Farm, Garden and Household,

Seasonable Hints.

A warm bran mash is a good thing to give a horse when he is brought home hot and exhausted from a long journey. Blanket him at once, and rub his ears and legs, and then rub his belly and flanks and such other parts of the body as can be got at without wholly removing the blanket. If your man thinks this too much trouble, and will not do the work willingly, discharge him. Better part with the man than lose a good

Cows that are expected to calve in March or April should, as a rule, be dried off this month. New milch-cows, pany constructed a dam 1,150 feet long or cows that calved last fall, should be fed liberally with food favorable to the wide, across a creek a tributary to the production of milk, such as roots, bran, Yuba River. The immense structure corn-stalks, clover hay, and three or four quarts of cornneal per day. Warm slops or cooked food will increase the flow of milk. Warm and well ventiis built entirely of solid granite, with out a particle of cement or wood entering into its composition. Thus was created an artificial lake or reservoir lated stables are also essential. If the cows are turned out to water be careful not to let them stay out long enough to get chilled. Farrow cows that are giving milk should have an abundant supstrange city derives its appellation. ply of rich food. They may have as much as four or five quarts of corn-meal a day. If they get fat instead of giving milk you can dispose of them to the butcher. Beef is likely to be higher.

Sheep should have dry quarters, Dry cold is better for them than warm, wet weather. Avoid close, damp, ill-ven-tilated basements; also be careful not to use so much straw for bedding in the sheds and yards that the manure will ferment under the sheep. Nothing can be worse.

Swine that are fat must either be sold or put into the pork barrel on the farm. The packers have matters in their own hands this year. Next year we shall get better prices. Last spring or sum-mer pigs that are in thrifty condition laims. will pay to winter over. Their summer feed when clover is abundant will cost but little, and they will make good and cheap pork early next fall.

Poultry should have fresh meat of some kind during the winter. Keep the hen-house clean, light, warm, and well ventilated. Select out all the hens and roosters you do not wish to keep. Shut them up by themselves and fatten them. A fat hen or rooster, even though some-question, "What's going to be done A fat hen or rooster, even though some-what advanced in age, is not bad eating. Look out for a change of roosters, On a farm where a good many hens are kept of no special breed it is well to select at least one or two roosters of a breed distinguished for early maturity and fattening qualities rather than of those species valuable as egg layers.

Cooking Apples.

The great English physician, Syden-ham, says the *Rural Home*, allowed no other aliments to his patients in the febrile stages of quinsy, erysipelas and small-pox, than could be found in boiled apples. There are a great many ways of using apples for food, and doubtless some novel way is yet to be discovered. The French, who excel in culinary matters, are said to have 365 ways of cooking an egg. Why should not a similar enterprise be shown in regard to the apple? An estimable lady of my acquaintance makes some very palatable dishes and desserts in this way : Apples of uniform size are selected, and simply wiped and cored. This last opera-tion is quickly performed by punching them through the middle with an apple corer, thus removing the stem, seeds and tougher part, and making an opening for the introduction of sugar in the cooking operation which follows. After dipping them in water, they are and sprinkled with sugar, about a teaspoonful to each apple, and a teacupfal of water turned on around them. They are then baked with a slow, steady fire until soft, when they should be re-moved from the baking pans for cool-ing and the table. When served with cream, this is a dish fit for the Queen. Every part of the apple can be eaten, the sugar having neutralized the acidities in the fruit, and the cooking making tender the skin. It is a capital substitute for strawberries. There is another very good way of treating sweet apples. Stew them in a porcelain kettle, with just enough molasses and water to prevent their burning on, till cooked through, and then transfer them to the oven with all the liquid residuum, to dry and brown. This gives a baked apple, half jellied, delicious in flavor and moisture, that any one can love. Sweet pickles, by some considered superior to the old-fashioned apple sauce, are made by partly baking sweet apples and then saturating them in a pickle of vinegar, sugar and spices. This is easier to make than apple sauce, which must be smothered in boiled cider. Indian Corn for Horses. In the course of the evidence given before the select Parliamentary Committee on horses, lately published, we observe that Mr. Church, general man-nger and secretary of the London Gen-eral Omnibus Company, spoke very highly of the value of Indian corn for feeding horses. He stated that the company which he superintends have altogether discarded oats as forage for "These animals are fed entireorses. ly on maize and chaff, each horse receiving as its daily ration about seventeen pounds of the former and ten pounds of the latter. The maize is just broken sufficiently to enable the horses to eat it without difficulty, and they thrive better on this fodder than they ever did upon oats. On the ground of economy, also maize is preferable to oats as forage, its price being much lower, and the saving effected being about 3s. or 4s. a quarter. These facts, Mr. Church went on to observe, have long been known to many owners of horses, but gentlemen with private stables find great difficulty in substituting bruised maize and chaff for the old-fashioned forage of oats and trusses of hay. Coachmen and grain dealers resolutely oppose the innovation, for the reason that it enables the owners of horses to exercise a control oversupplies for their stables, and prevent waste and fraud."

A Deserted City.

A Walk Through the Silent Streets of Once Bustling California Town.

A correspondent furnishes an interesting story of one of the strangest towns on the continent-Meadow Lake, Cal. It is, says the writer, the Cali-fornia Pompeii, the years of whose an-tiquity one can reckon on the fingers of his hands; whose entombing lava is the summit snow storms which sometimes bury it twenty-five feet deep on the level, and whose annual exhumation is swift mutations of human fortune. The brought about by the summer sun. grayish coloring of the Sierra summits Until 1858 nothing had been done in the way of protecting this region. In that year the South Yuba Canal Com-

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two miles long north and south, from

amondments. Mr. Bogy addressed the Senate on the finan-cial question, favoring an inflation of the cur-rency. He thought there had been an unequal distribution of the currency. The six New England States had received \$110,000,000, when they were entitled to but \$30,000,000; the Middle States had received an excess of \$0,000,000, while the Southern States were deficient in their portion \$51,000,000, and the Western States \$21,000,000. He advocated the reissue of the \$44,000,000 legal tender reserve, that the new adventurous spirits suc-

ing over the arid, alkaline roads from Washoe to Meadow Lake. In July,

acclamation, and the name Meadow Lake formally given to the town pre-viously called Excelsior and Summit City. Soon after began the location of

Meadow Lake was surveyed and laid out as a town, covering a plat of 160 acres. It contained spacious streets eighty feet wide, with the blocks divided into lots of sixty feet frontage and eighty feet in depth; and midway brough the blocks ran broad, healthy alleyways sixteen feet wide.

With the close of the fall of 1865, the new city contained about one hundred and fifty houses completed, and a number of others in course of construction. next ?" was uppermost in the minds of the adventurers. Finally, one by one, they departed, until only about two hundred persons remained to suffer through the long and dreary winter which ensued. Early the next spring, however, the returning tide set in, four thousand persons arriving during the months of May and June. Corner lots

went up rapidly, and, to cap the climax a stock board was organized. But even this farce in time came to an end, and the unfortunate adventurers

soon awoke to the sad reality that though there was plenty of gold there, it was so combined with some substance, unknown to the metallurgists, that it was effectually locked up from the hands of man. And so all the dreams and the black art, the science, the metallurgy, and the blow-pipe, were set at naught. One after another, as they abandoned hope, the disappointed gold-seekers turned their backs on Meadow Lake, and went down the mountain. More than \$2,000,000 had been poured into that bottomless abyss of California known as "dead work," to pay for mills, roads, buildings, mining, etc., not including the immense amount of work otherwise employed-say \$3,000,000.

Besides this town of over 600 houses,

broken down to the ground by the enor-mous masses of snow, which falls in this region the aggregate depth of forty or

fifty feet in a year. The one solitary inhabitant, Hartley, in his long winter sejourn can move about only on snow shoes, or Norwegian skates. With his guiding pole in his hand, striking on this side and then en that, he attains a speed of locomotion incredible to dwellers in the valleys. Two miles away to the south the Old Man lifts its granite face, and looks down with sad and solemn mien on the

imparts to the scenery an aspect of hoary and ancient desolation, and thus redeems these mushroom wrecks with an appaarance of being the remains of and 42 feet high, and at the apex 15 feet some by-gone age.

SENATE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, re-ported back the House Bankruptcy bill, with

300 yards to three quarters of a mile wide, and from 10 to 30 fathoms deep. This is Meadow Lake, from which this It was not until the summer of 1865

ceeded in attracting public attention to the new Dorado. The first impulse pro-Western States \$21,000,000. Igal tender reserve, an additional issue of \$50,000,000 in legal tend-ers, and an issue of \$50,000,000 in legal tend-ers, and an issue of \$25,000,000 in national bank notes to Western banks. A petition of citizens of Pennsylvania was presented asking for the appointment of a commission to regulate the sale of alcoholic liquor. ceeded from Virginia City, Nev. From June until Autumn they came; by hun-dreds and hundreds they came, throng-

1865, a public meeting was called-the first ever held-the mining laws of Nevada County, California, adopted by

liquor. During the salary bill debate, Mr. Flanagan, cf Texas, said if there was guilt pertaining to any Senator who advocated the passage of the bill increasing salaries he was guilty. He favored the passage and voted for it out of the purest motives, as he believed Congress had a right to enact said law. He thought \$7,500 not an excessive salary, and had remarked when the bill passed that it should have been \$10,000. Since then he has not changed his

when the bill passed that it should have been §10,000. Since then he has not changed his opinion. He had drawn the money (producing the greenbacks from his pocket); "Here they are, sir, this is my pay: I am going to fight for it till the last." (Langhter.) "I have not stolen that pay: I have done nothing that preys upon my conscience i I have endeavored to earn it." (Renewed hughter.) Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said he had spent the back pay drawn last session faithfully and thoroughly, and he knew of no power under the Constitu-tion to get it back. It would be a question be-tween the Government and his creditors, and he would leave them to fight it out." (Laugh-ter.)

Mer.) Mr. Summer presented a petition of 35,179 persons of Ohio against the proposed theo-ogical amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He said the total length of the petition was 953 feet. Referred to the Com-

petition was 953 feet. Referred to the Com-mittee on Judiciary. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in discussing the Salary bill, thought the whole system of mileage wrong. It cost him but \$5 to come from Harrisburg here, yet he received \$48 mileage. Members might go around every which way to get to the capital, and think themselves justified in drawing mileage for the whole distance traveled. The Government of the United States thinks it is right in send-ing the mail for Elmira from here to Baltimore, then to Fluidadelphia and New York, and then rose to exorbitant rates : buildings

en to Philadelphia and New York, and then then to Finiadelphia and New York, and then to Elmira, though Elmira is nearer to Wash-ington than it is to New York. Mr. Sargent, of Cal., presented a petition of Susan B. Anthony and others asking that women be allowed to vote, or that the same right be extended to them as to colored men. Mr. Cameron, of Pa., presented the memorial of the Eussian Menomics setting, forth that

of the Russian Meanonites, presented the minoral of the Russian Meanonites, setting forth that they desired to become citizens of the United States, and asking that they be allowed to occupy public lands. Objected to. Mr. Conkling offered a substitute for the occupy public lands. Objected to, Mr. Conkling offered a substitute for the House Salary bill and all the amendments, re-pealing the act of March 3, except that portion relating to the salaries of the President and supreme Judges, and providing that all back say returned be declared the money of the United States; the bill was passed after dis-

Chiled States; the bill was passed after dis-cussion in which the leading members took part by a vote of 50 Yeas to 8 Nays. The House resolution to fill the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian In-stitution was taken up and passed. The Chair appointed Mr. Sargent, of California, a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the part of the Sanata

tion on the part of the Senate

A Very Valuable Work.

History of the Grange Movement, or the Farmers' War against Monopolles." Being a full and authentic account of the strug-gles of the American farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies. With a History of the Rise and Progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Pub-lished by the Narrowst Progress of lished by the NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia.

The most remarkable and powerful movement of the present day is, un-questionably, the War which the Farmers are waging against the Monopo-lies of all kinds that have for so long

Committee on Appropriations, reperted the Fortification bill, which appropriates \$994,000 for the improvement of forts, and defenses of the United States coast. The death of Mr. James Brocks was an-nounced by his successor, Mr. Cox, and eulogies of the deceased were pronounced by Meesrs. Cox and Wood, of New York; Dawes, of Mas-sachuetts, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania. The death of Mr. W. D. Foster, of Michigan, was announced, and two of his colleagnes, Messre. Waldren and Williams, delivered eulogies on his character. The death of Mr. We as recommitted, with leave to report at any time. The resolution for the relief of destitution in the South was reported upon adversely. A bill appointing Asa Gray, J. D. Dana, Henry Coppee, Jokn McLean, and Peter Parker, regents of the Smithsonian Institution was passed. been robbing the people and oppressing the toiling portion of our community. The work begins with the causes Ta discussing the House appropriation bill, Mr. Archer, of Maryland, said the difficulties with Spain had not passed by. There had been a probability that the relations with Spain might remain peaceful while Castelar was at the head of the Spanish Government, for Cas-telar was known to be a friend of the American republic. But that very friendship had caused his deposition, and in his place is now the bloody Serrano, who had nothing but hatred and dislike to the United States, and yot the proposition was that the nave should stand. which have aroused the American peo-ple against the monopolists, and treats of the railroad system of the country, its growth, actual condition and pros-pects. It then shows how this noble system has been perverted to further the ends of selfish capitalists and railroad directors, who seek to gain at the expense of the community ; and we are given a terrible and thrilling account and dislike to the United States, and yet the proposition was that the navy should stand, not on the usual peace basis, but one-fourth below the usual peace basis. No greater mis-take can be made than in cutting down the navy in the cry of economy. The true econo-my was to keep up a strong navy in order that war may be averted, not to be economical until war comes, and then launch out into wild comporting the great corporations have been able to control the whole country ; how

how the great corporations have been able to control the whole country; how they have robbed the nation, and corrupted our Congress, State Legisla-tures, and Courts of Justice.

that war comes, and then intuned out into wild expenditure. The bill for the rolief of aged or infirm pre-emption settlers on public lands was passed. The motion made by Mr Kelley, of Penn., before the holidays to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the taxes shall not be in-creased, but that the extraordinary means, if any he required for the surport of the forcem-Passing from the Monopolists and their outrages, the author takes up the cause of the wrouged and oppressed farmers, and gives us a detailed stateany be required for the support of the Govern-ment, shall be obtained by a temporary loan or loans, bearing a low rate of interest in currency and redeemable in United States notes, carie ment of these evils from which the farming class is suffering. He analyzes you.' np for action. After discussion the vote was taken and the House refused to suspend the rules. Yeas, 165; Nays, 82-less than two-thirds in the affirmative, so the resolution was shows how and by whom the farmers

are robbed. A considerable portion of the work is not received. Mr. Hurlbut, of Ill., introduced a bill char-tering a double track railway from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri River, and to devoted to a history of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. A complete ac-count of the organization and objects of the order is given; its laws and mode of procedure are stated; and each feature is explained at length.

limit the freight thereon. Referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals. Mr. Holman, Ind., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House, there is no necess The judgment of the House, there is no necess sity to increase taxation or to increase the public debt by a further ioan, if there shall be economy in the public expenditures, and that in view of the condition of the national finances, the House will reduce the appropria-tions and public expenditures to the lowest point consistent with the proper administration of public affairs. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.—Yeas, 221; Nays 3. Mr. Hawley, Conn., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the expenditures of the nation can be and should be so reduced and regulated that they can be met by existing taxes, and that in no event should there be an increase of either interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing obligations of the Government. The motion was agreed to without the yeas and naxy, and amid some laughter and applause. It is decidedly the most interesting and useful volume of the day, and as it comes at a time when the whole country is suffering intensely from the effects of the evils it denounces, cannot fail to have a tremendous sale. It is an ably written book, and a bold and vigorous plea in behalf of the farmers and all who are oppressed and robbed by the grasping Monopolies which are causing o much trouble

The book is sold by subscription only, and the publishers wantagents in every See advertisement in another county. column.-Com.

The Education bill was discussed and post-The Education bill was discussed and post-poned till March. The Senate substitute for the House Salary bill was passed by 226 Yeas to 25 Nays. A new rule, requiring that all bills making appropriation shall be first considered in Com-mittee of the Whole, was adopted. Supervising Architect Mullett has recom-mended to the Post-Office Committee the fordations be the Basid Aud Commune of the So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medi-

forfeiture by the Pacific Mail Company of the additional subsidy of \$500,000.

A SPECIMEN OUT OF THOUSANDS.

"Section 1. That every woman of the age of twenty-one years residing in the territory may, at every election to be holden under the laws thereof, cast her rote, and her right to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same, under the election laws of the

navs, and amid some laughter and applause.

territory, as those of electors. "Section 2. This act shall take effect ad be in force from and after its pas-

Nobody and Everybody.

The following is the conclusion of a school-boy's trial in England—the pre-ceptor being the presiding judge. The conclusion of holding all guilty where all combine to conceal the culprit may seem hard, but the decision is a very just one, because necessary to maintain

"Boys !"-the tones of the judge's voice seemed unusually clear and so-norous, as they invaded the still air-"Nobody is finally and irrevocably banished from Heathcot Hall after being fairly tried. I speak advisedlyby a *jury of his peers*. Remember, it was by your act he was sent forth from us; it shall be my care he does not return. Henceforth there must be found an agent for every misdemeanor. After strict inquiry, if he cannot be found"here the speaker pansed and scanned each face, on which was plainly written, "What then ?" and then went on, "It shall not be laid to Nobody as heretofore, for he is banished, but to Everybody. This may seem hard at first glance, my dear pupils; but I believe, after much thought on the subject, it will work well with you. Bear in mind, then, each of you, that for every offense committed in this school, the perpetrator of which cannot be discovered, the school as a body must bear the punishment.'

A Green Bay woman whose husband kicks her down stairs every second night, says she likes to look over his old letters commencing with : "My dearletters commencing with : "My dear-est, darling little angel Minnie, heaven alone knows the depth of my love for

The Markets,

Milch Cows.....

Butter-State -State Ohio Fine. "Yellow. Western Ordinary..... Pennsylvania fine...... State Factory. "Skimmed......

Cheese-Ohio.....

Cures all Kinds of Catarrh.

 Beef Cattle.
 BUPFALO.
 4.25
 a 6,50

 Bineep.
 4.00
 a 6,00
 a 6,00

 Hoga—Live
 5.00
 a 5,30

 Flour.
 7.00
 a 9,50

 Wheat—No. 2 Spring.
 1.36
 a 1.45

 Corni.
 73
 a 77

 Oats
 48
 a .50

 Barley
 1.30
 a 1.62

 Lard
 .09
 a .09
 So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medi-cal Discovery proven, as a constitutional treat-ment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head.) that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of \$500 for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. The two medicines, with instru-ment, for \$2, by druggists.
 ALBANY.
 1,45
 8,1,05

 Bye-State.
 .90
 8,90

 Corn-Mixed.
 .85
 8,87

 Barley-State.
 1.50
 1.50

 Oats-State.
 .54
 8,56

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming. The following is a verbatim copy of the Act which passed by an almost manimous vote: "Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of S. WHEELER.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostor who copy Dr. Pierce's original style of adver-tising, by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they can not cure. Those who do not possess suf-ficient intelligence to write an original adver-tisement are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine.--[Com.

ANY sending us the address of ten persons, will octs will receive free, a beautiful Chromo ONE City Nordty Co., 108 South Sth St., Paila, Pai

.30 a .40 .24 a .32 .40 a .29 .19 a .22 .35 a .39 .11 ½ a .14 .(3 a .08 .C9 a .13 .29 a .30

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INEC

nin, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BIT-TERS?" Our answer is, that they remow the cause of disease, and the patient re-covers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator

of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Billous

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritions, Laxative, Diaretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific. Alterative, and Anti-Bilious, R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

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AT LAST We have tound something NEW for rents. It will sell better than any-thing yon ever han .co. Samples Joc. EUREKA MAN-UFACTORY GO., 15 Chark or 114 Madison St., Chicago

999 \$5 to \$20 of working people, or old, make more money at work for us in moments, or all the time, than at anything e lars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portl

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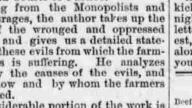
Poultry, Seeds, &c., Dortz's Journal, Chambersburg, Pa

MERCI	BANT'S
GARGL	NG OIL
Contra Contraction (COD)	nt of the United States
Burns and Scalds, Chilbians, Chilbians, Sprains and Bruises, Chapped Hands, Fresh Wounds, Frost Bites, External Poisons, Sand Cracks, Galls of all Sinds, Silt fast, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Dites of Aninals, Tootharke,	Eheumattism, Hemosrthvids or Files Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Fistula, Mange, Scratches or Grease, Stringhalt, Windgalts Foundered Feet, Cracked Heets, Foot Rot in Sheep, Lame Dack, So., So.
Small Size for F: The Gargling Oil liniment since 1833, trial, but he sure and Ask your nearest D	edium 50c. Small 25c mily Use, 25 cents. hus been in use as i All we ask is a fait follow directions. ruggist or dealer in Pat e of our Almanacs, and



Merchant's Worm Tablets.

26



Clean Teeth.

If you will only keep your teeth clean they won't decay. The wonderful den-tifrices which are sold at fabulous tin board facing the street we read, in display type, "Briefs and transcripts executed neatly, promptly, and hand-somely, in accordance with the new rules of the Supreme Court, at the most reasonable with the labor prices are greatly inferior to a simple mixture of soap and prepared chalk, with a little something like orris root; but the essential articles are soap and chalk. The druggist will prepare you a long time, When you go to bed, with a broad, soft tooth-brush, go through the mouth thoroughly. If disposed to a bad mouth, you may repeat the dose in the morning. But the principal ar-ticle for keeping the teeth clean is a toothpick-a soft goose quill, which you must use after sating, no matter though it is a piece of apple, and if through it is a piece of apple, and it convenient, after the pick use a month-ful of water to rinse from between the teeth what the toothpick may have left. -Dio Lewis in To-Day. and the the toothpick may have left.

in the party and and in the mast

which was more handsome and sub-Eulogies were pro stantial than most mountain mining Brooks and W. D. Foster, and resolutions of towns, and the eight quartz mills, with respect adopted. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, said as he shared in their ponderous machinery and heavy expense, there were built the neighborpublic anxiety that the Senate should act the question of finance immediately, he oposed to modify his substitute for the reso-tion of the committee, so as to marrow the ing villages of Ossaville, Carlyle, Paris and Mendoza, all of which together contained probably a hundred houses. subject down to a moderate increase of the currency. He, therefore, withdrew the sub-stitute formerly presented by him, and sub-mitted the following : About forty miles of good stage roads were constructed ; stations and stables built along at regular intervals; forests leveled widely around ; lines of stages established : caravans of huge mountain freight wagons set in motion, and all the thousand-and-one appliances of civilized life provided. All this, and ten thousand other things, done in one elasticity to the circulating medium, through a moderate increase of the currency." Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a bill to secure esumption of specie payments without con-racting the currency, and it was referred to be Committee on Finance. If authorizes the iccretary of the Treasury to issue \$225,000,000 brief summit summer, gives us an idea of the prodigious energy of the gold seeker, which goes far to cover up his

of six per cent. ten-forty bonds, to be disposed of from time to time, for the purpose of pur-chasing \$200,000,000 of gold coin, with which to redeem legal-tender notes of the United States; follies and his crimes. Last year a resident of Grass Valley had the curiosity to visit the place in the dead of winter, a feat which he nd it shall be in the discretion of the Secretar of the Treasury, so soon as he shall deem it ex-pedient, with such amount of gold as for the time being he may have procured, to commence could accomplish only with snow-shoes. On these great runners, twelve or fifteen feet long, he scaled the Arctic summits of the Sierra Nevada, descending into the valley where lies Meadow Lake, gliding through its empty streets on a level with the second story windows, and have to before one of the com-modious hotels. Peering in through

modious hotels. Peering in through the chamber windows, he beheld sleepthat if, after commencing said redemption, the Government shall be unable to redeem a part of said legal tenders in gold, the Secretary may ing apartments comfortably furnished edeem them by exchanging the aforesaid bonds chairs, wash-stands, mirrors, and beds at par for them. smoothed down with clean linen and HOUSE. heavy comforters, pillows nicely tucked and puffed by the chambermaid's hands and puffed by the chambermaid's hands meand puffed by the chambermaid's hands was tempted to go in and take a cold sleep after his hard climb over the mountains, but the sepulchral solitude chilled his heart and blood. It was like the things beheld by divers who go down into the waters of the sea, and look through portholes of sunken ar-gosies into luxuriously upholstered rooms, where the green waters flow un-disturbed. Not a living soul did he behold. Here, just across the street from the room of the stock board above men-tioned, is the office, handsomely fur-nished, of a stock broker. If his vaults were plethorie with gold—and it is ex-Over 100 bills were presented on the openand puffed by the chambermaid's hands look through portholes of sunken ar-gosies into luxuriously upholstered

tioned, is the office, handsomely furnished, of a stock broker. If his vaults were plethorie with gold-and it is exwere plethoric with gold—and it is ex-tremely doubtful if they ever were— they could scarce be safer in the whole world, for Old Boreas has locked them fast and enus with a start of the fast and sure with snow. No burglars

\$4 318.799. Mr. Stephens made a long speech on the civil service bill, in which he admitted that his need be dreaded here. How strange and sad it seems, as we walk along opposition sprung from no prejudice on acthese silent streets, to see the signs swing and mournfully creak in the

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals agreed to a bill regulating charges by railroads for transporting passengers and breeze. But all the busy trades-people are gone ; the customers are gone ; all, freight.

all are gone, And here is the office of *The Meadow Lake Sun* book and job printing establishment. On the bulle-tin board facing the street we read, in display type, "Briefs and transcripts executed neatly, promptly, and hand.

more economically. Mr. Sypher, of La., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, which he said had the ap-proval of the President. It recited that well reasonable rates. Stock books fur-nished to order." proval of the President. It recited that well authenticated reports specifically brought to the capital by Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, show that in certain localities of the South the people are destitute and in a condition of starvation owing to the failure of the crops, and it directs the Secretary of War to issue army rations in such quantities as may be re-quired to alleviate the immediate suffering of the inhabitants of those destitute communi-ties.

shines no more; it has long since col-lapsed in the snow. And here on C appear in the show. And here on C street (number not shown) was the resi-dence of G. A. Brier, reporter, a place with the dilapidated and seedy appear-ance traditional to Bohemians. Here was the wholes the supplementary Civil Rights bill, closing Wr. Pratt's amendment to the Salary bill which provides that the pay for the balance of

onneed on the late James | sage, "Approved December 10, 1869."

It will be seen by this that they were exceedingly liberal with the fair sex. The male portion of the community have several restrictions put on them, such as ninety days' residence, full United States citizenship, or an oath to become such, etc., before they can vote; but nothing of this kind is asked from

That the Committee on Finance be directed a female, her presence being in all cases to report to the Senale, at as early a day as practicable, such measures as will restore com-mercial confidence, and give stability and

Singing to Cows.

Cows are sociable, and understand more than we suppose. The way I came in possession of this choice bit of knowledge, Tim and I used to sing to our cows. They knew very quick when we changed from one tune to another. We have tried them repeatedly. When we sang sober church hymns, they would lop their ears down, look serious, and chew their eud very slowly, reminding me-no irreverence meditated -of nice old ladies in church, listening to the words of the preacher, yet all the time munching cloves. Then we'd change to some quick air, "Yankee Doodle" or the like, and they would shake their heads, open their eyes, and blink at us, as if to say, "Stop, don't you know we are the deacon's cows ?" But when we would stop entirely, every cow would turn her ear, as if asking us

to go on with our singing. If it was pleasant, we generally sung together through the entire milking. I love the dear animals that add so much to our comfort. Boys, will you not be kind to the cows? the cows?

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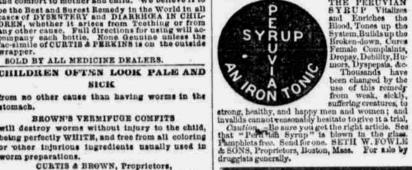
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