That's the way the boy felt when he sat down on a bumble bee. Just as soon stay there as not but had business of importance which induced him to rise and report.

The Post & Tribune's latest presidential canvass of the state shows the following result:—Blaine, 21,642; Grant, 6,097; Sherman, 1,977 Washburne, 790; Edmunds, 366; scattering 1,773. Which is a very large hurrah for Blaine. The above totals are from 227 voting precincts scattered through 60 counties and may be taken as a fair index of the preferences of Michigan Republicans.

Congressman Sparks of Illinois called on Congressman Clymer a few days ago, and spoke as follows: "Then Sparks apologized and said he was "brave" because he mustered up courage enough to insult a cripple. Probably Sparks thinks he is a hero—he exhibited such bravery. His cowardly conduct came hard, very hard. It took a congressional corkscrew to draw it.

The lies men of Detroit are putting forth their very best efforts to secure the construction of the proposed Detroit and Butler (Ind.) Railroad. It is a project which Detroit cannot afford to let go down, and it is rather singular that Detroit has so many men of wealth who show a disposition to contribute nothing to the enterprise except a masterly show of miserly indifference.

"A medium" announces through the Grand Rapids Democrat that the Republicans will nominate Grant and that the Democrats and Greenbackers will nominate David Davis. Davis is to be elected President by a large majority—is to carry all the southern states and Republican states—viz—Indiana, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. The spirit from whom the medium has received this communication is probably a good deal of a joker and likes to have his little fun with the boys. We'd like to ask him through his medium how much he wants to bet on it.

MAINE FIRST—WHO SECOND CHOICE?

Are not Michigan Republicans mistaken?

It seems to us that there has been a good deal of erroneous estimating done by Republicans, and a good portion of the Republican press, in ciphering out the presidential preferences of Michigan Republicans. That the first choice of a very large majority is Blaine, there can be no doubt, but the "erroneous estimating" we allude to is in reference to second choice. The Post & Tribune's canvass on election day, of the principal cities and townships throughout the state, showed the following result: Blaine 10,921, Grant 2,885, Sherman 670, Washburne 289, Edmunds 168, scattering 714. This shows an overwhelming majority for Blaine, also Grant in the first choice of more Republicans than any other candidate except Blaine, but it does not by any means show that Grant is the second choice of the majority of the Republicans expressing their preferences. Eight here is where we backed by heavy reinforcements to bring to time a man who refuses to carry his back subscription to his home paper.

Tilden thought three years ago that he would have clear sailing this time. He is disappointed about as much as the boy was who was going to have such fun sliding down the stair railing at the new school house. The carpenters didn't call the job finished until they had put sharp pointed pegs in the stair railing all the way up. The boy was awfully disappointed.

It must have caused something of a sensation at Washington last Friday when congressman Martin, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill for the completion of the Washington monument. Every day we hear of somebody dying of paralysis and a great many have been stricken down at Washington—the result of just such sudden and unexpected shocks as this.

President Angell will have all the luggage he can carry to China without taking any of his personal effects. If he gets through without losing his title or having some of it checked to the wrong place, or thrown off at some way station he will do well. Just imagine a man hurrying to catch the train loaded down (the man not the train) with such a bulky outfit as "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China!" President Angell is to good a man to be worn out in any such way.

Spare Its Feeble.

The political editor of the Lansing Republican is a close and careful political observer and has the credit of hitting the nail on the head about as often as any of em. Here is what he says of the greenback party:

The time when the irredeemable or greenback party in about to come into after its organization. Its excuse for living was the "hard times." The returning prosperity of all classes and interests of legitimate business has some effect on this political humbug of "fiat" money that warm weather has on frozen ground. In this city the irredeemable vote in 1878 was about 300; at the late election it fell to 60,—a loss of two-thirds. In Ingham county it has shrunk nearly as much, and it has not carried a soil tary township in the ward. Its strongholds were Leslie and Onondaga, and both are again decidedly Republican. In the state at large it controls but one city government, that of Hastings, where in 1878 it controlled 10 city governments; and its number of supervisors will not probably exceed 40, where in 1878 there were 175. The irredeemables may put tickets in the field, both state and national, and make a show of fighting, like the Blues who walked around in his grave-clothes, to save funeral expenses. But as a political power their force is spent. The more honest and intelligent ones will join the party of honesty and intelligence, and be welcomed, and help to gain a victory in 1880. Their leaders and managers will naturally drop into the Democratic fold, where they have been divided by a bastard coalition. Ten years hence very few men will acknowledge ever having joined in such an absurd movement, as was the case with the "greenback party." Its democracy will be punished for its irredeemable heresies by losing many of their best men; and in a close state like Indiana, this loss may prove very serious. Prostitution brings weakness and woe.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office at Lowell, Kent County Mich, April 14, 1880.

Ladies List.—Mrs. C. S. Sranson, Polly Thomas.

Gents List.—Abraham Blough, L. Q. Comstock, A. B. Ford, Wm. Hostetler, Fred. Fred Allen Mills.

Foreign List.—Miss Maggie Mericle, Miss Fannie Wells.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "ADVERTISED" and give the date of this notice.

JAS. W. HINE, P. M.

A well-known German minister, Rev. A. Opitz, of Schleisingerville, Wis., writes: I was a sufferer with rheumatism for years. Friends recommended the use of St. Jacobs Oil; I tried it, and must confess that the result was astonishing. Having hardly used the first bottle, I found relief, and the second one cured me. I therefore feel under obligations, and shall recommend this remedy at every opportunity.

Jimcrax.

Bismarck must have been born to die hard.

There is often good sense in good nonsense.

You can't tell by the looks of a tramp how much he can eat.

Patti is described as having a velvet eye. That won't wash.

According to the temperance creed it is our duty to succor a sucker.

Some rooster, writing for one of our exchanges, signs his name "Henery."

The "silent watches of the night" are generally those that are not wound up.

Backward, turn backward, O, time, is the flight when man, than be president, rather be right.

Better be kicked by a large ox than followed by a bold, bad woman.—*Hill.*

It requires a Key to ascertain the meaning of some of the postal rules and regulations.

If seating thirteen at a table is a fatal omen can it be any worse to put seven to a fatal ovomen? ?

Jay Gould's star is said to be on the wane. Never fear for Jay. He'll planet on to save his star.

Jeff Davis will be pleased to learn that there is something new and nobby in the way of a balmoral skirt.

The man that never says a good word for any body ought to be set to shoveling out ripe volcanoes for a while.

Montgomery Blair in the role of a political peacemaker reminds us of the man who had his leg cut off to save his foot.

Every man makes his mark, but if he had this life to live over a good many of him wouldn't make the same mark again.

These crooked tobacco chaps in Detroit were fined $7,000. Now look out for Early York cigars and Drumhead cut.

"Better late than never," won't work with the young man who proposes to a girl just after she has engaged her self to another chap.

There are a great many sudden deaths in this country, to say nothing of the frequent occurrence of a defeated party to turn over their support to the party that defeated them. If this be true, it is safe to say that Grant would be the second choice of the Michigan delegation in the event of Blaine's failure to secure the nomination? Wouldn't it be safer to predict that Washburne would be the second choice?

Death of Hon. Wm. A. Howard.

Hon. Wm. A. Howard of Grand Rapids, for nearly two years last past Governor of Dakota, died at the National hotel in Washington, D. C., last Saturday morning, of neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Howard was one of Michigan's best men and had held many positions of trust and honor. He was born in Vermont, April 8, 1813 and therefore was 67 years old when he died. For many years he has been in feeble health and his sudden demise was not entirely unexpected. He has been a good man for his state and his country and has now gone to his reward. His life brightens the pages of history; his death is mourned by all.

A New Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

At Grand Rapids the 24 of March last, there was adopted a model charter for the City and Village Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Kent, Allegan and Kalamazoo Counties:

CHARTER MEMBERS:

GRAND RAPIDS.

Edward L. Bragg, Roger W. Butterfield, H. H. Cook, Jr., Wm. H. Anderson, George Ellis, Wm. H. Graves, Francis Leveillee, S. S. Bailey, Robert Rauch, I. Dudley, Henry Spring, P. Wormley, Jas. Fitzsimons, C. Hoxsey, J. S. Dunham, W. T. Bacon, C. Belknap, W. Hodgson, Thos Rotmaich, Thomas W. Peck.

ALLEGAN.

Moses Kimsley, T. B. Cobb, Patick Stevens, John Dodgeon, Thos. L. Cobb, J. L. Inderlay, H. P. Sadgar, D. S. Merrill.

ALLEGAN.

Jos. Chichester, T. B. Brown, A. S. Chichester, H. Gooll, Andrew Gibson, G. W. Stone, J. D. Pierce, Martin Cook, J. S. Gitswell.

LOWELL.

Arvine Peck, O. C. McDonald, John Scott, Geo. H. Ball, Jas. S. Dodgall.

PLAINFIELD.

C. J. Woodward, Geo. H. Anderson, J. J. Jackson.

CEDAR SPRINGS.

E. H. Beardslee, H. Spencer, J. M. Bullens, D. C. Lyle, Geo. Bullens, A. Gee.

STARR CENTER.

Wm. Mansfield, C. H. Loomis, George B. Morton.

CUTLER.

Stephen B. Hoag, L. M. Lester.

ROCKFORD.

E. C. Watkins, O. F. Hyde, Jackson Cook, Isaac McGillan, Thomas Gray, Douglas.

SPARTA CENTER.

E. Bradford, C. H. Loomis.

ADA.

E. H. Bradford, John R. Bradford, A. O. Chase.

Officers Elected:

Francis Leveillee, Pres. D. B. Merrill, V. Pres. R. H. Gooddale, Sec. Jas. Fitzsimons, Treas. Roger W. Butterfield, Jas. S. Dodgall, Geo. T. Bagley, Directors.

Directors:

D. B. Merrill, Geo. H. Anderson, Roger W. Butterfield, S. S. Bailey, Elias Mosier, Francis Leveillee, Arvine Peck, Thos Gray, Jas. Fitzsimons, Jas. Chichester, Jas. S. Dodgall, Martin Cook, Jas. Scott, J. L. Inderlay, Geo. H. Ball, C. Belknap, J. Leveillee.

Detroit and Grand Rapids undersold a 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 fin lot of children's carriages just received, also a large invoice of clocks, silver ware &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.

BOOM! BOOM!

Edward M. Adams, Circuit Court Commissioner, Kalamazoo Block.

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

David M. Miller, Complainant.

Jared Sprague, Savilla Sprague and David O. Sull, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree made in said cause on the twenty-ninth day, 1879, I shall sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, on May twenty second, 1880, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Court House, of said county (kent), court house, so called, in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county all of the south half of the south quarter of section twenty three in township seven north of range ten west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the amount of said decree, with interest and costs of sale, in the county of Kent and state of Michigan.

Dated March 15th, 1880.

EDWARD M. ADAMS,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Kent County, Michigan.

Millnoys & Dyer, Complainant's Solicitors.

Milnes M. Dyer, Complainant's Solicitor.

QUERY—did you see Eclectric oil hand in another col? 17v1

PENSIONS:

All disabled Soldiers, and heirs of deceased soldiers who died from causes originating in the Army, are entitled to PENSIONS. NO AGENCY CLAIM allowed after July 1, 1880. Send stamps for full instructions in all kinds of Soldiers claims.

J. H. SYPHERD & CO.,
PENSION ATTORNEYS,
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R. S. & A. G. LACEY,
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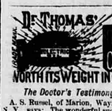

The Doctor's Testimony

A. S. Russel, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., says: The wonderful success of Thomas' Electric Oil in all cases of acute and chronic inflammation, catarrh, throat chiths, lame back, etc., make the demand for it very great.

The Druggist's Testimony.

Columbus, O., Feb. 5th, 1880

MESSRS. FOSTER, MILBURN & CO.:

Regarding the sale of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, we are gratified in being able to inform you that since we took the agency, it has grown to be, for the sale and introduction of Electric Oil, our very large sales now continuing to increase. Our minds, this remedy has extraordinary merits as evinced by the unprecedented sale. We anticipate a large increase. It is a $25 sale, it deservedly becomes more generally known.

R. JOHN & SON.

Dealers in Drugs and Surgical instruments.

Sold By Hunt & Hunter.

Agents for Lowell Dr. Mrs. Freeman's Neuralgia Drops. Sent by mail on receipt of price if not at druggists. Cures in 2 hours. 1y6v

"CALIFORNIA GOLDEN COMPOUND" is a Vegetable Compound, combining the Medicinal properties of the Celebrated California Golden Seal, Stillingia, Yerba Santa, Blue Flag, Poke Root, Cascara Amarga, Mandrake, Etc., Etc. Its wonderful curative powers are not claimed for it as a cure-all, but it does claim to be the best blood purifier, and to cure all diseases arising from a torpid condition of the liver, such as Constipation, Piles, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Brights Disease of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Dull Pain between the Shoulders, Sudden Jerks or Twitchings of the Muscles, Cold Chills alternating with Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Dry Skin, Dyspepsia, Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Tremblings, Melancholy, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning Sensation, Arrhythmia, Hot Skin, Scanty Dark Water, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Blindness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency, Drowsiness, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Mania, Melancholy, Nervous Prostration, Death. Sold by druggists, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address, C. G. SWENSBURG, Principal.

Buckles's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positive pile cure is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hunt and Hunter.

STEKETEE'S WORM DESTROYER,

Especially adapted to destroy what is known as

PIN WORMS

The only Vermifuge known to be safe and highly recommended for the cure of

EPILEPTIC FITS.

And for the cure of various forms of convulsions and nervous affections, and blood purifier. Certainly so

CALOMEL OR JALAP.

No worm lozenges, worm cakes or syrups are known to destroy the troublesome disease. So long as other vermifuges are in use, it will be taken after parents have spent years in vain, and many certificates of persons who have used this medicine.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

G. G. STEKETEE,

Sole Proprietor, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 89 Monroe-st. Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

G. G. STEKETEE,

Dear Sir:—Your Steketee's Worm Destroyer for one of my children, who was relieved in a very short time after taking the first dose, expelling a large quantity of worms. I cannot recommend your medicine to the public. Very Respectfully,

REV. W. DE VEN VRIES.

Grand Haven, Mich., Feb. 28, 1880.

For sale by Hunt & Hunter and HUNT & HUNTER, Lowell, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS COLLEGE AND Practical Training School is No. 1. Catalogue free. Address, C. G. SWENSBURG, Principal.

Improved Diamond Stayed Overalls.

Patent Applied For. Warranted not to rip. Sewed with Linen thread. And each and every pair warranted not to rip.

They are Double Sewed with Best Linen thread.

The Buttons are of the best make and are Securely Riveted on.

The 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 seat, leaving plenty of seat room, they enable a person to easily mount the horse.

The overalls always keep their piece well up about the waist, wishing 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 Sack Coat Jacket, which is far ahead of any other style designed.

We guarantee that Linen thread only is used in manufacturing these goods.

Ask for the Diamond Stayed Overalls. Take no other.

M. Jacobson & Co.,
Agents. Lowell.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs, this preparation has been found a safe and reliable remedy in invaluable. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is recommended by the medical profession, and certified testimonials, the confidence of the public. It is a well-tried remedy, and has proved its wonderful virtues in the treatment of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Consumption, it has been extensively used, and its wonderful cures are on record in every town and village in the land. Its value is known to many of your neighbors and friends. Its effects are so well known, and its reputation so firmly established, that we do not deem it necessary to publish testimonials in its behalf. Its long and uninterrupted success, and the unbroken confidence it has received from the public, are the best guarantees of its value

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Jud True, a son of Samuel True, an old citizen of Kalamazoo, was found dead in his bed at noon Saturday. His father came home and, going to the young man's room, found it locked. He forced it open, and on the bed lay the young man, dead, a pistol in his hand and the blood covering the bed.

The body of a man was found in a slip at the Cincinnati mill at Bay City, Saturday afternoon. It proved to be that of a Swede named Hardman McClisky, who belonged in Detroit. He visited his parents at Bay City three months ago, and left to return to Detroit with $40 in his pocket. Only three cents were found with him.

John Deygenkolb, brother of Adam Deygenkolb of Leelanaw county who murdered his wife last December and suicided on Monday of last week, was suspected of killing his young son, who died suddenly a year ago. His brother's crimes again aroused the old suspicions, and Friday they told John the grave would be opened, and if it was found that murder had been committed they would hang him to the nearest tree. Saturday morning John was a raving maniac.

The municipal elections were held Monday, East Saginaw, Bay City, Marshall, Battle Creek, Flint, Hillsdale, Lansing and some smaller cities elected Republican mayors. Ann Arbor, Adrian, Jackson and Manistee elect Democratic mayors. The other cities elected mixed tickets.

A dispatch from Mackinac, on Monday, says: Navigation is fully open. A steam barge passed up this morning, and the propellers Granite State and Champlain passed down to Mackinaw Island. The South Channel is not open yet. Weather cool and cloudy.

Large numbers of pigeon hunters are arriving daily at Traverse City. Seventy came by one train Monday. The pigeons are nesting about 15 miles west of that place. One nesting is nine miles long.

Charles Bartram, aged 25, was run over and killed by a self-propelling steam thresher which an agent was exhibiting at Jasper, Lenawee county, Tuesday morning.

The Michigan Central will add five or six more iron bridges along the line during the summer. The next one built will span the St. Joseph river at Niles.

The Supreme Court began its April session at Lansing on Tuesday with a calendar of 150 cases. This is the largest number ever entered at an April term, and it would have been still larger but for the new rule which requires all cases to be entered ten days before the court opens. There are 17 appeals from the superior court of Detroit, 14 from the Wayne circuit, 10 from St. Clair, 8 from Saginaw, 7 form Alpena, 5 from Ingham, 3 from Kent, etc.

Prof. Mark W. Harrington, director of the observatory at the University, announces that his assistant, Mr. J. M. Schaeberle, discovered a comet Tuesday night.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river near the Flint and Pere Marquette railway bridge at East Saginaw Wednesday morning. It was unrecognizable, having been in the water some time, and was buried by order of the coroner. Nothing was found about the body that would in any way identify it.

Bishop Harris, of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, has consented to deliver the address at University commencement next June.

Niles has failed by a large majority to secure the county seat of Berrien County.

The Lake Shore section hands discovered evidences of a probable murder at River Raisin flag station, near Manchester, Wednesday morning, and railroad detective Whitmore went there to investigate. The station building bore evidences of a desperate struggle. A blood stained club was found; also a bloody trail leading to the river near by.

Allegan has subscribed $1,800 towards a fund for purchasing a site for the State Reform School for Girls and proposes to raise the amount to $2,000.

The State Firemen's Association will hold its sixth annual convention at Grand Rapids May 5. Reports and essays will be received from the standing committees on fire apparatus, legislation, water supply and mutual benefit associations, and thirteen different topics of general interest have been assigned to individuals for discussion.

The Hon. Joseph Musgrave, president of the First National bank of Charlotte, died Friday morning.

Mr. John Chisholm, a well-known railroad man, died at Port Huron on Friday of chronic diarrhea and congestive chills.

A tramp attempting to enter Cutler Bros.' store at Nottawa, St. Joseph county, Thursday night was shot dead by Jerry Cutler, one of the firm, who sleeps in the store. He had the window ready to enter when he was fired upon. Nothing was found by which he could be identified. He was unarmed, moneyless, and poorly dressed, about thirty years old, 5¾ feet high, thick set, with sandy hair and moustache. After the inquest, with a verdict of justifiable homicide, the body was taken to Centreville for burial.

Wm. Howlitt, of Lynden Center, while returning from Chelsea, on Wednesday, with a load of lumber, fell off his wagon and one of the wheels passed over his head causing almost instant death.

Dr. Juill, of Ovid, Clinton county, was arrested by Sheriff McDonald, Thursday night, upon a charge of poisoning his wife, who died and was buried four or five weeks ago.

James K. West went hunting Thursday, and not returning search was made for him. Friday his body was found three miles northeast of Ypsilanti, he having been killed by a charge of shot in his face.

Detroit in Brief.

Alfred Thomas, who resides at the corner of Fort and Twenty-first streets, attempted to commit suicide Saturday noon by taking from three to four ounces of laudanum. Medical assistance was promptly summoned and he was still alive Sunday morning.

The telegraph announces the death in New York yesterday of Eugene Barnum, a native of Detroit, who was secretary of the co-operative colonization society, and prominently known in connection with similar enterprises.

The unknown woman whose body was found in a sack in the river at Jones' dry dock a year ago, is now believed to have been Martha Ann Whitis, whose foster parents live in Dearborn. Nothing as yet is certainly known as to the cause or manner of her death.

The executive board of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association met at the Russell House Wednesday afternoon. The treasurer, J. C. Sterling, reported a cash balance on hand of $347. The Port Huron boat club of Port Huron was admitted to membership. The annual regatta will be held at Saginaw June 23, 24 and 25.

Wednesday afternoon Thomas Pearson, a teamster, committed suicide by hanging. He leaves a wife and six children.

The Board of Estimates met Thursday evening and fixed the total city tax levy at $982,49 .

Bishop Borgess has sent to Ireland since the collections for the Irish sufferers began in all $8,885.

The body of an unknown woman was found in the Rouge river near Ecorse on Friday. It had been securely bound with cords and weighted with a heavy stone. A postmortem examination showed that death had resulted from an abortion and that she was dead before thrown into the river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Friday night a storm arose seven miles southwest of Girard, Ks., which soon developed the features of a cyclone. It followed in the valley of Thunderbolt creek to within a mile of Girard, and then went directly east as far as the Missouri line. Seventeen houses were destroyed. S. S. Sanders, a carpenter, was killed. Mrs. Jones, living near Mulberry Grove, was killed. A 5-year old child named Morgan, was so badly injured that it will die. Many others were badly hurt. Grass, hedges, grain and trees were pulled out of the ground, the feathers plucked from chickens, water blown from ponds and houses torn to splinters. The track of the storm varied in width from 3 to 50 rods.

The vault of the Wesley Methodist church at New York caved in Saturday, exposing to view an immense number of bodies, the rotted coffins being broken by falling bricks. Twenty or twenty-five years ago, the health authorities caused the vaults to be closed and their use abandoned. They were then full. It was estimated that fully 5,000 bodies had been deposited in both.

Sunday night, 12 miles north of Memphis, three colored children, aged 1, 2 and 3 years, burned to death. They had been left in a cabin by their parents, who attended church. The fire originated by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. All three perished before assistance came.

Dr. Theophilus Steele, a prominent up-town physician, of New York, was shot at Seventh avenue and Forty-second street Monday evening by a well-known electrician, W. E. Sawyer. The quarrel arose from a misunderstanding between the wives of the two men, the families of both parties boarding at 251, and the husband's taking part in the quarrel.

Tuesday morning Johnson C. Whittaker, a colored cadet of West Point, of the class of 1880, was found bound hand and foot, in his room at the barracks with a piece of one ear cut off. The other ear was slit, and his head bruised. He stated that three masked men attacked him while he was in bed, some time after midnight, and committed the outrage. Gen. Schofield and Commander Luselle are investigating the affair. It is believed that the outrage was committed by cadets.

A double and bloody tragedy occurred in the Missouri penitentiary Thursday afternoon, resulting in the death of two convicts. Martin Boderick from St. Louis and John Smith from San Francisco, while working in the prison yard got into a quarrel, and Smith struck Boderick twice over the head with a spade, fracturing his skull, Smith then started for the tool house with the design of escaping from the yard, but was met by the guard who demanded his surrender. He refused and continued to advance. One of the deputy marshals then appeared and ordered Smith to yield, but he again refused, saying he would die first, and raising his spade in a defiant and menacing manner started toward them. They then opened fire upon him, three balls taking effect, killing him almost instantly. Boderick lived about an hour.

A fire at Minneapolis, Minn., Tuesday totally destroyed Brackett's block with contents. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the generally accepted theory is spontaneous combustion. The principal individual losers are N. B. Harwood & Co., dry goods, $85,000, insurance $42,500; Geo. A. Brackett, building, $45,000; Willcox & Dymond, job printers, $12,000, insurance $5,500. Total loss $172,600. Total insurance $82,550, scattered among a large number of companies.

An unknown negro tramp on Thursday afternoon shot and killed a passenger on the Bee Line railway seven miles west of Sidney, O. The negro had boarded the train at Sidney, and, having no money, was put off at Hardin station. As the train started he got on the platform and fired through the window, presumably at the conductor, but the ball struck and killed a passenger named Joseph Lehman of Houston. The negro escaped.

A manufacturing establishment owned by the Isaac Butts estate and occupied by sash, door and blind manufacturers, burned at Rochester, Wednesday night. Loss $100,000; insurance $20,000.

The body of Albert Schen, city editor of the Anzeiger, a German daily, was found in the lake Tuesday night, four miles from Cleveland. He waded in the water and cut his throat. Deceased had been dissipated of late, and was discharged on that account. He was once a justice of the peace in Detroit.

The Rhode Island State election on Tuesday resulted in no choice for Governor. Returns from all the towns in the State except Block Island give Littlefield (Rep.) 10,014, Kimball (Dem.) 6,921, Howard (Prohibition) 5,016.

Referring to the alleged outrage upon colored Cadet Whittaker at West Point on Tuesday night, General Schofield stated Wednesday that though some of the evidence indicates that the cadet Whittaker committed the outrage on himself, the opinion thus held is mere conjecture. He says the fact that no member of the corps of cadets committed the crime has been fully demonstrated.

A disastrous fire occurred at Dixon, Ill., Wednesday night, breaking out in Thompson & Co's mill about 1 A. M., and, before it was arrested, burned the Decker & Underwood's mill, C. C. Kels & Co's flax mill, and some minor buildings. Ezra Becker, son of H. D. Becker, and William Schum, clerk in a drug store, were killed. William Rink had both arms broken. Others, who were assisting the firemen, were burned, bruised and terribly mutilated by falling walls at the same time. The loss will reach full $300,000.

The steamer Gellert, Capt. Kuhlervein, from Hamburg, reports speaking the steamer Syria, Capt. Johnson, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with rudder gone, stern post and main discharge pipe broken, and ship ungovernable. He took her in tow, but she rolled to such a degree that she parted both the steel and 11 inch hawsers, and had to be abandoned. The cargo consisted of 5,000 bales of cotton and 2,000 tons of oil cake.

Three fishermen of Pancook Island, Nova Scotia, were drowned Wednesday by the capsizing of a boat, Their names are George Mason, who leaves a wife and seven children; John Wilson, a wife and seven children; David Langille, a wife and five children.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds has agreed to recommend the passage of a bill for the erection of a public building at Marquette, Mich., at a cost not exceeding $100,000.

The amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued to postmasters upon requisitions during the first nine months of the present fiscal year aggregate in value $23,973,435, an increase over issues for the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year of $3,016,062, or about 14½ per cent. The greatest increase is in the sales of postal cards.

The Senate on Friday confirmed the following nominations: James B. Angell, Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China; John F. Swift, California, and Wm. H Trescot, South Carolina, "to be commissioners to China, to constitute with the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to that country a commission to negotiate and conclude by treaty a settlement of such matters of interest to the two governments, now pending between the same, as may be confided to it."

Destructive prairie fires have been raging north of Sioux Falls, Dakota. Several farmers have lost buildings and crops. It is rumored that several persons have been fatally burned. Only one name given, Peter Berg, a farmer near Sioux Falls, burned to death.

PERSONAL.

Martin Taylor, a well known publisher and bookseller of Buffalo, died Saturday, aged 40 years.

Secretary Thompson and the congress committees Saturday visited League Island navy-yard and Chester, Pa.

Rear Admiral Thacher, United States navy, died at Boston Monday, age 74.

Wiennowski, the violinist, is dead.

Queen Victoria is expected to return home between the 16th and 23d of the present month.

On Tuesday Bismarck tendered his resignation as chancellor of the empire, because of the vote on financial reform in the federal council.

John G Marshall, ex-judge of Cape Breton and a writer on religion, temperance and politics, is dead, aged 94.

Thos. Tilton is going to Germany.

Prof. Frieze is to receive three thousand dollars per year while acting as President of the University.

The President has nominated Wm. A. Newell, New Jersey, for governor of Washington Territory.

The President grants a pardon to Judge Wright, in jail for assaulting Ex-Secretary Delano, upon the payment of a fine of one thousand dollars, which was a portion of the sentence.

Theodore Thomas closed his services in connection with the Cincinnati college of music Thursday night by conducting the last of the series of orchestra concerts given by the college. Mr. Thomas will, however, conduct the May festival concerts.

The wife of President Diaz of Mexico died at the capitol Friday.

Gen. Grant arrived at Mobile, Friday, by a special train from New Orleans, and was received by a company of artillery and the Washington Blues, colored. There was no public demonstration of any consequence.

CONGRESS.

April 5.—In the Senate Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.), from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to facilitate the negotiation of bills of lading and other commercial instruments, and to punish fraud therein, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The House spent a great part of the day in listening to personal explanations between Mr. Manning (Dem., Miss.) and Mr. Springer (Dem. Ill.) in reference to the action of the latter in the Donnelly contested election case.

Mr. Weaver moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that all currency, whether metallic or paper necessary for the use and convenience of the people, shall be issued, and its volume controlled by the government and not by or through the bank corporations of the country; and, when so issued, it should be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this house that portion of the interest bearing debt of the United States which shall be redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, (being in amount about $782,000,000), should not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in such obligations and pay them at any time, but shall be paid as rapidly as possible and according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations the mints of the United States shall be operated to their full capacity on the coinage of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business interests of the country may require.

After debate a vote was taken and the resolution defeated, yeas 84, nays 117.

April 6.—In the Senate the house joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to lend 10 United States flags to the centennial commissioners at Nashville passed.

The joint resolution to allow employes of the government printing office holidays with pay was passed.

The Vice President appointed Messrs. Hamlin (Rep., Me.) and Beck (Dem., Ky.) as visitors on the part of the senate to attend the next annual examination of the naval academy.

In the House on motion of Mr. Whitthorne (Dem., Tenn.) night sessions were ordered for Wednesday and Thursday of next week for consideration of bills reported by the committee.

Mr. Atkins (Dem., Tenn.), chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole. The bill is accompanied by a short report which states that the estimate of the navy department amounted to $14,509,167, to which should be added $94,672, recommended but unnecessary, for torpedo experiments, hydrographic works, and for a naval observatory, making a total of $14,603,839. Of this sum the committee recommended the appropriation of $14,385,797 (including $59,459 that is appropriated out of the naval pension fund for the support of the naval asylum at Philadelphia), being a reduction of $218,022 from the estimates. The naval bill of last year appropriated $14,029,968, or $355,828 less than the present bill.

April 7.—In the Senate the Vice President sent a note to the senate saying he would be absent several days.

Mr. Wallace (Dem., Pa.) submitted a resolution that Mr. Thurman (Dem., O.) be chosen to preside. Adopted.

Mr. Thurman was escorted to the chair by Mr. Ferry (Rep., Mich.), and thanked the senate for the renewed mark of their confidence and esteem.

Mr. Eaton (Dem., Conn.), from the committee on appropriations, reported back the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Carpenter (Rep. Wis.), from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely on two bills to provide for the terms of United States courts at Lincoln, Neb., and to divide Nebraska into two districts. Placed on the calendar.

In the House, at the conclusion of the morning hour, Mr. McCook (Rep., N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the alleged outrage perpetrated upon Johnson C. Whittaker, cadet at West Point academy, and calling on the secretary of war for any information which he may have in regard to the alleged outrage, and also as to what steps, if any, have been taken in regard thereto.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) in the chair, on the army appropriation bill. The pending amendment providing that no contract surgeons shall be employed until all the commissioned surgeons (except those put on duty at soldiers' homes or detailed for the purpose of preparing medical and surgical history of the war, or upon examining boards) shall have been detailed to duty with troops, was rejected 88 to 97.

April 8.—In the Senate the house joint resolution, reported favorably by Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.), from the committee on military affairs, to lend flags to the Knights Templar encampment, Chicago, August next, was opposed by Messrs. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.), Hoar (Rep., Mass.), Ingalls (Rep., Ks.), on the ground that government property should not be lent to private organizations. The resolution was passed, yeas 37, nays 23.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Baldwin (Rep., Mich.) making an appropriation for the erection of a light-house and fog signal at or near the entrance of Little Traverse harbor, Michigan, and the purchase of a site for the same.

In the House, a large number of bills were reported adversely from the committee on war claims and laid upon the table.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) in the chair, upon the army appropriation bill, the pending question being upon the point of order raised against the amendment prohibiting any of the appropriations being used for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State. Without reaching a vote the committee arose and the House adjourned.

April 9.—In the Senate the house bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building at Paducah, Ky., passed.

The bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to repair and extend the public building owned by the government at Cleveland, Ohio, was reported favorably and placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) the resolution offered by him February 24 last, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of two members of the finance committee of the senate and ways and means committee of the house, to take into consideration the alleged abuses of the revenue arising from the evasion of the stamp tax on cigars and other articles subject to excise duties, what remedy can be provided by law, and with power to recommend such measures as they may deem proper by bill or otherwise, were passed.

Between 50 and 75 bills were reported adversely from the committee on war claims and were laid on the table.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) in the chair, on the private calendar. The pending bill was that for the relief of L. Madison Day of Louisiana, on account of property bought by him from the government with a defective title. After a debate of two hours and a half a vote was taken on the bill, which resulted yeas 72, nays 22. The point of no quorum being raised, the committee rose, adjourned.

FOREIGN

It is reported that Chinese troops have crossed the Amoor river into Russian territory.

At a big colliery explosion at Anderlues Belgium, on Friday, 42 persons were killed. Forty-four persons in the pit escaped.

It is reported that the Anglo-American cable of 1873 broke Friday evening about 35 miles from Valentia, Ireland.

The Liberals have a clear working majority in parliament, even if the Home Rulers are left out of account. The Times says: As soon as the Queen returns to England the ministers will doubtless place their resignations in her hands, and she will commission the leader of the Liberals to form a cabinet.

Batoum, which, according to the Russian declaration at Berlin, was to be a free port, is being converted into a Russian stronghold. The forts have been repaired and a large arsenal constructed at the rear of the town connected with the inner fortifications by a tramway. A large number of guns have been mounted.

For Cork city John Daly and Charles Stewart Parnell, Home Rulers, have been elected to Parliament, receiving 1,723 and 1,506 votes respectively, defeating Wm. Goulding, Conservative, and Nicholas D. Murphy, Liberal, who received 1,337 and 999 votes respectively. Goulding and Murphy represented Cork in the last house, receiving 1,379 and 1,643 votes respectively.

A private letter from Aleppo, dated the 18th of March, says: In consequence of famine, 4,000 Koords descended from the mountains, plundered the town of Mardeen, Asiatic Turkey, and murdered a number of priests and nuns and some European merchants.

A dispatch from Rangoon says several Chinese firms there received intelligence that Theebaw, king of Burmah, has died of smallpox at Mandalay. Their agents advise them to keep back their goods, as there are fears of a civil war in Burmah.

Neither Davitt, Daly, Killen nor Brennan, the Irish agitators indicted for sedition, are likely to be returned to parliament. Neither of them has ever been seriously proposed as a candidate.

Russia is about to dispatch five large war vessels to Chinese waters for the protection of Russian interests.

The Chilians are reported to have met with disaster near Moquega. The military of war, wishing to surprise the Peruvians, marched under cover of night to attack. He fell into ambush, and of one regiment of 1,500 men only 67 escaped. It is reported that the Chilians' loss was 1,800 killed besides wounded and prisoners. The Hussear and Magallanes in the attack on Arica lost 25 men killed and wounded. Among the former were Commander Thompson of the Hussear and two other officers.

DETROIT MARKETS

FLOUR—City pastry brands 6 00
State brands ..... 5 75@6 00
Seconds ..... 4 00@4 50
Minnesota patents ..... 7 50@8 00
Low grades ..... 3 00@3 50
Rye ..... 4 75@4 85
WHEAT—Extra white ..... 1 15@1 21
No. 1 white ..... 1 10@1 15
Amber ..... 1 00@1 15
BARLEY—$1 40@1 50 per 100 lbs.
CORN—46@48c per bush.
OATS—35@38c per bu.
RYE—70@80c per bush.
SEEDS—Clover $3 80@4 00 per bu; Timothy, $2 80@3 00.
APPLES—$4 00@4 50 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@27 ½c; fine 14@20c.
CHEESE—14@15c per lb.
DRIED APPLES—7@8 cts. per lb.
DRIED PEACHES—15@18c. per lb.
EGGS—Fresh 11@12 cts.
FISH—Whitefish, $6 25@6 50 per half barrel; trout $4 25@4 50 per half bbl.
HAY—$13 00@16 50 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 bu field, 90 @ $1 00.
POTATOES—From store 35 @ 45 c per bu; car loads, 25@30cts.
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 45 @ 1.50 per bbl; Onondaga, fine, $1.50; coarse, $1.85.
VEGETABLES—Lettuce, 10@35c; spinage, 75c; pie plant, 5@6; oyster plant, 40c; radishes 40@50c; Onions, 50cts.
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.

The following were the receipts of live stock at the Michigan Central stock yards last week: cattle, 500; hogs, 16,694; sheep, 1,250. The cattle market was dull and the receipts less than one half those of the previous week. Prices were the same, and little butchering stock sold. Transactions were as follows: 7 good butchering head, av 916 lbs, at $3 65 per cwt; 21 butchering head, av 905 lbs, at $3 90 per cwt; 12 choice steers, av 1,036 lbs, at $4 10 per cwt; 2 light butchering head, av 560 lbs, at $2 50 per cwt; 3 good butchering head, av 1,086 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt; 2 choice steers, av 990 lbs, at $4 00 per cwt; 1 choice heifer, 1,480 lbs, at $4 00 per cwt; 14 extra steers, av 1,335 lbs, at $4 50 per cwt; 2 choice steers, av 1,175 lbs, at $4 25 per cwt; 2 stockers, av 760 lbs, at $3 00 per cwt; 20 good butchering head, av 910 lbs, at $3 65 per cwt; 2 good butchering head, av 1,005 lbs, at $3 40 per cwt; 16 good butchering head, av 883 lbs, at $3 50 per cwt; 16 good butchering head, av 895 lbs at $3 45 per cwt; 22 good butchering head, av 996 lbs, at $3 75 per cwt; 7 light butchering head av 640 lbs, at $2 75 per cwt; 8 choice steers, av 1,094 lbs, at $4 12½ per cwt.

The hog market was inactive. A few sales were reported of several small butchers' lots at $4 25 @ $4 50 per cwt. There was a fair demand for good block hogs weighing from 160 to 200 lbs, but no supply.

Sheep were neglected and sales were light. Prices were the same as quoted the previous week.

The English Grain Market.

LONDON, April 6.—The Mark Lane Express says: The sowing of spring crops is well forwarded throughout the kingdom. Autumn sown wheat is rather backward and on late sown fields in some fields are thin, but, generally speaking, the agricultural situation leaves little to be desired. It is expected that the bulk of the grain in Scotland will be sown three weeks earlier than last year. The supplies of home grown wheat, both in Mark Lane and at country markets, have again been light. The price tended upwards as reserves in growers' hands are doubtless becoming very small. With such scarcity English grain consumption of foreign must greatly increase before harvest, but as the weather has been favorable for growing crops, millers have steadily adhered to the policy of merely supplying their immediate requirements. Stocks in graineries must also be getting very low, as imports since the 1st of January have not sufficed for home requirements, to say nothing of the quantity exported. Notwithstanding these facts trade, partly owing to the Easter holidays and elections, has been apathetic. Country millers have been the principal buyers. There has been an entire absence of speculation, as the existence of the ring in America, despite the depletion of stock, paralyzes the entire price here. The tendency of prices has been rather downward, imports and shipments from America for the moment being rather larger. American wheat showed a decline of 6 pence on Friday. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. In consequence of favorable weather and a slight decline in America, wheat is 1s 6d@2s lower. Maize declined similarly in consequence of a large supply. Wheat for shipment, in consequence of large offerings from America, declined 2s. Maize quiet and 6.1@9d lower.

Sales of English wheat last week 24,606 quarters, at 48s 4d per quarter, against 43,856 quarters, at 40s 11d the corresponding week last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 27th, were 489,989 cwt. wheat, 50,242 cwt. flour.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Thimbles and Shears.

Human invention seems to have devoted itself to furnishing lovely woman with no end of choice fabrics, artistic styles, and unique accessories where-with to enhance her loveliness, and she appears intent on making the most of her opportunities. Mrs. Fitznoodle and her followers have gone fashion-crazy. They rivel the peacock in brilliancy this year, yet, Mrs. Fitznoodle, in magnificent plumage and dazzling brocade, is no more fashionably dressed than her wealthier neighbor, who is devoted to elegant simplicity. Thank fortune! the feminine race are not totally bereft of common-sense, and so it happens that one scarcely remembers a time when a woman could be more independent, or exercise more individual taste in the choice and style of her apparel.

Plenty of money is a comfortable item under almost any circumstance, but even money cannot atone for lack of good sense and good taste. The woman who is rich in these sterling virtues, though she must count the cost and make a little go a great way, will always be well dressed. Rich or poor, no woman who respects herself or cares what others think of her, will allow herself to degenerate into dowdiness and slovenliness. A dowdy in calico is bad enough, but a dowdy in silk is worse; the richer the material, the shabbier and more forlorn a dress looks when the waist sets badly and the skirt hangs askew. If "fitness" means nothing but a bit of ribbon and a fresh cambric, even these simple materials have their possibilities. It is just as easy to make a dress well as ill, and to wear it tidily and tastily, as to sling it on anyhow. Plain it may be; that does not matter. It is the "set" which gives a dress its character. In these days of paper patterns, any woman with an ordinary knowledge of sewing ought to be able to cut, and fit, and make her clothes in excellent style, for the patterns usually fit well if the measure is correctly given, and the directions and marks for making and draping are so explicit that it is next to impossible to misunderstand them.

Every thrifty mother will teach her daughters how to mend and make. There is no accomplishment that can be brought more satisfactorily into constant use than that which enables one to skillfully eke out scant materials and remodel dilapidated raiment into fresh looking garments that are almost as good as new. Long ago, when girls were taught to sew, scores of impatient little hands had to rip out long seams and do them over and over again until they learned to put in no "stitches for a friend," but now the sewing machine has a place in nearly every family, and the art of the thimble is almost a forgotten one. Even the basting gets "a lick and a promise," the fulfillment of which is puckers and botchiness in general. Whoever hopes to succeed in making a dress neatly must take time to do the cutting and basting carefully as well as the stitching and finishing. It is next to impossible to give a clear idea of any particular style of dress by mere description. I would suggest to those who desire information, that they get an illustrated catalogue, and select from it the style that suits them the best, then send for the paper pattern and save themselves any amount of time and bother.

Lay the pattern and goods straight and true, pin them securely, cut accurately, and baste outside and lining together smooth and tight. To do this, don't hold them in your hand, but lay them flat out on the cutting board. The printed directions which accompany each pattern should be carefully followed. Work the buttonholes and put on the buttons before the final fitting and leave the shoulder and under arm seams to be stitched after that. In bunting, grenadine, and similar materials, the buttonholes can be more neatly made before cutting. Draw a line of silk around the buttonholes, work on a thread of the goods and leave a single thread between the two sides. When done fold these together, and cut the unworked thread between. The first buttonhole in a basque or polonaise should be exactly at the waist-line. When all are made, mark the places for the buttons by putting a pin through each buttonhole. The waist seams should all be sewed smooth and straight, pressed open flat, and the lining and dress goods overcast together on each side, or bound with narrow ribbon. Hem a piece of tape down each seam for a bone casing. The bones should all come below the waist and be secured through a hole punched in each end. If nicely rounded and fastened in this way, they will not wear through. The seams under the arms should be chipped at the waist-line; an inside belt fastened to the back seams at the waist-line will keep it in place and prevent its stretching out of shape. Unless a person is quite stout, it is a good plan after a dress is well fitted to the figure, to take out all of the bones and wear it without any.—*Clara Francis in Prairie Farmer.*

Coverings for Beds.

In one of the late numbers of your paper, a correspondent recommends using sheets for bed spreads, and calls the effort to give them a *counterpanefish* look a "foolish undertaking," and yet I think there are few women, even among busy farmers' wives, who do not sometimes spend their time more foolishly than if they were making "home-made bedspreads." Since any woman of health and energy can in one or two days make a pretty and durable bed-cover, is it commendable in her to cover her bed with a sheet?

A farmer's wife also writes disparagingly of knotted spreads, saying that after a few washings the wicking mats into a ball that tears out the cloth, and they are fit for nothing except to sell to the rag-man. I do not wonder at her opinion if she makes them in the way that she describes. I have seen many knotted spreads, but do not remember ever having seen a tassel torn out. In my own experience a good knotted spread, which costs sixty cents, was whole at the end of fifteen years' of constant usage. In the long run, a good Marseilles counterpane is probably the cheapest and best, yet there are many young housewives who cannot afford these for all her beds. We are obliged therefore to invent cheap and durable ones of our own manufacture; which I make as follows:

I buy good, heavy, unbleached muslin, and a pound of unbleached, single-thread cotton yarn (such as weavers use.) After dividing the yarn into skeins, I place it on the "swifts," and wind several threads together into a ball I make up the cloth a little larger than a sheet, but only just large enough to tuck in smoothly around the bed. I make a wide hem all around, as the edge of any spread is always the first to wear out. After placing it on the quilting frames, I mark it with a cord that has been drawn through a saucer of wet starch, to which a few drops of blueing have been added. To mark it properly two persons are needed to handle the cord. I mark diagonally across in parallel straight lines, two or three inches apart, according to the work I am willing to expend. After marking one way, I go across the other way, making lines at right angles with the first, and same distance apart. These lines must be true and even. Next I thread a darning-needle from the ball (it must not be twisted), and then follow the lines that have been drawn, taking a stitch at every crossing. Then I follow the other lines, taking another stitch exactly across the first one. After cutting every long stitch exactly in the middle, the spread is done. To bleach it easily I soak it one night in a tub of soft water, boil it with plenty of soap and spread on the snow or grass a few frosty nights. To keep it in place on the ground, I make a loop of cord at each corner and fasten over pegs driven into the ground.

Of course there are many patterns for such work, and one can mark any design she pleases; but I never have seen a fancy design that I liked so well as the old-fashioned straight work that I first learned. If any one desiring a cheap counterpane will try this method, I am confident she will not be disappointed in the result, and find it "misspent time and labor," as the material, even since cotton has risen, would not cost $1, and for that she could not buy the *flimsiest* kind of a counterpane.—*Elinor Brooks, in Country Gentleman.*

In consequence of the rise in the prices of rags and other fibers, the price of South Carolina clay, used by paper makers to increase the weight of their goods, has lately been advanced two dollars per ton.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or common Cold in its first stage. That which is the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup affords instant relief.

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