THE IRON HERALD.

PUBLISHED AT

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

BY

C. G. CRIFFEY, Editor.

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SUBJECT TO ADVANCE.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

While the white snow lies drifting
Of the forest in spotless pride,
Where the tall pines are standing
Stern and stark,
Dreaming of spring, when returning
Their sap will be stirred to life
Under the kisses of the sunbeams
Of April's sweet sky.

Do the boughs of all the pines
Bend with the weight of the snow?
Do they whisper of another boughs
Bent with pain?
Do they know
Sweeter than
Sweeter than
Sweeter than

IRON HERALD

Thursday, Dec. 26, 1878.

MEGANNEE, L. S., MICH.

The Boston Sabbath-day Democrats are placing Samuel Sawyer, of Detroit, in training for the Presidency. The proposition very emphatically for President and some such Western hard-money man as John M. Palmer for Vice President.

Jack Kehoe, the chief of the "Molly Maguires" of the Pennsylvania coal region, was hanged at Pottsville, on the 18th inst., on the 4th. He was convicted of the murder of a superintendent of a coal mine, several years ago, being the leader of a mob which killed the superintendent.

Senator Thurman's being been proposed as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio next fall, he, after the style of Horace Seymour, of New York, several years ago, declares that "Tom candidate I cannot be." He is, no doubt, afraid that he might be defeated, which would be fatal to his chances for the Presidential nomination.

It is one of the encouraging signs of the times in this country that current public affairs, collective effort and finds, speculative and fabulous searching efforts of lands and insurance companies and criminal mismanagers of corporations are being sent to Sister's Prison, the same as ordinary thieves. This didn't used to be so.

General Alphonse S. Williams, of Detroit, Democratic member of Congress from the First Michigan District, died at Washington Saturday, after a brief illness. General Williams was an officer in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, and both before and since the war had held positions of public trust. He was 68 years of age, and has been a resident of Detroit since 1836.

The Democrats of the House propose to impeach ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson, of New Jersey (member-elect of the next Congress), and some of his subordinates in office, on charges of official misconduct. The Committee on Naval Affairs of the House is prepared to report in favor of impeachment, but action has been postponed, as Mr. Robeson's request, in order to enable him to present proofs of his innocence in the premises.

In the Kelleen plantation case, on trial for a week past before Judge Wallace, in New York, a verdict was on Friday given in favor of the defendant, Lieutenant General Sheridan. The plaintiff, James B. Whalen, who claimed damages for the military seizure of a plantation in Louisiana, following the close of the war, is shown not to have been the owner of the property at that time. The disposition of claimant will probably seek a new trial.

General B. F. Butler has not yet taken his seat in congress at the present session. He is too busy attending to his private law business. He draws at the rate of $5,000 a year from the national Treasury for supposed services as a member of Congress, and at the same time receives emoluments that amount as much for another professional service while congress is in session. The question naturally suggests itself to honest men whether a practical and sincere reform or would be quite of this sort of thing.

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday publishes a detailed report of the condition of trade and industry in Massachusetts, according to which the general state of business in that Commonwealth is exceedingly encouraging. Nearly all the cotton mills are again at work, and wages are fair. While competition is keen and prices low, the market is said to be larger than ever before. An almost equally good report is made in regard to woolen goods and the boot and shoe trade. Altogether the outlook is exceedingly bright.

Wisconsin is becoming wrought up by the Democratic controversy. The Legislature, which will meet early next month, will choose a United States Senator as the successor of Hon. Timothy O. Howe, whose term expires in March. The candidates are most conspicuously urged are Mr. Howe, Mr. Carpenter and E. W. Keyes, of Madison. Each of these gentlemen has a strong backing. The chances seem to be favorable to Mr. Howe's re-election, but should he fail of commanding a majority, it is anticipated that his friends and those of Mr. Keyes will unite and elect the latter.

Secretary Sherman has answered, in writing, Senator Beck's resolution asking about the silver dollars, and will Mr. Beck is not happy. Mr. Beck wanted to know, you know, why Secretary Sherman had not paid out silver dollars in paying interest on the public debt. Secretary Sherman replied that the reason why he had not done so was because nobody had asked for silver dollars; and it has been the immemorial practice of the Government to pay everybody whom the Government owes in just such money as the person paid money for. He had not removed enough silver dollars specially to that purpose, so yet, to amount to anything—only a million and a half—not enough to pay all the bondholders a share; and to compel a few bondholders to take silver, while all the rest received gold, would be to make an invidious and unfair distinction, and to raise an unnecessary disturbance. Everybody may have silver dollars when he is willing to take them, so far as they go; but it is not the business of the Secretary to force them on people who do not want them. Beside, he thinks that anything would come inactive to the silver dollar.

Rising and Furnace Items.

The New River Furnace at Depere, Wis., went into blast on a new hearth Wednesday of last week.

We understand that a rich deposit of ore has lately been found on the Menominee property, a short distance west of the old pit. It is said to be of considerable extent and promising in all respects.

The Cambria managers, we learn, expect to resume mining operations about the first of March. The mine has been stripped for some time and is filled with water.

The First National furnace Depere Wis., was sold on the 14th inst., to Hon. Henry Smith, of Appleton for $22,500. The sale includes all the hearth, charcoal kilns, the weaver lodge, and is considered a fortunate purchase. Mr. R. Hurd will be operator and manager. The furnace will go into blast about the 1st prox.

Notice to Taxpayers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL BE AT MY OFFICE IN MARQUETTE, EVERY DAY, (SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED) FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1879, TO THE 20th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1879, INCLUSIVE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING TAXES ASSESSED IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MARQUETTE, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Dated, Marquette, Mich., Dec. 14th, 1878.

JAMES MCCLOSKEY,
Township Treasurer.

Dec 14-4t

THE SUN FOR 1879

Dark days will be painful every day during the coming year, but the SUN will try to lighten the burden of its readers. To present all the news in the most condensed form, to strip it of all unnecessary verbiage, and to furnish a newspaper independent of everybody and everything except the truth, is the purpose of the SUN. The SUN will be as much better than any other newspaper as intelligence and good sense are better than folly and falsehood. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who reads for the sake of the information he wants, and who cannot waste time enough to read anything else. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who reads for the sake of the information it contains, and who cannot afford to be misled by any other newspaper. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who wants to know what is going on in the world, and who wants to know the truth about it. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, and who does not care whether he is deceived or not. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who cannot be deceived by the SUN, and who wants to be deceived by it. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Six Dollars a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Five Dollars a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Four Dollars a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Three Dollars a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Two Dollars a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be One Dollar a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Fifty Cents a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Twenty Cents a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Ten Cents a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Five Cents a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Three Cents a year. It will be the best newspaper in the world for the man who likes to be deceived by the SUN, and who cannot be deceived by any other newspaper, if the price of such a newspaper be Two Cents a year. 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THE SUN FOR 1879 is the cheapest and best.

"HACKETHAZ" is a popular and elegant cuticle. Sold by L. D. Ely, Sole Agent, Chicago.

Iron Trade Notes.

Jos. Gomer & Co., Brighton & Co., and Sheldon & Co., of Cleveland, have been informed that the trade of the states of the Northwest will be supplied with pig iron and other metals and on the whole business generally will be very flattering.

Mr. Jas. Ward, of Cleveland, who has just returned from a tour through the Southern United States, and on the 19th, says that the prospect is clear for our iron industry, and that the demand for pig iron is brighter than for any other product of the furnace. He says that the demand for pig iron is so great that the furnaces in the South are all running full blast, and that the demand for pig iron is so great that the furnaces in the Northern states are all running full blast, and that the demand for pig iron is so great that the furnaces in the Western states are all running full blast, and that the demand for pig iron is so great that the furnaces in the Eastern states are all running full blast, and that the demand for pig iron is so great that the furnaces in the Southern states

LOCAL NEWS

Thursday, Dec. 26, 1878.

LP A merry Christmas to all.

LP The crowds will be numerous Monday, January 6.

LP New goods at Mansfield & Co's this week.

LP Grand display of holiday goods at Hoyt's.

LP Lay by $1,250 stacked dollars, and you will possess a tidy sum.

LP Monday was the first day this year on which the mercury rose below zero.

LP Have you paid your taxes? But a few days more and the penalty will be added.

ANNUAL.—Santa Claus is expected at Mansfield & Co's this week. Call in those days on him.

LP Mr. Hoyt is the larger man by the barrow than an eight pound girl on Saturday last.

LP The temperance of Tuftville reports a population of 10,000 men smoking, chewing and drinking.

LP The dealing this week looked the better part of the week, and will be the nearly equal this Wednesday evening.

LP Mansfield's new establishment, the old Sun street brewery. It will be the future business on the "Chemical."

LP Woodcocks are happy, and are the machines that measure solidity, or the machines that make open their ears and bodies.

LP A large and well assorted stock of holiday and children's toys at Hoyt's, and the prices are the lowest ever offered in this market.

LP It is said that more money will be spent in the country during the current week than in any other single season of the year, Christmas week.

LP Lutterbach's was intentified Thursday morning last by the advent of a big boy, weighing twenty pounds, and the man his wife is interested in $1,000.

LP Each member of the state legislature is authorized to appoint two students to the normal school from his district and students so appointed are receiving free tuition.

ADOPTED.—The trial of George Bachman, charged with murdering Peter Lauer, at Houghton, in September, was concluded Saturday night, the jury finding him a verdict fully exculpating Mr. Bachman.

LP Tuftville's stock of stock can be counted on the fingers of one hand. It is not to cover at the present moment, but to make room for and display in advance the immense Spring and Summer stock of the goods opened out for the holidays.

LP We have received the publication of our poem a few days since, but have not had time to read it. Some time we may give an opportunity to celebrate the Bachelor. This poem also is to be used for a few months for sale.

LP The following income taxes have been picked up in various localities: Thos Ball the annual income of $1,000 yearly, Jas. Bachman, $1,000 yearly, Jas. Bachman, $1,000 yearly, Jas. Bachman,

THE NEWS.

Foreign.

The complete collapse of the Afghan defense against the British invasion is indicated in the cable dispatch announcing the arrival within the English lines of a deputation to invite the military commander to enter Cabul and organize a government to take the place of that of the fugitive Ameer, who is said to be cordially disliked by the Afghans.

The Russians have decided to leave 50,000 men in Bulgaria, and concentrate all troops in excess of that number at Adrianople, until the definitive treaty is concluded.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adjourned sine die, after empowering President Grevy to summon them to meet in the event of necessity.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia intends to introduce the principle of collective ministerial responsibility into the Government, and that a constitution will be enforced.

It is reported in the cable dispatches that an English column has entered Jellalabad, a little over 100 miles from Cabul.

Personal.

Wade Hampton has been elected United States Senator from South Carolina in place of Patterson. His leg was amputated the same day that he was elected.

Richard Reade, who was appointed by the Government of Great Britain Consul for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, has been recognized by President Hayes. His official residence is Philadelphia.

John W. Garrett has been unanimously re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Henry Wells, of Wells, Fargo & Co., the pioneer express company, died in Scotland, last week.

Judge Devens will remain in the Cabinet, elding to the earnest solicitation of the President, who desires to be relieved at this time of the responsibility of selecting his successor.

The second daughter of Queen Victoria—the Grand Duchess Alice, the wife of Prince Frederick William Ludwig, of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany—died at Darmstadt, Dec 14, of diphtheria. She was born in 1843, and was married in 1862, has four daughters and one son, and has lost a son—Frederick William—who was killed by an accidental fall in 1873.

Karl Ferdinand Gutzkow, the German dramatic poet, is dead.

Justin E Colburn, Consul General at the City of Mexico, and formerly a well-known Washington journalist, is dead.

Lieut. Col. B S. Alexander, senior officer of the Engineer Corps, United States army on the Pacific coast, died lately in San Francisco, aged 59.

General.

The American Electrical Society held its fourth annual meeting in Chicago last week, with a full attendance of members from all parts of the country.

A flood of terrible destructiveness and very widespread extent has prevailed lately throughout the East. In hundreds of small cities boats were seen in some of the streets, and the principal street of Westfield, Mass., was filled for hours with a rapid current of water ten feet deep. Everything domestic except the cellars of the houses has floated past Poughkeepsie, in the Hudson river; twenty-five bridges around Whitehall, N. Y., have been swept away; and the Kennebec, Connecticut, Mohawk, Lehigh, Susquehanna and Ohio rivers have ruined property averaging millions of dollars for each stream. The Pittsburgh Exposition building was said to present the magnificent spectacle of a floating palace, being accessible only by navigation of the waters surrounding it.

The citizens of Vincennes and vicinity, in Southern Indiana, are moving for a grand centennial celebration in commemoration of the surrender of Vincennes by Governor Hamilton to Col. George Rogers Clark, Feb. 25, 1779.

Recent Presidential appointments: Postmasters—George A. Blocher, National Military Home, Ohio; Milton B. Deshong, Ashland, Ohio; George J. Langsdale, Greencastle, Ind.; William A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.; John Parsons, Black River Falls, Wis.; Ben F. Wright, Charles City, Iowa; Chauncey G. Hawley, Girard, Kan.

Wisconsin, Iowa, Central and Western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Central and Northern Illinois reported heavy snow-storms on the 14th and 15th inst., some of the heaviest, indeed, known for years. The depth of snow is set down at from ten to thirty inches, in some places drifting and seriously obstructing railroad travel and causing a suspension of business.

Hon. William Cody, known to the public as "Buffalo Bill," is now traveling with a troupe and giving representations of life on the frontier, in two plays, written for him, called "The Knight of the Plains," and "May Cody." A party of "live Indians" take part in the performance. He is now at Haverly's Chicago Theater, and is drawing good houses.

That which threatened to be a disastrous conflagration took place at St. Louis the other night, the flames only being conquered after they had inflicted a loss of $150,000.

In response to a resolution of Mr Beck calling for information, Secretary Sherman has transmitted to the Senate a letter, in which he says: "Under the existing law either gold coin or the standard silver dollars may be used in the payment of interest on the public debt. The law does not direct which shall be paid, but leaves this to the discretion of the department, to be exercised upon considerations of public policy."

Financial and Industrial.

The profits of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the quarter ending Nov 30, actual and estimated, are $1,014,715, and a dividend of 1½ per cent is declared from the net earnings, payable Jan. 15.

The Treasury Department at Washington has received a notification from the English authorities to the effect that all cattle shipped to England from America must be provided with Government health certificates, in default of which they will be slaughtered upon the docks immediately after their arrival.

According to the returns received by the National Bureau of Agriculture, the aggregate yield of this year's wheat crop in the United States amounts to 425,000,000 bushels.

The First National Bank of Saratoga, N. Y., has suspended, owing to a run growing out of the defalcation of County Treasurer Wright. The run was then precipitated on the Commercial Bank, and its doors were closed.

The express companies engaged in transportation between the East and West have just agreed upon a large reduction in their tariffs. The reduction amounts in some cases to 50 per cent.

The ruin of the West of England and South Wales District Bank is hardly less complete than was that of the Bank of the City of Glasgow, and the possibility of setting the institution on its feet again is no longer entertained. The committee which investigated its affairs find that the entire capital and reserve funds have been wasted away, leaving a deficiency of $1,500,000.

Gold, for the first time since 1862, has reached par, several sales being made at that rate in New York Dec. 17.

The United States Treasurer expects to have on the 1st of January, exclusive of all demands, $135,000,000 in coin with which to resume specie payments.

Chicago elevators contain 5,138,022 bushels of wheat, 1,668,940 bushels of corn, 439,681 bushels of oats, 196,850 bushels of rye, and 1,210,686 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 8,613,579 bushels, against 5,536,701 bushels at this period last year.

Political.

At the recent municipal election in Boston, the total vote cast for Mayor was 37,986, Prince, Democrat, being elected by a majority of 1,166. King, the Workingmen's candidate, received 431 votes. Edman, the Republican candidate, received 18,066 votes, against Prince's 19,546.

A Washington correspondent, writing about Senator Conkling and the administration, says he has determined to enter the lists in opposition to the President's New York Custom House nominations, and it is thought probable that he can succeed both in securing an adverse report from the Committee on Commerce, of which he is Chairman, and in the rejection of the nominations by the Senate. He still sticks to Arthur and Cornell, and from present appearances he is likely to carry his point.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has served a formal notice of contest on Seth H. Yocum for his seat in Congress.

At a recent meeting of the Iowa State Greenback Council, the State Central Committee was instructed to perfect a thorough organization of the party in every county in the State and to call an early State convention to nominate a State ticket, and not in conjunction with either of the other parties or on the same day with them.

The Michigan State Board of Canvassers have finished their official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election. The vote on Governor was as follows: Charles M. Croswell, Republican, 126,280; Orlando M. Barnes, Democrat, 78,503; Henry A. Smith, Greenback, 73,133; Watson Snyder, Prohibitionist, 3,469; scattering, 1,200.

Crime and Criminals.

The Governor of Kentucky has ordered a portion of the State militia to the scene of the disturbances in Breathitt county, that State.

The dead bodies of a Mrs. Harrison and her three children were found in a haystack, fifteen miles south of Kearney, Neb., a few days ago. They were probably murdered for money.

Two men, named Ketchum and Mitchell, accused of stealing stock, and who recently killed a herder, named Stevens, who was trying to arrest them, were taken from the Sheriff of Custer county and his posse, the other day, by a mob of armed men, who tied them to a tree and burned them both to death. The mob was composed of twenty-five men, nearly all herders, and masked.

Two Indian prisoners were taken from their guard at Salmon City, D. T., the other night, by a mob and shot to death. The Indians were captured hostiles.

On last Sunday night, while nearly all of the citizens of Meridian, Texas, were at church, fifty masked men compelled the jailor to open the prison, entered the cell of Mart and Tom Harrels, and riddled them with buckshot, making another prisoner hold the light.

Ex President Morton, of the Philadelphia Market Street Railway Company, and Samuel B. Huhn, who pleaded guilty to fraudulently over-issuing the stock of the company, have been sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 11—In the Senate, Mr. Beck introduced a bill for the repeal of the section of the Revised Statutes which prohibits the appointment to the army of any person who served under the Confederate Government. Laid on the table for the present... Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to fix the salary of persons in the railway mail service. Referred... On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Blaine in regard to an inquiry as to whether, at the recent elections, the constitutional rights of American citizens were violated. Mr Blaine spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Thurman offered an amendment that "the committee shall also inquire whether any citizen of any State has been dismissed or threatened with dismissal from employment or the deprivation of any right or privilege by reason of his vote or intention to vote at the recent elections or has been otherwise interfered with; and to inquire whether, in the year 1878, money was raised by assessment or otherwise upon Federal officeholders or employes for election purposes, and under what circumstances and by what means, and, if so, what amount was so raised and how the same was expended; and further, whether such assessments were not in violation of law, and shall further inquire into the action and conduct of the United States Supervisors of Elections in the several States, as to the number of Marshals, Deputy Marshals and others employed to take part in the conduct of said elections, in what States or cities appointed, the amount of money paid or promised to be paid to them, and how or by whom and under what law and authority." Mr. Thurman addressed the Senate in support of his amendment, and, in reply to the speech of Mr. Blaine, Mr Lamar also spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment, and was replied to by Mr Edmunds.——In the House the Naval and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were passed by the House. The Pension Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the committee of the whole. The bill to regulate inter State commerce was passed by a vote of 139 to 110, after a lengthy debate. The bill makes it unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property by railroad from one State to another, or to or from any foreign country, to receive any greater or less amount of compensation from one person than another for like and contemporaneous service. It also makes it unlawful for any person so engaged to allow any rebate or drawback on the shipments made by them, or enter into a combination with an other carrier to prevent the carriage of property from being continuous, and prohibits the pooling of freights.

December 12—The Senate passed the Fortification bill and the Hot Springs Commission bill. ... Mr. Paddock introduced a bill to amend the posse comitatus clause of the Army Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, so as to provide that it shall not apply to any part of the army employed in States or Territories subject to Indian incursions. Referred... Mr. Davis (Ill.) presented a petition of citizens of Chicago asking that a tract of land of not less than 1,000,000 nor more than 3,000,000 acres be held and used for a National Charity Farm, where all classes of poor, sick, disabled or infirm persons may have a home... Mr. Burnside, from the joint select committee to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the army, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill and numerous documents bearing on the subject. The bill was made the special order for the 8th of January.——In the House, the Geneva Award bill and the bill relating to the improvement of levees on the Mississippi river were discussed. A resolution was adopted providing for a recess from Dec. 21 to Jan. 6. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to repeal the duty on quinine. Referred. Mr. Evins introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of ex-Senator James Chesnut, of South Carolina. Passed. Mr. Banning submitted the report of the Military Commission. Ordered printed and made the special order for the 9th of January.

December 13.—The debate on Mr. Edmunds' Electoral bill was continued in the Senate, Messrs. Bayard and Morrison advocating, and Messrs. Eaton, Garland, Hill and Thurman opposing, the measure. At the close of the debate the bill was put to a vote and passed—35 yeas to 26 nays... A bill was passed authorizing duplicates of the registered bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Bank of New York... Bills were introduced by Mr. Conkling to amend the laws relating to pensions, by Mr. Plumb to provide for the temporary increase of the army in emergency, and by Mr. Gordon to secure a more efficient collection of the revenue on cigars.——The proceedings in the House were tame and spiritless. A large number of bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and referred... Mr. Wood's resolution looking to an investigation of the official conduct of United States Supervisor of Elections Davenport at New York, was adopted. Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) introduced a bill making the trade dollar a legal tender. Referred... Mr. Gibson introduced a joint resolution giving notice to terminate the convention of June 1875, with the King of the Hawaiian isles. Referred... Adjourned till to-morrow.

December 14.—The Senate was not in session.——In the House, the Indian Appropriation bill was reported from the committee... A resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of the Interior to report why the Cheyennes who were engaged in the late massacres in Kansas and Nebraska have not been surrendered to the State authorities for trial... The Geneva Award bill was discussed without action.

December 16.—In the Senate, Mr Beck submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury appear in person and inform the Senate what reason, if any, he has for failing to answer the resolution of the 5th of December, 1878, in regard to the amount of silver coin received for customs dues, and whether he has applied it, or any part of it to the payment of interest on the bonds and notes of the United States, and if not so applied, to state the reason why. Mr. Beck said that the Secretary of the Treasury had increased the bonded debt $104,450 by selling bonds and hoarding gold. After a brief debate the resolution was laid over... The Blaine resolution directing an investigation into alleged election frauds came up. The Thurman amendment extending the investigation to Northern States was adopted. A motion to lay the resolutions on the table was rejected. A motion of Mr. Butler (S. C.) to hold the sessions of the committee with open doors was voted down and the resolutions went over... Mr Coke submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to examine into the expediency of repealing all laws providing for the compensation by fees of United States Attorneys, and substituting fixed salaries. Agreed to.——In the House a bill was introduced by Mr Wood providing for the payment of duties on imports in United States notes. Mr. Brentano introduced a bill to amend the act for the coinage of the standard silver dollar. Mr. Young, of Tennessee presented a bill to extend the time for putting in claims for bounty, etc. Mr. Fort also introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be exchanged, when in the treasury and not otherwise appropriated, United States notes for silver dollars, when presented at the treasury or assistant treasury in New York in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof... Mr Lathrop introduced a bill to place the silver coinage of the United States upon the basis of its intrinsic value. Mr Kelley offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of Government gold deposited with the banks at the 1st of each month since the beginning of the present administration.

December 18.—The Senate did nothing beyond the passing of the resolution of Mr. Blaine directing an investigation into the recent elections in the South.——In the House, the entire day was consumed in debating the bill to appropriate $450,000 to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the postal mail service, which was finally passed.

Aleck Stephens.

A. H. Stephens, the Lilliputian statesman from Georgia, had a narrow escape from a serious accident, a few days ago. While ascending the steps leading to the portico of the Capitol one of his crutches slipped and he came near tumbling backward down the long flight of stone steps. Luckily his faithful servant was at hand, and caught the fragile frame of the Georgia statesman, thus saving him from what must have proved a fatal fall. Stephens is one of the remarkable men of the time. He is now 67 years old, and, although he has been reported as dying for the last ten years, he has as good a prospect of living to the end of the century as any man on the continent. He seems to grow more vigorous, bodily and mentally, every day, and is in better health now than he has enjoyed for many years past.—*Washington Letter.*

Ceylon, the land of spices and coffee, has now proved itself a wonderful place for growing fine teas, samples of which find great favor in London.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Full Text of the Resumption Laws, Which Go Into Effect on the 1st of January.

The text of the Resumption act is as follows:

Chapter 15.—An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of 10, 25 and 50 cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositories and postoffices of the United States; and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

Sec. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of 1 per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

Sec. 3. That section 5,177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national-banking associations, be, and is hereby, repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national-bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed. And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000, to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national-bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption by this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 14, 1875.

This act provided that the legal-tender circulation should not be contracted below $300,000,000. On the 31st of May, 1878, a bill was approved, which has had the effect of fixing the legal tender circulation at $346,681,016. The text of this bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or other officer under him to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes. And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation; *provided*, that nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead, as now provided by law. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Grave Robberies.

The recent desecration of the grave in St. Mark's Churchyard and the theft of the body of the late A. T. Stewart have brought this infamous business of body-snatching before the public in various repulsive forms. The robbery of the Stewart grave, however infamous as it was, is not the worst form of this horrible business. That robbery was an isolated case, having no connection with others, planned by particular individuals for a particular purpose, namely, the extortion of a ransom from the friends of the deceased. They were willing to take the risks of comparatively light punishment for the large reward which they supposed would be offered by the wealthy estate for the return of the remains. It is not likely that the robbers were professionals, or that they carried on this ghoulish business as a means of livelihood, for in that case any other body would have answered their purposes, and would have exposed them to little or no risk. The recent confession of one of a gang of grave-robbers at Zanesville, Ohio, however, presents a phase of the business which will strike the public with horror.

This man Evans, after being accidentally discovered and lodged in jail, made a full and free confession, which goes to show that grave-robbery is a regularly-organized business in the West, with its methods of transportation, scales of prices, and its regular sources of supply and demand; and if in the West, why not all over the country? The details of his confession show that he has been engaged for several years in the business of body-snatching. The average price received by him for a body was $2, but in this case he was to have had $20—he had four bodies in his wagon when arrested. A few weeks ago he entered into a regular arrangement with a medical college at Columbus, Ohio, to supply it with bodies at a stated price. He was not alone in his operations. Of his two confederates, one was a young man named Hillard, whose business it was to be on the watch for funerals, and secure the name, age and sex of the person who had died, the time of the funeral, and the exact spot where he was buried. The other confederate was an assistant to Evans, who helped unearth the bodies.

In the case in question, Evans and his confederates dug up the bodies of two men, a woman, and a young girl, and were engaged in transporting them to a medical college when arrested. If this were an isolated case the public would breathe more freely, but Evans' confession shows that it was only one of a series of operations that have been going on for years.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Bills Before Congress.

Representative Rainey, of South Carolina, has introduced in the House a bill to regulate the manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, and punishing fraud at such elections. It declares that it shall not be lawful at such elections to use ballots which are written or printed upon tissue paper, or upon pieces of paper less than five inches in length and three inches in width, and that whoever casts such ballots shall be guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than two years. The bill provides that all such ballots shall be rejected and not counted, and that every officer found guilty of counting them shall be punished as aforesaid. It provides further that all ballots cast at such elections shall be written or printed on plain white paper, and shall have on the outside no distinguishing marks, and that all ballots of a different description and having distinguishing marks on them shall be rejected. The bill still further provides that any person who shall be guilty of fraud at any election for Representative in Congress by casting, or causing to be deposited, any unlawful ballot, or by counting or aiding to count fraudulent ballots, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, be fined $1,000 and imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years. The bill declares it to be a felony for any person to intimidate or prevent any voter from voting, and punishes the offender by fine and imprisonment, as in case of other offenses mentioned.

Representative Chalmers, of Mississippi, offers a bill making it a penal offense to assess persons in Government employ for election purposes. Every officer, or other person, violating the provisions of the bill will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not exceeding $1,000. It imposes the same fine upon persons convicted of soliciting, or otherwise attempting to induce, Government clerks to contribute for election purposes.

Three or four resolutions have been introduced in the House in reference to giving notice to the North German Confederation to terminate the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868. One introduced Mr. Springer sets forth the provisions of the treaty, which are that when a German-American citizen shall have returned and remained in the territory of Germany longer than two years it shall be held that he has renounced his citizenship in this country. Complaints have been made that such citizens have been forced into the military service, and, as this works great injustice to German-Americans who have no intention to renounce their citizenship, it is sought by the terms of the treaty to have it terminate by giving the required notification.

A bill introduced by Representative Phillips provides that the redemption of notes in coin shall be suspended whenever the coin in the treasury shall be reduced to $50,000,000, and that when the amount of coin in the treasury exceeds $100,000,000 the surplus shall be used for the redemption of bonds bearing the highest rate of interest that are subject to call.

ALL SORTS.

Christmas is coming.

Another year, another leaf,
Is turned within life's volume brief.

A Pittsburgh man has manufactured a glass speaking-trumpet.

Red Bluff, Cal., has a boy aged 13 years who weighs 193 pounds.

Bananas and cocoanuts are reported growing at San Buenaventura, Cal.

The Japanese Government still tortures prisoners to extort confession.

"Of all the days throughout the year,
The gladdest day and best
Comes in the heart of winter,
When nature is at rest."

London publishers are complaining bitterly of the extreme depression of trade, which operates injuriously on literature.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a law allowing its members mileage of 10 cents each way from their Court Houses and $4 per diem.

Georgia prefers the system of farming out convicts as more economical than the confinement system. The net profit from the hire of convicts this year is $15,000.

In a work on poultry it is stated that it is quite a mistake to regard the putting metal spurs on gamecocks' feet as aggravating the cruelty, inasmuch as it most decidedly shortens the agony.

The Government has a tobacco monopoly in eight European states—France, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Lichtenstein, and the little republic of San Martino.

The French army estimates show that the total effective in time of peace is now nearly completed. The prescribed footing amounts to 469,310 men and 110799 horses, exclusive of the gendarmerie.

Fifteen years ago the wife of Dr. Capel, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward island, got a divorce from him, with alimony of £50 a year. Rather than pay this, he went to jail, and there remained till his death last week.

Sheep husbandry in Western Texas has grown at a marvelous rate. In 1867 San Antonio received but 600,000 pounds of wool, while in 1877 she received 2,000,000. In 1866 there was shipped from Corpus Christi 400,000 pounds; this year there will be shipped 6,500,000.

The best Japanese barbers are women. As in a Japanese family the shaving of the children's heads is a regular duty as imperatively customary as the Saturday night's general ablutions among families where Sabbath and Sunday-schools are old institutions, so nearly all Japanese women acquire a deftness and delicacy of touch with the razor that rival professional touch and skill.

Dr. Little, State Geologist of Georgia, and a competent authority, estimates the yield of gold in Georgia for the year past at fully $500,000, or more than one-half of California's great yield in 1872. In that last-named year Georgia mines yielded but $40,000. Hall, White, and Lumpkin counties contain the greatest deposits—the three lying side by side running from east to west.

CHRISTMAS SIGNS.

The wind sighs leafless trees among,
The fire burns bright, the nights are long,
The robin sings his winter song,
And the Christmas snow is falling.
Age thinks of many a Christmas past,
And hears old stories in the blast
Of Christmas days too bright to [illegible]
When the Christmas snow is [illegible]:
While youth but learns from th[illegible] breeze
Of countless Christmas days [illegible]
And glorious golden prospects
When the Christmas snow is [illegible].

Capturing a Desperado.

Great excitement prevails in Highland and adjoining counties over the capture of Bob McKimie, the notorious Black Hills desperado, who made his escape several months ago from Hillsboro jail. McKimie, after his crimes in the far West, returned to Highland county with plenty of money, married a handsome woman, bought a big farm, and settled down to make a solid citizen. He was traced, however, by Black Hills detectives, his identity was proven, and he was confined in jail to await examination. One night he made his escape, and nothing was afterward heard of him. Night before last smoke was seen issuing from the chimney of a deserted cabin on a farm near the border of Highland county. The suspicions of the neighbors were aroused, and, stimulated by the large rewards offered for his arrest, about 150 of them gathered at noon yesterday to capture the occupant. Two young men, bolder than the rest, named Roads and Jones, started to enter the cabin, and, when near the door, one of them saw the outlaw through the window. He raised his shot gun and fired, and then ran. The next moment McKimie came out of the door, and, with a cocked revolver, made a prisoner of Jones, who undertook to stand his ground. Using Jones as a shield, he began working his way toward the woods, a revolver in each hand, threatening to kill his prisoner if the crowd came too close. After half an hour of parleying, a shot was fired from the crowd which took effect in McKimie's breast. The desperado still refused to surrender until a well-directed bullet was sent through his cheek. He then gave up, and was hurried away to Rainsboro, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was taken to jail at Hillsboro. After his capture he was greatly in fear of being lynched, and begged his captors to protect him. It appears that, after his escape, he attempted to flee to the island of Bermuda, whither his wife has gone, and committed a robbery to obtain money, but the draft he presented at the steamship-office in New York was not bankable, and he was obliged to return. Half a dozen indictments are pending against him in different counties of Ohio.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Brooklyn Bridge.

There seems likely to be a halt in the work of completing the great suspension bridge over the East river, to connect the cities of New York and Brooklyn. By an act of the Legislature the two cities were to contribute a maximum sum of $8,000,000 for building the bridge. This, or at least New York's share of it, has been paid and expended, and yet the work is far from complete. Application having been made to the city of New York for more money, the Comptroller refused to give it. Application was then made to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel him to pay $1,000,000 to the Bridge Company; but Judge Barrett has denied the application, on the ground that the city has already paid all she is authorized to contribute toward the completion of the work. Probably the matter will come before the Legislature next winter, and some way will be found to enable the work to go on. There has always been much opposition to the bridge, especially by the shipping interests, which use the river; but, having been carried so far forward, and at such an enormous expense, it is unlikely that it will be suffered to remain in its present stage long. It is just in that condition where all the disadvantages are endured and none of the advantages enjoyed.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

A poultice of bread and vinegar, as hot as bearable, applied to the ear is a sure and immediate relief for ear-ache.

Swelled Feet and Ankles.—Take plantain leaves, and wilt them by putting separately between the hands; cover the swollen parts with them, and keep in place by wrapping the limb with rags or a towel on going to bed at night, or keep them on during the day if not obliged to be upon the feet. A cure will be speedily affected.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—A very simple relief for neuralgia is to boil a small handful of lobelia in half a pint of water till the strength is out of the herb, then strain it off and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring cloths out of the liquid as hot as possible, and spread over the part affected. It acts like a charm. Change the cloths as soon as cold, till the pain is all gone; then cover the place over, so as to prevent taking cold. Rheumatism can often be relieved by application to the painful parts of cloths wet in a solution of sal-soda in water. If there is inflammation in the joints, the cure is very quick; the wash needs to be lukewarm.

Cure for Dyspepsia.—Milk and lime-water are now frequently prescribed by physicians in cases of dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach, and in some cases are said to prove beneficial. Many persons who think good bread and milk a great luxury frequently hesitate to eat it, for the reason that milk will not digest readily; sourness of the stomach will often follow. But experience proves that lime-water and milk are not only food and medicine at an early period of life, but also at a later, when, as in the case of infants, the functions of digestion and assimilation have been seriously impaired. A stomach taxed by gluttony, irritated by improper food, inflamed by alcohol, enfeebled by disease, or otherwise unfitted for its duties—as is shown by the various symptoms attendant upon indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhea, dysentery and fever—will resume its work, and do it energetically, on an exclusive diet of bread and milk and lime-water. A goblet of cow's milk may have four table-spoonfuls of lime-water added to it with good effect. The way to make lime-water is simply to procure a few lumps of unslacked lime, put the lime in a stone jar, add water until the lime is slacked and of about the consistency of thin cream. The lime settles, leaving the pure and clear lime-water at the top. Great care should be taken not to get the lime-water too strong. Keep to the direction as to the consistency, and, when the water rises, pour it off without obtaining any of the lime. The lime-water is also very good to apply to burns and scalds. In slacking the lime, particular pains should be taken that none of the particles fly into the eyes.

A Thief Shrewdly Caught.

Dishonest people often show a great deal of cunning—and they have use for a great deal. But very few of them master all the secrets of detection, so as to perfectly shield themselves long in their bad trade.

"Where did you get them tomatoes?" asked an old Long Island farmer of a neighbor, whose real estate yields not a tomato vine. His basket was full of very fine, ripe specimens, which he thought he recognized. It was not the first time suspicion of his neighbor's honesty had arisen in his mind.

"Where did you get 'em?" he asked again.

"Bought 'em."

"Ah! Let's look at your hands."

With his basket on his arm, he held out both hands for examination, "What do you want to look at my hands for? There ain't nothing on to 'em."

The old farmer was washing his own hands at the same time in a tin basin of rain-water, with a wooden bowl of soft brown soap before him.

"No, there ain't nothing on 'em that you can see; but look a-here! Set down your basket and wash 'em. It's werry coolin', and your face and hands look hot."

So saying, he emptied the basin and filled it with cold water, pointed to the soap-dish, and relieved the bearer of his basket. The first immersion and friction of the hands in the water caused the fluid to turn green. It grew greener every second, and at length turned an intense dark green.

"Here, Jim," said the farmer to his tow-headed son, "take in this basket and empty it, and bring it out agin."

Then, turning to his honest neighbor he said: "You hooked them tomatoes from my patch half an hour ago. Three or four of the top ones I know in a minute. Here's your basket!"

If any country reader of the foregoing would test this discovery of a theft, let him pick one or two tomatoes next