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THE DEAD AND THE NEW YEAR.

With solemn stroke and slow,
The great clock strikes the blow
That seals the closing year!

And while the hollow sound
Sweeps all the city round,
Falls many a sigh and tear.

Tears for some precious dead,
Sighs o'er some treasures fled,
Both from the breaking heart!

"Oh thou relentless year,
To what far distant sphere
Dost thou from earth depart?"

I spake, and thought to trace
The flying year's wild race,
By modern lore or art.

The dead year answered not—
And backward fell my thought,
To pierce me like a dart.

But at my side I see
The young year's majesty,
Flushed with the morning's dawn.

"Tell me thou year," I cry,
"How dost thou prophesy?
What lot for me hast drawn?"

To my low cry he said:
"Lift up thy drooping head,
Nor let wild fear dismay.

"For while I may not tell
What in my months may dwell,
This I may kindly say:

"Howe'er thy life may run,
With prizes lost or won,
Peace give I thee to day."

Then from the far off sky
Fell forth some angel's cry,
In fading Christmas lay:

"Glory to the King new born,
Glory to the New Year's morn,
Peace to the world to day."

"To-day, but how to morrow?
Has that its cup of sorrow?"
But all the year would say,

Lifting his young wings to soar:
"I can tell no more, no more—
Peace be to thee to day."

Bethune Duffield.

A FAMILY JAR.

A Story of Home and Wedded Love.

Philemon Hayes and Fanny Ray had been just three weeks married.

They sat at breakfast in their cozy dining-room one fine morning in summer, totally infatuated with each other. Never such happiness as theirs before! The felicity of Adam and his lady before they made the acquaintance of the serpent was not to be mentioned in the same breath.

They kissed each other between every cup of coffee, and embraced twice—sometimes thrice—during every meal. Just now they were speaking of disagreements. Some friends of theirs had fallen out, and refused to fall in again.

"We never will disagree, will we, Phil, dear?" asked Mrs. Fanny.

"Disagree! Will the heavens fall?" returned Phil.

"I sincerely hope not. It would be decidedly disagreeable," laughed Fanny; "but, if I thought we should ever quarrel and have harsh thoughts toward each other, I should be tempted to terminate my existence."

"My precious Fanny!" cried Phil, springing up and upsetting the toast plate on the carpet, of which he was perfectly oblivious in his eagerness to get his arms around Fanny—"my foolish little darling! as if we should ever be so absurd (a kiss)! May I be drawn and quartered (another kiss) if I ever speak one word that shall cause a tear to fill the divine eyes of my dearest (a third explosion) Fanny!"

"O, how happy you make me, Phil. I shall try so hard to be just the faithful, loving wife you deserve. Now finish your breakfast, deary. The toast will be growing cold. And O, Phil, did you notice Mrs. Smith's horrid new bonnet last night? I declare it destroyed all my pleasure in the music. I do wish people who wear such untasteful bonnets would stay at home from these delightful concerts!"

"So do I, Fanny. I noticed the ugly thing the moment we entered the hall. Blue flowers and pink ribbons, and she as dark as a Creole!"

"No, my love; the flowers were green. Green and blue look so much alike by gaslight."

"I know they do, but I noticed it so particularly that I could not be deceived. Blue—especially light blue—looks fearfully on a dark-complexioned woman."

"So it does, Phil; I quite agree with you, dear. But the flowers were not blue, they were green. I saw them at Mrs. Gray's shop before they were purchased."

"My dearest—Fanny, of course you think yourself right, love, but I have a very good eye for color, and noticed these flowers with great attention. Blue anemones with yellow centers."

"Green hibiscus with white centers, my dear Phil. Very pretty for a light-skinned woman, but horrid for a brunette."

"Why, Fanny, how absurd! As if I could not determine a color when I studied it half the evening!"

"But it was by gas-light, my love. It would look altogether different by daylight. It was such a pale green."

"It was such a pale blue. I remember I thought of the sky before a storm."

"And I thought of the sea. It was nearly sea-green."

"Why, Fanny—ridiculous! It was sky-blue."

"How you do contradict me, my Philemon. It was a very light green."

"And I insist it was blue."

"Do you mean to tell me I lie?"

"I mean to tell you you are mistaken."

"Which amounts to the same thing."

"You make the application, Mrs. Fanny Hayes."

"Mr. Philemon Hayes!"

"Fanny!"

"I say it was green, sir!"

"I say it was blue—so there!"

"You are a wretch, Phil—a real mean, heartless wretch!" and Fanny pushed back her plate angrily.

"And you are an opinioned, self-willed woman!" and Phil, in his agitation, upset the coffee, scalding the cat's back and himself at the same time.

"The deuce!" cried he, rubbing his red fingers with his handkerchief. "I wish I had never seen a woman!"

"What's that, sir?"

"Confound the women! They're a curse to the world!"

"You brute!" cried Mrs. Hayes, now thoroughly incensed; "take that!" and, seizing the plate of muffins, she took aim at Phil's head; but, being a woman, her aim was not so accurate as it might have been, and the plate went through the window, smashing in the tile of Fitz James Jones, who was passing, and the muffins were scattered in wild confusion about the room.

Phil was indignant. He laid his hand on the poker.

"Oh, strike!" exclaimed Fanny. "It will only be in place with your other conduct. Don't let any notions of honor restrain you, because you never had any."

"Fanny, beware; you try me too far."

"I'll go home to pa, that I will. You inhuman monster you—I'll be divorced from you this very day. So there!" and the platter of ham made a journey after the muffins.

Just at that moment Phil's Uncle John, a shrewd old fellow, appeared on the scene. He surveyed the group with an anxious twinkle of the eye.

"What's the matter, Fanny? Anything gone wrong?" he inquired.

"Gone wrong! Matter enough! Oh Uncle John, he's a wretch, and set out to strike me with a poker."

And she threw a plate of muffins and ham at me.

"He's a monster, Uncle John. I'll be divorced from him this very day. He is worse than a savage."

"So he is," cried Uncle John, entering warmly into the spirit of the thing.

"So he is"—stripping off his coat—"and I'll settle the matter at once. You stand back, Fanny; I'll give him such a thrashing as he'll be likely to remember. Striking his wife with a poker, indeed! I'll rectify matters;" and Uncle John grasped the long-handled feather-duster, and flourished it threateningly around the head of his nephew. "There, sir, take that, and that, and that!" exclaimed he, bringing down the feathers on the shoulders of the amazed Phil. "Fanny, my dear, I'll not leave a bone of him whole."

Fanny's round blue eyes had been growing larger and larger—and now her indignation broke.

"John Hayes!" she cried, "you're a heathen, and an old meddling vagabond! Let Phil alone! He's my dear, dear husband, and you've no right to touch him. He's an angel. He never intended to strike me. Be still striking him, or you'll be sorry!" and Fanny seized the broom from behind the door, and prepared to do battle.

"Stand back!" cried Uncle John; "he's a monster, and deserves death. The man who would threaten to strike a woman ought to be hung."

Fanny's eyes blazed. She flew at Uncle John with the spite of a tigress, and the way the trio went round the room was worth witnessing. Uncle John after Phil with the duster, and Fanny after Uncle John with the broom.

Phil made a spring for the window, but there was a whatnot in the way, and getting his leg entangled in that he brought the whole concern to the floor. Ambrotypes, books, vases, rare china and a hundred cherished curiosities, all were involved in a direct ruin.

Phil went down with the other things, Uncle John stumbled over him, and Fanny only saved herself by seizing the bell-rope, which brought her two servants to the spot.

Of course they took Phil and Uncle John for housebreakers, and if Fanny's explanations had not been enforced by sundry touches of her broom-stick the consequences might have been serious.

The first moment of calm was seized upon by the young couple to embrace each other.

"My angel Fanny!"

"My precious Phil!"

And then followed an explosion like the bursting of beer bottles.

Uncle John left the house during this interesting performance, still firmly of the opinion that the surest way of reconciling a wife to her husband is to get a third person to help abuse him.

Beecher and Moulton.

How splendid Beecher's people stand by him! He received 1,300 calls yesterday—300 more than last year, whose New Year fell on a much pleasanter day. It speaks volumes for the affectionate fidelity of the human heart that so many good men and women have followed him up and down the ragged edge of remorse and despair, lived with him in the cave of gloom, seen him on his knees before Theodore Tilton, and read his passionate self-accusation without losing confidence in him. But Frank Moulton is popular with his friends, too. I saw him a moment yesterday, making calls, red-headed, breezy, agreeable as ever, and he is getting rich; and Mrs. Moulton that, "slice of the day of judgment," is the center of a large and admiring social circle; and Tilton lectures to big audiences; and Bowen's *Independent* stands at the head of religious newspapers; and Leonard Bacon, the Mephistopheles of the whole affair, flourishes in New Haven. So, hurrah for everybody!—ah, everybody, if you please, except the poor woman, who, whatever the facts, was the victim of the tragedy; who lives in the depths of woe, deserted by Mr. Beecher, and repudiated by Plymouth Church, which at first supported her, fed by the contemptuous hand of charity extended by him who was once her husband! It is pitiful!

While I was writing the above paragraph Frank Carpenter came in.

I asked him who it was that Beecher alluded to last week before a Sunday-school, when he said that he had recently rode in the cars near a man who had once been his friend, and they did not see each other all day.

"Why," said Carpenter, "that was Moulton. I dined with Frank the other day and he told me about it. They meet repeatedly, but never speak, of course. The worst of it was that, during the ride, Frank's overcoat got into Beecher's seat somehow, and the old fellow was going to carry it off by mistake, when Frank sent the conductor and recovered it. Then, when they got to Utica, where Beecher was to lecture in the evening, and the Mutual Friend was to address the Dairy Convention the next day, they were seated, by the ingenious dining-room Mogul, face to face at the table. Frank told friends seated with him a story of a Frenchman who sold, for $2 apiece, macaw eggs that hatched ducks, and, when the purchaser of the eggs wanted his money back, the Frenchman said: 'Non! non! By no meence! I can gif no moneys back. I cannot be responsible for de morals of my micaw!' Beecher smothered a five-gallon laugh in his napkin, and the apoplectic effort sent the blood clear up to the top of his head."—*New York Cor. Indianapolis Journal.*

Beheaded at Prayers.

Hamlet refrained from killing his mother's husband while the latter was on his knees, but Mrs. John S. Caldwell, of South Byfield, Mass., had no such scruples when she decapitated her husband with an ax. Mr. Caldwell was kneeling at a chair offering his morning devotions, the only other person in the house being his sister-in-law, who was in the same devout posture, when Mrs. Caldwell stealthily entered the room, and, snatching up an ax, which her husband had brought into the room the night before, dealt him a blow on the back of his neck, which nearly severed his head from his body. Death was instantaneous, and the soul of the suppliant followed the half-uttered prayer to the other world. The terrible deed done, the woman went to a neighbor's house and told him to go over, as she had struck her husband and might have killed him. He had threatened, she said, to kill her. Mrs. Caldwell exhibited not the least sign of emotion, and talked unconcernedly about the dreadful thing she had done. Mr. Caldwell was an intelligent farmer of about 45 years, in easy circumstances, and both he and his wife were respectable members of the Orthodox church. For the past two years the wife had been partially deranged, so much so that her sister had been sent for to keep watch of her movements. There was nothing but happiness in the relations of husband and wife, and the woman's devilish deed is universally attributed to insanity, pure and simple.

FELT bonnets embroidered with gold are among the novelties.

FRIGID WEATHER.

Some Remarkably Cold Winters in Europe.

What passes in England and Continental Europe for "a severe winter," says the New York *World*, would be regarded in the Northern States and Canada as a comparatively mild and open season. "Forty-six degrees of frost," as the London papers shiveringly put it when calling the hard winter of 1860, lose much of their importance when translated into our "fourteen below zero;" and since the invention of the thermometer it is doubtful if the mercury has gone in England below 20 deg.

In 1789 a cold wave swept all over Europe; and from November to January people crossed the Thames at the Custom House on the ice. Again from Christmas eve, 1794, to Feb. 14, 1795, England experienced a season of intense cold, only intermitted for one day, Jan. 26. December, 1796, was also remarkably cold; on Christmas day the thermometer in London marked 16 deg. below zero, the greatest cold registered up to that time. On the 13th of January, 1810 the quicksilver was frozen solid at Moscow. The winter of 1812, during which Napoleon's army struggled home from Russia, leaving 450,000 dead men to mark the track it had taken, was a very cold one. "This is pleasanter than Moscow," said the Emperor, rubbing his hands over a fire in the palace he had regained after posting across Europe; the soldiers he left behind were literally frozen stiff. In 1814 England endured a winter of exceptional severity. A writer in a London paper wrote a few days ago that he that winter walked on the Thames from Horseferry road to London bridge and back. The Portreeve of Travistock set out to take the oath of office at the Quarter Sessions, thirty-two miles away, and, as the "Annual Register" records, was stopped by ice after proceeding twenty-one miles and imprisoned in a little hamlet for twenty-six days without communication from the outer world. Soldiers marching from town to town were frozen to death on the road. The snow drifted in the streets to such a height that all the shops were closed; by the middle of January London bridge was blocked, but that made no difference, for the Thames was completely frozen over a few days later, when a frost fair was opened on the river and a bullock roasted whole. For many days there were no mails, though the postoffice put forth all its powers to compel overseers and parochial authorities to clear the highways, and sent agents down into the country to dig roads along which toiled mail coaches drawn by ten horses. No coal could get to London, and when the householder's supply of fuel gave out there was nothing for him but to shiver and wait. It was difficult even to reach the butcher's shop, where there were neither fowls nor vegetables to be had. The children had to be kept warm and amused within doors, where all day long the lamps were lit, for the snow-drifts shrouded the panes. The water-pipes were all frozen, and people had to melt snow in pails within the fenders. The Solway was frozen over for the first time within the memory of living men, and the crews of coasters and fishing-boats starved and perished of cold at sea, being unable from the accumulations of ice to make port. In the Scandinavian peninsulas the winter of 1849 was a most severe one; in various parts of Norway, on the 2d of January, the mercury froze and "persons exposed to the atmosphere lost their breath." Five years and a day later the thermometer in London registered —8 degrees; the railroads and rivers were blocked, coal rose to an enormous price and the metropolis was threatened with darkness from the inability of the gas companies to procure a fresh supply. The next winter, when the allied forces were shivering in the Crimea, was to the full as severe. On the 20th of January, 1855, the lakes were frozen over; on the 22d of February fires were made on the Serpentine in Hyde Park, and in the fens in Lincolnshire was established a traffic on the ice thirty-five miles long. The spring was late, and there was cold weather till the 26th of June. In 1860, England experienced probably her coldest weather. From the 23d to 30th of December the cold was intense. At Torquay the mercury went down to 20 deg. below zero. In Hyde Park it was at 17 deg., and a letter in the *Times* recorded that a horse had been seen "with icicles at its nose three inches in length and as thick as three fingers," a sight by no means uncommon in Lower Canada. The Thames was partially frozen in its tidal reaches, and from Teddington lock to its most remote sources was covered with ice from six to ten or even twelve inches in thickness. Skating parties were arranged for journeys from Oxford to London and back, and the year in question will always be memorable among skaters as the one in which round-heeled irons finally superseded all others. On the 9th of January, 1861, there were bonfires and grand displays of fireworks on the ice in St. James' and the other parks. January 1867, was another cold month, snow and ice practically suspending traffic at London for several days, though people offered cabmen fares of 15 and 20 shillings a mile. It was on the 15th that the ice in Regent's Park gave way beneath some 500 skaters, of whom forty-one were drowned. Still another cold season was the winter of 1870-1, during which the poor people of Paris and the illy-equipped Republican levies of Gambetta suffered so severely.

Club Life in New York.

In the vestibule of the Union Club, says the New York *Times*, sits installed a porter, who opens and shuts the doors, receives all letters for the various members except those brought by the postman, and sees that no improper person enters the sacred edifice; from the interior of the vestibule a small waiting-room branches off to the right, devoted to the reception of visitors. On the first or ground floor are spacious reading and smoking rooms, the bar, the office, and the cloak-room. On the second floor, the billiard-room, card-room, and library. On the third floor, the public and private dining-rooms, all luxuriously fitted up with a single eye to comfort, and without any attempt at elaborate embellishment. The kitchen is above the dining-room on the fourth floor. This arrangement does away with the unpleasant odor of cooking, which so often permeates houses where the kitchen is in the basement. An elevator running from the ground floor to the dining-room is constantly in operation. The card-room is frequented by but a small portion, even of those members who take all their meals at the club and make it their home. Whist, euchre, all fours, ecarte, bezique, cribbage and picquet only can be played. Bets are strictly limited. Members must not have at stake, directly or indirectly, more than the following amounts on any of the above-mentioned games. Any violation of this rule renders the offender liable to expulsion: Whist, twenty dollars a game, or five dollars a point, when playing what is known as the "English" game; euchre, five dollars a game (a "slam" to count as two games) with privilege of betting in addition ten dollars on the usual rubber of either three or four games; all fours, five dollars a game; ecarte, five dollars a game; bezique, two cents a point—two hundred additional points on each hand. Betting up to these limits is rather the exception than the rule. The games chiefly played are short whist at five dollars a game, and euchre at *one* dollar a game.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

FOR BOILS.—The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours. Simple but efficacious.

ONIONS.—An exchange says it is not generally known that raw onions sliced and set about in saucers or plates absorb contagion in the air, and to eat plentifully of them before breathing infected air is a safeguard against it. They are powerful but harmless in their antiseptic properties. So simple a remedy being within everybody's reach, it would be well if it could become generally known.

COVERING FOR THE SICK.—The *Housekeeper's Companion* advises never to use anything but light blankets as bed-covering for the sick. The heavy-cotton impervious counterpane is bad, for the very reason that it keeps in the emanations from the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak patients are invariably distressed by a great weight of bedclothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Journal* says the following cure for a felon has been tested by wide experience among his friends, and is worthy of circulation: Roast or bake thoroughly a large onion; mix the soft inner pulp with two heaping table-spoonfuls of table salt, and apply the mixture to the affected part as a poultice, keeping the parts well covered. Make fresh applications at least twice a day, morning and evening, and a cure will follow in at least a week.

SULPHUR FOR DIPHTHERIA.—Mr. John S. Wiles, a surgeon of Thorncombe, Dorset, writes to the London *Times* that, after two cases of malignant diphtheria out of some nine or ten he had been called to attend had proved fatal, the mother of a sick child showed him an extract from an American paper concerning a practitioner who used sulphur to cure the disease. Accordingly he used milk of sulphur for infants and flowers of sulphur for older children and adults, brought to a creamy consistence with glycerine; dose, a teaspoonful or more, according to age, three or four times a day, swallowed slowly, and application of the same to the nostrils with a sponge. Result, he did not lose a case there or elsewhere, and he succeeded in saving life when the affection had almost blocked the throat.

TAKING COLD.—When a person begins to shiver, the blood is receding from the surface; congestion, to a greater or less extent, has taken place, and the patient has already taken cold, to be followed by fever, inflammation of the lungs, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. All these evils can be avoided and the cold expelled by walking, or in some exercise that will produce a prompt and decided reaction in the system. The exercise should be sufficient to produce perspiration. If you are so situated that you can get a glass of hot water to drink, it will materially aid the perspiration and in every way assist nature in *her efforts to* remove the cold. This course followed your cold is at an end, and whatever disease it would ultimate in is avoided; your sufferings are prevented and your doctor's bill saved.

Bayard Taylor and His Habits.

Bayard Taylor wrote a beautiful hand. He detested blind and slovenly writing, and used to say that any man could write plainly who would make an effort. His manuscript was the delight of printers. Mr. Taylor wrote quietly and steadily, and produced a great deal more "copy" in a given time than any one would suppose him capable of who observed his apparent ease and absence of hurry. He was rather careless in his dress, but not, like Horace Greeley, enough so to be conspicuous. He liked a stout, plain suit of clothes that could be worn a long time, a loose-fitting gray overcoat and a broad-brimmed slouch hat. He was a hearty eater, and was fond of the German national beverage, which he habitually drank at dinner. In religion he might have been classed as a Unitarian or a Deist, though he had great reverence for the faith of his Quaker ancestors. In his later years the desire for travel wore off, and he used to set out on a journey with much reluctance. After seeing and knowing well all the great cities of the world his preference was New York. He often said he had rather live there than in any European capital. Taylor's wife was the daughter of the celebrated German astronomer, Prof. Hansen. She is a lady of fine culture and considerable literary talent. A school history of Germany, written by her husband for use in American schools, was recently translated by her into German. Their daughter, Lilian, closely resembles her father as he appeared in his youthful days. Taylor built the house near Kennett square where his parents still live, and where they celebrated their golden wedding nearly ten years ago. He called the place Cedarcroft, and hoped to pass his old age there.—*G. W. Smalley, in Cleveland Herald.*

Wonderful Spider's Web.

Across the "sunny paths" of Ceylon, where the forest meets the open country, and which constitute the bridle-roads of the island, an enormous spider stretches his web at the height of from four to eight feet from the ground. The cordage of these webs is fastened on either side to protecting shoots of trees or shrubs, and is so strong as to hurt the traveler's face, and even lift off his hat, if he is so unlucky as not to see the line. The nest in the center is sometimes as large as a man's head, and is continually growing larger, as it is formed of successive layers of old webs rolled over each other, sheet after sheet, into a ball. These successive envelopes contain the wings and limbs of insects of all descriptions, which have been the prey of the spider and his family who occupy the den formed in their midst. There seems to be no doubt that the spider casts the web loose and rolls it round the nucleus in the center, when it becomes overcharged with carcasses, and proceeds to construct a fresh one, which in its turn is destined to be folded up with the rest.

Suffering in England.

Great distress prevails among the laboring poor throughout England and Scotland—indeed, throughout the whole of Great Britain. The large manufacturing towns are the chief centers of suffering, thousands of unemployed men and starving women and children being dependent upon charity. Measures of relief have been taken, but as yet the distress is great. Many of the middle-class poor, who will not appeal to charity, suffer keenly.

SABBATH READING.

Adeste Fideles.

Oh, come, all ye faithful,
Joyful and triumphant come ye,
Oh, come ye,
To Bethlehem!
Come and adore Him,
Born the King of angels!
Oh, hasten to adore Him,
Oh, hasten to adore Him,
Oh, hasten to adore Him,
Christ, our Lord!

Sing, choirs of angels,
Sing in exultation!
Come, all ye citizens of heaven, rejoice!
Glory to God be,
Glory in the highest!
Oh, hasten to adore Him,
Oh, hasten to adore Him,
Oh, hasten to adore Him,
Christ, our Lord!

Jerry's Signal.

* * * Jerry and an old neighbor had gone on the bay during the thaw that preceded the bitter cold. They were "outside," and must wait for the turn of the tide to get over the bar. They were not prepared for such a sudden change in the temperature. It grew colder and still colder. Their friends on shore built up brushwood fires as beacon lights, but their boat was already fast in the ice; even if they saw the signals, they were helpless under the benumbing influences of that icy wind. They drifted out beyond these earthly shores into eternity.

A few days after this Tom came to tell me the sad news that poor old Jerry's body had been recovered. He was found dead in the bottom of the boat.

"Jerry always said," continued Tom, "that he had prayed to be allowed to give some sign that he was faithful until death, and that God was with him to the end. His prayer was granted, he gave the sign."

"What was it?" I asked.

"He took a piece of an old flag and tied it on the oar and planted it on the ice. I know Jerry meant by that 'I've got the victory.'"

"Is that all?" I exclaimed, in a tone of disappointment, expecting something more, although I could scarcely say what.

Tom went on to say: "What makes me feel more than all, ma'am, is that, if Jerry hadn't been so forgetful of himself, he might have been alive this minute. You see old Bill was with him, and what does Jerry do but takes off his own overcoat and mittens and puts them on old Bill, and wraps his comforter round Bill's neck, and so he saved Bill alive, but he was froze dead himself!"

"Tom," said I, "that was the sign that Jerry gave that he was faithful until death. That was the true Christian spirit! He needed not a flag tied on the oar. He gave his life to save another; he was faithful to the end, and Christ was with him! That was the truest signal poor Jerry could give."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Take No Thought for the Morrow."

"One little boy," says Mr. Knapp, an American missionary in Spain, "sells wax matches, called *cerillas*, in the street. If he does not dispose of a certain number of boxes a day, his parents will not give him anything to eat when he comes home at night. One afternoon he was very hungry, having had to suffer for a deficit the day before. While thinking what to do, Jesus came into his little mind, and so he got down by his basket, there in the busy *plaza*, and asked *Him* 'to help him to sell *four* boxes of wax matches, so that he might have his dinner.' When he arose, a gentleman stepped up and bought just *four* boxes, and the little match vendor ran home joyfully with his eight farthings, his heart brimming full. We asked him why he did not stop to sell more. 'Oh,' said he, 'I had enough for to-day, and *Jesus* will take care of to-morrow.'"

Under God's Shadow.

Many years ago, one stormy winter day, a minister was visiting one of his people, an old man, who lived in poverty in a lonely cottage a few miles from Jedburgh. He found him sitting with the Bible open upon his knees, but in outward circumstances of great discomfort, the snow drifting through the roof and under the door, and scarcely an ember of fire upon the hearth.

"What are you about to-day, John?" was Mr. Young's question on entering.

"Ah, sir," said the happy saint, "I am sitting under His shadow wi' great delight."

Oh, wondrous "consolation in Christ," the river which, from the beginning of time to the end, "maketh glad the city of our God!"

About Going to Church.

Hume used to go to church sometimes in Scotland. Collins insisted on his servants going to church, "that they might not rob or murder him." Voltaire 'built a church to God" at Ferney. Mr. Huxley wants the Bible introduced into board schools. Prof. Tyndall is indignant at being charged with hostility to religion, and Mr. Herbert Spencer leaves ample space for the "unknown and unknowable." The heart, like nature, "abhors a vacuum;" it craves for something beyond a negation, and, as long as the unknown is treated as "unknown," the craving is hard to satisfy.—*Saturday Review.*

The Right Answer.

A Syrian convert to Christianity was urged by his employers to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But," said the master, "does not your Bible say that if a man has an ox or an ass that falls into the pit on the Sabbath day he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered Hayob, "but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up the pit or sell the ass."

A Pimple on the Nose.

It is a sad thing for a man to lose a character for sobriety and steadiness, after spending half a century in acquiring it. But an amiable citizen of Denver—a gentle, peaceable man, who reads the *News* every day and goes to church on Sunday—unfortunately finds himself in that predicament. About a week ago a pimple commenced developing on the tip of his nose, and to that soul-harrowing affliction he owes all the troubles of his life. It has bereft him of the public confidence, converted his happy home into a howling wilderness, and made him the miserable object for scorn to point her slow, unmoving finger at. The origin of pimples is a curious phenomenon; they develop slowly. The first indication of their presence—especially on the nose—is a faint cardinal color delicately diffused over the glutinous muscle on the tip of the olfactory apparatus. Unless closely examined, it might be mistaken for a whisky-blossom, and it is from this very natural mistake that the gentleman in question is suffering so severely. It was first noticed by his wife, who called his attention to it with the remark that a man who had a helpless family and an amiable wife could not afford to spend his time and money in hanging around saloons and in beastly dissipations.

"But, my dear, what are you talking about?"

"That's right, sir; get mad—fire up and beat me!"

"But, my dear—"

"Oh, I knew it would come to this. I was warned against you thirty years ago; and, if I had heeded it then, I should not now be a drunkard's wife."

"What is it you say? Confound it, madam, I don't understand you at all!"

"That's it, Mr. S.—go on—complete your cruelty at once—strike me down at your feet—smash the furniture—abuse the children. Oh, I knew it would come to this after a while," and the poor woman gave herself over to an agony of weeping.

Stunned, bewildered and half insane, Mr. S. seized his hat and rushed out of the house. At the door he met the minister. The good man was startled by the apparition of the angry man dashing past, and heard a muttered curse, the purport of which he failed to distinguish. It might have been a groan of despair, or it might have been an oath. But he saw the inflamed countenance and the angry nose and his suspicions took definite shape. Proceeding with his call, he found the weeping wife, who confirmed his worst forebodings. Mr. S. had been drinking to excess of late, and had commenced to abuse his family.

The minister at once convoked an assembly of deacons and laid the matter before them. It was all done in the strictest confidence, but in an hour the news had spread through the town, Mr. S. was a marked man, and that awful nose, growing angrier in its crimson hue, confirmed the rumor and sealed his fate.

That was a week ago, and ever since he has been busily engaged in picking up the stray threads of his character and making a public spectacle of his nose, in proof that it was only a pimple after all.—*Denver (Col.) News.*

BODY-BURNING.

Cremation Growing in Favor in Europe and America—Twenty-seven Bodies Burned at Milan—The Furnace at Gotha.

[From the New York World.]

During the year that has just closed the cause of cremation made not a little progress in Europe and at least held its own here. The subject is very widely and earnestly discussed, and that is a sufficient proof of vitality. Italy has taken the lead in introducing this new—or, rather, in reviving this old—system of disposing of the bodies of the dead, and Milan continues to avail herself most generously of the advantages of the crematorium. Until some two years ago cremation could not be practiced in Italy without a special permission from the Minister of the Interior, but now all that is needed is the sanction of the Prefect of the province, which is given where the relatives and the cremation society make a joint petition to dispose of the body by burning. The methods of burial in many Italian cities leave much to be desired, even leaving out of consideration the expense. A decent funeral in the cemetery of San Miniato costs at least 1,000 francs, and the nailing down of a corpse in a white deal box, afterward wedged into a hole in a wall and bricked up, can scarcely be said to be more solemn and decorous than the pushing of a coffin into a furnace door. When it comes to interring, as is frequently done in the public cemeteries of Italy, four or five uncoffined bodies in the same grave, the advocates of cremation have decidedly the best of the question. At Milan cremation is no longer an experiment, nor even a sight for the curious. In 1877 there were sixteen bodies burned there, the municipal and sanitary authorities attending on each occasion, and finding nothing to criticise; and Dr. Prosper de Pietra Santa, editor-in-chief of a Milanese hygienic journal, vouches that in 1878 practice continued to make perfect, for in describing the twenty-seventh successful burning he says: "*La famiglia si mostro saddisfatissima del modo col quale venne eseguita*"—the family was exceedingly satisfied with the manner in which it was carried out.

In Germany the Siemans pattern of apparatus was selected by the authorities. That furnace is now of world-wide celebrity and its adaptability for cremation purposes has been well described by Sir Henry Thompson and others. On the 1st of October, 1878, cremation became optional in Gotha. A cremation chapel has been built in the new cemetery at Gotha, where, on the 10th of December, the body of a civil engineer, Herr Stier, was burned, this being the first public cremation in Germany. Herr Stier had died some weeks before, leaving a request that his remains be burned. The ecclesiastical authorities have framed a ritual for use on such occasions. The ceremony begins with an anthem; then the pastor preaches the funeral sermon; next, after the singing of a hymn by a choir of boys the coffin disappears through the trap-door on which it is placed, the pastor giving his benediction, with which the service concludes. Friends are permitted to deliver the addresses on giving notice to the clergyman of their preference to do so. On this occasion the Protestant clergy conducted the service, and in the funeral sermon the Rev. Dr. Seyded said there could be no objection on the part of the Protestant church to return to cremation, though it was quite true that that custom ceased, and burial came in, about 1,000 years ago, when Christianity began to prevail. When the coffin disappeared it was conveyed by machinery into the cremation vault a long and narrow vault heated to an extraordinary degree by burning gas. In one hour and a half the coffin and body were consumed; and two hours later the vault had sufficiently cooled to allow of the mourners entering and collecting the ashes in an urn, which was deposited in an adjoining columbarium.

In other parts of Germany cremation is permissive, depending on the consent of the local authorities; in still other districts, and in France, Holland, Austria, and Russia the formality of the governmental sanction has yet to be obtained. In Switzerland cremation has been legalized.

The English Cremation Society, which is strong both in the number and consequence of its members, will soon begin active operations, for Prof. Gorini is now in London superintending the erection on a suburban site, purchased by the society, of a crematory.

In the United States there was one cremation last year, the body of Mrs. Benn Pitman, wife of the famous phonographer of Cincinnati, being burned Feb. 15, 1878, in Dr. LeMoyne's furnace, at Washington, Pa., where, on the 8th of December, 1876, the remains of Baron von Palm were incinerated.

The recent epidemics at the South, and the sensational developments in body-snatching cases at the North, may be expected to quicken the interest in cremation in the United States. It certainly has in Indiana, for it is only a month ago since a cremation society was formed at a meeting in Indianapolis, at which some 300 men and women were present.

THE medical authorities of New York city now concede the scarlet fever to be epidemic[illegible] a total of 318 cases for last week, and for the year 1878 a total of 3692 cases. [illegible]

MURDER AS AN ART.

The Two Bloodiest Scoundrels of Modern Times.

[From the Chicago Times.]

People who have read De Quincey's writings will remember his "Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts." In the sequel to this, entitled "Three Memorable Murders," there is given the case of Williams, who, in London, in 1812, threw all England into a frenzy of consternation, fear and horror by his bloody exploits. Somehow, there seems to be something in the case of Williams that suggests the crimes of Richards, the Nebraska murderer.

Attention was first called to Williams—that is to say, to the fact that a murderer was abroad, for his identity was not then known—by the fact that a young man named Marr, his wife, an infant 8 months old, and a journeyman artisan who boarded in the house, were all found with their skulls smashed in and their throats cut. A female servant had gone out for some oysters. When she left, Marr was about closing up for the night; when she returned, an hour later, the bloody work was done and the fiendish workman had made his escape. Twelve days later, in the same neighborhood, just round the corner from Marr's house, an old man of 70, named Williamson; his wife, some ten years younger, and a servant girl, at about the same hour of the night, were murdered. As in the case of the Marr family, the skull of each of the victims was beaten in and their throats were cut.

"Never," says De Quincey, "throughout the annals of universal Christendom, has there indeed been any act of one solitary, insulated individual armed with power so appalling over the hearts of men as that exterminating murder, by which, in one hour, John Williams smote two houses with emptiness, and asserted his own supremacy over all the children of Cain. It would be absolutely impossible adequately to describe the frenzy of feelings which throughout the next fortnight mastered the popular heart; the mere delirium of indignant horror in some, the mere delirium of panic in others. For twelve succeeding days, under some groundless notion that the unknown murderer had quitted London, the panic which had convulsed the mighty metropolis diffused itself all over the island." It is evident that murder is regarded as of less consequence here than there, for the reason that, although Richards, the Nebraska fiend, stands self-accused of nine murders, and his victims are all known to be dead, not one person in 500 or 5,000 of our population knew, until he made the confession, that the murders had been committed. It was known within a limited area that all these people had been assassinated; but the fact made no stir. The nation worked, ate, slept as calmly as if all these lives had been extinguished by nature's gentlest, most-kindly processes. There was here no "delirium of indignant horror" or of "indignant panic." The very fact that this people receives with so profound an apathy these sanguinary occurrences will go far toward accounting for their frequency.

While there is the broadest of contrasts in the feelings engendered among the two nations by the news of the acts of Williams and Richards, there are many points of resemblance between the two men. Both rank as wholesale butchers. In both the love of murder for its own sake is a predominant trait. In killing the Marr family there was not the slightest need of including the 8-months-old infant, because it could not have possibly become an agent for the detection of the assassin. Nor, after having crushed in the skulls of his victims, was there any necessity of cutting their throats; and yet this was done in every instance. This demonstrates that Williams was inspired by a passion for murder. It is true that, in both cases, he committed robberies, but this feature was simply incidental, as the smoking of a cigar supplements a good dinner, and yet forms no essential part of it. Richards has shown the same passionate longing for killing. To slay was to him what a love of music or of painting is in many people. He killed to gratify an instinct, as men eat when they are hungry. This is shown by his confessions. Had robbery been his sole purpose, he could have effected it in the case of the Swede, and in that of the woman and her three children, without a resort to murder. Moreover, in relating to the members of the Chicago press his diabolical crimes, he dilated upon them with the same pride exhibited by an artist in showing a superior painting, or a composer at the successful rendering of one of his works. He discussed them with an easy *nonchalance* which goes to prove that he looked upon them from the standpoint of an artist. He had no conscience; he repudiated any such weakness, and smilingly gave his listeners to understand that he occupied no such groveling position. Rosy, suave in manner, not unprepossessing in appearance, he again reminds one of Williams, of whom DeQuincey said: "It was in harmony with the general subtlety of his character, and his polished hatred of brutality, that, by universal agreement, his manners were distinguished for exquisite suavity; the tiger's heart was masked by the most insinuating and sneaking refinement."

Fortunately for the safety as well as the honor of mankind, the Williamses and Richardses are rare exceptions. We have desperadoes like Rande, who number their victims by dozens, but they constitute a distinct species. Rande killed his men in quarrels; he gave them a chance for their lives, and killed rather from a love of danger than from any murderous instinct. He and his type are generally unmistakable ruffians whom it is as easy to know and to avoid as rattlesnakes. Williams and Richards are of a kind who, to an insatiate desire for murder, add a disgusting cowardice. They gratify their passion by striking unawares, by murdering under the guise of friendship, their fiendish designs veiled by persuasive manners and gentle words. In many respects the American Richards is a more notable wretch than the English Williams. So possessed was the latter by his desire for murder that there was no room in his soul for the gentle emotions. Richards has all the tigerish love of blood that had the other, with a more capacious nature, in which dwell many of the feelings belonging to the best of men. He had appreciation of a beautiful woman. He could admire her, love her, make her the theme of tender compositions. To the other the gleam of a razor was more attractive than that of the brightest eye which ever shone in woman's head.

However, take them all in all, they are the two bloodiest scoundrels spawned by the viciousness of modern days.

Numbering the Heart-Beats.

A French medical journal states that Dr. Guyot, after consulting the best authorities on the subject, and making the necessary calculations, has determined that the number of pulsations during [illegible] of life is as follows: [illegible] 48,000,000, in [illegible] during the first two years, 120,000,000; the first eight years, 435,000,000; the first twelve years, 614,000,000; the first fourteen years, 698,000,000; the first thirty-six years, giving the figures in full, 1,229,904,900; during a lifetime of fifty years, 1,928,160,000; of sixty years, 2,269,800,000, and of eighty years, 3,007,040,000.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

ODORS FROM COOKING PREVENTED.—Put one or two red peppers, or a few pieces of charcoal, into the pot where ham, cabbage, etc., is boiling, and the house will not be filled with the offensive odor.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—Whiting and clean warm water will clean white paint better than anything we know of. No soap need be used. Dip the wet cloth in dry whiting, and it will clean the paint without removing it, as soap is apt to do.

RATS.—In one of our foreign exchanges we find the following recipe for exterminating rats. It consists of a mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely-chopped bacon made into a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes; these are put down for the rats to eat, and are said to effect their complete extirpation.

SUGGESTIONS.—To keep cheese that has been cut, tie it in a cloth, and put it in a cool place; if mold appears, wipe it off with a cloth. Flour and meal of all kinds should be kept in a dry, cool place. Oranges and lemons keep best when wrapped close in soft paper and laid in a drawer. Keep coffee by itself in tin canisters, if possible; its odor affects articles. Keep tea in a close canister, to preserve its aroma.

A PRETTY, BUT CHEAP CURTAIN.—The *Housekeeper* says: "Take ten yards of unbleached muslin for curtains for two windows. Tear in four pieces, hem each end, measure the length of your windows, and turn in what is too long, and trim for the lambrequin. Trim with bright print of any color that predominates in your room, and to suit the taste; plait the top, and run a band of the print on two inches from the top; loop back with a band of print. When tired of your curtains, take the trimmings for carpet rags, and the muslin for a sheet, and there will be no loss if ten yards is used."

HUSK MATS.—Sort the corn husks, selecting the longest for braiding. Take nine husks and tie the butt ends with a piece of twine; then divide them equally in three parts for braiding; as each strand is laid over, have three more husks ready to put in, leaving about an inch and a half of the butt ends out. The under side of the braid will be smooth, while the upper side is as rough as possible. It takes from six to ten yards of braid for a mat, according to the size which you wish to make it. If the husks are very dry it is easier to dip them in water as you braid. The braid must be wet when you sew it, which must be done with stout twine and a very long needle; fasten the ends well.—*Western Rural.*

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Take one-half teacupful of good yeast and stir the cakes at night, adding a spoonful of molasses in the morning. Bake from two to four more than are eaten; while hot pour boiling water on them and let stand until cool; then squeeze them fine and put in your pitcher, where there should be one teacupful of the batter. Add a cup of water, that it may not sour during the day, and set it in a cool place. If in danger of souring, pour off the water and add fresh when they are stirred the next evening. You will find no need of starting anew very often or using saleratus, unless you let them sour. One-fourth Indian meal improves them, or, instead of meal, what we call wheat middlings—fry quickly.

A Mule's Reserved Power.

This mule looked like he was 138 years old, and was dead standing upon his feet. He was hitched to a pine-bodied spring-wagon, with a high dash-board. The "team" was standing on the levee in mute silence, while the old darkey who "driv" it went aboard the wharfboat. A tramp could make a barrel of money selling pictures of that mule, labeled "Patience." His long, flabby ears hung down each side of his head like window-awnings with the rods out of them. His face wore a sober look, while out of his mouth hung a tongue eight inches long. His tail swung down from the rear end of his hurricane roof like a wet rope, while his whole body seemed as motionless as death itself. Presently a red-headed urchin, with an old boot in his hand, walked up in front of him, and, looking into his face, saw that the mule was asleep. He walked around, climbed up into that wagon leaned over the dashboard, lifted that mule's tail, and let it come down in time to catch a death-grip on that boot-leg. That mule woke up so quick that he kicked the boy and the dashboard twenty feet into the air. He didn't stop there. He changed the positions of his ears, hauled in his tongue, planted his fore feet, and his head between his knees, and from the fore shoulders to the tip of his trunk was in lively motion, and he didn't look like he was more than 2 years old, the way he was kicking that old wagon-body into kindling-wood with his heels. He had it all to himself, and was doing fine, when the old darkey rushed up the hill, got in front of him, and, grabbing him by each ear, shouted, "Whoa! I tell you. Wat's de matter wid you? Whoa-up?" and, looking around at the crowd, yelled, "Will some o' yer gemmen git dat er boot-leg out wile I hole him? case de waggin's *mine*, an' I jes *borrowed de mule*." But no one ventured, and when we left his heels had almost reached the tail-gate, and the old darkey was still yelling "Whoa!"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Fishhook.

Mrs. Smith, of this city, found a fishhook among her husband's papers, and determined to destroy it. So she resolved to burn the fishhook up, and for this purpose cast it into the stove. The next morning Mr. Smith, in digging out the "clinkers," found the fishhook in the ball of his thumb. After the surgeon had removed it, he put it into his vest pocket, with an idea of showing it to his acquaintances. He sauntered down street, when an expeditious colored woman swept by him and was suddenly brought to with "a round turn." The hook had worked its way partly out of the pocket, and its point caught in the bodice of her dress. The situation grew momentarily interesting to the bad boys who infest the thoroughfare, and they hailed Smith's efforts to liberate himself from Liberian custody with hoots of delight. Finally the dusky female swung clear, and went dashing down the street. A policeman attempted her arrest, but was arrested himself by a fishhook in the hollow of his hand. The hook is now in the station-house, waiting to have something done with it. Any person desiring a permanent situation to take care of a fishhook should make immediate application to the proper authorities.—*New London (Ct.) Telegram.*

A CHINAMAN was recently refused naturalization papers at Boston.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—SENATE.—The Senate passed an act to amend an act in relation to witnesses in criminal cases giving bail as follows: "The people of the State of Michigan enact that it shall not be necessary in any criminal case for any witness to give bail for his appearance as witness in such cause, unless required to do so by the order of a Judge of a court of record, or a Circuit Court Commissioner. All laws contravening this act are hereby repealed.... The bill in relation to marriage and solemnization thereof was tabled.... A concurrent resolution was adopted that the Committee on Printing be instructed to investigate the State Printers.... The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill in relation to executions issued by Circuit Courts.... In executive session the 1,500 Notaries Public were confirmed.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children; authorizing the formation of associations for intellectual, scientific, esthetic, religious or liberal culture; in relation to trials by jury.... The Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably on the joint resolution authorizing the Board of Control to transfer St. Mary's ship canal to the General Government. ....A bill for an unconditional extension of two years of the Marquette and Mackinac railroad grant was introduced. A supplementary bill will be introduced within a few days, practically restoring to the market certain portions of these lands in Chippewa county.

THURSDAY, Jan 16.—SENATE.—The Committee on Education made an adverse report on the bill for the support of teachers' institutes. A resolution that the Commissioner of the Land Office furnish information relative to selling Agricultural College lands at $3 per acre that should have brought $5 was passed.... The resolution for the appointment of a stenographer was indefinitely postponed.... Senate bills 3, 4 and 6, passed in committee of the whole, were discussed.... The bill for the better detection of crimes and offenses was reported back, with a recommendation for its passage.... At the afternoon session Senator Duffield resigned from the Committee on University, on account of his brother, Rev. Geo. Duffield, being a Regent. Senator Hodge takes his place.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To furnish vaccine to the inhabitants of cities and villages; creating a Twenty-Fourth judicial circuit from the Seventh and Sixteenth circuits; to incorporate the village of Brooklyn; to amend the laws of 1857 to provide for the incorporation of villages; to repeal a certain section of the State laws of 1877, to authorize the Warden of the State prison to receive moneys due on contracts while said section was in force; for a chair of eclectic medicine in the university; to amend and authorize the formation of corporations to establish rural cemeteries and care for the same; allowing the Board of Supervisors of Bay county to receive certain lands from the Bay County Agricultural Society for certain purposes; to amend an act to provide for the appointment of a State Reporter; relating to alienation by deed, proof, and recording of conveyances, and canceling of mortgages.

FRIDAY Jan. 17.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced: In relation to liability of cities, villages, and townships for neglecting to repair sidewalks and streets; to authorize and regulate insurance other than life, fire, and marine; to establish a State hospital at Ann Arbor; in relation to foreclosure of mortgage by advertisement; in relation to plank roads; in relation to non-forfeiture of policies of life insurance; relative to mining interests; relating to teachers' institutes; to authorize the directors of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad to be represented on the Board of Directors by proxy; that railroad directors shall be citizens of the United States. ....A resolution was passed for the prevention of adulteration of honey.... Mr. Chamberlain was elected President pro tem.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: Relative to establishing water-courses and locating ditches; relative to laying out, opening, locating, or constructing water-courses, ditches or drains by Township Drain Commissioners; relative to forcible entries and detainers; to incorporate the village of Sault Ste Marie, Chippewa county; relative to officers having the care of highways and bridges, and their several powers and duties; relative to trial of issues of facts in Courts of Chancery; relative to affidavits of non-residents; making an appropriation for the purchase of books for the State library.... Both houses adjourned until Monday evening, at 8:30.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—Pursuant to adjournment on Friday last, the Senate met this evening at 7:30. Numerous petitions were presented, and notices given for the introduction of bills at some future day.

HOUSE.—The House passed a joint resolution for the transfer of St. Mary's Falls ship canal to the General Government.... The following joint resolution was introduced as an amendment to the constitution, to stand as article 4, section 1: "All the specific taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest upon the primary school, University, and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt in the order herein recited, until there shall be a sufficient amount in the sinking fund to extinguish the State debt, other than the amounts due to educational funds. When such specific taxes shall be ordered to and constitute a part of the general fund the Legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient, with other resources, to pay the estimated expenses of the State Government, and such deficiency as may occur in the resources.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced Providing that administrators and executors of estates have full control until settled, or the Probate Court directs the turning over of property to heirs or devisees; also directing the appointment of temporary administrators over estates of missing persons or those absent and supposed dead.... In committee of the whole the *motion* to repeal the law of 1871 authorizing the appointment of Drain Commissioners was carried.... The bill reducing the rates of legal notices published in newspapers from 70 cents for the first and 35 cents for every subsequent insertion to 50 and 25 cents respectively, was carried.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented asking for the establishment of a reform school for girls; for the arrest of horse-thieves, and for the incorporation of the Michigan State Police Association.... Mr. Mosher, of Hillsdale county, introduced a bill amending the Liquor-Tax act, so that taxes raised from saloons, distillers and brewers be thrown into the general fund of each county, and not into the village, township or municipality treasury. He thinks that the present practice leads municipal officers to encourage the sale of liquors on account of the taxes arising therefrom.... Bills were also introduced to prevent the extermination of deer by hunting them with dogs; to authorize the issuing of injunctions by Circuit Judges of adjoining counties in certain cases, and to make an appropriation to cover a deficiency in the funds of the Reform School.... In committee of the whole bills were passed authorizing the transfer of Michigan's interest in the Antietam Cemetery to the United States; to authorize municipal boards of health to furnish bovine virus free for vaccination; to amend section 1,940 of the law of 1871, relating to municipal boards of health, and for the incorporation of Hibernian benevolent societies.

The Supreme Court on Polygamy.

The Supreme Court of the United States has passed directly upon the constitutionality of the act of Congress prohibiting polygamy in the Territories. The decision was rendered in the case of Reynolds, a Mormon, upon appeal from the Territorial court, in which he was convicted of bigamy in entering into a plural marriage according to the Mormon rite. The court in this decision sustained the judgment of the Territorial court, affirming without qualification the right of Congress to pass laws prohibiting polygamy in the Territories, and the constitutionality of the present act of Congress upon that subject. This decision, from which there is no appeal, may be accepted as finally settling the question. Under it, by section 5,352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, every man and every woman who has entered into a plural marriage in the Territory is liable to a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment for not more than five years.

A Technical Crime.

The President has very justly pardoned H. C. Hodges (in response to the petition of the Judge and eleven of the jury who convicted him last year), a Louisville (Ky.) postal employe who was guilty of technical violation of the law in making a mail key when the regular one was lost. Hodges had two keys when the lost one was restored, but never used either to steal anything, and gave up the one he had made as soon as he found that he was technically violating the law in holding it. Yet red tape imprisoned the man for some time, to the distress of the wife and five children depending on him for support.

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MARQUETTE, L. S., MICH.

Many men respect an open enemy more than a false friend, and it is surprising, in view of recent events at Washington, that a member of the administration should remark that perhaps any one engaged in dealing with the secret forces of the Republican party, but other the ally of Mandrake and would have to contend only with open political opponents.

The aggressive element of the Republican party is in the minority. This is indicated by the recent elections—Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and I. P. Jones, in Nevada. These are "railroad," all of them, and there is no one someone about them, politically.

The jury in the case of the Centennial Board of Revenue commissioners, Fitz, for making false returns of the last Congressional election, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy in the case of the Sheriff and Justice of the Peace. The County Canvassing Board and two inspectors of the late election from Marlton county were arrested, prosecuted, charged with the violation of the Election laws. Justice, not mercy, is what these indictments and half-a-dozen others at the South need and should get. But they will probably be treated with fawning and lasting leniency.

Bismarck pleads for a strong tariff with the commission appointed to revise the German tariffs. His point is that Germany is large part of the Empire direct taxes amount thereto in confederation, and that they are all kinds must half by the payer. The secret of his plea is in the last of his statement. He is a protectionist less from principle than policy. With centered Socialism glaring at him from every alley way, his object is to continue Junker without a direct demand for money. A plea on the ground of self-interest is the first law of nature would seem the conclusion from his argument.

The resolutions adopted by the recent Temperance Convention, at St. Paul, Minn., were presented to the House Committee on Commerce in Congress, Friday, by ex-Senator Ramsey, Mr. Steele, of Minnesota, and Mr. George H. Hoy, of Cleveland. These resolutions recommend the improvement of St. Mary's, river between Lake Superior and Huron, the St. Clair flats, and the harbor at the head of Lake Superior. The deputation also urged the immediate acceptance by the United States of St. Mary's Canal, in accordance with the offer of the State of Michigan April 4, 1881, and the completion of the new lock and its appurtenances. The committee listened with great interest, and promised to give the matter careful attention.

A rather novel method of obtaining contributions for the poor and needy was adopted in New York city on Thursday. A committee of responsible and well-known gentlemen sent out twenty-six wagons with eighty-three men and one hundred boys, with proper credentials and authority to canvass the city for anything the charitably disposed might be willing to give. Articles of clothing, furniture, wood, coal, provisions, money, or whatever, could be made or vendable to the poor, were solicited. What was received was to be divided among various charitable institutions. Organized charity in some form or another is being adopted in all our cities, and indicates man giving to humanity. It is becoming to be seen as an injury to society by the encouragement of gigs to street beggars.

Titles to some prospect claims may yet restore the benefit of cheap telegraphy. A New York press dispatch states that about three plants from which messages for the Western Union Telegraph Company are sent about from one railroad station between Jersey City and Chicago, companies, and the telegraph wires along the line of the railroads are the property of these respective companies, and are leased or hired by the Western Union. A movement is on foot to consolidate the railroad companies into an association of their own for operating these telegraph wires for their own benefit and that of the public. It is proposed that messages are to be sent about one-third of the present price, and press messages especially at very low rates. It is believed that with the wires and poles, now owned by the railroad companies, the more than $1,000,000 will be required to furnish the necessary additional equipment.

Mining and Furnace Items.

The Republic company, owing to the low stage of water in the Michigamme river, commenced on Monday moving stores to compose site. Hoisting preparatory to a contingency was made some time ago, and present there is no inconvenience arising from the present arrangement.

John N. Armstrong, we learn, is the owner of his exploration on the Menominee Range, has developed a good body of ore on section 6, 39, 30. The real nature of the discovery we are unable to state, but we assumed it is good. We understand the level is owned by M. T. Gaffney, of Iron city.

The C. & N. W. Railway company have large engineers at work surveying a route on which to build an extension to the Mineral Range, and other mines on the Menominee Range range. It is believed that the line will be built in the fall to the Montreal, which mine is looking extremely well under the careful management of Capt. Commoor.

James Morgan, Esq., has made an opening on the property he has been exploring near the Rolling Mill location, and is now taking out a very fine quality of hematite ore. There is some a contract to sell all he takes out to the Carp Furnace at Marquette, he has a force employed clearing the railroad track of snow, and shipments will be commenced immediately.

The South Mining company have recently commenced work on Akers, O., 4m for the building of a double engine and hoisting plant—engines to be five and one-half feet in diameter, which is to be delivered to Chandler on March 10, and immediately shipped to the mine. Foundations are now being built for the placement of the machinery. The mine initially looking fine. A shaft sunk in the centre of the main workings has disclosed a depth of 50 feet, passing through a body of excellent ore. The vein is 10 feet in thickness, and the South will figure in the market quotations to a larger extent than ever before.

Mr. John McKenna, who has been making some explorations on the Menominee Range, has found a body of ore, which, as will be seen from the following, promises to be of value. Although he has not sunk anything yet discovered at that section, it has been sunk some 53 feet, at, of which is through a vein of ore, which is of a quality quite different from any heretofore found on the range, and as shown by the analysis is very valuable.

Menominee, Jan. 8th, 1879.

A. B. Hanson, Esq.,

Sir—Inclosed find a sample of ore you put handed me for analysis marked as follows:

Sample No. 1	11.00
Sample No. 2	11.00
Sample No. 3	11.00
Sample No. 4	11.00
Sample No. 5	11.00
Sample No.

LOCAL NEWS.

Thursday, Jan. 30, 1879

☞ That dog race.

☞ Marble playing is among the new features of the day. Who says our winters are long?

☞ The Jackson mine changed its time Wednesday morning, and it now conforms with railroad time.

☞ One of our physicians reports a case of cerebro spinal meningitis—the first that has occurred for a number of years.

☞ The sentiment seems general in the press of the state that the legal rate of interest should be fixed at seven per cent.

☞ The "blue-glass theory" has not been able to peep for a year, and the "fiat" currency will soon be in the same condition.

BIRTH.—Louis Miller wears a smile as broad as the day is long—all because Mrs. M. presented him on Thursday morning last with 9½ pound heir.

☞ The ladies social of the M. E. Church will be held at Mrs. Coverts, on Wednesday evening of this week. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Large quantities of wood are arriving in this city for the Iron Cliffs company, which is being converted into charcoal at their kilns near the furnace.

☞ The Midland Independent says "General Swear-off-again and Colonel Can't-keep-'em were in town recently." Both of these gentlemen have been in Negaunee since Jan. 1.

☞ The Chicago Inter-Ocean suggests that each county in the state be provided with a scaffold and the sheriff be required to practice four hours a day in hanging a dummy.

WALL PAPER.—P. B. Kirkwood has just received a fine assortment of wall paper, comprising many new designs and patterns. Persons designing to improve the interior of their dwellings with new paper will do well to look at this stock.

☞ John Ronan, while making some repairs about the engine in the Jackson machine shop, the other day, had the misfortune to get struck in the left eye with a small chip of steel. The ball is very badly injured, but he has hopes of its recovery.

CITY TAXES.—We learn from the city treasurer that a considerable portion of the taxes assessed in this city remain unpaid, and will in a few days be increased by the 4 per cent. penalty. Out of an assessment of $15,700, over $3,000 are yet outstanding.

ICE.—F. A. Leibenstein, of the Peninsula brewery, has now engaged 19 men and 5 teams filling his ice houses from Teal Lake. He intends putting up in the neighborhood of 300 cords, which is to supply his brewery during the coming season.

☞ Set this down in your note book. It looks as if only a question of time whether the Michigan democracy will swallow the Michigan greenback party, or the greenbackers gorge themselves with the democracy. Both are lubricating their jaws—and oh! what jaws!

NEW MILL.—C. J. L. Myers has his new mill at Hermannsville, Menominee Range, completed and will start up for the first time the latter part of this week. The mill has a capacity of 50,000 feet per day, and will be further increased by the ~~addition of lath~~ and shingle machines. Mr. Myers is putting in 100,000 feet of logs per day.

DANCING CLUB.—The old Excelsior Dancing club of this city has been revived, and propose to have their first hop Thursday evening of next week. At a recent meeting about 45 persons were admitted as members and a full complement of officers elected. The character of those composing the club will make their parties peculiarly enjoyable, and we bespeak for the club a good patronage.

SICKNESS AT SMITH MINE.—The influenza which has been prevailing to a considerable extent in this vicinity, seems to have struck the Smith mine in full force. At one time half the force of the mine was laid up, as well as large numbers of women and children. The clerk, telegraph operator and Agent Stevens were confined to their bed at the same time. The sickness lasted from three to five days, but so far no serious cases have occurred.

PLAIN SPEAKING.—An itinerant meat-seller had occasion to do business with a former vicar of St. Just, Cornwall, England. On going to his residence, he found one of the "passon's" sons amusing himself with an air-gun. After some time, Jim said to the young gentleman: "Thee art the west shot that ever I seed in my life. I shudden be afraid to put myself up 23 yards off for tha to shut to. I'll heave my hat up for tha, gosh ef I wasn't!" Up went the hat, and the boy missed it. Just then, Mr.—— appeared on the scene, and enquired what was the matter. "Why maester," said Jim, "I ben here looken 'pon thy son shutten, and aw caent shut good for nothen,—aw cudden hit my hat jest now when I thrawed un up for'n." "Shall I try to hit it?" said Mr. —— "Iss," said Jim, "weth oal my heart, maester." Mr. —— fired, and the hat (not a very valuable one,) was ruined "Loar, maester!" said Jim, "what shall I do now? I haent got no hat to wear home." Jim was speedily treated to a "bra' 'spectable hat," and, on trying it on, Mr. —— asked Jim if it would fit him. "Iss, maester," said Jim, "capetall I bleeve I cud preach weth a hat like this on; but I tell tha, maestar, ef I cudden preach better than thee, I wed never put my foot into a pulpit no more!"

Personal.

E. H. Woodward, of New York city, arrived in this city on Friday of last week. Mr. H. is interested in some thirteen manganese iron mines throughout the country and is now investigating some of our Lake Superior deposits. Having concluded his business he departed by Sunday's train.

Per Larson, Mining Engineer of Sweden, is in the district making explorations.

Mr. J. P. Zimmerman, representing a Chicago cigar firm, made a call on our local dealers the past week.

Fayette Brown, Esq., of Cleveland, general agent of the Jackson Iron company, arrived in the city Friday last.

Mr. Bart Smith, of L'Anse, returned from Lansing by Saturdays train, and Dr. S. D. Humphrey, of Marquette, returned from the same place by Sunday's train.

John McKenna, from the Quinnesec, has been visiting his relatives in this city for the past few days. He leaves for his home Saturday.

Mr. John O'Callahan, of Escanaba, who has lately associated himself with John McKenna in his new mining enterprise, was a visitor to this city the past week.

Mr. C. H. Hopkins, formerly of this city, has severed his connection with the Fort Howard *Journal*, and is at present visiting acquaintances on the Menominee range.

☞ The "bulls and bears" have found that there are fully 1,500,000 bushels of wheat in Michigan elevators, store-houses, etc. The amount hid in the farmers barns and attics is not get-at-able.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Dennis Carty, brother of John Carty, and for a number of years night watchman at the C. & N. W. depot in this city, and at present brakemen on the lower division of the road, met with a severe accident Monday of this week, near Marinette, Wis., by which he lost one of his feet. He was engaged in coupling cars, and missing his footing fell on the track, a heavily loaded freight car passing over his leg just above the ankle, cutting and mashing it in such a manner that immediate amputation was necessary. He was removed to Menominee and is doing as well as can be expected.

THE RINK.—The carnival at the rink Thursday evening was a most satisfactory and enjoyable affair, about 50 persons appearing in costume. The attendance of spectators was also large, and the proprietors are to be congratulated for the interest manifested by the public. The first prize was awarded to Misses Mary Sullivan and Mary Foley, the former appearing as a Highlander. The second prize, for comical costume, was given to Joseph Quinn and Patrick Donahue, who appeared in the characters of a traveling distillery. The third prize was given to Miss Horrigan, she being the only contestant. The prize for fast skating has not yet been awarded.

IMPORTANT SUIT—THE PEOPLE vs. CHARLES CROWLEY.—The above case has excited considerable interest in consequence of its being the first case of the kind tried in this county, if not in the state. It was instituted under the provisions of act No. 131, session laws of 1875, and charged ex-sheriff Charles Crowley with a failure to pay over certain moneys collected by him as sheriff in 1876 for liquor taxes assessed for that year against certain dealers in intoxicating liquors at the city of Ishpeming, and with converting a portion of the money collected to his own use. The defense was that the failure to pay over the money to the county treasurer did not constitute a violation of the act above referred to, and a general denial of a conversion by the defendent. The trial was commenced on Thursday morning of last week and lasted nearly two days, the defense being able conducted by M. H. Crocker and E. J. Mapes, Esqs. The prosecuting attorney, J. Q. Adams, was assisted by F. O. Clark, Esq., of Marquette. The trial was an interesting and spirited one, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant. While many of our people will feel sympathy for Mr. Crowley on personal grounds, yet all will agree that if guilty he should be punished; and if it shall prove a warning to others holding public positions, and restrain them from committing similar offenses, it will be cause for congratulation.

☞ We learn that Hillyer, who ran on the democratic ticket for representative in the Delta and Menominee District, and was so badly beaten that he didn't know he was a candidate until a question was raised as to the eligibility of the duly elected candidate, John D. Ross, is now taking steps to deprive Mr. Ross of his seat. It will be recollected that Mr. Ross was postmaster at Ford River and Hillyer held some nominal office in connection with the Judiciary of the U. S., so that both were in like position respecting their eligibility. Since the election Mr. Ross has resigned his position, and we understand has been declared as entitled to his seat in the Legislature by Governor Croswell and other leading officials of the state, and in accordance proposes to occupy it very soon, in case Hillyer does not succeed in preventing him and leaving the District without a representative. Mr. Hillyer has written to democratic members of the house relative to the matter, and while not claiming the seat has expressed his opposition already to Mr. Ross. It was no more than was expected from this source and falls little short of the disposition actuating southern remedies and bull-dozing. In this case it will not work, and will doubtless be remembered by the people of the district, who have business at stake, as a dirty partizan trick.

P. S. Since the above was written Mr. Ross has gone to Lansing and been admitted to his seat without question—even the democratic member, in whose hands Hillyer had placed his objection, appreciated the selfish motive actuating the proposition and refused to have anything to do in promoting the selfish end sought. Mr. Ross is in accord with the political majority of the house, a good business man, and will make an able and influential representative of his District.

ASSAULTED WITH AN AXE.—From the region of Lake Fairbanks (familiarly known as Goose Lake) we learn the particulars of an affray, which, though not resulting fatally, is of a serious character. In one of the wood camps in that region are two men—Ascar Racine and John Murray—the latter a fellow whose chief characteristic is that of a bully, and who, when he can not have his own way, resorts to abuse, particularly so if the person who in his imagination is the transgressor, is physically smaller than himself. For some time Murray has selected Racine as the one on whom to vent his spleen, and carried his abuse so far that forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and on Monday last received a blow on the head with an axe that should for a time at least, teach him a severe lesson. On the morning in question, Murray drove his team to where young Racine was swamping and demanded his load. The latter informed him that it was not ready, and that he could not neglect others for him, whereupon Murray attacked him, declaring that he would be served first or have the life of Racine—throwing off his coat and mits and advancing upon his adversary. Racine—who is only about 18 years of age and but recently married—backed up into the bush, warning Murray not to come nearer or he would hit him with the axe—a double-bitted one which he carried on his shoulder. This only excited Murray the more, and on advancing, the young man hit him on the head with the flat side of the axe, inflicting a wound several inches in length and fracturing the skull. Murray fell insensible and was immediately conveyed to the camp and medical aid summoned from this city. Racine at once took the train for this place and delivered himself up to marshal Jeffrey, who took him before Justice B. D. Jones, where he related the facts as herein stated. The justice, under the circumstances, did not conceive it his duty to hold him, and with some instructions to the marshal as his future course of action, discharged Racine from custody. The latter returned to his work by the noon train. A medical examination of Murray developed the fact that no serious injury had been done him. The feeling around Goose Lake is entirely in favor of Racine.

P. S.—Since the above was written, Racine has been arrested on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. The prisoner was brought before Justice Jones Tuesday afternoon, and the case adjourned until this—Wednesday—afternoon, and is in progress as we go to press.

The Marquette and Mackinac Rail Road Project Brightening.

At last we are able to furnish some tangible encouragement in reference to the early construction of the Marquette & Mackinac Railroad, based, however, upon the contemplated favorable action of the Legislature now in session in extending the grant and preserving it intact. Within the past few days we have personally interviewed certain capitalists and business men of Detroit who are interesting themselves in the enterprise, and find that substantial progress has already been made in the direction of organizing a company in every way qualified to carry the project to early and successful consummation. A meeting of these men was held in Detroit on the 18th and the preliminary arrangements for the organization of a company agreed upon, and the policy in reference to the construction of the road freely discussed. In a conversation with Mr. Francis Palms, who is taking an active interest in the matter, we learned that he favored a proposition to build the road for cash to be subscribed by members forming the company, and that no man should have a voice in its deliberations—early or late—until ten per cent. of his subscription shall be paid into the treasury of the company. Mr. Palms heads the list with a cash subscription of $100,000, which will likely be increased from time to time as circumstances may require. Ex-Governor H. P. Baldwin, John S. Newberry, Waldo M. Johnson, James McMillan, Allan Sheldon, M. S. Smith, Hon. Z. Chandler, C. H. Buhl, Ex-Governor Bagley, and other prominent citizens, are at present taking a lively interest in the enterprise. In a conversation with Mr. James F. Joy he expressed his opinion that there could be no reasonable doubt as to the construction of the road within the coming year should the extension of the grant be made. He avers that there will be no trouble in obtaining the money, and says that if the original grant had carried the advantages with which it was strengthened two years later, the road would have been in operation long before the end of the year 1875. Mr. Joy is an active advocate of the retention of the grant intact, and is doing all in his power to effect the early completion of the road. In the Legislature there is a feeling confined to a certain element that the opportunity has been trifled with, and such objections as are likely to be encountered in the passage or transfer at the Straits, retarding settlement in certain localities, and the well settled opposition of some people to railroad grants general principles are raised, but from the present outlook are to feeble to prevail, although under the rulings of Lieutenant Governor Sessions, it is held that a bill extending the time for the completion of the road will require a two-thirds vote, inasmuch as it changes the conditions upon which a grant of public property is made and restores to life a gift which would otherwise be forfeited. The views of Speaker Rich are not so clearly defined upon this point, but at any rate the only way to avoid all question and the possibility of litigation is to secure a two thirds vote. To this end it might be well for the people of Marquette county, and of other localities interested in the construction of the road, to present their views and wishes to the Legislature at an early time. The bill for an unconditional extension of the grant for two years is in the hands of the House committee on Public Lands and Railways, and we understand that the joint report, when it is made, will be entirely in its favor. The citizens of Detroit have lately discovered the necessity of the road to be an indespensible auxiliary to the future commercial prosperity of their city. They have seen the immense trade of the Upper Peninsula, once its own, pass to the hands of others until it has dwindled to almost nothing, in fact not worth looking after under the present facilities of transportation between the two sections of the state. That she is fully resolved upon restoring the trade which rightfully belongs to her, there is no doubt.

☞ Don't fail to witness the dog race on Saturday afternoon next, Feb. 1st. Some of the best canine trotters in the county will participate.

The proprietors of the rink requests us to say that after Feb. 1st an admission fee of 10 cents will be charged to gentlemen spectators.

☞ The members of the Excelsior Dancing Club are requested to attend a meeting to be held on this, Thursday, evening at Jentz & Shay's shoe shop.

DIED.—On Monday morning, Jan. 27, 1879, after a lingering illness, Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l Collins, of this city, aged about 13 years. The funeral occurred at 2 p. m., to-day (Wednesday).

☞ The Excelsior Club propose to give a ball at Winter's hall Thursday, February 6. They also propose to give a masquerade ball on Monday, the 24th, at which prizes will be awarded. Now, get you ready.

☞ The raffle and dance advertised for February 15, to take place at Sterling's hall, has been changed to Saturday, February 8th. The best of music, together with P. Fitzpatrick, as prompter, has been engaged for the occasion.

SUICIDE.—An employe of the Franklin copper mine, Houghton county, whose name we could not learn, committed suicide Tuesday of this week, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. No cause is known for the commission of the rash act.

MAN KILLED AT CHAMPION.—We learn by telegraph this morning, (Wednesday) that a miner employed at the Champion mine, named Samuel Bennett, was instantly killed by the premature explosion of a quantity of nitro-glycerine. It was at first supposed that the deceased was a relative of Samuel Bennett, of this city, but such is not the case.

DOG RACE.—A number of our fun-loving citizens have interested themselves in arranging a dog race for next Saturday, and have raised a sufficient sum to offer the following prizes, which are to be paid in gold: First, $4.00; second, $2.50; third, $1.50; fourth, $1.00—$9.00 in all. The race will be from Dr. Cyr's drug store to the Northwestern depot, best three heats in five. All the dogs in the county are invited to take a part, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. The rights of dogs and drivers will be carefully guarded. Full particulars can be learned by consulting the posters sticking all over the county.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to the firm of Mann & Kraemer are requested to call at the Jackson house and settle their accounts with Mr. Kraemer, where he will be found at all hours of the day.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT MARQUETTE.—William Frue and Michael Carey, two young men, became engaged in an altercation growing out of a dispute over a game of cards, in a Marquette saloon Monday last, which resulted in the shooting of Frue, in the thigh, by Carey. The wound is not of a serious nature. Carey was immediately arrested and his examination has been in progress for the past two days, with what result, however, we have been unable to learn before going to press.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The following proceedings have been had in the circuit court since our last issue up to Tuesday evening of the present week. The session will probably extend into next week:

Duncan Matheson, Henry Pascoe and William Hick admitted to citizenship.

Christian H. Buhl, Chauncey H. Andrews William J. Hitchcock and Peter W. Keeler vs. The Iron Cliffs Company. Assumpsit. Jury disagreed.

Charles G. Collins vs. Harrison W. Jackson. Continued by consent.

John Thoney vs. The First M. E Church. Assumpsit. Judgment on verdict for $626.15 damages, and costs to be taxed.

The People vs. John Rule. Robbery. Trial by jury. Verdict not guilty.

The People vs. Carnelius Keating and William Morgan. Resisting an officer. Nolle pros entered.

The People vs. Charles Crowley et al. Debt on bond. Demurrer overruled.

The People vs. Charles Crowley. Missappropriating public monies. Jury trial. Verdict guilty.

Edward R. Penberthy, et al., vs. L'Anse Brownstone Company. Assumpsit. Judgment by default for $2,326.73 damages and $20 costs.

Thomas Craig admitted to citizenship.

John McKesson, et al, vs. John Crowley. Assumpsit. Judgment by default for $618.13 damages and $21.10 costs.

Peter Hayden, et al., vs. Peter Gingrass, et al. Assumpsit. Order to allow Sheriff to make an amended return.

James Richards vs Saginaw Mining Company. Order requiring plaintiff to file security for costs on or before the first of next month entered.

John Wahlman, et al., vs. Daniel Johnson. Assumpsit. Judgment by default for $299.61 damages and costs to be taxed.

William E. Dickinson vs. Adolf Heberlein and Rosa Heberlein. Assumpsit. Judgment by default for $226.67 damages and costs to be taxed.

James L. Morgan, et al., vs. Charles A. Anderson, et al. Assumpsit. Judgment by default for $22.28 damages and $25.05 costs.

Thomas Ryan vs. James H. Macdonald. Assumpsit. Judgment by default for $333.45 damages and $21 costs.

Delano March, et al., vs. The Bay Furnace Co, et al. Creditor's bill. Order appointing receiver granted.

Delano March, et al., vs. The Munising Iron Co., et al. Creditors bill. Order appointing receiver granted.

Mihills Manufacturing Company, vs. Sarah B. Burt. Petition to enforce lien. Decree dismissing bill of complaint granted with an attorney fee of $35.

Joseph Winter, et als., vs. John Fitzgerald, et als. Foreclosure. Order dismissing bill of complaint as to defendants, Marlow H. Crocker and Elward L. Hall granted.

David Preston and John L. Harper, vs. Gustavus Doeltz et als. Foreclosure. Decree and order for sale granted.

Elwart M. Watson et al., vs. Richard P. Travers, et als. Foreclosure, decree and order of sale granted.

John Smith, complainant, vs. Melvina Smith, defendant. Divorce. Decree for divorce granted.

John B. Taylor vs. Sidney Adams, et al. Bill to quiet title. Order requiring complainant to file security for costs granted.

John McKenna vs. Philip B. Kirkwood. Bill to cancel mortgage. Order that proofs be taken before an examiner granted.

William H. Parks vs. Marquette and Pacific Rolling Mill Company. Ejectment. Jury trial. Verdict in favor of plaintiff.

Sylvester Everett, vs. Andrew A. Anderson et als. Trespass. Jury trial pending.

THE PEOPLE vs. CROWLEY.—By request of many citizens of the county, we publish the following closing remarks of Prosecuting Attorney J. Q. Adams' address to the jury in the case of the People vs. Charles Crowley. The entire speech was impromptu, and the portion below was taken by the court stenographer, S. W. Goodale, of his own volition, and to whom we are indebted for the copy. The address, both as to language and in a legal point of view, is regarded by the legal fraternity as one of the best ever delivered before the circuit court of this county, and the request to publish pays a very decided compliment to an efficient public officer:

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, as to the character of the respondent. We hear a great deal said about his great public service. I noticed in a paper night before last that the bark *Shooting Star* has cleared from Lisbon with Angell on board. Angell was the Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company almost since its organization, occupying the highest position in the social circle of Chicago, respected by all who knew him, implicitly trusted in the handling of hundreds of thousands of dollars by his employers. But the people of Chicago were shocked one morning to learn that Angell, the respected and admired friend, the trusted servant of a wealthy corporation had absconded with nearly $90,000. Instantaneously his name was covered with disgrace and opprobrium, and he was held up to execration as the man who could thus betray the trust reposed in him; and to-day he is on his way home in the custody of an officer as a defaulter and a criminal. Think you that the courts of justice will stop to inquire whether he ought to be excused for the commission of this crime on the ground of his former good character? Think you that they will say that he didn't take the $80,000, simply because he had been honored or trusted in the community in which he lived previous to that time? I think not, gentlemen of the jury.

The directors of the Glasgow Bank are on trial for fraud, theft and embezzlement. They rank among the best families in Scotland. Their good character for integrity and upright dealing was so extensive with their introduction into active life. Yet the papers teem to-day with execrations upon those men, whose wrongful conduct and vile betrayal of the great trust reposed in them brought dire disaster upon the whole population of Scotland; and many a household which before was surrounded with comparative comfort find themselves to-day in absolute and abject poverty in consequence of the wrongful acts of those men, who had stood upon the very pinnacle of social reputation and social goodness. Think you, gentlemen of the jury, that their former good name ought to be urged as an excuse for the commission of this great crime with which they stand charged in the courts of Scotland?

Two years ago, a young man connected with the best families in New York and Brooklyn, occupying a high social and religious position, in whose hands large sums of money were placed for the benefit of orphans and widows who had no one, perhaps, to protect their interests otherwise, and who entrusted their money in his keeping by reason of the great confidence which his standing and character inspired, betrayed the trust and confidence thus reposed in him and to-day he languishes in Sing Sing prison. Think you that the ponderous doors of that prison ought to swing open and Charlie Graham go scot-free, because at one time he was the superintendent of a Sunday school and nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, and looked up to and admired as a perfect paragon of truth and goodness? Not any, gentlemen of the jury. The very fact that he enjoyed those privileges, the very fact that such great confidence was reposed in him, makes the crime all the more heinous.

A hundred years ago, a man by his valor, by his bravery and past good conduct, won the esteem and the confidence of the fathers of this country. He had braved death upon the battle field; he had faced it in all the multitudinous forms of war; he had been entrusted with the command of troops of soldiers who had been detailed to guard the interest of this young country, engaged in the struggle for liberty, which was then inaugurated. He had taken high rank and position; he had, by his conduct, won the love and gratitude of his countrymen, and yet by one vile act of perfidy and treason he tore the laurel wreath from his brow, dashed it into the dust, and went forth, in consequence of it, shorn of all that record, of all honor and all that distinction, an outcast upon the face of God's earth, a vagabond, and ever thereafter, during his lifetime he found no place, either upon the highest summit of the mountain, or in the deepest cave in the bosom of the earth, on the desert sand, or upon God's velvet carpet, in the most fertile valleys, where he could lay his weary head and take untroubled rest; and to-day the name of Benedict Arnold is a reproach and a by-word, and execrated alike by those whom he so vilely betrayed, and those whom, in his perfidy, and in his treason he sought to serve. Think you his former good name ought to entitle him to be restored to the position he occupied? Not at all. And so of the prisoner at bar, Mr. Crowley. He brought to the discharge of his duties for a third-term, experience, intelligence and skill as a public officer, and the best wishes of a too confiding public, who elevated him to that exalted position. And how did he treat them? He went among the people by virtue of his office to collect monies; he collected those monies forced from the hands of those whose duty it was, to be sure, to pay their share and bear their share of the public burden, however, onerous it might be; and in the discharge of his duty he collected those monies, but failed to complete the discharge of his duty by paying over this money, as he ought to have done, and what was the result? Why, gentlemen of the jury, he is brought into court, charged with the crime, and my friend complains because he is charged with the crime, and he says it is wrong—he says it is so humiliating. Gentlemen of the jury it is "so humiliating!" Mr. Crocker tells us that he comes in and says he is not guilty, and that therefore you ought not to punish him; you ought to consider his great services. Why? Because it is "so humiliating" to Mr. Crowley. What! Shall we arraign the law-makers of our state who have declared by solemn enactment that the acts of which Mr Crowley stands charged constitute a crime? Shall we say that the legislature of our state are wrong-doers for making that declaration? And gentlemen this is no new thing. When the Angel of Light rebelled against God, he was cast from the battlements of heaven into the abyss of hell as a punishment therefor; and he, too, organized war against the Almighty, and denounced as an outrage and a wrong, the punishment which his own crime had invited; and from that time until this, from the time when Satan stood forth as the Champion apologist and the defender of crime, there has never been found wanting men to stand up and excuse others charged with the violation of law. And they will do it with all the subtlety, and only less in degree than that of Satan himself because their ability is less.

I say, gentlemen, shame upon the sympathy—shame upon the sympathy that can close its eyes to wrong—close its eyes to suffering and outraged justice, while it clasps in warm embrace the hideous monster that is the author of it all.

I am sorry, gentlemen of the jury, that it is possible for men, instead of availing themselves of the position to which they have been elected by a trusting and honest-minded people, to elevate themselves to heights and positions of political honor, of moral worth and financial credit, instead of that to prostitute the position and sink themselves to the sad and melancholy condition of moral lepers, of political paupers, and of financial wrecks. Yet we behold them upon the right and upon the left every day. But is that any reason, gentlemen of the jury, is that any reason why men should go scot free when they are found to be guilty of crime? And when a man has thus betrayed his trusts, when a man has thus proven himself faithless to his duty, faithless to the trust thus reposed in him, ought he not to be convicted—ten fold more times convicted, than the man who, perhaps, prompted by the love of his family whom he sees suffering for the necessaries of life, who perhaps are starving before his face, gropes into your house at midnight and steals from your household the wherewith to supply their wants. Do you hesitate to send *him* to the penitentiary, or to the jail? Do you find men taking a personal interest in such a man? Oh, no. *He* is hurried off to jail—he is denounced as unfit for society, he is denounced as unfit to be recognized by decent men. And here comes a man who has occupied a prominent and respectable position—an honorable position—and *because he has* occupied that position, and is brought into court and charged with crime, you are asked to say "Not Guilty," because of his transcendant public services—the great public services that he rendered to the people of the county of Marquette on a salary of $1,600.00 a year!

Gentlemen of the jury, I do not believe you will stop to consider that portion of the discussion a great while. Though Charles Crowley were tenfold the man he is; though he had always maintained a character and a record as unblemished as that of the noblest and best of the sons of earth; yet, if he is guilty of the crime charged against him, it is your duty to say so, gentlemen, and you cannot, if you would, shirk your responsibility. You are answerable to it before your own consciences, before the people of the county, and before God. And I believe, gentlemen of the jury, you will discharge that duty fearlessly. I believe that you will have no hesitancy in acting upon your honest convictions; and if you act upon those, as I am convinced that this man is guilty of the crime charged, you will say 'Guilty.'"

Ishpeming Items.

LECTURES.—Arrangements have been completed to secure for one lecture in this city Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, than whom there is probably no better on the American stage. Mr. Colfax is engaged for two lectures in the copper country, and will pass through here about the middle of the coming month. The subject has not yet been decided upon, but we learn that it will be probably his famous one on "Abraham Lincoln."

SOCIAL.—The ladies of the Presbyterian church and congregation will hold a dime social at the residence of Charles L. Sheldon, on Strawberry hill, to-morrow evening, to which the public are cordially invited.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Dennis Donahue has been compelled to leave the city for the benefit of his health, and will spend the remainder of the winter in Florida and other southern climes. We hope he may be wholly recovered again by spring.

DOG RACE.—On Saturday afternoon an exciting dog race took place on Main street, in which as many as twenty dogs took an active part. The first prize, $5 was taken by Wm Uren's dog; the second, $3, by John Shea's, and the third, $1, by Joe Novel's. The prizes were paid in gold.

Mr. Thomas Devine, of Denver, paid his relatives in this city a short visit during the past week, and left again on Sunday's train, accompanied by the good wishes of many friends.

Mr. John P. Outhwaite offers several very desirable parcels of real estate for sale at reasonable prices. Most of the property is centrally located, and will repay examination.

Mr. R. S. Fay, of Boston, secretary of the Lake Superior Mining company, was a visitor to this county last week, consulting with the resident agents of the corporation.

The Mozart Musical Association have began preparations for the rendition of the beautiful cantata of "Joseph in Egypt," which is to come off some time in April.

Mr. Wm. N. Loth, one of our most popular young men, returned last week from Quincy, Ill., where he has been taking a thorough commercial and business course of education. We are glad to learn that he still intends to make this his home.

DANCES.—The Brass Band boys announce a grand masquerade for the 14th prox., and the Silver Star boys one for the 20th. Both of these parties promise to be pleasant affairs, and will no doubt be well attended. The Knights of Pythias also announce a social party for the 19th, which will be, properly speaking, a full dress hop. The two former will take place at Gylling's hall and the latter at the Barnum house.

MARRIED.—In this city, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Father Trottenburg, Mr. James Bigelow to Miss Mary Cahill. Both of this city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred at the Saginaw mine, by the explosion of a hole charged with powder, which proved fatal to a miner named John Skates. The funeral took place on Sunday, which was attended by a large number of people, singing church hymns as they passed through the city on their way to the cemetery.

E. E. Osborn, Esq., returned home Tuesday last, after an extended visit to eastern points. The curiosity of the gossipers was not satisfied in this instance, for he did not bring with him any one to share his future joys and sorrows.

John Jones, the other day, had the misfortune to lose a valuable cutter. While watering the horse to which the cutter was attached Mr. Jones removed the bit from the animal's mouth, and the latter taking fright at some passing object, started north on Main street, running at a break neck speed until he struck the Barnum house fence, and fell into a deep snow bank. The cutter was badly demoralized, but the horse escaped uninjured.

C. H. Kirkwood is evidently preparing for a vigorous soda water campaign next season. He has just purchased an elegant black walnut counter on which to place his fountain. The workmanship is very elaborate. The cost was in the neighborhood of $150.

Travel from the upper country has materially fallen off within the past few weeks.

Joseph Schaller of Humboldt, who has been doing jury duty at Marquette for a week, passed through the city Friday evening on his way home.

A very decided section of the January thaw visited this portion of the county the past week, softening the roads to an extent that seriously interfered with operations in the woods. Should the weather continue soft it will be a great disadvantage to those who are engaged in lumbering.

John Louny sampled the accommodations of mine host McVichy the other night, for which his honor, Justice Kennedy, charged him one dollar and costs. It was a simple case of drunk and disorderly.

Mr. Eugene St. Clair was a passenger for Chicago by Sunday's train.

DIED.—After a long and severe illness, Mr. Daniel McCrohan, died at about ten o'clock Sunday morning, leaving a wife and six children to mourn his loss. The deceased has been a member of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, since its organization and at the time of his death belonged to the widow and orphan fund department. The St. Patrick's band of Negaunee and a large number of members of the Negaunee Society attended his funeral on Tuesday. Appropriate services were held in St. John's Catholic church.

FIREFLY.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

Doings of the Legislature.

Miscellaneous Items.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

Upon re-assembling Monday night, the 20th, petitions were presented for the restoration of capital punishment for murder; praying that the rate of interest be reduced to 7 per cent; that the use of decoys for killing ducks be prevented; protesting against a law prohibiting the hounding of deer; for a law to reduce the test of illuminating oils, and the usual proportion of petitions relative to the liquor law.

21st. Bills were introduced relative to extortion or the taking of illegal fees, and vacating the office of all persons convicted thereof; to provide for the medical and surgical treatment of indigent and dependent children for chronic and surgical treatment at the university hospital; relative to the assessment and collection of taxes; relative to elections other than for militia and township officers; joint resolution relating to the tariff on sugar; a bill to provide for and give authority to the boards of supervisors of the several counties of this state to appropriate monies for making and keeping sets of abstracts of title to all real estate in their respective counties.

22d. Bills were introduced relative to the care and preservation of the estates of persons missing, or absent and supposed dead; to provide for the possession by executors and administrators of the real and personal estate of deceased persons and of the issues and profits thereof; to criminal trials; to more fully defining the powers and duties of prosecuting attorneys; to provisions concerning trials and the proceedings preparatory thereto; to regulate and govern the state house of correction at Ionia; to confer certain powers upon manufacturing companies.

23d. A bill introduced by Senator Stephenson, amending Sec 2850, so as to enable corporations to hold 100,000 acres of land instead of 50,000 acres was reported upon favorably by the committee; bills were also introduced relative to fire and marine insurance companies, making an appropriation for the support of the State Agricultural College; to courts held by justices of the peace; joint resolution asking for appropriation for the improvement of the channel of Lake St. Clair, at the mouth of Clinton River, and for the dredging of the channel of said river; a bill to organize Union School district of Bay City.

24th. A bill was introduced authorizing the board of supervisors of the several counties in this state to provide for the preservation and maintenance of the original section corners and quarter posts as surveyed and recorded by the original survey thereof; to extend certain rights and privileges to persons who are taxpayers, but not qualified voters, in school districts, approved February 8, 1855; a bill to regulate the sale of medicines; a bill to amend chapter 114 of the compiled laws, entitled proceeding against debtors by attachment, being section 6430 of compiled laws of 1871.

25th. Relative to enabling superannuated Preachers' Aid Society of the M. E. Church to hold its sessions at the time and place of the annual conference; to circuit courts; to clerk's salaries in the Attorney General's office; to boards of supervisors appointing probate judges and assistant prosecuting attorneys; to incorporate Columbiaville.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.—20th.

Petitions were presented, one numerously signed, from Marquette county, relative to the sale and test of kerosene oil, as was also from other counties upon the same subject; asking for the passage of an act to incorporate the Michigan Police Association; a revision of the laws in regard to the collection of debts, etc.

BILLS WERE INTRODUCED

relative to the issuing of warrants in criminal cases by justices of the peace; to the uniform assessment of property and for the collection and return of taxes thereon; to legalize the election of the officers of certain school districts; to provide for an assistant librarian; relative to specific taxes.

Under the order of the

THIRD READING OF BILLS

House joint resolution No. 1, entitled joint resolution authorizing the board of control of the St. Mary's Ship Canal to transfer said canal to the United States, was read and passed, there being but four votes against it.

21st. Bills were introduced relative to interest upon interest, to the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating drinks as a beverage; to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement; to prevent the destruction and exportation of deer; to authorize the allowance of injunctions by circuit judges of a adjoining judicial district, in certain cases; to appropriation for the State Reform school to cover a deficiency in the current expenses for the year 1878; and a joint resolution asking Congress for an appropriation to provide a harbor of refuge at Mackinac, by the construction of breakwaters.

A resolution was passed that when the Legislature adjourns on Friday, the 31st inst., it stand adjourned to Monday, the 10th of February.

22d. Bills were introduced relative to justices' courts, to provide for changing the name of minor adopted children and other persons; to the appraisal of the real estate of deceased persons; to provide for a uniform assessment of property and for the collection and return of taxes thereon; to the time when the state taxes shall become due and payable from the counties to the state; to provide for the care of the insane; to regulate and govern the State House of Correction at Ionia, to protect orchards, vineyards and gardens from trespass and larceny; relative to the protection of game, to more effectually protect the inmates of insane asylums of this state.

23d. Bills were introduced relative to authorizing boards of supervisors to transcribe and re-map torn and mutilated city and village plats; relative to salaries of county officers; to foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement; to the better protection of creditors in cases of assignments; to ascertain the annual cereal products of the state, to teachers institutes; relative to the custody of minor children in the case of the separation of husband and wife; to provide for county superintendent of schools; to constitute the village of Ithaca and election ward; to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery; a joint resolution to aid in securing homestead rights to settlers upon certain railroad lands in the counties of Allegan, Muskegon, Ionia, Kent and Ottawa; relative to appeals to the supreme court from the circuit court in chancery.

24th. Relative to writs of error and certiorari; to allow a change of venue in civil actions in justices' courts; to provide for the publication and sale of supreme court reports; to the fees of justices of the peace, constables and sheriffs in criminal cases; for the establishment of a boulevard around the city of Detroit; to authorize the formation of a corporate body, to be known as the Firemen's Association of the state of Michigan; to estates of dower; to tramps; to re-organize the first, fourth and seventh judicial circuits, and to create the 24th judicial circuit.

25th. Bills were introduced relative to railroad companies, to prevent the killing of elk in Huron county; to repeal the dog law; to the appraisal of estates of wards; to the killing of pigeons near restings; to the time of making statements of accounts of counties by the Auditor General; to vacate the township of Sherman, Wexford county; to the abolition of polygamy; relative to boards of supervisors; to the charter of Constantine; to the return and summoning of jurors, to justices of the peace in criminal cases; to provide for the compilation and printing of the laws in relation to water courses.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Col. Osburn, of Marquette, and Joseph Winter, of Negaunee, were among the callers at the state capitol during the past few days. Dr. S. D. Humphrey, of Marquette, was also here attending the sixth annual meeting of the State Superintendents of the Poor Association.

The prospect of some new legislation upon the question of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the strong temperance composition of the committee in the two Houses, has caused a wide-spread curiosity as to the probable character of their reports and of the subsequent legislation.

Four years ago the amount of land that might be held in this state by any manufacturing or mining corporation was increased from 10,000 to 50,000 acres. Senator Stephenson now has a bill to increase it to 100,000 acres. The bill is in the interest of furnace companies, which require large tracts for charcoal burning.

There seems to be a lack of public interest in regard to any matters of legislation likely to be brought forward this winter. The petitions for a reform schools for girls are nearly half the whole number presented. Next in order come those for reducing the flash test on illuminating oils. Those on the hounding of deer, pro and con, come next, and there is a respectable number favoring new legislation in reference to bankruptcy and the collection of debts.

The convention of county superintendents of the poor, in late session at Lansing, considered the tramp question and concluded in favor of an industrial home for the wandering tramps, also in favor of a home for dependent as well as criminal girls and women.

The State Sportsmen's Association, which has just closed its session here, ask the Legislature to prohibit the killing of deer when in the red coat, of fawns when in the spotted coat; to make the possession of the hides of such animals *prima facie* evidence of the guilt of the persons in whose possession they are found, to confine the dates of the open season for deer between September 15 and November 15 of each year, to prohibit the killing or capturing of deer in the waters of any stream, pond or lake within the jurisdiction of the state; to prohibit the shipment out of this state of any deer or other wild game mentioned in this act; to prohibit the killing of all water fowl, including snipe, between the first day of May and the first day of September of each year, and to prohibit the killing of wild ducks or wild geese after sundown at any season of the year. Also to amend section 10 of the game law, so that its violators may be prosecuted wherever found in the state, providing all penalties, exclusive of costs, collected under such convictions, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the county where the offense was committed. To amend section 12 so as to extend the time for commencement of prosecutions to 12 months from the commitment of the offense. To amend section 5, limiting the time of having in possession for the purpose of selling, or exposing for sale any game, birds or animals protected by this act, to 15 days.

L'Anse Items.

White is the popular color for neckties now.

The new hug-and-jump waltz is rapidly gaining in favor here. We have a man in town who is too "cute for anything" and it isn't Ed, either.

Why not get up a horse race to relieve the monotony now? The ice is strong enough and there are several fast nags in town?

O. W. Robinson and family, of Hancock, passed up on Wednesday.

James Mercer, of Ontonogan, was in the city Wednesday.

The Houghton Gazette appears to be worring a good deal about the Federal court building. Take it easy old man, it is decided that it shall be located at Fewsville.

L'Anse girls "go it alone" on ice; their feet being so large that they are ashamed to let any of the boys put on their skates.

SIMPLE ADDITION.—To Mrs. and Mr. Chas. Auge on Sunday the 19th, a boy. Weight in stocking feet 12 pounds, 9 ounces, 6 pennyweights and 1 grain. Charley is the happiest man in town.

We noticed Michael Connors, a former resident of this place, but now a Wisconsin granger, in town the other day.

A large consignment of fine household furniture arrived from Ishpeming last week for the new house built last fall at Fewsville by Mr. T. W. Edwards of Houghton.

We expect Jim Atwood in town in a few days and if he doesn't shoot any of his fingers off coming in we will have a first-class item to lay before our readers.

Sam Kauffman passed down on Saturday. It is rumored that his object in going up the lake was the purchase of the Calumet and Hecla mine, but on inspection he feared the bottom was going to fall out and wouldn't invest.

Parties, who through pecuniary embarrassments or other difficulties were unable to be present at the great circus last summer, in Ishpeming, or the opening of the debating society of this place, should have presented themselves for admission to the Red Ribbon rooms on Wednesday evening last. They would certainly agree with us in saying it was far superior to either of the above mentioned. [illegible] gone through with the president arose and put the momentous question: "Has anybody violated his pledge?" In answer to which brother Dan arose and admitted having unwittingly drank two glasses of cider (soft cider) some time ago; he was sorry and hoped for forgiveness. Then brother Barnard arose and in tones of thunder censured the young member for concealing the matter so long, whereupon our friend Dan again arose and told Mr. Barnard that he—Mr. B.—was one of the committee appointed to report all such cases, and that as he was fully cognizant of the above fact he had been clearly derelict in his own duty and was not the proper one to censure anyone. Mr. B. denied the accusation, but it was too clearly established to be easily denied, as Dan had proof of what he said. Our time or space will not permit us to report the entire proceedings, but we think brother Barnard will be expelled for neglect of duty.

Humboldt Items.

Where, oh! where is Iron? We reckon they are not rid of the whooping cough yet—it usually lasts three months and is very distressing.

Three cutters leaving a certain residence the other day looked rather suspicious, we at first thought it was a wedding, as the clergyman took the lead, but regret to say our suspicions were not correct.

Brace up! The Republic boys are coming.

Accidents will happen. As was the case when the young lady fell down stairs, bursting the stair door and causing considerable racket. Her escape from injury of any kind was almost miraculous. The proprietor intends suing her for damages, as his house is minus a stair door for the present.

There is one thing in Humboldt that we can boast of, and that is a faithful P. M.

We believe in the old saying, "where the cap fits let it be worn." Consequently if Iron & Co. thought the cap fitted, they are quite welcome to wear it, and we will join with many others in saying: "Very becoming indeed."

There's one couple gone off that marriage list. That's right, Captain—"better late than never."

We were not aware that there were any astronomical scholars in Humboldt. Perhaps Iron will be so kind and condescending as to enlighten us upon the subject.

One of our high-toned young gents called on a photographer while he was down the road the other day and had some photographs taken. He was very well pleased with the idea that the pictures flattered him, and not being an advocate of temperance he indulged rather too freely in wine, and had the misfortune to loose his beautiful pictures. A certain young lady on finding them was, at first sight, reminded of a nigger, but was truly convinced when she glanced at the lips. As the young lady resembled him in complexion and could thus sympathize with him she did not make a display of them, but quietly returned them to the owner, who rewarded her by giving her one, for which she bowed and thanked him most politely.

FAIR PLAY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are about straightening their books before leaving this place, and respectfully call the attention to all those indebted to them, to call at their earliest convenience and balance accounts. No new debts will be contracted with anybody—not pro or con,—all bills not settled by the latter part of this month, will be put in the hands of our attorney, and sued. We have a general assortment of merchandise which we will sell for cash next week at a sacrifice. Call early.

HENRY E. MANN & CO.

Annual Meeting.

OFFICE OF CAMBRIA MINING COMPANY,
Negaunee, Mich., Jan. 29, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of this Company, will be held at the office of The Iron Cliffs Company, in the city of Negaunee, Mich., Wednesday, February 19th 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

11w3 JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry E. Mann and Jacob Kraemer, under the firm and name of H. E. Mann & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. E. Mann will assume all indebtedness of the firm up to date, while Jacob Kraemer will collect all bills due to the firm.

HENRY E. MANN.
JACOB KRAEMER.

Negaunee, Jan. 18th, 1879.

Annual Meeting.

IRON CLIFFS COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 52 William Street, New York, January 2nd, 1879.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Iron Cliffs Company, for the purpose of electing a board of seven directors, and for transacting such other business as may be presented will be held at the business office of the company, No. 52 William street, New York, on Wednesday, February 12th, 1879, at eleven o'clock A. M. By order of the board of directors.

11w4 CHARLES J. CANDA, Secretary.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for the county of Marquette in favor of the county of Marquette, plaintiff and against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the Marquette and Pacific Rolling Mill Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, defendant, in said county, to me directed and delivered, and still remaining in my hands, I did on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1879, (being then Sheriff of said county of Marquette) levy upon all the right, title and interest of the Marquette and Pacific Rolling Mill Company, defendant named within, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Marquette and State of Michigan to-wit: The undivided one half (½) of south west quarter, of north-east quarter of section seven, (7) in town forty seven (47) north of range twenty-six (26) west; lot number seven, (7) eight (8) and nine, (9) of John and William Burt's addition to the city of Marquette, the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section seven (7) north of range twenty six (26) west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Marquette, in said county, that being the place for holding the circuit court for the said county of Marquette, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1879, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

18-w1 JACOB DOLF,
Late Sheriff of the County of Marquette.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAVING OCCURRED in the conditions of a certain mortgage containing therein a power of sale made by Joseph Lusor l, of Marquette County, Michigan, mortgagor to Thomas Ryan, of said county, mortgagee, dated September seventh, 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county, September 8th, 1876, at two o'clock p. m. in liber 7 of mortgages, pages 318 and 319 and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity for the foreclosure of said mortgage, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage. I shall on Thursday, February 27th, 1879, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Marquette in said county (that being the building in which the circuit court of said county is holden), foreclose said mortgage pursuant with the statute [illegible] at public auction to the highest bidder [illegible] the premises described in said mortgage [illegible] Lot numbered ten (10) and eleven [illegible] block [illegible] as laid down in [illegible] map or survey of the village (now city) [illegible] Iron Company [illegible] certified and [illegible] Deeds of said [illegible]

Execution Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the Superior Court of the City of Detroit and state of Michigan, in favor of Frank B. Spear and John W. Spear, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the Collins Iron Company, defendant, for the sum of one thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty cents, damages, and thirty dollars and sixty cents costs. I have levied upon the real estate of the defendant aforesaid, hereinafter described, and shall sell the same, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to satisfy said writ of *fieri facias*, with interest and expenses of sale, by public vendue, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Marquette and state of Michigan, that being the place for holding the circuit court for the county of Marquette, in which said real estate is situated, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy nine, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title and interest, of the said defendant in and to the following described real estate, as follows, to wit: The north-east quarter (¼) of the south east quarter of section twelve (12) township forty-seven (47) north of Range Twenty-six (26) west, all in said county of Marquette and state of Michigan.

Dated Marquette, Mich., Jan. 3 A. D. 1879.

ANDREW A. ANDERSON,
Sheriff of Marquette Co., Mich.

11w7.

500 Papers and Magazines, at Club Rates. Complete list ad free. FRANK H. GREEN, 10 3m Marquette Mich.

CHAS. THOREN,

Merchant Tailor,

Iron Street, Negaunee.

A complete line of the best cloths—imported and domestic—kept in stock and manufactured at prices as low as the lowest. Suits made to order in the latest styles. Call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

D. McDONALD,

EAST JACKSON STREET

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
WINES,
LIQUORS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

Prices always reasonable.

NEGAUNEE MICH.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Insurance issued and collections promptly made. Office in Maltsey's Building, Iron street Negaunee, Mich. 1tf.

A. C. SEAMS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer

CIGARS.

Shop next to Wheelock & Winter's

The celebrated Rosebud, Henrietta & Young Miner Brands furnished on call

Harness Shop

All kinds of Buggy and Wagon Harness kept constantly on hand, and for sale at Chicago prices

TEAMSTERS

Will find it to their advantage to call on me, as I can supply them with

Whips, Saddles, Blankets, bells, and all other articles of the trade.

SHOP ON IRON STREET.

Repairing promptly attended to.

E. C. ANTHONY

NORMAN McLEOD,

Undertaker,

and Dealer in

Furniture, Upholstery,

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H. E. GIBBON,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

IRON STREET,

NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Foreign.

A RAILWAY train fell through a bridge over the River Arda, near Philippopolis, Turkey, not long since, by which 200 men—mostly Russian soldiers—were killed.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has signed a decree pardoning 1,800 Communists.

A COLLISION occurred on the Warsaw railway, thirty miles from St. Petersburg, lately, by which twenty persons were killed and thirty-two injured, twenty-one dangerously.

THE British troops are reported to be advancing on the Afghanistan capital. Yakoob Khan, the son of the Ameer, has fled from Cabul, and anarchy prevails in the city.

WESTON, the professional pedestrian, has started from the Royal Exchange to walk over the English highways 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours and deliver fifty letters.

A REDUCTION of 7½ per cent. in wages in the iron ship-yards and foundries in and about Liverpool, to take effect after Jan. 31, has been decreed by the Iron Trade Employers' Association, and another strike will probably be the result.

THE German Government, in its budget, proposes granting to a German society, for the exploration of Africa, 70,000 marks (about $15,400).

General.

THE Indians who were reported corraled after getting away from Fort Robinson, have succeeded in escaping entirely.

BOTH houses of Congress have now passed the bill providing for the payment of arrearages in pensions dating back to the time of discharge from the army in the War of the Rebellion.

FIRE in Worth street, New York, destroyed six buildings, with several stocks of goods, the total loss being stated at $3,500,000.

IT is reported from Washington that the captive women and children at Fort Robinson will be released at the request of Red Cloud, the Ogallalas earnestly desiring that the widows and orphans, who are their relatives, be turned over to them as their natural protectors, to take them to their homes and care for them. It is believed the adoption of this course will serve to allay excitement, and attach the Red Cloud Indians to the Government.

ALL the business portion of Allensville, Ky., was destroyed by fire, the other night.

THE blasting-fuse factory of Brickford & Co., at Simsbury, Ct., was blown up, the other night, and four young girls were killed. The accident was caused by the friction of the machinery.

IN a recent match at Detroit between J. H. McLaughlin, the champion at collar-and-elbow wrestling, and Andre Cristol, the French athlete, Cristol was thrown with such violence as to break his collar bone, rendering him *hors-de-combat*. The contest was of the Græco-Roman style of struggle, and had never been practiced by McLaughlin before.

THE Arcade block, at Elizabeth, N. J., has been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $100,000.

Personal.

IT is stated from Washington that "Porte Crayon" (Col. Strother, of Virginia) is to be appointed Consul General to Mexico, to fill the position recently made vacant by the death of Mr. Colburn.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, well known as a politician in former years, and who has been Police Captain, Police Justice, Comptroller and Sheriff of New York city, is dead.

THE President has nominated William G. Thompson, of Iowa, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

GEORGE S. HILLIARD, a well-known Boston author and politician, died a few days ago, aged 70.

Political.

MR. SPRINGER, of Illinois, has introduced in Congress "a bill to secure to the people of every State equal and just representation." It provides that after the next census the Legislature of each State shall apportion the State under the census of 1880, so as to provide that when more than two members of Congress are elected in a State the State shall be divided into districts of three members each, as far as possible, and when there are two odd Representatives—that is, over three, or six, or nine, etc., there shall be one district consisting of five members. In districts consisting of three members of Congress, and in districts entitled to five members every elector shall vote for three members.

NINE United States Senators were chosen in various States on Tuesday, Jan. 21, as follows: Illinois—John A. Logan, in place of Richard J. Oglesby, both Republican; Indiana—D. W. Voorhees, Democrat, as his own successor for both the long and short terms; Missouri—James Shields, in place of David H. Armstrong, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Louis V. Bogy, and George G. Vest, for the full term commencing March 4, 1879—all Democrats; Pennsylvania—J. Donald Cameron, Republican, as his own successor; New York—Roscoe Conkling, Republican, as his own successor; Connecticut—Orville H. Platt, Republican, in place of William H. Barnum, Democrat; North Carolina—Zebulon B. Vance, in place of A. S. Merrimon, both Democrats; Florida—Wilkinson Call, Democrat, in place of S. B. Conover, Republican. Three other State Legislatures—Wisconsin, Arkansas and Louisiana—balloted for Senator, but failed to elect, on account of the multiplicity of candidates.

Financial and Industrial.

THE Buffalo *Courier* has estimates showing that 15,000 cars of freight were blockaded by the recent snow-storms between Chicago and New York.

THE annual circular of the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. says: "The failures in the United States, for the year 1878, were 10,478 in number, as against 8,872 in 1877, showing an increase in the past year of 1,571. The liabilities for 1878 equal $234,000,000, compared with $190,000,000 in 1877, an increase in the past year of $40,000,000. These large liabilities are approached only by the figures for 1873, when they reached $228,000,000; but these were divided among only 5,163 failures, less than one-half of the number in 1878."

A CALL has been issued for $20,000,000 more 5-20s, interest to cease April 18, consisting of $10,000,000 coupon, and the same amount of registered, bonds.

Crime and Criminals.

THE New York *Sun* has a report that the body of A. T. Stewart has been recovered, upon payment of $50,000.

S. D. RICHARDS, the Nebraska butcher-fiend, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree as the result of a speedy arraignment and trial for the killing of the Swede Anderson, which he so cheerfully confessed a few days ago. He will be hanged April 26.

MARTIN BERGIN was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., a few days ago, for the murder of Patrick Burns, at Tuscarora, Pa., April 15, 1870. He is the nineteenth Mollie Maguire already hanged for murder in that State. Two others, Peter Manus and John O'Neill, the alleged murderers of Hesser, at Shamokin, in December, 1875, are yet to be dealt with.

MRS. COBB, the defendant in the Norwich (Ct.) murder trial, has been found guilty of having poisoned her husband "in the second degree," which saves her neck from the gallows, but admits of an extended term of imprisonment.

THE late Treasurer of a Massachusetts missionary society is said to have "misused" some $60,000 worth of its funds. That is, the society is short the amount named, and is not likely to get it very soon. The trouble arises from "unauthorized investments," as the report puts it.

THE officers of the National Bank of Missouri have been indicted by a St. Louis Grand Jury for fraud, and are held under $10,000 bail.

The Election Investigation.

THE Teller Committee on the 14th examined T. S. Shaeffer, of St. Joseph parish, who testified to the killing of an Irish laborer by a negro constable and the lynching and shooting of the constable by a band of armed whites. Charles Decenig, of Caddo, Deputy Marshal, saw two dead negroes at Caledonia the day after the election. Understood the negroes were killed on election day. On the 15th, Clement L. Walker, attorney, of New Orleans, testified concerning the election there; that he believes the returns promulgated were not indicative of the true results, the votes polled for the Conservatives being counted for the Democrats. E. Kennell (colored), a Coroner of Concordia, said there were seven men killed, all colored. Held an inquest over six. Five were hung and one shot. Some were killed in November, the others in October. Those that were hung were hung at night. Don't know the men who did the hanging. Commodore Smallwood was drowned in Lake St. John. They tied weights around him and threw him in at night. George Washington (colored) is a resident of Concordia, town of Vermillion, Coroner of the parish. Saw a body of about sixty-five or seventy armed men. They captured six or seven men. A few hours after heard that a man was hung in the grave-yard. Went there and found it was H. Smith.

A. J. BRYANT, of Tensas (colored), testified, on the 16th, that no Republican ticket was nominated because of threats by the whites, who said they would consider such action a declaration of war. The night before the election a party of whites came to my house, took me out in my night-clothes, carried me a quarter of a mile, and threatened me, saying I had sold out. I denied this. They let me go, after promising to come to the polls the next day and vote the regular Democratic ticket. I complied with my promise. The party had a rope with them, and said if they were satisfied I had sold out they would put me through. William A. Bell, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, testified concerning the citizens' movement in the late election.

BEFORE the Teller Committee, Abram Thomas (colored), of Tensas parish, testified that during the late election he met a body of armed whites, who chased witness. That night the same men came and took Charley Bethel, a colored man, out of his house, shot him, and cut his throat. Ross Stewart, a prominent colored politician of Tensas, a member of the Legislature, testified that threats of violence prevented the Republicans from nominating a ticket. At the Democratic Convention Col. Reeves made a speech saying he would make no threats, but the white men have determined to carry their ticket. The whites announced that Stewart and Fairfax had drawn a color line. On the contrary, we nominated a ticket composed of white and colored people. Afterward it got so hot that we had to take the negro names off the ticket, and nominated a full white ticket; overheard Judge Cordell say that the white men had only to go around with shot-guns on their shoulders and all ordinary negroes would be sufficiently frightened. Such men as Stewart, however, would have to be killed. Got warnings. I went over into Mississippi. Witness gave the names of fifteen negroes alleged to have been murdered.

AT New Orleans, on the 18th, the investigating committee concluded the taking of testimony at that point, and adjourned. W. B. Merchant, District Attorney of St. Mary's, testified concerning the attack on Newman's house. It was ordered that United States Commissioner Lane take testimony of any witnesses not examined for Natchitoches, Tensas and Catahoula parishes; that Morris Marks represent the majority and B. F. Jonas the minority. The testimony so taken will be transmitted to Mr. Teller and treated as if taken by the committee.

THE new Democratic members of the Teller Committee, Senators McDonald and Randolph, started for South Carolina Jan. 20. They took with them the names of a large number of witnesses that the Democrats desired to have summoned.

THE Teller Committee, consisting of Senators Teller, Kirkwood, Cameron, Randolph and McDonald, began their investigation of the late general election in South Carolina, at Charleston, on the 21st of January. All the witnesses examined were from Charleston county, and it was admitted by both Democrats and Republicans that all the election officers, *excepting clerks*, were appointed upon the recommendation of the Democratic committee; that one of the three Commissioners of Election for the county was a Republican; that the managers of election at the different precincts were exclusively Democrats, and the United States Supervisors at the different polls were not allowed to have a clerk, there being no provision of law for such person. It was also testified that the Democratic Supervisors had no clerks, and that the clerks of Republican Supervisors were excluded from the polling places by order of the Democratic committee. The Republican witnesses, of whom three or four were examined, testified that there were numerous tissue ballots found in the boxes at various precincts in Charleston county, in some instances these tissue ballots exceeding the number of actual voters. The Democratic witnesses admitted the printing of tissue ballots by the Democratic committee, and said the object in issuing them was to enable the colored people to vote secretly for the Democratic candidates without risk of molestation.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JANUARY 15.—In the Senate a resolution, introduced by Mr. Voorhees, was adopted ordering an inquiry into the circumstances which led to the recent slaughter of Cheyenne Indians at Fort Robinson....The Senate indulged in a protracted debate on the bill giving to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war three months' extra pay... The proceedings in executive session of the Senate are described as having been of a very interesting character. Shortly after the door closed a communication from the President was read, assigning reasons for the removal of Collector Arthur and Surveyor Cornell from the New York Custom House. Senator Conkling arose and made a bitter attack upon the course of the administration in the premises. He declared that the charges were frivolous and groundless, and contended that they were only a pretext to cover up, the real object of the administration, which was of a political as well as personal nature. Mr. Conkling spoke with unusual warmth and feeling.——In the House, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury containing a statement of the balance of the loan account in coin standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the national bank depositories on the 1st of January last. The aggregate amount of balances was $76,898,168.. The House passed two important financial measures. The first was the Ways and Means Committee's bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of refunding the public debt. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for lawful money United States *certificates of deposit* of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent., and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into 4-per cent bonds, authorized to be issued, and directs that the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of 5-20 bonds. The other financial measure passed by the House was a bill, prepared also by the Ways and Means Committee, to facilitate the funding of the national debt. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury in the process of refunding the national debt to exchange directly at par bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest for bonds commonly known as 5-20's outstanding and uncalled, and directs that whenever all such 5-20 bonds shall have been redeemed the provision of this section and all existing provisions of law authorizing refunding the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing 5 per cent. or a higher rate of interest which may be redeemable and that, in any such change, interest shall be allowed on the bonds redeemed for the period of three months.

JANUARY 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Windom introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of promoting the migration of colored people from those districts in which they are not allowed to exercise their rights as American citizens. Laid on the table for the present....The bill for the payment of arrears of pensions was passed.——The House devoted the day to the discussion of the Mississippi Levee bill.... Memorial services in honor of the late Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, were held in the House, in the presence of a large audience, in the evening.

JANUARY 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Saulsbury introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for full information touching the cost of refunding the public debt. The resolution was laid over.....Messrs. Bayard and Wallace, at their own request, were excused from further service on the Teller Committee, and Messrs. McDonald and Randolph were appointed to fill the vacancies.....The remainder of the day was devoted to the discussion of the bill to amend the patent laws.——The House spent the day on private bills, and made scarcely any progress. A few unimportant bills were passed, when one proposing to give compensation to the owner of a house in Alexandria which was used by the army during the War was reached. This gave rise to an extended sectional discussion, which developed several earnest, some eloquent, and many bitter passages.

JANUARY 18.—The Senate was not in session.——In the House the Geneva Award bill was taken up and passed. The bill revives the Alabama Claims Commission, as it was created by the law of June, 1874, and declares that the court shall have no jurisdiction over what are known as the war premium claims. Provision is made for 2 per cent. interest upon all awards made by the court, with 6 per cent. from the date of the original award.

JANUARY 20.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced by Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, to provide a uniform national currency. Mr. Morgan offered a substitute agreed upon in the Democratic caucus for Mr. Edmunds' resolution concerning suffrage and the later constitutional amendments. It was laid on the table, under the rules. The substitute, while recognizing the binding force of the amendments, regards Senator Edmunds' resolution as proposing legislative action in conflict with the decisions of the Supreme Court, particularly in the Cruikshank case, holding that the constitution does not confer the right to vote on any one, but simply confers the privilege of freedom from any discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition, and that the regulation of suffrage belongs exclusively to the several States.——In the House, a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced, under a call of the States.

JANUARY 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill passed by the House, on the 16th inst., to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. Placed on the calendar.... Mr. Matthews presented a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases in the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. Referred.... Mr. Chaffee introduced a joint resolution directing the cancellation of $1 and $2 United States notes. Laid on the table, to be called up by Mr. Chaffee hereafter.... The Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds held by him as trustee for the Indian tribes in the treasury of the United States in lieu of investment, led to a long discussion, without action.——In the House Mr. Potter offered a resolution authorizing an investigation into the cipher dispatches, which led to a protracted debate. Mr. Potter alluded to the history connected with the formation of the Potter Committee, and his refusal at that time to allow an amendment to the resolution so that the Oregon dispatches should be inquired into. He denied that he had ever been controlled by Tilden in any way. Mr. Butler opposed the resolution. He thought the House had no jurisdiction over the subject, and said it would be better to give the $10,000 asked for to the families of poor men, instead of wasting it in investigating private dispatches. Mr. Hale followed in a brief speech, earnestly advocating the investigation. He thought it was due to the simple old man in New York who was dragged out as a Democratic candidate, and whose good name was imperiled by his trusted friends. Mr. Conger said that the Republicans came here in December, expecting the Democracy to rush forward with a resolution for investigating, but he had been amazed at the long silence. The Republicans kept quiet, but it was hard work, and he was glad now, at this late hour, that Mr. Potter had been moved. Mr. Hewitt favored the resolution, saying that, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, he had never sent a dispatch which would not bear the light. He never heard of these cipher dispatches until they were in print. The investigation was demanded by justice to an outraged leader of the Democratic party, and by the party itself. An investigation would vindicate Tilden from calumny heaped upon him by the Republicans. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 123 yeas to 120 nays.

ALL SORTS.

A GRATE nuisance—Clinkers.

MR. BUG HASH is a resident of Lebanon, Ky.

INDIA contains 240,000,000 inhabitants, and 20,000 priests.

A LOWELL baboon died of fright. Saw himself in the glass.

THE most successful settlers in Texas are said to be the Germans.

EASTERN salt works have declined on account of the richness of the Michigan salt wells.

AN Alabama girl rescued her father who jumped into a river with suicidal intent.

METZ, which at the census of 1871 had 51,332 inhabitants, has now only 39,000.

THE trouble in Scotland is showing itself in a serious fall in real estate in Edinburgh.

THE average daily shipment of oysters from New York to Europe is over 1,000 barrels.

WHAT a pity it is that men of large means are so apt to be men of very small ends.

AT a charade party at St. Matthews, S. C., a mad dog rushed in and bit three young women.

CALIFORNIA has eight national banks, representing about $5,000,000, capital and surplus.

OREGON is waking up to the importance of her chipmunk crop. Their hides make nice kid gloves.

SEVERAL mill girls in Birmingham, Ct., were made very ill by eating "motto lozenges." A physician pronounced it a case of arsenical poisoning.

A BROOKLYN young lady was tripped by some mischievous boys, who had strung a wire athwart the sidewalk, and died from the effects of the "accident."

THIRTY-ONE distilleries and fixtures, 460 stands, and 32,000 gallons of beer, and a lot of whisky were captured by revenue officers in Iredell county, N. C.

DISTINGUISHED divine (to recent convert)—"We propose to baptize you by the Turkish-bath method. It is really the only means to scrub your years of sin out of you."

THERE are 272 telephone stations under the direction of the German post-office authorities. The instruments work perfectly over line fifty kilometres long—say thirty-two miles.

A KENTUCKY lady named Buckles has fallen heir to an estate in Texas valued at $3,000,000. The strange thing about it is that it was left by her father thirty years ago, and she has just received the information.

THE Boston Common Council has been considering the question whether, at the annual dinner, which the city pays for, wines should be furnished or not, and finally has decided by a small majority not to have them.

AT Wautauga, N. C., Maj. Harrison Osborne shot and killed J. B. Martin for persisting in grinding out "Grandfather's Clock," on a violin. The Major will probably be acquitted on the ground that he acted in self-defense.

THE treadmill has been revived by a Parisian scientist as a legitimate mode of mechanical labor, he having discovered that a man exerts his greatest force in the action of going up stairs, his whole weight being brought to bear.

A PACKAGE in a basket was left on the doorsteps of a cautious Newport woman, who, having no desire to adopt a foundling, took the basket to the police station and there found that it contained a twenty-pound turkey.

A FLOCK of geese flying rather low over a Jackson county (Ore.) miner's claim, the man in charge of the hydraulic pipe turned it on them and succeeded in bringing down two of the birds, one of which was secured.

THERE are men who, with increasing years, have not yet learned to view with equanimity the inevitable overflow that follows the attempt, no matter how carefully and scientifically regulated, to pour one's coffee into a saucer.—*Puck.*

THREE singular cases of defective vision are reported from Ocracoke island, N. C. Three children of James Howard become totally blind each day immediately after the sun goes down. They retire, sleep soundly until after sunrise, when their sight is restored.

THERE are 45 farmers, 28 merchants, 19 lawyers, and 12 manufacturers in the new Maine Legislature. As regards religious denominations there are 28 Congregationalists, 28 Universalists, and 73 Methodists, while 20 have no religious preferences.

THE maid and grandson, 10 years old, of a lady residing at Panlin, near Paris, were found suffocated in their beds one morning recently. On examination it was found that the bad state of the flue, which was full of crevices, had allowed the smoke from an adjoining chimney, where charcoal was burned, to enter the room where the two persons slept.

THE surgeon-in-chief sent for one of his junior assistants, who, hastening to his superior's assistance, found him just sitting down to a superb roast fowl and a delicious *pate*. "Ah, Smith," cries the chief, "have you breakfasted yet?" "No, doctor," replies the assistant, radiantly. "Then go and get your breakfast, and come back; you will have lots of time."

BATTLEFORD, where the mercury indicated the polar temperature of 60 deg. below zero, is the capital of the British northwest territory, and is located not far from the confluence of the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan river. Many immigrants have been settling in the region around Battleford who may possibly be somewhat discouraged by the arctic weather.

"TELL you what, boys," said old Mr. Slaughdecker, as he elevated himself to his perch on the cracker-barrel; "you may talk about your improved threshing machines, but, when I was a youngster it seemed to me that an old dad, with a shingle attachment, was a threshing machine upon which no improvement could ever be made." Time has verified the wisdom of the old man's opinion.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Fine Instrument.

At a large fire at a celebrated pianoforte maker's an instrument worth two hundred guineas was burnt. "Dear me," said a gentleman to the proprietor, "how was it they could not contrive to save that splendid instrument?" "Why," replied the proprietor, who, being insured, could afford the joke, "the reason was that the engines could not play upon it, I am told."

The Windsor Hotel,

New York, was never so well patronized, in the winter season, as now. This is an evidence of an improvement in business generally, and the result of reduced prices.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1879.

The death of two Congressmen within a week—Julian Hartridge, of Georgia, and Gustavus Schleicher, of Texas—has again directed attention to the impure air of the Capitol, and produced a nervousness among surviving members that may possibly lead to the adoption of measures for the better ventilation of the Representatives Hall. Feeble attempts in this direction have been made heretofore, but they amounted to nothing. Both members died of pneumonia, which has been quite prevalent among members this winter, and which prominent physicians attribute to the foul air of the hall.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

The friends of the new bill for the reorganization of the army are doing some hard work to convince Congressmen that they will be doing the right and proper thing in passing the measure. Chief among the workers for the bill is Gen. Sherman. An equal number of hard licks are being put in by the opponents of the measure. It is a nip-and-tuck fight, and it will take a better prophet than your correspondent to foretell which side will come out ahead. There is not a great amount of interest taken in the matter, outside of army and official circles. Secretary of War McCrary bitterly antagonizes the bill, as, in his opinion, it virtually strips the War Minister of authority and vests it in the General of the Army.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

A meeting of the House committee, of which Mr. Southard, of Ohio, is the Chairman, appointed to revise the laws regulating the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President, was held the other day, and it was agreed to report adversely to the passage of Senator Edmunds' bill, so that there is little probability of the latter measure becoming a law during the present session. The main difference between the Edmunds bill and the one reported by Mr. Southard's committee, now before the House, is this: The former provides that all controversies arising in a State regarding the vote for President and Vice President shall be referred to a tribunal to be designated by the Legislature, and makes the decision of this tribunal conclusive. The House bill provides that such controversies shall be referred to the highest judicial tribunal in a State, whose decision shall be subject to a reversal by a concurrent vote of the two houses. There are some other differences between the two bills, but these are of minor importance. There is as little probability of the passage of the Southard bill as there is that of the Edmunds bill, so that it looks very much as if our present clumsy electoral machinery, the inefficiency of which came dangerously near causing a second civil war in 1876, will be found still in operation in 1880.

THE MONGOLIANS.

A good deal of attention is being directed to the Chinese problem this winter—more, in fact, than it has ever before received from public men. This is probably accounted for by the fact that both the Republican and Democratic parties are maneuvering for campaign advantages in California this fall. It is evident that the true solution of the Chinese question is radical and practical legislation. Blaine's head was level when he said, at a dinner party here, not long ago, that self-preservation is the highest law, and that the people of the Pacific coast have a right to demand and secure the instant relief that the great evil demands.

PERPETUATING A MONOPOLY.

In August, 1862, a patent was granted to McKay & Mathies for the celebrated machine for sewing boots and shoes, and the owners of the invention have made the snug sum of $5,000,000 clear profit out of it. But it seems they are not rich enough, and sigh for more wealth. The patent expires in August, and they are besieging Congress and spending money freely to secure an extension. The boot and shoe manufacturers are fighting against the extension, and it is hoped they may be successful. Public sentiment is decidedly against the extension of patents and the perpetuation of these monopolies.

THE FAMOUS M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

At last there is a probability of the celebrated McGarrahan case being terminated. This irrepressible claim has been before Congress and the courts for more than twenty years, and has cost millions of dollars. Senator Garland, of Arkansas, has been giving the matter some attention, and has prepared a bill which refers the entire subject to the Court of Claims for final adjudication, with the right of appeal to the United States Supreme Court. It is thought that the lands in dispute rightfully belong to the Government, as neither McGarrahan nor the New Idria Company, which is in possession of the property, has ever received a patent for the same from the United States. If Senator Garland's bill passes, the claims of the Government to the property will be urged before the court.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

A new postage stamp has been ordered by the Postoffice Department, to be used on letters not prepaid. Heretofore a letter being posted and wanting a stamp has been held at the office at which the letter was mailed. The Postmaster of the office has then written to the individual addressed, saying that such a letter has been held in that office for him, postage not having been prepaid. The new stamp, which has just been ordered under the new regulation, is put on a letter not prepaid and sent to the Postmaster at the office of destination, who is charged with the amount due, and collects the same from the person addressed, on the delivery of the letter.

THE CENSUS OF 1880.

There are now before Congress two bills providing for the taking of the next census—one introduced by Mr. Garfield and the other by Mr. Cox, of New York. Both bills suggest that the cost of taking the census need not exceed $3,000,000, or about 15 per cent. less than that of 1870.

CORBIN-BUTLER.

With Senators Sharon and Jones back in their seats, some of the friends of Mr. Corbin, of South Carolina claim that they are able to unseat Gen. M. C. Butler, who now occupies a seat as one of the Palmetto Senators, and that a movement in that direction will be made at an early day. There are at present in the Senate thirty-six Democrats and thirty-nine Republicans. Butler could not vote in his own case. Patterson and Conover in this are pledged to Butler. This would give a tie vote upon the question, if Senator Davis should refuse again to vote; but it is doubtful that he would refuse in this case, as he refused before largely upon the ground that his vote was not needed. In case he should not vote, it is hoped by Corbin that Wm. A. Wheeler would be allowed to cast the vote that would break the tie, but there is no doubt but that the Democratic Senators would resist to the last any attempt upon the part of the Vice President to cast a vote in a case involving a seat in the Senate.

THE STATE OF DAKOTA.

A bill has been introduced in the House to admit the Territory of Dakota into the Union as a State. It is claimed by the friends of this new candidate for the honor of Statehood, that she possesses the numerical qualifications to entitle her to come into the Federal family.

No, You Can't Go In.

"Whither away, gentle youth?" said the gentleman in waiting at one of Princess Louise's receptions to an airy young Kanuck, who tried to insert himself amid the favored throng. "I would do honor as a loyal subject to the beauteous scion of royalty, the daughter of an Empress whose power extends from tropic to torrid zone, and whose morning drum-beat circles the globe, for the perpetuation of whose empire millions of swords would leap flashing from their scabbards, and—" "Yes, yes, but your necktie isn't the proper color, and inquiry has developed the fact that your grandfather kept a grocery store. You can't go in!" "Can't! I can't go in and shake hands with Louise?" Exit youth in a rage.—*Traveller.*

LEWIS AND CLARK.

Death of the Last Survivor of the Surveying Party That First Penetrated the Northwestern Territory.

[Charlottesville (Va.) Cor. New York Sun.]

Capt. Tom Lewis, nearly 90 years old, was found frozen to death last night in the public road in Albemarle county. He was farming in a small way in the county, and it is supposed that he had gone out to cut some wood. Capt. Lewis had led an eventful life, and was famous as the last survivor of the Lewis and Clark expedition to explore the Missouri river.

Merriwether Lewis, the oldest son of Mrs. Marks, of Locust Hill, by her former marriage with Col. William Lewis, of the Revolutionary army, was Private Secretary to President Jefferson shortly after the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, and was selected to explore that Territory. He had permission from the President of selecting his aid and companion, and he chose Lieut. Clark, of the regular army. The company was organized with about thirty private soldiers, and commanded by Capts. Lewis and Clark. Capt. Lewis also took along one of his slaves, a youth of 17, named Tom. Tom was remarkably black, and neither comely in person nor attractive in manner. Tom was Capt. Lewis' favorite body-servant, and stuck by his master to the last. Capt. Lewis often told how Tom had saved his life after the expedition had crossed the Rocky mountains, and was about to descend the Columbia river. Lewis was in the wilderness with no companion save Tom, who had been christened by the soldiers "Capt. Tom Lewis," and which name stuck to him to the day of his death. The two were attacked by three Indians from hostile tribes then in that country. Capt. Lewis was seriously wounded in the thigh. He sent the only ball in his rifle through the head of one of his assailants. The other two rushed on him and would have slain him had not Tom hurled one insensible to the ground, and with the butt end of the gun of his prostrate master brained the other. He was herculean in strength. He went through all the trials and hardships of that great expedition without flinching.

The Lewis and Clark expedition terminated in 1806. Capt. Lewis came to his mother's home, near Joy depot, in Albemarle county, and went thence to St. Louis, the capital of Missouri Territory, of which he was then Governor. On his return he stopped for the night at a little inn on the roadside somewhere in Tennessee. In the morning he was found dead in his room with his throat cut, whether by another for some unaccountable purpose or by himself remains a mystery to this day. Tom was his body servant then, and knew more about this mystery than any one else, but he always shook his head when asked and said: "This is a matter the less talked about the better." On the death of his old master, Tom returned to Albemarle county, and with savings bought a small farm, which he occupied on the day of his death. It is supposed that, from feebleness and exhaustion, he fell in the road, and, not being able to rise, was frozen to death. His death ends the list of survivors of that historic expedition.

It Wasn't Her Hair at All.

Yesterday afternoon a couple of gentlemen were walking down Main street, and a lady with one of these pitch-forward hats was walking ahead of them a few feet. Said one of the gents, "Did you ever see hair put up in that way before?"

"Upon my word I never did. It's enough to spoil the best hair in the trade."

"And then the color—why, it is entirely off style."

"Went out of fashion two years ago."

The lady ahead looked mad enough to eat a fire-plug.

"And just think of charging $7 for a lot of hair like that."

"If I had it in my store I wouldn't get rid of it in five years unless some lunatic came along."

"It can't cost less than three hours' work each day to keep the miserable tousle in order. The woman's husband that—"

And then that lady in front turned around with fire and fury in her eyes:

"You miserable puppies, I'd just thank you to let my hair alone. If you dare to say another word I'll scream 'Police,' and have you arrested."

As soon as the gentlemen recovered breath, the Pittston man exclaimed:

"Your hair, madam! your hair!"

"Yes, my hair. You just keep your impudent tongue off it."

"I positively declare neither of us saw you or your hair."

"Then what were you talking about it for?"

"Talking about it! We were not even thinking about it."

"Then what were you talking about in that contemptible style?"

"Why, madam, I do business in this town, and this gentleman deals in hair in Scranton, and we were conversing about a lot of hair we saw together in Philadelphia yesterday, and on which the dealer tried to cheat him."

"And is that all?"

"Upon my honor that is all."

The lady looked a little mollified, but remarked with a rather scornful accent:

"It may be so, but I don't believe one word of it."

And she sailed off with her nose well up in the air, while the two greatly-startled gentlemen stepped into the National House for something to steady their astonished nerves.—*Exchange.*

A Pleasant Expression.

A young man from the country was in town yesterday, and he entered a photograph gallery to have his picture taken. After seating him, the operator told him to assume a pleasant expression. "Think of something cheerful," he said; "think of your girl." A terrible scowl took possession of the young man's face, and jumping up he exclaimed, "Think of the deuce! She went home with another fellow last night, and she can go to thunder, for all me!" He evidently thought of her, but the pleased expression was not forthcoming.—*Torristown Herald.*

A Dangerous Torpor.

Torpor or inactivity of the kidneys is seriously dangerous to these organs, since it is the precedent of diseases which destroy their substance and endanger life. This sluggishness may be overcome by stimulating them, not excessively, but moderately, an effect produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a general invigorant and alterative, possessing diuretic properties of no common order. The impetus which this admirable medicine gives to their evacuative function counteracts any tendency to congestion which may exist in their tissues. Both they and their associate organ, the bladder, are invigorated as well as gently stimulated by the Bitters, which exerts a kindred influence upon the stomach, liver and bowels, and, by strengthening the system, enables it to withstand malarial epidemics, to which when exposed it might otherwise succumb.

THE agent of a Swedish colony of 10,000 persons is in negotiation with the Canadian Government for lands.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

By Mrs. Meta Victoria Victor.

CHAPTER I.

The scene opens in the Morgue, New York, when the body of a handsome young man has just been brought in, and where it lies under the dripping of the iced water, which falls upon it to arrest the progress of decomposition. The man who attends to guard the dead did not observe a slim female figure, which seemed to arise out of the earth, so silently and suddenly did it stand there. She was bending over one of the five marble slabs on which lay the dead body of a splendid young man—he could not have been more than 23.

"Who are you!" said the attendant, suddenly becoming aware of the girl's presence.

"I am Liz," she said: "and that is my husband lying there!"

"Do you wish him sent home?" said the man.

"Heavens—what use? I have not a cent to bury him!"

"Come now! you had better go home. It's getting late."

She glued her forehead to the glass again, standing there motionless, until the officer, not ungently, put his hand on her arm and drew her away.

"I cannot even get at him to kiss him good-by," she said, pitifully.

"I wouldn't want to if I was you, my good girl. Come, come! home is the best place for you."

"Home! I never had a home! I came up on the streets—I shall always live on the streets. George promised to take care of me—he paid for my little room—but George is gone. Oh, oh, oh!"

Two minutes later, one of the hospital surgeons—a very great surgeon indeed, a man of authority—ran lightly down the steps of the morgue, and stood thoughtfully looking through the glass curtain.

"How fortunate!" he said to himself. "I could not be better suited. The merest chance, too!" Then, turning to the attendant, "I stand in need of a subject to-morrow, and this one is exactly what I want. Has any one claimed it?"

"The chap's wife was here—said she was too poor to bury it—don't think it will be claimed, doctor."

"Can I have it to-night?"

"I should say so."

"Good! Casey, I know I can trust to your discretion. This body is not to go into the college. It is for a private use of my own, and it is to be sent to my house. You will be off duty here at midnight. I want you then to get an ambulance and bring this to me at my house. I will be there to receive it, and I will contrive to have the policeman on that beat out of the way at that hour. You and I can bring it in. Here is $50 for your trouble, and—you are to make no remarks."

"All right, doctor! I'll be there to the minute, sir—and many thanks. My wife will make good use of this money."

The great surgeon left the morgue, his carriage waited for him outside the hospital gate, and was driven rapidly toward home.

CHAPTER II.

On the previous day Dr. Fordyce had been summoned to the house of his next door neighbor, Mrs. Remington. On his arrival there he found Mrs. Remington and her daughter Flora in the agonies of grief. On a bed was stretched the unconscious form of Clymer, the son of Mrs. Remington, desperately wounded by a pistol ball in the right side.

"How did it occur?"

A moan from the mother was her only response.

"Oh, doctor, is he dead?" whispered Flora.

"Not quite, my dear, not quite. His heart beats, I think."

The surgeon turned down the sheet to examine the wound, which he found of the most critical character, and as he stooped over the patient, heard a violent ringing of the bell and knocking of the street door. He observed the two ladies shiver, as if from a blow.

A tap at the chamber door soon followed. Dr. Fordyce himself responded to it, stepping into the corridor to hear what the servants had to say.

"The officers are here with a warrant to arrest our young master, sir. What shall I do? I told 'em he wasn't fit to be laid hands on."

"Ask them to step up stairs with as little noise as possible. I will speak to them."

Presently two wide awake officials came up, with an expression on their faces which said, as plainly as words, "No tricks now! We can't be humbugged by that game. We're going to do our duty, if you are rich people here."

"What do you want, my men?"

"We have a warrant to arrest Clymer Remington," answered one of the two, reading from a paper, "for the killing of Cadet Edouard De Vivo."

"Is young De Vivo dead?" asked the surgeon, much shocked.

"As a door nail."

"Well, the man you are after is not much better off. In all human probability he will not live the night out. He is shot in the right lung. It is impossible for you to move him. Step in and take a look at him, you will see for yourselves the condition the boy is in."

The officers came in on tip toes, and saw at a glance that a few minutes would close his mortal career.

* * * * * * *

When Liz found that her lover's body had disappeared, and heard of the duel, she had an instinctive idea of what Dr. Fordyce's object had been in buying her husband's body. Gambler and rogue as he had been, she loved him, and, with brains sharpened with destitution, she resolved to make her market out of the secret.

"I will make these proud creatures to sing know that I am a match for them!"

She smiled haggardly to herself to think that George would be spared the horrors of Potter's Field—that he would be dressed in broadcloth and smothered under tuberoses and cape jasmines in his fine rosewood coffin with the solid silver handles. It almost deadened the dull pain at her heart a little while to think of the splendid funeral her George would have jolted along in a sumptuous hearse for miles and miles, and followed by half the proud ladies and gentlemen of Fifth avenue in their glittering carriages, driven by fellows in capes and buttons innumerable.

As for herself she would take a cheap ride to Greenwood by cars, find out the family plot of the Remingtons, and be on hand to see her lover put in the ground, with the Bishop himself to read the prayers.

CHAPTER III.

A beautiful child of 11 years was sitting in a summer house in the midst of a most blooming garden overlooking the broad, blue Hudson, as it wound by the Palisades.

The house to which the garden belonged was called the Hall, and was the home of Madame De Vivo, a widow of French descent.

The lady had married Capt. De Vivo after reaching this country. Both were wealthy, and had purchased and improved an elegant place on Washington Heights.

The Captain had died after fifteen years of tranquility passed in his American home, leaving two children, a boy of 14 and a girl of 5.

True to her race, which had always been military in the instincts and ambitions of its male scions, the widow had placed her son at West Point, grateful to know that he was within a few hours' travel of his home while he was fitting for the career beloved of all true Frenchmen.

Edouard De Vivo grew up toward manhood with all the faults and virtues of a true cadet. He was proud, fiery, vain, handsome, honorable and brave. Alas! poor boy! What matters it to us what he might have been, since he was doomed to so early a death?

Let us go back to that bright, sweet afternoon in late May, when Dulce De Vivo, a lovely little girl of 11, sat in her bower, quite lost in the fascinations of a volume of the "Arabian Nights."

Her brother's particular friend, Clymer Remington, had bought her this bewitching book. If there was a person in the world whom she adored, it was Mr. Remington. Dulce had as ardent and affectionate a little heart as ever beat in a child's bosom. She loved her mother, her old grandmother, her brother, but the feeling she had for Edouard's friend was a kind of worshiping admiration.

While she was musing on Clymer's perfections, the dead body of her beloved brother was brought home. He had been slain in a duel with Clymer Remington.

CHAPTER IV.

The mock funeral was over, and the gambler and the scapegrace George was buried in the vaults of the Remingtons, when Liz, the gambler's wife, made her appearance at the stately mansion of the Remingtons. Here she tells Flora what she has discovered, and demands hush money.

"You didn't hurt my husband, he was dead afore. You gave him a splendid funeral. But your secret is worth a mint o' money. I'm poor—starving! I mean to live in comfort after this. I mean you shall pay my way."

Flora stretched out her white hand, where a large diamond sparkled, and thrust her purse in her visitor's clutch.

"There are $500 there—all the money I had in the house to-day."

"All right. You have lots more in the bank. I want a settlement in writing, you see. So much a year."

"I will do as well by you as I can."

"I'd like that ring on your finger, that shines so, miss. It's a beauty! May I have it?"

That jewel had been in the Remington family a good many years, but Flora immediately took it off and passed it over to Liz, whose black eyes glittered greedily.

"When shall I come to have the writing drawn up an' signed?"

"In a week."

"Very well. You can have Dr Fordyce to fix it for you. I won't bring no witness, but you must give me a paper. So, now, good night, miss, and don't worry too much about it. I'll be as silent as he is, if you do the fair thing by me."

Liz, hiding the purse in her bosom, and turning the diamond on her finger inward to hide it from the rapacious eyes of McDougal's alley, made a courtesy and withdrew.

The continuation of this admirable and exciting story will be found in Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner, No. 714, and now ready at all news depots. 10 cents weekly, $4 per annum. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55, and 57 Park place, New York.

Life on the Frontier.

Extract from a recent letter from Lincoln, Neb.: "The people of Nebraska are greatly pleased to learn that the men who were guilty of the inhuman crime of roasting alive Mitchell and Ketchum were arrested in Dawson county yesterday. They are John Baldwin, a hotel-keeper, Myron Brown, Barney Armstrong, J. P. Olive, John Fisher, the 'Kid,' John Gantlin and William Green. Olive was the ringleader of the dastardly roasting of Ketchum and Mitchell. The men were arrested one at a time, quietly, by a preconcerted arrangement, at the town of Plum Creek. Atty. Gen. Dilworth, together with three brothers of the murdered Ketchum, and other gentlemen, did the work. Learning that the men were at Plum Creek, they slipped down upon them from Kearney, and arrested them without firing a shot, notwithstanding Olive and others had boasted that there were not men enough in Nebraska to arrest them. Three men had been in hot pursuit of Gillan, the Sheriff who surrendered the unfortunate men, Ketchum and Mitchell, to the fiends who burned them. This afternoon they caught him. All the men are now in jail at Kearney, and are securely ironed. The whole city is acting as guard to prevent an incursion of cattlemen to the rescue. Nearly all the villains are from Texas, holding no citizenship here. The people of Nebraska rejoice at their capture.

"Yesterday a prisoner called 'Dutch Charley,' a road-agent, was being taken in charge of an officer from Laramie to Rawlins for trial, and, when the train reached Carbon, Wy., last night, a party of masked men entered the car where he was sitting and carried him out some little distance from the train. They halted at a telegraph-pole, and then informed him that his time had come, as they proposed to hang him, and, if he had anything to say, he had better say it quick. They succeeded in inducing him to confess that he was one of the murderers of Widdowfield and Vincent. A strong rope was then thrown over the cross-bar of the telegraph pole, and one end was securely fastened around the villain's neck. The men then took hold of the other end, and, at the signal, 'One, two, three, pull!' he shot up into the air and was launched into eternity. The end of the rope which they had hold of was then tied around the foot of the pole, and the body of 'Dutch Charley' was left dangling in the air. The affair created but little excitement."

Education of the Eyes.

We may not be called upon to hunt white foxes in the snow; or to save our life and our child's by splitting with an arrow an apple on its head; or to identify a stolen sheep by looking in its face and swearing to its portrait; but we must do many things essential to our welfare, which we would do a great deal better if we had an eye as trained as we readily might have. For example, it is not every man that can hit a nail square on the head or drive it straight in with a hammer. Few persons can draw a straight line, or cut a piece of cloth or paper even; still fewer can use a pencil as draughtsmen and fewer still can paint with colors. Yet there is not a calling in which an educated eye, nice in distinguishing form, color, size, distance, and the like, will not be of great service. For, though it is not to be denied that some eyes can be educated to a greater extent than others, there can be no excuse for any neglecting to educate the eye. The worse it is, the more it needs education; the better it is, the more it will repay it.

NEW YORK *World*: "It will probably be found that the principal stockholders in the companies for introducing the electric light are also heavily interested in gas stocks, so that it is not likely that any change which may be made will be of a ruinously revolutionary character."

THEOLOGICAL students reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so, if there be infidels, there must also be Christians. If this be true of money and religion, will not the same rule apply to "put up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless nostrums prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put up" medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has resulted in the manufacture of many *shoddy* alteratives and tonic remedies, but one after another these have disappeared, the proprietor having found that, no matter how *loud* they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver and blood, toning up, regulating and purifying the system. It speedily allays a bronchial irritation, and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

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NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	8 25	@	10 25
HOGS	3 50	@	3 70
COTTON	9⅝	@	9¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 25	@	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
CORN—Western Mixed	45½	@	46
OATS—Mixed	30½	@	32
RYE—Western	55	@	58
PORK—Mess	7 60	@	9 25
LARD	6	@	6¼
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 20	@	3 00
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 25
HOGS	2 00	@	3 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75	@	5 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex	3 75	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	82	@	83
OATS—No. 2	19	@	21
RYE—No. 2	43	@	45
BARLEY—No. 2	92	@	94
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	26	@	30
EGGS—Fresh	18	@	22
PORK—Mess	6 60	@	8 20
LARD	5½	@	5¾
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	87	@	94
No. 2	83	@	84
CORN—No. 2	27	@	28
OATS—No. 2	18	@	19
RYE—No. 1	41	@	42
BARLEY—No. 2	73	@	80
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	94	@	95
CORN—Mixed	29	@	30
OATS—No. 2	22	@	23
RYE	43	@	44
PORK—Mess	8 00	@	8 25
LARD	5½	@	5¾
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	90	@	98
CORN	32	@	33
OATS	24	@	27
RYE	51	@	52
PORK—Mess	8 25	@	8 50
LARD	5¾	@	6
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	96	@	97
No. 2 Red	91	@	95
CORN	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	21	@	22
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—White	4 40	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	94	@	95
No. 1 Amber	92	@	9.
CORN—No. 1	34	@	35
OATS—Mixed	22½	@	23½
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	2 20
PORK—Mess	8 00	@	9 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 25	@	5 00
Fair	3 50	@	4 00
Common	3 00	@	3 25
HOGS	2 00	@	2 55
SHEEP	2 80	@	4 50

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