Birmingham Eccentric.

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BIRMINGHAM. - - - MICHIGAN.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE supreme court of Kansas has ruled that the circulation of an offensive article about a candidate for office is a "privileged" proceeding, "even though the principal matters contained in the article are untrue and derogatory," provided that such articles be circulated "only among voters." Should such a publication fall into the hands of an alien it is apparently a libel.

A DES MOINES, IOWA, "gentleman of education and experience," and evidently of liberal views, advertises to write speeches for or against prohibition, female suffrage, or any other subject for members of the Legislature and others, at the rate of $5 for a ten-minute speech, and $2 for each additional five minutes. "Satisfaction guaranteed" and "confidence observed."

A RECENT letter from Florida says that no doubts can be entertained as to the rapidity and permanence of new settlements in Florida; that they are springing up as if by magic all over the length and breadth of the land, and that prices are obtained for town lots which would appear fabulous in many of the old cities of the east. It is claimed that the population of the state has nearly doubled since 1880.

THE case of the Sarah Burr will case in New York is a leading event in law circles, and the will being sustained, $500,000 will be divided in 55 charities. More than half a century ago Isaac Burr died, leaving a personal estate of $12,000. He also had some wild land in the suburbs, which was then worthless. His three daughters lived on the interest of the $12,000, and kept the land. When the last daughter died the land had become worth more than $500,000.

AMONG the scientific results of Greenland expeditions it has been discovered that, contrary to the general belief, the west coast of Greenland is washed by cold water, while a greatly heated current coming from the south runs along the east coast at a short distance only from the shore. This current must exercise a great influence on the climate of the east coast, which may be more moist, but, in the scientist's opinion, not colder than that of the west coast.

A PARTY who evidently knows a thing or two, for he signs himself "A. B. C." writes the New York Sun that he can cure anybody of snoring, no matter how bad or how continuous they are. He says: "My cure is simply to say, aloud, 'Don't snore!' and repeat it until the patient quits. Don't allow him to sleep on his back. I recently cured two of my brothers, 19 and 21 years of age." This is the man the country has been looking for these many years; a man who would kill or cure the man who snores, and the Sun can do no less than nominate him for the Vice-Presidency. His signature indicates that he has the necessary educational qualification, and his communication shows that he has laid awake nights studying the interests of the race.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is making a thorough study of color-blindness. Convinced that many accidents are caused by this defect, it subjects employes to a severe test, compelling them to select from a large number of different colored threads those which resemble in color respectively a red and green flag near at hand. The number, even up to very competent engineers, that have failed on this test is said to be very large, and they are immediately dismissed. The test would seem to be unduly severe, for while they might not be able to compare the different colors with these two, the red and green might convey sufficiently separate and distinct sensations to prevent their confusing the two. The road is evidently determined to be on the safe side and take the benefit of every doubt.

MORRIS Lasker, of Galveston, Tex., who accompanied the remains of his brother, Edward Lasker, to Germany, has returned. He thinks that Bismarck, having discovered his mistake in excluding official recognition of Herr Lasker's funeral services, endeavored to magnify the resolution passed by Congress into a political document, and thus weaken the sympathy of the people with the ideas which Dr. Lasker advocated. Bismarck entertains a personal dislike for Minister Sargent on account of the trouble about American pork, yet all but the most servile of the official press speak of him in terms of high respect. Mr. Lasker believes that nothing would suit the German Chancellor better than to have Minister Sargent recalled in connection with this affair, as future American representatives would then be very guarded in incurring his (Bismarck's) animosity. The latter has before attempted to secure the recall of representatives in the same way.

Sweet-Minded Women

So great is the influence of a sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sickness and sorrow for help and comfort. One soothing touch of her kindly hands works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrowful sister do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the cozy sitting-room, and sees the blaze of the bright fire, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influences, which act as the balm of Gilead to his wounded spirit. We all are wearied with combating with the stern realities of life. The rough schoolboy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a haven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one might go on with the instances of the influence a sweet-minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when

MICHIGAN NEWS.

THE LATEST SENSATION.

Dan Holcomb and Jud Crouch Arrested on a Charge of Murder.

Great excitement was occasioned in Jackson on the 1st inst., when Sheriff Winney made a complaint against Daniel S. Holcomb and Jud D. Crouch for the murder of Jacob D. Crouch, Henry White, Eunice White and Moses W. Polley on November 21 last. The arrest of Holcomb was effected at the farm of Jud, which is known as the Crouch homestead and Jud was taken into custody later at the Hurd House in Jackson, where he has been stopping since the excitement of the shooting of Detective Brown. The warrants were issued by Horace Hunt, Justice of the peace, and the accused were brought before him about one hour after their arrest. Both pleaded not guilty and were remanded to jail.

The immediate cause of the arrest is new and damaging testimony against the accused in the form of bloody clothing lately discovered. The work has been done by the Pinkerton detectives, aided and assisted by Sheriff Winney. Each of the prisoners is arrested on four separate warrants charging them with murder in the first degree. Detective Harris has been upon the trail of this testimony for some time, but was waiting until the evidence was strong enough to bring the accused parties to court to stand trial for murder. Before the warrants were issued the Prosecuting Attorney took counsel with Hon. Austin Blair and other legal lights, and submitted all the facts and evidence to his possession, and these gentlemen at once advised the prosecuting attorney to order the arrest made.

Before leaving the farm Sheriff Winney ordered a policeman to remain at each of the houses—Dan's and Jud's—and a man was left with each officer to assist him and see that nothing was disturbed until the officers can have time to search the premises in a systematic manner. As quietly as the arrest was made, it got noised about nevertheless and a dense crowd filled the office of Justice Hunt, and the two accused men were the observed of hundreds of eyes. Holcomb seemed nervous, and kept clasping and unclasping his fingers, and did not speak to anyone, unless it was to whisper to his counsel, while Jud's nerve did not for a moment desert him. When questioned as to the newly discovered testimony, the detectives said frankly that while they had come into what they considered were important facts, they nevertheless could not tell the nature nor extent of it for a few days.

Invention of a Michigan Genius.

In the building in New York City in which are the main offices of the postal telegraph company a number of gentlemen were experimenting a few days since with a telephone, with which the inventor says he expects to talk across the ocean as soon as the Bennet-Mackey cable is laid. It is the invention of Webster Gillet, of Ypsilanti, Mich., who claims to have solved the problem of adding battery to line almost without limit. He says a current of sufficient strength is generated on the line wire to overcome very high resistance as high, he believes, as will be found on the Atlantic cable. The experiments made were in speaking through the 10 point multiple telephone over about 320 miles of wire between New York and Washington on a wire of the Postal Telegraph company's system, and close conversation between the two cities were carried on successfully.

Sentenced for Life.

George Wilson, who was convicted in the Recorder's court in Detroit of the murder of officer Bullard in that city in November last, has been sentenced to the state prison at Jackson for life. The sentence created great surprise, but is generally regarded as a just one. Wilson is confident of getting a new trial in the Supreme Court. He says that much of the testimony offered against him was not true, and speaks as though he expected to get a life sentence. The future of his wife and child is a source of much worry to him, and he says that he would not think so hard of his sentence were it not for them. He made no statement in court, as he knew it would avail him nothing. The convict appreciates the hard fight made for him by his attorneys, but says the prejudice against him was too great to be overcome.

STATE ITEMS.

Congressman Houseman says Michigan democrats will not be divided in their support of the tariff bill.

Willard Stearns of Adrian has received the appointment as commissioner to the World's Fair at San Francisco.

Mrs. Vanderhoof of Niles has been held for trial at the next term of the circuit court on a charge of poisoning her husband.

Lee Fou, a Chinese laundryman of Ionia, and Sylvia Owens, a young colored girl, were married in that city a few days ago.

Cheboygan expects to be telephonically connected with Mackinaw City, Indian River and Petoskey next season.

George E. Smith, village attorney of Union City, shot himself in an attempt at suicide the other day. It is alleged that there was some crookedness in his business transactions which accounts for the deed. He was about 32 years of age and of a good family. He shot himself twice, one shot taking effect, the ball lodging in the abdomen. He had settled with the North British Insurance Company, with which his accounts were said not to be straight, and when he saw the special agent of the Sun Company coming he went in and shot himself.

James Atherton, the alleged defaulting treasurer of Oscoda county, was acquitted. The following is a synopsis of the case: On March 18, 1883, James Atherton, Treasurer of Oscoda county, arrived in East Saginaw from Detroit, and reported having lost $1,800, a portion of which was county funds. Subsequently the Prosecuting Attorney of Oscoda County, John Kettle, claimed that Atherton did not lose the money, and the Board of Supervisors removed him from office, and appointed another person treasurer. It was also claimed that Atherton was a defaulter to the amount of $2,000, and he was arrested charged with embezzlement. The trial took place at Mode, the county seat of Oscoda, in October last, and the jury disagreed. A change of venue to Crawford county was obtained, and the second trial resulted in Atherton's acquittal, the Judge also holding that Atherton is still Treasurer of Oscoda County. Atherton served in a Michigan regiment during the entire war, was a faithful soldier, and always bore an excellent reputation. He has a host of friends in Oscoda County who will feel gratified at his acquittal.

The state central committee of the anti-monopolist party held a meeting in Kalamazoo recently and resolved to do vigorous work in the coming campaign.

Farr & Vincent, contractors, have already demolished the north wing of the central building of the reform school, and are clearing brick and clearing away the debris preparatory to erecting the new wing as soon as the weather will permit. The building will be 50 by 98 feet in size, and three stories. This firm is also pushing the work at the school for the blind.—Lansing Republican.

J. W. Robey of Plainwell was convicted last June of keeping his bar open on Sunday. He took the case to the supreme court and the verdict was affirmed. Now the circuit court orders the original sentence carried out—$25 fine and 10 days in jail.

Elmer Shuler, the Union City postoffice clerk who was shot by James Foy, has so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties at the office.

For some time past Mrs. L. M. See of Bloomingdale, Van Buren county, has been quietly saving the tobacco bags emptied by her husband, until she has now got enough to line a bed quilt, and careful computation shows this lining to have cost $24. This has so disgusted her other half that he has thrown away his pipe and sworn off.

A roller process flouring mill is to be erected at Mecosta by Gould Bros. The citizens give them a cash bonus of $1,000 and guarantee a loan of $3,000 when the mill is completed.

Wilson, the murderer of Patrolman Bullard of Detroit was taken to Jackson prison the next morning after he was sentenced.

Mrs. Margaret A. Smith, who has resided in Saginaw City since June last, was arrested in that city a few days ago on charge of murdering her husband in Pontiac in June 1880.

George E. Smith, the Union City attorney who tried to "shuffle off this mortal coil" by the aid of a revolver, is getting along finely, and seems rather glad the thing didn't work.

There was rafted on the Au Sable and tributaries last season 213,000,000 feet of logs.

W. H. Knight of Chicago has been appointed general agent of the Wabash in Detroit, vice Frank E. Snow resigned.

James Richardson of Adrian claims to be the oldest cooper in the state, having worked 69 years at the trade.

A. H. Lane's livery barn in Hudson was totally destroyed by fire the other day, at a loss of $2,000.

John Gillispie of Niles, one of the pioneers of that section of the state, is dead.

A newly completed residence of E. [illegible] Steele of Caro, Tuscola county, was totally destroyed by fire with all its contents February 22. Loss $6,000; insurance $800.

Charles H. Long, the young man who recently escaped from Ionia with a companion, was nabbed as soon as he got back to his old stamping ground at Grand Rapids.

The nominal assets of Whitney & Co. of Hudson are $57,066, but it is admitted that there will be a considerable shrinkage of these figures.

Here is the ticket hoisted by the Lake City Journal: For President, "Black Jack" Logan of Illinois; Vice-President, Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, and for Governor of Michigan [illegible]

During the absence from home of the family of J. F. Donehoe of Harrison, the house burned, together with its entire contents. A little girl who was asleep when the fire broke out was taken out of a burning bed and saved. Loss $1,500; no insurance.

Friends of Crouch and Holcomb laugh at their arrest. In the meantime the prosecution look very wise and remain very reticent.

An explosion occurred in the engine room of the Sanitarium at Battle Creek a few mornings since. Fortunately no lives were lost, although the engineer, fireman and several patients were badly shaken up. The loss is about $3,000.

A sanitary convention will be held at Hillsdale April 17 and 18 under the auspices of the State Board of Health.

Niles wants the Michigan soldiers' home and is making vigorous efforts to get it.

Charter elections were held in various villages in the state on the 2d inst. Hudson, Galesburg, Howell and St. Johns report sweeping Republican victories. Middleville rejoices in a Temperance victory. In Rockford and Linden the Union ticket was chosen. Jonesville and Morenci elected Independent tickets by goodly majorities, and Blissfield's ticket was entirely non-political.

Col. J. H. McLaughlin of Detroit won the contest in the second wrestling match with H. M. Dufur, the Massachusetts athlete, in the Detroit Opera House, on the 3d inst.

George W. Woodworth, one of the most promising young business men of Hudson, died in that village recently of consumption, aged 31 years. For eleven years he was connected with Thompson Bros.' bank, and one year ago in conjunction with Wilbur F. Day, of Hudson, embarked in the banking business for himself at Montpelier, O.

Dr. H. W. Jones, of Houghton, against whom Mary Huber brought charges of assault and malpractice, has been discharged and has made complaint against the girl for perjury.

Theodore C. Evans, a Ludington genius, has patented a horse shoe that will fit by a hinge to any hoof.

Mrs. Margaret A. Smith was arraigned in Pontiac for the murder of her husband in 1880. She demanded an examination, and was remanded to jail, refusing bail.

The new log crop for the Muskegon mills is estimated by competent lumbermen to be fully 45,000,000 feet, considerably more than was at first contemplated. The favorable winter accounts for this increase in a large measure. With the old logs in the river the stock for the mills will be ample for a full season's operations, and a busy time may therefore be expected next summer in the city. For all of which the merchants and the workmen will be glad.—Muskegon News.

Mrs. Jennie Oranger of Edmore has been sent to the Adrian reform school for girls until 15 and her husband to Ionia for 90 days. Jennie is not yet 15.

John Carmichael of Evart was jealous of his wife because she would attend the skating rink and receive attentions from other gentlemen, and put a bullet through his head.

Jud D. Crouch has made an application to the probate court for administration of the estate of the late Jacob D. Crouch. He prays that Daniel S. Holcomb be appointed administrator. He made the application on the 25th ult.

Charles [illegible] of Coldwater, who was arrested a short time ago for brutally assaulting an aged lady in that city, was convicted of the offense in the circuit court.

The city of Port Huron has decided to ask the county of St. Clair a whole block of land, provided it will erect thereon county buildings, jail, etc.

Manistee has expended $200,000 in the development of her salt resources. The cost of each well was from $10,000 to $15,000, and the time occupied in sinking each from one to three years.

Lewis Grandy of Coldwater, aged 60, suicided by cutting his throat. He leaves a family of 12 children.

Temperance people throughout the state are jubilant because so many towns polled so large a temperance vote.

A man was discovered in the attempt to set fire to the American organ company's factory at Coldwater the other night.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1, white	$ [illegible]	@ 1 01
Flour	5 25	@ 5 50
Corn	48	@ 52
Oats	35	@ 36
Clover Seed, ⅌ bu	6 00	@ 6 05
Apples, ⅌ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
Dried Apples, ⅌ lb	7	@ 7½
Peaches	12	@ 14
Cherries	20	@ 22
Turkeys	18	@ 19
Geese		@ 12
Ducks	14	@ 15
Butter, ⅌ lb	23	@ 25
Eggs	22	@ 23
Potatoes	50	@ 55
Honey	16	@ 18
Beans, picked	2 25	@ 2 30
Beans, unpicked	1 50	@ 2 00
Hay	10 00	@ 13 00
Straw	6 00	@ 7 00
Pork, dressed, ⅌ 100	8 25	@ 8 75
Pork, mess	19 00	@ 19 25
Pork, family	19 00	@ 19 50
Hams	13	@ 14
Shoulders	7	@ 8
Lard	10½	@ 10¾
Beef, extra mess	11 50	@ 12 00
Wood, Beech and Maple		6 50
Wood, Maple		7 00
Wood, Hickory		7 00

Spiders.

Good Words.

Spiders are not insects, as most people think. There is precisely the same relationship between a spider and an insect that there is between a cow and a codfish. The cow and the fish are both vertebrates, and the spider and the insect are both annulates, but there the resemblance ceases. In every other point of structure they differ widely from each other. The spider has eight legs, whereas an insect can not have more than six. The nervous system is constructed on a totally different principle, and so are the circulation and respiration. The eyes are different, the insects having many compound eyes, and the spider never having more than eight, and all of them simple. Then, a spider has no separate head as is the case with the insects, the head and thorax being fused together. Neither does the spider pass through the series of developments which we call "transformations." When the young spider is hatched, it is a spider, and retains the same shape through its whole life. Again, no insect that is at present known can spin silken threads. Take the silkworm as a familiar example. The silk is spun by the caterpillar and not by the moth. Now, the spider can produce threads throughout the whole of his life. It possesses, moreover, the faculty of producing different kinds of silk, according to the object for which it is needed. If we watch the first of these creatures, we may see all these silks produced. The web of the diadem spider is made of radiating cables, like the spokes of a wheel, and having a silk thread wound spirally over the spokes. The whole web is suspended by cables like those which form the spokes, and guy ropes of similar structure support it on every side. A blue-bottle fly now comes buzzing along and blunders against one of the supporting cables. It is not arrested by the cable but falls upon the net where it is at once caught. If we examine the web with a tolerably powerful magnifying glass, we shall see that the cables and spokes are quite smooth, while the spiral thread is covered with little globules of a gummy character. There are about 1,400 of these globules in each inch of thread, and on an average a complete web contains 87,000 of them. These globules act just like bird lime, and the moment that an insect touches one of them with its leg or wing, it is held tightly by the gum.

Attention, Mr. Maybury.

Mr. Maybury, who is chairman of the sub-judiciary committee on the woman suffrage question, is receiving numerous letters from women in various parts of the country. The following from the editress of Our Herald, a sheet published at Lafayette, Ind., is a fair specimen of those received:

DEAR SIR—You are the honored chairman of the sub-judiciary committee intrusted to make the report upon the pending 16th amendment. I am a woman citizen, amenable to the tax gatherer and penitentiary; therefore I demand the right to represent myself at the ballot-box in a government which declares itself to be of, for and by the people. I am one of the "people." If I am not what am I? Your action in the important matter intrusted to you will answer my last question. May you be great enough, in your estimation of human liberty, to make a woman equal to a Negro and a foreigner in this country. Very respectfully yours,

HELEN M. GOUGAR.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

WHAT BELL AND SPAULDING WANT.

Ex-Congressman O. L. Spaulding, of St. Johns, Mich., and D. V. Bell, of Detroit, are in Washington in the interest of American railroads. They desire a reduction of the bond fees charged railroads. These bills, it is alleged, are so high that Canadian railroads are given an immense advantage over our roads in transporting freight. It was thought that it would need an act of Congress to make the reduction, but Secretary Folger has expressed the opinion that the matter rests wholly within the discretion of the department. He can make the reduction if he sees fit. Arguments will be made to induce him to make a change. Michigan Congressmen will be called upon to use their influence in the matter. The above refers to the bonding of goods in transit from Canadian points to Manitoba via the United States.

NEWS NOTES.

HOT TIMES IN HOT SPRINGS.

The condition of affairs in Hot Springs, Ark., is deplorable. Doran, Pruitt, Landing and Allison, the four assassins committed without bail for murder on the street the 9th, were taken to the penitentiary at Little Rock recently, and were tendered an ovation by many citizens before their departure. The feeling of bitterness and its intensity cannot be described. The committee of Fourteen, some of whom are and some are not citizens, virtually control the city. Law is practically suspended and the committee have things in their own hands. They are controlled by a man known there as Chas. Watson, but whose real name is Charles Faulkner, who is under indictment at Carlisle, Pa., for murder, arson and burglary. Faulkner furnishes names to the committee of objectionable persons, who invariably consist of men who are witnesses against Doran and his accomplices. A number of men have been made to leave the city by order of the committee at the point of the bayonet. Every one forced to leave was a material witness against Doran and his accomplices in the bloody work of the 9th. The assertion is openly made and not denied, that the members of the committee themselves will be implicated in the butchery, and are thus endeavoring to hide all evidence by driving off all witnesses. Drunken rowdies parade the streets and saloons armed to the teeth, and openly make threats that they will run the town.

KEEP AWAY FROM OHIO, DOUGLASS.

The case of Robert Bailey, colored, on trial for marrying a white girl contrary to the law of 1861, which imposes a fine of $100 and three months' imprisonment for a white person marrying one of Negro blood, or vice versa, was tried in Toledo recently. A demurrer was filed by the defense that the law was unconstitutional under the fourteenth amendment. The Judge dismissed the demurrer, holding that the law did not legislate in favor of the white race, imposing the same penalty on a person of either race marrying a woman of opposite races. Bailey was found guilty and given the full penalty of the law, given above. The only other case under this law was tried in Cleveland and dismissed, the Judge holding the law unconstitutional.

THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.

A dispatch from Shreveport, La., of February 28, says: The water is on a stand. Nearly all the river plantations for a hundred miles above the city are under water. Below the city the flooded district extends for ninety miles on the west side, all except a few elevated places being covered. On the east side, the banks being higher, the country is not so badly overflowed, though several plantations are under water. It is impossible to approximate the loss to planters in houses, fences and stock. The waters spread out like a sea to swamps and highlands. There is much suffering among the colored people.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY DEAD.

A fire occurred the other morning on the third floor of a three story frame building on Stanton street, New York, occupied by Cornelius Vankiper and family, consisting of his wife and three children. Vankiper and the three children were suffocated and burned to death. The wife jumped from the third story window and was instantly killed. The damage to the building was $400. The cause of the fire is unknown. All the bodies were recovered.

"THEIR SOUL GOES MARCHING ON."

Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of Brown of anti-slavery notoriety, died in San Francisco February 29.

CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 27.

SENATE.—A bill was introduced to improve the channel between Galveston and the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Van Wyck of Nebraska offered the following resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration: Resolved, that the committee on Postoffices and Post Roads be directed to inquire whether at any time the Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio telegraph companies, or any officers or employes of said companies, have entered into a contract or negotiation for the purpose of consolidating said companies or making any combination for any purpose. After debate the resolution was referred to the committee on post offices and post roads. Mr. Blair of New Hampshire introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of railroads west of the Mississippi River, to which grants of public lands had been made, which, in good faith, was prosecuting the work of construction without forfeiture of such grants. Mr. Lapham of New York introduced a bill to incorporate the Yellowstone Park Railroad and to aid in the construction of its road. Consideration of the bill to provide new cruisers for the navy was resumed, and was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morrison of Illinois, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported a resolution which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how much money is now in the Treasury of the United States, under what provision of law it is there retained, and how much, in view of current receipts, expenditures and legal liabilities of the treasury, can be applied at this time in the liquidation of that part of the public debt now payable without embarrassing his department. Mr. Phelps of New Jersey, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Brumm resolution, directing the committee to inquire whether the Minister of any foreign power has endeavored to nullify the effect of a unanimous resolution of the House by a reflection on the honor and integrity of its members. The resolution was accompanied by a report stating that the committee made an investigation, but had been unable to obtain any information on the subject, and asks to be excused from any further consideration of the resolution. The report was agreed to without discussion, and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject. Mr. LeFevre of Ohio introduced a resolution looking to the prohibition of gambling in American products. The bill to prevent the use of the United States mails to advertise noxious medicines, foods and compounds, was adversely reported. The House at this juncture went into committee of the whole on the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

FEBRUARY 28.

SENATE.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Ingalls of Kansas asking that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the court martial that tried Gen. Fitz John Porter, in order that the details of the trial may be given to the public. The bill authorizing the construction of steel vessels for the navy was taken up as unfinished business. After an animated debate the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The resolution of the German liberal union relating to the Lasker resolution was discussed. The Pleuro-pneumonia bill was taken up and finally passed by a vote of 155 yeas and 127 nays. The bill as passed provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall organize a bureau of animal industry and appoint the chief thereof whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the number, value and condition of domestic animals of the United States, and also the causes of contagious and communicable diseases among them, and the means for the prevention and cure of the same. He is authorized to appoint two competent agents, whose duty it shall be to report upon the best methods of treating, transporting and caring for animals, and the means to be adopted for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The bill further provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture may expend so much money appropriated by this act as may be necessary in paying for the animals it is deemed necessary to slaughter, and in such disinfection and other means as may be necessary to extirpate the disease. The authorities of states shall pay one-half the expense of the animals it is deemed necessary to slaughter, and one-half the cost of disinfection and care of herds of cattle. It prohibits transportation from one state to another of any live stock affected with any contagious or infectious disease, and provides for the prosecution of any person violating this prohibition. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the bill. Public business was suspended and the House proceeded to pay appropriate tribute to the memory of late Representative Haskell of Kansas.

FEBRUARY 29.

SENATE.—The committee on territories made a favorable report on the bill for the admission of Dakota, and the committee on appropriations reported adversely the resolution providing for an appropriation in aid of the sufferers by the recent storms in the Southern states, and the same committee reported favorably the military academy bill. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill for the construction of steel cruisers, which was passed by a majority of 25. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Maybury of Michigan offered a resolution directing an inquiry as to whether the lands granted the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal company were liable to forfeiture. In committee of the whole bills on the private calendar were considered. After the committee rose the postoffice appropriation bill was reported and referred, when the House adjourned until evening, when pension bills were considered.

MARCH 1.

HOUSE.—Bills were reported to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations, to establish a board of inter-state commerce, to aid in the construction of a ship canal between Lake Union and Puget Sound, to provide for the Maryland and Delaware free ship canal, and to increase the pensions of widows, minor children and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. A resolution was reported calling upon the secretary of the interior for information relative to the unauthorized fencing in of public lands in the several states and territories. The House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. Before adjourning an order was made fixing March 13 for the consideration of the bill to remove certain burdens from the merchant marine, and March 18 for the consideration of the inter-state commerce bill introduced by Mr. Regan.

MARCH 3.

SENATE—Mr. Vest of Missouri presented a memorial from the territorial council of New Mexico reciting the wrongs existing in that body. The matter was referred to the committee on territories for investigation. The following bills were introduced and referred: To prescribe the conditions under which bridges are to be constructed and maintained across the Wabash river in Indiana and Illinois, and the White River in Indiana. Also to appropriate $50,000 for the protection of of government property and the improvement of the Ohio River at Jeffersonville, Ind. A resolution was offered and agreed to directing an inquiry into the expediency of preparing and equipment of a government artillery foundry. Proceeding to the calendar the Senate passed a number of bills authorizing the construction of public buildings not to exceed, for site and buildings, amounts as follows: Carson City, Nev., $100,000; Waco, Texas, $100,000; San Antonio, Texas, $200,000; Lacrosse, Wis., $100,000; San Francisco, $400,000; New Albany, Ind., $100,000; Winona, Minn., $101,000; Oshkosh, Wis., $100,000; Fort Smith, Ark., $100,000; Nebraska City, Neb., $75,000; Pueblo, Col., $200,000; Fort Scott, Kan., $100,000. Bills authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the use of the United States at Springfield, Ill., for $26,000, and the granting to the City of St. Louis, for street purposes, 673 feet off the end of the Marine Hospital tract, were also passed. The military academy appropriation bill was taken up but laid over in order that the Senate might hold memorial services in honor of the late Representative Haskell of Kansas.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered and adopted directing a review of the findings of the late investigation of the Jeannette expedition. The following bills were introduced and referred: For the erection of a public building at Zanesville; To prohibit the importation into the United States of pauper laborers, lazzaroni and beggars. Amending the rules so as to provide that eulogies on deceased members be published in the Record without being delivered. For the erection of a public building at Fort Worth, Tex. By request: To liquidate the national war debt in gold and silver bullion, to increase the circulation of national current money, to discontinue the collection of internal revenue and establish a merchant marine. The means by which these results are to be obtained is to issue $[illegible] greenbacks. The bill pensioning the survivors of the Mexican war was taken up and passed by a vote of 227 yeas to 46 nays.

MARCH 4.

SENATE.—A remonstrance was presented from the G. A. R. of Kansas against the reinstatement of Fitz John Porter. The military academy bill was placed before the Senate and after several amendments were agreed to, was passed. The bill to provide for the issue of duplicate checks by government officers in cases of loss of originals was favorably reported and passed. A bill was reported to ratify the agreement with confederated tribes of Indians for a sale of a portion of their reservation in Montana required for the Northern Pacific. A bill was reported to provide permanent reservations for Indians in northern Montana. A bill granting copyright to newspapers was introduced by Sherman of Ohio. A bill was passed to punish counterfeiting within the United States of notes, bonds or other securities of foreign governments. The Pendleton bill to provide for the exercise of jurisdiction conferred upon the United States in places out of their territory and dominion was reported. The attitude of the bill is in regard to the authority of ministers and consuls in regard to the rights and responsibilities of citizens of the United States in other countries. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill to amend the Chinese immigration act was reported and referred to the committee of the whole. A bill was reported for the permanent improvement of the Erie canal and for maintaining the same free. Referred to committee of the whole for further action. A bill to prevent the adulteration of teas was reported. The bill is based upon recommendations of the secretary of the treasury. The House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

CRIME.

A MURDEROUS BRUTE.

Peter Schmitz, a well to do carpenter and builder of Chicago, choked his pregnant wife to death and went away, wandering helplessly and aimlessly about the city. He left three children by a former wife, the oldest, a girl of 16, in the house. It appears the stepmother was harsh with them, and they feared to go to her room, so the discovery of the crime was not made for some time after the deed was committed, when the daughter ventured in and saw her mother dead. The police were notified. Later in the day Mathias Schmitz, not a relative, but an intimate friend, met the murderer. The latter confessed the crime. The other took the murderer into custody and delivered him to the authorities. Schmitz seems dazed. He says he doesn't know why he did the deed. It is known his married life was unhappy.

A BOLD THEFT.

Prentiss Tiller, money clerk of the Pacific express company, in St. Louis, Mo., whose father is a Louisville detective, disappeared on the afternoon of the 24 inst, taking with him one or two valises full of money packages, the total amount being very nearly $75,000. It is the custom of the company to keep a money clerk and day watchman on duty in the office on Sunday, the doors being secured by chain locks and no one being admitted except messengers who arrive on the morning trains and have money packages to turn over. On the afternoon mentioned, Tiller was on duty, and the watchman remained in the back room tending the door, the front doors being kept locked. About two o'clock the watchman went out to lunch, leaving three messengers sitting by the stove. While he was gone Tiller went out and returned with a stranger, whom the messengers supposed to be a new clerk or messenger. Tiller and the stranger went into the front office and were thought no more of. An hour later Tiller came into the back office to wash his hands, and remarked to the watchman, who had returned, that he believed he would go out and get some lunch. Wiping his hands, he re-entered the front office and was not seen again. Half an hour afterward the watchman walked into the front office to get something and was surprised to find the front door unlocked and Tiller absent. He spoke of it to the messengers who were sitting by the stove in the rear, and they told him of the stranger. This alarmed him, and he summoned the superintendent, who soon discovered that about a bushel of money packages were missing.

FOREIGN.

MINISTER HUNT'S DEATH.

W. H. Hunt, United States Minister to Russia, died in St. Petersburgh on the morning of February 27, of dropsy, aged about 60 years.

ONE THOUSAND DEAD.

A Desperate All-Day Fight Near Trinkitat.

Dispatches received at the war office in London from Trinkitat, dated March 1st, say that a desperate battle raged all day the day before. The rebels retreated after 1,000 of their men had been killed. The loss of the British is given as 24 killed and 142 wounded. The following details of the battle are given in a later dispatch:

The troops were all assembled before sunset on the morning of the 28th of February, except the Sixty-fifth Regiment which came up later. Breakfast over, the forces, about 4,000 strong, formed in an oblong square, the front and rear being longer than the sides, owing to the different strength of the regiments. The Gordon Highlanders formed the advance, with two Gatling guns and one Gardiner in the right corner, and two Gardiners and one Gatling in the left corner. The Eighty-ninth Regiment formed the right-hand side of the square, the Black Watch Regiment the rear. The length of the front was 250 yards. The hussars acted as scouts, advancing in a semi-circle and 1,000 yards ahead, covering the front and flanks of the main force.

After advancing three miles the earthworks of the rebels came in sight. Guns were mounted and standards were flying. The rebel fire had now almost ceased, except on the extreme right and left. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bag pipes playing and the Highlanders footing cheerily. They advanced until within 300 yards of the rebel position, where an old sugar mill, surrounded by a number of huts, and a fort with two guns were situated. Here a halt was ordered and the scouts rejoined the cavalry. Neither force seemed disposed to open fire. At last "attention" was called, whereupon the rebels, seeing the British move, began the battle with a shell from a Krupp gun which passed wide over the square. The next shots were aimed with greater accuracy, and the shells burst close to the British, wounding several. The rebels maintained a rattling fusilade, while the English advanced steadily in a square without answering the rebel fire, till they passed north of the rebel works. At this point a piece of shell wounded Baker Pasha and twenty men were hit. After an echelon of a thousand yards a halt was ordered and the men directed to lie down. It was now noonday, clear, and the winds dispersed the smoke of the rebel fire, disclosing the rebels' movements. Then the British opened fire with guns and Martini rifles, causing the rebel fire to rapidly slacken and almost cease. At this the bugle again sounded an advance. The troops rose, wheeled on the center of the square and approached the rebel works. The rebels were in no military order, but scattered here and there, so as to take advantage of the abundant cover which the ground afforded. They clung to their position with desperate tenacity. There were 2,000 rebels directly in front, while many hundreds hung around two sides of the square as the British moved forward, firing as they advanced.

The rebels, armed with spears and huge cross-hilted swords, rose within 200 yards of the advancing lines and rushed against the British at break-neck speed, heedless and fearless of death. The rebels fell right and left, though some of the brave fellows reached within five paces of the square. They only fell back suddenly when they were forced. Having cleared the ground in front with their Martini rifles, the British attacked the fort. Col. Burnaby was the first to mount the parapet, firing a doubled-barreled shot-gun into the enemy. Around the works the rebels fought with furious energy, and a frightful melee of bayonets and spears took place. At last the British gained possession of the fort. They captured two Krupp guns and at once turned them against the enemy, but the Arabs still contested every inch. They would not submit to be driven off. They could only be killed. The British next directed their attention to an old sugar mill—a brick building containing an iron boiler. This they stormed and succeeded in dislodging 200 rebels, who leaped the fort and charged from every opening. The rebels finally gave way, and bolted.

The British pursued the rebels as they fell back and advanced as far as the fresh water wells of Teb, where the rebels made their last stand. Sheikhs, who advanced empty handed to show that they bore charmed lives, were stricken down with bayonet thrusts. The Highlanders carried the next outwork, capturing three guns. At the end of four hours' arduous fighting the British gained possession of the rebel camp of huts and wells. The cavalry on the right flank charged the retreating rebels, who did not bolt, but met the troopers who rode among them, giving blow for blow. A splendid display of heroism was made by three mounted rebels. They resolutely maintained their ground against the shock of two cavalry charges. In the third charge they were cut down, but not before they had killed several men and wounded Col. Barrow with their spears. The enemy retired sullenly and in consequence the British kept up their firing for a long time after the fortunes of the day had been decided.

A later dispatch from Gen. Graham says nineteen officers received wounds, including Baker Pasha and Col. Burnaby, both of whom were severely wounded. Nine hundred of the enemy's dead were counted in the captured positions. A London dispatch of the 3d states that the British government had telegraphed for Gen. Graham to retreat immediately from Tokar and prepare to send the British troops back to England.

FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

A monument to the memory of Robert E. Lee was unveiled at New Orleans a few days ago with imposing ceremonies.

The bill before the House to pension the Mexican veterans has a clear majority.

There is a strong suspicion that Salmi Moore of "Passion Play" notoriety, was foully dealt with.

Harry Smith, a colored constable of New Orleans, attempted to arrest Harry Johnson, when Johnson turned and stabbed the officer in the groin. Smith shot Johnson twice, and both men died in a few minutes.

A tug was sunk by a Cunarder in New York bay the other morning, and two men were drowned.

The president of the Louisiana lottery company recently gave his son a check for $150,000 as a wedding present.

Ex-Senator Spencer will sue Attorney-General Brewster for $50,000 damages for defamation of character.

The bill repealing the test oath has passed both Houses and now awaits the President's signature.

A convention of American inventors is to be held in Cincinnati on the 26th of March, to take action against the threatened destruction of the patent laws.

The affair between Hewitt and West in regard to the O'Donnell resolution has been disposed of, and all parties are satisfied.

All parties agree that the defeat of the pleuro-pneumonia bill is extremely probable.

Four boys whose ages range from 10 to 17 years were hunting near Omaha, Neb., when a powder magazine, containing over six tons of powder exploded. The boys were blown to atoms.

Military actions around Tonquin are being brought to a close.

A resolution has been adopted by the House committee on public lands declaring in favor of the forfeiture of all land grants to the northern Pacific railroad which were unearned previous to July 4th, 1879. The lands thus forfeited aggregate 35,000,000 acres.

Representative John L. Wise of Virginia is becoming very unpopular among the colored people.

The foot and mouth disease is spreading among cattle in England.

Mr Blaine is in very poor health, and shows his age plainly.

The Norwegian minister of state has been impeached, judged guilty, and sentenced to forfeit his position and pay $5,000 costs.

During the last 20 years, 20,000 divorces have been granted in New England.

The Massachusetts legislative committee on election laws thinks the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting should be abolished.

Lieut. Danenhower and Miss Helen Sloan will be married at Oswego, N. Y., March 12, and after the wedding will make a visit for a month in Washington.

A Berlin paper states that Minister Sargent has so compromised our government that if we do not wish further embarrassment we must ask Mr. Sargent to come home.

Friends of Henry B. Payne of Cleveland are very confident that he will secure the presidential nomination.

A club has been put to gilding the recent issue of five-cent nickles by Boston manufactures of cheap jewelry, by which the coin is made to look like a $5 gold piece. The manufacturers readily agreed to surrender to the United States officers all samples of jewelry made of this design.

A bill recently passed the Iowa Senate exempting pension money from execution and attachment.

William H. Haigh, of Port Hope, Ont., a passenger in the Circassian from England, was robbed on the passage of $38,000 worth of jewelry and other valuables. The theft was not discovered till the passengers had landed.

The civil service commission have made their first annual report, from which it is learned the civil service act has been very successful and Arthur has given the commission his hearty support.

Samuel J. Tilden is said to be intellectually bright, but physically palsied.

More dynamite was seized in London the other day, and three suspected persons arrested.

Gen. Gordon threatens the rebels with force, suasion having failed.

Five fires occurred in Philadelphia on the night of February 29, the aggregate loss of which amounted to $1,000,000.

The chemical works of Powers & Wrightman of Philadelphia, the largest in the world, were totally destroyed by fire the other night.

Marshall T. Polk, the defaulting treasurer of Tennessee, died in Nashville, February 29, of heart disease.

Two persons were frozen to death near Long Branch, February 29.

Halil Pasha, a Turk, has been appointed governor of Crete. Christians are furious and trouble is imminent.

A discharged employe of a convent at Serviere, near Marseilles, France, murdered the lady superior and mortally wounded one of the sisters.

An extra session of the legislature of California has been called for March 20 to consider the railroad tax cases.

The coroner's jury say Salmi Morse came to his death by "accidental drowning."

The public debt reduction for February is about $2,000,000.

Several cadets have been dismissed from the naval academy for hazing.

Luke and William Jones were hanged at Jackson, O., February 29, for the murder of Anderson Lockey.

A pension bill is being prepared which will increase the annual amount nearly $6,000,000.

The postoffice appropriation bill calls for $45,261,000.

Parnellites in parliament denounce the dynamite policy.

Eight colored men recently graduated from the Meharry medical department of the Central Tennessee college in Nashville.

A New York firm has been engaged to finish the decoration of Maximilian's palace in the City of Mexico, left unfinished by the flight of the ex-emperor.

Senator Edmunds says he is not and will not be a candidate for the presidency.

The latest Ohio idea, the restoration of old duties on raw wool, was squelched in the House.

The Senate committee has decided in favor of the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific territorial land grant assigned to the Southern Pacific railroad company.

The rumor that British troops had been ordered to withdraw from the Soudan is unfounded. They will remain until the safety of the garrisons is assured.

The people of Tokar were so glad to see Gen. Graham that they kissed his hands as he entered the town.

The snow storm has caused much damage in Eastern Canada. Many houses along the St. Lawrence are almost buried in the snow. The occupants make their exit through the attic windows.

Peach buds throughout Ontario have been completely destroyed by the recent severe weather.

The United States supreme court has rendered a decision in the case which was brought to decide "whether the notes of the United States issued in time of war under the acts of Congress declaring them to be legal tender in payment of private debts and afterward in time of peace redeemed and paid in gold coin at the treasury and then reissued under the act of 1878, can, under the constitution of the United States, be legal tender in the payment of such debts," declaring the act legal and valid.

Edward B. Feniston, Republican, is elected to fill the vacancy in the second congressional district of Kansas, caused by the death of the late Representative Haskell.

It is estimated that there are over 45,000 idle mechanics in New York at the present time.

Property in Utica, N. Y., valued at $1,000,000 was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst.

Queen Victoria sent a congratulatory dispatch to the troops in Egypt on their victory.

Ben Butler says we should not stop the manufacture of dynamite. "Let England protect herself," is his motto.

It is expected that about 250 delegates will be in attendance at the national colored convention in Pittsburg in April.

A Spanish bandit who met with resistance in attempting to rob a store murdered four persons.

The latest concerning Gen. Graham is that he has been instructed to return to Trinkitat to await further instructions.

John Glascock of Delaplane, Fauquier county, Va., in a fit of jealousy, murdered his wife and three small children.

Nine persons were drowned by the collision of two steamers at Gibraltar.

The Kennedy strict prohibition bill has passed both branches of the Iowa legislature, and been signed by the governor.

The United States local inspectors who investigated the wreck of the City of Columbus say the immediate cause of the disaster was due to the neglect of the master or man to watch the ship's course.

Readjuster Wise continues to make himself ridiculous before the Danville investigation committee.

The funeral services of Minister Hunt were held in St. Petersburg on the 4th inst. The remains were deposited in a vault to await removal to the United States.

Henry, the 17-year old boy of Benjamin Beatty of Easton, Pa., shot his father while the latter was attempting to chastise the youth. Harry reads novels of the Jesse James order.

A Word to the Guardians of Our Young.

The terrible effects of the pernicious literature so eagerly sought for by the average youth, are brought to the attention of newspaper readers almost daily. The latest illustration comes from Philadelphia, where nine little fellows had formed an organization known by the blood-curdling title of "Philadelphia Cow Boys," under the leadership of "Schuylkill Jack." Nearly the entire gang were present in the school room the other morning, when the teacher summoned to her desk a 14-year old boy named John Nalor, who was known among the "cow boys" of the "City of Brotherly Love" as "Schuylkill Jack." The brave (?) youth was invited into the private room of the teacher, and the principal of the school and the boy's father sent for. They succeeded in disarming the "bold captain of the "Schuylkills" of a seventeen chamber revolver, whereupon the bold (?) captain who had only a few moments before demanded to know "what the white squaw wanted with Schuylkill Jack," burst into tears. While this little scene was being enacted in the private office of the teacher, the other "Philadelphia Cow Boys" who had revolvers, bowie knives, dirks, etc., sent them out of the building. "Schuylkill Jack" acknowledged that Jesse James was his hero, but thought Mr. James devoted too much time to train-robbing and horse-stealing, and not enough to bloodshed and rescuing captive maidens. So enthusiastic was captain "Schuylkill Jack," that he had for many weeks labored with his fellow "cow boys" to induce them to leave home, and live in a hut on the Delaware river until spring opened, when they could "Westward ho!" in search of scalps, adventure and fame.

There is an amusing side to this recital, and yet in the light of calmer reason all thoughts of the ludicrous vanish, and the danger of allowing "our boys" to obtain literature of the Jesse James and Wild Bill character fully realized.

A grand and noble work is being done by the societies organized in various places for the prevention of the dissemination of such literature, and for the work they are doing they merit the sympathy and support of all. But societies cannot do the work alone. The greater work must be done in the home, by parents and others who have charge of the youth of our land. It is lamentably true that parents know too little of the habits and whereabouts of the "boys," and who can say that the parents are blameless, or that the Judge of all the earth will hold them guiltless of the ruin of what might have been a life full of grand possibilities?

Parents, guard carefully the young lives entrusted to your care. Know with whom the young of your households associate, and where their evenings are spent, and the manner in which they employ the hours outside of the school room, or the place of employment, if they have already entered upon the struggle for a place in the world's great battle field. Know the character of the books and papers they read, and see to it that they are provided with the thoughts of the pure men and women who have done so much for the advancement and uplifting of the race.

Money spent for books, pictures and music and the numberless little things which help lift the mind to a higher plane, and create longings for the beautiful in life, is but capital invested in that which will in time bring forth fruit "an hundred fold." And not the least of the reward will be the consciousness of having done all in your power to keep the "image of the Creator" pure in thought as when it came from the Maker's hands.

A Neat Little Fortune.

Application has been made to Max Schamberg, the Austrian Consul in Pittsburg, Pa., to secure the distribution of an immense estate left by John Nicholas Emerich, who died in Philadelphia in the last quarter of the last century. One of the heirs is Mrs. John Boss, who is 84 years of age, and who lives in Pittsburg. Many years ago her family expected a legacy from the estate of Emerich, who was a maternal granduncle. It did not come, however, and Mrs. Boss had almost forgotten her hopes, when recently she received a German paper which gave a brief account of the finding of a will in an old book in St. Katrina's Church Philadelphia. The matter was mentioned because the name of the maker of the will—John Nicholas Emerich—was not remembered by even the oldest members of the church, and because it was evident the paper had never been admitted to probate. Mrs. Boss immediately recognized the name, and reported her discovery to a son-in-law, John Kessler. About the same time letters were received from relatives in Germany, and the matter was placed in Consul Schamberg's hands. He says the value of the estate is $20,000,000, and that it consists of valuable property in Philadelphia, New York and Germany, and large sums of money deposited in various places. Emerich was engaged in the ocean trade between Europe, Australia and America. His partner in this business at one time was John Jacob Astor. Emerich owned a great many ships, and traded extensively with all civilized nations.

Queen Victoria, it is said by German papers, will leave England in the beginning of March in her yacht Osborne, for Flushing. After remaining in her villa near Baden until April she will go to Darmstadt to be present at the marriage of her granddaughter, Princess Victoria, to Prince Louis von Battenberg. The Queen will return to England at the end of April after a visit to the Riviera.

Topnoody.

Merchant Traveler.

"By all the naiads of the streams," exclaimed Mr. Topnoody to his wife, as he came in at ten o'clock Tuesday night and shook out his wet umbrella.

"Put that dripping rag out in the slop bucket. Topnoody," fairly shrieked his wife. "Don't you see the nasty black water is spoiling my carpet?"

"Excuse me, my dear," he murmured gently, putting it in a safe place, "I didn't think about it. As I was going on to say, however, if this rain keeps up its coming down. I'm a fish if we don't have a flood that will make the little one of '83 seem like a dusty place in the desert."

"Is the river still rising?"

"Well I should say it was, and it looks like we were going to have a genuine old Noachim flood."

"I love the antique," remarked Mrs. T. in an artistic tone.

"Well, my dear, you won't love it so devotedly when you have to climb a tree to roost."

"You don't think it will be that bad, do you?"

"There's no telling, my dear. Now what would you think if we were to have another flood, and the ark plan of safety were to be organized, and some good man were to be called to pair off every living thing, as in Bible times?"

"I wouldn't think at all, Topnoody, I know.

"Know? What do you know?"

"Why, I know that no man could fill the bill. The ark would have to sail without a captain."

"But, my dear, suppose a man were sent by a miracle."

"I wouldn't go anyhow!"

"But why not, my dear." It would be our only means of safety of life."

"The price of the passage would be too high and I'd remain and take my chances with a life preserver."

"Why, my dear, what do you mean?"

"I mean this, Topnoody. When the captain began to pair everybody off, for shipment, don't you see, you and I would have to pair with each other, and knowing what I already know, Topnoody, of the pairing business, I think I should prefer to pair by myself, and paddle around in the cold wet waves until the drought set in."

Typnoody changed the subject.

Henry Clay's Last Visit to the House.

Ben Poorley Poore's Reminiscences.

Henry Clay's last visit to the House of Representatives, over which he had presided so long and so well, was at the funeral of Mr. Kauffman, of Texas, in February, 1851. He did not come in with the Senators, but he entered the House alone and took his seat immediately in front of the Speaker. He did not remove his blue cloth cloak, but remained well wrapped up and unvarying in his position. I had never before seen him look so much like an old, old man. The damp and gloomy day perhaps conspired with the passing scene to depress him, or it may by that he was not in health. I do not know, but sure I am that from his appearance no one would believe his voice could even be audible in the Senate, much less that, by the power of his eloquence, he could control or influence its deliberations. His face, shrunken and shriveled, his eyes lustreless and heavy, his mouth in repose only when open and expressionless, he seemed to have so long since passed into the "lean and slippered pantaloon," as to be no longer suited to the ardent encounters of the Senate. And yet with a few rays of sunshine upon his brow and upon his heart, how he could be himself again, old only in years!

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Accomplishes what its name implies, and no medicine is equal to it for Epizootic. A trial of one 25 cent package condition powders, or a 50 cent care for heaves will produce greater results than four times the expenditure in any other remedy and convince the most skeptical of their real worth and reliability. Remember that these remedies are put upon the market as the best in the world. They are used by the most prominent Livery, Sale, Transportation and Express stables in Chicago, Detroit and other places. For SALE BY, WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

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The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Whitehead & Mitchell.

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