FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Leap Year Proposal.

Pray, gentle being, give me heed,
As kneeling humbly at thy side,
With lacerated heart I plead
That thou'lt become my blushing bride.
I long—I wildly long to press
Thee to my heart, yet stand abash—
I pine to print a fond caress
Upon thy meek and mild mustache.

Why, tell me why thine eyelids drop
And turn away so pettishly,
And why with fierce, tumultuous flop
Thy bosom heaves coquettishly?
I know that thou art young and fair
As tiny buds in early spring—
But thou shalt be my constant care,
Thou frail and fragile little thing.

I'll sew thy shirts and darn thy hose,
Thy victuals cook, thy fires will light—
I'll grease thy gracious Grecian nose
Each snowy, croupy, wintry night.
So, surely, thou'lt not tell me nay
And bid me dying quit thy side—
Brace up, pull down thy vest and say
That thou wilt be my blushing bride.

—Kansas City Times.

Fashion Notes.

Short shoulder capes of material resembling the dress or harmonizing with it are talked about as a feature of walking suits.

In both evening and walking dresses any and every combination of colors and materials that does not conflict with artistic requirements is admissible. Black or iridescent beads and appliques of silk and velvet are largely employed upon silk, satin and cashmere fabrics.

The close-fitting bonnet is prominent among a variety of fashionable shapes. Turbans are popular for young ladies. Instead of fancy plumage, flowers appear upon latest bonnets. Just at present the sunflower is much employed, and large clusters of roses and peonies in rich but subdued colors are in favor.

Laces for neckwear consist almost entirely of the popular Breton and Languedoc, and cream tints and ecru or deep yellow are shades much admired. The fichu has usually a narrow center of mull or net edged on both sides with full ruffles of lace. It is drawn up closely about the neck and takes the place of collar and bow. It may be fastened in front with a pretty oblong pin or small bows of ribbon. Spanish lace is most fashionable for veils, scarfs and the like.

Purple in all its shades, from the darkest violet to the palest lilac, stands in the front rank this spring. Among them the newest and most fashionable is the heliotrope, a reddish shade, which is exactly that of the heliotrope blossom when full blown. Other purples are in grayish-red tints, suggesting raspberry cream.

Most of the new spring dresses are made with a basque bodice and double skirt. The panier arrangement does not seem to be gaining much ground; some dresses are trimmed about the hips, but not in a very bouffant manner. At the back the skirt is always draped up more or less, but lower than was formerly the case. If there be but a single skirt, it is trimmed en tablier in front, with panels at the sides and some sort of tournure and drapery at the back. Combinations of two materials, one plain, one figured, are still very fashionable; indeed, very few spring costumes are made of but one fabric, and in many of them there are as many as three or four.

A great many plain skirts are seen of corduroy or velvet for walking dresses. Over these the overskirt is simply draped and is generally of light cloth or camel's hair, finished with machine stitching on the edges.

News and Notes for Women.

A recent evening toilette in New York was decked with thirty birds.

Adelina Patti gets seven dollars a minute in opera.

Women convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary are dressed in pantaloons.

Donna Francesca, Garibaldi's new wife, was the nurse of his grandchildren.

A blind girl has outranked all her seeing competitors in the Portland, Me., high school.

Mead, the sculptor's wife, is a beautiful Italian lady with whom he could not at first talk.

Mrs. Southworth says she began to write from necessity, and continued from the love of it.

Mrs. Alex. Agassiz pays from her own pocket the most of the expenses of the Harvard museum of zoology.

A New York engraver got out cards in these words: "Mr. and Mrs. —— request your presents at the marriage of their daughter."

Miss Charlotte A. Scott, of Girton college, Cambridge, daughter of Rev. Principal Scott, of Lancashire Independent college, has obtained the position of "equal to the eighth wrangler" in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge. The highest place hitherto won by any lady has been among the senior optimes—*i. e.*, second class. Miss Scott's achievement is the most remarkable on record in the annals of female education in England.

The Lesson of the Bath.

One of the most valuable discoveries made by Archimedes, the famous scholar of Syracuse, in Sicily, relates to the weight of bodies immersed in water. Hiero, King of Syracuse, had given a lump of gold to be made into a crown, and when it came back he suspected that the workmen had kept back some of the gold, and had made up the weight by adding more than the right quantity of silver; but he had no means of proving this, because they had made it weigh as much as the gold which had been sent. Archimedes, puzzling over this problem, went to his bath. As he stepped in he saw the water, which his body displaced, rise to a higher level in the bath, and to the astonishment of his servants he sprang out of the water, and ran home through the streets of Syracuse almost naked, crying, "*Eureka! Eureka!*" ("I have found it! I have found it!")

What had he found? He had discovered that any solid body put into a vessel of water displaces a quantity of water equal to its own bulk, and therefore that equal weights of two substances, one light and bulky, and the other heavy and small, will displace different quantities of water. This discovery enabled him to solve his problem. He procured one lump of gold and another of silver, each weighing exactly the same as the crown. Of course the lumps were not the same size, because silver is lighter than gold, and so it takes more of it to make up the same weight. He first put the gold into a basin of water, and marked on the side of the vessel the height to which the water rose.

Next, taking out the gold, he put in the silver, which, though it weighed the same, yet, being larger, made the water rise higher; and this height he also marked. Lastly, he took out the silver and put in the crown. Now if the crown had been pure gold, the water would have risen only up to the mark of the gold, but it rose higher, and stood between the gold and silver marks, showing that silver had been mixed with it, making it more bulky; and by calculating how much was displaced. Archimedes could estimate roughly how much silver had been added. This was the first attempt to measure the specific gravity of different substances; that is, the weight of any particular substance compared to an equal bulk of some other substance taken as a standard. In weighing solids or liquids, water is the usual standard.—*Harper's Young People.*

Going to Siberia.

The czar of all the Russias has an immense, cold country where he sends his criminals, and he punishes for very slight offenses, so he has many people to send. These convicts leave St. Petersburg at night, the men having their hands chained behind them, and wearing leg-chains of four pounds weight all the way. The women go in gangs by themselves, wearing black cloaks with hoods. The men who conduct them to this desolate land are mounted on horses, and have long whips which they use for the least provocation. Once there, they work year after year in the mines, never seeing the light of day. They sleep in recesses hewn out of the rocks, into which they creep on their hands and knees. They work Sunday the same as any other day. No man who has worked in the mines is ever allowed to return home. When he has lost the use of his limbs, which happens in a few years, he is hauled up to die in the poorhouse.

A Mining Expert's Terrible Experience.

Nearly a week since Louis Blanding, one of the best known mining experts on the coast, passed through this city on his way from San Francisco to examine the Santa Anita quartz mine, which is situated near Washington, twenty-one miles above here. Day before yesterday he returned here, having accomplished his object. His experiences on the trip were of an interesting nature, and it is by mere chance that he was enabled to live and relate them. After a tedious journey through the snow he reached the home of one of the owners of the claim, and together they forced their way for three miles further to the mine. Lighting candles they entered the tunnel, which has been pushed toward the heart of the mountain a distance of 130 feet. Twenty-five feet from the head of it they came to a winze fifty-six feet deep. Over this winze is a windlass. Mr. Blanding examined it carefully, and observing no weak spots in its construction, had his companion let him to the bottom. He inspected the ledge, made measurements, secured a sack of specimens, and, putting one foot in the bight of the rope, shouted to the man above to hoist away. After ascending thirty feet he ceased to rise.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"The windlass is broken," was the reply.

"Fix it and hoist away."

"I can't. The support at one side is broken down. One end of the drum has dropped to the ground. My shoulder is under it, and if I stir the whole thing will give way," was the startling reply that came back. The candle at the top had been extinguished. Mr. Blanding recognized the urgency of having a cool head in such an emergency, and told the other party to take things easy. He dropped the candlestick, sack of specimens and the hammer to the bottom of the winze. Then bracing one of his shoulders against one side of the hole and his feet against the other, worked his way up inch by inch, the owner taking in the slack of the rope with one hand. Thus he ascended ten feet. Then the sides of the winze grew so far apart that this plan could no longer be pursued. There was but one salvation. The remaining ten feet must be climbed "hand over hand." Releasing his feet from the knot, he put the idea into practice. Exhausted by his previous efforts in walking to the mine and exploring it, it seemed to him he had climbed a mile, and stopping to rest, found by the voice that he had yet five feet to go. With another superhuman effort, another start was made. After what seemed an age, one of his hands struck the edge of the covering on one side of the mouth. His body and limbs were suffering the agonies of cramps and soreness, and his brain began to reel. All sorts of frightful phantoms filled his mind. With a final effort he reached up and found he could get the ends of one hand's fingers over the edge of a board that answered for part of the covering. With the despair of a man who faces a fearful death and knows it, he let go the rope altogether, and raising the other hand obtained a precarious hold. His body swung back and forth over the dark abyss an instant, and as he felt that his hands were losing their hold, he cried, "Save me quick, I am going!"

Just then his companion, who is a man of great strength, dropped the end of the drum, and grasping his coat collar, drew him out on the floor of the tunnel.

The mining expert was utterly prostrated as his rescue was effected. He was carried out of the tunnel, his clothes wet with perspiration, and laid in the snow. When partially recovered he was assisted to a house three miles away. His whole frame was so racked with the physical and mental torture, that for several hours he had no use of some of his limbs. Two days after he returned to the mine and with an iron bar broke the windlass into 1,000 pieces, then fished the sack of specimens out of the winze. During a whole lifetime of mining adventures in some of the deepest claims of the world, he says he has never been so near the door of death as he was at the Santa Anita, and he hope never to pass through the like again.—*Nevada Transcript.*

A Story About a Horse.

Mr. Joseph Quigg and his horse Billy serve a milk route in this city for the Borden Condensed Milk company. Mr. Quigg has been on the route over eleven years, and Billy no more than three. Many customers take milk twice or three times a week. They are intermingled with those who receive it every day. While Mr. Quigg is serving a customer Billy passes on to the residence of the next patron, crossing the street whenever the schedule requires. He seems to do this as a favor to his partner. Not long ago Mr. Quigg lost his reckoning on a customer in Macdougal street. He ordered the horse to stop at the door on Tuesday. The animal paid no attention to the order, knowing that Wednesday was the regular day for serving the family. Mr. Quigg yanked Billy by the check rain, and forced him to stop. The man of the house came out and remarked that it was not his usual day for receiving his supply, but as the measure was filled and the milk was ready for delivery he would take it, and Mr. Quigg might pass him by on the following morning.

On Wednesday morning Billy marched up to the house and stopped. His friend Joseph followed along the sidewalk and ordered him on. The horse refused to obey the order, tossing his head in a manner that indicated that he thought his friend was laboring under a mistake. Thereupon Mr. Quigg sprang into the wagon, and was forced to severely lash Billy. Before the horse started the head of the family interfered, and protested against the cruel treatment of the dumb animal. Mr. Quigg told him to attend to his own business. The gentleman did so by visiting the office of the company and entering a complaint. The result was that Billy got the better of his friend Joseph, for Mr. Quigg was discharged and the horse was retained in the service of the company.

The matter was set right some weeks afterward, and Mr. Quigg was again employed. The two friends got along quite smoothly for some time, when the horse again got Joseph into trouble. He was crossing Charlton street, while Mr. Quigg was serving a customer behind him. On nearing a livery stable a wagon approached the horse from an opposite direction. Its occupant wanted Billy to pass him on the left, so as to give him an opportunity to drive into the stable. Billy, however, insisted on passing to the right, as the law directs. A collision occurred, and the livery stable wagon was broken. The owners complained to the company. Mr. Quigg's explanation, however, coupled with Billy's well-known disposition, convinced the superintendent that Joseph was not to blame, and he retains his situation. In both cases the friendship of the horse was nearly fatal to the interests of the man. Since that time, however, the friends have served the route and themselves faithfully. Mr. Quigg implicitly trusts to the memory of Billy, and Joe and Bill may be seen walking up Charlton street any forenoon, Sundays excepted, as happy as May flies.—*New York Sun.*

The Stupid Boy.

Never set a boy down for stupid because he does not make a figure at school. Many of the most celebrated men who have ever lived have been set down by some conventional pedagogue as donkeys. One of the greatest astronomers of the age was restored to his father by the village schoolmaster, with these encouraging words: "There's no use paying good money for his education. All he wants to do is to lie on the grass on his back and stare at the sky. I'm afraid his mind is wrong." Scientific men have often been flogged for falling into brown studies over their books, and many an artist of the future has come to present grief for drawing all over his copy book and surreptitiously painting the pictures of his geography. Your genius, unless musical, seldom proves himself one in his childhood, and your smug and self-sufficient piece of precocity, who takes all the medals, and is the show scholar of the school, often ends by showing no talent for anything beyond a yard stick. Sir Walter Scott was called stupid as a child, and it was not considered to his credit that he was fond of "such trash" as ballads, and could learn them by heart at any time.

Many a man who has been a negligent husband decorates his dead wife's grave with flowers. Why not take the bouquets home beforehand?

"The Dorr Rebellion."

So far as we have observed no one has, in these "piping times of peace," recalled the fact that in 1842 there was a "rebellion" in the little State of Rhode Island, which was of altogether greater magnitude, and came nearer resulting in bloodshed, than the recent trouble in Maine. It was what was known as the "Dorr Rebellion," growing out of efforts to substitute a constitution for the old charter granted by Charles II. What was called a "People's Convention," in 1841, framed a constitution, which was submitted to the people and defeated. The action of the convention was by the assembly deemed wholly irregular and unlawful, and no official notice was taken of it. But the friends of the constitution claimed that it was ratified by the people, and proceeded to elect Thomas W. Dorr governor of the State, and organize a legislature.

The same year the assembly ordered a convention which prepared a constitution that was also rejected by the people, who voted on it in March, 1842, but the assembly and regular State government were elected. This gave the State two deliberative bodies, as was the case in Maine. The State was in an uproar for weeks. The newspapers discussed the situation; public meetings were held, and the excitement ran high. Dorr and his followers were denounced, and the proper means were adopted to "squelch" the usurper; but he had such a following that he thought himself strong and powerful enough not only to defy the State authorities, but to maintain an aggressive movement. He, therefore, May 3, 1842, attempted to organize a State government at Providence, and seize the reins of power.

He was resisted, and finding himself confronted by a superior force, left the city with his followers and fled to Chepachet, in the same county as Providence, and there fortified, and by every outward show gave it to be understood he was going to fight for his cause. He had at one time over 1,000 men under his command. Within his fortifications he had five field pieces, muskets, rifles and pikes. The excitement at this time was great, not only in Rhode Island, but all over New England. In parts of Massachusetts (particularly in that bordering on Rhode Island) there was as much feeling as at the scene of military operations, and recruits for Dorr went from the State; one squad of eight or ten men was captured by the State's force, and made prisoners, or sent back home.

The city of Providence was alive with excitement, and the strictest guards were established. The citizens were asked not to be abroad after dark, and regular military rule was maintained. The governor called into the field about 3,000 men, and with a proper force proceeded to move upon Governor Dorr's works. In the meantime that official's influence over his followers began to weaken, and desertions followed. Had he been let alone, he would soon have been entirely deserted; but it was not in the nature of things that such an organization as he had set up should be allowed to exist while the assembly was alive.

On the twenty-eighth of June, the State troops marched toward the Chepachet stronghold, as they went gobbling up deserters and friends of the extra governor. But Dorr was not prepared for resistance; and before the advancing force reached his position, without firing a gun, he left, followed by but a few of his friends.

This ended the rebellion. Dorr went to Connecticut; afterward to New Hampshire. A reward of $4,000 was offered for his return, but we do not think any one ever made an effort to send him back. In a short time he returned to Providence and gave himself up, was tried for treason, and sentenced to the State prison for life. In 1847, however, he was pardoned, and in 1853 the legislature restored him to his civil rights, and ordered the record of his sentence to be expunged.—*Lowell (Mass.) Mail.*

Saturday Night in a Kansas Cattle Town.

The dullness which had so weighed upon us through the long, uneventful afternoon was but a lull, we soon learned, and not a stagnation. With the first approach of darkness, the lethargic town rubbed its eyes, so to speak, and leaped to its feet—and in a twinkling (it seemed like an incantation, Eastman said), Grand avenue was a carnival of light and motion and music. The broad board sidewalks were crowded with promenaders; smiling groups passed in and out of the drinking saloons and gambling places; in every quarter glasses clinked and dice rattled (is there another sound in the world like that of shaken dice?); violins, flutes and cornets sent out eager, inviting strains of waltz and polka from a score or more establishments, and a brass band was playing patriotic airs in front of the theater, where, oddly enough, the crude morality of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" was about to be presented, "with the full strength of the company in the cast." Everywhere the cow-boys made themselves manifest, clad now in the soiled and dingy jeans of the trail, then in a suit of many buttoned corduroy, and again in affluence of broadcloth, silk hat, gloves, cane, and sometimes a clerical white necktie. And everywhere also stared and shone the Lone Star of Texas—for the cow-boy, wherever he may wander, never forgets to be a Texan, and never spends his money or lends his presence to a concern that does not in some way recognize the emblem of his native State; so you will see in towns like New Sharon a general pandering to this sentiment, and lone stars abound of all sizes and hues, from the big disfiguring white one painted on the hotel front down to the little pink one stitched in silk on the cow-boy's shilling handkerchief. Barring these numerous stars, the rich lights, and the music, we missed sight of any special efforts to beguile or entrap passers-by—perhaps because we were not looking for them; nor was there for some hours a sound to reveal the spirit of coiled and utter vileness which the cheerful outside so well belied. It was, in the main, much the kind of scene one would be apt to conjecture for an Oriental holiday. But as the night sped on the festivities deepened, and the jovial aspect of the picture began to be touched and tinted with a subtle, rebuking something, which gradually disclosed the passion, the crime, the depravity, that really vivified and swayed it all and made it infernal. The saloons became clamorous with profanity and ribald songs and laughter. There were no longer any promenaders on the sidewalks, save once in a while a single bleared and staggering fellow, with a difficulty in his clumsy lips over some such thing as "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Doors were stealthily closed, window shutters slammed to with angry creaks. And at length, as we looked and listened, the sharp, significant report of a pistol, with a shriek behind it, was borne toward us from a turbulent dancing hall to certify its tale of combat and probable homicide, and to be succeeded by a close but brief halt in the noisy quadrille—presumably for the removal of the victim.—*Henry King, in Scribner.*

Diseased Milk.

Several medical men of prominence, both here and in England, have lately maintained that tuberculosis is often imparted to human subjects by milk from diseased cows, and Prof. Otto Bollinger, of the Munich university, one of the highest authorities in Germany, has sustained their position in a paper recently read in that city. He said that repeated experiments show that the milk of tuberculous beasts has a very decided, contagious influence, and reproduces the disease in various animals, and that its noxious properties cannot be expelled even by boiling. While the tuberculosis of man is not completely identical with that of the cow, it is exactly similar; hence, there is constant danger to any community where milk is freely used. The professor enjoins upon farmers the necessity of taking the strictest care of their stock, and upon people generally the greatest care as to the quality of milk they use. Rigid measures should be adopted everywhere to exclude distempered cattle from dairies. This has been done in the associated dairy established recently in Munich, and will have, it is believed, excellent hygienic effect. All cows are there kept under the closest medical supervision, and at the slightest symptom of tuberculosis are immediately removed. It is estimated that nearly ten per cent. of the cows kept in towns are more or less diseased—a proportion which must be much increased in New York, where, in all probability, more unwholesome milk is sold than in any city on the globe. If the tuberculosis theory be true, it is singular that one-half of our population has not unsound lungs.

Deafness in Children.

The ear is subject to affections that impair its functions at the earliest period of life; indeed, it is frequently found to be defective at birth. Children are exposed to influences from which they seldom entirely escape without more or less aural disease. Such are the consequences of colds, which, when of long continuance, are productive of enlarged tonsils, chronic catarrh of the mouth, throat and nose, the resulting sympathetic deafness in some instances being so great that instruction is impossible, and the child is unable to learn to talk. It is then a deaf mute.

The fact should not be lost sight of that at this early period of existence the function of hearing is crude, and requires gradual cultivation for its development, and that any deafness should be promptly met. Thus the hearing of children ought to be often tested, and although accurate results may be difficult of obtainment, the knowledge gained is advantageous.

Should an infant escape all other causes of aural disease it encounters at the seventh month a physiological process in development that is frequently the source of great irritation in the mouth, and of sympathetic irritation in the ears. I refer to the cutting of the teeth, which usually begins at this age. That this period is fraught with special danger to the organ of hearing is well recognized by both mothers and nurses, who have long considered teething as in some way connected with earache. Every one of the first twenty teeth in perforating the gum is liable to be thus heralded. Fortunate, therefore, is the infant who has passed its second year, the period at which first dentition is concluded, without having experienced aural irritation.

These first teeth, however, are subject to premature decay, as well as a natural absorption of their roots, before the second dentition begins. From this cause sympathetic aural trouble often arises, and frequently continues while the second teeth are cutting.

About the sixth year, as stated, the second or permanent teeth begin to make their appearance, and at the thirteenth year they have all been cut, with the exception of the wisdom-teeth. These second teeth are promoters of even more disturbance in the ears than the first; the earaches and discharges are more persistent, the complications in general more grave. Subsequent to this period there is a cessation of dental irritation, although established discharges from the ears are liable to continue on indefinitely.

The foregoing remarks will serve to draw attention to the liability existing in youth to frequently recurring attacks of earache, each one of which leaves the conductive mechanism in a worse condition than before, repeated invasions finally leaving behind irreparable injury. In these cases, even when comparatively unimportant as respects pain, competent advice cannot be too early obtained, for the longer they are neglected the less amenable to treatment they become.

Certain diseases of childhood very frequently affect the ears; such are scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, whooping-cough, and mumps. During the attacks of these diseases, and even when convalescence has been established, although earache may be absent, occasional examinations of the ears should be made, in order that, if affected, they may receive early attention. Deafness is usually an early symptom of most aural affections; but, on the contrary, in some instances very considerable impairment of the drum cavity and its contained mechanism exists without any perceptible impairment of hearing.

It is believed that a very small percentage of the adult population possess normal hearing, which fact greatly depends on the neglect in childhood to which allusion has above been made.—*Dr. Samuel Sexton, in Harper.*

Divers Among the Dead.

When to the silence and loneliness of ocean or river depths are added the blackness of darkness and the dread presence of death, the diver must needs have courage who boldly descends. In the operations at the Tay bridge, the less experienced divers were by some suspected of succumbing to the terrors of the situation. If there were any human bodies there they were imprisoned in a double prison of carriages and cage-like girders. It was impossible for any diver quickly to clutch at the body, and, ere he had time to think of his ghastly work, to procure by signal the instant withdrawal of himself and solemn burden to the surface. The work involved patient and deliberate handling of the dead in the dark and silent deep, and few who suspected the divers from shrinking from this task felt brave enough themselves to blame them seriously for it. The suspicion after all had probably but small foundation; at least two of the divers strongly declared that no "eerie feeling" would prevent them from doing their duty, and said that if necessary they would be glad to bring up the dead even in their arms. Still, the very way in which these men talk of this subject seems to show that below water they cannot face the dead with the callousness of men who are brought into contact with bodies on shore; that, in fact, they have to reason with themselves against a natural timidity. "My duty," said one diver at the Tay, "is to the living. When I go down to find the dead I feel that I am going down to do what I can for the people they belong to, and that it is not the dead I have to be frightened of. I think of the friends to whom the bodies are to be restored, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to give them their only satisfaction." If death and darkness do inspire timidity even in these hardy men, it is sometimes more difficult for the diver to go among the dead in the light of day. "The horrible conceit of death and night" is matched by the reality, as seen, for example, by the divers of the Princess Alice, when they met the cold stare of the group of cabin passengers who had clung together in agony as the ship went down; or as experienced by certain divers who refused to recover wrecked treasure at the Faroe islands, because they saw dead sailors in the rigging and could not bear the sight.—*London News.*

A London Waiter's Trick.

The London correspondent of the *American Register*, published in Paris, writes: A friend of mine who had been going the rounds of London restaurants, and writing on waiters, says he met in the city a "calculating waiter." My friend had partaken of a moderate luncheon, and on demanding what was to pay the waiter reckoned it thus. "Pay, sir—yes, sir. Meat, 10d., sir; bread, 2d.; potatoes, 2d.; cauliflower, 3d.—1s. 10d.; glass of sherry, sir, 2s. 6d.; celery, 1d.; coffee, 4d.—3s. 2d.; attendance, 2d., sir—three and four, sir." "Remember," said my friend, "this was said in a gallop which scarcely enabled me to hear more than a few of the syllables of the words he was pronouncing, and had I not engaged my mental faculties in an arithmetical computation prior to his arrival at the table, I should have most assuredly given him the sum he asked, and retired the possessor of 8d. less than belonged to me. He was by no means abashed when, without a word, I handed him precisely the sum he should have charged, but took it without moving a muscle of his countenance, merely ejaculating, as I put on my hat, "You will please remember the waiter, sir."

A Shiner's Raise.

A stranger loaded down with a big satchel halted at the postoffice corner yesterday to have his boots shined, and when the job had been completed he felt for a nickel with the remark: "I suppose that five cents pays the bill?"

"Not much!" replied the shiner. "That used to be the figure, but it is seven cents now."

"Don't try to cheat me, boy! Five cents is the regular price here, and I know it!"

"See here, mister," said the shiner, as he packed his brushes away, "do you read the papers?"

"Of course I do."

"And don't you know that white paper has gone up fifty per cent?"

"Yes. I've read that it had."

"Well, how d'ye 'spose we kin black butes at five cents any more? The figger is seven, and if we can't bust the monopoly we'll have to raise on that."

The man came down with seven cents, but very slowly and thoughtfully, as if he couldn't exactly understand all about it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

The destruction by fire of two large buildings in Seventh avenue, New York, devoted to manufacturing purposes, caused an estimated loss of $200,000.

A dinner, given in New York to M. de Lesseps, projector of the Panama canal, was attended by many leading representatives of different professions.

Alfred P. Goodell, a young New York dentist, while practicing in a gymnasium fell from a "horizontal bar" and broke his neck.

At the band tournament to be held in Madison Square garden, New York, next June, it is expected that at least 100 bands will participate. Over $10,000 will be given in prizes.

Henry Pepper, law partner of United States Senator Bayard, and a leading member of the Delaware bar, died a few days ago at Wilmington.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, author and composer of "Pinafore," have sailed from New York for England.

The striking instance of a complaisant husband deliberately taking his own life in order to secure greater happiness for his wife, occurred at Passaic, N. J., a few days ago. W. C. C. Bruning, proprietor of a harness shop in that city, committed suicide by taking laudanum, and left a letter stating that he had killed himself out of love for his wife, from whom he had separated after learning that she was not divorced from and was corresponding with a former husband.

The New York coffee-house company—the object of which is to establish coffee-houses for working people as a counter-attraction to saloons and beer gardens—has been organized in the metropolis. Arrangements have been made to test the plan immediately.

Waring Schooley, aged fourteen years, was found on the outskirts of Pittston, Pa., shot and probably fatally wounded. He was carried to his home, where his mother, seeing his lifeless form, fell dead.

A four-year-old girl in New York had her nose bitten off by a baboon that had escaped from a museum. The animal was killed after a lively chase.

New York is to be the scene of another six-day "grand championship pedestrian contest" for the O'Leary belt. Among the contestants are Murphy, the present holder of the belt; Panchot, Harry Howard, John Dobler, James Henry, Peter McIntyre, Samuel Merritt and Fred Krohne. It is also expected that entries will be received from Hazael, "Blower" Brown and Day, the English walkers. The match will begin April 5.

Two men were killed at Shartliff's iron ore bed near Watertown, N. Y., by the breaking of a bale to a skip in which they were being raised. The skip was nearly at the top of a 180-foot shaft when it broke; and men were working at the bottom and several others were injured.

A new counterfeit $100 note has appeared on the Pittsburg (Pa.) National Bank of Commerce. John Allison, register, John C. New, treasurer; checked letter A, series 1875. It is on imitation fiber paper, and is a very dangerous counterfeit.

Edmund Moran, a miner, James Henry, mine boss, Joseph Andernott, laborer, and David T. Watkins, miner, were killed by an explosion of gas in a mine at Nanticoke, Pa.

Dr. Samuel Hahn, a New York physician, died in that city a few days ago, and his body was taken to the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa., and cremated. This makes the sixth body cremated at the Washington furnace. The first was that of Baron Von Palm, on the sixth day of December, 1876. The others followed in this order: Mrs. Pitman, Cincinnati; Dr. Francis Julius Le Moyne, the founder of the crematory; Charles McCreary, New York, and Miss Dolly Hartman, of Allegheny City.

Western and Southern States.

The North Carolina Democratic State convention will meet in Raleigh on June 17.

The "Brick Pomeroy" wing of the Greenback party met in convention at St. Louis the other day, 212 delegates representing twenty-two States being in attendance. Mr. Preyer one of the speakers, stated that this wing of the party had now nearly 10,000 clubs in good working order, and claimed 2,000,000 Greenback voters.

Gilbert De La Matyr, of Indiana, has been nominated for re-election by the Greenback congressional convention of his district.

Three white and a colored man were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff while attempting to land at Casyville, Ky.

Portions of the West have been visited by a terrific wind-storm which did considerable damage to property and caused several casualities. At Newburg, Ohio, the whole west end of a new building belonging to the Cleveland rolling mill company was crushed in and a dozen workmen were buried beneath the ruins. The foreman was pulled out from the debris dead, and four other men were probably fatally injured, while five or six more received wounds more or less serious. At Indianapolis several houses were unroofed and two or three persons badly hurt. At Toledo, Ohio, the engine-house of a brewery was crushed in by the fall of a chimney, and two men were killed outright and a third severely injured.

The first Presidential ticket in the field is that nominated by the St. Louis Greenback convention, which has put forward as its standard bearers Stephen B. Dillaye, of New Hampshire, for President, and B. J. Chamber, of Texas, for Vice-President. Six editors withdrew from the convention. A motion that the platform recently adopted by the Chicago Greenback convention be presented and that a conference with that body be had was lost. The convention adjourned to meet at Chicago, June 9.

A large crowd witnessed the hanging at Lebanon, Mo., of Joseph Core for the murder of George E. King. The murdered man had been charged by Core with setting fire to his wheat-stacks, but on trial had proved an alibi. Core still believed King guilty and shot him when he got a chance.

Theodore Thomas, the well-known musician, has had a difference with the Cincinnati college of music, and has tendered his resignation as director, which has been accepted.

W. H. Hays, who was appointed judge of the federal court of Kentucky early in September, 1879, to succeed the late Judge Bland Ballard, died suddenly of heart disease in Louisville, aged fifty-nine years.

The wholesale dry goods house of Auresbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co., the largest building and occupied by the heaviest firm in St. Paul, Minn., has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of nearly one million dollars.

Charles Neberge died in Chicago a few days ago, suffering terribly from hydrophobia—a dog having bitten him two weeks previous.

The Iron mine, of Leadville, Col., has been sold to New York parties for $3,000,000.

St. Louis now claims a population of over 500,000.

The Virginia house of delegates has refused, by a vote of 70 to 20, to repeal that section of the criminal code which makes the inter-marriage of white and colored persons punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

At Delaware, Ohio, a three-year-old daughter of George Bell was fatally shot by her cousin, Daisy Price, aged eight years, during a struggle between the children for possession of a toy revolver.

From Washington.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Susan K. Johnson to be postmistress at Cheyenne City, Wyoming

The President has withdrawn the nomination of P. B. S. Pinchback for naval officer of the port of New Orleans.

The Smithsonian institute has received from Prof. Foerster, of Berlin, the announcement of the discovery by Palisa of a planet of the twelfth magnitude.

Some fourteen hundred men, women and children have been furloughed from the government printing office because the appropriation is exhausted.

The formal agreement signed by the chiefs and head men of the Ute nation, fifteen in number, and by Secretary Schurz, provides on the part of the Indians that they will procure the surrender to the United States for trial and punishment, if found guilty, of those members of their nation, not yet in the custody of the government, who were implicated in the murder of Agent Meeker and his employees, and in case they do not themselves succeed in apprehending the parties presumably guilty, they will not in any manner obstruct, but faithfully aid, any officers of the United States directed to arrest the Indians charged with this crime. The Indians promise the cession to the United States of all the territory of the present Ute reservation in Colorado—one-quarter section (160 acres) of agricultural land and a like quantity of grazing land to each head of a family, and one-half this quantity to each person, being set apart for the settlement of the Indians.

The House select committee on the interoceanic canal unanimously resolved to report a resolution declaring that "it is the interest and right of the United States to have the possession, direction, control and government of any canal, railroad or other artificial communication to be constructed across the isthmus connecting the American continents, for the transfer of vessels and cargoes from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean, whether the same be built or constructed at Panama, Nicaragua or elsewhere; and in view of the magnitude of this interest, it is the duty of the United States to insist that if built, and by whomsoever the same may be commenced, prosecuted or completed, and whatever the nationality of its corporators or the source of their capital, that the interest of the United States, and their right to possess and control the same, will be asserted and maintained, whenever in their opinion it becomes necessary."

The Count de Lesseps has given his views on the subject of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama to the canal committee of the House. The French engineer claims that his scheme for a canal is the best and most feasible.

Foreign News.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the Czar of Russia to the throne was celebrated in St. Petersburg by military parades, priestly processions and a general turn-out of the people in honor of their ruler. The czar appeared for twenty minutes on a balcony of the Winter palace, saluting the multitude, and then drove in an open carriage through the crowded streets.

General Melikoff, the new military ruler at St. Petersburg, while alighting from a carriage in front of his residence was fired upon but not hit by a young man. The would-be assassin was seized as he was trying to fire a second shot, and claimed to be a student.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, England, 10,000 cotton weavers struck work in consequence of the refusal of their employers to grant an advance of five per cent. in their wages, which advance the spinners recently obtained.

A leading Paris newspaper asserts that France has entered into negotiations with the United States and England with a view of terminating the war between Chili and Peru.

A dispatch from Castlebar, Ireland, states that a large number of the populace near Balla, Mayo county, entered the house of a man who was about taking possession of the farm of an evicted widow, and compelled him to enter a coffin which they brought with them and swear to abandon his intention. Being seriously frightened the would-be tenant took the required oath and the people departed without doing him any further violence.

A Mr. Grissell was brought to the bar of the British house of commons, when he read a most humble apology for alleging that he could bribe a parliamentary committee. Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, amidst cheers, moved his committal to Newgate prison, and the motion was adopted without debate or division. He is to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the house of commons.

At Geneva, Switzerland, during May and June, an international exhibition of clocks and watches, and of all machines, implements and utensils relating to clock-making will be held.

A rush of emigrants for America has set in at Queenstown, Ireland.

The punishment meted out to Vladetsky, the would-be assassin of General Melikoff, St. Petersburg's military ruler, was swift and sure. On the day after the attempt to shoot Melikoff the prisoner was tried by court martial and sentenced to death; and on the succeeding day he was hanged. Seven persons in the crowd surrounding the scaffold were arrested for making threatening remarks.

By a boiler explosion in Glasgow, Scotland, six persons were instantly killed and thirty severely injured.

Arica, an important sea port town of Peru, has been attacked and bombarded by the Chilian fleet.

Heartrending accounts have been received from Armenia. Fifty-two persons have already died from starvation in Van alone. Thousands are endeavoring to emigrate to the neighboring Persian provinces, but the roads are covered deep with snow, and many have perished on the journey.

M. Daubourg, a French engineer, claims that he has devised a means of transporting large vessels over isthmuses, however steep, and an experiment is shortly to be made by lifting a ship of 2,000 tons from the river Seine and taking it on rails to another point on the river.

Another large fire has taken place at Tokio, Japan. Twenty-five hundred houses were destroyed.

Three hundred more amnestied Communists have arrived in France from her penal colonies.

Ten persons were wounded by the bursting of a gun on board the Italian iron-clad Duclio.

Four Turkish villages have been put to the flames by a Russian officer.

The Duchess of Marlborough, writing to the lord mayor of London, says that the distress in Ireland is not yet diminishing, continues to be general, and in some places is increasing.

The bark Eblana, from Wales, was wrecked in the Bay of Fundy, five miles from St. John, N. B., and out of the sixteen persons on board seven, including a woman and child, were drowned.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A message from the President was received inviting the attention of Congress to the subject of the unsettled claims of Spanish inhabitants of East Florida, the settlement of which was provided for by the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain. The tribunal established under this treaty by act of Congress in 1823 allowed five per cent. interest on such claims as they acted favorably on, but the then secretary of the treasury declined to pay this part of the awards made. Claims for such interest have often been made since, but the secretaries of the treasury have not overruled the decision of their predecessor.

Resolutions of the legislature of New York were presented asking appropriations for the better fortification of New York harbor.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Hoar, was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether any American citizens have been arrested or imprisoned for the exercise of their constitutional right to petition this body concerning a matter of grand public interest, namely, the title to a seat in this body of a Senator from the State of which they are citizens, with power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths." This is supposed to refer to the action of the Louisiana legislature in regard to the Kellogg case.*

Mr. Logan spoke against Mr. Randolph's amendment to the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

The Senate passed the House bill to amend section 3,020 of the revised statutes in relation to allowing a drawback on firearms, scales, balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, plows, cultivators, mowing machines, reapers and cans manufactured partly or material grown in the United States and exported.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Betty Taylor and Mrs. Knox Wood, daughter and granddaughter of Zachary Taylor.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of ship owners, representing several millions of dollars invested in the shipping interest, remonstrating against the passage of any bill to introduce foreign bought vessels, and give them American registers, deeming such introduction unjust to our own interests. Also a memorial of 1,158 leading representatives of the foreign commerce of this country, residing abroad, asking the amendment of the statutes designed to remove the onerous burdens imposed on American commerce by the laws requiring payment of three months' wages to seamen discharged abroad.

Mr. Morgan offered a joint resolution, which was referred providing "That Indians born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are persons within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and such persons are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside, and are subject to the jurisdiction of the government of the United States."

Among bills introduced and referred were the following: To provide for the payment of pensions to the widows and minor children upon the death of pensioners totally disabled from wounds received in the service; to make the crime of rape in the District of Columbia punishable with death.

The committee on appropriations reported, with amendment, the House joint resolution to amend the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Placed on the calendar.

The House bill making additional appropriations ($135,000) for the support of certain Indian tribes was passed.

Mr. Davis, from the committee on appropriations, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations. Placed on the calendar.

The bill to designate, classify and fix the salaries of persons in the railway mail service was reported with amendments and placed on the calendar.

The House bill to amend the statutes relative to the importation of neat cattle was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to establish a territorial government for the Territory of Alaska was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Carpenter argued at length against the bill for the relief of General Fitz John Porter, holding that to exercise the judicial power involved in the legislation recommended was beyond the proper functions of Congress.

Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate, advocating the adoption of the Randolph substitute, authorizing Fitz John Porter's reappointment as colonel. The speaker held that there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent a full inquiry and proper remedy by Congress for all acts of injustice committed by a body which had been created by Congress.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Kirkwood instructing the secretary of the treasury to communicate to the Senate a statement of the amount of money expended by the United States for all purposes necessarily growing out of the late war, with specifications as to pensions, etc. Adopted.

House.

The bill reported to the House making the department of agriculture an executive department and its head a member of the cabinet was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. Covert. He opposes the bill on the ground that those engaged in agricultural pursuits are as a class eminently and abundantly self-sustaining; that the bill if enacted will be an extension of a system which should be condemned—that is, the seemingly unnecessary favoring of one class already strong in numbers and material resources at the expense of other classes less strong in their various departments of labor; that the policy of the government should be to secure to each citizen and each lawful branch of industry a full and necessary protection, leaving to individual citizens the opportunity to use their individual efforts and the associated work of their class to the attainment of the most profitable results.

At an evening session fourteen pension bills were passed.

Mr. Cox introduced a bill "to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service." It authorizes the establishment of additional life-saving stations, and the secretary of the treasury and the general superintendent of the service to dispense with any of the life-saving stations when in their judgment they are no longer required, also to transfer boats or equipments. It fixes the salaries of the superintendents of the various districts and the pay of the crews, etc.

Mr. McMahon, from the committee on appropriations, reported the bill to supply certain deficiencies for the service of the government for the current fiscal year. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $682,500, of which the sum of $400,000 is for public printing.

Mr. Butterworth offered a preamble and resolution declaring that the agitation by Congress of the question of reducing the internal revenue tax imposed by law on distilled spirits is not demanded by any present public emergency, and that it is inexpedient. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. De La Matyr offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the census committee to inquire into the advisability of taking the census in Alaska.

Among bills introduced are the following: By Mr. Nichols—To remove the duty on wood and straw pulp, soda ash and other chemicals used in the manufacture of paper, and to reduce the duty on unsized paper to five per cent. ad valorem. By Mr. Speer—Making it unlawful for any officer of the regular army to order inspections, dress parades or concerts by his men on the Sabbath day. By Mr. Fort—Granting pensions to all soldiers and sailors of all wars, who, for any reason other than their own wrong acts, became incapacitated to labor or earn livehoods for themselves and who have no means of support. By Mr. McKenzie—Abolishing all duties on agricultural machinery and implements. By Mr. Caldwell—To equalize at nine dollars per month all bounties for total disability. By Mr. King—Placing on the free list all chemical substances and materials imported exclusively for the manufacture of printing paper and printing inks, and all sized or unsized paper used exclusively for books, magazines and newspapers. By Mr. Cox—To repeal the tax on bank checks, matches and legacies.

Mr. Samford introduced a bill for free type and free paper. By a vote of yeas 135, nays 87, referred to the committee on ways and means.

Message by the President.

The following message in regard to the interoceanic canal has been sent to Congress by the President, accompanied by the papers called for by both bodies in relation to the canal project:

I transmit herewith the report of the secretary of state and accompanying papers in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 11th of February last, requesting "copies of all correspondence between this government and any foreign government since February, 1869, respecting a ship canal across the isthmus between North America and South America, together with copies of any project of treaties respecting the same which the department of state may have proposed or submitted since that date to any foreign power or its diplomatic representatives."

In further compliance with the resolution of the Senate, I deem it proper to state briefly my opinion as to the policy of the United States with respect to the construction of an interoceanic canal by any route across the American isthmus. The policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to the surrender of this control to any European power or to any combination of European powers. If existing treaties between the United States and other nations or if the rights of sovereignty or property of other nations stand in the way of this policy—a contingency which is not apprehended—suitable steps should be taken by just and liberal negotiations to promote and establish the American policy on this subject consistently with the rights of the nations to be affected by it. The capital invested by corporations or citizens of other countries in such an enterprise must, in a great degree, look for protection to one or more of the great powers of the world. No European power can intervene for such protection without adopting measures on this continent which the United States would deem wholly inadmissable. If the protection of the United States is relied upon, the United States must exercise such control as will enable this country to protect its national interests and maintain the rights of those whose private capital is embarked in the work.

An interoceanic canal across the American isthmus will essentially change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and between the United States and the rest of the world. It will be the great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores, and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. Our merely commercial interest in it is greater than that of all other countries, while its relations to our power and prosperity as a nation, to our means of defense, our unity, peace and safety, are matters of paramount consideration to the people of the United States. No other great power would, under similar circumstances, fail to assert a rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare.

Without urging further the grounds of my opinion, I repeat in conclusion, that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests. This, I am quite sure, will be found not only compatible with, but promotive of, the widest and most permanent advantage to commerce and civilization.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Physicians say that there is no remedy for consumption, and possibly in some cases the assertion may be correct. We know however of many cures made by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and will guarantee positive relief to the sufferer in every instance.

A Funny Mistake.

The other day an old country woman drove up in her wagon to a well-known shoe store, and entering the same, thus accosted the urbane proprietor: "I want to see them 'ere 'Ninety-five' Rubber Boots advertised in all the papers. I'm thinking they must be cheap at ninety-five cents, and I'll just take home two pair to the old man."

It was difficult at first to convince the old lady that the figures "95" referred to quality, not price, and that the boots were 95 per cent. sterling pure; but when she was shown a sample cut open to display the interior, and saw that the soles were half an inch thick of solid rubber, and that the upper and legs were double thick, she was contented to pay, not ninety-five cents, but several dollars, for a single pair of the "Candee 95 Per Cent. Boots," believing they would be the cheapest in the end for the "old man." The storekeeper punched the date of sale in the legs so as to fix the expiration of the three months' warrant, and assured her in case they did not stand the warrant, he would give a new pair free of charge.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-know aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—specially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

A Household Need.
A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

Wanted.
Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

The most comfortable boot in town is that with Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

NERVOUS SUFFERER.—A dose of Vegetine, taken just before going to bed, will ensure a comfortable night's rest to the nervous sufferer.

For sore throat, gargle with Piso's Cure, mixed with a little water. Relief is instant.

C. Gilbert's Pat. Gloss Starch for fine fabrics.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.
DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	07½ @	08
Calves—State Milk	03½ @	04½
Sheep	05½ @	06½
Lambs	06½ @	07½
Hogs—Live	04½ @	05
Dressed	05½ @	06½
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 80 @	7 30
Western, good to fancy	5 90 @	8 25
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 58½ @	1 59
No. 1 Amber	1 48 @	1 48
Rye—State	96 @	98
Barley—Two-Rowed State	65 @	75
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	50 @	60½
Southern Yellow	60 @	60
Oats—White State	49½ @	50
Mixed Western	48 @	49
Hay—Retail grades	90 @	90
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 00 @	1 05
Hops—State, 1879	27 @	37
Pork—Mess	12 00 @	12 50
Lard—City Steam	7.60 @	7.65
Petroleum—Crude 06½@07½	Refined	07½
Wool—State and Penn. XX	48 @	50
Butter—State Creamery	20 @	39
Diary	18 @	27
Western Imitation Creamery	22 @	29
Factory	17 @	25
Cheese—State Factory	12 @	15
Skims	10 @	11
Western	14 @	14½
Eggs—State and Penn	13½ @	13½
Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl	1 00 @	1 62
BUFFALO.		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 25 @	6 75
Wheat—Red Winter	1 33 @	1 45
Corn—New Western	48½ @	48½
Oats—State	48 @	49
Barley—Two-rowed State	65 @	70
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	05 @	05½
Sheep	05 @	06
Hogs	06½ @	06½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	7 00 @	8 50
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	59 @	61
Oats—Extra White	53 @	54
Rye—State	95 @	95
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	52½ @	57
Unwashed, " "	44 @	46
BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef—Cattle, live weight	05½ @	06
Sheep	05 @	06½
Lambs	06 @	07
Hogs	05½ @	05½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	6 62½ @	6 75
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 45½ @	1 45½
Amber	1 39 @	1 39
Rye—State	93 @	93
Corn—State Yellow	56 @	56
Oats—Mixed	45 @	45
Butter—Creamery extra	35 @	37
Cheese—New York Factory	14½ @	14½
Petroleum—Crude 07 @07½	Refined	57

The supreme court of Iowa has decided that railroad companies are liable for the full price of blooded cattle killed by them. The lower courts have heretofore held that only the price of common cattle can be recovered.

The San Francisco public library has put in electric lights in place of gas. The monthly bill is reduced from $256 to $90 and the lights burn till midnight, while the gas used to be shut off at 9:30.

Is it Possible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column.—*Post.*

Kidney-Wort effectively acts at the same time on kidneys, liver and bowels.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Pond's Extract.
Pond's Extract.
FOR
INFLAMMATIONS and HEMORRHAGES.

NOTE—Ask for POND'S EXTRACT. Genuine sold only in our bottles! *TAKE NO OTHER.*

RHEUMATISM. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

NEURALGIA. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

HEMORRHAGES. For stanching, bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal Syringe** and **Inhaler** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

CATARRH. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases. For old and obstinate cases we recommend our **Catarrh Remedy** which combines the virtues of **Pond's Extract** with other ingredients, making it the best known remedy for **Catarrh.**

DIPHTHERIA AND SORE THROAT. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed in the early stages of the diseases it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

SORES, ULCERS, WOUNDS & BRUISES It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

BURNS AND SCALDS. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pain to which they are **peculiarly** subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, &c. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of **inflammations** and **ulcerations.** Our **Toilet Soap** for bathing, and **Toilet Cream** for the skin and complexion have proven of inestimable advantage to ladies.

HEMORRHOIDS or **PILES** find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use. Our ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

PHYSICIANS of all schools recommend and prescribe **Pond's Extract.** We have letters from hundreds, who order it daily in their practice for **Swellings** of all kinds, **Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils,** simple and chronic **Diarrhoea, Catarrh,** (for which it is a specific), **Chilblains, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes,** etc., **Chapped Hands, Face,** and indeed all manner of skin diseases.—

TO FARMERS.—No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the Leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for **Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleeding, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhoea, Chills, Colds,** etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every *Farm-yard* as well as in every *Farm-house.* Let it be tried once, and you will never be without it.

FOR VETERINARY USE.—Our special preparation for use on stock is offered at the very low price of
$2.50 PER GALL. (Package Extra.)
This is no 60 ct. boiled teakettle preparation. It is prepared with all the care all of our articles receive. Sent by express on receipt of price.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT COMBINED WITH THE PUREST AND MOST DELICATE PERFUMES FOR LADIES' BOUDOIR.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1.00 and $1.75.		
Toilet Cream	1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass, 50c.)	1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Any of these preparations will be sent carriage free at above prices, in lots of $5 worth, on receipt of money or P. O. order.

CAUTION.—**Pond's Extract,** is sold only in bottles, enclosed in buff wrappers, with the words, "POND'S EXTRACT," blown in the glass. It is **never sold in bulk.** No one can sell it except in our own bottles as above described.

☞ OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
18 Murray Street, New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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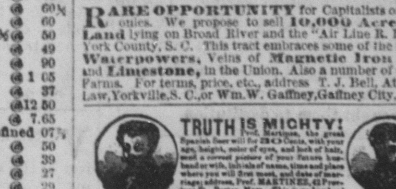
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