Farm, Garden and Household.

Orchard and Nursery.

RABBITS AND MICE.—Look out for these animals. When a light snow falls they will often do a great deal of damage in a short time. Tramp the snow firmly around the trunks to prevent the mice from injuring the bark. Blood sprinkled upon the trees will prevent injury from rabbits.

Cut cions when the wood is not frozen, as a larger proportion are likely to live if cut at this season than when left until spring, as the severity of the weather often injures the buds. Take particular care to have every variety properly labeled and packed in fresh sawdust or sand where they will not dry out during the winter.

TENT CATERPILLARS.—Look out now for the eggs of this destructive insect. When the trees are leafless the little bands of eggs glued around the twigs, usually near their extremities, can be readily seen and removed. If this matter is attended to at once much time will be saved when other work is pressing in the spring.

TREES.—If trees were not ordered early in the fall order at once, so that there will not be any delay when the time to plant arrives. If there is a nursery near by it will often be best to pay an extra price for the privilege of digging or selecting the trees one's self. In selecting varieties, attention must be paid to the purpose for which they are wanted, whether for market or for home use. If for market, select such as are known to succeed well in the immediate vicinity, with a fair proportion of early and late sorts. When selecting for home use many can be planted which are of fine quality but scanty bearers and poor keepers.

Root grafting can be done at this season. Graft at the "collar," and never on the tips of roots. The best tying material is waxed cotton twine.—*Agriculturist.*

The Model Sheep Man.

The best sheep man we ever heard of was a soldier, who saw somewhere how valuable sheep are for renovating worn-out land, and after the cruel war was over, he went home to his poor farm, and bought thirteen ewes, all that, fortunately, he was able to buy. He put them in a small field of briars and weeds, which they soon destroyed, then he fed them on bran and meal. In the winter he sheltered them well, feeding oats and swamp hay, and in the spring he had thirteen fine lambs. Saving the manure, he planted the old briar patch with corn, and harvested a fine crop. All his spare time was devoted to caring for the sheep. The next spring he had more lambs; he was able to plant more corn; then came more lambs, when he sowed clover and grew turnips; and now, to-day, as the result of such small beginnings, he has several hundred fine young sheep, free from disease, bringing him $2,000 a year, while his farm has become extremely fertile, and he is a rich man. We know that thousands and thousands of poor young men have a free course open to them to become wealthy by beginning in the same way. But the trouble is, the way is too humble and slow; they want to get along faster; they have no patience, no faith, no pluck. Truly, it does seem small business to watch a dozen sheep, as if it were beneath the attention of a bright American youth; but if said youth will look the subject all over he will see it worthy of all his powers. A young man can well afford to sit down with a dozen sheep on the plains, live in a dug out, and feed on antelope meat, rather than undertake to become independent in a city on a clerkship of $1,000 a year.

Hints for Winter.

Give pigs a warm nest and plenty of straw.

Feed horses according to the work they do.

Remember that the more work a man does the more he can do.

Make your hennery tight and warm, and feed poultry warm food.

Better hire an extra man than devote your whole time to mere routine work.

Shelter saves food. It sometimes does more than this. It saves the life of the animal.

Breeding ewes and store sheep will winter well on good straw and half a pound of corn daily.

Chaffing hay and straw adds nothing to their nutritive value, but makes them more convenient for feeding.

When feeding hay it is a bad practice to let the horse stand with a rack full of hay before him all the time.

Machinery does not do away with the necessity for labor; it merely changes its character. It distances brains rather than muscle.

Animals require daily care. Make them comfortable. Feed regularly and liberally, and see that they have a constant supply of fresh water.

Give sheep grain. One pound of corn per head per day for Merinos is an average allowance. The large breeds may be fed 1½ lb. each per day.

A good boy can frequently be obtained in the winter for little more than his board. It is poor economy for a farmer to spend several hours every day in doing work which such a boy can do nearly or quite as well as he can.

Suspicious Live-Stock Dealers.

We have before mentioned, says the *Agriculturist*, that numerous complaints have been made of certain dealers in live stock in various sections, and letters continue to come relating transactions which, as they are represented by one of the parties, appear to be nothing less than downright swindles. The gentlemen who complain have sufficient means to forward pay for high priced animals; why do they not bring these alleged swindlers into court? The latest letter received in relation to this matter comes from a postmaster in New Mexico, and we give an extract from it to show the general tenor of the charges against the firm: "In Feb. last I sent to one of these firms for fine chickens. I sent them a draft for $26, and as yet have got nothing from them, only they acknowledged the receipt of the money. Then they wrote me that the Express Co. would not take them unless the charges were prepaid, and that I should send them so much (the amount of Ex. charges) and they would ship. I then mistrusted them, and wrote to pay express charges out of the money I sent them, and send chickens for the balance as per my letter. That seemed to be a deadener on them, and from that time I can get no reply whatever." The writer of this letter asks if we do not think this firm ought to be exposed. We certainly do, and the best way to expose them is to bring a criminal suit against them for obtaining money under false pretenses.

To Purify Tallow.

In order to obtain tallow quite free from smell, and to preserve it for a long time without becoming rancid, the following simple process may be used: The fresh tallow is melted in boiling water, and when completely dissolved, and consequently hot, it is passed through a linen filter—then rendered solid by cooling and washing with water, and lastly separated from it carefully by pressure. It may be melted at a moderate heat and preserved in earthen vessels, covered with a bladder, paper or good closing lid. If the linen filter is not thick enough to keep other ingredients from passing through besides the liquid tallow and water, it is better to repeat the filtration. Tallow thus obtained may be used for ordinary food, for pomades by the addition of pure olive oil; for salves and plasters, by the addition of white wax, and may be kept well preserved for a time, as free from smell as when first prepared.

Don Pedro C. Amijo, a sheep owner of Sante Fe., suicided on the 6th. He was about twenty-five years old, and under engagement to marry a lady named Oten, whose sister was recently married at St. Louis. Amijo formerly did business in Wall street, New York. He was the owner of a quarter of a million sheep.

The Famine in India.

Imminence and Extent of the Danger.

The London *Times* devotes its leading editorial to a vigorous article on the famine in Bengal, decrying the red tape system in vogue and urging the Viceroy to be guided by instinct rather than by precedent and evidence. The editor says:

"It is not possible to read with any attention the successive letters and telegrams from Calcutta without a fearful misgiving that we are on the eve of a terrible and irreparable disaster. In a very few weeks we may find ourselves recording the irresistible progress of such a famine as that in Orissa, and that other nearer home, twenty-eight years ago. All the figures point to such a conclusion. There appears to be such a distrust of native statements, as alarmist or interested, that the heads of the government are devoting themselves to the task of divesting them of exaggeration. They who speak in behalf of the cultivators seem wild in their terror, while the proprietors, and with them the mercantile class, seem more disposed to such an estimate of the impending dearth as would make it unnecessary to interfere with the regular course of trade. The effect of the government purchases for the relief works has already been to raise the prices at Calcutta, and to lower them in the districts threatened by famine. * * * *

"The population immediately affected by the drought and the consequently bad harvest is nearly equal to that of Great Britain. But there are important differences between their case and ours. They depend almost entirely upon their crops—that is, upon the rain from heaven. They have no other industry or wealth to speak of, and the whole constitution of their society is agricultural. Being inland, they cannot, as in our case, be reached by a hundred open and accessible ports well able to receive and diffuse the produce of every food-producing country in the world. Those twenty-five millions are surrounded by other millions wanting all the food they can grow, and only less affected by the dearth. Northward lie the mountains; Northwest are provinces which can lend but little help. All, or nearly all, depends on what can be done from Lower Bengal. When all things are taken into account—the existing store, the possible aid from the Upper Provinces, and the results of the forthcoming winter harvest, of which there are so many conflicting estimates, but which at the best will be but a fraction compared with the harvest which has passed and failed—it will still be necessary that the distressed and jeopardized population receive from Bengal more than two thousand tons of rice a day for the whole period of the pressure.

That is upon a low calculation of what is necessary to support life, and, as the deficiency has been calculated at four months, it follows that considerably more than 200,000 tons of rice, or rather grain, will be required, it must be said, at the hands of the Anglo-Indian Government. At a recent date only about 25,000 tons, that is, about a fortnight's supply—had been stored for the relief works—hardly a tithe of the whole believed to be necessary. It is evident, then, that the work is only begun, and that force will have to be applied to public opinion, and not less to the energies and the resources of the administration. England cannot bear so great a scandal as that which threatens her, and which certainly will be attached to us if she fails at this emergency; nor will it give her credit that she has faithfully stood to the inexorable law of political economy and free trade."

To more clearly understand this article, it should be borne in mind that Bengal is threatened not only with a food famine, but with one of water also. The Hooghly at Serampore in November was as low as it had been in the hottest months of the year, and the tanks in its neighborhood were threatening to dry up. A gentleman writing to one of the Calcutta papers says: "The scarcity of water attracts much notice." This new form of danger Sir G. Campbell appears to have recognized by a timely offer of loans to municipalities and landowners for the making of new and the deepening of old wells, the cleaning out of tanks, and the improvement of other sources of water supply.

A Regular Communist.

Justice Schwab of Frankfort-on-the-Main, was arrested by the police of New York as one of the workingmen who were determined on having a parade and told his story with a frankness that smacked of ambition for martyrdom. He is a tall, athletic young fellow, whose military bearing was evidently earned in service. A policeman found him in a saloon, with a red flag wrapped around him, proclaiming liberty, equality, and fraternity to a little knot of disappointed workingmen. At the station a badge said to be that of the Commune was found pinned to his coat. He gave his name defiantly and maintained a bellicose demeanor even behind the bars. "What was I doing there?" said he, "I went there to lead the workingmen. They wanted to be led, that's all. If they had followed me the police could never have stood against us." "Where were you arrested?" "In a saloon," was the reply. "That makes no difference. I was telling them that citizens had a right to parade and a right to live. They dragged me away for nothing, nothing at all. It must come to an end soon. Capital has been grinding the face of the poor long enough."

"Are you an international?"

"I belong to the Tenth Section. We advocate the abolition of property and the marriage law. It must come to the Commune at last. We intend to make the streets of New York run redder with blood than those of Paris did."

"Did you ever learn a trade?"

"I am a mason, but I have had no work for weeks. An employer offered me $3.50 a day, where he was making his hundreds off of the job. I would not work for such wages; $3.50 a day! It hardly feeds one, much less buys clothes."

An Oregon Character.

Wrestling Joe died in Portland, Oregon, recently. He had notoriety and something of a history. He was a great rascal in his day, although latterly he has been too old to be much of a scoundrel. He had wives at different points in the West. He once ran off with funds that had been intrusted to him by a firm to buy tobacco, and, in short, his only passable quality was great dexterity in wrestling. One of his wives moved to Oregon upon leaving him; and, under an assumed name, took up a section of land upon which a portion of the city of Portland afterward grew up. Before any appreciation in the value of the land had taken place, however, she died and left no clue to her identity. As the property increased marvelously in value, several speculative men began a search for the heirs, intending to buy a title to it at a low price. At last they found Wrestling Joe, and got from him a release from all right to the estate, giving him in payment a guarantee of support during his life.

The Brain.

This organ has been studied with three objects: the descriptive anatomy of its parts, the comparison between the brain of man and apes, the illustration of function. After a pretty careful study of specimens and consultation of all works in which brains are accurately delineated, we feel justified in asserting that we cannot as yet characterize the fissural pattern of any mammalian order, family, genus, or even species, without the risk that the next specimen will invalidate our conclusion; that our studies in this direction should be based upon the careful comparison of accurate drawings of a much larger number of specimens than now exist in any museum; that nearly allied forms of carnivora should be compared, and that the most satisfactory results are obtainable from large series of foetal and young brains of the same species, and if possible, family and sex, in order to estimate the minor differences.

Not to be Led Astray.

From various signs in the principal cities and labor centres in the United States, says a leading New York journal, in referring to the working-men's riot there, it may be perceived that there is a small knot of busy propagandists of disorder, who, in the name of the workingman, make towards broils and turbulence on every opportunity. The unfortunate financial crisis gave these little centres of spitefulness a momentary potentiality they did not expect—that is, furnished some material in the shape of unemployed workmen on whose hopes and fears they could work. These men in very rare instances have any home interest in this country. They are the revolutionists by profession in Europe. The greatest tyranny to which they object is not that of capital, but labor. They hate work. The little band of frowsy conspirators which headed the movements which culminated in a brief row are not a novel institution in this city. They have met and frothed and talked weekly for years past; but until the panic gave time and to spare for listening to evil counsel they were unheard of. Then they were swift to promise relief of every kind, like Satan on the high hill, if the workingmen would only worship them. The workingmen are too sensible to think that the fantastic tricks of these would-be leaders, or the excesses to which they would egg them on, can remedy any of their circumstances. Socialism cannot be inaugurated on empty stomachs, and when stomachs are full the socialist demagogue is left to his orations, and the workingman rejoices tranquilly in his home life. In this broad land, where the people are the rulers, there is no excuse for turbulence to obtain that which is wrongfully lacking. We were not slow to indicate some weeks ago that if the question of providing for the unemployed poor was not taken up by the proper parties it would be grasped in ghoul-like glee by the noisy conspirators, whose aim is personal aggrandizement. While we condemn unreservedly the little knot of mischief-makers who inaugurated the affair in this city, we are in nowise led to spare the authorities who so maladroitly managed it that it led to what the safely-hidden communistic individuals desired—namely, a row, which might have been a serious riot.

Maxims in Life.

John McDonough, the millionaire of New Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims prescribed as the rule for his guidance through life, to which his success in business is mainly attributed. They contain so much wisdom that we copy them:

RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF MY LIFE, 1804.

Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account.

Do unto all men as you would be done by.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Never bid another do what you can do yourself.

Never covet what is not your own.

Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice.

Never give out that which does not first come in.

Never spend but to produce.

Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life.

Study, in your course of life, to do the greatest amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity.

Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence.

Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing and riches will flow upon you to your heart's content; but, first of all, remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator. Without temperance there is no health; without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the aim of our being should be to live wisely, soberly, and righteously.

The Cushing Letter.

Numerous and conflicting versions have been given of the contents of the letter of Caleb Cushing to Jefferson Davis, but the following is a copy of the original:

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Archibald Roane, for for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney-General's office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you, and he desires it, not in the view of anticipating administrative favors, but that he may have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this I take pleasure in answering you he is eminently worthy. A Southern man by birth, family, and affection, he has carefully studied and ably discussed in Mr. De Bow's *Review* and other Southern works the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining and have at length overthrown the American Union. Whilst a practical man, he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with, indeed, predominant literary tastes and habits. In the discharge of his official duties, he has combined in a singular degree the purest integrity and most enlightened intelligence with modest contentment in his lot, having more than once declined offices of more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office from sentiments of devotion to that which alone he can feel to be his country—namely, the Confederate States, from one of which (Texas) he was appointed. I most heartily commend him as a gentleman and a man to your confidence and esteem, and I am, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

C. CUSHING.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

A Husband's Fatal Mistake.

Reuben M. Murdock, a special officer who does police duty in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, shot and killed his wife, Emma C. Murdock. He says that his wife started to visit some friends in Flatbush, with the intention of staying all nightr Murdock, who was off duty, remained at home in the evening.

About half-past 9 o'clock his attention was attracted by a noise in the yard. Taking his revolver, he went into the yard and saw a form entering his cellar door. He fired, and the heavy fall of the supposed intruder testified to the accuracy of his aim. He rushed to the spot, and was horrified to find his wife, with a bullet in her head. Death was instantaneous, as she did not utter even a groan.

The police and neighbors were soon on the spot, and Murdock was arrested. The police were unable to find any evidence to contradict the assertions of the husband, but locked him up pending an investigation. Murdock is a middle-aged man, and is said to have been at one time a captain of police in a neighboring city. The neighbors are unaware of any domestic troubles, and those acquainted with the family believe that the shooting was accidental.

A New Treatment for Consumption.

Dr. William Koch of Berlin, well known to specialists from his investigations in the domain of modern surgery, and from his treatise on gunshot fractures, has discovered a new method of treatment for consumption. It consists in healing up the affected portions of the lungs by injections of iodine, so as to check the process of festering, which is the origin of the disease. The treatment has been tested in the great hospitals of Berlin within a short time, among others at the Royal Charity, in the presence of the most eminent surgeons. All the reports of the cases in which this treatment has been administered are favorable, and hold out a promise of a complete cure. For many years Dr. Koch has been trying the experiment with animals, having tested it with more than three hundred, at a vast outlay of time and money.

There is a paradox in pride—it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.

The Sultan in all his Glory.

The people of Turkey celebrated the Mohammedan feast of Bairam, during which a singular ceremonial took place at the Dolma Bagtche Palace, which is thus described by a correspondent of the *Swiss Times*:

"The Hall of Audience is a magnificent apartment, large, spacious and lofty, situated in the centre of the Palace, richly gilded, and glittering with crystal and silver; his Majesty Abdul-Aziz on his throne; a very rude bench covered with plates of gold, but without any beauty either of workmanship or design. It is placed, however, at the head of a carpet which for beauty and magnificence fully compensates. It is of the richest crimson silk thickly wadded, and covered with gold embroidery. Behind the throne stands the aides-de-camp and the principal officers of the household, his chamberlains and chief eunuch. On the right side of the carpet are the ministers of state in an attitude of the deepest humility, their heads bowed low and their arms folded across their breasts; while to the left of the throne, but a little behind it, stands an aid-de-camp holding in his hand an embroidered band of cloth which is attached to it. As the first officer reaches the carpet he salaams in the usual manner and then steps forward. In the centre of the carpet he salaams a second time and then moves on to the throne. Reaching the side of the aide-de-camp he takes the gold fringe at the end of the band, and touching first his mouth and then his forehead with it, salaams again and has performed his duty. Retiring backwards he forms in the line behind the others who are advancing. After the Beys have passed the civil officers pass round. There is then a lull for a few seconds, as the Sultan rises to receive the Sheik-ul-Islam. The venerable prelate is advancing at the head of a long line of Cadis, Muftis and other members of the Ulema, supported on either side by two high officials. On reaching the Sultan he stoops to kiss his feet, but is raised by his Sublime Majesty, and he then takes his place along with the other ministers of state. This is the most picturesque portion of the ceremony, for these civil officers in their flowing robes, and large turbans bound with gold, and their long beards have a very fine effect. As soon as the last one has passed round the Sheik-ul-Islam says a short prayer and his Majesty then retires.

"The next three days are spent in festivity. The Turkish quarter is like a huge fair in England, for in every available space booths are set up as temporary cafes for the enjoyment of the elders, and swings and merry-go-rounds for the amusement of the children, as well as stalls for the sale of sweetmeats and cakes. The streets are crowded with gaily-dressed Turkish ladies going about visiting, and fathers taking their children out to view the wonders to be seen in the Frank shops of Galata and Pera. For the official world this is, however, an anxious time, as they know not what changes may take place. Their time is chiefly taken up in paying visits to the heads of departments, and dancing, attendance upon great men from whom they may have expectations. This, however, is all over now, and every one has settled down again to work."

Sitting Up with Her.

She was expecting him Saturday night; the parlor curtains were down, the old folks notified that it was healthy to go to bed at eight o'clock, and Johnny, bribed with a cent, permitted himself to be tucked away at sundown. He sneaked up the path, one eye on the dog, and the other watching for the "old man," who didn't like him any too well, gave a faint knock at the door, and it was opened and he was escorted into the parlor. He said he couldn't stay but a minute, though he didn't mean to go for hours. She wanted to know how his mother was; if his father had returned from York State; and if his brother Bill's rheumatism was any better; and he went over and sat down on the sofa, so as not to strain his voice. Then conversation flagged, and he played with his hat, and she nibbled at the sofa tidy. He finally said it was a beautiful evening, and she replied that her grandfather predicted a snow storm. He said he guessed it wouldn't snow, as the moon wasn't crooked enough to hang a powder-horn on the end, and she said she didn't believe it would, either. This mutual understanding seemed to give each other courage, and he wanted to know if she had seen Bill Jones lately. She hadn't, she said, and didn't want to. Then they went to talking about the donation visit which was to be given Elder Berry, and he carelessly dropped his hand on hers—his right hand, while his left arm sneaked along the sofa and got behind her shoulders.

She pretended not to notice it, and he looked down at his boots and wanted to know if she thought mutton tallow rotted out boots faster than lard and lampblack. She couldn't say, but she had an idea that it did. He had just commenced to lock fingers with her, when she discovered that something ailed the lamp. She rose up and turned the lamp down a half, making the room look dim. It took him five minutes to get hold of her finger again, and she pretended to want to draw her hand away all the time. After a long pause he lowered his voice to a whisper, and said he didn't see what made folks love each other. She bit her handkerchief and admitted her ignorance. He said that he could name a dozen young men who were going to get married right away, and his left arm fell down and gave her a hug. Then he went over and looked out of the window to make sure that it was or was not going to snow, and, coming back, he turned the light down a little more, and then sat down and wanted to know if she didn't want to rest herself by leaning her head on his shoulder.

Ah, me! We have all been there, and who of us cared a cent when the old clock struck twelve, and we five miles from home? The old man was fast asleep, the watch-dog gone a-visiting, and the handsomest girl in the country didn't see why we need be in a hurry.

Business Law.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures made with lead-pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the others.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A contract made with a minor is void.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

Contracts for advertisements in Sunday newspapers are invalid.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Agents are responsible to their principals for errors.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

A note given by a minor is void.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

It is not legally necessary to say on a note "for value received."

A note drawn on Sunday is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it.

An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

A Wilmington man has an acre of peat meadow which his predecessor ten or twelve years ago set out with cranberry vines. Two years ago he sold the crop of berries for $1,000. Last year the crop realized him $1,200, and this year $1,500. The land on which they were grown, without the cranberry vines, is worth about $20 an acre; with the vines it has a production of value of $20,000.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In his reply to the Finance report of Senator Schurz, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: The United States could not be guided by the experience of England in the matter of contraction. There was hardly a man living five miles from a bank, and most of them lived in towns and villages in sight of banks. The facilities for bank credits there were much greater than in this country, and there was not the necessity for so great a volume of currency. England, with her 31,000,000 people, has $600,000,000 currency. And the United States, with her 40,000,000 people, had only $800,000,000 currency. He did not think our currency redundant. It had been argued that we had built railroads too fast. He did not believe a Senator on this floor would say his State had one railroad too many. Probably sometimes they had been built in advance of settlement, but they were always the pioneers of civilization. He desired to again state that the recent panic in our country did not spring out of any defect in our currency. The currency did not run down during that panic, but on the contrary increased in value. He saw behind all this contraction argument the old State banking system looming up.

Mr. Howe, of Wis., introduced a bill for the withdrawal of irredeemable national notes and the substitution of redeemable national bank notes.

Senator Conkling, of N. Y., presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce calling the attention of Congress to the inefficiency of the merchant marine service of the United States.

The resolution from the Finance Committee looking to a resumption of specie payments, was discussed. Mr. Schurz delivered a lengthy speech in which he urged an immediate resumption of specie payments, and opposed an inflation of the currency.

Caleb Cushing's nomination to be Chief Justice was withdrawn by the President.

Mr. Logan, of Ill., introduced a bill relating to retirements from the army. It proposes to make it obligatory upon the President to retire any officer of the army or Marine Corps except the General or Lieutenant-General of the army, whose name shall have been borne upon the register 45 years or who shall be 62 years of age.

In the financial discussion, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said that on June 30, 1869, the legal tenders outstanding amounted to three hundred and fifty-six million dollars. On the 1st of January last they amounted to three hundred and seventy-eight millions four hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars, or an increase in the form of security of twenty-two millions four hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars. The fractional currency, which in 1869 amounted to twenty seven millions five hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars, now amounted to forty-eight millions five hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars, being an increase of over twenty-one million dollars; and again, the national bank circulation had been increased from two hundred and ninety-nine millions seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars to three hundred and thirty-nine millions eight hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, making the total increase on the currency over eighty-two million dollars. He argued that it had been practicable during the last four years to advance our notes to specie value. If not, when would it be?

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of the Portland, Oregon and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph Company, the U. S. Government to guarantee the payment of interest on the company's bonds to the extent of ten thousand dollars per mile.

Mr. Logan, of Ill., in discussing the finance question said he did not oppose an ultimate resumption of specie payments, but considered such return at present impracticable and unnecessary. Gold and silver are not sufficient in amount to return to coin payment. They do not and cannot represent the value of labor, industry, and commerce, consequently gold and silver cannot now serve as the standard of value or medium of exchange in this country. The confidence of the people in our paper currency has never wavered. In the days of the panic gold fell to one hundred and six. The Senator from Missouri showed that the amount of our currency per capita in 1860 was fourteen dollars and fifty cents, and that it is now nineteen dollars. The logical result goes even further. In 1860 the amount of property per capita was five dollars and twenty-six cents, which increased to seven dollars and ninety-one cents in 1870. The same ratio of increase of currency would now require twenty-two dollars per capita, a total circulation of eight hundred and fifty million dollars. This amount is now needed for active circulation. It would not be in excess of the amount per capita in Great Britain and France. The most reliable recent statistics represent the circulation in France at fifty per capita and in Great Britain at twenty-five per capita, which latter is ten per centum more than is here demanded.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a petition of the National Board of Trade against any increase of the volume of currency, asking that the national Banking act be amended, and that the volume of fractional currency be reduced.

The Committee on Transportation Routes was requested to report on the subject within a reasonable time, giving full details of the cheap transportation question so far as they were able.

HOUSE.

Mr. Smith, of N. Y., from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Messrs. Wilson and Martin entitled to seats from the First and Second Congressional Districts of West Virginia, and a minority report was presented by Mr. Hazelton, of Wis.

The consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was completed and the bill passed.

The Committee that went to New Orleans to investigate the charges against Judge Durrell believe that he will be impeached.

The Naval Appropriation bill was passed without amendment, just as it came from the committee. The entire amount appropriated is sixteen and a half millions. This is fully 3½ millions less than the average annual appropriations for the last five or six years, and is within a million as low as the appropriation for 1859. The House has passed, and the Senate, with a slight amendment, has concurred in, a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the Navy.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., quoted from the *Army and Navy Journal* in corroboration of a statement which he had made before the holidays, that New York was at the mercy of foreign iron-clads, and remarked that the only protection was in a refined system of torpedoes.

Mr. Kelley, of Penn., also stated that when the ship Cathedral could not get into New York she had to be sent around to Philadelphia and to have her cargo discharged there and sent to New York by rail.

A bill relating to United States courts was passed; a codification of the statutes was reported, and it was agreed to hold two evening sessions a week for its consideration.

Mr. Small, of N. H., asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many horses are owned and maintained by the Government of the District of Columbia, the expense and uses of the same, and who use them; and whether they are required for the public service; and also, as to carriages and other vehicles owned by the Government and used with such horses.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse distillers for amounts paid by them in procuring Tice meters, by order of the Internal Revenue Bureau, but which meters were subsequently abolished by law.

Bills introduced: To provide a currency in coin and paper of equal and uniform value throughout the United States; to abolish the system of mileage; to establish a department of manufactures. Also, to allow national banks a circulation equal to the face of their deposited bonds; for the purchase of Monticello, Va., formerly the homestead of Thomas Jefferson, and containing his grave; to amend the national banking law so as to provide for free banking, give better security to depositors, prevent usury, give elasticity to the currency, and place the finances on a more secure and substantial basis.

Mr. Ward, of N. J., introduced a bill providing that the heirs of any soldier who was killed or died while in military service during the late war, whose period of enlistment was for less than one year, or who shall have died by reason of wounds received or disease contracted, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as if said soldier had enlisted for three years. This bill includes all who enlisted for three or more months at the commencement of the war, and who have never received bounty. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

The House refused to suspend the rules to admit a resolution by Wilson, of Ind, to increase the circulating medium, the vote being 134 to 98.

Mr. Young, of Ga., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that all printed matter printed by order of the Government, and bearing the official signature of a member of either House of Congress, shall pass through the mails free of charge until the 1st of July, 1874. Rejected. Yeas, 71, Nays, 163.

A bill presented provides for a regulation of the passenger and freight charges on railroads through a commission of nine members, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold office for two, four, and six years, with a compensation of four thousand dollars and actual traveling expenses.

A new rule, providing that all motions to suspend the rules, except to go into the Committee of the Whole, shall be seconded by a majority before being submitted to the House, was adopted after a long discussion.

Ben Franklin on Back Pay.

Ben Franklin was the author of the primitive constitution of Pennsylvania, while in a condition of transition from colonial to confederate government. The thirty-sixth article was as follows: "As every free man, to preserve his independence (if he has not a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in, establishing offices of profit the usual effects of which are dependence and servility unbecoming freemen in the possessors and expectants, faction, contention, corruption and disorder, among the people. Wherefore, whenever an office, through increase of fees and otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the Legislature."

The Salary Bill.

The Senate debate on the Salary bill resulted in the passage of the following substitute proposed by Mr. Conkling:

AN ACT *Repealing the Increase in the Salaries of Members of Congress and other officers.*

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the act of March 3, 1873, entitled "An Act making appropriations for Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1874," as provides for the increase of the compensation of public officers and employes, whether members of Congress, delegates or others, except the President of the United States and the Justices of the Supreme Court, be and the same hereby is repealed, and salaries, compensation, and allowances of all such persons, except as aforesaid, shall be fixed by the law in force at the time of the passage of said act; Provided, That mileage shall not be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress; that all moneys appropriated as compensation to the members of the Forty-second Congress in excess of the mileage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by the members of said Congress respectively, or which, having been drawn, have been returned in any form to the United States, are hereby covered into the Treasury of the United States, and are declared to be the moneys of the United States absolutely, the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

The bill now goes back to the House for the concurrence of that body. It passed the Senate by a vote of 50 to 8.

Getting Them Out.

A family named Prather, says the Detroit *Free Press*, occupying a house on Croghan street, have paid no rent for three months, and the landlord has been trying to get them out. He took away the front steps as a gentle hint, but they lived right on. Then he got hold of the front door key, but they went around to the side door. The landlord then put a carpenter in the parlor to make repairs, but the family moved into the kitchen, and were still happy. After due consideration the landlord took the windows out of the parlor and bedroom, but the family had a good stove and plenty of wood. Next, after learning that he hadn't discouraged his tenants, the owner of the house went in and removed all the doors and windows, leaving the pure air of heaven rushing through the old coop like a runaway mule. He thinks they will leave in a day or two, but it is doubtful, as pedestrians who passed the house in the afternoon saw the children playing horse in the windows and the father seated on the bed mending a rat-trap.

The public debt of the United States is only about 60,000 times greater than it was in 1835, less than forty years ago.

VINEGAR BITTERS.—DR. J. WALKER, a regular practicing physician of California, has conferred a priceless boon upon mankind, by the introduction of a "Bitters" compounded from herbs exclusively, which may be truly said to be superseding all others, and is becoming a *bitter* dose indeed for the charlatans and quacks, on account of its immense sale and universal popularity. Not only are these VINEGAR BITTERS, as he calls them, an invaluable tonic and alterative, but they are acknowledged as a standard MEDICINE, and the astonishing rapidity with which they cure diseases hitherto declared incurable, seems almost incredible. After having been carefully tested, they are kept on hand in thousands of households, and used for any and every form of disease, many relying upon them in preference to the most celebrated physicians. They have become a recognized "Family Remedy," and properly so.—*Com.*

A distinguished German surgeon named Esmarch has invented a process whereby amputation of the limbs may be performed bloodlessly by applying elastic bandages to the limbs above the point of operation. The method has been successfully tried in England.

Now is the time for good resolutions, so resolve that hereafter you will always look well by wearing the Elmwood or Warwick collar.—*Com.*

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, KAN., April 8, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. WHITING.

MRS. E. R. DAILY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9th, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit.

MARY ANN FISHER, Lehman, Pa., writes, May 29, 1873.

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."—[Com.

LIFE INSURED for a few dimes. The price of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is 50 cents, or $1 a bottle; and one bottle will cure a cough that might otherwise prove fatal.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—[Com.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown' Bronchial Troches.*"—[Com.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations.—Its instantaneous effect in the eradication of pain, and the verbal testimony of the masses in its favor have been and are its own best advertisement. Every family should keep it in their homes in case of sudden attacks of many diseases in which it is an antidote.

As an internal remedy, it has no equal. In cases of cholic, summer complaint, dyspepsia, dysentery, asthma, and rheumatism, it will cure in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds and sprains.[—Com.

For coughs use WISTAR'S BALSAM.—[Com.

On the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold at auction, and among other things was a sealed packet, marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a good price. The purchaser on opening the packet, read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills;* they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.—[Com.

We received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Kendall, since his return home, for a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.—*Com*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF.—Warranted to relieve all Rheumatic Afflictions, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc. The best, the surest, and the quickest remedy for all Bowel Complaints. Relief guaranteed or the money refunded.—*Com.*

THE BROWNS AND BLACKS produced by that sterling preparation, CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, cannot be excelled by Nature; its tints challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions, and defy detection.—*Com.*

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the best and surest Remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS