In boiling potatoes for pigs, says the Gardener's Chronicle, they should be strained, as the water from them is injurious to a less or greater degree, as it contains the poisonous alkaloid called solanine, which, it should be noted, is more abundant when the tubers begin to bud out.

A correspondent of the Bangor Whig affirms that cions should not be cut in the spring, as kas been the custom from time immemorial, but in the fall, after the trees have shed their leaves, and when cut, they should be buried where it

when cut, they should be buried where it is dry, about six inches deep, and in the spring they will come out all right.

A writer in the Live Stock Journal puts the case in this way: "When the day of final reckening shall come, and all the deeds of men brought to light all the deeds of men brought to light

would probably be equally effective in the case of our crows. It is to cut a piece of sackeloth into the shape of the bird, with its wings outspread, and cover it with tar. This is laid on the field and intimates to these wary and thoughtful creatures that "some forlorn and ship-wrecked brother" has come to grief in a dangerous spot, which it will be well for them to avoid.

The use of salt with guano has frequently been recommended as beneficial. but we observe that upon the meadows of Picardy, and also upon the irrigated grasslands of Lombardy, the mixture has been abandoned on account of ill effects. In explanation of the fact, chemical investigations were made which showed that when a portion of guano showed that when a portion of guano was mixed with salt and exposed to a moderate heat, the quantity of ammonia evolved was double that from an equal weight of pure guano.

While the bill was being read, Mr. Snorman, of Ohio, objected to its further reading, and stated that as it was a subsidy bill, the Senate would not pass it, and therefore it was useless to take up time by reading it.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, denied that it was a coloride bill, and thought it would save money

It appears in a Scotch newspaper that a brig loaded with loam for Berwick was recently forced into a wrong harbor by a severe storm after having been injured by heavy seas. The fact that this vessel, with a cargo of molding sand, was con-signed to a port where large quantities artificial manures are made, is more than suspicious, and recalls a coincidence which happened not a hundred miles from New York seme time since when cartloads of the same material were discovered in close contiguity to a guanodealer's storehouse. Farmers may join in the refrain, "That's the way the money goes,"

Feeding Cows.

L. B. Arnold, in the Buffalo Live Stock Journal, writing on the feeding of cows, remarks: But it is not enough that the food of cows should be easy of digestion, it should also have the different elements in the right proportion. The flesh-forming and respiratory matter must sustain certain relations to each other, and a part of the latter must be It is found to accord with experience and chemical investigation, that one pound of albuminoids, caseine, albumen, etc., will supply the daily waste of five hundred pounds of live weight of ordinary farm stock, while a pound of starch, sugar, etc., will hardly supply the waste of one hundred pounds. A pound of fat will answer for more than 1,009 pounds. For each pound of albuminoids, therethe relation of food is nearly complied with, the animal will not prosper. From the fact that flesh and flesh-forming food may, in part, supply respiration, a small amount of starch, sugar, etc., may be wanting without any material injury if the other element is abundant. But as nothing can answer in the place of albuminoids, there can be no lack of that kind of food without loss. A fattening animal even suffers by any such deficiency. The increase of cells necessary to hold the increased accumulation of fat will not be found if there is lack of nitrogenous matter to form them of, and having no place in which to lodge it goes to waste. tening cattle are sometimes fed at a considerable loss from this cause. But dairymen much oftener run astray in the of flesh-producing food. tions of a milch cow should be different from those of the stall-fed or store cattle. A cow which will weigh 1,000 pounds, giving a good flow of milk, will require n her daily food four pounds of albuminoids twelve to fifteen of carbohydrates, and about one and one-half pounds of fat. The last two are usually in full supply, but the first is often lacking. There is but little torage that will furnish the needed proportion. In green grass everything is well But the per cent. of albuminoids decreases as the grass matures, and fails of a proper supply in hay and almost all advanced herbage. Grass, either green or dried, has the advantage of almost all other kinds of food for milk production, in the quality of

casy digestion.

Using Sawdust. About six years ago, writes a farmer, I had a saw mill set on my farm. At first they washed the dust, as the sawyers called it, by letting a stream of water run underneath the saw. As the water got low it would not work; then they had to wheel it out in a pile, and when they went away I had a big pile of sawdust on my hands. As it was on a good piece of bottom land that I desired to plow, I wanted it out of the way. I tried to burn it, but it would not burn. I concluded at last to turn it to some account; so when I put my hogs up to fatten I hauled a load every few days and threw it in the pen. They mixed it up with their manure and the cobs, and in the spring I had about twenty wagon loads of the very best manure, besides keeping the hogs clean and dry. I used the sawdust for bedding the horses and cows ; I put it around my grape-vines to keep down the grass and weeds, and the ground moist. The vines improved wonderfully. So my pile of sawdust is used up, and it has paid. If I was to have a mill again, I would make the bargain to have the sawdust left on the ground.

A French Story.

An episode of life which could happen nowhere but in Paris: A wealthy and respectable young man, some months ago, committed suicide by hanging him-self in his bedroom; he left all his for-tune to a woman, whose infidelity to him drove him to despair and death. But the fortune was leagued conditional on her keeping the fatal rope and photograph of the deceased, under a glass case, on the chimney of her bedroom; a friend was delegated to visit once a week to see the condition executed. The unfortunate woman endeavored first to laugh at the the am

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The committee on naval affairs reported un-The committee on naval affairs reported un-favorably on the bills authorizing the President to purchase a site for a coaling station, navy depot, and other government uses at Fort Point, Port Rayal, S. C.; and authorizing the purchase of the harbor, privileges, and hand for the establishment of a naval and coaling station in the Samoan Islands.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, called up the Honse bill to perfect the United States govern-ment's guarantee of the District of Columbia

ment's guarantee of the District of Columbia 3,65 bonds, and to authorize them to be regis-tered in the United States Treasury, and it was

passed.
Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented a me-morial of the Chamber of Commerce of New

all the deeds of men brought to light and balanced in the scales of unerring justice, some dealers will find a heavy load against them in the transactions in which so-called Chester-white pigs were sold to their credulous fellowmen."

A writer in London suggests a plan for scaring rooks from a corn-field which

come thoroughly demoralized on the subject of civil righ s.

civil righ s.

The bill was passed without a division.

The House bill authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to attend the International Ponitentiary Congress, to be held in

tional Ponitentiary Congress, to be held in Rome next year, was passed.

On the consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, Mr. Morton's amendment, to have the commissioners elected by the qualified voters of the District, instead of appointed by the President, was defeated by a vote of —veas, 28; mays, 28. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, presented the credentials of Ambrose E. Burnside, United States Sonator from the State of Rhode Island for a period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

The Senate bill providing for the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Sait Luke railroad and telegraph, and for the performance of all government service free of charge, was taken up.

taken up. While the bill was being read, Mr. Sherman.

subsidy bill, and thought it would save money

to the treasury.

The bill was rejected by a vote of 46 to 2. Mr. Conkling, of New York, reported from the Judiciary committee a bill to fix the sala-ries of the dis rict judges of the United States for the northern and southern districts of New York, which provides that the salaries of those

York, which provides that the salaries of those judges shall be \$6,600 per amum from and after April 1, 1875. Passed.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, presented the credentials of W. W. Eston, appointed Senator from the State of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. A. Buckingham. Mr. Eston being present, was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Ferry, and the oath of office was administered to him by Vice-President Wilson.

Mr. Sargent, of California, presented the memorial of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. Sargent, of Cantorna, presented the me-morial of the Pacille Mail Steamship Company, remonstrating against the repeal of the act of June 1, 1872, granting a subsidy for the mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China, and praying for an appropriation to car-ry said subsidy into effect. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on ap-

priations. The memorial urges that its repeal would The memorial urges that its repeal would not only cause a loss of millions of dollars to innocent stockholders and to their steamship builders, but would also be a quasi acknowledgment that Congress was bribed to pass the act of 1872 although the committee investigating the scandalous assertion has not yet made its report, and the testimony so far has utterly failed to show any truth in the charge.

The Senate, in considering the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, agreed to an amendment providing that claims allowed under the act of June 20, 1874, shall be presented for exchange within four months

be presented for exchange within four months from the passage of this act, and if not so pre-sented, the privilege of thus exchanging shall not be exercised by any holder of any such fore, there must be five pounds or above of respiratory food and nearly one half pound of fat; unless this proportion in the relation of feed in the act of June 20, 1874, after the revision of feed in the act of June 20, 1874, after the expiration of four months from the passage of this act, and providing that nothing contained in this act shall be con-strued in any manner to pledge the faith of the United States to the payment of any debt of the District of Columbia, or of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, other than pro-vided for by the act of 1874, and amendments thereto, as to the 50-year bonds therein re-

ferred to.

They sise amended the section which makes it a misdemeanor to sell or give liquor without it a misaemeanor to sen or give indor without being liceused, by adding a clause exempting private residences and societies not of a busi-ness character, and changed the compulsory education section to read children "between the ages of eight and lifteen years," instead of six and eighteen, as reported by the committee. Mr. Conkling of New York, presented me-morials of lifty medical societies and institu-

morials of fifty medical societies and institumorans or lifty incolons societies and instantions in the State of New York in favor of such legislation as will promote the efficiency of the medical corps of the army.

Mr. Gordon presented similar ones from physicians of Georgia, Referred to the com-

mittee on military affairs.

Mr. Hitchcook, of Nebraska, presented the credentials of A. S. Paddock, Senator-elect from the State of Nebraska, for a period of six venrs from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on

The House bill for the equalization of boun-ties was read twice, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk in reference to the resignation of Mr. Purman, of Florida, and directed the name of Mr. Purman to be stricken from the roll of

Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to constitute a national cemetery out of the parcel of ground ceded to the United States in the Hospital Hill cometery at York. Pa., in which soldiers from sixteen States are interred.

Passod. Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill sup elementary to the acts in relation to immigration. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The bill has reference espe-cially to the coolie trade. It provides that when immigrants have entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service within the United States, either for labor or for lowd or improper purposes, such immigration shall not be deemed voluntary, and the United States Consul shall not deliver the required permit or certificate. It makes it a penal offense for American citizens to be engaged in such trade. It also makes the immigration of the following classes unlawful: persons who are undergoing sentence for felouious crimes other than politi-cal, or whose sentences have been remitted on

account of their immigration, and women imported for the purposes of prostitution.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, introduced a bill art. Crayton of Ariansas, introduced a lan constraing the act to place the colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pensions. Referred to the committee on military affairs. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill. The amounts recommended to be appropriated are: For the general service of the Post-office are: For the general service of the Post-office department. \$36,000.861; for steamship ser-vice. \$537,500; for official postage stamps for the use of the Post-office department. \$986. 000; total, \$37,524,361; to be provided for as follows: By the revenues of the department, estimated at \$20,148,156; by an appropriation for deficiency out of the treasury, \$6.852,705; by direct appropriations out of the treasury, \$1,523,500. The total amount recommended by this bill is less than the estimates therefor by \$1,538,173. The decrease is in the amount to provide for the general service of the de-partment \$936,173, and in the amount recommended for steamship service \$575,000. The items for steamship service are: \$500,000 for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, under act of February 17,

865; and \$37,60) for the Brazilian mail steam ship service. Mr. Tyner, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, explained it, and stated that the ex-pense of the department was five per cent. less than last year, while the increase of business

was eight to ten per cent. more.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to amend by adding a provise to the railway mail transportation item, providing that no money should be used to increase the rate of compensation to any railway company beyond that now paid;

steamship service to Japan and China, and annulling the contracts made under it, which was agreed to without discussion.

The House in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill. The bill and its amendments were adopted except the one allowing members to send unbill decomposite and seed.

A man, supposed to be Bender, the mbers to send public documents and seeds

Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to equalize

The bill provides for the payment to every on-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier (including those borne on the rolls as slaves), who served in the army and were honorably discharged, of \$8.33\forall a month for the term of his service, between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, with a deduction of all boranies beretofore paid by the United States and by States. Substitutes, or such as were wiseners of wars at the time of culistical wars were wiseners of wars at the time of culistical states. as were prisoners of war at the time of collist-ment, are excluded; also such as were dis-charged as minors, or at their own request from other causes than disability incurred in the ser-vice, prior to April 19, 1865, unless such dis-charge was obtained with a view to re-enlist-ment or to accept promotion in the military or naval service. Where the solder is dead the bounts is to be said to the widow if not was naval service. Where the soldier is dead the sounty is to be paid to the widow (if not marriel), or to the misor child or children.

The Paymaster-General estimated that it would take \$137,000,000 to pay the bounties as

movided in the bill, while the Second Con-roller and \$101,000,000 would do it. Messrs. Hawley and Kellogy, of Connecticut,

States that had not done so.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, opposed the bill on the same ground, and showed that Vermont had paid all her soldiers a bounty of \$7.00 per month, and they would simply realize the diference between that amount and \$8,3316 per

Small, of New Hampshire, also opposed Mr. Sunni, of New Hampshire, also opposed the bill, and said that as his State had paid bounties during the war, her soldiers would not now receive a dollar from this money, although the State would be taxed to help pay the soldiers of other State.

, to include Indians, was also agreed to.

The bill was then passed-yeas, 177; nays, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary committee to in-quire whether the Western Union Telegraph ompany has refused to transmit dispatche for the American Press Association, or any other parties, among the several States, on account of criticism by such association on the telegraph company, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, the Senate bill to allow Thomas W. Fitch, engineer in the next to account a welding present

gineer in the navy, to accept a welding present sent to his wife by the Khedive of Egypt, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed. On motion of Mr. Potter, of New York, the bill allowing the district judge of Vermont his salary during life on his resignation on account of permanent illness, was taken from the

to 43 nays.

The House took up as a special order the bill

Agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 128: nays, 30. Of the principal officers it fixes the salaries as follows: Secretary, \$8,000; two assistant secretaries, \$4,500 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; supervising architect, \$4,000; first comptroller, \$5,000; second comptroller, \$5,000; commuscioner of customs, \$4,500; first, second, third, fourth and fifth mulitors, \$4,000 each; auditor for the Post-office department, \$4,000; register, \$4,000; treasurer, \$6,500; comptroller of the currency, \$5,000; commissioner of intermal

Section two directs payment to the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Kiang of \$125,000 out of this fund for their services in the battles at the Straits of Simonoseki. which resulted in the treaty. Section three directs that \$300,000 of the registered bonds in which half of this fund is invested, shall remain under the control of the Secretary of State, the interest to be paid by him for the education of a limited number of American and Japanese youths in the languages of either country, to serve as interpreters and assistants to the legations and consuls of the United States. Section four transfers the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund to the treasury of

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Superior to Esquimanlt by 1890..... A boy in | Bolivia still continues and the soldiers are com-New York, while defending his mother, shot mitting the most savass excesses upon the and fatally wounded his father Mr. E. people. Perrault, of Montreal, has been appointed Secretary to the American Centennial Exposi- Personal of the United States Senate. tion commission Senators MacDonald and DeCosmos and Mr. Bunster arrived at Ottawa, Ontario, from San Francisco in seven days, and from British Celumbia in ten days and a half altogether The widow of the late Commander Cushing sent to Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, a sword presented to that gentleman by citizens of Columbus, Ga., when he was a lieutenant of United States cavalry, befere the war, but which had been captured by

Commander Cushing in one of his raids. United States Minister Washburne, in a dispatch from Paris, denies that he received \$10,000 as a bribe from the Texas and El Paso road for getting its bonds on the Paris Bourse. Cyrus P. Jones, a wealthy farmer and politician of Illinois, living near Pontiac, was assassinated by an unknown party at his home.

..... President Grant has approved the act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876 Senator-elect Jones, of Florida, was born in Ireland in 1934, and came to the United States when ten years old. In of India jealous. 1854 he took up his residence in Pensacola, where he has since resided. He is a self-made man The French steamer Montezums. coffee laden, went ashore at Great Inagua Island and is a total loss..... During the Franco-German war frem August 2, 1870, to January 19, 1871, there were killed and wounded 126,942 French and 112,304 German troops.... In a New York saloon, a poor drunken man was thrown out of doors, strack the curb stone

as he fell, and died from the injuries received.

American potatoes The Spanish govern- celled curative properties. He says of ment has issued a decree calling out 70,000 them: men for military service, 15,000 of whom are to be sent to Cuba......The Bank of Spain has advanced the government of King Alfonso 100,000,000 reals......The widow of the late Emperor of China did not commit suicide, as was reported. Her Hajesty is said to be enceinte, and, should the issue be a son, he will be the legitimate heir to the throne..... The Tilton-Beecher trial was postponed on account of Mr. Evarts and one jurymen being blood vessel—on the brain, nerves and delayed by the ice in the East river.....A lymphatics—on the blood, bile, gastric fire in Hartford, Coun., destroyed property juice, etc., enriching impoverished fluids, valued at \$230,000..... The Judiciary commit- and imparting vigor to mind and body.

Arizona by two men who tracked him through shown to a large hall four or five times Western Texas and New Mexico. The New the size of this one. A bell rang, a piano A. Melvin Osborn, of Greene county, to be justice of the supreme court in the third judi- taken their places. We were then encial district in place of Theodore Miller, resigned. The National Grangers adopted a resolution that manufactures ought to be encouraged in the South.

A den was broken up in New York in which an old man had twenty-five boys, from eight to iffteen years of ago, of whom he was making had been adopted for the purpose of givfifteen years of ago, of whom he was making thieves It is said that during the cold ing them confidence as teachers in adweather in New York the water pipes were frozen, and that a fire under even ordinary circumstances would have proved a Chicago or Boston conflagration.... The new Bounty bill, passed by the United States House, proposes to pay \$8.33% per month to all soldiers and view. From this we proceeded to the sailors who served in the war of the rebellion, commented on the injustice of requiring States which had already paid beauties to their ready paid by the general government and soldiers to be taxed for the benefit of those States. It will cost, it is estimated, from complete was the system of instruction seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars.

... The National Grange adopted a resolu-Pacific Mail treasury by its officers on false vouchers . . . The barracks of Fort Sill, Kansas. were burned and all the Indian prisoners escaped Poor Marshal Bazaine receives nothing but insults from Frenchmen in Spain.

the State would be taxed to help by the soldiers of other States.

Further discussions were included in by Messra. Dawes, Garfield, Sypher, Gunckel, Cohun, Speer, and Dunnell.

Mr. Comingo's amendment, making the bill apply to the Missouri regiments, was agreed to.

Mr. Myer's amendment, to melude sailors and marmers, was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, to include Indiana, was also agreed to.

State, Datestine hill, challed and in the minutes was also agreed to.

State Datestine hill, challed and in the minutes when the large and so masterly were the outlines and shading, but the teacher replied, "One of our young ladies did that." Then I heard them examined on various subjects.

For instance, they were asked if they could give any account of Shakspeare.

A young lady got up, and in ten minutes the large part of the state o State Detective bill, abolishing the present she told me a great deal more about constabulary on the 1st of March.... Evan Shakspeare than I ever knew—and I a five-mile single-scall race for \$1,000 to \$2,000 a side. The race to take place in April on the Monongabela, at Pittsburgh,

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Lopes, by the advice of Mr. Disraeli, apologized for and withdrew the offensive expres sions he had used in regard to the Irish Home Rulers A riot occurred recently among the Chinese in Singapore jail, and sixty-seven prisoners were killed, including sixteen of the Speaker's table and passed.

The bill which came over for the redemption of overdue United States bends, known as Texas indemnity bonds, was passed; 112 years the work of an incendiary.... Henry G. Freeman, the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, excepting Horace Binney, died recently, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was admitted to the bar in 1800 Mrs. McCarthy reported from the committee on civil service reform by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, for the reorganization of the Treasury department.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, effered an amend-while interviewed, Press Boulton, O. C. Wrs. McCarthy was found dead on the floor of her house in Portsmouth, N. H., having frozen to death while interviewed. Portsmouth, N. H., having frozen to death ment requiring the appointments of the de-partment to be distributed among the States and Territories in proportion to the population. Orange Grand Lodge, died suddenly in Toronto while intoxicated Darcy Boulton, Q. C., Orange Grand Lodge, died suddenly in toronto of apoplexy...... In the English House of Commons Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the vised. It is a wrong not only to consumers, but to all retail dealers who buy sumers, but to all retail dealers who buy

the currency, \$5,000; commissioner of intermal revenue, \$6,000.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to roturn to the government of Japan one-half of the indemnity fund paid by that government to the United States under the convention of October 22, 1864, and to dispose of the balance of said fund. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

platform adopted is in favor of hard money, against an increase of taxation, and condemns the action of the Federal government....

Near Helena, Colorado, thirty vigilantes went to the house of one Gibbs to hang him, and set them, they try to be pleased; if anybody tries to astonish them, they have the courtest to be astanished; if people becommittee on foreign affairs.

Section one of the bill directs the return to Japan of \$375,000, with interest, being the remaining half of the Japan indemnity fund paid the rest took to their heels and fled.....Three to assume the flex to assume the flex to be assumished; if people become tiresome, they ask somebody else to play or sing, or what not, but they are now part to the rest took to their heels and fled.....Three aged brothers, old business men of New York. named Delefield, died-the first Friday, the second Saturday, and the third Sunday—and He does not like critics; and yet what were all buried at the same time.... The else is he himself? British steamer George Batters, for Gibrahar, is supposed to have been lost, with twenty-one persons on board..... The Canadian government has consented to grant a loan of \$100,000 to 9,000 Mennonite families who desire to immigrate to Canada..... A fire broke out in science, extract all the cathartic and othe Port-au-Prince, Hayti, which destroyed five hundred houses.... The house of D. B. Mellott, of Belfast township, Pa., was burned, seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of and three of his children were burned to the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative its and left the children locked up in the house ..., The United States House committee on Indian affairs reported adversely on the bill Another attempt was made to revive the on Indian affairs reported adversely on the bill Another attempt was made to revive the franking privilege in the United States Congress.... It is understood that the Canadian government over the Indian Territory.... The government intends to extend the Pacific rail- Rev. Mr. Lesserman, paster of the Methodist way in the direction of Bate Inlet as soon as Episcopal Church in Lowell, Mass., was run possible. It is bound, as soon as the surveys over by the Lowell and Andover railroad in British Columbia are completed, to spend at express train, and ground into so many fragleast \$2,000,000 a year on the road in that pro- meats that it was with difficulty the remains vince, and to complete the line from Lake could be gathered up..... The rebellion in

The "baby" of the United States Senate is Mr. Dorsey, who is only thirty-three. The "papa" is General Cameron. Dorsey, Allison, Oglesby have young and pretty wives. Hamlin always wears a dress-coat and never an overcoat. His colleague, Morrill, is the signer of the Maine liquor law. He and Lane of interested in the agriculture of your country," said Senator Morrill: "what do you do with all this corn t" "Well, replied Lane, whose constituents had probably never heard of a prohibition law, "we spoil a little of it for bread, and put the rest into whisky.' Flanagan, of Flanagan's Mills, Texas, is a jolly old fellow, who says "whar" and thar," and rouses the echoes generally when he speaks. Robertson wears fabulous value—emerald sleeve-buttons worth a fortune, and diamond studs that would make the idols

To the Suffering.

An old retired physician, who is candid enough to tell the truth about progress, has declared that the recent discovery by Dr. Walker, of California, of his herb remedy, Vinegar Bitters, is one of the most important in medicine. tested them thoroughly, in his own family, among his friends, and upon himself; and he is driven to the conclu-Prassix has prohibited the importation of sion that they possess rare and unex-"They contain no dangerous drug. They never reduce the patientnever render one liable to take coldnever interfere with the every-day business of life-never make their continuous use a condition of cure, and are adapted to even the most delicate organization, They act as kindly on the tender infant, the delicate female, or infirm old age, as on the vigorous and athletic system; exercising healthful effects upon every

Normal Schools of New York.

I spent two entire days inspecting the North and West by snow and ice during the late storm. Many roads were entirely cloud. We arrived early in the morning tows. A man, supposed to be Bender, the for the purpose of seeing the scholars notorious Kansas murderer, was captured in assemble for the day's work. We were York State Senate confirmed the nomination of struck up, and in three and a half mintertained by most beautiful singing in alternate chorns, and that part of the performance concluded with several of these young ladies rising in turn and repeating some apophthegm or other quo-tation which had struck them in the

dressing large audiences. We then proceeded to the hall, where two hundred of them went through their gymnastic exercises, and a lovelier or more interesting sight no person could wish to behold than was presented to our various class rooms, and I was certainly there administered.

I went into one room where ladies were tion asking the United States Congress to aid | receiving instruction in geology, and the the Texas Pacific railroad.... Rufus Hatch swears that \$2,000,000 was taken from the ited and accurate drawing, the size of life—if that is not an Irish bull—of a hu man skeleton. I said: "The surgeon who drew that anatomical figure must have been as great an artist as a man of science," so complete and so masterly

Morris, of Pittsburgh, Penn., has issued a imagine than a great many about me challenge to row any man in the United States knew-in my life. And so we went on from astronomy, mathematics, botany, mythology. In every class was the same system and the same thorough-

I mention this circumstance in order that those who are interested in the bringing up of these younger children, sitting upon my right hand, may be able to comprehend what enormous advantages are open to those who, in the earlier portion of their lives, and while they are still school children, fit themselves, as it destroyed property valued at \$100,000. It was cation which I have ventured to describe to you. There can be no doubt that man, the oldest member of the Philadelphia every year the secret of successfully administrating youthful education is better understood and more successfully ap-

SHORT WEIGHT.-The American Grocer informs its readers that the uninitiated public have but little idea to what extent articles put up in packages for sale are cut short in weight. The cvil has so sent to Mr. Layard, the British Minister at packages for the purpose of retailing Madrid, to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain. from them. The Greecer recommends a national law compelling the packer to The Democratic Convention of Connecticut | put his name upon all his packages, and renominated the present State officers, and the making him responsible, under proper

And John Ruskin holds don't criticise. that this is the way it should be in the

No use of any longer taking the large, repul sive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, com-poted of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmo-ized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating cathartic. The pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.—Com

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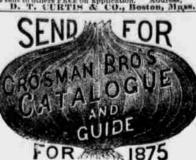


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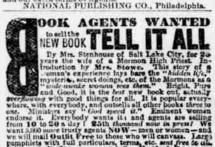
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