The Invincible Lover.

My heart sings like a May day bird
That wons its leafy groves,
And lightly does the burden bear
Of half a score of loves.
My heart sings like a May day bird,
And will not stint its joy
For all the laughing maids on earth,
That smile to work annoy.

On youth, like a triumphant king,
I gayly still can ride;
Nor need I part from nature's charms
To seek a meaner bride.
The morning sun, the radiant eve,
Are dearer far to me
Than any rosy cheeks, or lips,
Or bright love rolling e'e.

Yet not unapt in love's sweet wiles,
Nor dames unskilled to sue—
Nature's my mistress and my queen,
More gracious and more true.
On her green hills—a nuptial couch—
Through dewy evening hours,
I woo her western winds, and hold
Soft dalliance with her flowers.

No jealous fears disturb my breast,
But with a large consent
Rich favors I receive, and then
Receiving am content.
All seasons and all times she owns
My love with heartfelt tie;
In her embrace my life I pass,
In her embrace shall die.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Questions and Answers.

How about feeding whole corn to poultry?

When corn only is fed to fowls it serves to fatten them, but dries up their egg product; as compared with wheat, barley, rice, oats, etc., it possesses very little of the requisite qualities that go to help the creating of egg substance; therefore, for laying hens whole corn is avoided as a continuous food, but can be given in the proportion of one-fifth corn to other grains and feed allowed. Cooked meat once or twice a week is said to be good for laying hens.

Can a poor, stony pasture be renovated?

Plowing up the ground and enriching it while cultivating two or three successive crops, and then seed it down thickly with grass seed, will greatly improve it. Or the land can be top dressed with manure or guano and then seeded down.

Which corn brings the greatest price, white or yellow?

That depends upon circumstances, and varies in different seasons; usually white corn commands the best price, but at the present time in New York yellow corn sells some five or six cents in advance of the white corn.

How can you tell when alfalfa seed is ripe?

Alfalfa seed in proper condition presents a yellow, glossy appearance. When not ripe the seeds are white.

Which loses the most from shrinkage in drying, corn or wheat?

It has been contended that corn loses one-fifth and wheat one-fourteenth by drying.

How many pounds does a bushel of corn average?

In most States fifty-six pounds; in New York fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

Story Night.

"A Mother" sends the following account of the way in which the little ones of her own and a neighbor's family are amused and cultivated, which will be of interest to a large number of our readers:

It is quite easy for grown people to amuse and entertain themselves and each other during the long winter evenings, but a more difficult task for children. To be sure they have blind man's buff, magic music, forfeits, parlor croquet, and similar games, but a friend and I have hit upon a plan which has proven very felicitous in many ways, and which our children like very much indeed. Every week we have one evening that is called "Story Night." On this evening each person present tells a story, made up for the occasion, or gleaned from readings. The youngest member opens the entertainment, then the next older, and so on till the fathers, mothers, aunts, uncles, and visitors, if any are present, tell a story. Lately, since the children have been in school, they frequently select poems from their reading books and recite them with appropriate emphasis and gesture, or write out a story and read it. The evening spent in this way is quite the pleasantest one of the whole week, and looked forward to with anticipative preparation by every member of the two families. If any one chooses to sing a song, or play an instrumental piece on the piano or organ, that is gladly accepted in lieu of a story; but no one is exempt from contributing something to the common fund of entertainment. It is wonderful the improvement manifest in the ability of the younger ones, and the elder ones, too, in narrating events and handling character. We manage the affair in such a way that there is no feeling of embarrassment with even the youngest, and as everybody must take a part, each is kindly and forbearing in criticism and ready to be amused and entertained by all the rest.—*Tribune.*

Saving Manure.

Probably but few farmers exist who have not read articles in the papers advising them to keep their stable manure under cover in a cellar under the stalls, or under a shed; but in both places dung is liable to become too dry, and the straw among it will not decompose as rapidly as it will when exposed to rains; or if it be all horse dung, it will "fire-fang," and will be greatly injured. A cellar under the stable stalls, into which all the manure and urine of the stock is received, is a good thing, but it would be a great deal better if the manure could be thoroughly wet once a month from a pump adjoining or near the cellar. The same can be said of manure under a shed when piled in deep; it must be kept moist or it had better be kept in the open barnyard. Indeed, we are of the opinion that when a barnyard is made concave, with no drain to it, manure can be kept in it from fall to spring without any loss. Some farmers think that much of the virtues of manure in open yards pass down into the soil and are lost; but such is not the case, as it will be found on removing it in the spring that the soil under it has become colored but two or three inches deep. Now we claim that if an abundance of litter be used upon the surface of the manure to retain moisture and to prevent evaporation, all that a farmer makes can be as well preserved in his open barnyard as under cover; and we would prefer to have our manure spread over the yard occasionally, and covered with straw, than to have it thrown into heaps by the stable door and through windows back of the stalls, and so remain all winter, with much of its virtue washed away and lost.

The Centennial Receipts.

A bill in equity was filed in the United States circuit court, at Philadelphia, by W. H. Rawle, in behalf of the Centennial board of finance. The bill is directed to the interests of all holders of Centennial stock. It recites acts of Congress creating the board and defining its powers; sets forth the amount of stock held by Messrs. Patterson, Lewis, Gill and the State National bank of Camden, and the amount claimed to be due the United States by Assistant Treasurer Eyster, and specifies the conditions which are attached to the government appropriation of $1,500,000. It further says that the total amount of subscriptions received by the board amounted to $2,400,000, and after the payment of debts, there remains for distribution about $2,000,000. There were no profits derived from the Exhibition, and the said balance is insufficient to pay the stockholders. The defendants claim the balance should be distributed pro rata among the creditors of the board, and Assistant Treasurer Eyster claims for the government $1,500,000 out of the said balance. The board say they have no interest in this balance, but, in order to be protected in the premises they pray the court to order the claiming parties to interplead, and to decide their rights by a decree as in chancery, the board offering to dispose of the fund in the meantime as the court may direct.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The Senate investigating committee has received the evidence on both sides relative to the election in Louisiana. The statement of the Republicans as presented to the committee sets forth: That the late election in this State was at certain polls and in certain precincts and parishes made null and void in law by violence and intimidation; that from 12,000 to 15,000 Republican voters who desired to vote were put in fear of their lives and kept from the polls, and that from 5,000 to 6,000 Republicans who desired to vote the Republican ticket were forced to vote the Democratic ticket; that in said election the right of from 16,000 to 20,000 colored persons to vote was by these means denied and abridged. The report gives parishes in which intimidation is declared to have taken place by name, and charges that white Democrats are responsible for the intimidation. It cites instances of murder which it charges were for political intimidation. The counsel for the Democrats in their report say that at the election in the State November 7, 1876 a majority of the legal votes for the Democratic candidates averaged about 8,000, and that the election so far as the Democrats were concerned was fair and peaceable, and no effort was spared by the Democrats to secure a fair and quiet election. It charges that the leaders of the Republican party determined and conspired to carry the State by fraud and unfair means; that they appointed none but Republicans as supervisors of election; that they sent out corrupt men from the cities to the parishes to act as supervisors; that false registration papers to the number of 10,000 were given to colored men who wished to vote the Democratic ticket; that illegal United States deputy marshals were appointed to surround the polls and intimidate voters; that federal money was wrongfully used to aid the Republican cause; that the returning board of the State was illegally composed of Republicans alone, and that the board exercised powers that they did not possess; that one of the Republican electors held his office illegally, being a United States surveyor at the time, and that the returning board did, as the climax of said conspiracy, fraudulently cast out a number of Democratic votes, say about 13,000, in some cases casting out whole parishes without justification, and in other boxes showing heavy Democratic majorities, violating law and even violating its own rules and mode of proceedings, thereby accomplishing the results desired by said conspiracy.

By a collision on the Boston, Barre and Gardner railway near Princeton, Mass., one man was killed outright and twenty passengers injured, several of them fatally.....A schooner laden with fish struck on the Thrum Cap shoals at the entrance to Halifax harbor and went to pieces. Her owner, . Baker, of Jeddore, and a man named Gould, were drowned.....The steamer City of Bristol left Liverpool December 6 for Philadelphia, but encountered heavy weather when a few days at sea, during which she lost her foremast and rigging, and had the second officer and four seamen washed from the deck and drowned.....A considerable portion of the village of May's Lick, Ky., was burned. Loss, $12,000.....Greece proposes to raise an army of two hundred thousand men.....The losses by the Little Rock fires amount to $350,000. The fires are believed to have been the work of incendiaries....The second evening's sale of the Johnston gallery, New York, brought $176,822 for ninety-seven paintings and two statues. The highest price paid was $12,500 for Church's "Niagara." Gerome's "Death of Cæsar" realized $8,000; Meissonier's "Marshal Saxe and Staff" $8,600, and Troyon's "Autumn Morning" $9,700.....The tugboat Jacob L. Neafie exploded her boiler off the Neversink Highlands and sunk with the captain and two men, the others escaping, badly injured.....Phillips, Me., suffered the loss of five stores and two dwellings by fire. Loss, $10,000.

In an interview with a reporter, Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, declared it the duty of the House to see that any wrong the Senate may attempt is defeated. When asked what public significance is to be attached to the action of the Democrats in calling public meetings in the Northwest, especially in Indiana, Gov. Hendricks replied that the fact that the power to decide the electoral vote was claimed by the president of the Senate greatly contributed to excite popular feeling. Still, the meetings were called by the Democrats, not for the purpose, he supposed, of making any threats, or organizing any resistance against authority, but for the purpose of making a public expression at the threatened invasion of popular rights, and of giving the House of Representatives an assurance of support in the exercise of its constitutional rights and prerogatives. It is perhaps proper to add, he says, that should the House positively assert its right to participate in the count, and should the right be denied and refused by the Senate, supported by the Executive, we would stand in the presence of serious dangers; not because of any party movements, but because of a conflict in the machinery of the government, without any tribunal for its adjustment. The report that a secret political society is being organized in Indiana, the purpose of which is dangerous, he is confident is without foundation.

Another incendiary fire has occurred at Little Rock, Ark—being the sixth in as many days—and $12,000 damage done. Two other fires were started, but were discovered and extinguished. A vigilance committee is being formed, and it is generally understood that any person found firing a building is to be shot on the spot......The Alabama claims court leave $9,000,000 on hand......The government of Colombia, South America, has successfully put down the rebellion, after defeating the rebels in a number of engagements......Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin sends the following dispatch to army headquarters, under date of Dec. 8th: "Yesterday, with a force of one hundred men of the Fifth infantry, I followed and drove Sitting Bull's camp of 190 lodges south across the Missouri river, near the mouth of Bark creek. He resisted my crossing for a short time and then retreated to the 'Bad Lands.' Sitting Bull is in camp on Bark creek, with over five hundred warriors."...... Twenty-one male and eleven female students were arrested in St. Petersburg Russia, for unfurling a red flag bearing the words "Union and Liberty," and shouting "Liberty" at the time.....Col. James Bagley, who commanded the New York 69th regiment during the war, and a prominent member of the Tammany society, died suddenly of heart disease.

A number of leading citizens of Philadelphia, embracing both parties, have petitioned Congress relative to the present political difficulty. It confidently hopes "that your honorable bodies will earnestly consider some mode of reaching a decision of the pending questions that will satisfy the consciences of the country. They feel assured that when senators and representatives of the United States are called upon to exercise judicial powers fraught with consequences so momentous, they will bring to the discharge of their high functions a spirit of fairness and impartiality that will result in a virtual unanimity of judgment. A result so reached, whatever it may be, will unquestionably command the willing acquiescence of the whole nation."

The government of Colombia, South America, has successfully put down the rebellion, after defeating the rebels in a number of engagements......A bill has been introduced in the United States House prohibiting the use of federal troops at elections unless they are necessary on account of foreign invasion. It was referred...... Another incendiary fire has occurred at Little Rock, Ark—being the sixth in as many days—and $12,000 damage done. Two other fires were started, but were discovered and extinguished. A vigilance committee is being formed, and it is generally understood that any person found firing a building is to be shot on the spot....The Alabama claims court leaves $9,000,000 on hand...... Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin sends the following dispatch to army headquarters, under date of December 8th: "Yesterday, with a force of one hundred men of the Fifth infantry, I followed and drove Sitting Bull's camp of 190 lodges south across the Missouri river, near the mouth of Bark creek. He resisted my crossing for a short time and then retreated to the 'Bad Lands.' Sitting Bull is in camp on Bark creek, with over five hundred warriors." ...... Twenty-one male and eleven female students were arrested in St. Petersburg, Russia, for unfurling a red flag bearing the words "Union and Liberty," and shouting "Liberty" at the time.....Col. James Bagley, who commanded the New York Sixty-ninth regiment during the war, and a prominent member of the Tammany society, died suddenly of heart disease.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State committee met at Harrisburg to consult regarding the Presidential election and after deliberation issued an address declaring that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were, on the seventh day of November last, elected President and Vice-President of the United States. The address appeals to the people of the State as follows: The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have, by the Constitution, the sole and exclusive power to settle all questions which relate to the validity of the electoral votes of the several States. In one event the Constitution gives the House of Representatives the power to elect the President. We, therefore, earnestly invoke from you every effort cognizable by law for the execution and support of the constitutional methods by which is to be determined who are the lawfully elected President and Vice-President of the United States.....The Senate and Hampton House of South Carolina adjourned *sine die* before Christmas. Before adjourning, the Senate appointed a committee of three Republicans and three Democrats, to confer and make a report on the constitutionality of the Mackey House.....The supreme court of Florida sustains the Drew demurrer to the answer of the canvassing board and grants a peremptory order to the board to recanvass from the face of the returns.

Emperor William spoke hopefully of peace in his speech at the close of the German Parliament......On the third and last evening of the auction of the Johnston art collection in New York, crayons and drawings were offered and realized fair prices. The total results of the sale reached the sum of $332,000, which considering the times and scarcity of money, is unparalleled......By the carelessness of a conductor of a freight train on the Belvidere-Delaware railway, New Jersey, who neglected to send out a flagman when his locomotive left the train standing on the track while it went for water, a coal train was precipitated upon the freight, and Brakeman Servis was killed and Conductor Engels and Brakeman Carmody injured.....The Sioux commission report in favor of a removal of the Indians, and against placing them under control of the War department......During the recent gale there were 150 lives lost on the coast of Scotland and England......The New England Society of New York held its annual dinner, and addresses were made by Mark Twain, Mayor Wickham and others......The fair buildings at Indianapolis, Ind., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000. An adjoining greenhouse was also ruined. Loss, $20,000.....Zack Henry, a cripple of Harrodsburg, Ky., after being thrashed by Robert Gallagher, procured a gun and deliberately shot Gallagher. James Gallagher, a son, seeing his father fall ran toward him, when Henry killed him also. The murderer was arrested......A fire in Homer, La., destroyed twenty business houses and two dwellings. Loss nearly $200,000.

President Grant having heard the report that he is likely to be elected United States senator from Illinois to succeed Mr. Logan, promptly and unequivocally declares that he will not be a candidate. He gives a number of reasons why he will not be a candidate, the principal one being that he strongly favors the re-election of Senator Logan.....The electoral vote of Florida was cast and sent to Washington before the decision of the supreme court of the State that a new count of the popular vote be made......A call is issued for a convention of colored delegates to meet in Washington to consider the political situation......There are four Democratic Presidential electors, the legality of whose election is disputed by the Republicans. They are Frost, of Missouri, who is laboring under political disability imposed by the Fourteenth amendment; Moore, of Tennessee, whose political disability has not been removed; Williamson, of New Jersey, who is a United States commissioner, and Holloway, of Virginia, who was a United States Centennial commissioner.....The final announcement of a termination of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the extradition of criminals, is a diplomatic victory for United States Secretary Fish. The British government recedes from its position assumed when it refused to surrender Winslow, and accepts the view of the United States government, and Brent, Gray, Winslow and Ellis will all be given up if they can be arrested.

A broken rail threw a train of cars from the track near Bellefontaine, Ohio, and eight passengers were more or less injured by the cars turning completely over......A $11,900 package of money on its way from the Treasury department to an Illinois national bank was appropriated by some person whom the detectives are endeavoring to unearth....Owing to the boiler-house of the American transfer company at Oil City, Pa., catching fire, the boiler burst and broke the side of a fifteen thousand gallon tank of oil, the contents of which were immediately lapped up by the flames. Four other iron tanks followed the same course, and 35,000 barrels of oil were destroyed. The losses will foot up $200,000......During the performance of "The Two Orphans" in Washington a person fainted in the gallery and a cry of "fight" was raised, which was interpreted by the audience into fire, whereupon a terrible panic ensued, during which a number of persons were seriously injured......In the Newark (N. J.) opera house a cry of "fire" by a small boy started the audience into a frenzy in its efforts to escape from the building, and several were injured in the jam. The alarm proved to be false.....George Pease, after quarreling with Christopher Smith in Chattanooga, Tenn., shot him twice, when Smith returned the fire with two shots. Both men were fatally injured.

A Norwegian ship called the Bjukan went ashore near Ocean Grove, N. J., and broke up. Her crew of twenty men was rescued with difficulty......A fire in Tokio, Japan, on Nov. 29th, destroyed sixty-five streets, containing 5,000 houses, valued, with their contents, at $10,000,000. Fifty lives are believed to have been lost......Chinese authorities apologized to the representative of the United States for the destruction of the American chapel at Yen Ping Fu, a year ago, by a mob. The value of the property was refunded......The schooner Castello, of and from St. John for New York, laden with lath, went ashore at Southwest Harbor, 120 miles from St. John, N. B. Her crew of five perished, and their bodies have been recovered......Beckwith, former confidential clerk of Babbitt, the New York soap man, who was tried for defrauding his employer out of $200,000, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary......Ten of the Mexican States recognize Iglesias as the rightful president, while Diaz is upheld by five. At last accounts Diaz had the better army, and was marching on the town of Queretaro, which Iglesias was defending with 6,000 men......The battle of Trenton, N. J., was celebrated by an imitation of that famous engagement, in which every incident was duplicated as far as practicable. ......Fourteen children were burned to death in a convent at St. Elizabeth, Canada. The building was completely destroyed; insured for $24,000.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Bogy (Dem.), of Missouri, submitted a motion to change the name of the Territory of Pembina to Huron. Agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from the commissioner of pensions to the effect that the annual pension roll was $25,996,324 69, representing the pensions for one year. The amount paid out was $28 351,529 69—nearly $2,500,000 of which were paid out for arrears on pensions newly adjudicated cases, and on account of cases previously suspended for cause. Other sums were paid for pension agents, expenses, medical examinations, etc.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, inquired of the chairman of the committee on finance whether there was any probability of an early report from that committee on the bill to provide for the issue of silver coin and to make the silver dollar a legal tender. He said the House had taken action on a similar bill, and it was important that the Senate should act soon.

The Chair appointed as the special committee of the Senate authorized by the recent resolution of Mr. Edmunds, to devise means for the proper count of the vote for President and Vice President, in connection with a similar committee of the House, Messrs. Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Thurman, Bayard and Ransom.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

To ascertain and report what are the privileges, powers and duties of the House in counting votes for President and Vice-President—Messrs. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, Sparks (Dem.), of Illinois, Tucker (Dem.), of Virginia, Marsh (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, Burchard (Rep.), of Illinois, Seelye (Rep.), of Massachusetts, and Monroe (Rep.), of Ohio.

On counting the electoral votes, to meet a like committee on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, Hunton (Dem.), of Virginia, Hewitt (Dem.), of New York, Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, McCrary (Rep.), of Iowa, Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, and Willard (Rep.), of Michigan.

House.

Mr. Lynde (Dem.), of Wisconsin, from the Judiciary committee, made a report on the subject of requiring the production of telegrams before committees of the House, and the House by a vote of 122 to 51 passed resolutions affirming its right to order the production of telegrams, and declaring that a refusal would be a cause for contempt. Mr. Hewitt (Dem.), of New York, said his private letters had been opened in the New York post-office during the campaign. The charge created a sensation. Mr. Platt (Rep.) offered a resolution for an investigation, but objection was made and the matter went over.

The Speaker said that he had information that there was a gentleman in Washington who was the bearer to the people of this country of a communication from the Irish nation, congratulating the American people in this their centennial year. The matter was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

A discussion arose on the resolution of Mr. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, directing the Speaker to issue a warrant for the arrest and bringing to the bar of the House without delay of E. W. Barnes, to answer for a contempt of the authority of the House and a breach of its privileges, in refusing to produce the telegraphic dispatches, that he may be dealt with as the law under the facts may require. The resolution was adopted.

The House ordered an investigation of Mr. Hewitt's charges against the New York post-office of opening his letters during the campaign.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted relative to the Oregon election case:

Whereas, It is alleged that the governor of Oregon has issued a certificate of election to one E. A. Cronin as one of the electors of said State, instead of issuing such certificate to one J. W. Watts, alleging that said Watts was ineligible to the said office of elector on Nov. 7, the time of such election; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be instructed to inquire into the eligibility of said J. W. Watts, and investigate the facts attending the appointment of said electors, and pretended electors, and report the same to the Senate, and for this purpose may employ a stenographer, send for persons and papers, administer oaths and examine witnesses.

THE MISSOURI OUTLAWS.

An Ineffectual Dash after the James Brothers---Systematic Operations.

The ubiquitous James boys, whose exploits have given the Missouri border such an unenviable notoriety during the last two or three years, have again turned up on their native heath in Clay county, Mo., and after a lively skirmish with the sheriff and his posse have, as usual, disappeared. This was their first dress parade on their own stamping ground since the Northfield raid, which terminated so disastrously to the three desperadoes known as the Younger brothers, who were lately retired to the Minnesota penitentiary for life, and to two other robbers, Charley Pitts and Clel. Miller, who were picked off during the skirmish in front of the Northfield bank. The James and Younger boys originated and executed all the bold, open, daylight bank and day and night train robberies not only in Missouri, but in Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Iowa and Kansas. One of their former comrades paid the penalty of his crimes in Kentucky, being hunted down and shot as a fugitive after the bank raid in West Virginia; and another, who had been arrested and imprisoned at Lawrence, Kansas, for participation in the train robbery at Muncie, was also shot, after breaking from jail, while endeavoring to flee from the State. Now, add to this count Hobbs Kerry, who is still held a prisoner at Jefferson City, and we have the sum total of nine, who a year ago comprised the invincible banditti known as the James-Younger gang.

Their exploits always partook of a semi-military character, were planned upon the same model, were all executed in the same way, and with a cool and desperate courage of which but few men are capable. They were no common robbers, but had an ambition to make themselves famous, and few such characters have appeared in modern history. Even John A. Murrell, celebrated as he was in his day, was no such character as these Missouri outlaws. They had the genius to adapt themselves to the conditions of their age. The money for which they ventured was not in the pockets of travelers, or to be made by capture and ransom of rich nobles, as in Italy, nor in the pockets of lords, squires and stage coach passengers, as in the days of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval. It was kept in the strong vaults of banks in populous towns, or carried in iron safes in railway trains, surrounded by scores of people. Banks were never molested at night—that was the business of burglars—but in broad day, during a panic induced by the sudden appearance of armed men among an unarmed people, who were threatened with death if they crossed certain limits. And it was only when the country selected for retreat made it necessary that railway trains were stopped at night.

Then, again, they always had a base of operations—in general, in Clay, Jackson, and St. Clair counties, Missouri—a refuge in the Indian Territory, and another in Texas. It has been ascertained that the latter was generally used after a robbery, the former before. That they had confederates in these places does not admit of doubt. The booty resulting from their enterprises during the last two years is estimated at nearly $250,000, in some instances amounting to $40,000 or $50,000 at a single robbery. A considerable portion of these ill-gotten gains is supposed to have been distributed among their sympathizers and paid to friendly officials, who permitted them at intervals to roam through the country unmolested. It is true a price was placed upon their heads by various State officials, but they eluded arrest and virtually defied the authorities in Missouri, thwarting every expedition sent against them by the most experienced detectives.

But with the capture of three of the most noted members of the gang, the killing of two, and the flight of the James brothers, it may be questioned whether such another gang of plunderers can ever again be organized or maintained in western Missouri. The mother of the James boys has sold her farm in Clay county and changed her abode for southern Texas.

Ireland as a Nation.

In the United States House of Representatives the Speaker said that he had information that there was a gentleman in Washington who was the bearer to the people of the United States of a communication from the Irish nation, congratulating the American people in this their centennial year.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, thereupon rose and asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution, reciting that Mr. J. O'Connor Power, M. P., had been deputed to present to the people of the United States the congratulations of the Irish nation on the centenary of American independence, and referring the subject of his mission to the committee on foreign affairs, with instructions to report what action should be taken in the premises.

Mr. Townsend (Rep.), of New York, suggested to Mr. Holman the use of the word "people" instead of "nation."

Mr. Holman expressed his opinion that the term "nation" was not inappropriate, and he hoped that the objection would not be pressed.

Mr. Townsend—I do not object. I am in favor of the resolution, at any rate.

Mr. Holman—There is a sense in which the term "nation" is properly applied to the Irish people.

Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, —What is the national authority of the Irish people?

Mr. Holman — The communication comes from that part of the Irish people who now reside within the limits of Ireland. Their representative is deputed by them as a people to express their congratulations on the close of the first century of American independence.

Mr. Hoar—In what mode is the deputation made or authenticated?

Mr. Holman—That is one of the subjects properly referred to the committees on foreign affairs.

Mr. Hoar—The resolution makes the House allege as a fact that this gentleman who offers this resolution does not, as I understand, know it. My question is: Who deputed this gentleman; what is the national authority? Suppose the Irish nation should say next week: "We did not depute him," what evidence is there that they did?

Mr. Holman—The technical point is clear enough.

Mr. Hoar—Say, said to be deputed.

Mr. Holman—But inasmuch as the term "nation" may be used synonymously with "people," I trust that the resolution will be adopted in its present form.

The objection not being pressed, the resolution was adopted.

What a War Would Be.

The Chicago *Tribune* discusses the unpleasant theme of a war for the settlement of a Presidential election, and asks what sort of war it would be. This is its answer to its own question:

The people who engage in such a war must enroll themselves in two organizations of rifle clubs all over the country. Every ward in every city will have its opposing organizations. The men who, during the recent campaign, carried banners and torches, and hurrahed for Hayes and Tilden, would furnish the staple of these clubs. The farmers would enroll themselves in rival shotgun organizations, and these clubs, Indian fashion, would seek out each other, killing, burning, and plundering. It would of necessity be a war of massacre, extermination, rapine and conflagration. In the large cities these armed mobs would destroy property and lay them in ashes. Mills, granaries and warehouses, containing the very means of subsistence, would be burned. Railroads would be broken and telegraph lines severed. Banks would be robbed and private houses plundered. The government's funds would be stolen from revenue offices and custom houses. Police would be disbanded and criminals turned loose to prey upon society. All over the United States one class of citizens would be arrayed against the other—fathers against sons, brothers against brothers, friends against friends, and members of churches against each other, as in the South American republic.

THE LAW ON THE PRESIDENCY.

A Proposal to Submit Disputed Points to the Supreme Court for Advice---Favorable Reception of the Proposition by Men of Both Parties.

There is a growing opinion among men of both parties, says the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, that a way out of the difficult situation can still be opened by a supreme court decision. The objectionable plan of having the court count the votes and investigate the legality of the returns has been wholly abandoned, but it is believed that an opinion delivered by the tribunal of last resort on the constitutional powers of the two houses of Congress over the electoral vote would be accepted as authoritative and final. Thus far the whole dispute can be narrowed down to the question of whether the House of Representatives has the right, of its own motion, and without the concurrence of the Senate, to throw out the return of a State. This is purely a constitutional question, for if such a right exists it is derived from the simple little phrase in the organic law which says "the votes shall be counted," and like all questions arising out of different interpretations of that instrument, it ought to be referred to the supreme court. If the court should hold that either house possesses the power of rejecting electoral votes for any cause, the whole controversy now distracting the country would be disposed of at once, and equally potent in effecting such a result would be an opinion that only the concurrent action of both houses can upset a return, or that no power resides in Congress except the ministerial one of making the count of the votes as certified to by State authority. Mr. Edmunds and other eminent lawyers say that there is no way in which the matter could be formally brought before the court, but it is answered by those who favor this mode of determining the vexed and dangerous question, that in a serious emergency, such as is likely to grow out of the prolongation of the existing dispute to a culmination, forms could be disregarded and the court could be requested by concurrent resolution to furnish Congress with its opinion on all the points involved. That the court would comply with such a request, made under circumstances of such gravity, even although not obliged to do so by law, cannot be doubted.

Many of the leading Republicans in both houses favor this plan, and believe it practicable and perfectly fair. No objection could be urged against the supreme court as the arbiter of the dispute, because one of its special provinces is to interpret the Constitution. Nor could it be accused of being in any respect a political body, because the attitude of parties has changed materially since its junior member was appointed, and a majority of the judges came upon the bench when the issues of politics were far different from those which now agitate the public mind.

Democratic Congressmen, when asked what they think of this way "out of the woods," generally approve it, and manifest a disposition to submit the claims of their party to any tribunal which shall not, from its constitution, have an evident leaning in favor of their opponents. It is evident that the occasion will not arise for bringing prominently forward this or any other so-called compromise measure until after the committees in the Southern States return. When their reports are in, the Democrats will soon make up their miens whether the evidence collected produces any change in public opinion or in the position of Republicans in Congress. If it does not—if both parties maintain their present attitude—then the Democratic leaders will have to decide between three crises: to back down and abandon their intention of throwing out the votes of the disputed States; to accept some kind of compromise, or to push forward to the end which some of them now threaten the country with—two Presidents.

A Republican senator from New England said that the question could easily be brought before the supreme court after the fourth of March, and in a perfectly legal way. In case Gov. Hayes should be inaugurated a writ of *quo warranto* could be sued out against him on behalf of Mr. Tilden in the district court, and the case be carried at once to the supreme court for a final decision. This would be like sending for a fire engine after the house is in flames. While the lawyers were preparing their briefs and delivering their arguments, the heated temper of the partisans of the rival Presidents would in all probability break out in hostile demonstrations which the dictum of the court would be powerless to stay. If any course of action can be agreed upon that will secure a harmonious count of the electoral vote and a general acquiescence in the result, whether arrived at by the acceptance or the rejection of the now disputed returns, such agreement should by all means be reached as soon as possible. A compromise after the sixteenth of February will be tenfold more difficult to bring about than one before that momentous day.

Lost in the Pineries.

A Wisconsin paper gives us an account of two men being lost in the pineries of that State, and the experience of the men while lost. The two were Frenchmen, and started out to look up homesteads. They got lost in the dense forest and separated. When found they had been wandering for a full week. One of them, Ducro by name, was sitting on a log. He had succeeded in taking off one of his boots, and was trying to take off his pants, as he said he couldn't walk fast enough with them on. They brought him out, and with the exception of his toes being slightly frozen, and the backs of his hands, he was to all appearances seemingly as well as ever physically, though sadly demoralized in his mind. Ducro had both feet badly frozen. He had on his calfskin boots, but no socks, and his sufferings must have been terrible.

They seem to believe they met lots of people, and saw lots of houses and camps, and that every one was mean to them, and would not let them come in and warm. Butler said: "Why, I stayed all night at a camp, and there were forty-five men and fifteen women. The women all stood in the corners, and the men wouldn't let me sleep or warm myself, and in the morning I offered $1.50 for a piece of bread as large as my hand, and they said they needed all their bread, and wouldn't give me any." Ducro imagined he was in a city, and could see the men drinking and playing billiards, and one man was lying on a bed, and Ducro thought he tried to get in the bed, and every time he did so the man kicked him out.

The facts in the case are these: He wandered into a windfall, and the upturned roots he took for houses, and there are marks of his fists where he pounded upon their (as he supposed) doors. He walked back and forth all night beside a large pine that had fallen and was upheld by its roots in such a way that it was about on a level with his head, and that was what he supposed was the bed and man in it, as there were more than fifty prints of his hands in the snow on top of the tree, made by him in endeavoring to get into bed (as he supposed).

At the Polls.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who was sufficiently interested in the details of the election to go to the polling places in New York city and take notes during the day, recounts this incident: A voter insisted, in spite of all remonstrances, on challenging the other's vote, on the ground that he had been betting about the result of the elections. He had, however, a very easy remedy; he had only to perjure himself, and swear on the Bible that he had not betted. All the same, he evidently did not like the process, and took the Bible with a somewhat anxious face and unsteady hand, as if he were unpleasantly in the dark about its natural properties, and did not know whether it might not be so constructed as to explode when touched by his lying lips. The man was not only perjuring himself, but knew that everybody present knew he was perjuring himself. However, anything was better than losing his vote, and so he took the oath in the prescribed form, and then, as he went out, relieved his feelings by a volley of oaths of a less unfamiliar kind, mingled with threats of what he would do to his challenger if he ever caught him alone.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Text of Senator Wright's Bill in the United States Senate.

The bill introduced by Senator Wright, of Iowa, in the United States Senate, to establish a court for the trial of contested Presidential elections, provides that the election of any one elected to the office of President or Vice-President of the United States may be contested by any eligible person who received votes for the office contested. Notice of intention to contest must be filed with the secretary of State at Washington within ten days after the declaration of the election, accompanied by a sworn statement of the causes of contest, whereupon the papers shall be delivered to the chief justice of the United States supreme court, whose duty it shall then be to appoint a day, not more than ten days thereafter, for the person declared elected to appear and answer the claim of the contestant.

The court for the trial of such contested elections shall consist of the said chief justice and of six United States circuit or district judges, to be selected by him from the different political parties, and who shall not be interested in the particular contest, nor in any manner related to the persons involved. This court is to hold its meetings in Washington, a majority of its members constituting a quorum. If the office of chief justice is vacant, or from any cause he is incapacitated to act, the senior justice of the supreme court shall perform the duties above specified. Before entering on the trial of the contest the said chief justice and judges are to take a special oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties thus specially devolved upon them and that they will decide and determine any and all questions submitted to them according to law and the very right of the matter and without regard to technical errors, defects, omissions or irregularities.

The court is to have the same or like powers in the exercise of its jurisdiction and the enforcement of its orders and judgments as are now vested in the supreme court in regard to the latter's jurisdiction, etc.

The bill provides that the proposed court in their adjudications and determinations shall at all times be governed by the very right of the matter according to the law and the testimony, and they shall disregard all technical errors, omissions or other matters on the part of those engaged in certifying the elections in the several States and of the electors, and in casting their votes, or in any manner connected with such elections, having at all times, however, due regard to the forms of law and the ascertainment of the will and true vote of the people at such elections. The person whom the majority of the court shall thus find to be President or Vice-President, as the case may be, shall be entitled to such office, and said court shall have full power and authority to carry into effect and enforce its judgment by any and all needful process.

In case it shall not appear that any person has been lawfully elected said court shall so declare and adjudge, and in all cases they shall certify the judgment to the two houses of Congress.

The bill next provides that any party to such contest feeling aggrieved by the judgment may within six days after its rendition appeal therefrom to the supreme court; but such appeal shall not, however, operate to stay the execution of the judgment appealed from without special order therefor made by the court rendering such judgment. The record and case shall be immediately filed in the supreme court and take precedence of all other business. The supreme court must then at once proceed to determine the same upon the record and case so presented, and shall have full power to carry its judgment into effect without a remand.

Hydrophobia's Horrors.

Albert Klemp, of Jersey City, was bitten by a Spitz dog some days ago. Young Klemp frequently said that he was not well, and one Sunday morning experienced a constantly increasing difficulty in breathing. When he began to eat and drink he swallowed laboredly. At midnight a spasm shook him violently. His mouth began to fill with saliva almost as white and thick as cotton. This he spat in every direction so strongly that it reached the ceiling and the walls. In the endeavor to clear his mouth of this choking saliva he uttered sounds that to his horror stricken relatives seemed like the growl of a small dog, and then like the snap of a ferocious dog, and at four o'clock on Monday afternoon he died.

"Young Klemp," said Dr. Gilman, "died of hydrophobia. When I first saw him he breathed with great difficulty, ejected thick white saliva, resulting from the disturbing effect of the hydrophobic poison upon the nervation of the mouth, called out that the doors must be kept shut, and that spasms closely following each other. Excepting when raked by a spasm, he was conscious. He had no fever. His pulse was settled at 150, and he perspired so as to moisten his clothing. As soon as we learned that he had been bitten by a dog, we decided to use woorara. We injected it beneath the skin of the left arm. At once he said he felt better. We repeated the injection, and he said that he felt still more improved. After the injection had been again repeated, the gathering of saliva in his mouth lessened, and the spasms were less strong and frequent. Had he been a lad of much vital force, and had the woorara been injected in season, it is probable that he might have lived. But he was of slight build—unusually slight for his age—and of little force. Therefore the racking of the spasms soon exhausted what he had.

Merchant's Gargling Oil.

This very useful article is now receiving the very highest commendations from the press, and multitudes of witnesses who have tested its efficacy. It is considered as one of the very best remedies, and in its refined, purified state it is regarded as one of the most powerful liniments for the removal of rheumatism, neuralgia and the sufferings arising from sprained joints, bruises, etc.—*Aylmer (C. W.) Times*, Feb. 25, 1857.

For the Poor.—In New York city the necessities of the poor are so great that the board of aldermen has asked for $100,000 to be expended for the relief of the sufferers. Never were there so many people out of employment and suffering for the necessaries of life as now.

The Chicago Ledger is said to have spent $50,000 in advertising the past two years, and, by the looks of the newspapers throughout the United States, we should say it would take as much to go round this year. And to cap the climax the proprietors have announced their paper at $1.00 a year. How it is done is a mystery, unless they have more than "a barrel of money" to give away. We believe, however, it is the theory of the publishers that all they ask of the reader is to pay for the white paper and postage; for their labor, when the paper reaches 100,000 or more circulation, their advertising will pay the profit. While they are building up the paper they do not solicit advertising, and hence the readers get a great paper for $1.00 that is worth $3.00. As the publishers have the money, no doubt they will succeed. Address The Ledger, Chicago, Ill., inclosing $1.00 for subscription and fifteen cents for postage.—*Chicago Times.*

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* mentions "an organ specially constructed by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company for the celebrated Dr. Franz Liszt is now on exhibition at their warerooms. The instrument is to be used in the Liszt concerts in Europe. It is constructed in many respects on an entirely new principle, and is in all respects a truly wonderful instrument. Its qualities of tone and power are simply surprising." It is certainly a great compliment to these American-makers that the great European musicians send for their organs.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

FOUR MONTHS FOR A DOLLAR!

St. Nicholas for January, with its cheery greeting on the cover, its exquisitely beautiful frontispiece, the wonderful variety in its pages, and its

FUN FOR THE NEW YEAR

Will charm everybody, both old and young.

Among the more notable papers will be found a "Letter to a Young Naturalist," by William Howitt, the poet, and "The Stars for January," by Prof. Proctor, the astronomer.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR JANUARY

Will also contain a paper by Horace E. Scudder, "Great Grandfather's Books and Pictures," with *fac-simile* reproductions from the "New England Primer" and Webster's old "Spelling Book." "Budge's Visit to the Centennial," by the author of "Helen's Babies," and "The Modern and Mediæval Ballad of Mary Jane," with silhouette drawings by Hopkins, will be found amusing and entertaining. Besides

"HIS OWN MASTER," by Trowbridge,

There are shorter Stories and Poems, Rhymes and Nonsense Verses, Historical Sketches, a Fairy Tale, Comical Pictures, Pages for Very Little Folks, etc. In short, this is the New Year's Number of that magazine, of which the London *Daily News* said: "*We wish we could point to its equal in our own Periodical Literature.*"

Send *one dollar* for a trial subscription, beginning with the November number, with William Cullen Bryant's "Boys of My Boyhood," and the New Year's number, with William Howitt's "Letter to a Young Naturalist;" and the February number, which will have

"A TALK WITH AMERICAN BOYS,"

By Tom Hughes, that earnest, honest, strong hearted Englishman, who is known all over the world as "*the friend of the schoolboy.*"

Subscriptions received by all booksellers. Sold by all newsdealers. $3.00 a year, 25 cents a number.

Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, New York.

A Cunning Fox.

A farmer of York, Pa., recently set a trap to catch a cunning fox which had been annoying him considerably by its midnight visits among the poultry. At fourteen successive visits to it he found the trap sprung, a stick of wood between its jaws, and the bait eaten up. The circumstance, so often repeated, surprised him. There were no other tracks to be seen but his own and those of the fox, and who sprung the trap was a question that puzzled him sorely. By continuing to rebait his trap he hoped to catch the author of the mischief. On the fifteenth night he found a fine old fox hung to it by the nose, and in his mouth was a stick of wood.

Down with Prices.

In these times of general reduction, that man is shrewd who anticipates the wants of the public. Mr. Powers, of the Grand Central Hotel, Broadway, New York, is the pioneer in reducing prices. Others have since followed suit, still this is the only first-class hotel in the city where one can stop at $2.50 and $3.00 a day.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold

And similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Do It at Once!

If a tithe of the testimonials now on hand of the value of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry should be published, no one would stop to read the bulky volume. Ask any druggist, and he will tell you that this Balsam is a real blessing to all afflicted with throat or lung diseases. All kindred affections, including bronchitis, sore throat, croup, hoarseness, pains in the chest and bleeding of the lungs, yield to its wonderful power. We advise any one tired of experimenting with physicians' prescriptions or quack medicines to drop them at once and use this Balsam of Wild Cherry. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Latest Hotel Reduction.—Leland's Sturtevant House, Broadway, Twenty-Eighth and Twenty Ninth Sts., New York—100 rooms reduced to $3.00 a day, 200 rooms reduced to $2.50 a day, with board. Rooms without board, $1.00 a day and upward. Elevator and all modern improvements. Convenient to all places of interest to the visitor. Street cars pass the Sturtevant for Central Park, the depots, and all parts of the city.

There can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always use it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

Good Advice.—If there is any of our readers who doubt the wonderful curative effects of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, let them write to any prominent person in Washington city, where it is manufactured, and they will learn that it will do even more than is claimed for it. Sold by all retail druggists, and at wholesale in all large cities. Price, $1.00.

The propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep was discussed and admitted by many of the agricultural societies throughout the State last fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Good judgment.

"Health Corsets, and why not? Hasn't there been enough evil yet by the old style of corset?" Dr. Warner's Health Corset is approved by all physicians. Price by mail, $1.75. Warner Bros., 763 Broadway, N. Y.

Everything about Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh invites confidence. It is the prescription of one of our ablest physicians, and is prepared by one of the largest and most reliable drug houses in the United States.

There is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending to them for general use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a family medicine; and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.

A most refreshing and healthful institution is the morning bath, and it is double beneficial when Glenn's Sulphur Soap is added. Use it in preference to the costly scented soaps, which sometimes injure instead of improving the skin. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye is a standard article.

See advertisement of James' Bitters.

New York Purchasing Agency.—All kinds of commissions executed faithfully and promptly by an experienced buyer. Letters of inquiry should contain stamp. Address Mrs. L. De G. HURD, 100 W. 17th Street, New York.

A Valuable Gift.—By an arrangement with the Publisher, we will send every reader of this paper a sample Package of Transfer Pictures free. Send 3-cent stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object, so as to imitate exactly the most beautiful painting. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William Street, New York.

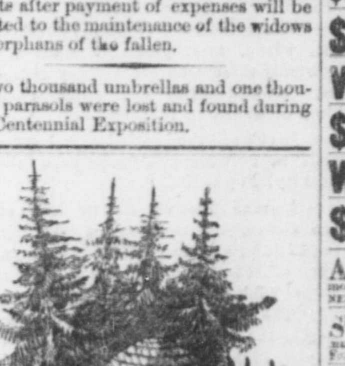
The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Native	08 @	11½
Texas and Cherokee	07¼ @	07¾
Milch Cows	50 00	@75 00
Hogs—Live	06 @	06
Dressed	07¾ @	07¾
Sheep	04 @	06¾
Lambs	06 @	07¾
Cotton—Middling	12½ @	12¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	7 30 @	8 25
State—Good to Choice	5 85 @	6 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 37 @	1 42
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 40 @	1 40
Rye—State	89 @	93
Barley—State	64 @	76
Barley Malt	72 @	1 30
Buckwheat	90 @	95
Oats—Mixed Western	38½ @	50
Corn—Mixed Western	55 @	63
Hay, per cwt	65 @	1 00
Straw, per cwt	55 @	85
Hops 76's—22 @2 75's	10 @	15
Pork—Mess	17 25	@17 25
Lard—City Steam	10½ @	10¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	18 00	@20 00
" No. 2, new	9 00	@10 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 25	@ 6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	13 @	14
Petroleum—Crude 19 @ 9	Refined,	30
Wool—California Fleece	18 @	31
Texas "	16 @	27
Australian "	41 @	44
Butter—State	20 @	37
Western—Choice	26 @	38
Western—Good to Prime	20 @	35
Western—Firkins	14 @	18
Cheese—State Factory	08 @	15
State Skimmed	05 @	07
Western	08 @	14½
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	30 @	30½
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5 25	@ 9 75
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 35	@ 1 35
Corn—Mixed	53½ @	53½
Oats	36 @	36
Rye	67 @	67
Barley	91 @	92
Barley Malt	1 00	@ 1 10
PHILADELPHIA.		
Beef Cattle—Extra	05¾ @	06
Sheep	04¾ @	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	08½ @	08¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 50	@ 9 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 35	@ 1 35
Rye	71 @	78
Corn—Yellow	58 @	61
Mixed	58½ @	58½
Oats—Mixed	34 @	38½
Petroleum—Crude 17¼ @ 17¾	Refined,	31
WATERTOWN, MASS.		
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00	@ 7 75
Sheep	1 50	@ 5 00
Lambs	1 50	@ 5 00

Making War by Contract.

An ingenious pamphlet has been written by a German on improvements in war. Believing that war is but a natural outbreak of the pent-up forces of humanity, which must from time to time occur, he proceeds to show that its horrors are in great measure due to the injuries inflicted on peaceful civilians by a wanton destruction of life and property. War, the writer maintains, if properly conducted, should in no way affect non-combatants, except in so far as they suffer by reason of bereavements; and, moreover, much may be done to make it less disagreeable to actual combatants. With this view, he suggests that some neutral territory be set aside by the European powers, and devoted entirely to bloodshed. No fighting is, under any pretense whatever, to take place out of this territory, which is to be fitted up for war in the most elaborate fashion. There is to be a training school for nurses, a college for surgeons, and large hospitals. Prisoners of war will be confined in suitable buildings specially prepared for their accommodation. There are also to be vast cemeteries, and depots for artificial limbs, etc. These conveniences will be open to all nations wishing to fight at fixed and reasonable charges. Weapons of every description—and in fact all the appliances for war—may be bought or hired; but no credit is given, and the charges for battlefields are to be paid before the first gun is fired. All profits after payment of expenses will be devoted to the maintenance of the widows and orphans of the fallen.

Two thousand umbrellas and one thousand parasols were lost and found during the Centennial Exposition.



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HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the Honey of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with Tar-Balm, extracted from the Life Principle of the forest tree Abies Balsamea, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound soothes and scatters all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm cleanses and heals the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N.B.—The Tar-Balm has no bad taste or smell.

PRICES 50 CENTS AND $1 PER BOTTLE.
Great saving to buy large size.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.
Sold by all Druggists.
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$100. REWARD. $100. This MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, for three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.

Electricity is Life. Paoli's Belt, best in the world Cures Disease when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application, to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

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MEDICAL ADVICE A 40-page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, etc., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Burnett's Cocoaine,
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For promoting the growth of, and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it Dark and Glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOA-NUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.
Boston, July 19.
Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.:
For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.
Yours, very truly, SUSAN R. EDDY.

A REMARKABLE CASE.
East Middleboro', Mass., June 9, 1864.
Messrs. Burnett & Co.:
When my daughter's hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.
Through the recommendation of a friend, she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly.
With respect, WM. S. EDDY.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.

N. E. Checker Player, 25c., Box 511, Webster, Mass.

ADDRESS Business College and Telegraph Institute, Kalamazoo, Mich., for Journal and Penmanship.

AGENTS wanted, on salary or commission. New business. Address J. R. MASSEY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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AGENTS FOUR $10.00 Chromos FREE. J. M. MUNYON & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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