A ROYAL LOVE STORY.

On the 26th of August, 1819, a boy was born at the Roseman, the summer residence of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, who was destined to play an important part in the world. He was furnished at christening with a long list of names, after the fashion of royalty—Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emanuel—but in the household was known simply as Albert, and in later years as Prince Albert, the consort of the Queen of England. The birth of a prince or princess at one of the innumerable petty courts that once divided Germany between them, before the nation had become consolidated into an empire, was, as a rule, a matter of very little importance to the great world outside; and but for the influences that made him the husband of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert would in all probability have been reckoned with the vast multitude of German royal personages who lived undistinguished but blameless lives, and whose record is found only in the pages of the "Almanach de Gotha." A different and happier fate awaited the amiable and large-hearted boy, whose story is so well told in Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," the first volume of which has just been published by Smith, Elder & Co., London. The work was undertaken by Mr. Martin in compliance with the express desire of the widowed Queen, who placed much very interesting material in his hands. His portraiture of the Prince is most attractive, and will enable the grumbling British public to understand better the prolonged sorrow of the Queen, which it has viewed almost with resentment. His was a rare and excellent nature, royal not only by the accident of birth, but by every moral and intellectual quality which men deem admirable. Americans have every reason to honor his memory. It was his wise counsel, almost the closing act of his life, that averted war between this country and England when the Trent affair roused national passion to fever heat, and when the Queen's ministry were not unwilling to precipitate hostilities.

Albert was the second son of his parents. His only brother, Ernest, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born a little more than a year before. Both the young princes were distinguished by their precocity. The beauty, gentleness, and vivacity of Albert seem, however, to have made him the favorite. As a child his beauty was remarkable. In 1821 the Dowager Duchess of Coburg writes of him to the Duchess of Kent, the mother of Victoria: "Little Alberinchen, with his large blue eyes and dimpled cheeks, is bewitching, forward, and quick as a weasel. He can already say everything. Ernest is not nearly as pretty, only his intelligent brown eyes are very fine; but he is tall, active, and very clever for his age." And again, a few weeks later: "The little fellow is the pendant to the pretty cousin (the Princess Victoria), very handsome, but too slight for a boy; lively, very funny, all good nature, and full of mischief."

Like his mother in person, and resembling her also in quickness, vivacity, and playfulness, Albert was her favorite child, and she made no secret of her preference. But this was not to last. The Duchess was not only beautiful, but exercised a great charm through her intelligence and kindness of heart. With a habit of viewing men and things in a droll and humorous way—characteristics in which the Prince strongly resembled her—she was a general favorite in society. But her wedded life, which commenced under the fairest auspices, proved unhappy. In 1824 a seperation, followed by a divorce in 1826, was arranged between the Duke and herself, but not before she had established a hold upon the affections of her children which, although they never saw her again, remained with them to the last. She died at St. Wendel, in Switzerland, in 1831, at the age of thirty-two, after a long and painful illness. "The Prince," writes the Queen, never forgot her, and spoke with much tenderness and sorrow of his poor mother, and was deeply affected in reading, after his marriage, the accounts of her sad and painful illness." All that could be done to compensate the loss of a mother's presence and care was done by the grandmother of the princes, who continued to watch over them with a twofold tenderness. Their education was of the broad, general character best suited to their position, and included history, geography, mathematics, philosophy, religion, Latin, and the modern European languages, relieved by the study of music and drawing, for both of which the Prince early showed a marked inclination. His father was an ardent sportsman, and the two brothers as they grew up took an eager interest in the sports of the field and forest, which in Germany are the prescriptive pastime of their class. Albert, though an excellent shot, enjoyed them, however, chiefly for the sake of exercise and for the pleasures of the scenery into which they carried him.

The house of Coburg was intimately related by marriage with the royal family of England. In 1816 Prince Leopold, the youngest brother of Prince Albert's father, had married the Princess Charlotte, then presumptive heiress to the English throne. After her untimely death the Duke of Kent married the youngest sister of the Duke of Coburg, and on the 24th of May, 1819, she presented him with a daughter, who was destined to become Queen of England. But long before it was known that she would ascend the throne the idea of her marriage with one of her Coburg cousins had taken such root in the family that Prince Albert's nurse was in the habit of prattling to her infant charge, when he was only three years old, of his destined bride in England. In 1836 there was no longer any doubt as to the succession of the Princess Victoria to the throne, and already several aspirants for her hand were in the field. King Leopold, her uncle and loved adviser in all matters, greatly desired her marriage to Prince Albert; but he also desired that the union should be one of affection, and not merely one of political expediency. He therefore arranged with the Duchess of Kent that she should invite the Duke of Coburg and his sons to visit her at Kensington Palace. The object of the visit was kept strictly secret from the Princess and the Prince, so as to leave them completely at their ease. The Prince's grandmother had, it is true, often spoken to him years before of her earnest desires on this subject; but he had no reason to think this was more than a family wish, and the Princess at least was left freely to the impulse of her own inclination. Her uncle, King Leopold, saw that the impression was favorable, and made her aware of his wishes in the matter. Her answer made it impossible to doubt how entirely those of the Princess were in accordance with his own. In June, 1836, soon after Prince Albert's departure from England, she wrote to the King: "I have only now to beg you, my dearest uncle, to take care of the health of one now so dear to me, and to take him under your special protection. I hope and trust that all will go on prosperously and well on a subject now of so much importance to me."

The Prince, however, was still kept in the dark; but his education was directed with a view to the possibility of his marriage with the English princess. He and his brother were sent to Brussels, where, under the care of Baron Wiechmann, a retired officer of the English German Legion, they remained for a period of twelve months, closely occupied with the study of history, the modern languages, the higher mathematics, etc. From Brussels they went to Bonn, where they remained eighteen months. While they were still at that university the death of William IV., June 20, 1837, threw upon the Princess Victoria, then only eighteen years old, the grave responsibilities of Queen of England. Her accession to the throne revived the rumors, which had been for some time current, of a contemplated marriage with her cousin, and it was thought expedient by their uncle, with the view of withdrawing public attention for the time from the young princes, that they should spend the autumn of 1837 in making a tour through Switzerland and the north of Italy. September and October were accordingly spent in a thorough exploration of Switzerland and the Italian lakes on foot—a mode of traveling of which Prince Albert was very fond.

But the time had arrived when the question of the English marriage had to be settled. King Leopold desired that some decisive arrangement should be made for the year 1839; but to this the Queen demurred, for reasons which her uncle considered conclusive. She was herself, she urged, too young, so also was the Prince, and, moreover, his mastery of the English language was still very imperfect. The Prince, on being made aware of what was proposed, and of the necessity of delay, very sensibly declared himself willing to submit, if he had only some certain assurance to go upon. "But," he said to King Leopold, "if after waiting perhaps three years I should find that the Queen no longer desired the marriage, it would place me in a ridiculous position, and would, to a certain extent, ruin all my prospects for the future." This serious question was, however, soon settled in a way entirely satisfactory to the Prince's mind, and in the winter of 1838 he set out on a protracted and interesting tour through Italy, returning to Coburg in the following May.

Meanwhile political events in England, which it is needless to go into, made it desirable that the question of the Queen's marriage should again be pressed. Those who had her welfare most at heart were anxious to secure for her without longer delay a husband's guidance and support. To effect this was, however, no simple matter. All that the Queen had heard of the Prince was most favorable. Her inclination toward him remained unchanged, and, to use her own words, "she never had an idea, if she married at all, of any one else." Still she desired delay; and the Prince went to England with his brother in October, 1839, under the impression that she wished the affair to be considered as broken off, and that for four years she could think of no marriage. Her reasons for delay were, however, destined to give way before the irresistible feeling inspired by the Prince when they again met. The three years which had passed since the princes were last in England had greatly improved their personal appearance. Tall and manly as they both were, Prince Albert was eminently handsome. But there was also in his countenance a gentleness of expression and peculiar sweetness in his smile, with a look of deep thought and high intelligence in his clear blue eyes and expansive forehead, that added a charm to the impression he produced in all who saw him, far beyond that derived from mere beauty or regularity of features. The Queen was most favorably impressed. In the second day after their arrival she wrote to her uncle: "Albert's beauty is most striking, and he is most amiable and unaffected—in short, very fascinating." The question was soon settled. The Prince arrived at Windsor Castle on the 10th of October; on the 14th the Queen informed Lord Melbourne of her decision. To Baron Stockmar, her uncle's life-long friend and confidential counselor, to whom she had recently and strongly expressed her resolution not to marry for some time, she wrote with a naive embarrassment:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 15, 1839.

"I do feel so guilty, I know not how to begin my letter; but I think the news it contains will be sufficient to insure your forgiveness. Albert has completely won my heart, and all was settled between us this morning. I feel certain he will make me very happy. I wish I could say I felt as certain of my making him happy, but I shall do my best. Uncle Leopold must tell you all about the details, which I have not time to do. Albert is very much attached to you."

The next day Prince Albert wrote to give Baron Stockmar what he knew would be "the most welcome news possible." He added:

"Victoria is so good and kind to me that I am often puzzled to believe that I should be the object of so much affection. I know the interest you take in my happiness, and therefore pour out my heart to you. More or seriously I cannot write; I am at this moment too much bewildered to do so.

"'Das Auge sieht den Himmel offen,
Es schwellt das Herz in Seligkeit.'"

(Heaven opens on the ravished eye,
The heart is all entranced in bliss.)

While offering to the Prince his hearty congratulations on the happy event, Stockmar coupled them with earnest counsels as to the course which must be pursued in laying the foundations of his future happiness, and in fulfilling worthily the duties of his high position. To this the Prince replied in a strain of lofty aspiration, and with a deep sense of the great part he was to play in his new career, which evinced true nobility of character, and promised well for the future. Neither the happiness of love—a happiness in his case made more intense by the singular purity and unselfishness of his own nature, on which the devotion shown him seems to have come with a bewildering strangeness—nor the brilliancy of the position into which this love had raised him, blinded him for a moment to its sterner features. "Treu und fest" (True and firm) was the motto of his house, and he was prepared to grapple with difficulties and face opposition with a manly heart. "With the exception of my relations to the Queen," he wrote to his step-mother, "my future position will have its dark side, and the sky will not always be blue and unclouded. But life has its thorns in every position, and the consciousness of having used one's powers and endeavors for an object so great as that of promoting the welfare of so many will surely be sufficient to support me."

The announcement of the betrothal caused great rejoicings in England and among the Prince's own people. But when the question of the annuity to be settled upon him on his marriage came before Parliament there was a squabble which must have been very disagreeable to him and to the Queen. Her cabinet proposed £50,000 a year, the same that had been granted to Prince Leopold on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte; but after an acrimonious debate this sum was reduced to £30,000. The Prince took it in a manly manner, merely remarking to Baron Stockmar that his only regret was to find that his ability to help artists and men of science, to which he had been looking forward with delight, would be more restricted than he had hoped.

A thousand times more vexatious were the questions as to the rank and precedence he was to enjoy as the husband of the Queen. There is no provision in the English constitution for the title and precedence of the husband of a queen regnant, while the wife of a king has the highest rank and dignity, after her husband, assigned her by law; and while it is no doubt always in the power of a queen regnant to give her consort precedence at home over all her subjects by placing him next her person, her power stops there. The status is due to her personal favor alone, and, if acknowledged by other royal personages, it is so merely by courtesy. A bill was introduced in Parliament giving the Prince precedence for life next after the Queen in Parliament or elsewhere as her Majesty might think proper; but after much debate Parliament refused to give him any distinctive title, and left the question of precedence to the royal prerogative. It was not until 1857 that the title and dignity of Prince Consort were conferred upon him by royal letters patent. This omission gave rise to endless vexations, especially when the Queen and her husband were abroad. The position accorded to him at foreign courts the Queen always had to acknowledge as a grace and favor bestowed upon herself by the sovereigns whom she visited. Several sovereigns positively refused to gratify her wishes in this respect, and the only one who was courteous enough to so without an offensive show of doing a favor was the late Emperor of the French. Even in England annoyances constantly arose from the want of Parliamentary action on this question. The Prince's right to occupy the seat next the throne when Parliament was opened or prorogued was questioned by the Duke of Sussex and others; but the Queen, supported by the Duke of Wellington, quietly ignored the interference. "Let the Queen put the Prince where she likes," he said. The great Duke had not much toleration for the traditions of court etiquette when they conflicted with the dictates of common sense. The late Lord Albemarle, when Master of the Horse, was very sensitive about his right in that capacity to sit in the sovereign's carriage on state occasions. "The Queen," said the Duke, when appealed to for his opinion, "can make Lord Albemarle sit at the top of the coach, under the coach, behind the coach, or wherever else her Majesty pleases."

The marriage took place at the chapel of St. James's Palace on the 10th of February, 1840. It was very popular, with the people, because it was not one of political convenience, but of pure affection, and thousands lined the roads from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle to see the Queen and her husband as they passed. The morning of the day had been wet, foggy, and dismal, but there was not wanting soon after the ceremony the happy omen of that sunshine which came afterward to be proverbially known as "Queen's weather." Whatever annoyances came to the Queen and her consort from that day to the hour of the Prince's death came from the outside. Their home life was always happy. From the day of his betrothal to the Queen, Prince Albert held unwaveringly to the high course of life he had marked out for himself—a course that gained him the confidence and affection of the people and the name of "Albert the Good."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Receipes.

BREAKFAST DISHES.—In cooking oat meal, hominy, wheaten grits, cracked wheat, or any of these nice breakfast dishes, cook it in a covered tin dish in a kettle of boiling water; in this manner, there is no danger of scorching. Cornstarch pudding, sea moss, farina, and all other articles mixed with milk, can be cooked in the same way.

TRIFLE.—In the bottom of a deep glass bowl place bits of sponge cake, it matters not how stale, cut into squares or strips; a small piece of preserved citron, also cut into very thin slices, interspersed with the cake. Soak these in a gill of some sort of pleasant sweet wine. Then fill up the bowl to within half an inch of the top with boiled custard, rich and cold. Lastly, heap the bowl up high with whipped syllabub.

DRESSED MUTTON.—To have it as it should be, the dish must be lined with mashed potatoes, the mutton nicely minced and properly seasoned, placed in the dish, a little stock added, and then covered over with mashed potatoes roughed with a fork, and placed before the fire till the little dish assumes the appearance of a nicely-browned hedge-hog. The hotter served the better it will be relished, provided it has only been allowed to simmer and not to boil.

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Slice, thin, half dozen large tart apples, and prepare half as many thin slices of nice cheese. Beat up one or two eggs, according to the quantity wanted, and season high with salt, mustard and a little pepper. Lay the slices of cheese to soak for a few moments in the mixture, then put each slice between two slices of apples, sandwich style, and dip the whole into the beaten egg, then fry in hot butter like oysters, and serve very hot. These fritters are an addition to any breakfast table.

LEMON CUSTARD.—Take one pint of boiling water and thicken with two heaping tablespoonfuls of farina, cooking until thick; while hot stir in a small half teacup of butter and one cup of sugar; when cold, add four eggs, well beaten, and the juice and grated rind of two large lemons or three small ones. If preferred, the whites of the eggs can be separated, beaten to a froth, sweetened with half a cup of sifted sugar, and when the pies are done spread over the tops and brown. This recipe is sufficient for two pies.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—Put into a small stew-pan a pint of milk and six ounces of pounded loaf sugar, making it very hot, and then stir into it half a pint of made chocolate and the beaten yolks of seven eggs. Put it into a jug, stand it in a saucepan of boiling water, and stir it one way until it becomes rather thick, but do not let it boil; then strain it through muslin, and stir into it a large cupful of cream. Pour it into a mold previously dipped into cold water, and put the mold on ice to set.

Bedbugs are said to be most readily destroyed by nux vomica in the form of tincture, combined with liquor ammonia, which mixture is to be freely applied to the joints and cracks of the bedstead. It is equally efficacious against cockroaches, water-bugs and other vermin, and, if applied to the harness of horses, the animals will be no longer annoyed by flies. As nux vomica is also destructive to human life, care must be taken to avoid accidents in its use. The tincture should be procured as needed, and not kept about the house.

A Productive Farm.

The secretary of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society presented the following statement of the premium farm of that county for 1874:

Report of the products of the farm for the year 1874:	
Wool, 592 pounds, at 45c	$266 40
Advance on cattle by grazing	115 36
Beef grown on farm and sold in 1874	146 00
Estimated, 25 tons tame hay, at $14 per ton	350 00
Fifty tons marsh hay, at $6 per ton	300 00
Twenty acres of oats, 677 bushels, at 50c	338 50
Fifty-seven acres wheat threshed, 1,333 bushels, 31 acres to be threshed, estimated at 25 bushels per acre, 775 bushels	2,213 40
Sixteen and one-fourth acres corn, 1,140 baskets of ears, estimated at 60 bushels shelled corn to the hundred baskets, 684 bushels shelled corn at 70c	477 80
Four acres new ground corn, 200 baskets, at 40c. per basket	80 00
One acre potatoes, 123 baskets, at 50c	61 50
Sold pasturage for horses	40 00
Estimated value of stalks and straw for feeding growth of pork, on pasture, and five cows	250 00
Total	$4,789 96

Fifty per cent. estimated as expense account, $2,394.98.

In this report no allowance is made for grain fed on the farm, nor is there any account made of pork sold, that the corn might not be entered twice. Of the beef entered as grown on the farm, two were raised on the farm, one sold cow bought, but offset by a young cow just coming into milk. No estimate is made on the growth of sheep, nor account taken of the fat sheep sold, but as an offset have included the whole wool clip.

Cheap Vinegar.

Take a quantity of common Irish potatoes, wash them until they are thoroughly clean, place them in a large vessel and boil them until done. Drain off carefully the water that they were cooked in, straining it, if necessary, in order to remove every particle of the potato. Then put this potato water in a jug or keg, which set near the stove, or in some place where it will be kept warm, and add one pound of sugar to about two gallons and a half of the water, some hop yeast, or a small portion of whisky. Let it stand three or four weeks, and you will have excellent vinegar, at a cost of six or seven cents per gallon.

Number of Shingles Required for a Roof.

Find the number of square inches in one side of the roof; cut off the right hand or unit figure, and the result will be the number of shingles required to cover both sides of the roof, laying five inches to the weather. The ridge-board provides for the double courses at the bottom. Illustration—Length of roof, 100 feet; width of one side, thirty feet—100x30x144—432,000. Cutting out the right hand figure, we have 43,200 as the number of shingles required.

In Sicily a woman who seemed dying from consumption, but was without many of the common symptoms of that disease, was found, by the use of the laryngoscope, to have a leech firmly adherent by both extremities to the walls of the air passages at their upper portion, and so the difficulty of breathing, speaking, coughing, etc., were easily explained. It was got out by surgical operation.

"Isn't your hat too small?" said a saucy Baltimore beauty to a young fellow who for a long time had pestered her with his silly, love-sick nonsense. "Why do you ask?" was the reply. "Oh, because when you take it off your head somehow seems to swell out."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The member of the North Carolina Legislature expelled for publishing a pamphlet in which he denied the existence of God, was sixty-five years old, and was latterly from Chester county, Penn.....Louis Riel, having been declared to be an outlaw by the courts of Manitoba, has been declared to be disqualified for sitting and voting in the Parliament at Canada, and a writ has been ordered for a new election in the District of Provencher....The wall of a large five-story brick building, fronting on Duane and Chatham streets, New York, fell upon St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, where services were going on, and breaking through the roof, crushed it down upon the gallery, killing seven persons and injuring many more.....Three of the leaders of a gang of counterfeiters have been arrested in Massachusetts and committed for trial....The United States Senate passed the bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President by a vote of 28 years to 20 nays.....Fifty-one residents of Owen county, Ky., are on trial for conspiring to prevent the deputy United States marshal from executing court processes.....The results of the observations of the late transit of Venus fix the distance of the sun at about ninety-two million of miles.....Efforts having been made to have the annual exhibition of the Cincinnati industrial exposition for 1876 made a Centennial exposition for that year, the board have adopted resolutions declaring that it does not deem it advisable to give any encouragement in that direction, believing that the Philadelphia industrial expedition should receive the united support of the whole people.

During a freshet in the Nangatuck river part of the Home Woolen Company's dam at Beacon Falls, Conn., was carried away, and a man named Flaherty, who was assisting in moving the break, fell into the river and was drowned.....The steamship Hong Kong foundered off the Island of Abd-el-Curia, in the Indian Ocean. Nineteen persons are reported saved. Six are known to have been drowned, and eighteen are missing.....A number of coal shafts in the Indiana coal regions have been burned by the strikers....The bark Bell Hill has been wrecked on the Irish coast off Balbriggan, and thirteen of the crew drowned.....The United States House committee on elections, which has been going over the Arkansas election returns of 1872, has found that Mr. Baxter was elected Governor by 712 majority over Mr. Brooks.....The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company states the net earnings of all its lines at $23,515,705.97.

Several persons were drowned by the floods in Tennessee.....The Kansas Assembly has instructed the committee on ways and means to report a bill immediately, appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers.....The Spaniards hope to finish the Carlist war by defeating the last of the Carlists within a few weeks.....The Civil Rights bill, as it passed the United States House and was adopted by the Senate, applies only to inns and service in the jury-box.....Michael Sullivan, convicted of the murder of Daniel Talmadge, at Metuchen, N. J., December 1, 1874, was sentenced to be hanged.....The Cliff Locomotive Works, at Scranton, Pa., were burned, with a total loss of $500,000.....The building inspectors who passed the wall which fell on St. Andrew's Church in New York were arrested to await the verdict of the coroner's jury.....The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill which is considered by the roads even more objectionable than the "Potter" law....The Minnesota Legislature passed a railroad bill which repeals the past legislation.

A dispatch from Aden announces that the missing boat's crew of eighteen persons from the steamer Hong Kong which foundered in the Indian Ocean have arrived there. Six more lives are known to have been lost by the disaster.....William Henry Dutton, one of the proprietors of the Boston *Transcript*, died recently after a lingering sickness.....President Grant has signed the Civil Rights bill and it is now a law.....Verdict of the jury in the New Jersey tunnel disaster—nobody to blame.....The United States public debt statement shows a decrease of $6,000,000 during the month of February.....The United States House of Representatives adopted resolutions recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, and recommending the Hahn Legislature to seat the Conservative members fraudulently counted out by the returning board.....By the flood in the Tennessee river three lives were lost in one night.

The imperial authorities in China are taking steps to prevent any further persecution of missionaries in that country, and have issued a proclamation declaring that foreigners have a right to preach the christian religion throughout China, and must be protected in doing so. The proclamation also says that the "lawless vagabonds" who assaulted the missionaries last year will be arrested and severely punished.....Delaware, which has heretofore belonged to the Maryland grange, has established a State grange herself.....Gen. Concha has left Cuba and returned to Spain. He thinks the war in Cuba will last some time yet....The United States House, by a vote of 149 to 80, recognizes the present State government of Arkansas....Resolutions were adopted by the New Jersey House calling on the President to grant a new trial to Gen. Fitz-John Porter, by a vote of forty nine to five. The resolutions set forth that he was wrongfully convicted, and calls on the Senators and members of Congress from New Jersey to use all honorable means to secure a new trial.....In Waterbury, Conn., a large lot of powder exploded, doing much damage and blowing one man to atoms.....It costs $250,000 a year to run the National Guard of New York State, and $800,000 for State prisons.....Gen. L. Thomas, late Adjutant-General United States army and Secretary of War under Johnson, died in Washington.....Martin Avony, of Rumney, N. H., blew his head completely off with a shot-gun while insane.....The bill to repeal the Local Option law passed the Pennsylvania Legislature by 124 to 54..... Mrs. Col. Curry and daughter, while attempting to cross Milk Creek at Fortress Monroe in a small boat, were drowned, the boat being swamped by a heavy sea. The bodies were recovered.

The Indians Killed.

It appears from official data that the number of Indians captured by United States troops in 1873 was two hundred and twenty-seven; Indians killed by United States troops, four hundred and five; citizens killed by Indians, forty-four; soldiers killed by Indians, forty-eight; and during six months of 1874 the number of Indians captured by United States troops was seventy-three; Indians killed by United States troops, one hundred and fifty-eight; citizens killed by Indians, thirty-six; soldiers killed by Indians, three. The list of captured Indians embraces one hundred and fifty Modocs, men, women, and children, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, women, and children, of the Tonto Apaches, being a part of over nine hundred who left their reservation and were killed by United States troops sent out by the post commander to bring them back to the reservation, which attempt they resisted or evaded; also the killing of one hundred and ninety-three men, women, and children, Apaches, of Camp Verde (the details are not given); and, also the killing of fifty-three men, women, and children of the Apaches. Eskimingin, an Apache chief, San Carlos agency, was arrested and put in the guard-house by order of the officers in command at that post. He escaped and fled to the mountains, and his example was followed by a large portion of the reservation Indians. United States troops and Indian scouts, under the orders of the officer in command, pursued and attempted to bring them back, and the Indians resisted, with the above result.

A COMBINATION.—Says a Paris fashion writer: A novelty is a fan, the handle of which forms a pocket-handkerchief-holder. The idea is ingenious. Of course, the handkerchief which issues from this holder must be rich with lace and delicately scented. Some fans have also a tiny scent bottle inserted at the bottom of the fan-handle. And thus a fan becomes handkerchief, scent bottle, and fan in one.

A Nevada highway robber offered the ladies in the stage coach a drink from his whisky canteen as a consolation for the loss of their jewelry, and when they wouldn't be comforted he remarked: "Some folks hez no gratitude, anyhow."

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The Senate, after some debate on the bill in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice-President, adopted amendments appointing two tellers instead of one; providing that the certificates of the electoral voters shall be opened and acted upon, in the alphabetical order of the States; that only such returns shall be counted as the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be true and valid; also striking out the clauses providing that any other questions pertinent to the object for which the Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner as questions which may arise concerning the electoral votes. The bill was then passed by a vote of 28 to 25—notwithstanding seven Republicans voted with the Democrats against it.

The following bills were passed: The House bill restricting the refunding of customs duties and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury department; the Senate bill to extend the time within which the board of audit for the District of Columbia may receive, audit, and allow certain claims that have never been presented to said board; the Senate bill amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company and for other purposes.

The Civil Rights bill was before the Senate for its last reading and to be voted on.

Senator Carpenter, a Republican from Wisconsin, delivered an able argument in opposition to the bill, in which he held that all its provisions were in conflict with the Federal constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court.

After one or two others had spoken, the bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 38 to 26—Messrs. Carpenter, Ferry, of Connecticut, Hamilton, of Texas, Schurz, Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats against it.

The following bills reported from the committee on commerce were passed: To abolish the consulate at Amoor river and establish a consulate at Vladivostock, Russia; to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at or near Dubuque, Iowa; to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service, with an amendment fixing the salary of the supervising surgeon at $4,000 instead of $5,000; the House bill for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river.

The Tariff bill was fully discussed in the Senate, Messrs. Morrill, Scott and Frelinghuysen favoring it, and Messrs. Schurz, Sherman, Johnston, Thurman, Stevenson and Sprague opposing it.

An amendment was adopted providing that the increased tobacco tax should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

The House Bounty bill was discussed in the Senate, Mr. Logan his warm argument in favor which it would not take more than $30,700,000 from the Treasury, as the bounties already paid by States amounted to $286,781,256, and the Federal government has paid $405,000,000, which would be deducted from the amount called for by this bill.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the words "or State," in the second and fifth sections, which provide for the deduction for bounty already paid by the United States or State laws. He said it was hard that the Federal government had no right to confiscate the bounty paid by States, and use it toward the bounty due the soldiers by the Federal government.

Amendment agreed to by 34 to 21.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, submitted an amendment as an additional section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow as much money as may be needed to carry the act into effect, at any time when there is not enough money in the Treasury to meet its requirements, and also authorizing him, for the purpose of borrowing such money, to issue and dispose of any of the kinds of bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870.

Adopted by a vote of 41 to 12.

The bill was then voted on by yeas and nays, the result of which was a tie vote of 30 to 30. The Vice-President then cast his vote in the affirmative, and so the bill was passed.

The House bills to prevent cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia, and to provide for deductions from the terms of sentences of United States prisoners were passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up, and after rejecting several amendments, the Senate voted to throw out the amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole the previous day, which provided that the tax on tobacco should only apply to the tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

The bill was then read a third time and passed as it came from the House without amendment—yeas, 39; nays, 29.

The House bill to provide for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes, was passed.

House.

The house held a thirty-four hour session over what is known as the Force bill, a bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of authority and to maintain the security of elections. All the session was consumed in dilatory motions by the Democrats, who opposed the bill.

The House went into committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. An item of $5,000 for Vinnie Ream's statue of Admiral Farragut was inserted in the bill, and two items appropriating $10,000 for Miss Random's painting of Gen. Thomas and $25,000 for Carpenter's picture of the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation were struck out on the point of order that there was no law authorizing them. An item of $20,000 was inserted for maintaining a lightship off the mouth of the Detroit river, Lake Erie.

While the Force bill was pending in the House, Messrs. Young, of Georgia, Pierce, of Massachusetts, and Luttrell, of California, spoke against the measure. Gen. Butler made a characteristic speech in its favor.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 164 to 140, which limits the suspension of the *habeas corpus* to two years, and confining the suspension to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

After a number of unsuccessful dilatory motions had been made, the voting on the bill began, and resulted in its passage by 135 yeas to 114 nays.

The following are the Republicans who joined the Democrats in opposing the bill: Messrs. Burleigh, Crutchfield, Crounse, Dawes, Foster, Garfield, Hawley, of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hale, of Maine, Kellogg, of Connecticut, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps, Porth, Puland, Roberts, of New York, Sloss, Smoot, Shoemaker, Smith, of Virginia, Smith, of New York, Stanard, Willard, of Michigan, Willard, of Vermont, and Williams, of Michigan.

After considerable discussion the resolutions recommended by the select committee on Louisiana affairs were voted on separately and adopted.

The first resolution recommends the restoration to the Louisiana House of Representatives of the members wrongfully deprived of their seats.

The second resolution recognizes Kellogg as the Governor of Louisiana until the end of his term.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and were sent to a conference committee.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, eighty-six in number, were presented. All up to and including the sixty-second were adopted.

Mr. Butler's amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill, which allows $5,000 for the expenses of the suit for the recovery of the Rancho Panoche Grande in California (known as the McGarrahan claim), was passed, after much discussion, by a vote of 100 to 56.

The item of $385,000 for the expenses of the Signal Service being under discussion, Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, moved to increase it by adding $30,000 for the extension of the service to the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras. Adopted.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, after various amendments were adopted.

After some discussion on the bill providing for a taxation in the District of Columbia, the substitute offered by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, which provides for taxation of 1½ per cent. on real and personal property and does not provide for representation in Congress by a delegate, was passed.

A bill was passed to protect witnesses called before Congressional committees from arrest on civil processes.

When the Post-office Appropriation bill was before the House, the Senate amendment for free postage of the *Congressional Record* on a frank written by any member of Congress, was passed; and that public documents may pass free of postage until the first of December, 1875, on the frank of any member, written by himself.

The amendment reviving the franking privilege in respect to garden seeds transmitted by the commissioner of agriculture, and to agricultural reports emanating from that department, was also concurred in.

The House called up the report of the select committee on Chinese affairs and it was discussed at some length.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, delivered the principal speech of the occasion, in which he stated that the national government had no more right to interfere with the existing State government of Arkansas than England or France.

The resolution reported by the committee that no interference with the existing government in Arkansas by any department of the United States government is advisable was then adopted—yeas, 149; nays, 80.

On motion of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, resolutions were adopted revoking a resolution passed by the House in 1862, censuring Secretary of War Cameron for alleged irregular proceedings in the purchase of supplies.

When They Dined.

Many years ago, when David Crockett was a member of Congress, and had returned to his constituents after his first session, a "nation" of them surrounded him one day, and began to interrogate him about Washington. "What time do they dine at Washington, colonel?" asked one. "Why," said he, "common people, such as you here, get their dinners at one o'clock, but the gentry and big guns dine at three. As for the representatives, we dine at four; and the aristocracy and the Senate, they don't get their victuals till five." "Well, when does the President fodder?" asked another. "Old Hickory!" exclaimed the colonel, attempting to appoint a time in accordance with the dignity of the station: "Old Hickory? well he don't dine till next day."

Whisky is more easily rectified than the errors it causes.

TRUE HEROISM.

William Marks's Descent into a Burning Pit---Thirty-two Lives Saved.

The fire in the coal mine, says a St. Louis paper, broke out about midday, and when first discovered the main shaft in the mine was in a blaze, with thirty-two men and boys at work beyond and beneath the flames, nearly forty feet below the level of the earth. In a few minutes the whole population of the place rushed to the scene, and a thousand or more men, women, and children—the relatives, friends, and neighbors of the entombed miners—were gathered at the mouth of the burning shaft, stupefied with fear and anguish. All the wells in the town had run nearly dry weeks before, and scarcely enough water could be secured to subdue the heat above ground, much less to arrest the conflagration inside the mine. Thus matters stood for two awful hours, when a railroad engine arrived with a full tank, which was hurriedly emptied into the shaft, and a great shout of hope went up from the people.

At this juncture a man emerged like a specter from the blaze and smoke, and fell in a swoon at the very edge of the shaft. An hour later two more men cried up through the flames for help, and a ladder was lowered to them, on which they made their way to the top, and were dragged forth alive, but burned and blackened beyond recognition. Three were now saved, but twenty-nine others were still below, and the fire was not yet under control. The terrified crowd stood aghast for a few minutes, and then suddenly a panic of despair seemed to seize them, the stifled moans of the women and children breaking out afresh, and the men drawing back from the mines with blanched and averted faces. The supreme moment of the emergency had come, and the one man to meet it was there. His named was William Marks, and he stepped to the front with the promptness and the modesty of a true hero. "Fasten a rope around me, and let me down into the shaft," he said. The proposition was appalling, but down he went into the horrible cavern, without another word, and reaching the bottom, freed himself for his search in the entries diverging from the main shaft. At almost the first step into the stifling darkness he stumbled upon the inanimate form of one of the miners in a coal car, which he pushed to the entrance, secured the ropes around the body, called to those above to hoist away, and in a moment the man was safe. Further search soon revealed the whereabouts of the remaining twenty-eight, and slowly but surely Marks piloted them to the mouth of the mine and delivered them, one by one—many insensible, but all alive—out of the jaws of death into the hands of their wives and children. Then, when the last one had been rescued, he came himself to the surface, scorched and blinded, and nearly suffocated, and stood there silently among the cheering townspeople, the master of the situation.

Thus the peril was surmounted without any sacrifice of life; but the heroism was there all the same. The rescue of the helpless miners, and the escape of the man who gave death scorn to save them, spoiled the perfection of a tragedy; but the destruction of all concerned could not have added to the radiance which belongs to the bravery of William Marks. He was a common workingman.

Thought the End Would Come.

A young man in Ohio, says the *Ledger*, writes us that a young lady with whom he had once attended school, was visiting in the town where he resides; that while she was there he "paid considerable attention to her, taking her to places of amusement, only trying to make her visit pleasant." Of course, considerate young man! It was solely on her account, just to make her visit pleasant, and not, by any means, because it afforded him any pleasure! How good, how generous these young are! Well, he says that he "thought when she went home the end would come; but it has not come; she desires to keep up the acquaintance;" and he anxiously asks, "What shall I do?"

He should have thought of that long ago. We dare say he has said a thousand soft and flattering things to his fair school-mate, and persuaded her to believe that he was in love with her, and now he wants to treat the whole matter as if it were as transitory as an April shower. He forgets that while

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence."

People who go on as heedlessly in such affairs as our correspondent seems to have done are very apt to find that the end does not come where they thought it would.

Even if you tell a woman that your attentions mean nothing serious, and still continue your devotion to her, she is bound to believe your acts rather than your words.

If there is no beginning of a flirtation you need never trouble yourself about its conclusion. That is the only safe principle.

A Green Bay woman who weighs three hundred and eighty pounds insists that she is "somebody's darling,"

The official report of the Austrian government respecting the musical instruments at the Vienna Exposition, declares the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs to be "the most distinguished and praiseworthy instruments" of their class; praising in detail their power and resonance of tone, variety of combination and solo effects;