AN OPEN LETTER.

Some Outspoken Statements of Great Value from Parties of the Highest Standing.

When the people of America become so thoroughly aroused, and on a subject of such serious importance as the preservation of their lives and health, it is but natural that the ones who have been largely instrumental in the origin of this movement should speak frankly and directly to the people most interested. It is for this reason that we thus come before the public and make the following revelations.

Every careful observer who has sought to keep pace with the march of events has noted the alarming increase of certain peculiar physical troubles within the past few years. These troubles have come at unexpected moments and in a most treacherous way. They have manifested themselves in innumerable forms, but they have always had the same cause. They have not afflicted the minor parts of the body, but have gone direct to the strongholds of the system and their work has usually been as prompt as it is fatal. Their treacherous and deceptive nature has often prevented a careful analysis of what causes them, and, as a result, intense suffering and final disaster have usually ensued. The real cause however, has been a derangement of the kidneys and all of these troubles are, in fact, the first symptoms of the terrible Bright's disease, which has cast its dark shadow over so many homes in the land and is increasing wonderfully and continually. It is now conceded by the ablest physicians in every land and by eminent scientists the world over, that this disease is the result of blood poisoning. This poisoning brought about by wasted and unhealthy kidneys that permit the poison to remain in the blood, instead of throwing it from the system. But it is equally evident to all who have studied into the effects and have been conversant with the facts, that a disordered state of the kidneys and liver produces most of the common complaints and pains which afflict the human race, and they can be traced to this source just as certainly as can Bright's disease. To purify a stream we must go to its source, and to cure a disease we must *remove the cause*. It being true, therefore, that nine-tenths of all human ailments are caused by diseased kidneys or liver, the only certain way to cure these troubles is by treating the organs which cause them. How intimately the kidneys are associated with the entire system may be understood from the fact that over 1,000 ounces of blood pass through them every hour, being more than 200 gallons, or nearly one ton in the course of twenty-hours. This vast mass of living fluid is sent to every part of the body, and if the kidneys are diseased the impurities that are in the blood are not removed, and hence pass through the veins carrying disease in some one of its many terrible forms. The horrors which accompany most of the diseases caused by disordered kidneys and liver cannot be described in print, while the dangers surrounding them are even greater than the agony. And yet a person may be troubled for months without knowing the cause of the diseases that have attacked him. Some of the symptoms of the first stages, any one of which indicates disordered kidneys or liver are these: Plains in the back and around the loins, severe headaches, dizziness inflamed eyes, a coated tongue and a dry mouth, loss of appetite, chilly sensations, indigestion (the stomach never is in order when the kidneys liver are deranged), a dryness of t skin, nervousness, nightsweats, muscular debility, despondency, a tired feeling especially at night, puffing or bloating under the eyes, etc. If any of the following things are noticed about the fluids passed from the system, it shows that the kidneys and liver are out of order: A red deposit, a scum upon the surface, an unusual thickness or thinness, a very dark or a very light color, a burning sensation in passing, an unusual odor, a retention, or a frequent desire to void and inability to do so.

The above are a few of the hundreds of symptoms which indicate the beginning of aggravated cases of kidney or liver difficulties, and they require instant attention. If these symptoms are not checked at once, they are almost certain to result in some one of the many terrible diseases of the kidneys. But unpleasant as all the symptoms and even these diseases may be, they are as nothing compared to the last stages of the complaints. The kidneys waste away by degrees, accompanied by intense pains: the heart becomes uncontrollable; the lungs are oppressed; the eyeballs glassy, and the entire system is reduced and debilitated. For weeks before death comes the sufferer looks forward to it as a blessed relief, and anything that can furnish even temporary help is gladly hailed. Then it is that bloating begins; the face becomes puffy and pallid; the breath can only be caught in gasps. speech is impossible and museular action suspended. The patient finally sinks into a state of unconsciousness to everything except the pains which are racking him, and death comes by certain but slow degrees There can be but one conclusion which all readers of care and judgment will draw from these facts, which is the necessity of treating the disease *in time* and by that means which has been proven the best and most efficient.

It has been our privilege to treat more cases and effect more cures of this terrible complaint than has ever been known before in the history of the world. The wonderful sale which our remedies have attained is due wholly to the fact that they have cured the ones who have used them. The power and value of any remedy must rest wholly on a basis of worth, and here is just where our Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has found its wonderful power and success. But in this connection comes one important fact: It has always been true that articles of merit are subject to imitations. No one seeks to counterfeit the bills of a worthless bank. The productions of a cracked invento or witless writer are never copied. It is just so with a healing remedy. If it possess no merit it will not be subjected to imitations. If, however, it has power and value, imitations will spring up on every side. While it is a tribute to the value of this medicine that it has imitations, still in justice to those who are suffering, we feel that alls hould be warned against them.

There is but one known remedy that has ever been able to cure serious kidney troubles or control these great organs when once deranged, and that remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. There are numerous nostrums on the market claiming to be just as efficient and some which even claim to be the same. The test of merit, however, is in what has been accomplished, and we therefore say unhesitatingly that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, and urinary organs Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure stands alone, not only in point of excellence, but in the wonderful results it has achieved. In order to successfully avoid the purchase of spurious and injurious medicines, observe these facts:

Our remedy is put up in dark amber glass bottles, with the Safe (our trade mark) blown in the back. A private proprietary six cent internal revenue stamp is affixed to the neck and covers the top of the cork and is of a light brown color. In the middle thereof is a Safe in cutline, and on it the picture of a negro gathering herbs. If this stamp is not found on every bottle of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, or if there is any evidence that it has been tampered with, and if a Safe is not blown on the back of the bottle, reject the bottle at once, and insist on having a genuine one.

We are led to publish the foregoing in order that the public may know and realize just where we stand. We have always sought to keep our personality from obtruding upon the public, knowing full well that the value of our remedy was the essential thing, but the unexampled use which has been made of this medicine, and the volumes of letters we are constantly receiving demand a personal statement from us. We are justly gratified at the confidence which has been shown us, and thankful for the myriads of cures our remedy has performed, and we pledge ourselves for the future as we have endeavored in the past, to furnish the best and only valuable remedy that can control and cure all the many and terrible troubles arising from disorders of these great organs.

Sincerely,
H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Norwegian Gulls' Eggs

London Globe

A melancholy account comes from Tromsoe, in the north of Norway, to the Gazette of Drontheim. It is said that there has been a strange mortality among the gulls and sea birds which habitually visit this part of the world in the summer months, and that a sort of famine is thereby likely to be caused among the inhabitants. "In order to understand this dispiriting message, it is necessary to explain that on these coasts of Finmark and Northland, the sea-birds, and especially the highly prized eider duck, come and take up their annual abode in vast numbers on the rocks and cliffs, where they lay their eggs. The most notable "bird-mountain" is the Spoetholtklubben in Finmark, but many other favorite spots are regarded with almost equal respect by the owners of them, who, so far from killing the goose with the golden egg, take extreme care to encourage the birds by saving them from destruction as they build and lay. Thus in the pairing time even the flocks of sheep and their attendant dogs are driven back from the coast to inland pastures, where they cannot alarm the feathered strangers. The ducks and gulls very quickly build their nests, and the eiders are careful to line theirs with the valuable feathers taken from their own bodies. Then the eggs are laid in such abundance that in some places it is difficult to walk about on the rocks without stepping on them. A grand collection is made at the proper time by the fishermen, who carry away whole boatloads and sell them to the Norwegians, by whom the eggs are highly esteemed as articles of food. But this year the collectors have come back with very short supplies, and declare that there is an amazing diminution in the number of the nests. It is now supposed that large numbers of the birds were unable to contend against the violent and protracted storms of the past winter, and that they actually perished in their struggle with the adverse elements

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Fighting About Trifles.

What a world of trouble, time, and nerve irritation would be saved if boys, and men, too, would learn to never mind trifling annoyances. Only the other day (says a cotemporary) we overheard one boy telling another what a third boy had said about him, and urging him to "lick him." "Oh," said the second boy, "isn't worth minding. He knows it ain't so, and I won't stoop to his level by taking any notice of it." We inwardly thought, "that's a very wise head on young shoulders." It reminded us of two men, one of whom started on a foot journey of 150 miles or so. Two days later the other man followed on the same road, and on the fourth day overtook the first one. The The latter remarked, "This is the worst and slowest road I ever traveled. There is the greatest number of snarling, barking little dogs I ever saw, and it has taken half my time to drive them off." "Why," said the second man, "I didn't pay any attention to them, but came right along as if they wern't there." Half the time of many boys and men is wasted in fighting trifles. A certain circuit judge was always sure of meeting some cutting or sneering remarks from a self-conceited lawyer when he came to a certain town in his rounds. This was repeated one day at dinner, when a gentleman present said "Judge, why don't you squelch that fellow?" The judge, dropping his knife and fork, and placing his hands and his elbows on the table, remarked, "Up in our town a widow woman has a dog that, whenever the moon shines, goes out upon the steps and barks, and barks away at it all night." Stopping short, he quietly resumed eating. After waiting some time, it was asked, "Well. Judge, what of the dog and the moon?" "Oh, the moon kept on shining," he said.

Effect of Woman Sufferage.

The Burlington Hawkeye tells, in its graphic but none the less truthful manner, what some of the most immediate effects of the granting of woman suffrage would be:

"It would suddenly be discovered that washing is as laborious as driving a team, and that fifty cents is not enough for a woman who works fourteen hours over a wash-tub to support a family, while a man who shovels dirt ten hours gets $1.50. It will suddenly occur to a great many people that a young lady who stands behind a counter selling goods as the young man by her side, who spends three-fifths of his time twisting his mustache, and the other two-fifths chattering with acquaintances who happen in the store. It will then develop that a lady teacher in the public schools who devotes her time to organizing, disciplining and teaching a room full of restless, wide-awake, irrepressible boys and girls, and occupies her evenings figuring over long tables of standing and computing averages, and devotes Saturday to the institute, renders as much service and is entitled to as much remuneration as a blonde gentleman with side whiskers and a sapient air, who sits on a revolving chair and signs orders for crayon, and shakes hands with the members of the board when they visit the school. These things and many more of similar import will dawn with sudden and effulgent brightness upon the heretofore clouded intellects of something like a million and a half of American statesmen when the proposed amendment shall be adopted."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Fifteen cases of small-pox are reported at Westwood, Kalkaska, Co. No mails are received and trains are not permitted to stop there.

Col. A. T. McReynolds has recovered the list of Mexican veterans which he supposed had been destroyed, and there will therefore be no necessity for survivors of that war to send him their names, as has been requested generally by the press of the State.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Southwestern Michigan will hold its encampment for 1882 at Three Rivers, commencing August 23d and lasting three days. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war are invited to attend this encampment, where they will be provided with rations and quarters free.

J. M. Eaton, of Ohio, has been taken to Ionia for three months, for abusive treatment and threats to kill his wife. He has just served 30 days in the county jail for the same offense, and was no sooner out than he got drunk and drove his wife out of the house, threatening her life.

Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Detroit, has accepted the call extended to him by the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis.

J. H. Munson, a young man in the employ of Capt. S. B. Grummond, Detroit, fell through a hatchway producing fatal injury.

It is estimated that 1,000 persons are picking huckleberries on the Gregory marsh three miles north of Homer.

The farmers are very much worried about their wheat, owing to the rain that has now continued most of the time since Sunday night. Much of the crop is still unsecured.

Two sisters living in Cheshire, Mrs. Cheeseman and Mrs. Houghtaling, became insane last Wednesday on the subject of religion. On the afternoon in question, Mrs. Houghtaling called upon her sister, when they sung and prayed, throwing themselves on the bed and shouting "Glory to God." The same evening they became perfectly insane, and have remained so ever since Steps are being taken to have them removed to the Kalamazoo insane asylum.

A Saginaw City man got on top of a barrel to fix a hammock on his porch. The barrel head caved in under him; then the barrel upset and rolled down the steps and clear across the yard with the man in it. When this trouble began it was only a common salt barrel, but when the man got out its inside was so thoroughly lined with hair, pieces of skin, clothing and profane language that it is thought petroleum oil wouldn't leak through it.

For embezzlement Charles Stickney has been sentenced to be confined at hard work in the Ionia prison for the full term of two years.

Clara Lee, the missing girl at Benton Harbor has been found. It is thought the young woman did not care to be found.

The case of the people against George Knill of the Bryant house, Flint, and his bartenders, for keeping open July 4, resulted in disagreement, the jury being equally divided.

Henry Davidson, who attempted to carry off the young son of Rev. E. H. Teal of Charlotte, was arraigned, charged with assault and battery. Davidson pleaded not guilty and was held to bail in the circuit court. He was drunk at the time, and makes no further explanation of his having the child in his buggy.

The rainfall Friday afternoon and evening was enormous. The Ionia water-works reservoir burst, the streets are flooded and the cellars and basements through out the city filled. A heavy washout a mile west of that city, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, will prevent the passage of any trains over that road until Monday. The washout is about twenty feet deep and sixty feet in length. Several culverts within six miles north, on that road, are reported washed out.

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway track, just south of the above mentioned break, was covered with sand, ties and other debris. Locomotive No. 17, which was returning from the west, ran into the ties and is off the track.

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway bridge at Saranac was carried away this evening.

The man who walked off the dock at East Saginaw and was drowned, was Dennis Judge. He was 34 years old, and his relatives reside at Bedford, Ont. He has been at work at a Bridgeport. It is supposed that he was intoxicated when he walked off.

There is complaint among East Saginaw farmers of the wheat sprouting.

The July report of the State Salt Inspector shows that there was inspected during the month 348,697 barrels.

The strange disease which has appeared in Portland seems to be spreading rapidly in other sections. Thirty five or forty cases are reported in the Townships of Orange, Berlin and Sebewa, and the disease is pronounced small-pox by physicians and others, while many call it only a skin disease.

The wheat and hay crop of the vicinity of St. Clair, is turning out splendidly both as to quality and quantity.

The present outlook for the farmers of Northwestern Clinton Co., is surely discouraging. The abundant harvest of wheat, if the rain continues longer, will be almost entirely worthless.

The 10th annual reunion of company H. of the Michigan heavy artillery at Charlotte, had the largest attendance of veterans ever seen since the war.

John Hickey, one of the men who cracked the Clarkston safe about a year ago (with the notorious Bob Williams) and who was taken from jail to testify against Dr. Hall, was arrested in Chicago, August 3d, and brought to Detroit. He was confined in jail up to July 6, 1882, when he broke jail and escaped, and has been at large up to his rearrest Wednesday.

The days of waiting are ended and this afternoon Col. Oscar F. Lochhead, who for thirty months or more has been at the Detroit house of correction, under circumstances that have made a strong impression that he was a scapegoat for the sins of others, walked out again a free man, thanks to the untiring work of his friends. Col. Lockhead left at 5 p. m. Saturday for his home at Flint. Mich.

A Dowagiac sharper visited a Kalamazoo bagnio and when he departed took a gold watch, chain and bracelet worth $200.

A daily mail has been substituted for the tri-weekly between Kalamo, Carlisle and Charlotte.

The trotting horse St. Louis, which won the 3:15 race at Charlotte, was sold to W. H. Ritchart, of Fremont, O., for $2,000 before leaving Charlotte.

J. V. Johnson, formerly editor of the Charlotte Leader, will start a new paper at St. Louis, Mich., to be called the Gratiot County Democrat.

An unfortunate accident occurred to Mrs. Ed. Driggs, of Palmyra, who fell Monday while getting out of a buggy in Adrian, and cut a bad gash over one temple as she struck her face on the stone sidewalk.

Trade in Portland has received a setback from the small-pox scare. The streets, usually thronged all day, were almost entirely deserted.

Adolph Fremont, was scuffling in the Mason Lumber Company's saw mill, at Alpena, when his foot caught in the line rollers gearing, and was torn from the leg. Amputation had to be performed afterwards close to the ankle.

Lumber merchants going to Alpena to purchase lumber find it difficult to get their orders filled, as the mills have their lumber mostly contracted for. One buyer last week was unable to get his order filled, and left for Cheboygan to see what prospects were in that place. The remark applied principally to bill stuff orders

The Teachers' Institute for Clare county will be held at Clare, commencing August 14, with A. J. Doherty as local committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The special committee of the Detroit Board of Trade announced the selling price of July wheat at $1.34 per bushel. The market had been oversold and the decision was a lesson to some speculators who got bitten.

A rise in the Licking river opposite Cincinnati swept everything from Swift's landing and destroyed barges, lumber, etc. to the amount of $50,000.

Two freight trains collided Aug. 1st on the Lake Shore R. R. west of South Bend. Sixty cars were piled upon the engine and burned. The engineers were rescued alive from the debris, but four tramps out of seven who were stealing a ride are supposed to have been burned.

There are over four hundred cases of yellow fever at Metamoras, Texas.

At Vineland, N. J., the hands of Charles Keeigley's shoe factory are on a strike and demand the re-employment of two women dismissed for joining the Knights of Labor.

In regard to the convention of the Amalgamated Association, now in session at Chicago, a member of the association said: It makes no difference what is said by some of the ironworkers. The present strike will be the principal subject for consideration at Chicago. Many of the delegates were there fully determined to have the question handled there and when once taken up it will be virtually settled by them.

The coinage at the mints of the United States for July was $3,153,850, of which $2,165,000 were standard dollars.

The sugar refining firm of John Hilgert's Sons, Philadelphia, has failed. Chas. M. Hilgert, who has conducted the business can not be found. A mortgage amounting to over $200,000 recently foreclosed by Remsen & Larden on the estates precipitated the failure.

The hands in Keigley's shoe factory Vineland, N. J., are on a strike, demanding the reinstatement of two women dismissed for joining the Knights of Labor.

The Keith paper mill, Turner's Falls, Mass., was damaged by fire from $40,000 to $60,000.

Farmers along the Licking River, between Talmouth and Lovengood, four miles, have lost all their crops by a freshet. In that space the loss of crops is estimated at $30,000; besides a number of cattle and horses drowned. The loss at other points along the Licking is equally heavy.

Judge Wylie of Washington informed a Chinaman who applied for naturalization that the recent enactment of the Chinese bill absolutely forbids it.

A mob of 20 men attacked workingmen at McKeesport, Pa., who had taken the place of strikers at the iron mills.

Damage by the storm in Milwaukee aggregates $100,000. Plankington's packing house was struck by lightning and some nine or ten other buildings, two men were killed.

Miss Frances E. Willard of Illinois has started a training school for female lecturer.

The tariff commission heard arguments yesterday in favor of putting various articles on the free list, including antiquities, objects of collection, hatters' plush and sulphuric acid.

The Board of Health quarantined the schooner Henrietta, which arrived outside Galveston, Texas, from Brazos, Santiage, bound for Lake Charles, La, having on board two cases of fever of doubtful nature. She will be allowed to proceed to her distination. A strict quarantine is declared against Matamoras, Brownsville, Brazos and all points communicating with them

Corning, Perry Co., O., was overwhelmed by a waterspout Thursday. Business and dwelling houses were swept away. People were rescued with great difficulty.

The committee appointed at Chicago to fix a settlement of the price of July wheat Friday overruled the objections of the shorts presented and adjourned until Monday.

A beautiful display of the aurora borealis was witnessed at Cincinnati Friday night.

At Cincinnati the Dental Convention voted to offer $200 for the best paper on Dental Caries, to be read at the next meeting.

Hearing of a death in New Orleans from yellow fever the Governor notified the authorities at Orange, Texas, to be ready to quarantine at a moment's notice.

A terrible accident occurred on the Cranberry Coal Railway near Oil City A large train of freight cars was coming from the mines and in descending the decline leading to the depot the brakeman lost control of the train and it dashed along at a terrific rate and jumped the track, killing six men and wounding fifteen others.

The yellow fever is doing terrible work at Matamoras, Brownsville and other places in Texas. A dispatch from Brownsville Aug. 6, says: About 50 cases of yellow fever are now existing, and it is increasing rapidly. One death has occurred, a German named Quast, recently from Europe. There are conflicting reports about the existence of the disease at country points, which are not deemed reliable. At Matamoras between three and four hundred persons are said to be ill with the disease. The Mayor of Laredo is taking active measures towards a strict quarantine against infested places, and the attempt will be made to induce Nueva Laredo to do the same, that communication between the two places may not be interrupted. The Texas Mexican railway officials say that if the fever goes to Corpus they will stop the running of all trains.

It is stated the President has decided upon a strict enforcement of the eight-hour law as that law was construed during the administration of Gen. Grant. The members of the cabinet, however, entertained different views on this subject. The Attorney General, in a recent opinion, held the present law to be imperfect, and its proper enforcement would require additional legislation. The Secretary of the Navy, on the other hand, contends that under the existing law, eight hours constitute a legal day's work and he says the law will be enforced at the navy yards. The President is said to be of the same opinion as Secretary Chandler. No effort will be made to induce congress to legislate further upon the subject the present session.

The steamer Gold Dust blew up at Hickman, Ky., the other day, and burned to the water's edge in a short time. Forty seven persons were scalded and 17 reported missing. The accident was terrible in every detail, and it looks as though some one has been guilty of criminal negligence.

The U. S. Senate gave authority and instructions to the committee on education to visit various parts of the country in order to investigate the relations of capital and labor and the subject of labor strikes. The proposed investigation will be under the direction of Blair, Chairman of the committee.

Among other bills which have met the President's approval are: The act for relief of the executors of Jno. W. Forney; the sundry civil appropriation bill; the act to establish post routes, and the knit goods bill.

Gen. Grant and W. H. Trescott have been confirmed as commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico.

The foreign commerce of the country during the fiscal year ended June 30, embracing both imports and exports of merchandise and specie, amounted to $1,566,859,459, against $1,675,024,318 during the preceding fiscal year. The exports of domestic merchandise during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, amounted to $733,073,937, against $883,926,947 the preceding year.

A mob of a hundred men at Pomeroy, Ohio, surrounded the jail to get Holmes, the negro charged with outraging a little girl near Rutland. When they had nearly broken through the walls they found Holmes had been taken away. He was sent to Columbus for safe keeping. The mob, well known men, made no effort at concealment.

CONGRESS.

August 1.—In the Senate Senator Morrill reported adversely the 2 per cent. bond resolution. A clause additional to the sundry civil bill regarding prohibition of the sale of liquor at the soldiers' home at Togus, Maine, was ruled out of order; changes were made in the bill, and the senate agreed to finish it on Tuesday under the five-minute rule. A new conference committee was appointed on the naval bill.

The report of the House committee on foreign affairs upon the Chili-Peru investigation is a voluminous document. In the main it exonerates all United States officials from any corrupt doings, but advises caution in all matters of the kind. Mr. Belmont appends a statement regarding the Landreau claims. A long discussion ensued on a resolution to adjourn August 4 which was referred to the committee on appropriations; the bill for printing census reports passed, and the bill for printing reports of the Atlanta exposition was defeated.

Aug. 2.—In both houses the proceedings were chiefly in regard to the vetoed river and harbor bill. As soon as the House met the members of the Commerce Committee, having previously determined to ask the House to pass the bill over the President's veto, came upon the floor and during the reading of the journal were busy arranging their plans of action. At the conclusion of the reading of the journal Mr. Page was recognized by the Speaker. He moved the passing of the bill, the objections of the President notwithstanding, and he called the previous question on his motion. The motion was carried by the necessary vote.

Among other remarkable things in the Senate the most noteworthy was the appearance on the floor of Secretary Teller, who, when the message and bill were received from the House, the Senators and friends of the measure were very impatient. They had counted the noes and they were content with simply taking a vote, resulting 41 to 16. So the President's veto was set aside and the bill is a law.

August 4.—In the senate bills were passed for deduction from the gross tonnage of United States vessels, and for the regulation of steam vessels; a new conference was ordered on the Japanese bill; a political debate followed upon the question of order of business, which question was finally settled by a compromise on the tax reduction bill; then followed another debate on the relative positions of the parties on the tax reduction question, and the senate adjourned after providing for the temporary expenses of the government.

In the house various reports of committees were agreed to. One of the most important bills passed was that establishing diplomatic relations with Persia; a resolution was offered and referred regarding a President's power to disapprove of certain items in an appropriation bill, and to approve others; the joint resolution passed for the temporary expenses of the government till August 5.

August 4.—Debate on the tax bill was resumed, Mr. Beck delivering extended remarks. Mr. Hale presented the conference report upon the naval appropriation bill, and explained that agreements had been reached upon all the items in dispute except that in reference to the temporary closing of the navy yards and the transfer of perishable property and stores therefrom, and one authorizing a report to be made upon additional lands and water front for the Norfolk navy yard. The tax bill discussion was resumed after Mr. Hale's report was received, but no definite action was taken.

In the house Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that it shall take two thirds of the members of eac House to pass a bill over the President's veto instead of two-thirds of the members voting as at present. Referred. The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill providing for the printing of the agricultural report for 1881, and a conference was ordered. The House took a recess for half an hour and then the legislative bill was signed by the Speaker. Messrs. Hiscock, Butterworth and Blackburn were appointed conferees on the sundry civil bill.

Aug. 5.—The conferees on the Naval Appropriation Bill reported an agreement, the report was accepted and the bill passed. Mr. Anthony from the conference on the bill for the publication of the agricultural report, reported an agreement by which the Senate amendment is retained in the bill. This contemplates printing 300,000 copies. The report was adopted. The tax reduction bill came up as unfinished business, but was laid aside informally, and the House bill extending the fees of certain officers over the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona passed.

In the House the Senate amendment to the joint resolution for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Persia were concurred in. The concurrent resolution granting the use of the rotunda and adjacent rooms in the capitol to the Garfield Monument Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland from Nov. 25 to December 2, to hold a bazar and reception, the object being to aid in erecting a statue to the memory of the late President was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the bill amending the statutes relating to steam vessels were agreed to. The Senate bill was passed appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Aug 7.—Allison reported a bill appropriating $60,000 to pay the fees of star route attorneys, which was passed. Mr. Miller, of New York, reported a bill for a select committee on the condition and wants of American shipbuilding, and to inquire into the cause of its decadence The bill passed by a vote of 41 to 25. An executive session of six hours took place, doors being thrown open a little after 6. Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, made a proposition to adjourn *sine die* at 11 o'clock; lost. Mr. Cockwell then moved to adjourn till 11 o'clock next day, and the motion was carried.

In the house a resolution was adopted providing for a committee of nine at expense not exceeding $5,000 to examine into the methods thus far pursued in the improvement of the Mississippi river, and to see how recent appropriations are expended, the committee to hold meetings when they please. Mr. Robeson offered the revenue bill as it now stands in the senate, omitting the polariscope for sugar, and moved to suspend the rules and place it on its passage.

FOREIGN.

At Alexandria, the fears in regard to the failure of the water supply has subsided The state of the town is causing serious disquietude. The natives who remain are incendiaries, and a majority of those who returned are looters looking after concealed plunder. It is impossible to mistake the bitterly hostile attitude of this class and of the native police.

The number of christians murdered at Damanhour, Tantah and Mihalla is now estimated at 550.

The Czar of Russia and Sultan have exchanged autograph letters dealing with the Egyptian question.

The London Daily News says there is a possibility of the dissolution of Parliament either by Gladstone, or, after his acceptance of office, by the Marquis of Salisbury. It delares the House of Lords to be an unrepresentative chamber, and wishes to know if the country will not do well to ask itself how far the existence of the House of Lords in its present shape is consistent with the interests of the realm.

Arabi Pasha ordered the houses of obnoxious natives in Cairo to be burned. Nineteen natives who refused to recognize the authority of Arabi Pasha have been shot.

Mussulman trades people at Constantinople attach labels bearing Arabi Pasha's name to their goods. Articles thus ticketed sell readily.

British men-of-war strongly occupy the Suez canal at Port Said, at Ismalia and Suez. All Europeans have left Suez. Only four men-of war vessels remain in Egyptian waters.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha intends to attack Alexandria with a large force under Toulba Pasha.

There is talk of excluding the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph from the British lines at Alexandria, because he told of the stampede during the late night attack.

It is rumored at Vienna that Arabi is arranging for concerted action with Turkish troops that may be sent to Egypt.

Port Said has been occupied by the British.

Seventeen pashas are imprisoned in the Cairo citadel.

The solicitors of Thomas Walsh, arrested in connection with the discovery of arms at Clenkenwell recently, intend to apply for a postponement of his trial until the October session.

On the London House of Commons going into committee of supply, Moore, Home Rule member for Clonmel, moved that the passenger acts required revision and reform. The motion refers to emigrants, especially those going to America.

The President of the Board of Trade said the charges made against foreign ships had been received with caution. The government could only do anything in cases of fraud, and the law was already strong enough for that purpose. Moore's motion was negatived.

The O'Connel statue was placed on its pedestal last evening, amid the cheers of a crowd of spectators.

At 5 o'clock p. m. Aug. 5, British troops, with a number of field guns, served by trailers, attacked the advance guard of Arabi near Ramleh, and finally succeeded in silencing all the batteries, and learning the exact force of Arabi. A considerable number of the enemy were made prisoners. The British lately made successful experiments with the forty-pounder mentioned while mounted on the iron clad railway truck.

The Khedive has written to Ragheb Pasha that he considers it incumbent upon his government to give notice without delay of its intention to idemnify the sufferers from the disorders at Alexandria, without distinction of nationality, in some manner compatible with the resources of the country.

DETROIT MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION market is supplied at rates as follows: Mess pork $23 25; family, $24.25; clear, $25.00; lard, 12c.; for tierces; 12¾c for kegs; hams, 12@15c; shoulders, 9@11c.; bacon 11c; dried beef, 13@15c; extra mess beef, 15.00. Chickens were sold at 12@14c. per lb.; white fish and trout 7@8c.

VEGETABLES.—Tomatoes $1@1 25 per ½ bu box; string beans 75@1 25; wax beans 1@1 25 and peas 60@70c per bu; cucumbers 30@35c.; onions, 20@25c; beets 25@30c; pie plant, 25@30c. and asparagus, 25@30c per doz. bunches; cabbages, 1 75@2 per bbl., and 2 50 per crate.

FLOUR.

White wheat, roller process	$6 25	@ 6 75
White wheat pastry	6 00	@ 6 50
Seconds	4 00	@ 4 50
Minnesota brands	7 25	@ 8 00
Minnesota patents	8 00	@ 9 00
WHEAT—White ℔ bu	1 15	@ 1 22
BARLEY—℔ bu	1 95	@ 2 55
CLOVER SEED—℔ bu	4 00	@ 4 70
CORN—℔ bu	70	@ 75
OATS—℔ bu	50	@ 57
RASPBERRIES—black	2 00	@ 2 50
HUCKLEBERRIES—	2 00	@ 2 75
CURRANTS—	1 25	@ 1 50
CHERRIES ℔ bu	1 50	@ 2 00
APPLES—℔ bbl	3 75	@ 4 00
PEACHES ℔ box	1 00	@ 1 25
CHEESE—Ohio and Mich. ℔ lb	10	@ 12
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, ℔ lb	5	@ 9
" evapor'd	12	@ 13
—Peaches	18	@ 23
—Pitted Cherries	20	@ 21
ONIONS—℔ bbl	3 00	@ 3 25
BEANS—℔ bu	2 50	@ 3 00
BUTTER—℔ lb choice	18	@ 21
BEESWAX—℔ lb	20	@ 22
EGGS—℔ doz	18	@ 20
HAY—per ton	14 00	@15 00
HIDES—℔ lb green	6	@ 7
HIDES—℔ lb cured	7	@ 8
HOPS—℔ lb	20	@ 25
POTATOES—℔ bu	1 25	@ 1 55
WATERMELLONS per 100	35 00	@40 00
SHEEP PELTS—each	75	@ 1 75
TALLOW—℔ lb	5½	@ 7
WOOD—℔ cord	4 00	@ 5 50

Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.	
Steers extra, per cwt	$6 00@7 00
Steers good shippers	5 00@6 00
Steers butchers	4 00@5 00
Steers common grades	3 50@4 00
Milch cows	35 00@55 00
SHEEP.	
Per 100 lbs	3 40@4 5
HOGS.	
Per 100 lbs	$7 00@7 50

A certain young man brought his affianced down from the country to see the sights. One day while they were passing a confectioner's, the swain noticed in the window a placard bearing the announcement, "Ice cream, $1 per gal." "Well," said the young man, as he walked into the saloon, "that's a pretty steep price to pay for one gal; but, Maria, I'll see you through, no matter what it costs. Here's a dollar, waiter; ice cream for this gal."—*The Drummer.*

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S. GILLILAND.

July 25, 1878. *People's Advocate*, Pittsburg, Pa.

"The camel's kick," writes a naturalist, "is a study." It may be added the mule's kick is a lesson.

A Heavy Swell.

Jacob H. Bloomer, Virgille, N. Y., writes: "THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL cured a badly swollen neck and sore throat in forty-eight hours. My wife was also cured of a lame foot in twenty-four hours."

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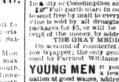

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