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MICH.

A RARE OLD POEM.

Friar Philip.

Poor Friar Philip lost his wife,
The charm and comfort of his life;
He mourned her just like modern men,
For ladies were worth having then.
The world was altered in his view,
All things put on a yellow hue:
Even ladies, once his chief delight,
Were now offensive to his sight;
In short, he pined and looked so ill,
The doctor hoped to make a bill.

At last he made a vow to fly,
And hide himself from every eye,
Take up his lodgings in a wood
To turn a hermit and grow good.
He had a son, you now must know,
About a twelvemonth old or so;
Him Philip took up in his arms,
To snatch him from all female charms,
Intending he should never know
There were such things as girl's below,
But lead an honest hermit's life,
Lest he, likewise, might lose his wife.

The place he chose for his retreat
Was once a lion's country seat.
Far in a wild, romantic wood
The hermit's little cottage stood,
Hid by the trees from human view,
The sun himself could scarce get through
A little garden, tilled with care,
Supplied them with their daily fare—
Fresh watercresses from the spring,
Turnips, or greens, or some such thing.
Hermits don't care much what they eat,
And appetite can make it sweet!

'Twas here our little hermit grew
His father taught him all he knew,
Adapted, like a cheerful sage,
His lessons to the pupil's age.
At five years old he showed him flowers,
Taught him their various names and powers—
Taught him to blow upon a reed,
To say his prayers and get the creed.

At ten he lectured him on herbs
(Better than learning nouns and verbs),
The names and qualities of trees,
Manners and customs of the bees;
Then talked of oysters full of pearls,
But not one word about the girls.
At fifteen years he turned his eyes
To view the wonders of the skies;
Called all the stars by their right names,
As you would call on John or James,
And showed him all the signs above,
But not a whisper about love.

And now his sixteenth year was nigh,
And yet he had not learned to sigh;
Had sleep and appetite to spare;
He could not tell the name of care,
And all because he did not know
There were such things as girls below.
But now a tempest raged around,
The hermit's little nest was drowned,
Good-by, then, to poor Philip's crop,
It did not leave a turnip top.
Poor Philip grieved, and his son too,
They prayed—they knew not what to do,
If they were hermits, they must live,
And wolves have not much alms to give

Now, in his native town he knew
He had disciples—rich ones, too—
Who would not let him beg in vain,
But set the hermit up again.
But what to do with his young son—
Pray, tell me, what would you have done?
Take him to town he was afraid,
For what if he should see a maid!
In love, as sure as he had eyes!
Then any quantity of sighs!
Leave him at home? the wolves, the bears!
Poor Philip had a father's fears.

In short, he knew not what to do,
But though, at last, to take him too—
And so, with truly pious care,
He counts his beads in anxious prayer,
Intended as a sort of charm
To keep his darling lad from harm,
That is, from pretty ladies' wiles,
Especially their eyes and smiles;
Then brushed his coat of silver gray,
And now you see them on their way,

It was a town, they all agree,
Where there was everything to see,
As paintings, statues and so on,
All that men love to look upon.
Our little lad, you may suppose,
Had never seen so many shows;
He stands with open mouth and eyes,
Like one just fallen from the skies;
Pointing at everything he sees—
"What's this? what's that? Oh, here" what's there?"

At last he sees a charming thing,
That men call angel when they sing—
Young lady, when they speak in prose—
Sweet thing! as everybody knows,
Transported, ravished at the sight
He feels a strange, but sweet delight
"What's this? what's this? oh, heavens!" he cries,
"That looks so sweetly with its eyes,
Oh! shall I catch it? is it tame?
What is it, father? what's its name?"

Poor Philip knew not what to say,
But tried to turn his eyes away.
He crossed himself and made a vow—
"'Tis as I feared, all's over now;
Then, pr'ythee, have thy wit's let loose?
It is a bird men call a goose!"
"A goose! O pretty, pretty thing!
And will it sing, too, will it sing?
O come, come quickly, let us run;
That's a good father, catch me one!
We'll take it with us to our cell,
Indeed, indeed, I love it well!"

MYSTERIES.

Statisticians assure us that did we know the exact number of persons who annually disappear from the view and knowledge of friends and foes alike, and of whom no traces are ever obtained, we might well stand aghast, not only at the terribly long list of lost and missing individuals, but also at the seeming futility of the best directed efforts for seeking and finding them. A glance at the "agony" columns of our daily newspapers or the notice-boards of police stations will indeed show us that the mere disappearance from home of individuals is by no means a rare occurrence, and in many of these cases very plain reasons for the absence of the runaways may be at least guessed at or supposed. But the cases we more especially allude to are instances of the regular "mysterious disappearance" class, in which, for the most part suddenly and in every instance without any reasonable or sufficient cause or excuse, individuals disappear from home, from their business haunts, and from the circle of their acquaintances and leave not the slightest trace of their whereabouts or intentions. Even what we may call the ultimate fact of their death is in the vast majority of cases never asserted or proved; and the friends of such waifs and strays of society have not, as a rule, the melancholy assurance or satisfaction of knowing that the further hope of finding the lost is utterly futile and vain. And thus the date of the disappearance in time becomes one which, as days, weeks, and years roll by, carries with it the ever-increasing remembrance of an event at once sad and terrible in the doubt and uncertainty which enshroud it.

To the question, "What has become of them?" detective science may hazard in answer some speculations and several ingenious theories, fitting more or less exactly the ascertained facts of each case. But such speculative philosophy is useful only as a guide to the inquirers, and can afford but little help in framing a decisive answer to the above query. It has happened, however, that in some few notable instances the science of the medical jurist has aided in the most powerful and satisfactory manner in elucidating the history of disappearances through its testimony to the identity of discovered remains with the presumed missing subject. And no records of fiction could show more interesting or startling illustrations of the tangled nature of evidence, and indeed of human affairs generally, then the records of medico-legal experience in respect of the light which science brings to bear on questions of the likeness and identity of the dead with that of the once living. We thus may find, in a somewhat roundabout manner, one answer to the query regarding the whereabouts of missing men and women; for when death claims such it frequently devolves upon the man of science to say whether the body is or is not that of the missing person concerning whom society, as represented by the family or by the law, may have made much and anxious inquiry.

The notable case of Eugene Aram furnishes, for example, a case in point. The deceased, or murdered man, named Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, disappeared suddenly in the month of February, 1745, and on no reasonable or satisfactory hypothesis could his absence be accounted for. Thirteen years afterward, when the disappearance had well-nigh been forgotten, the discovery of some human bones in a cave near Knaresborough, together with some suspicions which had been aroused by the words of one Houseman, Aram's accomplice, brought the occurrence again before the notice of the public. And as is well known, the discovery of a second skeleton, bearing marks of violence, as indicated by Houseman's confession, resulted in the apprehension of Aram, and in his being arraigned at York, in August, 1759, for the murder of Clarke.

Thus the chain of circumstantial evidence was so far strengthened, and the crime traced very near to Aram's door. And yet the most important links in the chain were supplied by the evidence of the medical jurists, as tending to prove the correspondence of the remains with those of a man of Clarke's age and appearance. Aram's defense, singularly able and lucid, did not avail him against the testimony of the anatomical data of the last century. Thus his allegation that the skeleton was that of a female, was entirely disproved by the medical evidence; and this evidence also tallied in a singularly complete manner with the account given by Houseman of the manner in which the murder was committed. So far, therefore, as testimony corroborative of the facts brought out by ordinary witnesses was required to substantiate the identity of the remains, medical science lent its powerful aid in clearing up this example of a mysterious disappearance.

While the work of the man of science in this respect can never be said to vary in importance, it may nevertheless exhibit very great variations in the manner in which it is carried out, and in the points to which its attention is more especially directed. A very noteworthy case, startling to excess in some of its features, was tried in London in 1831, and rested, so far as the identity of the subject of the trial was concerned, on the presence of the front teeth in a very old woman. This woman, Caroline Walsh by name, consented, after much persuasion, to live with a female friend named Elizabeth Ross, and her husband, in Goodman's Fields. Walsh arrived at that place on the night of the 19th of August, 1831; and from that date disappeared completely from public view. Inquiries immediately made by the relatives of the missing woman resulted in their ascertaining from Elizabeth Ross that Walsh had gone from home on the day of her disappearance, and had never returned.

On the evening of 20th of August, or that of the day following the disappearance, an old woman who gave her name as Caroline *Welsh*, an Irish woman like the missing woman, and corresponding in most particulars to the description given of the latter, was found in a destitute and almost dying condition in the neighborhood of Goodman's Fields. She was conveyed to the London hospital, and it was there ascertained that she was suffering from fracture of the hip-joint. Her injuries proved too much for her reduced condition, and she died in hospital and was duly buried therefrom.

When Ross was arrested on the charge of murdering Caroline Walsh she at once said that the woman who had been conveyed to the London hospital was her old friend, and although her statement seemed plausible enough at first sight, it was found to be decidedly inconsistent with facts, when subjected to due scrutiny and analysis. Then, also, direct evidence of the murder of Walsh by Ross was forthcoming from Ross's son, who testified to witnessing the suffocation of Walsh by his mother; to seeing the body of the murdered woman lying, on the morning of the 20th of August, in the cellar of the house in Goodman's Fields; and also to seeing his mother leave home on the evening of the 20th carrying a sack, which apparently contained something heavy.

The accidental presence of a Caroline Welsh thus complicated this case of mysterious disappearance in a most curious manner; and the complication was rendered all the more intricate, firstly, by the fact that no body corresponding to that of the missing woman could be found in any of the London dissecting-rooms; secondly, by a similarity between the dress of the missing woman and that of the hospital patient; and thirdly, by both women having possessed baskets (in which they hawked smallwares) exhibiting a close likeness to each other, although that of Walsh had no cover, whilst Welsh's basket had a lid. Thus to similarity in nation we must add a confusing similarity in name, in dress, in occupation, and in certain possessions. And although strict inquiries revealed differences in the habits, physical appearance, and bodily conformation of the women, and in their respective birthplaces, yet obviously the case was one in which, unless additional evidence was forthcoming either to confirm or refute the doubts as to the identity of Welsh with Walsh, the prisoner Ross would clearly profit by the conflict of evidence and the ends of justice might ultimately be defeated.

One remarkable circumstance in the history of the murdered woman at length assumed the position of a crucial test. It was conclusively proved that Caroline Walsh had very perfect front teeth—an admittedly unusual feature in an aged woman. Caroline Welsh, on the contrary, had no front teeth, and, moreover, as was proved by an examination of her body, the sockets of these teeth had obviously been obliterated—through the modifying processes which are well known to occur, especially in the aged—for a very considerable period. The scientific evidence clearly established this latter fact in the history of Caroline Welsh; and as the existence of the prominent front teeth in Caroline Walsh was as firmly established, the guilt of the prisoner Ross was brought home to her, although, indeed, the fate of her victim remained a mystery more easily guessed at than solved.

Sometimes the researches of the scientist actually in the first instance lead to the clearing up of a disappearance. Thus, the examination of a skeleton found deeply imbedded in the sand of the sea coast at a certain Scotch watering-place showed that the person when living must have walked with a peculiar and characteristic gait in consequence of some deposits of rheumatic kind which affected the lower part of the spine and pelvis. The mention of this fact induced a search through some old records of the town, and resulted in the discovery that a case of mysterious disappearance had been duly noted; the subject being a person whose mode of walking had made him an object of attention, and whose fate, but for the observant eye of the anatomist, might have remained wholly unknown.

One of the most famous cases in which medical science has aided the effects of the law in determining the identity of human remains was that known as the Waterloo bridge murder. This case excited much interest and curiosity at the time (1857), and (as in a crime of the most recent date) the chain of circumstances which led to the discovery that a murder had been committed shrouded the matter still more impenetrably in the mystery. A carpet bag which had been dropped over Waterloo bridge, London, with the obvious intention of disposing effectually and silently of its contents in the Thames, landed instead on one of the buttresses of the bridge, a few yards above the current. When examined the bag was found to contain portions of a human body, the pieces, consisting of bones with flesh attached, numbering twenty-three in all. It formed an important object of inquiry to ascertain whether the identity of the remains could be determined, with a view to connect them firstly with any known case of mysterious disappearance; while their due examination might in the second instance lead to the discovery of a crime, by affording some clue as to the probable nationality, rank in life, profession, or trade, general circumstances, and mode of death of the victim.

Pieced dextrously together by medical experts, the portions contained in the bag were found to be those of one and the same body; but the head, a large portion of the spine, the hands and feet, and some parts of the chest were wanting—these missing parts being exactly those by means of which the human subject is usually and most readily identified. But notwithstanding these serious gaps in the continuity of its structure, the mutilated frame was discerned to be that of a full-grown man, whose height must have been at least five feet nine inches. To this first conclusion the experts were led by careful measurements of the existing parts of the skeleton, together with relative measurements in place of those parts which were wanting. The body was further found to present no peculiarities, the result of either malformation or diseased action, whereby any clue to its more particular identity—as in our preceding example—could be obtained; but it presented evidence to show that the remains were those of a man of very dark complexion, the hair covering the body being of a black color. The examination detected the presence of a stab or punctured wound in the left side of the chest, between the third and fourth ribs; and what perhaps formed the most important result of the inquiry consisted in the fact that the experts were able to pronounce, from the characters of the wound, that it had been inflicted, in all probability, during the life of the individual. The surrounding highly suspicious circumstances of the occurrence undoubtedly favored this latter supposition, while the clumsy and unscientific manner in which the remains were mutilated—the bones being sawn through near the joints instead of being disarticulated at the joints by the simple division of the ligaments—showed that no theory of the remains having formed the subject of anatomical research could for a moment be entertained. The probable date of death was also in some degree fixed; the examiners being led, from the appearance of the remains, to state with certainty that they had been dead for at least three weeks before the date of the examination, which was conducted on the 21st of October, 1857.

Thus the medical evidence elucidated a number of facts which, taken together, afforded a useful commentary and test of the value of other and purely circumstantial evidence. The articles of dress which were inclosed in the bag along with the remains were of foreign make and were cut and torn in numerous places. No definite clue was ever obtained which could lead to the detection of the murderer or of the motives which prompted the crime. The remains were thought to be those of a Swedish sailor, whose disappearance might cause little or no stir even among his associates; while the mere fact of his disappearance in a foreign land would also militate against the chances of his identity being established. A supposition which received much credence at the time of the occurrence was that which presumed that the deceased, as a foreigner, had in all probability fallen a victim to the assault of some secret society, of which he may have proved to have been an unworthy or traitorous member.

It is by no means an uncommon occurrence to find the remains of the lower animals gravely brought under the notice of the legal authorities in mistake for those of man; and the skill of the zoologist and microscopist may sometimes be called in to aid in the unraveling of some complicated cases; while, as exhibited in the Waterloo bridge case, even the question of race or nation—only to be authoritatively determined by the ethnologist or naturalist—may involve considerations of the utmost import in accounting for or explaining some cases of identity and disappearance.

The subject before us is not without its ludicrous aspect in respect of the mistakes which are sometimes committed and of the excitement created by the supposed discovery of human remains under highly suspicious circumstances, when in reality the remains are those of animals, sometimes of very inferior structure and grade to man. A short time ago a case of what was at first believed to be atrocious murder, and in which the body was believed to have been disposed of by burning was quietly settled by the medical examination proving that certain incinerated skull-bones were those of a sheep's head, while in another case, which occurred in London in 1838, the usual amount of wild speculation was excited by the discovery of what was supposed to be a human hand in a city dust-bin. The excitement attending the discovery, however, was timeously quieted by the assurance from reliable authority that the suppose hand was in reality the paddle or fore-limb of a turtle, which doubtless had perished in a manner perfectly consistent with the demands of justice and good taste.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Origin of the Belknap Investigation.

The following is given as the origin of the Belknap investigation: While in search for a house for his family in Washington, in December, the Hon. B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, was referred to G. O. Armes, real estate agent in that city. During their search for a house Mr. Armes, in conversation, stated to Mr. Lewis that he had formerly belonged to the army, but was dismissed through the enmity of Belknap; but that if he had the assistance of a member of Congress he could develop facts that would force Belknap to resign. Lewis tendered his assistance, and they subsequently had several interviews. Lewis being impressed sought the advice of Mr. Randall, who advised that the facts be brought before Clymer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Lewis and Armes saw Clymer, and the latter gave a list of witnesses, including Marsh. Afterward Clymer thought Armes was acting in bad faith, as the Secretary said Armes had proposed if he was restored to the army and certain other conditions complied with, he would drop the matter. Lewis said that if Armes was seeking only to levy blackmail of course they could have nothing to do with it, but advised, as Armes had furnished the names of witnesses, that they be called and examined, which was done

Democratic Caucus Finance Bill.

The finance measure agreed upon by the Democratic Congressional caucus, and known as the Payne bill, provides—

1. That after July, 1876, and annually until the United States legal-tender notes shall appreciate in value at par to gold, the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain in coin in the treasury an amount equal to three per cent. of the whole amount of such legal-tender notes outstanding; such amount so retained shall be held as a resumption fund, and shall never be reduced below thirty per cent. of the amount of legal-tender notes.

2. That each national bank, until the full resumption of payment in specie of its bank notes, shall retain from the coin interest on its bonds an amount equal to three per cent of its circulation, and from the date of resumption of specie payments such reserve of coin shall never be less than thirty per cent. of its whole circulation. The reserve of gold in the treasury to be part of the sinking fund required by law, and the reserve of coin by the banks to be counted as part of the reserve now required by law.

WHEN an Albany firm wished to purchase ice on a small lake at Lebanon, the Shakers told them to cut it free.

MARSH.

Congressman Bass Makes Some Stunning Revelations.

In the house of representatives, at Washington, the other day, Mr. Bass, a member of the committee on expenditures in the war department, proceeds to make a personal explanation in reference to the insinuations conveyed in two of the speeches of his colleague on the committee (Blackburn), that the republican members of that committee had taken no part in the Belknap investigation until the proof was all in, signed and sealed. He showed that no notice whatever had been given to the republican members of the committee until after the testimony of Marsh had been taken. He called attention to the fact that although the meeting at which Marsh testified was held on Tuesday (the regular day of meeting), it contained evidence that he had been before the committee on the previous day (Monday). He asked why the republican members of the committee had not been advised of that Monday's meeting. He spoke of Dr. Tomlinson, whose mission to Washington had been to fix up the matter, as having been the messenger between Marsh and the committee. It was after such secret proceedings as those that the house had been dramatically told, not once only, but several times, that certain members of the committee had not crossed the threshold of the committee room until the proof was all in, signed and sealed. If they had not, there was therefore greater reason why they should have been notified of this special and important case. The record of the committee showed that there had been only two meetings of the committee up to the time of investigation. Reverting to the discharge of the witness Marsh, he (Bass) dissented distinctly and unequivocally to the statement of Mr. Blackburn that the witness had been discharged with the knowledge of the entire committee. One of the republican members of the committee (meaning himself) had strenuously opposed the discharge of the witness, and had stated some reason why, but the witness had been discharged at 11.30 o'clock that same day. Objections had been made in the presence of the committee alone after 11 o'clock that day. When the resignation of Secretary Belknap had been notified to the committee, the two subjects had been a matter of discussion. The reasons which he (Bass) had stated against the discharge of Marsh were that Marsh was the sole witness in the case, and that his testimony was uncorroborated: that if the secretary of war should be a witness before the committee, and should contradict Marsh's testimony, it would be necessary to recall Marsh; and further, that the safety of the committee (regarding its own reputation) would not allow the discharge of the witness pending proceedings. The discussion of these two question (jurisdiction after the resignation of the secretary and the discharge of witness) had lasted several minutes. Then a single question had been put to witness by Mr. Blair, counsel for Belknap, the witness having been called in for that purpose, and thereupon, without any question having been asked of any member of the committee, and on the sole request of witness, he was discharged by the chairman. The witness had then stated that he desired to leave for New York on the 1 o'clock train, as he expressed it, and the chairman offered to go with him and get his fees, and said that if he had not time to get them before the train left he would send them to him by mail. Marsh then inquired as to the contract between himself and Evans, and the chairman stated that he would send it to him by mail in a few days. The witness then left the room and he (Bass) had not seen him since. These were the facts in the case. This man Marsh had testified to a most grave and serious charge against a high officer of the government, and those charges had been sufficient to justify a demand for immediate impeachment, but the charges were wholly and utterly uncorroborated. Evidence had been given by witness as to certain certificates of deposit that were sent to the secretary of war. Would it not have been judicious at least to have detained the witness until the bank had been applied to for corroborating evidence? As to Mr. Knott's proposition that the detention of witness would have been an assault, he (Bass) regarded that as preposterous and absurd. It had been charged by the gentlemen on the other side that other people were responsible for the escape of the witness, and it had been asked how they could detain him. The answer was that he could have been detained as he had been brought, by subpœna. What evidence was there that the subpœna had lost its virtue at 11·30 o'clock on Thursday. The witness would have remained in obedience to the subpœna, or if he had escaped while under it an attachment could have been immediately issued against him and an officer sent in pursuit of him on the next train, who would have returned him to the custody of the house or incarceration.

The Effect Upon the Party.

Since the appalling revelations of the Belknap case broke upon the country the question has passed eagerly from one republican to another: "What will be the effect upon the party? Can it survive such a shock?" It is a plausible but not a logical interrogatory, and can be very easily answered. The republican party was organized and dominant long before Gen. Belknap came into it, and it will in all probability remain organized and dominant long after he shall have gone out from it. It was built upon ideas, principles; and men who have been recognized as its leaders have become potent only as they have faithfully advocated, defended, or executed those ideas, principles. It was brought into existence in 1854–'5–'6 by the monstrous measures of a powerful political party to spread the pall of human slavery over United States territory rightfully free. Its first national platform in 1856 was a protest in the name of humanity and liberty against the proposed extension of slavery. Its appeal to the nation and the world for sympathy and support was well nigh successful in its first presidential campaign. Its second national platform in 1860 had a broader and stronger base. It was not only an earnest negation of the extension and nationalization of human bondage, but it was a bold affirmation of the inalienable right in man to political liberty and equality, and such a system of governmental administration as should throw over the citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, the broadest protection, and secure for his labor the amplest rewards. With these principles, and candidates in full accord with them, the republican party won its first national victory, and from that time to this, through rebellion and reconstruction, through financial prosperity and adversity, through the experiences incident to all human organizations of the instability of friends and the bitterness of foes, it has continued to hold the confidence of the liberty-loving masses of the nation and of the world. That the unparalleled unfaithfulness of a high public functionary like the late secretary of war should cause a shock to public confidence is not unnatural, but it should in no degree undermine public faith in republican principles. From 1861 to 1865 men of high and low degree, men in office, bound by solemn oaths, and men out of office, bound by obligations of duty took up arms against the government of the United States; but their treason in no manner shook the general belief in the rightfulness and expediency of representative government. During the revolution of our fathers Benedict Arnold attempted to betray his country and its cause into the hands of its enemies; but his country and its cause were thereby rendered more precious to their defenders. When the Savior of men was upon earth Peter denied Him, Judas betrayed Him, and, before His crucifixion, every apostle fled from Him; but for nearly nineteen hundred years His cause has been the consolation and the hope of men.

No, no; the republican party has been in no manner weakened by the downfall of one of its representatives. Even Andrew Johnson, with the record of a long life of public usefulness, and with the patronage and power of the executive department of the government, could not swerve it from its principles nor its policy. Lesser men, like Doolittle and Randall and Trumbull and Jim Lane, have fallen by the way in the attempt to mislead or betray it; but the Republican columns, tried and purified as by fire, have moved steadily onward, bearing with them the unshaken trust and devotion of the Union-loving masses of the nation; and until the great purpose for which the party was organized, in better securing the fundamental rights of men, shall be fulfilled, we trust and believe its numbers will remain undiminished and its strength unimpaired.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Impeachment Failure.

The debate upon the Belknap complication in congress unerringly points to the fact that the democratic house either cannot, will not, or dare not, either impeach or indict the ex-secretary of war. It shows that they have hooked a fish which they either cannot land or are afraid to land. With his customary adroitness and boldness of attack, Mr. Blaine, at the head of the republican minority, has turned the tables, and pushed the democratic majority to the wall and compelled them to defend themselves. They led the attack with a good deal of vigor and more bluster up to a certain point, and then weakened. The advantage was improved, and the democrats must now defend themselves in their unpleasant dilemma. Either they have been guilty of blundering and stupid management which will allow Belknap to escape, or they dare not impeach him for fear of having the chalice commended to their own lips. The report of the judiciary committee is a lamentable, pitiable confession of failure. That report recites the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to prepare articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be recommitted to said committee, with power to take further proofs, to send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the house, and to report at any time.

The necessity for this resolution is contained in its preamble:

The committee on the judiciary would respectfully report that, in pursuance of the instructions of the house, they have prepared articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, but that since preparing the same they have been informed and believe that Caleb P. Marsh upon whose testimony before the committee on expenditures in the war department said articles were framed, has gone beyond the jurisdiction of the government of the United States, and that probably his attendance as a witness before the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, cannot be procured to convict said William W. Belknap of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

How did Mr. Caleb P. Marsh succeed in getting beyond the jurisdiction of the government of the United States? Simply because the house committee released him from custody as a witness when it was in their power to detain him. He was released at a full meeting of the committee, with the assent of the Democratic members, the Republicans protesting. He was released by that committee with the full knowledge that he was wanted as a witness in the impeachment proceedings, and released with the knowledge also, if the Democratic members know anything, that he would leave the country as fast as time and trains could carry him. More than this, the opportunity was afforded him of taking with him the originals of all the important papers in the case, including the checks given Belknap by him. The thin pretext that Marsh was frightened away by fear of prosecution is disposed of by the facts in the case. He could have been retained, even if he was frightened, by the failure of the committee to discharge him. That he was not frightened off by the announcement that he would be prosecuted is shown by the fact that he was out of Washington three hours before the report of the committee was made to the house, and that, instead of instructions having emanated from the cabinet for his prosecution, Marsh's case was never considered in the cabinet, and, even if it had been, he was in Montreal before any of the cabinet's proceedings which related to the prosecution of Belknap were published. Thus this thin democratic pretext to cover up either a blunder or something worse falls to the ground, and, as the natural sequence of all this miserable management, the impeachment business has been recommitted to the judiciary committee, which will probably be the end of it, notwithstanding the cheap indignation expressed in Mr. Knott's bill in relation to fugitive witnesses, which locks the stable door after the horse has escaped, and notwithstanding the bill which was passed to protect witnesses, which will have no effect as an inducement for Mr. Marsh to return to the United States.

Whatever may be the reason, whether it be a blunder or an act of cowardice, in allowing both the indictment and the impeachment to fall to the ground, the democrats in the house have again shown their signal incompetency to deal with public affairs, as well as their gross ignorance of duty in dealing with malfeasance in office. It is evident that if any corrupt men in the Grant administration are to be punished, it must be done by republicans, who have already, in the Belknap case, indicated their position by voting for the impeachment which has been thwarted by the democrats, and by voting to send the evidence before the criminal court necessary to indict him, which the democrats voted down. If the democrats want Belknap either impeached or indicted, let them give the case to the Republicans and they will find a way to accomplish both, without any unnecessary delay.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Democratic Reformer.

The Washington *Republican* publishes the resolutions of censure which were passed by the North Carolina senate on William M. Robbins, a member of that body, for accepting a bribe in August, 1868, for securing the passage of a resolution through the senate. The bribe was the small sum of $20. A resolution of expulsion was defeated by a vote of 15 to 18 against. The resolution of censure was passed by a vote of 28 to 3. Robbins is a democratic representative in the present congress, and as a member of the house committee on war expenditures has been active in trying to fasten upon the republican party the responsibility for Belknap's misdoings. He is a nice duc

NOT meet to be eaten—Bob veal.

Weights and Measures.

The following is the scale of weights and measures recognized by the laws of the United States, as well as by the laws of most of the States:

Bush.	Lbs	Bush.	Lbs
Wheat	60	Blue grass seed	14
Shelled corn	56	Buckwheat	52
Corn in the ear	70	Dried peaches	33
Rye	56	Dried apples	24
Oats	32	Onions	57
Barley	48	Salt	[illegible]
White beans	60	Stone coal	80
Irish potatoes	60	Malt	38
Sweet potatoes	55	Bran	20
Castor beans	46	Plastering hair	8
Clover seed	60	Turnips	55
Timothy seed	45	Unslacked lime	80
Flax seed	56	Corn meal	48
Hemp seed	44	Fine salt	55
Millet seed	50	Hungarian grass seed	54
Peas	60	Ground peas	20

	African.	Tenn.	Virginia
Peanuts, per bushel	32 lbs	28 lbs.	22 lbs.

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 bbl.
16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bush.
8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep contains ½ peck.
4 by 4 inches, 4 10 deep, contains 1 quart.

The standard bushel of the United States contains 2150.4 cubic inches. "The imperial bushel" is about 68 cubic inches. Any box or measure, the contents of which are equal to 2150.4 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of grain. In measuring fruit, vegetables, coal and other substances, one-fifth must be added. In other words a peck measure five times even full makes one bushel. The usual practice is to heap the measure.

The standard adopted by the United States is the Winchester bushel, 18½ inches in diameter inside, 8 inches deep and contains 2,150 42-100 cubic inches. It is the legal bushel of each State, having no special statute bushel of its own. A half bushel measure should contain 1,075 21-100 cubic inches.

The United States standard gallon measures 231 cubic inches.

A barrel contains 40 gallons or 9,240 cubic inches.

Five yards wide by 968 long contains 1 acre.

Ten yards wide by 484 long contains 1 acre.

Twenty yards wide by 242 long contains 1 acre.

Forty yards wide by 121 long contains 1 acre.

Sixty feet wide by 726 long contains 1 acre.

One hundred and ten feet wide by 396 long contains 1 acre.

Two hundred and twenty feet wide by 198 long contains 1 acre.

Sleeping Stories.

M. Plater, the celebrated lutanist, or lute player, one evening dropped asleep while playing, after partaking of an unusually liberal supper. He continued to "discourse sweet music" correctly and tastefully until roused from his drowsy nap by the noise of his lute falling on the floor. A "reader" in a printing office fell asleep while reading for the correction of proof, but continued reading down to the bottom of that page. In this case the probability is that his sleep only went to the extent of drowsiness; at any rate, when roused up he could not remember the words which he had just been correctly reading. Sir John Moore, during his ever-memorable retreat to Corunna, had to make forced marches night and day, as the only mode of averting capture by a vastly larger French army; his poor, tired soldiers often slept as they marched, or marched as they slept. A truly remarkable manifestation of somnambulism is that which can be brought about by the influence of other persons on the sleeper. External voices and sounds can move him to action even when his consciousness is asleep. Dr. Carpenter and other physiologists have recorded many instances of this kind. A young naval officer, signal lieutenant to Admiral Lord Hood at Toulon, sometimes continued his anxious duties for eighteen or twenty hours at a stretch; going to his berth and falling instantly asleep, his mind was nevertheless so far awake on one particular subject that if a comrade whispered "Signal!" in his ear it roused him at once and irresistibly. A young military officer voyaging with his regiment in a troopship displayed a tendency which some of the mischievous wags about him took an unfair advantage of. When he was asleep in his berth they would whisper in his ear, giving him all the details of a duel, a ship wreck, or a battle; his mind unconsciously followed the narrative, until he was roused to action by the climax, and woke by springing out of bed; fortunately for society such cases are rare.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Law Under which Belknap is to be Tried.

(From the United States Revised Statutes.

Section 1,781.—Every member of congress, or any officer or agent of the government, who directly or indirectly takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever from any person for securing or aiding to procure any contract or office or place of the government, or any department thereof, from any officer of the United States, for any person whatever, or for giving any such contract, office, or place to any person whomsoever, and every person who, directly or indirectly, offers or agrees to give, or gives or bestows, any money, property, other valuables or consideration whatever for procuring, or aiding to procure, any such contract, office, or place, and every member of congress who directly or indirectly takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, after his election as such member, for his attention, service, action, vote, or decision on any question, cause, or proceeding which may be pending, or may by law, or under the constitution, be brought before him in his official capacity or in his place as such member of congress, shall be made guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than $10,000, and any such contract or agreement may, at the option of the president, be declared absolutely null and void, and any member of congress or officer convicted of a violation of this section shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the government of the United States.

Crime in New York.

During the five years ending December, 1875, says the New York *Times*, there were 281 homicides committed in the city of New York. Some of them were premeditated, many of them were unprovoked, and a large majority were utterly without palliation. Nevertheless, out of all this appalling number of man-killers the perpetrators who suffered death were only seven. Only twenty-four were sent to prison for life. And reviewing this dreadful list, we discover that more than one-fourth of the criminals were never brought to trial at all. Some of them escaped, and were never followed up and arrested. A few have ended their own worthless lives after they have committed crime, and more evade detection. These are in hiding to this day. Possibly some of them, variously disguised, return to their old haunts, and live securely in the belief that "the thing has blown over."

THE county auditor at Sioux City can't tell a coon from a wolf skin, and it makes the boys laugh when he pays out the bounty money and asks if the wolves are thick out their way.

THERE is a family of persons named Rudisill in York County, Pennsylvania, whose ages aggregate 450 years. They are aged respectively 94, 92, 90, 88, and 86 years.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

—Camilla Hashinger, a young German residing in Detroit, has fallen heir by the death of his parents to $500,000.

—President Grant has authorized the announcement that he will review the Peloux Cadets of Detroit at Philadelphia next summer.

—A young lady teacher of Olivet who was dismissed last summer without any previous notification has sued for and recovered damages

—Hiram Walker of Walkerville, near Detroit, has offered the Wheeling (W. Va.) Nail Company a bonus of $10,000 to establish a factory there.

—*Charles Horsey*, a boy of eleven years, whose parents reside in Cedar Springs, was instantly killed on Saturday by a freight train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road.

—A fire at Eaton Rapids, last Saturday night, destroyed a frame building occupied by F. W. Clawson as a grocery and dentistry. Loss, $3,000, insured for $1,500.

—On Sunday of last week, Mrs. Elias Baker, of Flint, gave birth to three daughters all of whom are alive and well. The total weight of the trio was seventeen pounds.

—From and after May 1st the revenue officers will be required to stop all peddling of bottled beer by retailers, and this business can only be done and carried on at fixed places of business by brewers and wholesale dealers.

—The residence of A. H. West, at Petite Cote, known as "Riverview," two miles below Sandwich, Canada, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday evening. The property was valued at $18,000, partially insured.

—Peter Trossel, an employe of the Great Western railroad, was killed in the Michigan Central yards at Detroit one night last week by being crushed between the platform of two passenger cars.

—Edward C. Paine a convict who was sent from the Genesee Circuit in 1873 for a four years' term in the State prison, for larceny, has been pardoned by Gov. Bagley, circumstances having transpired to prove his innocence.

—In the Ward will case it is now stated that the supporters of the will have offered $160,000 cash to settle, but the contestants demand $200,000. The proponents believe that the other $100,000 is worth fighting for, and they refuse to comply with the demand.

—The wife of Bishop Gillespie, of the Western Diocese of Michigan, died recently at Minneapolis. Her remains were brought to Ann Arbor for interment. Bishop Gillespie was rector of St. Andrew's Church, that city, many years before his promotion. His wife was very highly respected.

—A German named L. H. Wilhelm, an old resident of Saginaw City, and a man worth considerable property, shot himself through the heart last Saturday, and expired instantly. He had placed the muzzle of the barrel of an old shot-gun against his side, and discharged it with a hammer.

—At Sturgis, last Sunday evening, a fire was discovered in the wash-room of the Exchange hotel, and before the firemen could get it under control, the entire building, being of wood, was destroyed, with all its contents. The building was insured for $5,000 in several different companies. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $18,000 to $20,000.

—They have an honest chambermaid in the American House at East Saginaw. The *Courier* says that a gentleman recently stopped there, and in the morning went away, leaving his revolver and a pocket-book containing a large sum of money under his pillow. The chambermaid found them, and the property was returned to its owner.

—The State Baptist Joint Mission meeting and Sunday-school Convention closed a two days' session at Ann Arbor last week, after a very successful meeting. The principal cities throughout the State were represented, and representatives from Detroit, Niles, Bay City, Jackson, Owosso, and other places delivered addresses before the convention.

—Judge Ingersoll, of Corunna, has been arrested by the United States Commissioner on a charge of dealing in crooked cigars. The Judge claims that the cigars were given him by Williams, the defaulting Deputy Postmaster, as part reimbursement for the amount paid by the Postmaster to make things square with the Department, and that the party who instigated the complaint was his rival for the Postoffice.

—The *Growler* is the name of a little paper at Bay City, which published a scandalous article last Saturday week concerning one Thomas Carter, of that burg. The injured party met the *Growler* editor, Dan Curry, on the street a day or two afterward, and was about to horsewhip him, when he suddenly changed his mind, probably because Curry stuck a loaded revolver under his nose.

—The Saginaw *Courier* says that David Weigel, an old resident of Sears, is fasting, and up to last Thursday had been without food for twenty days. The first twelve he went without water. He talks with those that call upon him and is in a sound condition, and from all appearances his neighbors think he will succeed in abstaining forty days, as is his intention. He attempted to do this once before, but matters outside (more likely matters inside) drew his attention and he had to abandon it.

—Last Saturday, says the *Otsego County Herald*, M. S. Hartwick and William Jones, of Grayling, Crawford county, ably seconded by three dogs, succeeded in capturing alive, after an hour's struggle, the largest and most ugly dispositioned gray wolf ever seen in that county. He is now chained under Mr. Hartwick's bedroom window, and we would advise burglars and other evil disposed persons to give that window a wide berth.

—Patents recently issued to citizens of this State: Pulleys for transmitting power from line-shafting, W. Gooding, Detroit; combined table-knives and spoons, J. Higgins, Detroit; letter-boxes, F. B. Bennett, Jackson; pneumatic pumps, T. O. Perry, Tecumseh; planes for making excelsior, A. R. Hall, Jackson; plows, J. W. Wright, Wyandotte; Stockings, C. E. Wakeman, Pontiac; mechanical movements, T. O. Perry, Tecumseh; corn planters, J. V. Reams, Midland City; gates, G. Gilbert, Michigan Center.

—The Commissioner of Railroads, says the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, lately received a letter saying that, "as a modification of the railroad law of Great Britain is meditated, and as the laws of Michigan on this subject have been quoted as very complete," a few copies of these laws are desired as an aid in the work mentioned. They were gladly sent by Mr. Cobb. It is quite a compliment to have this State, of only forty years' existence, sought as a guide in railroad law to the ancient Kingdom of Great Britain, where railroads originated.

—The Ward will case at Detroit has terminated by an amicable adjustment of all questions between contending parties. Mrs. Ward pays the contestants $125,000, and agrees to the obliteration of the second codicil limiting the heirs to $2,400 yearly income from the estate. The will therefore stands as originally made by Capt. Ward with this exception. Mrs. Ward's property is estimated at over a million dollars, while that which by this result goes to other heirs is valued at about twice as much clear of incumbrance.

—In the case of John Larkin, who lately resigned the Treasurership of Midland county, which he had held for nineteen years, and was then found to be a defaulter, investigation by the Board of Supervisors has ascertained the fact that his accounts are short $60,000. It will be recollected that he failed recently, and this money has undoubtedly been lost in his business complications. He has been for many years the foremost business man in this region of the State, and has always borne the highest character for integrity. Criminal proceedings have been commenced against him.

—Mr Herman Wehner, of Bay City, is now engaged in the construction of clay models for statuary for the east front of the new State Capitol, and has completed the central figure, representing Michigan. The statue is of a woman dressed in Indian costume. The right hand offers protection to commerce, which is represented by a female figure sitting on a bale of goods, and surrounded by articles of commerce, prominent among which is an open bag of specie. The left hand is extended toward agriculture, which is represented in a sitting posture, surrounded by products of the field. Mining and lumbering are represented by appropriate implements.

—The public library at Bay City has received some valuable additions of late and now numbers about 5,000 volumes. "Kingsborough's Antiquities" was recently purchased at an auction sale in New York for $171. When it is remembered that the publisher's price of this work is $600 and that the set in the State library at Lansing, bought at a bargain, cost $300, it will be seen that the Bay City library has secured a prize. There is said to be but one, or possibly two, other copies in the State. Several other valuable historical works have also been secured lately and it is safe to say that, considering its size, there is no choicer collection of books in Michigan.

—*Caseville Advertiser*: The Harbor Company's saw-mill at Sand Beach is nearly completed, and will be ready to commence operations within a few days. The company's teams have been getting logs in rather lively while the snow lasted. Dale and Hackett, harbor contractors, will at once commence operations. It is understood that no superstructure work will be done in the coming summer. The cribs will be sunk to the surface of the water, filled with stone, and left so till the summer of 1877, when they will be completed. This will afford much more room for vessels seeking protection in the harbor. The sailing crafts will drop anchor inside the unfinished work, while the steam crafts can tie up at the completed work. The stonepickers have commenced to rig up their "fleets" in anticipation of an early spring.

—Olive Logan, in a letter from Washington to the New York *Graphic*, describing some of the notables in the Senate, says of our Senator Christiancy: "To continue the reminiscences of school days, there walks almost unceasingly around the outer edge of this amphitheater as veritable a pedagogue in appearance as ever wielded birch. This is Christiancy of Michigan, the aged groom, Benedick the married man—his Beatrice, blushing Nineteen, out of the Treasury. Sparse of figure, neat as a pin, wearing those relics of old-time fashionability—a velvet vest and a high sharp-pointed collar and a semi-military stock—his head constantly perked forward, his shoulders elevated, his hands behind his back, so looks Christiancy as he goes on his ceaseless tramp around the free space back of the desks at the Senate. He looks so like a schoolmaster and a martinet that I tremble when he passes Harvey, still munching his apple as Audrey her turnip lest the pedagogue take Kansas by the ear and stand him up on the fool's bench, with a dunce-cap on, for eating while school keeps."

—The following case of sharp practice is related by the Saginaw *Courier* as having occurred on Pine River a short time since: "A farmer bought eighty acres of land last summer along the river for a farm. He paid $25 of the purchase-money down and gave a mortgage for the balance. The original owner is a lumberman, well-known—particularly in Midland. The piece of land contains the only available banking grounds for logs which he wished to put in from land further back, and, as had been his custom in previous winters, he commenced this winter to bank in the same place. The new owner waited on him and desired to know by what right he thus trespassed on his ground. The lumberman saw the point and asked what consideration the owner would require for permission to bank the logs on his land. The owner thought that if the lumberman would surrender the mortgage it would be about right. There seemed no alternative. The lumberman had his logs skidded and must take advantage of what hauling there was. There was no other possible place to bank, and he had to do it. Twenty-five dollars and a little cheek is what the eighty acres cost the farmer."

Mrs. Oakley's Case.

—The New York *Tribune* of a recent date says Mr. Christiancy brought to the attention of the Senate the hard case of Mrs. Phœbe C. Oakley, of Bay county, Mich. Mrs. Oakley has one great misfortune, a drunken Mr. Oakley, and several blessings—the little Oakleys. Practically, she is the man of the family, and as such she entered, according to law, a piece of land, made improvements, and supported there the children and the festive Oakley. This entry took place in 1872. Some exceedingly mean person, saved from contempt by being infinitely below it, has complained of her as a trespasser to the general land office. Her husband living as to the laws, however often he may be dead through liquor, Mrs. Oakely cannot be treated as "the head of the family." For this reason she was in danger of being turned off the land and divested of the improvements. Mr. Senator Christiancy, whose heart at this time is specially tender toward women, offered a bill confirming the validity of Mrs. Oakley's entry, and directing the land commissioner to issue a patent to her. This bill the Senate made haste to pass; the House, no doubt, will show equal alacrity, and the enterprising Mrs. Oakley will save her little farm.

Detroit Markets.

Apples, per bbl, $2.85 to $3.40. Beans, per bu, 60c to 75c. Beeswax, per lb, 28c to 30c. Butter, per lb, 22c to 23c. Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs, $1.20 to $1.25. Cabbage, per hundred, $2.75 to $3.25. Clover seed, per bu, $8.00 to $8.55. Calves, each, $5.00 to $10.00. Cider, 12c to 14c. Carrots, per bu. 18c to 20c. Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, $8.50 to $8.60. Live chickens, 55c to 80c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 11c to 12c. Dressed turkeys, per lb, 13c to 14c. Dried apples, per lb, 8c to 9c. Eggs per doz, 14c to 15c. Hay, prime, per ton, $12.00 to $17.00. Hides, per lb, 5c to 5½c. Honey, per lb, 17c to 20c. Hops, per lb, 7c to 10c. Lambs, each, $2.00 to $3.00. Lard, per lb, 14c to 15c. Onions, per bu, 20c to 23c. Potatoes, per bu, 18c to 24c. Tallow, per lb, 7½c to 8c. Turnips, 16c to 18c. Wood, per cord, $3.00 to $6.00. Wool, per lb, 25c to 32c. Rye, per bu, 68c to 70c. Barley, per cental, $1.50 to $1.70. Oats, per bu, 34c to 36c. Corn, per bu, 43c to 46c. Wheat, white, per bu, $1.18 to $1.27. Wheat, amber, per bu, $1.14 to $1.25.

To Avoid Wet Feet.

Here is another way to prevent water from getting through the shoes. The composition also makes a good harness dressing. Take neatsfoot oil, one and one-half pints; beeswax, one ounce; spirits of turpentine, four ounces; and stir until cold. Spread and rub this composition over the leather while it is damp; leather will absorb oil and grease better when damp than when dry. For the soles, take pine tar and rub it in before the fire until the soles will absorb no more. Three or four applications will be needed. The durability of the soles will be much increased. If this preparation will do what is claimed, it will be invaluable to miners, who are compelled to suffer from wet feet, or endure the almost equal danger and inconvenience from the constant use of rubber boots in wet weather.

IN France they take chicken feathers, whose harsh stems have rendered them useless, chip the plume part from the stems with scissors, and put the plumes in a bag, which, when full, is closed and kneaded with the hands, so that the feathers are felted together, forming a down of unbroken fabric and great lightness, which sell in Paris for two dollars a pound.

THE IRON HERALD.

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Of Every Description, such as
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NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED
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IRON HERALD

Thursday, March 30, 1876.

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

President Grant has opposed the bill making a appropriation for inland and other improvements.

The Republican in papers in New Hampshire is very sore that the disappointed Democrats are so far in it.

A movement is making in Canada toward the better alliance or of the Canada Schooner. It proposes "that an railway to be let contract to run between Sorel in the Richelieu, Quebec up to Quebec, both on canals to be positively closed, thus so shorten by make at are Port Dr. Ontario, Sorel, and by such make up of steamship all."

It appears to be a confirmed fact that Mr. William M. Evarts, of New York city, a prominent, capitalist and the trustee for an enormous estate of deceased man of wealth, has became hopelessly entangled by dabbling too much on private speculation. He asked for Congress to appropriate money, and, many have and other creditors are running by every a week so fast and his difficulties.

The Detroit Free Press Bell-Ringer suggests that it would be right to accept the invitation of the National Bell Association of America to compete for the championship of the world. They have also agreed to challenge the American Bell-ringers the action of the City of New York to about a return match at Centennial in September, after the Centennial match, as the same agreement at the Bell-ringers meeting.

The Milwaukee Correspondent from many money or rising "Complete fresh," to secure therefrom one, yes, and the Hence that week, stamps in Mr. Bloss. It now goes to the Senate. There appears to be no doubt of the passage by that body and its enactment. Its provisions might be evaded and defeat in some cases, but make a law could not fail to be of great service in checking corruption in public and companies.

General Cook, and an ex-Congressman, will Setting Bill Grant Fort Fort Kearney on the 15th instant. Sixteen hundred and twelve men were killed. Captain Cook has been ordered to come to enlist gun sooner to reinforce Crook. He has already secured men who were sent from Camp Sheridan. Hel-lum-i-ankhung large scalp in a Black Hills, at Omaha, Nebraska. Camp gap promises to be a lively one.

The lawyers for the prosecution in the civil suit against Jewett to recover the ex-million money by the Emma mining company allowed by the court to pay, of the money raised. Jewett the entire amount were sixty days, they said, to raise the money, and the judge gave him an doubtful whether Jewett has taken proper care to raise the money. It is now several years since the million's mine was sold, and the mining to hide the plunder was great.

Cyrus Field of New York, proposes a monument to Sons and Shore on Broadway. New York, now engaged in raising the money of silver for the entire town was, and it of a man or being a pair from a little cooke stove, a pan from the hat of a Congressman, and a piece from the skin of a rabbit. The tops of the hotel spoil in an hour into the forest still, and to these on the day of a hunter being the joyful would be raised another, perhaps, to be used any forest that it was, of a pipe.

Wisconsin's Democratic State Convention 22 judge, who was a member of the Democratic Convention that nominated Tilden and Hendricks, and was a member of the Democratic State Convention of 1872 that nominated Horace Greeley for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1860 that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1856 that nominated James Buchanan for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1852 that nominated Franklin Pierce for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1848 that nominated Lewis Cass for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1844 that nominated James K. Polk for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1840 that nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1836 that nominated Richard M. Johnson for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1832 that nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1828 that nominated Andrew Jackson for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1824 that nominated Andrew Jackson for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1820 that nominated James Monroe for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1816 that nominated James Monroe for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1812 that nominated James Madison for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1808 that nominated James Madison for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1804 that nominated Thomas Jefferson for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1800 that nominated Thomas Jefferson for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of 1796 that nominated Thomas Jefferson for President, and a Democrat of the Democratic State Convention of

LOCAL NEWS.

Thursday, March 30, 1876.

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

Leaves	Arrives
Louisville and St. Louis 7 00 A M	7 00 P M
Louisville and St. Louis 2 00 P M	10 00 A M

MAIL ROUTES.

For Evansville and South	2 00 P M
For Henderson, Nashville, Memphis and Intermediate Points	2 00 P M
For Henderson, Nashville, Memphis and Intermediate Points	10 00 A M
For Cloverport, Hardinsburg, Stanley, Lewisport, Hawesville, Sacramento, Livermore, Calhoun, Rockport, Curlisle, Grandview, Fordsville, Ellis, Cannelton, Dermont and Hunter's Landing (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)	8 00 A M
For Cloverport, Hardinsburg, Stanley, Lewisport, Hawesville, Sacramento, Livermore, Calhoun, Rockport, Curlisle, Grandview, Fordsville, Ellis, Cannelton, Dermont and Hunter's Landing (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)	2 00 P M
For Owensboro and Rockport (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	8 00 A M
For Owensboro and Rockport (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	2 00 P M

Surgeon, Hardware & Dealer in Medicines.

Gold Pens	Gross Pens
No. 1 Fine Point (Warranted)	$1 00
No. 2 Medium Point (Warranted)	1 00
No. 3 Coarse Point (Warranted)	1 00

GROSS & Number since Publication.

Article	Price	Number
Gross Pens	$1 00	1
Gross Pens	1 00	2
Gross Pens	1 00	3

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THE NEWS.

Personal.

The wife of Hon. Carl Schurz died at her residence in New York, a few days ago, of puerperal fever. She had but recently given birth to a son.

President Roberts, of the Republic of Liberia, is dead.

Alfonso entered Madrid at the head of 25,000 troops. A triumphal crown was presented to him, followed by a dinner to the soldiers, with illuminations, fireworks, and bullfights for the edification of the mob.

Ferdinand Freiligrath, the German poet, died in Wurtemburg last week, aged sixty-six years.

Mr. J. D. Harvey, of Chicago, has been confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Internal Revenue, to succeed Gen. Webster, deceased. The name of R. P. Derickson was first sent to the Senate for the position, but afterward withdrawn by the President.

Caleb P. Marsh, upon whose testimony rested the impeachment of Belknap, has returned from Canada, whither he had fled with his wife after telling his story to the Clymer Congressional committee. In order to impeach Belknap it will be necessary to repeat his testimony before the Senate, and so Marsh and wife have returned, having been guaranteed immunity by Attorney-general Pierrepont.

W. B. Caldwell, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio died at Cincinnati a few days since.

Respecting what has been said about the recent correspondence of the Attorney-General with District Attorney Dyer, intended to reflect upon Gen. Babcock, that gentleman authorizes the statement that he found the famous letter on his desk at the Executive Mansion; it was not directed to anybody, and not marked official or confidential; he presumed it was put there for his use and inspection, and accordingly handed it over to his counsel to take such action as they thought proper.

J. S. Evans, late post trader at Fort Sill, has detailed his experience with Belknap, Marsh, and others. Evans said he was introduced to the Secretary of War by Gen. Rice, of Iowa, and paid him $1,000 for the introduction. He thought this was enough, though Rice wanted $1,500. Witness wished to deny a published statement of Capt. Robinson that he paid $15,000 to the Secretary of War, and that Dent & Co. connived at the matter. There was no foundation for the report.

General.

The House has refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the West Point bill—twenty-seven—and also declined to ask a conference committee. This action leaves the bill in about the same condition it was originally, and neither house of Congress shows a desire to recede from its present position.

Colorado is to vote on a new Constitution in July. The Constitutional Convention has completed its labors and adjourned.

Most of the indicted distillers of Chicago pleaded guilty when put on trial in the United States District Court last week. Prominent among the guilty ones were A. C. Hesing and Jacob Rehm, who were formerly men of note in political circles. Hesing was a candidate for for the Cook county treasurership last fall, but was defeated. Some of those indicted determined to stand trial, and sentence will be passed at the close of all the trials.

The celebrated Ward will case, which has been so long before the courts of Detroit has been compromised.

There was much objection to the burial of Henry Jones (colored) in Mount Moriah Cemetery, at Philadelphia; but the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the deceased must be interred there without delay, he having purchased a lot in that cemetery while alive.

The heirs of Duncan McArthur have commenced suit to eject Gov. Allen from his farm near Chillicothe, Ohio, and compel him to account for all rents and profits of the estate. It is claimed that Duncan McArthur, who died in 1849, was a man of great wealth, made a will bequeathing all his property to his wife and William Key, to hold in trust until his youngest grandchild should become of age, when it was to be divided among all the heirs. The will was set aside, and large portions of the estate came into possession of Mrs. Coons, daughter of McArthur, who afterward married Gov. Allen. The principal contestant having become of age has instituted suit with others to recover. Should the decision be adverse to Gov. Allen it will take nearly all his property and fortune to satisfy the heirs.

The sunny South was astonished last week by a snow-storm, the equal of which was never before seen in that section of the country. At Memphis over ten inches fell, blocking up the streets, stopping the street cars, and delaying the trains on all the roads in that region. Little Rock was favored with nine inches of snow. Other cities report similar visitations with similar results.

Ex-Senator Stewart has given the Foreign Relations Committee of the House his version of the history of the Emma mine. He contradicted the statement of Jas. E. Lyon that he (Stewart) had given 500 shares to Gen. Schenck.

Fires and Casualties.

The clipper ship Eumenides, from Port Royal, S. C., for Greenwich, Eng., capsized on the 12th inst., and Capt. Beard and thirteen of the crew were drowned. The second mate and seven of the crew have arrived at Queenstown.

Springfield, Ill., has now no money in its treasury, is enjoined from collecting taxes, and is without a fire or police department. There was a serious conflagration there one night last week, Bunn's Opera house, with three other buildings, being consumed. The loss is about $170,000. There were no policemen to give the alarm, and the disbanded fire-fighters were slow in mustering.

The steamer King Richard, of Baltimore, and the Athlete, of Dundalk, collided at Liverpool recently. The King Richard was considerably damaged, and was run ashore at Tranmere, where she now lies full of water.

Henry's cotton mill, at Angora, Pa., was burned last week, the fire originating from the overheating of a shaft. The loss is $200,000.

The Elmville woolen mills, in Cranston, a suburb of Providence, R. I., were burned a few nights since, with four dwelling-houses. The loss, including considerable manufactured stock, is $200,000.

A disastrous fire broke out in Charleston, S. C., a few days since, that lasted from three o'clock in the morning until 10:30. Several hundreds of people were rendered homeless, and the loss of property will foot up about half a million dollars. The wind was blowing a gale from the southeast at the time, and a number of farmers' houses in the country were consumed by the flying sparks and cinders. The telegraph reports that bands of negro robbers added to the confusion by sacking every house to which they could gain admittance.

A schooner was driven ashore near Sandy Hook, New York bay, in the recent storm, and all on board were lost.

Crimes and Criminals.

Rubenstein, under sentence of death at New York for the murder of Sara Alexander, has been granted a respite until his case is reviewed by the Supreme Court of New York. It is quite likely that there will also be a writ of error to the Court of Appeals.

The House bill to restore capital punishment in Iowa was defeated in the Senate. Five States have now totally abolished the death penalty, viz: Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. Maine has been added to the list this year.

A deputation of English workmen is to be sent to the Philadelphia Centennial.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City says that John Wiggins has been sentenced to be *shot* for murder, the condemned man preferring this mode of death to hanging or decapitation.

Financial and Industrial.

Irregular loans and large overdrafts to peculators, resulting in the creation of many bad debts, caused the failure of the great National Bank of New York. Its capital was $2,000,000. The depositors and noteholders are secured, the stockholders being the losers.

Railroad Intelligence.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads have agreed to report a bill to compel the reduction by the Union Pacific railway of the present charges of fifty cents per passenger and ten dollars per car-load for transportation over the Omaha bridge.

Political.

A meeting of the New York Greenback party was held at Utica last week, presided over by Richard Schell, at which resolutions were adopted favoring the repeal of the act pledging specie resumption in 1879, and opposing any repudiation of the nation's obligations. The Convention decided to send delegates to St. Louis and ask their admission as representing the true Democracy of New York.

A caucus of Democratic Congressmen has agreed, by a vote of 80 to 42, to support the currency bill of Mr. Payne, of Ohio. This bill postpones to some future time the resumption of specie payments.

Cheney, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, has been re-elected by about 3,000 majority. The Republicans have 25 to 40 majority in the House and elected 9 out of the 12 Senators chosen.

The Massachusetts Senate has adopted, by a vote of 18 to 10, an amendment to the State constitution, conferring on women the right of suffrage.

Lieut.-Gov. Davis, of Mississippi has resigned and Gov. Ames will appoint a successor. Cardozo, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will resign also.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has begun its investigation of the charges brought against Senator Spencer, of Alabama, that he secured his election by corrupt means. Spencer has secured as counsel the Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, assisted by Charles E. Meyer the chairman of one of the two Republican State Committees of Alabama. Gen. John F. Morgan appears in behalf of the memorialists of the Alabama Legislature.

Gen. Geo. L. Cook has declined the Democratic nomination for Governor of Rhode Island.

Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., wrote a letter to a friend in Washington, stating that, while he did not wish his name withdrawn, still he did not care for a confirmation from a committee that appeared to be controlled by B. F. Butler, neither did his friends think it would add to his honor to gain a victory over ex-Gov. Lawrence. He declined to vindicate himself before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

A Washington special reports that Treasurer New has decided to resign shortly, as he does not feel willing longer to sacrifice his private affairs. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. Wyman, the present Assistant Treasurer.

Foreign.

Another serious inundation in France. Nearly all the rivers have overflowed their banks, and the mail service has been interrupted to a great extent.

A great victory of the insurgents over the Turks is reported. The Turkish army numbered 3,200, of whom but 700 escaped death, capture or dispersed.

Queen Victoria has decided to visit the continent, and will spend about a month at Baden-Baden and Coburg. She is to travel incognito, assuming the title of Countess of Rosenau.

A Russian army, 12,000 strong, has entered Corean territory.

The report that war had been declared between Corea and Japan is authoritatively denied.

A frightful railroad accident occurred on Saturday of last week in France, a passenger train from Mulhouse for Strasbourg going through a bridge over the river Ill, near Lauterbach. Thirty corpses have been recovered from the wreck.

A surgeon of the Turkish army, lately in charge of a hospital, estimates the Turkish losses in Herzegovina during the insurrection at 35,000 men. The funds are exhausted, and no attention is paid to requisitions even for medicines.

The steamer Isabel, from Rochelle for Bristol, was wrecked near Land's End, a few nights since. Nothing was left of the ship except some shattered planks. Her crew numbered thirty, all of whom perished.

There was a ministerial crisis in Italy a short time since, the Cabinet resigning in a body. The King accepted, but requested them to hold their places until their successors were appointed.

Four hundred vessels left the harbor of Liverpool in a single day recently, about half of them bound to foreign parts. The spectacle was unprecedented. The vessels formed a procession, sometimes ten abreast, which occupied two hours in passing. They had been detained by unfavorable winds.

There was a big time in Madrid on the 20th of March. King Alphonso, at the head of his victorious army, marched into the city, among the enthusiastic plaudits of the people. The event was attended by characteristic holiday festivities.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, March 15.—*Senate.*—Wright, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on certain claims for damages arising from Morgan's raid, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Agreed to. Allison, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, a bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation in regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes.

House.—The House spent nearly the whole day in general debate upon the Legislative Appropriation bill. The speeches took a wide range, and had little relation to the subject matter. Faulkner offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the powers conferred upon A. B. Steinberger as a Special Agent or Commissioner to the Samoan or Navigator Islands. Adopted.... A very significant feature of the House proceedings was the action of the Appropriation Committee respecting the Senate amendments to the West Point bill. The House non-concurred in all the twenty-seven Senate amendments, but declined to ask for a conference committee. This seems to indicate that the House will refuse to recede from its position on the bill, and will seek to force the Senate to reconsider its amendments.

Thursday, March 16.—*Senate.*—Windom introduced a bill to establish the Territory of Pembina. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the annual product of gold and silver in the United States from 1845 to 1875, the amount in other parts of the world for the same period, and an estimate of the amount in this country at the present time. The bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President was discussed by Christiancy, Thurman, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Howe and Johnston.

House.—The House adopted the resolution calling upon the Attorney-general for all letters and papers relating to the removal of Judge Belford, of Colorado. The House devoted some time, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill to supply the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department. Young, from the Sub-Committee on Ventilation of the House, made report to the effect that it was impossible to force into the House a sufficient supply of fresh air for the supply of 500 persons, and with it a resolution to exclude from the galleries all persons except those who have the privilege of the reporters' and diplomatic galleries, and such as may be admitted on cards of members. After debate, the report was recommitted. Landers (Ind.) offered a resolution to restore the elective government in the District of Columbia.

Monday, March 20.—*Senate.*—Wright rose to a personal explanation. It was for the purpose of denying a newspaper report that he had in his service a private secretary paid for by the Government. The bill to supply the deficiency ($150,000) for feeding the Sioux Indians was passed. The Senate spent some time in discussing the bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation in regard to the Black Hills, and the bill regulating the mode of counting the votes for President. No action was taken on either measure.

House.—Banning and Sayler presented the petitions of various distillers of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, protesting against any change in the present plan of collecting taxes. The most important feature of the House proceedings was the introduction by Atkins (Tenn.) of a bill repealing the Resumption act, accompanied by a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. The motion was rejected—yeas, 109, nays, 108; not two-thirds in the affirmative. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Baker (Ind.), Banning, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown (Ky.), Burchard (Wis.), Cabell, Caldwell (Ala.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Campbell, Cannon, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke (Ky.), Clark (Mo.), Clymer, Cochrane, Cook, Cowan, De Bolt, Debrell, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Evans, Faulkner, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Goode, Goodwin, Gunter, Hamilton (Ind.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Haymond, Hatcher, Hereford, Hewitt (Ala.), Holman, Hopkins, House, Hunter, Hunton, Hurd, Hyman, Jenckes, Jones (N. H.), Jones (Ky.), Kelley, Knott, Landers (Ind.), Lewis, Lynde, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Morgan, Neal, New, Oliver, Phelps, Phillips (Mo.), Phillips (Kan.), Poppleton, Rea, Reilly, John, Reilly, J. B., Rice, Riddle, Robbins (N. C.), Robinson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sheakley, Smith (Ga.), Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Tucker, Van Vorhes, Vance (O.), Vance (N. C.), Waddell, Walker (Va.), Wallace (Pa.), Wells (Mo.), Whitthorne, Williams (Ind.), Williams (Ala.), Yeates, Young—109.

NAYS.

Bagby, Bagley, G. A., Bagley, J. H., Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Banks, Barnum, Bass, Beebe, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Bradley, Brown (Kan.), Burchard (Ill.), Caswell, Chittenden, Conger, Cox, Crapo, Cutler, Denison, Dunnell, Durand, Hendee, Henkle, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hoar, Hoge, Hooker, Hubbell, Hurlbut, Joyce, Kehr, Kimball, Landers (Conn.), Lapham, Leavenworth, Luttrell, Lynch, Marsh, McCrary, McDill, Metcalf, Miller, Money, Monroe, Morrison, Robbins (Pa.), Sampson, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seelye, Singleton, Smalls, Smith (Pa.), Strait, Stenger, Stowell, Tarbox, Thompson, Thornburgh, Townsend (Pa.), Throckmorton, Tufts, Walker (N. Y.), Wallace (S. C.), Ward, Warren, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiting, Eames, Ely, Farwell, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Hamilton (N. J.), Hancock, Hardenbergh, Hathorn, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Page, Payne, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Randall, Reagan, Wike, Willard, Williams (N. Y.), Williams, A. S. (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Del.), Williams, W. B. (Mich.), Willis, Wilson (Iowa), Wood (Pa.)—108.

Tuesday, March 21.—*Senate.*—Cameron (Wis.) presented a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature against bridging the Mississippi river. Petitions were presented by Wright, Logan, Dawes, Cooper, Sherman, Dorsey, Christiancy, Ingalls, Windom and others, from Good Templars and other temperance organizations in their several States, all praying for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor law in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and also for the passage of a law prohibiting the use of liquors among the officials of the civil, military and naval service. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the West Point bill, with the recommendation that the Senate adhere to its amendments and ask for a committee of conference. Agreed to, and Allison, Logan and Wallace were appointed as such committee on the part of the Senate. The Senate again debated, without action, the bill prescribing the mode of limiting the Presidential vote. *Executive Session.*—The Foreign Relations Committee reported back the nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England, with the recommendation that it be not confirmed. It was placed on the calendar with the adverse report for future consideration.

House.—Bright offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the management and disposition of the captured and abandoned property. Adopted. Jones (Ky.), from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from the tide water to St. Louis and Chicago. Recommitted. Caulfield, from the same committee, reported a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person in the employ of the United States to solicit or contribute funds for election purposes, or to canvass in any election in any State, county, or district in the United States. Blaine offered an amendment to include Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and to add the words, "And contribution of money or other valuable things as herein prohibited by any Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress while he is a candidate for Congress shall, in addition to the penalties herein prescribed, operate as a disqualification to his holding his seat." Amendments were also offered by Reagan, Hewitt of Alabama, and Brown of Kentucky, which are to be considered when the bill next comes up. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Cox in the chair, on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill. Speeches were made by Hubbell against the Morrison Tariff bill, and by Foster, of Ohio, a member of the Appropriation Committee, in criticism of the reductions proposed in the Legislative Appropriation bill, claiming that they are of so sweeping a character as seriously to impair the effective working of the various departments of the Government. Holman defended the bill, and declared that the committee in preparing it had but one object in view, and that was to make all proper and necessary reductions consistent with efficiency, and that no personal or partisan consideration had been displayed in the action of the committee.

PASSING EVENTS.

The revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year amounted to $147,146,000, at which rate the revenue for the whole year will be about one million in excess of the estimate. The final result will depend on the volume of the spring importations.

Italy has its falls from grace in high society as well as the rest of us. The Marquis Mantegazza of Milan has been discovered as the forger of King Victor Emanuel's name to the amount of $40,000. He was a man in high position socially, and in business circles a railroad director, and a sort of banker in addition.

A Sandusky (Ohio) paper gives the following sad sequel to an elopement: "In the summer of 1850 Harlan Case, collector of the port of Sandusky, stole $22,000 in gold, customs revenue, from the Government, and ran away with the wife of his deputy collector, Henry Francis. For years nothing was heard of the parties. An Ohio missionary on the island of Ceylon recently met Case and Mrs. Francis there, the latter dying from a broken heart, and now dead. Mr. Francis left here shortly after the defalcation and elopement, and is supposed to have committed suicide. Case was formerly collector at Buffalo, and is well known all along the lakes. He has relatives here."

A recent estimate of the comparative growth in population of six of the principal nations of the world shows that Great Britain has increased from 27,000,000 in 1843 to 32,700,000 in 1875; France had in 1848 a population of 35,700,000, and in 1875, 36,500,000; Austria had in 1848, 37,000,000, and in 1875, 38,000,000; Russia in Europe had 60,000,000 in 1853, and 72,000,000 in 1875 (some doubt is thrown on the accuracy, however, of the last figures); Italy had 22,000,000 in 1861, and 27,800,000 in 1875; and the United States had 22,000,000 in 1848, and 44,000,000 in 1875. So Uncle Sam can make a very good showing by way of comparison on his first centennial.

Since the year 1859, when old Comstock stumbled upon a deposit of ledge rock among the hills around Virginia City in Nevada, the yield of silver has amounted to a total of $273,000,000. Last year alone the Comstock lode yielded about $60,000,000. The most productive mines in this lode, and their respective yields for the past year are as follows: Virginia Consolidated, $11,567,902.70; Crown Point, $4,874,322.58; Belcher, $5,498,935.55, and Ophir $1,048,236.16. The state of Nevada added, during 1875, not less than $40,000,000 to the world's aggregate bullion. For the year 1876 the production of the State will be at least $55,000,000, and of the whole Pacific coast, $100,000,000.

Mrs. Lockwood, the irrepressible woman lawyer at Washington, D. C., is having a rough time in the court of claims, where she has several important cases. The judge refused to recognize her. Then she had a claim assigned to her that she might present in her own name. The court ruled her out because she had not stated the fact; then because she had not stated her precise interest in it, and finally because she is a *femme covert*, the wife of a man who legally owns her, and thus destroys her individuality. It will, therefore, be necessary for her to get a divorce from Dr. Lockwood in order to maintain her personal rights in the court of claims. As she does not intend to be beaten, it is said that she intends to apply heroic treatment to the case.

The innocence and child-like simplicity of some people is shown by the story of a farmer, described in an Anoka (Minn.) paper, as follows: "As William Mogle, Esq., of this city, was on his way to Minneapolis, last Friday, he overtook a man from Hennepin County with a load of hay, on which were two large-sized women. A short distance this side of Minneapolis the hay man stopped his team, and Mr. M. observed that he was vigorously digging a hole in the hay. Mr. M. drove on and passed him, and on looking back the women were no longer visible. The two teams entered Minneapolis about the same time, the load of hay was driven at once on the scales and weighed, and as the driver had turned a corner the women emerged from their retreat. Somebody paid for these women at the rate of $10 per ton."

A story brought out by James Parton's marriage: "I married a widow who had a grown-up step-daughter. My father visited my house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter, and married her. So my father became my son-in law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time after my wife had a son; he was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle; for he was the brother of my step-daughter. My father's wife—i. e., my step-daughter—also had a son; he was, of course, my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time, and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather."

Young gentlemen of family and expectations had better think twice before they make love to pretty milliners. Mr. Hibbard, of New York, has just been compelled to pay over $2,000 to Miss Crocker, all because Mr. Hibbard, Jr., would send her theater tickets and offer to marry her.

Dr. Zukertort played twelve games of chess, blindfolded, and without any board or help, against twelve picked chess players of the West End Chess Club, London. The doctor won eleven, and one was a draw game. Time, eight hours.

It was George Herbert who said a handful of good life is worth a bushel of learning.

FOR THE LADIES.

Spring Bonnets.

Harper's Bazar says: Spring bonnets trimmed ready to wear have arrived, and are a creamy white mass of chip, ribbons, lace and flowers, all of the one shade that is already becoming monotonous. The chips are very fine, and the preference for yellowish-white is marked, for although colored chips—brown, gray or black—are imported untrimmed, not one colored bonnet is found among the large importations of trimmed bonnets for models. The new rough-finished yet glossy straw bonnets are very handsome, and are brought out in the best shapes. These are not the coarse rough-and-ready straws formerly used, but are fine satin-faced rice straws of ecru tint, yet with raised braids that give them a stylish rough surface. The new shapes are close at the sides, project above the forehead, are short behind, and those most in favor with the best milliners have square crowns; yet there are many round crowns, and many poke bonnets of more or less pronounced shapes; the latter are rejected by leading dealers, but young ladies have found out that they are becoming and are easily trimmed, hence those who do their millinery at home will select the pokes for another season. A few bonnets have the front slightly rolled in coronet shape, but the flaring brims that now encircle the face like a halo are passe. The straw curtains described last week are not largely represented.

Fresh Fripperies.

Very long paletots are made of white woolen materials for peignoirs and negliges; trimmed with white faille facings.

Old fashioned organdies and lawns, in border patterns, to be self-trimmed and made up with flowers, are numbered with "centennial" goods.

A new description of oriental embroidery, employed for the trimming of China silk morning wrappers, is net of the finest web worked with fine floss.

Long mittens are to be worn in the evening, several of the most fashionable Parisian ladies having a led off this fashion. They are worn in black and cream-colored silk, and show the arm to such advantage that they are likely to come into very general use.

Clusters of small fruits, especially cherries, are used on white imported dresses. Old-fashioned crape, thin and crinkled, once so much worn for evening dresses, is now being revived for bridesmaids' toilets. This fabric puffs, crimps and pleats prettily, and holds its own better than tulle.

Coarse chip braids and straws, in the cream tints, will furnish many of the spring bonnets, which will not be any larger than those of the present season. In their trimmings cashmere laces will play a conspicuous part. The cream tint will pervade silks, flowers and other garniture used on bonnets.

A new belt for evening wear, called La Juive, is made of black velvet embroidered with real bullion that will not tarnish; the gold and silver threads form an effective pattern in long stitches placed closely together. These belts are intended to be worn with quaint gold or silver jewelry and black dresses.

Third-Class Postage.

The present outrageously extortionate rate of postage on printed or third-class matter has proved a source of very considerable profit to the express companies. A great many packages which formerly passed through the mail pouches are now sent by express. The house of representatives passed a bill for the reform of this evil several days ago. Since then Senator Hamlin, chairman of the committee on postoffice affairs, has introduced a bill which would be a great improvement on the present law. It provides as follows:

"For distances not exceeding two miles, one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; for distances between 300 and 800 miles, two cents; for distances between 800 and 1,500 miles, three cents, and for each additional 1,000 miles, one cent additional for each two ounces or fractional part thereof. A special rate is, however, proposed for transient newspapers and magazines, namely, one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, but for any greater distance double this rate is to be paid. The bill also provides that all occasional publications, prices current, catalogues, and annuals, and all regular publications devoted primarily to advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal subscription rates, shall hereafter be considered and charged as third class matter. Other provisions authorize the writing of a brief form of presentation, or of a brief description upon books and magazines, or any other articles mailed as third-class matter, and allow insufficiently prepaid matter to be carried to its destination in cases where there has not been an evident intention to underpay the full amount; provided that double the deficiency shall be collected at the other end. When the sender is known, however, he is to be notified and required to make full prepayment."

The present law was passed in the last hours of an expiring congress, and the only excuse for its passage offered was the plea that it was supported under a misapprehension. Prompt work should be made of its repeal. The present rate is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, and it was further provided that no package weighing more than four pounds should be mailable. A statement from the postmaster at New York shows that the revenue of the government at that office from third-class matter has fallen off several hundred thousand dollars since the present law went into effect. Throughout the country the remailing transient newspapers has been so far stopped as to be a serious embargo upon the dissemination of knowledge.

Concerning National Holidays.

The recent action of Congress in making, for the first time, the twenty second of February, being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, a public holiday in the government offices, brings into notice the question of national holidays. Speaking strictly, it may be asserted that we have no national holiday in this country, with the single exception of the Fourth of July; and even this day, so universally observed, is not a holiday throughout the country by act of congress. In fact congress has no power over the subject of social and religious observances generally. These are matters which, under our peculiar form of government, are reserved to the States and to the people.

The most that congress can do or has ever assumed to do is to legislate with regard to what days may be treated as holidays in the departments at Washington and in the offices of public business throughout the country. Even the recent joint resolution which led to the observance of the twenty-second of February in the public offices of the government was confined by its terms to the present year, as the centennial year of American independence. Subsequently to the twenty-second of February Senator Edmunds introduced a bill to make the anniversary of Washington's birthday a holiday in the District of Columbia, and Senator Conkling, on occasion of the joint resolution which adjourned both houses of congress over the twenty second of February, took occasion to intimate his belief that the time would soon come, if it had not already arrived, when it would become congress to take the same official notice of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, by setting it apart as a holiday for congress and the departments.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Discouraging View of the Black Hills.

Gen. Merritt, of the headquarters of the military division of the Missouri, and an esteemed officer in military circles, returned to Chicago, a few days ago, from an expedition to the Red Cloud agency, west of Fort Laramie, situated in the northern part of the Territory of Wyoming, and what is known as the Sioux Indian reservation, or the Black Hills country. Gen. Merritt was interviewed by a reporter of the Chicago *Times*, to whom he imparted his views upon a variety of topics in connection with the Black Hills. He paints the mining prospects in anything but a pleasing light. Those who are going, he says, lured on by false representations and swindled by unconscionable sharpers, have little less than starvation staring them in the face; while those who are returning are the sorriest specimens of humanity that can be met with in many a day's march. The General is satisfied that there is some gold in the Hills, but in the region worked at present there is not enough to maintain one-half the population now in and struggling for existence, with Indians on one hand, high prices on the other, a perfect horde of human cormorants all about them, experienced plainsmen and miners "getting away" with everything that is worth taking, deep snows and bitter cold harrassing them, and hard luck the only well defined and paying "streak."

HOLD ON.

Perhaps You Hadn't Better be so Fast About Going to the Black Hills—Hear what this Man Says About Them.

The Denver *News* publishes the following letter from Fort Laramie, Wyoming territory:

I think a few facts may deter some persons from going where thousands will find nothing but disappointment. I arrived here yesterday from the "hills," and, like many others, found I had made a great mistake in going there. Persons going to the hills with the expectation of finding gold without digging hard for it will be grievously disappointed. As a general thing, the diggings are deep—from fifteen to thirty feet; the country is flat (the gulches have but little fall), and great expense is attached to opening claims in most localities. Very little prospecting has been done, and but little gold has been taken out; at Custer City mining is entirely ignored, and town lot speculation and house building have taken the place of mining. Everybody owning claims there is on "the sell." A very few claims in any of the gulches are showing paying prospects. There is water only about three months in the year, and a claim must be first-class to pay expenses. It will take three months to open a claim at Custer. Deadwood creek, ninety miles north of Custer, is probably about as good as anything found there yet, and in this gulch there seems to be a second deposit of gold, in about two feet of earth, and it prospects tolerably well. But below this is from six to eighteen feet that contains but little gold until bed-rock is reached, and then five dollars to the pan will not more than pay for working. The new comers are very much excited, but the old miners are nearly all anxious to sell. If there are any mines in the Black Hills that will warrant a stampede like the present one, I have failed to find them. And that is the honest verdict of all the parties with whom I have talked, who know anything about mines. They may yet discover rich diggings, but they certainly have not got them now, and the chances for another California are not good.

It makes one's heart sick to see the poor devils who are going to the mines minus money, blankets, grub, or even guns. They may be met by dozens, begging their way; and the weather for the past month has been cold, windy and extremely disagreeable, and there are no ranches beyond Fort Laramie where these impecunious tramps may find shelter.

Flour and groceries have been obtainable at prices quite reasonable at the mines, and this has proved a most fortunate fact, for but few had taken in more than enough grub to last them on the way. Corn is $18 per 100 pounds. Freight from Cheyenne has shot up from three to six cents to twelve and twenty cents per pound. I don't see how those blanketless and penniless fellows will find grub unless ground hogs and prairie dogs are plenty.

On an average, about forty persons leave Cheyenne every day, and these are not a tenth part of the arrivals at the hills. At the present rate of immigration there will be from 20,000 to 25,000 persons in the hills by the 1st of July, and, judging by my own observations, nine-tenths of them will be disappointed and disgusted—a starving crowd, as most of them have their last dollar invested in their outfit. If the mines should turn out good, a year hence is soon enough to go there.

My advice to the majority is, that if they can get a good chance to make board and clothes, they had better give the Black Hills a wide berth, for before another sixty days passes a change will take place, and an army of disgusted and foot sore gold seekers will turn homeward.

Presidents.

The following table, prepared for reference, shows the political sentiments and the date of the inauguration of each President, the length of time he lived after that event, and his age at the time of his death:

1. George Washington, Independent, inaugurated 1789, lived 10 years, age 68.
2. John Adams, Independent, inaugurated 1797, lived 29 years, age 90.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Democrat, inaugurated 1801, lived 25 years, age 83.
4. James Madison, Democrat, inaugurated 1809, lived 27 years, age 85.
5. James Monroe, Democrat, inaugurated 1817, lived 14 years, age 73.
6. John Q. Adams, Whig, inaugurated 1825, lived 23 years, age 81.
7. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, inaugurated 1829, lived 16 years, age 78.
8. Martin Van Buren, Democrat, inaugurated 1837, lived 25 years, age 80.
9. W. H. Harrison, Whig, inaugurated 1841, lived 1 month, age 68.
10. John Tyler, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1841, lived 21 years, age 72.
11. James K. Polk, Democrat, inaugurated 1845, lived 4 years, age 54.
12. Zachary Taylor, Whig, inaugurated 1849, lived 16 months, age 66.
13. Millard Fillmore, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1850, lived 24 years, age 74.
14. Franklin Pierce, Democrat, inaugurated 1853, lived 16 years, age 65.
15. James Buchanan, Democrat, inaugurated 1857, lived 11 years, age 77.
16. Abraham Lincoln, Republican, inaugurated 1861, lived 4 years and 1½ months, age 56.
17. Andrew Johnson, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1865, lived 10 years, age 67.
18. General Grant, Republican, inaugurated 1869.

Tyler and Fillmore were elected Vice-Presidents as Whigs, and Johnson as a Republican. Their "independence" followed their inauguration as Presidents.

Beds and Bedrooms.

Never use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blankets allow them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed-clothes, which often prevents them from getting any sound sleep whatever. It is better to sleep in a cool room and dress in one that is well warmed, than the opposite. If it is necessary to heat the bedroom, let it be by means of an open grate fire, rather than by a register or flue. In view of the fact that most people pass one-third of the twenty-four hours in bed, the importance of having only the best bedding needs no argument. There is no wisdom, therefore, in buying cheap or second-class articles for the sleeping room; but true prudence directs to get the very best bedding that your means will command; a first-class hair mattress will outlast two of inferior quality. The same difference will also be found in respect to feathers, and with the latter, as with hair, the best is always cheapest. Too many young housekeepers neglect to follow this rule, and pursue a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy, where they might just as well have adopted the opposite practice.

Acquitted by Mistake.

A great deal has been said of persons convicted of murder by mistake, but the people of Johnstown, New York, think they have a clear case of a murderer acquitted by mistake. The man in question is Frederick Smith, lately tried for the murder of Edward Yest and acquitted. The prosecution failed, through inability to show that Smith ever had a revolver like the one with which the murder was committed; but since the acquittal two witnesses have turned up who identify the weapon as one seen in the possession of Smith, one of them being a machinist who mended it. Of course the murderer cannot be tried again, and that is what annoys the people; but as he is under arrest for arson they will probably console themselves by getting him convicted of that crime whether he is guilty or not.

The canal interest in New York expects a grand raid, this season, from Bergh, who, by recent legislation, can take off tow-horses with shoulder-galls. As nearly all tow horses have shoulder-galls, they charge that Bergh will suspend the canal business. We shouldn't wonder if such improvement were made in draft-harness as to obviate the necessity of shoulder-galls. It is one of the cases where self interest has to have its intelligence nudged by a little exercise of authority.

Pith and Point.

"What are you doing there?" said a grocer to a fellow who was stealing his lard. "I am getting fat," was the reply.

"This is spanking fine vinegar," said John Henry. "Ought to be spanking," replied the young hopeful, "there's 'mother' in it."

"Do you know who I am?" asked a policeman of a fellow whom he had seized by the throat. "Not exactly, sir; but I fancy you are the malignant collarer."

A new dish is grape leaves fried in egg batter; it is called a French dish. An exchange remarks: "We can't think of anything that would be more delicious than fried grape leaves, unless it is a circus poster on toast."

Adirondack Murray says that "men were made to think and women were made to talk," and the Chicago *Times* asks him "to mention any occasion since Eve commenced with the serpent, when women had to be made to talk."

A lady on the West Side found her tongue entirely paralyzed last week—the result, it is believed, of playing the harmonium. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that a harmonium is of more real value in a family than a stalled ox.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

"Eliza," said a clergyman to one of his parishioners, whom he saw with her hair in curling papers, "if God had designed your hair to curl, He would have curled it for you." "He did, sir, when I was a child," was the reply; "but He thinks now I am old enough to do it myself."

He entered a car door. When the brakeman came inside and took a key out of his pocket, unlocked the stove, put in some wood, and locked the door again, he asked him what he locked the stove door for. The brakeman shut his left eye, and said he locked the door so the fire couldn't go out.

Mrs. Veneering has discontinued a custom originated by her of having visitors write their names in a book in the hall in event of her absence. Why? Because the milk man came and wrote: "Bill Smith called to collect a bill of long standing, and is sorry Mrs. Veneering didn't leave the amount with the girl, as she agreed."—*New York Mail.*

This quaint epitaph Miss Kate Field copied from a gravestone near Cyford, England:

> Here, deep in the dust,
> The old mouldy crust
> Of Nell Batchelor lately was shoven,
> Who was skilled in the arts
> Of pies, puddings and tarts,
> And knew every use of the oven.
>
> When she had lived long enough,
> She made her last puff—
> A puff by her husband much praised—
> Now here she doth lie
> And makes a dirt pie
> In the hope that her crust may be raised.

A college professor at Burlington, Vt., thought to make a night capture of riotous students, each of whom was making his own nightcap, sure, with the aid of a little sugar. The professor, in his stocking feet, stole down a corridor until he suddenly stepped on a jungle of upturned carpet tacks. He gave himself away in an exclamation of anguish and rage, and hopped back to his quarters. The studious silence that prevailed next day when he limped into the recitation-room was almost painful.

There isn't much excitement in Detroit over the Black Hills. Once in a while, when a citizen is out late and returns home to find his wife pacing the sitting room, he quietly observes: "Well, you can be easy in your mind after this." She gets ready to pour a torrent of reproach at him, but he continues: "I had some idea of going to the Black Hills in the spring. I didn't want to say anything to you till I'd heard more about 'em. I was at a meeting to-night, and I found out that the gold excitement is all a sell. I'm going to stay right here with my loving wife!" —*Free Press.*

Poor Organs.

The following from the New York *Christian Advocate*, written by its editor-in-chief, Dr. Currie, some years since, is yet more true to-day than when it was written; as the popularity of the instrument has extended, the number of incompetent makers has increased. There are now few articles in reference to which the public is more deceived and imposed upon than in parlor or cottage organs. This is attested by thousands of such instruments now standing utterly useless, all over the country, which are but a few months or years old:

Cabinet or Parlor Organs.—As usual in such cases, the new and large demand for these instruments has induced a great number of persons to engage in their manufacture, some of whom are quite unequal to the business they have undertaken. It requires something more than the mechanical skill of the artificer in wood and iron to make and prepare for use a musical instrument; and yet some have evidently brought nothing else to their aid in the business. The result is that the country is becoming filled with inferior and defective instruments. Large sums of money are expended for valueless articles, and the people are defrauded of their needed musical education. The evil is intensified by the fact that these inferior instruments are, on account of their inferiority, most industriously urged upon the public. Because they cannot compete with better ones in the open market, they are pressed upon the public by direct solicitations; and because they offer larger commissions, they are those most commonly offered by agents and hawked by peddlers. And as most purchasers are unable to judge the relative merits of these things, the inferior articles are often bought when better ones are desired, and would be cheerfully paid for.

Induced by those considerations, we have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellencies. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers, and performers have been obtained, reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools, and families have been compared, all of which with singular unanimity concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our own previously formed convictions. * * * We have written these things without solicitation from any one, and without the knowledge of those whose pecuniary interests we may seem to favor. The interest of our readers is the object we have sought especially to promote; and in that interest we have prosecuted our inquiries, and we record our convictions.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

Mother-in-Law.

Why is it (says *Harper's Monthly*) that the English-speaking man loves not the presence and is indifferent to the memory of the mother-in law? And why, as a general thing, do they chuckle over such statements as this?

"It was the night on which John Todd made his great speech to the colored population on Munjoy Hill. Capt. Morrill from time to time awoke the echoes with his cannon. A man rushed up to him and said:

"'For God's sake don't fire any more!'

"'Why not?' asked the astonished John.

"'There's a dead woman lying in the next house.'

"'Well,' said John, 'if she's dead the noise won't hurt her; and the country must be saved.'

"'Yes,' groaned the man, 'I know that; but she's my mother-in-law, and I've heard that guns will awake the dead.'"

Centennial.

On the 4th of July, 1776, George Washington was 44 years old; Martha Washington, 43; Sam Adams, 54; John Adams, 41; Abigail Adams, 32; John Quincy Adams, 9; Thomas Jefferson, 33; Patrick Henry, 40; James Madison, 25; Thomas Paine, 39; James Otis, 51; Fisher Ames, 18; William Pitt, 68; Josiah Quincy, Jr., 32; Nathaniel Green, 34; Edmund Burke, 46; Jonathan Trumbull, 36; Roger Sherman, 55; Aaron Burr, 20; Benedict Arnold, 36; George Clinton, 37; Alexander Hamilton, 19; Robert R. Livingston, 29; Philip Livingston, 60; Philip Schuyler, 43; Benjamin Franklin, 70; Benjamin Rush, 31; Robert Morris, 42; Charles Carroll, 39; Cæsar Rodney, 46; Edward Rutledge, 27; William Moultrie, 45; Horatio Gates, 48; John Rutledge, 37; Thomas Sumter, 42; Charles C. Pinckney, 30; Charles Pinckney, 18; James Monroe, 18; Timothy Pickering, 31; Anthony Wayne, 31; Israel Putnam, 58; Rufus King, 21; John Hancock, 39; Elbridge Gerry, 32; Richard Stockton, 46; George Wythe, 50; Marquis La Fayette, 19; Francis Marion, 44; Henry Knox, 26; Richard Henry Lee, 44; John Jay, 31.

Three Innocent Men.

Three innocent-looking men were waiting at the central depot the other evening for a western train to go out. They were meek and lowly in general appearance, and as they walked around they became known to each other, and learning that they had a whole hour to wait, one of them proposed to go across the street and get some lemonade. When en route a second moved to make it lager beer. When they got over, the third intimated that whisky would suit him, and all took whisky straight. This broke the ice and they decided to have a little game of cut-throat euchre. After playing a game or two it was decided to increase the interest by putting up a little money.

"I can spare that much," said the first, as he threw down a counterfeit five dollar bill.

"I'll see that and say nothing about the premium," said the second, as he took out a bill from a broken Canadian bank.

"I'll put this Jurguson down as security," gravely added the third, as he pulled out the gold-washed case of a watch which answered him for a tobacco box.

A peaceful smile stole over each face as the strangers scrutinized each other. They went in and got some more beverage and returned to the depot, wondering how it was that human nature is so unreliable.—*Detroit Free Press.*

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Among an invoice of old paper stock received at a Norwich paper mill recently was $50,000,000 in canceled United States bonds.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin. The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table, supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

Chicago Ledger—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

Headache.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint—nervousness, indigestion, costiveness, rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, etc. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

Cheapest, best family paper in the world—Chicago Ledger. See advertisement.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected. [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	9 90
Hogs—Live	7 50
Cotton	12½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 24
Corn	64
Oats	41
Rye	80
Pork—New Mess	23 00
Lard—Steam	13½
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 25
Choice Natives	4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 25
Medium to Fair	4 00
Inferior to Common	3 00
Hogs—Live	7 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 25
Good to choice spring ex	4 80
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 11
No. 2 Spring	1 03
No. 3 Spring	91
Corn—No. 2	40
Oats	32
Rye—No. 2	63
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No. 2	1 04
Corn—No. 2	32
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Rye	68
Barley—No. 2	58
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