The Weekly Sickle.

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WEEKLY SICKLE

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D. W. BRONSON & SON, PROPRIETORS.

S. E. BRONON, Editor.

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MAZOMANIE WISCONSON.

Tilton's Lecture in Chicago.

He said the last time he was in Chicago it was in ruins, and after paying a compliment of thanks to the audience, propounded the query, What is the "Problem of Life?" He did not accept Professor Tyndall's theory, but took his own, which was as old as the unsettled seas. A man is often brought to a standstill, and asks himself this question. The problem is not for a man to see how much of this world's wealth he can accumulate, how much gold, land, or goods. There is a great deal in this world, and each man's share is as proportionately small as the ant of South America. No man can accumulate all the gold, he cannot own all the land in the world, and he cannot read all the books and possess all the knowledge, Then why strive for it? Truly Goldsmith has said, "Man wants but little here below." We want that little long. The average problem of life is the developement of a man's character—it can be nothing else. It is not wealth. How many millionaires are there in New York? Not as many as there are carriages in Central Park. How many famous? Not one! If the problem is learning, how many of you here could recail from memory the various capitals of Europe, or the Presidents of the United States, from Washington down? I doubt if my friend (Collyer) in the rear could do so. If it is happiness, how many of you are happy? Carlyle said happiness was cheap, if you went to the right merchant for it. About the best illustration of happiness I ever heard was that of the boy who had no shirt. [Appreciative applause and suggestive langhter.] Character is one thing, reputation another. People have lost their reputation, while they preserved their character—as many have learned to their cost. The star that sets may rise again, but the star that falls is lost forever. [Deafening applause.]

He then showed that fortitude was another good ingredient in assisting a person to solve the problem of life, and related the instance of Sir Walter Raleigh, who chided the executioner for trembling, and Virginius, who gave his daughter as a sacrifice to liberty; also of the soldier, in the midst of his sufferings, who implored his physician in amputating his arm to leave him just enough to hug his girl with. [Laughter.] It is a slander on human nature to say that the spirit is strong and the flesh weak. [Slight applause only.] The flesh of Sampson was strong enough to wrest the gates of Gaza. Women is strong enough to bear the agonies of childbirth. [Profound silence.] The spirit is weak. What man dare call a shovel a shovel, for fear it turn to a spade and bury him in the earth? What member of Parliament dare appear on the Strand with a hat other than the regulation style? What woman dare dress above the requirements of fashion? [Doubtful applause.] What family in Great Britain dare maintain a maid servant when society says they shall employ none but men servants? John Thomas rules English households as much so as the servant girls do those of America. [Laughter and applause, under the impression that it was a hint at Bessie Turner.] You do not do or even say what you think. Suppose you think trial by jury is a failure, would you dare say so? [Long continued applause.] Lying is the order of the day. The politician lies to his constituents; servants lie to their masters; clerks to their employers, etc. And it seems human nature has not the capacity to tell the truth. As an illustration that it has, he related an incident of a woman who refused to perjure herself on the witness-stand to save the life of her sister.

Magnanimity was another virtue a person should possess in solving the problem of life. A great French General always magnanimously divided the glories of his victories with his subordinates, but blamed himself only for his defeat; another man whose teeth were stolen, complacently and magnanimously pitied the teeth. Many despise the Lord's Prayer, because it requires us to forgive trespasses; but we still maintain the *lex talionis*, by which men forgive an injury at the cost of reputation, and believe in "an eye for an eye," etc., and the precepts of the Golden Rule. [Applause.]

He then referred to the Olympian games in comparison with the Derby and Saratoga races of to-day, and compared the celebration of victories of those days with ours of the present; and, without making any direct point, attacked the Chicago grain merchants, behind the cloaks of the Pharisees, and held that the holding back of grain until it became dear. was a greater crime than arson, murder, or theft. "Oh! Chicago! thou paradise of grain elevators!" [Applause.]

He held the same remarks were good in reference to gold, etc. He thought religious toleration was a good thing; and over-weening ambitions a bad thing—such as Grant's bid for the third term. He complimented the mechanics as the most prompt in payment of his debts; and held that out of 100 merchants ninety-seven failed because they followed the credit system. He then elucidated the meaning and value of a promissory note; but was not in favor of the abolition of the credit system, as it was an evidence of the faith man had in man—and woman.

He thought the children should be educated to a high sense of morality, by placing in their hands the history of heroes, such as Henry of Navarre, with his white plume; the "Pilgrim's Progress;" Æsop's fables, etc., and should be taught to honor their parents, revere old age, etc.

The world is beginning to entertain a higher opinion of women—the last at the cross and the first at the grave. There are in this country two standards of social sin—the woman is punished and man goes free. The apostle's creed says, "We believe in the forgiveness of sins," but society does not forgive. When a woman sins, the church prays for her, the theaters plays "Camille" for her, and everybody pities her, but nobody forgives. [Deafening applause.]

He thought the only way, in short, to solve the problem of life, was the embodiment of the virtues he had named, and by a pure and moral life purchase the glories of the next world. —*Inter-Ocean.*

The British Horror of A Draught.

Don Piatt says, in a letter to the Washington *Capital*: If there is anything John Bull dreads with a terror that cannot be expressed in words, it is a draught. He may have his umbrella stolen, sit on his hat, be cheated by a cabby, and yet retain that high courage and calm, phlegmatic philosophy which for centuries has preserved the noble Briton from a state of servitude. But let a draught strike any part of his sensitive person and he immediately succumbs in an abject state of fear, really pitiable. He cries out, "God bless me!" and one knows from the tone that a draught has struck him. We were conversing with an officer of the army one day at dinner. This venerable military rooster had made his spurs respectable by gallant services in the Crimean war. We spoke of the horrible exposure and hardships of that campaign, and he gave us details of life, or rather death, in the ditches that made us regard him one of the immortal 600 who had such a quantity of artillery on the right and left of 'em. "It was uncommon nawsty," he said with emphasis, his military memory reverting to those memorable days, "but the worst of all in that business of the ditches were the dwarfs." We tho't he referred to the new levies of raw troops, and said so much. "Not that, bless my soul, not that," he responded. "I referred to the dwafts in the ditches. Do what one could and it was impossible to escape a blarsted dwaft, you know." This is what chilled the noble Briton in his terrible war, and darkened its glory with "coughs, colds, catarrhs, and consumption," to quote our Dr. Cook when discouring on his Balm of Life. This dread of a national plague has affected English architecture, and given a popularity to the public buildings found in no other part of the inhabited globe, Private residences, churches, and theaters are built with reference to this pest, and in such respect the last are perfect.

A Ludicrous Pull-Back Incident.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: Last evening the Academy of Music was filled with a large audience, the attraction being the performance of the opera of "La Grand Duchesse," by the clever artists of the Mexican Juvenile Opera Company. Between the second and third acts of the play, Soledad Unday Moron, a 15 year old prima donna, gave a brilliant rendition with variations of the "Carnival of Venice." It excited great admiration, and was enthusiastically applauded. A beautiful bouquet was skillfully thrown from a proscenium box, and landed at the feet of the youthful songstress. She bowed her grateful acknowledgements, but did not even make an effort to pick up the floral offering—she did not even notice it—and the poor bouquet looked as if it were appealing to be taken away from the rude glare of the footlights. This excited comment. Of course, an encore was demanded, in answer to which the prima donna repeated the solo, and retired amid applause, but left the bouquet in the place where it 'orignally fell.' "Had she seen it?" "I wonder if she's near sighted?" "It's to bad!" and such exclamations escaped from the now pouting lips of the feminine portion of the audience as the huge curtain rolled slowly down, leaving the poor bouquet all alone, and fluttering and blushing perhaps at the earnest gaze of the audience, who were now wondering "what did it all mean." This wonderment was increased when a little youth made up as an African made his appearance, grasped the neglected bouquet, bowed and retired. "What was the matter with her?" "Well, if this isn't queer!" was now whispered on all sides.

The mystery has been explained. The youthful artist is an object of sympathy. She labored under an unfortunate affliction. She could not have picked up that bouquet even if she had so wanted. Though talented, see was incapable of bending her pretty form—she wore a pull-back dress!! There is a moral to this, and one we hope will pull back our young ladies to common sense before they give themselves up to harsh dictates of fashion.

A Remarkable Shot.

The St. Louis *Republican* will swear to this: Mr. William Vie, an Englishman residing on Mullanphy street, and well known to sportsmen in this city as one of the most successful of their number, with dog and gun, accomplished, a day or two ago, one of the most remarkable shots on record. In company with two other gentlemen, Mr. Vie was shooting over the prairie on the Ilinois side of the river, when he came upon an immense flock of blackbirds, and obtained a fair opportunity. The result of a single discharge of fine shot among the birds was the killing of 106. The shot is probably the greatest on record. The number of birds stated was actually picked up, and Mr. Vie will be pleased to cite to doubters the gentlemen who witnessed the shot, and were not more astonished than he at the result. It is estimated that at least one bird was secured for every single shot in the gun—and not much of a day for shooting, either.

Another Motor.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: Motors appear to be monopolizing the attention of scientists and the public at this time. The suspence occasioned by Keely's attempt to bridle his wonderful power has of course directed attention in that direction, and the latest announcement is the utilization of crude oil as fuel for propelling an engine. A private exhibition of two engines, one of three and the other of five horse power, took place at No. 132 North Third street. The machines in construction closely resemble the steam engine, its cylinder and piston, its valve gear and connections being essentially similar. The principal difference consists in the addition of a compressing pump and a reservoir for compressing and retaining a quantity of combustible gases. The inventor claims that an engine of one-horse power, worked at full speed for one day of ten hours, will only consume one gallon of crude oil, costing eight cents, and so on in proportion. He demonstrated that inside of a minute a presure of sixty pounds could be generated and steadily maintained. And the engines on exhibition could be run up to 125 pounds pressure. According to this, an engine of 40 horse power can be run at a cost of $3.20 per day, and therefore it is proclaimed as sure to supersede steam.

High, Low, Jack, Game, and the Baby.

We have it on good authority, says the Council Bluffs *Globe*, that near this city, a few days ago, a game of "seven up" was played, a little girl of five summers being the prize. The father had played and lost everything he had, and under the influence of liquor proposed to put up his little girl against a certain amount of money. The proposition was at once accepted, and the game began. At the last hand the game stood—father, 5; opponent, 2. In the deal the father received the following trumps: King, ten, seven, and tray. His opponent received ace, Jack, four, and duce. The father begged, and was given one, which made him within one of going out. Confidently believing that the game was his, he threw down the king and tray, exclaiming, "Can you beat that for high or low?" His opponent replied that he could both, and showed his hand, and claimed high, low, jack and the game. The claim was denied, the father hoping that he could take the game himself. The game went on, resulting in the success of his opponent, who secured the game by two points. The winner still has the child, and states that he intends keeping it unless the father uses the law to regain his loss. She is in good hands—much better than those of her father, who is a widower, and a man of dissolute habits, although the possessor of a kindly heart when not under the influence of liquor.

Curious Condition of the Great Eastern.

Mr. Henry Lee writes in the *Land and Water*, concerning an examination he has made of the bottom of the Great Eastern: "There were traces of few barnacles (Balanus tintinnabulam apparently) near the level of the water-line, especially about the sternpost and between it and the rudder, and the latter itself, as well as the propelling screw, was covered with the common acorn barnacles, or "chitters;" but all the rest of the hull usually submerged was clad with an enormous multitude of mussels, clustered together in one continuous deposit, extending over a surface of 52,000 square feet of iron plates, and in some parts six inches thick. Mr. Beckwith had made a calculation, which I was able to verify with him, of the total weight of the mussels thus accumulated. It was found, of those on each square foot was from twelve to thirteen pounds; therefore the vessel was incumbered with not less than 300 tons of living marine animals adhering to her—mussels enough, in fact, to load, with full cargoes, two ordinary collier brigs. Although the mere weight of this mass would not, prehaps, much effect the buoyancy of a vessel of 25,000 tons burden, it will be readily understood that the friction of such a rough, jagged incrustion, passing through the water, would materially diminish her speed. As these troublesome adherents were scraped off with shovels by workmen employed under contract to remove them, they were carried away by the cartloads and boatloads, and buried along the shore of the haven. In some localities they would have been heartily welcomed by the fishermen as valuable bait."

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MAZOMANIE. - - - - WISCONSIN

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS

THE Memphis Avalanche cites it as a fact worthy of note that in Tennessee counties whose chief agricultural productions are small grains, fruits, etc., the average price of land is higher than in counties where cotton takes the lead. This is one of the strongest of arguments in favor of diversifying crops and industries.

LIEUT. GOV. ANTOINE (colored), of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation, dispersing the lawless bands who have been creating disturbances of late, in portions of that state. This self-reliant action of the negro lieutenant-governor of that state is in pleasant contrast with the course of Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, in calling on the government to enforce the laws, under similar circumstances.

A BANQUET was given to Gen. Sheridan in San Francisco recently. In responding to a toast in his own honor the distinguished guest spoke feelingly of the services of the California Hundred. He also alluded to his tour in Europe during the Franco-Prussian war, and remarked that neither of the armies he saw there was equal to the one which was mustered out on this Continent at the close of our civil war.

A TIMBER merchant in New Orleans has on exhibition a cypress board from Alabama, which is 13 feet long, 53 1-2 inches wide and 2 inches thick, and is without knot or split. This is probably the largest piece of timber ever seen in any market outside of California. The companion to this plank is reserved for our Centennial Exhibition. The tree from which the timber was taken must have measured at least 7 feet in diameter.

THE British Admiral Wellesley, commanding the English man-of-war Bellerhphon, now in American waters, and who has recently been feted and champaigned so liberally in the east, is connected by marriage with the Carrolls of Maryland. Miss Caton, a grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, married the Marquis of Wellington in the early part of the present century, not long after the famous Bonaparte-Patterson wedding.

THE Chicago Tribune, in answer to a correspondent asking the proper pronunciation of the words "Thebes" and "Hebe" settles the question by quoting Milton, who wrote:

> Wreathed smiles
> Such as hang on He-be's cheek,
> And love to live in dimple sleek.

As "Heeb" cannot very well be substituted in the above, the Tribune concludes that, if Milton understood his business, and he undoubtedly did, the words are properly pronounced in two syllables. Thanks.

No more "ringed, streaked and speckled" foot-gear for women. It has been discovered in England that the chemical coloring of the fashionable stockings now so popular, is of a poisonous nature, and the evil effects experienced by the wearers of them, have served to direct the attention of the physician and analyst to the question of the dyes used in coloring them. A Scotch lady, who suffered from this cause in London, has just gained a suit against the firm which supplied her with hose.

A SINGULAR case of premonition of the manner of death is furnished in the decease of Josie Booth, the actress, at Cincinnati. Eight years ago the deceased, in an apparently joking manner, told her companion, Mrs. Tryon, that when she died her last breath would be drawn in the arms of her friend (Mrs. T.), and that she would give her the last glass of water she would ever drink. The prophesy was fulfilled to the letter. Miss Booth was stricken with heart disease while temporarily staying at the house of her early friend, and expired in Mrs. Tryon's arms, after partaking of a glass of water from her hands.

THE troubles in New Orleans regarding the question of color in public schools, threaten to destroy the effectiveness of the school system in that city. The board of education, which made the order for mixed schools, has contemptuously refused to consider the resolutions of the meeting of citizens declaring for the re-establishment of separate schools for colored children The result has been to provoke the utmost violence of color-prejudice, thousands of citizens have withdrawn their children from the schools, demand is made upon the members of the majority of the board for their resignations, and suits are to be instituted to enjoin the collection of the school-tax.

FLASHES OF NEWS.

Washington.

THE secretary of the treasury it is said, will institute proceedings against ex-Congressman Negley, of Pennsylvania, for fraudulent connection with the Witkowski claim.

THE gross receipts of the postoffice department from all sources for the last fiscal year, including $650,000 drawn from the treasury and paid out in subsidies, were $27,561,502.68, and the total expenditures $33,611,309.45, leaving a deficiency of $6,049,806.77. The receipts exceed those for the year ending June 30, 1874, by $2,964,934, or by more than 12 per cent. The expenditures exceed those of the previous year by $1,561,501, or by 4 8-10 per cent. The deficiency is $1,480,040 less than during the previous year, the decrease in the deficiency being more than 19 7-10 per cent. This is a very good showing for Postmaster-General Jewell's administration. Comparing the figures for the last year with those of five years ago, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the increase in the revenues has been $7,789,282, or about 39 per cent. The increase in the expenditures during the same time has been $9,612,372, or about 48 per cent. The increase in the deficiency since 1870 has been $2,823,189, or about 53½ per cent.

BRISTOW will resign—so Washington rumor says.

AN official statement of the number of grain and molasses distilleries in operation on the 1st inst., and their daily capacity, shows the number of distilleries to be 174, with a total daily spirit-producing capacity of 189,883 gallons, an increase over September of 45 distilleries and 18,874 gallons daily.

AT the opening of the supreme court term on the 11th, all the justices were on the bench except Justice Miller.

JAMES T. GARDNER, the Chief Geographer of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the territories of the United States, has, with his staff, established his headquarters for the winter at Washington.

THE Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company say that the announcement that they will pay a dividend of 30 per cent. to creditors on the 1st of November, is incorrect, and that only 20 per cent. will be paid at that time. The whole number of open deposit accounts is 61,144. The present liabilities are $2,955,749. The amount of the first dividend to be paid as above stated is $591,149. There are about 5,000 accounts of less than $1, and at least 15,000 accounts less than $5 each. No claim should be forwarded before Nov. 1.

The East.

THE woman's national congress assembled at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 13th inst.

MATHIAS KELLER the composer of the American Hymn, died in Boston on the 12th inst.

WM. M BROWN died of paralysis, at Philadelphia, a few days ago. During his life Mr. Brown was the largest coal dealer in Western Pennsylvania, and was well known in all southern markets. He was also closely identified with manufacturing interests.

THE absurdities of litigation reached a climax in a New York court not long ago, when a child of three years was placed on the witness-stand and urged to plead to a case of aggravated assault. "Why," said the Judge, "this is a farce;" and so it was. The defendant, Matthew Russell, was discharged. His parents and those of another boy had quarreled, and the children were made parties to the proceedings.

THE dry goods house of Strams, Losman & Co., 82 Leonard street, New York, have suspended. Liabilities $500,000.

AT Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., the high wind blew down the unfinished agricultural hall on the Centennial grounds. The building was about one-third completed. It was entirely of wood. Eight laborers were injured, five seriously and one fatally. The building was under contract to be finished January 1st.

IT is said that there is a strong effort being made among the large railroad corporators to abolish the fast trains.

MR. MAURICE GRAU has received a telegram from Rossi, the Italian tragedian, conveying the intelligence that he will be unable to fulfill his engagements in America. No reasons are assigned, and Mr. Grau asks a suspension of public opinion both for himself and Signor Rossi.

THE man Westervelt, recently convicted of complicity in the abduction of Charlie Ross, has been sentenced to seven years solitary confinement, and to pay $1 fine and costs of suit, the latter amounting to $1,000. From hints thrown out by the prisoner, it has been resolved to search the religious institutions of this country and Canada for the lost boy.

AT Hartford, Conn., on the 6th inst., Miss Josephine M. Jewell, daughter of the postmaster-general, was married to Arthur M. Dodge, of New York. The wedding was a very brilliant affair, and many distinguished guests were present.

The West.

THE Indianapolis Journal, daily and weekly, was sold a few days ago to Hon. E. D Martingale and Col. W. R. Holloway, of that city. The former is a leading citizen and lawyer, and the latter formerly sole proprietor of the paper, and now postmaster at Indianapolis. The sale only includes the paper, exclusive of the job-printing and real-estate. E. W. Halford resumes the position of managing editor.

THE Michigan fish hatchery has just received in good condition, 800,000 California salmon eggs from the Pacific slope. Superintendent George P. Jerome paid $518.55 express charges thereon. This is the largest shipment of the kind ever made.

IN the District Court at Salt Lake City, Judge Boarman delivered a strong charge to the grand jury in opposition to polygamy or bigamy; and in regard to enforcing the law of Congress of 1862, punishing the offense stated, that it had never been respected, and every possible means had been used to prevent its enforcement; that the leaders of the people, while teaching this crime, repudiate it themselves when brought into the courtroom; that as there is no statute in this territory in regard to marriage, no ceremony is required and none need be proved, and he called upon the jurymen to indict all persons known to be living in polygamy, pointing out that it depends on the grand jury whether the laws shall be enforced or not, or whether Congress shall be called upon to give us better laws.

A SECTION of a California tree, 2,220 years old, 265 feet high, and 20 feet in diameter, is on its way to Philadelphia, where it will be hollowed and fitted up as a cottage for the Exposition.

THE supreme court of Michigan has decided the liquor law of that state to be constitutional.

THE Odd Fellows of Dakota met in Yankton the other day, and organized a territorial grand lodge.

REV. FATHER LEUKIN, of the German Catholic Church of Springfield, Ill., took the daughter of his housekeeper, a young lady of 18 years, and went to Cincinnati, where they were married.

GOV. BAGLEY, of Michigan, has received a petition for aid from the Manitou Islands, in Lake Michigan, where the unruly element has obtained the upper hand, and where life and property are at the mercy of a gang of desperadoes. The schooner Mary Ann, in the harbor, was a few nights ago boarded and robbed; a restaurant-keeper has been fatally stabbed, and other kindred outrages are being continually committed.

The South.

ALEX H. STEPHENS, who has recently been severely ill, is now considered out of danger.

THE collector of internal revenue at Little Rock, on the 15th inst., seized 20,000 cigars in the hands of dealers in that city. The manufacturers, Schmidt App & Co., of Cincinnati O., and Reed, Jones & Co., of Joliet, Ill., had failed to comply with the law, having put their name and number of the factory and revenue district upon the boxes with stencil plates instead of burning them into the boxes, and they were seized in compliance with instructions contained in a circular recently issued by Commissioner Pratt.

THE Tennessee M. E. conference has found Rev. Dr. John W. Henner guilty of the charge of trying to corrupt the virtue of Miss Naylor, and suspended him from office and the christian ministry for one year. The Courier-Journal says Dr. Henner is one of the oldest, most eloquent and popular of southern ministers. His feelings were such, after the trial, as to prevent him from hearing the verdict. Dr. Henner is said to have acknowledged his indiscretion, and warned the younger ministers of the temptation to which they are exposed.

THE physicians of Arkansas held a convention at Little Rock the other day, for the purpose of organizing another state medical association. The following officers were elected: Dr. Ellis Byrd, of Phillipp county, president; Dr. E. T. Dale, of Texarkana, secretary.

ALBERT FINK, late superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, has accepted the position of umpire of the southern roads, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Foreign.

ROME will be represented at the Centennial by royal commissioners.

GLADTSONE has assured his family that he will not resume the Liberal leadership.

A SPECIAL from London says: "Letters have been received from Capt. Allen Young and one of the officers of the Pandora, of the Artic expedition, dated Disco, August 6th, and Waygart Straits, August 7th. The letters describe the voyage as pleasant. The Pandora coaled at Disco. There had been some collision with icebergs, but the vessel was not injured. The officer's letter describes the crew as working well. All on board fare alike. At Inigtut Bay they saw the Fox."

A BRITISH admiralty minute exonerates Vice-Admiral Sir W. Tarleton, commanding the fleet, and Capt. Hickley, of the Iron Duke, from responsibility for the sinking of the iron-clad Vanguard.

Two Americans, named Riggs and Paine, recently fought a duel with swords near Paris. The latter was sligtly wounded. An old family quarrel was the origin of the affair.

THE Carlists under Saballs have crossed into France, and been disarmed.

THE Daily Telegraph has a special saying that Servia and Turkey have mutually agreed to withdraw their troops from the frontier.

THE finest hotel in Germany, the Kaiserhof, at Berlin, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss $1,000,000.

THE recent rains in England have swollen the rivers and streams, and caused disastrous inundations in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. The destruction of property is very heavy, and some lives were reported lost. Roilroads were badly damaged, and traffic generally suspended.

THE Spanish government, in reply to communications of the Vatican, declare they will respect the Concordat, except where it interferes with the internal affairs of Spain. The government, while admitting that the Concordat has been violated, must accept accomplished facts and maintain toleration.

Crimes and Casualties.

AN old building used as a malt house in St. Louis, fell, and two men named Conrad and Hass were killed in the ruins.

JOS. MCCARTY, of West Virginia, was robbed of $1,700 while standing on the platform of the L., B. and W. railroad, as the train was leaving the depot, at Indianapolis, by three men who jumped on the train. Mr. McCarty thinks the men followed him from West Virginia.

NEWS from Atlanta, Ga., says that Clarke Edmunson, colored, a brother to the one hung recently in Fayetteville, committed rape upon Mrs. W. L. Kennedy, of Fayette county.

IN New Orleans a few nights ago, three colored men were attacked by two white men, and one killed outright, one seriously, and the other slightly wounded. A large indignation meeting of citizens was held to denounce the outrage.

GEORGE MOORE, colored, Cincinnati, shot a man, got out on bail, was mobbed, and shot Frank Waits dead.

IN a prize fight in Cincinnati, between Farrell and Leonard, two young roughs, Leonard received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

JOHN DOLAN has been held to answer, in New York, for the murder of Mr. Noe, in that city some time ago. Dolan pawned the murdered man's watch the morning of the crime, and answers Mr. Noe's description of his assailant exactly.

A MAN named Forest, of Bay City, Mich., threw nitric acid in his wife's face while she was asleep. The woman will die, and Forest will hang. He is in prison.

A FRENCHMAN named Julius Ponteirey, residing at Swan Creek, Monroe county, Mich., kicked and beat his wife to death, and made good his escape. It is supposed he has fled to Canada.

WHY is the letter q the handiest in the alphabet? Because when it is in use you always find it before u.

Sporting.

A MATCH between Mr. H. Bird's Lowlander and Prince Berthany's Galapin, for £1,000, was run at Newmarket, England, October 13, and won by Galapin.

THE revival meeting of the Albion Jockey Club took place at Gallatin, Texas, on the 13th inst.

A two milee and a half steeple chase, at Jerome Park, was won by Trouble, in 4:22.

THE great wrestling match between Prof. Wm. Miller and M. Andre Christol, which has been pending for some time, is likely to be definitely fixed at last, the stake-holding question having been amicably settled.

THE Farragut Boat Club, of Chicago, will build a $1,000 boat house.

THE noted pacing horse, Fred Wormley, ran away at Mendota, Ill., the other day, and was severely injured. The shaft of the wagon to which the runaway was attached, penetrated the body of a farmer's horse, killing him almost instantly.

GOLD IN ALASKA.

George Holt, a miner and prospector, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted by the Collector of Customs, at Sitka, Alaska, dated September 20, 1875, relates the observations made by him on a recent exploring expedition in that country. He reports having seen flocks of Cariboo deer, looking like herds of cattle in the prairie states, mountain sheep, moose, hogs, porcupines, rabbits and a great variety of birds, swans, crane, geese, ducks and all kinds of fish and game in wonderful variety. The most important discovery reported by him appears to be gold, and in paying quantities, and he gives it as his opinion that there is a vast gold field there—in fact a second California.

A Stage Nose.

New York Mercury.

Several years ago Mr. Davenport, the tragedian, was performing an engagement at the Holiday Street Theatre. On the night "The Merchant of Venice" was announced, a young man named L. was cast for the part of the Jew Tubal. Mr. L. was quite a clever actor in his way, but his face owned one unfortunate peculiarity—a nose almost as flat as an African's. In the evening Tubal was all made up for his part, and the play proceeding very smoothly, when the low comedian of the company happened to notice Shylock's friend, and his nose particularly. "My dear boy," said he, taking the unsuspicious L. aside, "you'll do famously—your make-up is perfect—only you must remedy that unhappy nose of yours. Who ever saw a Jew with a flat nose? Davenport is very particular about these things, and if he sees you he will not allow you to go on." Poor L. was much disturbed, and asked how he could remedy the defect. "I'll lend you my pantaloon's nose," said the waggish comedian. "Put that on, and you'll need nothing more." L. consented, and now being all fixed, as he thought, his scene was called, and he went to his entrance, waiting for the cue. Davenport was raging away in front about his jewels and his daughter, and the audience wrought up to intense excitement, when suddenly Tubal made his appearance. Never in a theater before was there such a season of laughter, for never had any one there seen such a figure as Tubal cut, with his short round face and long comical pantaloon's nose. Davenport turned to discover the cause of this burst of hilarity, and fell back like a man shot. The remainder of the scene was unintelligable, and after it was over the tragedian called L. aside, and said, in his peculiarly dramatic manner: "My God, young man, what possessed you to put on that nose! This is not a pantomine. You have ruined the play—made a guy of us all." Then he went with his long stage swing to his dressing-room. L. was nearly distracted. The wag who had done all this mischief now came up with a face of deep grief, and whispered: "Don't be hurt George. I did not think Davenport would take it so furiously. Pull the confounded thing off." The trial followed next, and this act the characters are discovered as the curtain rises. Tubal was late. It is not customary for him to appear in the scene; but he was directed to do so to-night to fill up the picture. Shylock was just in the middle of the speech, "I have possessed your grace," when the wretched Tubal put in his tardy appearance for the second time—but now, alas! shorn of his nose altogether. The reader may imagine the hysterical laughter that followed. Davenport's face of anguish was a study. Actors and audience found it impossible to assist in the remainder of the performance with gravity, and never did a farce wind up more uproariously than did that night's representation of the "Merchant of Venice." Mr. Davenport returned alone to his hotel, and went directly to bed.

The Silk Harvest of the World.

According to a report just published by the syndicate of the Lyons Union of Silk Merchants the silk crop of Europe last year was, in round numbers, 9,050,000 pounds of raw silk, while there was exported from Asia 11,500,000 pounds, making upwards of twenty and one half million pounds of raw silk available for European consumption. The countries included in the report are Italy, France (with her dependencies, Corsica and Algeria), Spain, Greece, and the Turkish Empire, Georgia, Persia, India, Japan, and China. The first and last together supply four-fifth of the silk used in Europe. China exported, chiefly from Shanghai, upwards of 8,000,000 pounds. The crop of Italy amounted to 6,300,000 pounds. France supplied 1,600,000 pounds; Spain, about 310,000 pounds; Greece, less than 30,000 pounds; the Turkish Empire, 1,180,000 pounds; Georgia and Persia together, 880,000 pounds; India (from Calcutta) 935,000 pounds; Japan, something over 1,200,000.—*Scientific American.*

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Results in Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska.

Ohio.

The election on the 12th was hotly contested throughout the state, and resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, headed by Hayes, by a majority variously estimated at from 1,000 to 10,000. There were large Republican gains in some precincts, and equally large Democratic gains in others. In the German and coal mining districts of the northwestern portion of the state the Democratic gains were largest.

The Republicans are conceded by both parties to have a working majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The official count of the state is not yet received. The vote of the state at the last three elections held in October, 1872-'73-'74, were as follows:

1873—Wykoff (Rep.) for Sec'y of State	265,930
Wiley (Dem.) for Sec'y of State	251,780
Republican majority	14,150
1873—Noyes (Dem.) for Governor	213,837
Allen (Dem.) for Governor	214,654
Democratic majority	817
1874—Wykoff (Rep.) for Sec'y of State	221,204
Bell (Dem.) for Sec'y of State	238,406
Democratic majority	17,202

Iowa.

In Iowa the Republicans have also carried the State by from 30,000 to 32,000 majority. The Legislature will be strongly Republican insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator, in place of Senator Wright. In Northern Iowa the Republicans probably lose a Senator in Clayton county, but will probably gain one in Jackson county. They gain one Representative in Linn and three in Dubuque county, two in Jones county, one in Clinton county, one in Chickasaw county.

Nebraska.

The vote in Nebraska was on the adoption of a new constitution and organization of a new supreme court—the judges of the district court heretofore having sat together as the supreme court. Regents of the University were also elected. Both parties had candidates in the field. The result is the probable carrying of the state by 7,000 to 10,000 Republican majority.

A California Story.

The Sonora Democrat of the 2d has the following: "As the Sonora and Milton stage was leisurely approaching Tuttletown on Wednesday evening, dogs were heard baying opposite a deep cut just ahead. As the stage approached there was a terrible racket in the brush, the dogs made a grand rush, and a huge California lion bounded aboard and seated himself by the side of the only outside passenger—a Chinaman. The Chinaman only gave a momentary glance before he yelled, 'Me no likee! All same Cirina devil; good-bye, John,' and then the driver and his strange passenger had the outside to themselves. By this time the team had become restive and started on a half gallop down the grade, pursued by the dogs. As Sam had a splendid stretch of road ahead, he had ample time to note the graceful bearing of the lion, and he said the animal showed him the finest set of teeth he ever saw in his life. In a few minutes the stage emerged into an open flat, with cattle feeding on either side, and as the vehicle came whirling along enveloped in a cloud of dust, the barking of the dogs and the growling of the lion became so violent that it stampeded the cows and horses. By this time Sam began to perceive that affairs were getting a little mixed, and he gave the lion a cut with his whip, when he sprang upon the nearest cow, and played circus until she bucked him off in the neighboring brush. Sam says the last he saw of the lion he was mowing a swath through the brush, and 'walloping' the dogs right and left."

A Singular Bequest.

The recent issue of the London Times says; "A wealthy tradesman, M. Thomas Heviant, died a few months ago at the village of Croane sur-Marne. In his will he made a number of singular bequests, among which was the following, which was carried out Sunday week at the annual *fete* of the village. He ordered that among the amusements should be instituted a race with pigs, the animals to be ridden either by men or boys. The sum of two thousand francs (£80) was set apart as the prize to the lucky rider of the winning pig. The prize was not to be handed over, except on the condition that the winner wore deep mourning for the deceased during two years after the competition. The municipality accepted the eccentric bequest, and on Sunday week the first race was held agreeable to the terms of the will."

The Coming Storm.

Mr. Millis takes a deep interest in the reform feeling that pervades the whole country. The other evening he laid down his paper, and striking the table with his fist by way of emphasis, remarked to his wife:

"I tell you what it is, Matilda, there's a storm coming."

Then little Sophia, who was sitting at the table studying her lesson, glanced inquiringly at her mother and said.

"Ma, hadn't I better tell Bridget to take in the things off the clothes line?"
—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THOSE gray haired old girls who go about the country complaining that their raven locks turned white in a single night, may now seal up their mouths. The British Royal Society has made researches, extending over a period of more than two hundred years, and failed to discover a single case of sudden change in the color of human hair.

Dying Summer.

On tawny hills in faded splendor drest,
Of rusty purple and of tarnished gold,
Now like some Eastern monarch sad and old,
The discrowned Summer lieth down to rest!
A mournful mist hangs o'er the mellow plain,
O'er watery meads that slide down pine-clad heights,
And wine-red woods where song no more delights;
But only wounded birds cry out in pain.
A pallid glory lingers in the sky,
Faint scents of wilding flowers float in the air,
All nature's voices murmur in despair—
"Was Summer crowned so late—so soon to die?"
But, with a royal smile, she whispers "cease,
If life is joy and triumph, death is peace!"

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Potatoes in Pits.

Bury only in a well-drained soil, sandy if possible; if not, cart some sand for the bottom. Do not cover too deeply until cold weather arrives. The covering should consist of alternate layers of straw and earth.

The Improved Poultry.

It is now pretty generally admitted by most Western farmers, that the improved poultry pays as well in proportion as the improved breeds of hogs or sheep—that is on general principles. Of course the great mass of poultry is raised and sold by the farmers. The car loads of poultry and eggs shipped from all over the West come from the farmers, and since the introduction of the improved breeds, the supply is rapidly increasing. No farmer can longer afford to raise the common chickens. If you can't have all full bloods, get a thoroughbred rooster, either a Cochin or a Brahma, and you will be so well pleased with the cross that you will soon work into full bloods. They mature quicker, grow larger, sell for more money, lay more eggs, but require a little more care. With warm, clean, comfortable quarters, a variety of feed, not too much corn, eggs may be had all winter as well as all summer.

Pork and Corn.

Probably, taking all the accurate trials together, the general average would be about 10½ pounds of pork to a bushel of corn of 56 pounds, and from this it is fair to deduct about one-fifth to get at the net weight, leaving, say, 8 2-5 or 8.40 pounds of pork as the average net result of the judicious feeding of a bushel of corn, or one pound of pork from six and two-thirds pounds of corn uncooked. The lowest amount of cooked corn meal is stated at three and four-fifths pounds to a pound of pork.

Now, taking these experiments and we could easily show the relation which the price of corn bears to that of pork, by showing the price of pork per pound, at different prices per bushel of corn. If corn were twelve and a half cents a bushel, pork would cost a cent and a half per pound, and in that proportion throughout, or giving it in dec we have:

Corn, per bus in cts.	Pork, per lb in cts.
12½	1.5
15	1 18
17	2.
20	2.38
22	2.62
25	2.93
30	3.57
33	3.92
35	4.
38	4 52
40	4.77
42	5.
45	5.35
50	5.95
55	6.54
60	7.14
65	7.74
70	8.33

If corn costs 70 cents per bushel, the pork will cost 8.33 cents per pound to produce, and so on.

By reversing the table you have, of course, the value of corn per bushel at different prices per pound for pork—the corn to be used in feeding for the production of pork; and to find what the price of pork should be per pound, taking the price of corn as the basis of calculation, you divide the price of a bushel of corn by 8.40, the number of pounds of pork produced by a bushel of corn, as we have seen, and the quotient will be the answer. If, for example, corn is seventy cents, divide it by 8.40, and you have 8.33 cents. And so to find what the price of corn should be when pork is selling at a certain price per pound, you multiply the price of a pound of pork by 8.40 and the product will be the answer. Suppose pork is selling at ten cents a pound, what should be the price of corn used to feed out in its production? You multiply the ten cents by 8.40, the average number of pounds of pork made by a bushel of corn, and you have eighty-four cents as the corresponding price of corn.

Abortion in Cows.

With November, says a correspondent, comes to many farms that most annoying of troubles, abortion. When or where it first became epidemic I am not well read enough to know, but the years are not very many since the dairy region within a limit of thirty or forty miles of Philadelphia has been scourged with it. Previously, though it was nothing uncommon for a cow to drop a premature calf, it was generally caused by ill-treatment by man or by other cattle, and never effected other members of the herd. Now, that it has assumed the form of disease and become epidemic, its prevalence is greatest among the best selected and most nicely cared for dairies. And though in time it will probably run its course like all other diseases, and become well enough understood to yield to a fixed treatment, just now it is the most serious drawback farmers have to contend with. All scientific investigation so far has failed to point out a preventive. About the only good effect has been to explode some blind theories—and almost every one has his theory, your humble correspondent among the number. How blind mine may prove, some investigator can probably say; but as I started to give it, I will do so briefly.

Five years ago a then recently-purchased cow introduced the disease among my flock so thoroughly that but one cow escaped, and she was so proof against it that she has carried her calf full time each year since: all the others aborted within from two weeks to three months, one very fine cow dying. For the next three years it visited the flock with more or less severity, regularly coming about the first of November. Replacing the afflicted cows by others only aggravated the disease, they suffered worse than those that passed a year or more on the property. In casting about for the origin of the trouble, I noticed that cows physicked from any cause were more likely to abort; and I also remembered that the introduction of the disease among my cows followed very closely after they had access to a stack of wheat straw against which fish brine had been thrown. This, coupled with the fact that frosted grass is liable to scour stock, confirms me in the belief that a laxative state of the bowels is very liable to bring on abortion in a herd predisposed to it. Acting on the hint, I am very careful about giving much salt at this season of the year, or of anything else that will cause looseness of the bowels. If my theory is correct, remedies will doubtless be devised to counteract the purgative tendencies of food on stock.

From some cause or other I have had less trouble from the disease for the last two years—last year having but few, and this year none so far; while my neighbors are having the usual run of luck. Last year I came across a cautious article, stating that at the suggestion of a friend he had used asafœtida in the fall and winter, about the size of a shellbark to each cow, once a week in thin shavings mixed with meal. Though not recommending it as an absolute specific, he believed he had received marked benefit from its use. Being a very simple and plausible remedy, I tried it last fall and winter as recommended, and, as stated, had but few premature calves. One very good cow which had never carried her calf full time since I had had her (four years) went over nine months with a very fine calf. This year I am using the same remedy, so far with good results.

Practical Suggestions.

CASTOR OIL is found to be the best and most durable lubricator for buggy axles.

THE average cost of fences in the state of Pennsylvania is $11.40 an acre. In Rhode Island it is $19.50 an acre.

Do not allow trees to grow over and shade your dwelling. They are unhealthy.

THE best oil for making boot and harness leather soft and pliable, is castor oil.

GLYCERINE is excellent to rub on chafes, burns or chapped hands or sun scalds.

KEEP your boots well oiled in winter, and they will last longer, while your feet will be both drier and warmer.

RAW hide makes the best and most durable belting for farm, or other machinery. Put the hair side next to the pulley.

WHITE LEAD, ground in oil is an excellent application for saddle chafes or harness or yoke galls, on horses or cattle.

A FEW drops of diluted carbolic acid in a kettle of glue, will keep it from spoiling for several days, in the warmest weather.

ON the contrary, vines and creepers on the walls, protect them, and make a house warmer and drier, and also make it look much better.

BEYOND any sort of doubt, seeds soaked in weak camphor water will sprout and grow vigorously, when the same seeds, not thus treated, will refuse to show any signs whatever of vitality.

THE surplus heat wasted from a common stove, will, if conducted through a drum into another room, warm the room as much as a stove would, and will compel the fuel to do double the duty and give double results.

AUTUMN is the proper season to prepare grafts and cuttings. Of the latter, cuttings of grapes, currants, quinces, gooseberries, poplar and many other plants, taken off in fall and buried in the ground all winter, will grow with facility in the spring. Grafts should always be taken off in the fall and kept in moist sand or sawdust till ready to use.

ENGLAND washes most of the manure made by her people into the ocean, and then hunts over the globe, from Egypt to Peru, for more to waste. The United States does no better. But the natives of Japan and China maintain the fertility of their soil by saving what those who pretend to be civilized throw away. They have no worn out, abandoned fields.

THE cost of fences in the United States is estimated to be greater than the national debt, or more than two thousand, three hundred millions of dollars. The cost of repairs and interest is more than four hundred millions of dollars a year. Are all the cattle they are built to fence out worth that enormous sum? Is there no chance for reform and economy here? What says the grangers.

Choice Recipes.

SODA CRACKERS.—Stir 14 cups of flour with 2 teaspoonfuls of soda and 4 of cream tartar; after which rub in two cups of shortening—lard or butter; mix with cold water; mold and pound half an hour. Bake in a quick oven.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Three pints of yellow corn meal, 1 pint of rye flour, 1 cup of molasses, 2 teaspoonfuls of saleratus, 2 teespoonfuls of salt, 1 teacup of good yeast; mix thin with lukewarm water, and let it stand in a warm place to rise, which will take about two hours; wet the top of the loaf with warm water, and bake in a slow oven about two hours. A deep pan is best.

POACHED EGGS WITH FRIED HAM.—Fry the ham, take a clean frying or omelet-pan, nearly fill it with boiling water, set it over a gentle fire, break the eggs singly into a cup and slip each into boiling water, cover the pan for four or five minutes—when done, take them up with a skimmer on a dish, sprinkle a little pepper and salt over, add a small bit of butter, and serve in a dish or over the ham.

TAPIOCA PUDDING WITHOUT MILK OR EGGS.—Soak a tea-cup of tapioca in one and one-half pints of water over night. Pare and punch the cores from six apples, fill the holes with sugar, flavor with a lemon or nutmeg, and pour in one teacup of water. When baked soft, pour over the tapioca, and bake all one hour. Eat with sauce made of butter and sugar stirred to a cream.

EGG PRESERVING PICKLE RECIPE.—An agent of the Rural Press reports the following: Three quarts lime, tablespoonful cream tartar, one cupful salt, and water enough to fill a five-gallon tin can, after seventeen dozen eggs have been carefully placed within the can. To the water add the other ingredients, stir up well and pour it on the eggs, and keep them in a cool place entirely covered by the pickle. The lady subscriber who furnishes the above keeps her eggs perfectly sweet with the above treatment, and by special request, after writing the above recipe, she boiled me an egg that had been in pickle four months, and I found it perfectly sweet and free from all shadow of taint or any objection of any kind, and would trust them fully as soon as the freshest eggs in any of our markets. She usually gets the highest price of fresh eggs, and does not sell till they are about fifty cents a dozen.

A Valuable Coal Mine.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, September 27.

An immense coal mine has been discovered in Uintah county, Wyoming, near Carter Station, on the Union Pacific. It was discovered by Mr. Crocker, of Logan, from information he received from an old Indian, who showed him a piece of fine-looking coal which he found while hunting. He offered to show Mr. Crocker the place if he would give him $10, which offer was readily accepted. The Indian then took him about fifty miles to a spot about five miles from the mine, which Mr. Crocker found by tracing the vein the Indian pointed out to him. The mine is in a sandstone mountain, about four and a half miles long, running north and south, facing east, and about three miles and a quarter across, the mountain dipping suddenly at each end. There are sixteen veins of coal in sight. The bottom one is the smallest, being five feet; the next is the largest and most easy of access, and is upward of seventy feet thick; the next above is sixty feet; another of forty feet; another of about thirty feet; five of about twenty feet each, and five of sixteen feet each. The last one is twelve—altogether about four hundred feet of coal four and a half miles long; in fact, it may be correctly termed a mountain of coal. The veins lie at an angle of twenty-two degrees, with ledges of white sandstone intervening. The coal is very bright, is perfectly free from slate or dirt, and is said to be canal coal. A small quantity of the croppings from the seventy-foot vein has been tested for coke by an assayer, who states that it yields coke 52.2 per cent. When it is considered that very large quantities of coke are shipped from Pennsylvania to Utah and Nevada, a distance of 2,000 miles, at a cost of $35 or $40 per ton, for the purpose of smelting silver ores, it will at once be seen of what immense value this mine is likely to prove to owners of low grade silver mines. But whether the coal will coke or not, it is an excellent steam coal. One engineer who has used it says that one bushel of it will make as much steam as three bushels of ordinary coal, leaving less ashes than any coal he ever burned. Prof. Pontez, geologist to the Central Pacific Railroad, has made an investigation of the mine, and reports it as the finest deposit of coal in western America.

An Important Chess Match.

From the London Standard.

A chess match has been arranged between Mr. Blackburne, the great blindfold player, and Herr Steinitz, the winner of the first prize at the Vienna International Tournament in 1873. The stakes are £60 a side, and the match will be played at the City of London Chess Club in Knightrider street, commencing early in the ensuing winter. No event that has transpired in the chess world since the Vienna tournament equals this match in interest. Setting aside the amount at issue and the position of the players, who are, perhaps, the ablest living exponents of the game, the match excites unusual attention from the circumstances attending the close of the Vienna tournament. Blackburne, who had played all his games but one with Rosenthal, the French champion, had tied with Steinitz, who had completed his games. Blackburne had only to draw his game with Rosenthal to win the first prize, as the draw would have added half a game to his score. He, however, played to win it, and Rosenthal being in unusually good form, he lost, and consequently was brought level with Steinitz. The two deciding games were won by Steinitz, who had lost to Blackburne in their first meeting. The forthcoming contest accordingly promises to be close and exciting. Indeed, by many it will be regarded as in reality a championship match.

MILWAUKEE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Orphans' Fair---A Regimental Turn-Out---A Silly Voyage, and its Result---Ohio and Iowa Heard From---Beer and Whisky Matters---Kissinger's Case---Coal, Wood, Etc.

THE SEASON OF FAIRS,

given by the churches and benevolent institutions of the city, has commenced with the cool weather, and that of the Catholic Orphans' Asylum is now in full blast at Armory Hall. This fair, for the benefit of these little parentless ones, is generally the most successful, pecuniarily, of any given. The well known character of the institution, in which some one hundred and fifty little wards of the benevolent are gathered, and are being educated and otherwise provided for, secures for its annual bazars a liberal patronage by all classes and denominations. The good sisters in charge, of course, make the most of these occasions, to provide means to support their dependent ones through the winter, and in order to give all an opportunity to contribute their mite, continue their fair through the entire week. The display of articles on sale at the Hall is unusually profuse this year, and the tempting viands on the refreshment tables so invitingly nice that few can withstand the benevolent pleadings of the fair ladies in charge, to purchase of the one and partake of the other. I am not sure that, were it not for the very worthy object of these affairs, they would be voted a confounded bore by most people. Indeed, from the exceedingly thin devices concocted by the fair ones, and the seductive artlessness with which they prevail upon visitors to shell out their scrip in exchange for nick-nacks, until the last nickel is gone, they partake somewhat of the nature of "a delusion and a snare,"—a sort of "walk into my parlor" business, where, once deluded to enter the portal, one is pounced upon by a witching bevy of lovely women, and flung from one group to another, being plucked in the meantime, until his purse, if he has one, "looks as though an elephant had stepped on it," and he is dropped like a hot potato. And the promptness with which the fair ones discover that a fellow is busted, and drop him as of no further use, is surprising, and is also not intended to impress one greatly with their but recent protestations of friendly interest in his welfare. But then after all, it's rather a pleasant way to be "taken in," and I, for one, won't grumble at it.

AT LUEDDEMAN'S ON THE LAKE,

on Monday next, is to take place the regimental encampment and target shoot of the First Regiment and May's Artillery. Great preparations are being made, and any amount of fun is anticipated. The "troops" will go into camp in regular army style, and be subject to the strictest discipline. The artillery practice will probably be the most interesting feature of the day, because the most novel to the thousands who will doubtless go from the city to witness these "Autumn maneuvers" of our peaceful little army. A goodly supply of shot and shell has been received from the Quartermaster-general, and targets have been placed at proper distances in the lake for the cannon-men to blaze away at, and, weather permitting, a pleasant day of sport is anticipated by all. Quite a large number of prizes donated by friends of the different companies are to be shot for during the day.

VOYAGERS HEARD FROM.

Some six or eight weeks ago a couple of Milwaukee boatmen named Moore, father and son, left this place in a small trading schooner on a trip to the Gulf of Mexico, via Lake Michigan, the Illinois canal and the Mississippi river. The adventurous navigators have just been heard from at New Orleans, having reached that city on the 7th inst. Both men were suffering with malarial fever on their arrival, and were scarcely able to navigate their little boat. I recollect the departure of the Moores on their perilous trip, and the occasion was one of considerable interest to boatmen hereabout. Many doubted the possibility of accomplishing the voyage, while all acknowledged the foolishness of the undertaking. The voyage has been accomplished, however, but at a terrible cost, both men now lying at the point of death, from fever and starvation, in a New Orleans hospital.

OHIO AND IOWA.

The respective political headquarters in the city presented a lively appearance on the evening of the elections in Ohio and Iowa, and for several days after. The excitement as the returns were received announcing Democratic or Republican gains was intense. The returns came in rather slower than usual, and it was not until a late hour that a possible result could be guessed. When sufficient figures were received to foreshadow the probable result, of course the effect on the crowds was noticeable and highly amusing. At the Democratic headquarters, as disheartening dispatches came in, one after another, the eager loungers silently listened to their reading, while the crowd slowly diminished in numbers as the Republican chances increased, until at an early hour in the morning the anxious seats were empty, the last Democrat had silently stole away, and the janitor quietly "doused the glim" and sadly wended his way homeward. At Republican headquarters the scene was very different. Dispatches were received and read to a terribly excited crowd, who cheered and bellowed themselves hoarse before the reception of returns warranting a definite conclusion as to the final result, so that when dispatches were received announcing that there was no longer any room for doubt of Old Bill Allen's defeat, they had hardly sufficient wind remaining to raise a respectable cheer. A tremendous effort, however, resulted in an agonizing yell of delight, and the proceedings closed.

BEER AND WHISKY.

While the liquor men have been occupied during the past few months in defending themselves from charges of fraudulent transactions, and endeavoring to procure the release of their confiscated and idle distilleries, the lager beer men seem to have been prosecuting their labor in a legitimate and practical sort of way. From the reports made to the collector of internal revenue, the beer sales in the city for the month of August amounted to 29,456 barrels, and September, 27,414. September 1, there was on hand at the different breweries 67,206 barrels. The amount of whisky manufactured during the same time has been small as compared with other years, as the several distilleries have been in the hands of United States officers during most of that period, and several of them are still so held. Among the whisky cases now pending, there is one of a peculiar nature, which will probably result in the

TOTAL FINANCIAL RUIN OF A WORTHY MAN.

It is the case of J. P. Kissinger vs. the United States. Mr. Kissinger is a resident of this city, and was a silent partner in the Copper Distilling Company, of Chicago, the two remaining members of the firm, who solely controlled and carried on the business, being residents of the latter city. Unknown to Mr. Kissinger, these Chicago men perpetrated immense frauds on the government. Their property was disposed of, and the officers could find nothing from which to satisfy the government claim, amounting to $240,000. They have therefore seized upon Mr. Kissinger's property. The unfortunate gentleman has taken legal proceedings to stay execution, but it is not at all probable that he will be successful, as the law is very arbitrary, and appearances are against him. The transaction will strip Mr. Kissinger of every penny he has in the world, and still leave a large balance unsettled, as, although quite wealthy, his effects will not nearly realize the enormous sum demanded.

THE WOOD AND COAL DEALERS

are reaping their annual harvest just now, having prepared for it by holding a meeting some weeks ago and advancing the price of coal $1.50 per ton and wood $1 per cord. This is a regular trick of these fellows, and the coolness with which they inflict their outragous charges upon a suffering public is refreshing. Coal is now held at $10 per ton and wood $6 per cord. These figures leave the dealers a nice little margin of about four dollars on the former, and $2 or $2.50 on wood. What a blessing it would be if some of our scientists should discover a cheap mode of generating heat without the use of coal or wood.

ARGUS.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Sufficient time has passed since the passage of the act increasing the tax on whisky, tobacco, cigars, etc., to enable the officers of the government to form an estimate of the act as a means of increasing the revenue, or, in the language of its title, "to provide for the exigencies of the government." The official figures will disappoint those who advocated the increased taxes as a sure means of extricating the Treasury from its embarrassments, for the amount realized will not reach half the sum estimated when the bill was before the Ways and Means Committee. The act was approved and went into effect March 3, 1875, and increased the tax on whisky 20 cents a gallon, and made a considerable increase on tobacco, cigars, snuff, sugar, etc. The receipts for the first four months, closing with the fiscal year, were not as large by several millions as was expected, and it is now seen that the predictions by the Secretary of the Treasury and several Congressmen from Kentucky, that the increase discounted by the dealers and manufacturers, will prove true. During the months of March, April, May and June, the increase from the sources named over the preceding year was about $3,000,000. For the months of July, August and September the increase over the preceding year was about $2,000,000. The officers of the Government expect a large increase during the coming four months ending next February, as the stock on hand at the time of the passage of the act will have been exhausted.

INDIAN WAR PREDICTED.

Well-informed gentlemen, writing from Bismarck, predict a red hot Indian war next year, unless Congress takes heroic measures to suppress it, before fairly inaugurated. The frontiersmen insist that the Black Hills will be occupied without a treaty, or that the Indians will be stirred up to such an extent that trouble and a treaty must follow. Except a few timid ones, the people on the frontier do not fear the result in that case, believing that it will require more troops to be thrown into the country, giving them employment and adding to the population of the border.

An Accommodating Town.

As an innocent-looking old man was going up Washington street yesterday, a drayman nodded at him and asked: "Want a dray, mister?" "No—o, I guess not," replied the old man, "I'm too fur from home, and pay freight on it. Much obleeged, though. Vicksburg is a powerful nick town. A fellow back there asked me if I didn't want a coat, another inquired if I wanted a hack, and now you offer me a dray. I wish I lived here."—*Vicksburg Herald.*

IT is better to have a cuff on a lady's jacket than on your ear.

WEEKLY SICKLE.

S. E. BRONSON, Editor.

Notes.

Moody's first sermon at the Brooklyn rink on the 24th, was attended by nearly 10,000 people, and a great deal of enthusiasm was awakened.

No less than twenty large firms in New York and the east, have failed within the last week. Four of those were manufacturers.

Zachariah Chandler, who has been United States Senator from Michigan for several terms, has succeeded Columbus Delano as Secretary of the Interior.

There is a suggestion in *Harper's* that some one make his fortune by inventing an ink that is absolutely indelible, for use by postmasters in defacing stamps. The government loses a million dollars annually by washed stamps. There would indeed be more money in an invention of this simple nature than either in the Keely or the Jones' motors.

John A. Joyce, one of the leading figures against whom the government has entered prosecution for complicity in the whisky revenue frauds, has been found guilty on every count. Mr. J. made the strongest efforts in his defense, and was sustained by all the illicit dealers in St. Louis and Chicago. His conviction has alarmed the whole bevy, and deprived them of any hope of compromising the difficulties.

Every lover of good victuals, and fine cooking will rejoice to learn that Dr. Dio Lewis is suffering with dyspepsia. He has driven thousands of people away from a good dinner, and enticed them into the corn crib or the meal bin. He has deprived thousands of children of their reasonable allowance of candy. He has removed the sponge, pound and fruit cakes from the tables and substituted an unsavory mess of oat meal porridge and journey cake. May he suffer long and intensely, and when he finally recovers may he turn his attention to cakes and cream pie.

On account of the powerful grasp that the Bank of England has on the monetary affairs of the whole world, people are led to regard England as a land of milk and honey. On the contrary, there is hardly a country in which the laboring class, especially farmers, have to undergo more hardships. They are very poorly paid, obliged to pay high rents, and in order to subsist at all, confine themselves almost exclusively to the coarser and cheaper articles of food. Still, much of their suffering can be justly attributed to a too free use of beverages. One writer says, "the working men of England consume 50,000,000 gallons of various kinds of liquor reduced to pure alcohol, and at a cost of 60,000,000 pounds a year."

We are at a loss to know why A. T. Stewart, Vanderbilt, and Astor are credited with being the richest men in America. A number of California millionaires enjoy incomes that would almost cast the riches of Jules Verne's Captain Nemo into the shade. John Mackey, a California-Nevada man, receives a yearly income from his mining operations of $831 000; besides this he has large investments in real estate in San Francisco, making a total income of over $100 every hour of his life. Mackey will of course be sent to the United States Senate when ever a vacancy occurs, as Nevada makes it point to honor her wealthiest men in that way.

A meeting was held in New York the other day for the purpose of protecting the bible from being thrown out of the public schools. It was argued that the great object to be attained in sending children to school is to prepare them for becoming good citizens, and that no other means as fruitful of good could take the place of the bible. This may all be true, but the question of religious teaching and influence is also worthy of notice. The Catholics are justly accused of an intention to overthrow our common schools, but it is possible that this very practice of reading the bible in the schools is what has incited them to their present aggressive position. If the Catholics, the Atheist, the Spiritualists, dislike the bible, we have no right to afflict them by obliging them to either hear it read or put cotton in their ears. In free institutions, a privilege should not be granted to many when it opposes the right of a few. We should make all just, and honerable concessions to Catholic citizens, grant them their rights, and thus avert the fury of the storm that is gathering.

The Political Outlook.

The great question of slavery, the most important one that ever divided the citizens of the United States into parties, having had its run and completed its course, gave way to the more direct issue of union or disunion. The men who supported the pro-slavery party and the men who supported the rebellion were, without doubt, honest and sincere in their convictions, the same as were those opposed to them. Now, unless that we acknowledge that the proposition, "Right will eventually prevail," is a true and a necessary one, we have no means of accounting for the success in every instance of those measures which contribute the most to the prosperity of the country. The question is, need we have a fear that, with proper diligence on our part, wrong principles and measures will acquire the ascendency in the United States? It is necessary in order to determine this, to refer to the past, and draw conclusions from history. It will appear from this that the right has won in every contest; or in other words, those measures have succeeded which, for the time at least, were of the greatest benefit to the people. It may be that at present free trade would be of greater interest to the country than protection; but even the strong supporters of free trade agree that at the time of the adoption of protective laws, the good of the country required them.

This is, indeed, a fact beyond controversy, for immediately after the year 1828, the business of the country began to revive, and the good effects of the new law were seen in the general prosperity. In Europe a change so great as from protection to free trade would not be made in a century, but this being a land of enterprise, and progress, a change in the laws may be made with great precipitation; the people and their interests pass rapidly from one stage to another.

Although the indications are clear that the people will yet have to encounter some of the most important issues that have ever arisen, a faith prevails that the principle of right must win.

Before free trade supercedes protection the issue will undergo a thorough and exhaustive discussion in the minds of the people, and the majority will certainly discover the truth. The money question will be submitted to a like examination; the liquor question will have been thoughtfully considered by the people.

Whether or not the common schools of the country are worth protecting, will be decided to the best interests of the country when the citizens are aroused to the magnitude of the issue.

All these great questions that seem to have so great an influence on the future of the nation, will soon be presented to the people. Each one of these is of so great moment that if the wrong step be taken, the nation would be plunged into an irretrievable ruin. With such dangers to be encountered, there would be great fear that the glories and triumphs of the republic might terminate disastrously at any moment, were it not for the well grounded faith that every true American has, that the heart of the people is right, and will guide them as safely in the futnre as it has in the past.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Pure & Silver Gloss Starch.

For the Laundry.

Manufactured by T. Kingsford & Sons.

The Best Starch in the World.

Gives a Beautiful Finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'

OSWEGO CORN STARCH.

For puddings, blanc mange, ice cream, etc. Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as purer, stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., etc., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making puddings, custards, etc., accompany each one pound package.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women **BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY** from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. PARTICULARS FREE, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once will be sent on receipt of fifty cents. Address **J. LATHAM & CO.** 419 Washington St., Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 2154. 5t

TO THE

Sporting Public.

Having had long experience with

TRAINING HORSES FOR THE COURSE.

I am prepared to take your horses under my care,

Furnish Keeping,

If desired and give

DAILY TRAINING

At reasonable rates.

DE WITT SMITH

WE

Are Happy!

To inform the public that we

HAVE RETURNED FROM THE CITY!

With a very full and carefully selected

STOCK OF GOODS

Embracing everything needed in the West, and which must be seen and examined to be appreciated. I would particulary call your attention to our

Dress Goods,

READY-MADE

Clothing

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are very cheap and desirable. Please call and see

W. U. HOVER - MAZOMANIE

THOMAS W. WILSON,

MAZOMANIE, : WISCONSIN

Contractor and Builder.

Will furnish estimates of buildings complete and ready for the tenant, or for workmanship alone the parties furnishing materials. He also keeps constantly on hand a large quantity of

BUILDING MATERIALS, WIND MILLS & PUMPS.

Of all descriptions, which he will sell at the lowest possible price for

CASH!

☞Repairs of all kinds pertaining to the above, done with despatch, and at reasonable prices.

THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC"

A DOMESTIC **TREASURE!**

You cannot afford to buy any machine until you have tried

"The Domestic."

GET THE BEST.

Its unparalleled success is the best proof of

ITS MERITS.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of the Light-Runnig

Domestic Sewing Machines,

And the Celebrated

DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

Publishers of the

"DOMESTIC" MONTHLY.

☞Send for Catalogue and Price Lists.

Address,

DOMESTIC S. M. CO.,

180 State Street, opposite Palmer House,

CHICAGO, ILL.

J. A. SCHMITZ, Agt.,

Mazomanie, Wis.

AMERICAN

Wash Fluid!

For Laundry and Household Use

MANUFACTURED AT

The American Ultramarine Works, Newark, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each. For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the *American Wash Blue*, if you want the cheapest and best.

American Ultramarine Works,

Office, 72 William-st., New York.

AND STILL

They Come'

NOW IS YOUR BEST CHANCE TO GET CHEAP GOODS.

THE LATEST OUT.

THE CANDYMAN has received a stock of

SUGARS,

COFFEES,

TEAS, &c.,

Which he sells at very low figures.

BEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS SOLD ANYWHERE IN THIS MARKET.

Farmers, look for the Red sign when you come to town, and see if it will not pay you well to buy at the cheap cash store of C. A. PIERSON.

A Large

New Arrival!

J. A. SCHMITZ

Has just received the largest stock of goods he has ever purchased. His store is brim

Full of Goods

OF ALL KINDS.

Better styles Greater Assortment, Finer and more marketable goods than ever offered

BEFORE!

His stock as purchased ten days after the great spring rush of country merchants to Chicago and he received the bennefit of a ge decline in

Prices!

And latest invoices. Particular attention called to his stock of

Alpacas & Mohair

Of the most Superior Make,

And at from twenty-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard.

LADIES! please remember when on your shopping tours that I have anything on want—my stock is complete my goods nor my prices can not be surpassed.

J. A. SCHMITZ.

To Everybody!

I would respectfully inform the citizens of old Mazomanie, that I have open

Confectionery and Grocery Store,

On Hudson street, at Mrs. Waterhouse's stand. A fine assortment of crackers, Candies, and general groceries, which I will sell cheap for cash

Favor me with a share of your patronage and receive fresh goods at bottom prices.

Hiram Lyford, Mazomanie, Wis

WM. J. PARK & Co.

Booksellers, Stationers,

Binders, Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers. Agents for

Mathushek Pianos and Burdett Organs

Dealers in

Frames, Pictures, Sheet Music. Violins. and other Musical Merchandise.

No. 11 KING ST.,

MADISON, - WISCONSIN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

from my premises Monday night, Oct. 4th, three sheep, one ewe and two lambs, yearlings. Information that will lead to their recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded. CHAS. RICHARDS.

Mazomanie, Oct. 7, 1875.

Drugs and Medicines

FANCY TOILET GOODS.

School Books,

And a large stock of

Stationery!

And paper of all kinds.

LAMPS, PAINTS, OILS & BRUSHES

This is the place to procure your books for the fall term of school.

J. JONES.

A WORD TO THE

Public:

Now that summer has come, we hall be ready to meet the wants of our friends and customers with a full stock of goods of all kinds at lowest living rates. Our summer stock of

DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS,

SHEETINGS, &c

Will always be among the best of manufactured goods. Boots and shoes of the most celebrated brands.

Always on hand, a large assortmen of cloths from Wisconsin factories, for gentlemen's suits.

LADIES' GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS

Suitable for the Season.

By dealing out honest goods at honest prices we hope to merit a full share of the public patronage.

L. A. & G. L. LINCOLN.

DROP!

DROP!

GOODS AT

Murrish & Sons'.

SUMMER STOCK

COMPLETE!

In dress goods of all kinds. Jap silks, Pangee Poplins Percales, mohairs, Alpacas Grenadines Lawns, Corded Jacanetts, Ladies' neck ware neckerchiefs, scarfs, ties collars, collerettes cuffs, kid gloves, Parasols, fans, belts, jeans, tweeds, Checks ginghams, Scheviott Stripes, &c,

Eight Cents per yard for good Prints.

Special inducements offered to Cash Buyers, and to farmers who exchange produce

A GOOD LINE OF COTTONADES.

Goods Drop Down to Old Time Prices

DOWN,

DOWN!

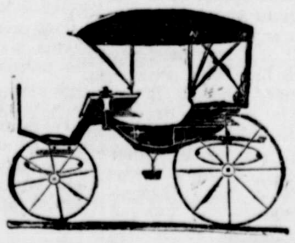
FIRST

Class Carriages,

Buggies & Cutters

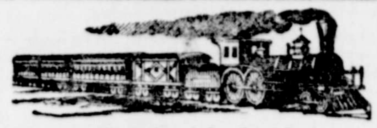
Are manufactured by

C. J. TRAGER, - Mazomanie, Wis.



I aim to unite style, lightness and durability in my carriages. Parties reading this advertisement are earnestly invited to correspond or call in person and

Be Satisfied That My Work Cannot Be Beaten In Any Town In The West.



Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.
TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Passenger—9:43 a. m.	Passenger—7:38 p. m.
" 9:37 p. m.	" 3:05 a. m.
Accomm'n 3:10 p. m.	Accomm'n 9:43 a. m.

J. B STICKNEY, Agent.

Local Sheaves.

Arrived in Arena, on Thursday, Oct. 28.

E. W. Cornes has 53,000 silver leafed maples for sale.

Ladies, bring in your orders for visiting cards.

Mr. Geo. Davies breakfasted again in Mazomanie on Thursday morning.

We have set it down. First snow storm of the season, on Tuesday Oct. 26.

A shipment of 5,000 pounds of butter was made on Thursday, by J. A. Schmitz

The following is the first attempt of our new devil to "stick type."

tAlkoR gOUT AuR REggID E3!

If you are going to buy a new balmoral bear in mind that at Lincoln's you can find a large assortment.

The *Nursery*, the popular jnvenile magazine, can be procured for $1.60, by sending to J. L. Shorey, 36 Bromfield street, Boston.

A lady is never well dressed unless she wears a nice pair of shoes. The Philadelphia shoe, kept by J. A. Schmitz supports the fashion of the cities.

Do not forget the Hicock sale next Wednesday. A large amount of valuable farm property will be sold at your own prices.

Mr. J. B. Stickney is doing a flourishing business in the apple trade. He is supplying merchants along the line with from 25 to 100 barrels each.

Dr. W. S. Taylor, formerly of Black Earth, favored us with a call the other day. He is now located in Pipe Stone county, Minnesota, interesting himself in real estate matters.

There are two young men in the Dollar Store that would like to open up a correspondence with young ladies with a view to matrimony. Paid 25c.

On Tuesday of next week the citizens of Wisconsin are called upon to express their choice for governor, and decide who shall administer the the affairs of the state for the next two years.

The old turn table at the engine house having become disabled through long service, has been replaced by a new and stronger one. 94, in the meantime, has been obliged to rest on a side track.

The firm of Satterlee & Hanson, lately conducting the job printing department of this office, have dissolved partnership. The business will hearafter be conducted by the proprietors with Mr. Frank Ward an experienced printer, as foreman.

Reader, stop and think,—We suppose the most of our readers buy and use D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Best Medical Saleratus, but if there are any of you who do not, just stop and think; if you buy the best Chemical Saleratus you get the Best Saleratus made.

D. W. Bronson & Son sold 17 loads of lumber last Saturday, averaging 500 feet to the load. And they still have a full assortment of lumber, which they will sell as cheap, for cash, as can be obtained at any yard in the Wisconsin valley.

The *Advertiser* contains a highly interesting paragraph stating that Jesse Taylor pulled 50 bushels of mangle wurzels from 16 rods of ground, and calls "next." Well, Mr. Josiah Worth of Black Hawk, pulled 51 bushels of worsted moguls from 15 rods of ground. Next.

One day last week Mr. Frank Adams purchased of a farmer south of Black Earth, an even thousand dollars worth of live stock. Only a few days previous he made a purchase from another farmer in the vicinity, of stock to about the same amount. That we call profitable farming. *Advertiser.*

Mazomanie, Oct. 26 1875.

MR. JOHN DARLINGTON, SIR: The "Darlington Washer" which I have on trial proves satisfactory, I prefer it to Doty's, which I have used. It is easier worked and does its work better, I have given it a fair trial and can recommend it to all as a labor saving machine, which I regard as a blessing through the ingenuity of man.

MRS. J. C. MORRILL.

For Sale, Cheap!

One *Seven Octave Piano, Full Toned* as good as new is offered for sale at a bargain. Also one good Safe at one-half cost price. Inquire at the SICKLE office. 33w3

Auction, on Wednesday, November 3, 1875. One thorough-bred short horn bull, 6 years old; 1 grade short horn, 3 years old; 28 short horn young cows; 4, 2 year old heifers; 5 yearling heifers; 2, 2 year old steers; 15 heifer calves; 25 acres fine corn; 1 sucking colt; 75 to 100 tons of hay; 1 corn planter, (Brown's); 1 Buckeye drill; 1 Whitewater cultivator; 1 sub-soil plow; 1 sled: 1 set carpenter's tools; I also offer my farm, at private sale, ½ mile from Mazomanie, 280 acres, 140 under plow, the balance divided into mown pasturage and timber; terms of sale: All sums of $10 and under, cash—all over, credit —one year's time—ten per cent—discount of 5 per cent. for cash—good security. A. C. Hicock. Ed Pratt, Auctioneer. n34w2

On last Sunday evenine, a little nephew of Mr. Billington's, of Arena was accidently thrown from a buggy and had his elbow dislocated and partially facturned. The injury is a very painful one.

On Wednesday evening of this week, as Mr. Wendt, who lives on Kirch's farm near the village of Dover, was drving along the road after dark, his wagon run over a stump and threw Mr. Wendt, his wife and children all out on the ground; all fortunately escaped injury except Mrs. Wendt who had her elbow dislocated.

While attending the Limon sale on Thursday, a son of J. G. Tyler fell from a shed and dislocated his elbow. Dr. Stair must have a large supply of elbow grease to be able to attend to so many patients with the same affliction.

Lost.

On Sunday, October 24th, between Mazomanie and the farm of Geo. Robbins in the town Arena, a long leather pocket-book, containing about $75; had my name written on the inside, and contained slips bearing the name of Alfred Senier. Any party finding the same and returning it to my store in Mazomanie will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of

FREDERIC SENIER.

Messrs. Humphrey & Sherwin's cheese factory will suspend operations for the season at the close of the present month. The first season has proved to be a very satisfactory one and the expectations of the friends and patrons of the enterprise have not been disappointed. A car load of cheese, consisting of about 400 boxes were shipped this week to Chicago, and another lot west. Mr. Humphrey has realized better bargains from his cheese then has been obtained by any other factory in this section of the state, if not in the whole state. He has watched the market faithfully, and his cheese acquired a splendid reputation within three months after the opening of the factory. Mr. Elmer, the gentleman in charge, has either had wonderful good luck, or else he perfectly understands his business, and knows how to make cheese that will take the market in its most generous mood. We predict that, with Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Elmer at their posts again, the next season will open even more prosperously than the present one has just ended.

The Turf---Mazomanie Ahead.

The sporting men of Lodi, advertised for a brilliant series of races on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. Liberal purses were offered, and the reports are, that the undertaking was a decided success, numerous horses from abroad being entered for the races. The following horses were entered for the running race:

Icicle; Souvenir; Tornado; Red Rover, winner in 1:50; Gray Dan.

Free for all:

Badger Girl; Cruiser.

Badger Girl won easily in 2.40, and trotted the third heat alone, in 2:25.

3.30 race:

Fred Lincoln; Daniel Webster; Lady Hess; Sleepy Sal.

Fred Lincoln is owned by Samuel Murrish, of this place, and won the race with but little exertion in 3:09. The driver was obliged to hold Fred in, in order to save the distance of his competitors. He trotted a mile on the track Saturday morning in 2:54, which is considered remarkably good time for a horse never before entered in a race.

Forty Five Cents owned by E. J. Whitney, also of this place, took third money.

At the Baraboo races last week White Billy won the three minute race in three straight heats in 2.50-52 and 56. Charley R won the 2.50 race 2.50-55 and 56, and Badger Girl the Free for all in 2.39.

NOTICE.

Money to loan on good farm security in Dane County.

Abstract of Title required with each application. From one to five years time given. Inqnire of

JOHN STAHEL MAZOMANIE.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

Are you suffering with consumption, Coughs, Severe Colds settled on the breast, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs? If so, go to your Druggist, Fred. Senier, and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. This medicine has lately been introduced from Germany, and is selling on its own merits. The people are going wild over its success, and druggists all over the country are writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. If you wish to try its superion virtue, get a sample bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Mazomanie Market.

Wheat, No. 1, $1.05 and $1.10.
" " 2, 95c and $1.00.
" " 3, 90c and 95c.
Oats, new 26 and 27c.
Barley, $1.00
Corn, 35 and 40c.
Rye, 70c.
Cattle, $2.00 and $3.00.
Hogs, $6.50 to $7.00.
Salt, $2.00.
Cement, $3.00 and $4.50.

Retail Market.

Raisins,	15c.
Coffee,	25@35c.
Tea,	35c@$100.
Sugar,	A. 11c.
" Brown,	10c.
Crackers,	8@10.
Tobacco, smoking,	35@50.
Currants,	9c
Prunes,	11c.
Dried Apples,	12½c.
Peaches, Can	20c.
Dried Blackberries,	12½c.

Produce Market.

Butter,	20@25c.
Eggs,	18c.
Tallow,	7½c.
Turkeys,	9c.
Chickens,	7c.

Legal Notice.

State of Wisconsin } ss. In Justice
Dane Co. town of Mazomanie } Court.

To Ludwig Peters and Meri Peters:

You are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of Gustave Herring, of Cross Plains, Dane county, State of Wisconsin, amounting to thirty-two and 50-100 dollars. Now unless you shall appear before George Cutler, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, at his office in said town, on the 6th day of November A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 6th day of October A. D. 1875.

GUSTAVE HERRING,
By JOHN STAHEL, Plaintiff's Attorney

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usual price $2.00 postage prepaid on both papers for one year for $2.65.

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Dollar Store. New crop,

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Desirable Property For Sale.

I offer for sale the following property, situated in the village of Mazomanie, to-wit: The house, lots, and extensive blacksmith shop lately the property of A. Anderson. The property is located on the main business street of the village, and is a very desirable location. The house is a white brick two stories, five rooms, and a cellar; also a well and cistern. One-fourth of an acre of land; also a very fine blacksmith shop 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, one-and-a half stories high, with coal house. Everything built in the best of style—shop painted and battened, also a stable with accommodations for three spans of horses.

This is a splendid chance for a blacksmith wanting a pleasant home and surroundings Terms easy. Enquire of

HENRY WILSON, Or ED. HUGGINS,
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Four miles south of Arena.

FIFTY ACRES UNDER THE PLOW!

With good meadow and fence, a splendid spring of water, and other improvements. The balance is splendid timber. It will be sold altogether or only the eighty, the forty being timber,

For Term and Price:
Inquire of ROBERT ELLIS, Arena.

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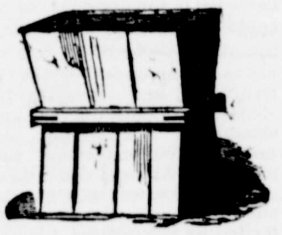

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D. W. BRONSON & SON,
Mazomanie, Wis,

New Lumber Just Received

Apollo in Tempe.

When, exiled from the Olympian hall,
Apollo kept thy flocks,
Admetus, all the day and all
The night-tide, plaintive, musical,
He fluted to the rocks.

In troops the attentive birds sat round,
And hungering wolves did press,
Mild with the magic of the sound,
'Mid fearless sheep and many a browned
Shepherd and shepherdess.

Till, on a day, supernal light
Those umbrages plumes,
And dark dells kindle and grow light
With unexpected Hermes' flight
Earthward on glowing plumes.

"Brother," he cries, "thy penance o'er,
Olympus seek again:
Shine on our feasts as heretofore:
Mete out the morning; and restore
Thy Pythoness her strain."

And, as the missioned god declares
His grateful errand, fall
Apollo's weeds; a form he bares
Raying with Deity, and wears
A beamy coronal.

But awe and apprehension grew
On all that pastoral throng:
"O spare us, for indeed we rue
Our rash familiarness." "Ye do
Immortal bosoms wrong."

Smiling, the gentle Power replied:
"Fair children of the sods,
If godlike twere to stand aside
From human friendship, none but Pride,
And Folly would be gods."

—*London Examiner.*

From Cassell's Magazine.

MUTINY ON BOARD.

BY LEWIS HOUGH.

I commenced my medical career with exceptional disadvantages. My parents were dead, and I had not a friend or relative willing or able to help me. I was cast entirely on my own resources, which were a diploma, a respectable wardrobe and twenty pounds in cash—the balance of the capital which had sufficed for my education. Feeling desperately the necessity of exertion I applied to all sorts of people, rushing into the presence of bigwigs who ought not to be approached without proper introduction, and outraging them with demands for surgical employment. I should say I sometimes received as many as five snubs and rebuffs in a morning. At last I fairly broke down in the presence of a haughty young admiralty clerk, who was perturbed and melted by my distress, when on asking him how I could get into the navy he replied:—

"Suppose you apply on a pwopper form through the pwopper channel. Look here," he said, calling me back, "leave your name and your address. Surgeons are wanted sometimes in a hurry."

Two days afterwards I received a letter informing me that a surgeon was required for the Alecto, which was to sail for Sydney on the following Sunday with a cargo of convicts, and that if I applied in person at a place and hour named, and answered certain questions satisfactorily, there was little doubt but what I should get the appointment.

There was no medical employment on earth that I would not have jumped at blindfold just then, so I made my application, was accepted without any difficulty—with rather an ominous alacrity indeed—and after such poor preparations in the way of outfit as my ignorance suggested and my slender means could afford, I went on board the Alecto, which was lying off Greenwich, and forced myself in medical charge of a captain, two mates, a lieutenant of the royal navy, in some mysterious capacity that I never rightly comprehended; twenty sailors, an officer of marines and his men, and 250 convicts.

The naval lieutenant was the only man on the quarter deck when I went up the side.

"I am the surgeon," I began, advancing toward him; but before I could say another word he asked abruptly:—

"Can you play chess?"

"Yes—a little," I replied.

"I'm thankful, vera thankful, for that. Shake hands, sir. The marine body, Mr. Phipps, no one cares for the game; and how should we surveeve sich a protracted and tedious voyage without chess? My name is MacNab, and I hope we shall be friends, sir."

I said that I hoped so, too, and we engaged in a conversation which was the reverse of inspiriting. I gathered from MacNab that the skipper had been unfortunate in former voyages; that his mates were ruffians; that the crew were very poor types indeed of the British sailor; that the ship herself was a rotten old hulk that ought to have been broken up years before.

I went down to my cabin, which seemed absurdly small and low and dark; got my portmanteau there, and tried to make arrangements for future comfort. Then I studied the printed instructions I had received as to how often I was to inspect the convicts, etc., and wondered what was to be done if they were refractory, and who had authority over me to prevent me shirking my duties; for I had sole command, it seemed, in my particular department.

When I returned on deck I found the captain and Mr. Phipps there. The former had a red nose and watery eyes, which explained, perhaps, why he had been unfortunate with his ships; the latter was a gentlemanly fellow enough, but desponding and taciturn, his silence being of the less importance that when he did talk he generally grumbled, which did not add to the cheerfulness of so small a party. His only solace was in making pen-and-ink sketches, at which he was very clever; landscapes, with chiaroscuro effects, involving an immense amount of time and labor, being his principal *forte*. Both he and McNab were disappointed men; but the Scotchman was the better philosopher of the two.

We four supped together, and in due time I went to my berth and found how to get into it. I felt like a toy put away on a shelf in the cupboard, for it was my first experience of ship accommodation. When you have learned to lie on your back and not want to move all night—to take enough oxygen into the lungs while on deck to last for the time you are below, and to be indifferent to cockroaches running over you, you get on a great deal better.

On reaching deck next morning I found that we were under sail and dropping down into the river, which had grown very wide.

It was not long before we were fairly in the channel, and the pilot got into his boat and left us.

There was a nice breeze, but the sea was perfectly smooth, and the ship glided through the water with delightful glibness; so that I felt that I ought to be doing something toward learning my duties while I was able, and confided to McNab that I should like to hold an inspection of the convicts, who were all gathered on the main deck in charge of their wardens and the marines, who mounted sentry over them with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets.

I found that I had made an official application in the right quarter by accident, for McNab immediately said:

"At what time? at once?"

And when I replied in the affirmative, gave certain sharp, short orders, the result of which was that in less than ten minutes a warder came up to me, touched his cap and reported:—

"All ready, sir."

And following him I found the convicts drawn up in lines, bare-footed. My inspection of them was a mere form, for, of course, they were sent on board sound and clean, but I made certain suggestions with regard to the sanitary arrangements between decks, where their hammocks were slung, and these were promptly attended to where practicable. When I had done McNab challenged me to a game of chess, and fortunately we proved to be very evenly matched. He was quite right in relying so much upon it as a resource; how we should have got through the weeks without it I cannot imagine; we played at least six hours daily out of the twenty-four.

When we got into the broad swell of the Atlantic, I had a week's sea-sickness, during which MacNab got the best of me at chess, and after I was well I began to have some trouble with the convicts. What schemers they were! Their one great object was to get a glass of grog or wine, which could only be done by my order, and they regularly studied the complaints for which I prescribed such medical comforts, and either simulated or manage to produce them artificially. Greenhorn as I was, they imposed upon me rarely at first, and just as I was getting up to their dodges, we passed the Equator, and there was a good deal of real sickness, which gave them the advantage again. As time went on, I became familiarized with the rogues, and learned to look upon them as fellow-men who had gone wrong rather than as wild beasts. I talked to them freely, learned many of their histories—at least their own versions of them—and took considerable interest in some of the narrators. Most of them were ignorant, debased creatures, either born and bred to prey on their fellow-creatures, or recruited from the most neglected ranks of society; but there were one or two exceptions—notably, a man who passed under the name of Williams, who was gifted with rare abilities, and had the manners and address of a gentleman. His face would have afforded an interesting study to a physiognomist, the upper part being highly intellectual, the lower part betokening unbounded sensuality. His crime was forgery of bank notes. This man never condescended to try and trick me, as the others did; neither did he talk like some of the better class convicts, nor protest his innocence, which was the almost universal custom. He was civil, somewhat subdued in manner, and glad of my conversation. He had yielded to the temptation of trying to make his fortune in too great a hurry, had failed, and was content to pay the penalty, he said. Though a "lifer," he by no means despaired of his future. He was informed that with good conduct he would soon be a free man within the limits of the colony, and had perfect confidence in his ability to earn a comfortable livelihood if he had that chance. And what did the country matter? Life could be made as enjoyable in one place as another. He would not go back to England to be cut by all his relations and former friends if he could.

Plausibly as Williams always talked, I mistrusted him. I noticed that he had established considerable influence over the other convicts, and constantly surprised him speaking earnestly in corners to groups of five or six of them. On my appearance these conferences broke up, and in spite of all affectation of indifference I was certain on more than one occasion that anxiety was felt lest I should have caught some word in passing. And I knew, without being able to prove it, that secret signs were exchanged between Williams and at least a score, whom I could have pointed out, habitually.

Another convict who evidently had some power with his fellows was Lloyd, a Welsh sailor, who had stabbed another in a quarrel and narrowly escaped the gallows.

But it was natural enough that an experienced sailor should obtain the hearing of landsmen during a voyage of such length, and I never suspected him of striving to influence the others with any sinister designs, as I certainly did Williams.

But soon I had no time for idle speculation and suspicion; the sickness, a fever, attended by symptoms which were unfamiliar to me, increased. Soon there were a score of convicts, several seamen, and one of the marines down with it.

A man died, was sewn up in the hammock, and launched from the gangway with a shot at his feet, MacNab reading the service over him. During the ceremony one of those phenomena which make sailors so superstitious occurred. As the body touched the water the wind sank, and in half an hour there was perfect calm. In many minds a calm at sea is associated with all that is peaceful and beautiful; in mine it is a horrible nightmare.

For a week we laid on the broad, smooth sheet of glass, without a speck to break the monotony. Glass? Molten silver, rather, for the heat was so fearful that I sometimes imagined it would seethe. The sun seemed like a mass of white-hot iron close above us, and the pitch oozed and boiled between the planks. Poor Phillips could not go on with his sketching, for the perspiration dropping from his forehead blotted his work, and even McNab's ardor for chess relaxed. But I had little time to play with him—under such aggravating conditions the fever raged. Deaths were of daily, sometimes of hourly occurrence; we soon had to cast the bodies overboard without ceremony.

On the fourth day the captain and one of his mates sickened, and the shattered constitution of the former caused him to sink at once. Then Phipps took the fever, and though it was a mild attack, he was so feeble as to be unfit for duty.

Such of the convicts as escaped the fever began to hold their heads erect, and look you full in the eyes as they passed, as though they felt that death was bringing us all to an equality.

The sixth day was the most oppressive of all; it was literally difficult to draw breath, and though I escaped the fever, I was knocked up for the first time. To do my work amongst the dying and the dead was a physical impossibility for me; I threw myself down under the awning on the quarter-deck and lost all consciousness; probably remaining in a state of torpor for hours.

I was roused by the most tremendous crash I have ever heard, and found myself in darkness, but only for a moment; the next, sea, sky and ship were lit up by a violet glare, while a zizzag line of fire, so intense that the eyes ached at it, flashed, and left the gloom more profound than ever. And again came that awful thunder, compared with which the loudest ever heard in Europe is a whisper. That moment of fierce light revealed to me men in the rigging, taking in the sail which had been spread to catch the lightest; and a spar hanging awkwardly and fall away; also MacNab and the mate, who acted captain, standing near me.

"We shall never be able to manage without help, we are so terribly underhand," said the latter.

"Weel, then," replied MacNab, "we will pick half a dozen of the deevils, nae more. One I ken has been a sailor, and—"

Another flash and deafening roar, which drowned his voice.

"Eh, Mr. Glover, lad," he said, when the lull came, "are ye there? Ye had better just go below. Your work is done, and ours is beginning. There will be a breeze enow to blaw the fever away presently, and ye will be in the way."

I had often determined, if there were a storm, to remain on deck and see it; the freshness of the air, too, was delightful to breathe, but fatigue overcame all else, and I was glad to take McNab's advice. Imagine what I had gone through that week in such a climate, with patients dying by dozens in my youthful hands, many of whom I felt could have been saved with better nursing, and you will not wonder at my prostration.

As I reached the cabin stairs the rain came down in sheets; there was a booming, roaring sound; the ship heeled over and raced through the water as the storm came down upon her. A flash of lightning showed me that the sea was already white with foam.

I went below, made a hearty meal off some salt beef and biscuit I found on the table, drank a stiff glass of rum and water, and turned into my berth to renew my nap, weariness drowning sense of my danger.

How long I slept, or what happened in the time, I do not know. When I awoke, the ship was rolling heavily, and there was a continuous, ominous sound, thud, thud, thud, thud, accompanied with the pouring of water, which caused me to hurry on deck, where a scene of terrible confusion met my eyes, for it was broad daylight. A mast had gone, the deck was littered with cordage and broken woodwork. All was confusion, authority in abeyance; convicts, sailors, marines were mixed up together, hurrying to and fro, or working at the pumps. The gale had abated, was dying out, in fact, but there was a leak which could not be discovered, though, in consequence of the number of hands to relieve one another in pumping, the water did not gain upon us. Finding I was not wanted there, I went below again to attend upon Phipps, who had been left I knew not how long, and was too weak to help himself much. The fever had left him, but he was low and desponding, and asked me to read the bible to him, which I did.

After a time I heard MacNab come down, and went into the saloon, out of which our private cabins opened, to speak to him. I found him loading his pistols.

"The leak has been found and stopped," he said; "but I dinna like the look of the convicts; some of them ha'e got arms, I fear me."

While he was speaking shouts and shots were heard above, and he rushed to the cabin stairs, I following him. Directly we reached the deck we saw a body of convicts coming aft, headed by Williams, who had a musket in his hands.

"The game is up, lieutenant," he cried; "you had better surrender,"

MacNab's answer was a pistol shot; Williams staggered but recovered himself, levelled his musket, fired, and MacNab fell dead in my arms. In a moment I was knocked down, bound and thrust aside to be a helpless spectator of crimes I could not move a finger to prevent. Some of the ruffians rushed down the cabin stairs and returned dragging poor Phipps with them. With brutal jests they bore him to the lee bulwarks, one took his shoulders, another his feet, and they tossed him alive into the sea. All the sailors or marines who were sick, or had been wounded in the struggle, were in like manner thrown overboard; the remainder were gathered together in a body, and Williams, who had evidently been elected chief, made them a speech, offering them their lives if they would join them heartily. Most of them shrank from the horrible death before them, and acceded, but a corporal of marines stood firm.

"You will all be taken and hanged within a month," he boldly said, "and I had sooner drown with honest men than swing with thieves and murderers."

The words were hardly out of his mouth when he was shot dead.

"And now, lads," cried Williams, "I know what you are all thinking of—the rum!" [Cheers] "Well every man shall have a tot, and a few at a time will have a skinful. But most of us must keep sober to manage the ship, so I have set a guard over the spirit room, and any man who tries to force it will have his brains blown out. I will tell you what I propose to do if you agree. There are some islands near where we are with the best climate, the finest fruit, and plenty of food without working for it. We will make for one of these, land everything out of this rotten old ship, and scuttle her. You have made me your captain, and I appoint Lloyd my chief officer. He is a sailor and knows where these islands are, and how to reach them, so he will sail the ship."

Loud acclamations greeted this address, and the assembly adjourned to the grog tubs.

I was not long left unmolested; a knot of fellows gathered around me, and discussed what they should do with me, and one at last suggested that I should be made to swallow the contents of my medicine chest, which was forthwith brought up for the purpose, and some calomel pills were actually forced into my mouth. How I wished that I had been a homœopath.

While I was struggling a man came up.

"What are you doing with the doctor?" he asked excitedly; "didn't the captain say he wasn't to be touched. He wants to see you, sir, down in the cabin," he added civilly. My persecutors slunk off, grumbling, and my deliverer cut my bonds and led me to Williams, who had been shot in the shoulder, and wanted his wound attended to. I managed to extract the bullet, and when he was easier he said:

"I am sorry for all these horrors, doctor, I swear I am; but you know the men I have to deal with, and how slight my hold is upon them. You have been kind to many of them, and are useful besides, so I managed to save your life, but when I said a word for the others they would not listen. As for MacNab, he fired at me first, or he would never have fallen by my hand."

"You are responsible to God and the law, not to me," I replied.

Ought I to have refused to tend his wound? Was it my duty to beard and unbraid him? I do not know; life is sweet, and I wished and tried to preserve it, excusing my pusillanimity at the time by the thought that my testimony, if I survived, might bring the whole body of rascals to justice.

I quite understood the tenure upon which my life was held, in spite of Williams's plausible speeches. There were many sick and several wounded, both by the storm and in the fight when the vessel was seized, and they needed my services. When they thought they could do without me I should be silenced forever, together with every other probable witness against them. Meanwhile the ship was kept on her course towards the Friendly Islands, under Lloyd's management, and on the third day land was sighted.

That evening a sailor who had joined the mutineers on compulsion, and had been hurt, came to me and said:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but would you dress my wound on deck, where every one can see us?"

I saw he had a reason, and consented,

"I've something to say, sir, and don't want to be seen talking to you in a private way, for fear of making them suspicious. Bill Hicks was at the mast head on the look-out last watch, and he saw something he did not report, and that's a British frigate, round the headland of that there island. Don't start, sir; there's only us of the old crew knows it, and we've had a boat ready to lower for some days. We mean to lower that quickly at nightfall, and let it tow behind; and then later such as can will get into it, cast off, and row for the frigate. If you like, sir, you had better lie down in the boat and be lowered with it. Say you want a quiet read or sleep or something, if you're seen. There's a risk, of course, but not a big one. Lloyd's half drunk now, and will be quite so after a bit, and so will most of the others, for now they've got to the islands they think it's all right. There's only that Williams."

"I can manage him," said I, and we parted.

William's wound was painful and his pulse feverish; so he gladly swallowed a soporific which would keep him quiet for many hours.

At the proper time I got into the boat indicated, the only men who could possible see me being those at the wheel, who were both old members of the crew, and were prepared when they knew that Lloyd was quite overpowered by drink, to alter the course of the ship and steer for the headland where the frigate had been seen. All went easier, even, than had been anticipated. When I had been stowed away half an hour the boat was lowered, and in a very little while three men stole into it, cut the rope by which we were towing, and when the ship was f r enough ahead to prevent the phosphorescense of the oar-dips attracting attention, began to row in the direction of the headland.

In two hours time we turned it, and saw the lights of the frigate, against the sides of which in another hour the boat grated.

"Who goes there?" challenged the sentry.

"Medical officer escaped from a convict ship which has mutinied."

I will not dwell on the joy with which I stood upon the deck, or on the heartiness of my reception when I had made my report.

The frigate weighed and stood out to sea at once, and in the early morning came up with the convict ship, boarded and took her without resistance.

My evidence sufficed to clear the seamen and marines who had been forced into a pretended compliance with the projects of the mutineers, as also, some months afterwards, to secure the execution of all those who had taken a prominent part in the murder of my poor friends, MacNab and Phipps, seventeen of whom suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Sydney.

A Turkish Town.

Describing Trebigne or Trebinje, for it is known by both names, the Ragusa correspondent of the London News says: "The town is very small, and exceedingly dirty, and, as to size, is about in the same proportion to Ragusa as Ragusa is to Paris, and an old-fashioned stone wall and a wet ditch form its only defense. It could not resist artillery, but is strong against irregulars. The whole scene is most picturesque and Asiatic. There were crowds of Turkish soldiers thronging the narrow streets, and there were tiny shops to be seen, arranged in the Eastern style, with turbaned merchants sitting cross-legged behind their goods. In the camps outside the town the troops are comfortably quartered in bell tents, about which are walls of stone raised under the flaps a foot or so above the ground. They had planted flowers besides the doors of some of the tents, as though expecting a long stay. A battery of field guns was posted near the infantry camp. The total force of the Turks of Trebigne is about 4,000 men. The town could easily be held by 400. It is said that during the late blockade the insurgents never seriously tried to take the place. They could not even enter the suburb where most of the shops are. Their only chance was to cut off the supplies, and that they might do again if the fortunes of war should change. The Turks now get bread from Ragusa, heavily escorted all the way."

Mistook her Man.

A rather unusual occurrence took place on a street of Macon Sunday night. A young gentleman was quietly walking along homeward, smoking a cigar, and wholly unapprehensive of any impending danger. He saw not far ahead a lady coming toward him, and, with customary politeness he gave her the sidewalk to pass. Instead of passing, however, she stopped in front of him and rudely slapped him in the face, and then began to claw him at a lively rate. "My dear madam," began the unhappy young man, but without giving him time to proceed, the lady commenced, "don't 'dear madam' me. Here you've been out to this time of the night, and all the children sick at home." About this time the lady discovered that she had have a mistake, thinking our young friend—who is a bachelor—was her husband, and bolted for the nearest house. The affair has banished all thoughts of matrimony from the head of the assailed party.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

Maud Muller in Texas.

From the San Antonia Herald.

She stood in the center of a potato patch and was vexing the ground with a hoe. About twenty summers had passed over her head, which seemed never to have been combed. She couldn't have borrowed a curry-comb to subdue that head of hair, without first depositing collaterals to have it repaired, after she got through with it. Her face resembled a pretty mask made of mud, and her eyes sparkled through a couple of cracks like diamonds. A peculiar and winning grace attended her every movement, and had fortune been kind to her she would doubtless have shone as a bright particular star among the most attractive of her sex.

Too Much Instinct.

From the London Graphic.

The instinct of Newfoundland dogs to save a drowning person has been somewhat painfully tested by an unlucky Frenchman. He was walking in the country with a friend who possessed a magnificent Newfoundland, and incautiously questioned the truth of the animal's sagacity. The dog's master, vexed at the slur cast on his favorite, gave his friend a push and knocked him into a shallow river. "Turk immediately sprang in, and seizing one of the tails of the immersed man's coat, commenced to swim for land. Unfortunately another Newfoundland, trotting along the other side of the river, saw the affair, and also came to the rescue. Dog number two seized the other tail of the coat and wished to swim to his master; "Turk" held fast and struggled for his side, and the owner of the coat cried in vain for help. At last the coat gave way, and each Newfoundland swam proudly home with a piece of cloth in his mouth, so that "Turk's master was obliged to plunge in himself to save his friend.

If "greatness has its drawbacks," so has littleness.

A MISER.

One Who Lives in the Cellar of His Own House—His Wife Complains of Ill-Treatment and Neglect—The Story of Her Sufferings.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Mrs. Martha Allen, of 144 North Elliott Place, came to Justice Riley this morning, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Isaac S. Allen. She complained that he wilfully, maliciously and inhumanly ill-treated and misused her, in compelling her to sleep in a damp cellar, and neglecting to provide her with food necessary for her sustenance, she being an invalid and unable to help herself.

Mrs. Allen is fifty-nine years of age. She is much shaken by disease and privation, and in her countenance is compressed a mass of woe. She is shabbily attired, almost to mendicancy, For years she has suffered from rheumatism, which has been aggravated by neglect, and recently she had a severe attack of pneumonia. Her husband is a miser. Penurious himself, he has compelled his wife to share his habits, and has dragged her down to melancholy feebleness.

He is a ladder manufacturer by the Wallabout bridge, owns the house in which he lives, several other houses, and has a very respectable sum in the bank. Her story to the judge was this: She married him about five years ago, and has two children, both of whom are buried. He was sixty-six at the time of the marriage, and she fifty-three. He is now seventy-one, but wears his age well, is unflaggingly industrious in his business, and his whole soul is bound up in his work and the profits which accrue from it. She says he does the work of three men. He employs no man and does everything. Many a time she has awoke him at 4 o'clock in the morning and got breakfast for him and started him off to work. He would not return until long after laboring hours. By this means he has become possessed of a competence. About four years ago the spirit of avarice seized him, and he turned about to find means to increase his store. They were living quite comfortably in their house, which was a three story brick, when he proposed that they should rent the floors to tenants, and for themselves have an apartment fitted up in the cellar. The wife strove against this, urging that the damp would kill her.

"It's as good as you have been used to," was his reply. "If you don't like it I'll turn you out and you can shift for yourself."

"I was afraid he would do it, Judge," said the woman, "because he once turned his first wife out of doors, and I had to submit to whatever he pleased."

"Where did he live with his first wife?"

"In Massachusetts. I think in Dartmouth. Well, he got tenants in the house, and a place partitioned off in the cellar, and had a bed put in, and I have lived with him there for four years. I have begged him to let me live up-stairs, as I couldn't live long in the cellar, but every time he has threatened to turn me out if I wasn't satisfied, and I was compelled to keep quiet. He got to be a perfect miser."

"Did you have enough to eat?"

"Hardly enough, and not the kind I required. About a year ago I couldn't stand it any longer; so I took one of his bank books of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, signed his name to a check and drew $1,850. He did not find it out till last January, when he went to deposit some money in the bank. He made me put that in the bank. Afterward I drew $1,000 from the bank, and I was going to take that money and leave him, but I didn't do it. He has commenced a suit against the bank for that money, which is going to come in court pretty soon. Since last May he has let me live on the first floor. I bought a little stove yesterday to keep me warm. Last night when he came home and saw the stove he got very angry, and said I shouldn't have it, and he picked up the stove and carried it to the wood-house, where he locked it up."

"And you wish to have him arrested?"

"No, Judge, I don't want any harm to come to him. All I want is my stove back."

"That will be the best way to get it back," said the Judge.

It appears that when the wife was attacked with pneumonia, she asked her husbend to send for a doctor, which he refused to do. She then sent for a physician, who paid her two visits and prescribed for her. Her husband would not give the money to pay for the prescriptions, and when some of the neighbors spoke to him of his heartlessness, he said: "She can get well enough without any medicine."

Important from New York.

The well-known firm of M. Altman & Co., corner Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, have just issued the 21st volume of their price list, containing an accurate and detailed discription of over twenty-eight hundred different articles included in a $400,000 stock of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Gents' Undergarments, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Toilet Articles, Notions, Small Wares, etc., together with the largest and most complete assortment of ladies' and childrens' costumes, cloaks and undergarments. "We have seen this price list and can assure our readers that it simplifies the art of ordering goods so as to place the means of purchasing goods from any distance, at city prices, in the hands of every one. We know the firm well; it has the very best reputation, and we guarantee that our readers will be honorably dealt with. This price list is sent to any address on receipt of stamp."—*The Independent.*

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Cabinet or Parlor Organs.

These have become the most popular of large musical instruments. There are now about two hundred and fifty makers of them in the United States, who produce more than forty thousand organs peranuum. Most of these are very poor instruments. This is naturaly so, because there are few articles in the manufacture of which so much saving can be made by the use of inferior, improperly prepared material, and inferior workmanship, and yet which, when finished, show so little difference to the average purchaser. The important parts of an organ, made as well as they can be, cost two or three times as much as it made as low as possible. Yet, when the organ is done, it is not easy from casual hearings to tell the difference between the best and a very poor one. Especially when shown by one who knows how to cover up defects, to one who has not special skill in such matters, it is not difficult to make a poor organ appear a good one.

The temptation to makers, then, to produce, at a fraction of the cost, an organ which will sell almost as well as a good one is almost irresistible. Hence the fact that so few good organs are made and so many poor ones, and that the country is flooded with peddlers and dealers selling these poor organs, which pay such large profits. The buyer of the poor organ does not fail to find out his mistake after a while. The thin reedy tone of his cheap organ soon becomes offensive, it works noisily and roughly, is constantly out of order, and becomes useless by the time a really good instrument would have been getting into its prime. A good organ ought to last a generation, at least; a poor one may last five years, with considerable tinkering, or may break down much sooner.

There is one safe way. Get a genuine production of one of the very best makers and you cannot go astray. Among these undoubtedly stands pre-eminent the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., whose organs are so well known that other makers are generally content to claim that they can make *as good* an organ as the Mason & Hamlin. They invented and introduced the Cabinet or Parlor Organ in its improved form, started with and have always closely adhered to the policy of making only the best work, have shown such skill as has given their organs the highest reputation, not only in this country but also in Europe. At the Great Exposition at Vienna, in competition with eighty of the best makers in the world, they obtained the highest medals. To enumerate the competitions at which they have received similar honors would be to give a list of the fairs at which they have exhibited; and to mention the prominent musicians who recommend their organs as unequaled would really be to give a very good list of the most illustrious musical names in this country, with a good representation in Europe.

One who obtains a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ need have no doubt that he has the best instrument of its class which can be made.—*New York Independent.*

STEAMED PUDDING.—Take about a quart of butter milk, add one teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, and if in the season of berries, I add nearly a teacupful, if not, I slice and pare one or two apples into my dish, then thicken with either flour or corn meal as thick as it will stir easily with a spoon; then I put it in a dish and set in the steamer over my boiling dinner to cook. It wants to cook from one to two hours. Eat with sweetened cream or butter and sugar, whichever is preferred.

THE Rev. Dr. Porteous carried a life insurance policy until last June, when he failed to pay the premium. His family are left with very little property.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK		
BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$ 8 00	@13 00
HOGS—Live	8 50	@ 9 25
SHEEP—Fair to prime	5 00	@ 7 50
COTTON—Middling		@ 14¼
FLOUR—Spring Extra	5 75	@ 6 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring		@ 1 32
CORN—Western	67	@ 68½
OATS—Western	38	@ 48
RYE—State		@ 92
BARLEY—State		@ 1 28
PORK—Mess		@22 62
LARD	13½	@ 14
CHICAGO		
CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 00	@ 6 75
Medium to choice	4 75	@ 5 00
Common to fair	2 50	@ 4 20
HOGS—Live	7 25	@ 8 50
SHEEP—Live, good to choice	4 00	@ 5 00
BUTTER—Good to choice	22	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 22
FLOUR—White winter extra	6 50	@ 7 50
Spring extra	5 00	@ 6 00
WHEAT—Spring, No. 1		@ 1 16
Spring, No. 2		@ 1 12¼
CORN—No. 2		@ 56
OATS—No. 2		@ 56
RYE—No. 2		@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2, Sp'g		@ 97
PORK—Mess, new		@21 50
LARD	13¼	@ 13½
CINCINNATI.		
BEEF CATTLE	$ 4 00	@ 6 00
HOGS—Live	7 25	@ 8 25
SHEEP—Live	4 50	@ 5 50
FLOUR—Family	6 00	@ 6 25
WHEAT—New	1 35	@ 1 50
CORN	60	@ 63
OATS	30	@ 47
RYE	80	@ 83
BARLEY	1 12	@ 1 16
PORK—Mess		@22 25
LARD		@ 13¾
ST. LOUIS.		
BEEF CATTLE—Choice	$ 4 00	@ 5 50
Good to prime	3 00	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live	7 50	@ 8 50
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 50	@ 5 50
FLOUR—Spring XX	5 30	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Fall		@ 1 62½
CORN—New		@ 57
OATS		@ 35½
RYE—No. 2	71	@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2	1 10	@ 1 12½
PORK—Mess		@23 75
LARD	14½	@ 14¾
MILWAUKEE.		
CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 00	@ 6 00
Medium to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
Common to fair	2 75	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live	7 25	@ 8 00
SHEEP—Live, good to choice	4 00	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Choice	20	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	17	@ 18
FLOUR—White winter extra	7 00	@ 8 00
Spring extra	5 50	@ 6 00
WHEAT—Spring No. 1		@ 1 22
Spring, No. 2		@ 1 14
CORN—No. 2		@ 58
OATS—No. 2		@ 35
RYE—No. 1		@ 73½
BARLEY—No. 2		@ 1 10
PORK—MESS		@22 00
LARD	13¼	@ 13¾

A CONCEITED American judge went to a hotel in Switzerland, and strutting up to the proprietor, said in an overpowering manner, "I want a room—the best you have—for I am Judge ——of New York." "It makes no difference said the hotel-keeper; "I will try and treat you as well as any one else!"

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These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

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When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the system otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

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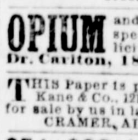

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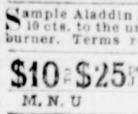

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M. N. U No. 43

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

WEEKLY SI CKLE.

ISSUED EVERY S ATURDAY.

Titles.

If a man in this coun try was ever on a canal boat, as an emp loyee in any capacity, he is sure of b eing a captain for life. Being "drafted into the army" is a promise of militar rank not less than that of colonel , and, perhaps, not less than brigad ier-general. And whoever taught, at any time in his life, a "district" school , can by no possibility escape the title of professor.

But it is in the higher educational walks that this absurdity of degrees becomes most evident. When men discover that they have no talent, if civilians, they look for political office; if students, they look for a degree.

There are two things which a dull man in this c ountry cannot escape—death and an educational degree. Let the boys gra duate, but in the name of manhood an d common sense, let them spurn all de grees. The century of our independence is waning. Let us reflect. Dur ring this period at beginning of which we threw two or three yokes off our shoulders, have we not cherished the same in our hearts? Have we not aped monarchical Europe?—Have we not aped snobbish and aristocratic Europe? Have we not aped monastic pretentions, and artificial Let us reflect! Let us reform! Let us swear off. And of all reforms, this matter of degrees, at once hiding and proclaiming our stupidity, is the one which needs reforming most. What does a pile of degrees, mounted and framed, prove? Less than nothing! Let us drop them with the drooping century. Reward and reputation for industry and originality, and sheepskin for sheep—*Exchange.*

Somnambulism Extraordinary.

A curious case fo somnambulism, says the London *Echo*, is reported by a correspondent at Calcutta. *hellleater* in the employ of one of his friends is the subject. A little after midnight till nearly 2 o'clock in the morning this man begins chanting verse after verse from his Koran and of sacred hymns; repeats the divine precepts; criticises the shortness of time in this world, and the length of eternity in the next, and finally, winds up with an unearthly howl or shriek. During all this time he is in the soundest of slumbers, and the only way to put a stop to this hullabaloo is to turn the man on his side; for, should any one awake him, he will just open his eyes for a minute, and if allowed to continue on the flat of his back, he will recommence his howling hymns.

Origin and Secrecy of Inventions.

A century ago what a man discovered in the arts he concealed. Workmen were put upon oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, visitors were rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by thick set fences of empirical pretentions and judicial affirmation. The royal manufactories of porcelain, for example, were carried on in Europe with a spirit of jealous exclusiveness. His Majesty of Saxony was especially circumspect. Not content with the oath of secrecy imposed upon his people, he would not abate his kingly suspicion in favor of a brother monarch. Neither king nor king's delegate might enter the tabooed walls of Merssen. What is erroneously called the Dresden porcelain—that exquisite pottery of which the world has never seen the like—was manufactured for two hundred years by a process so secret that neither the bribery of princes nor the garrulity of the operatives ever revealed it. Other discoveries have been less successfully guarded forunately for the world. The manufacture of tinware in Europe originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need to be informed that tinware is simply thin iron plated with tin by being dipped into the molted metal. In theory, it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron; dip it into a bath of the boiling tin and remove it enveloped with the silvery metal to a place for cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for nearly half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, insinuated himself master of the secret and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

The Waiter's Wife.

Says the New York *Herald:* In the year 1773 there died in the city of Copenhagen an eccentric merchant who had once been wealthy, but whose fortune had by unsuccessful speculation been reduced to 3,000 rix dollars. Two-thirds of this amount he invested "for the benefit of his descendants," and provided by will that neither principal nor interest should be drawn for 100 years. Long before the expiration of that time the singular provision was forgotten and his descendants, even if they knew his name, thought no more of him than of any other remote progenitor. About 2 years ago the will was discovered by a lawyer who had occasion to examine certain old documents on file in the Register's office in Copenhagen. The lawyer took the matter in hand, and diligent inquiry found the heirs scattered through all the countries of Western Europe, and that one had found her way to America. The latter was a Mrs. Julius Knochenduppul, a native of Hamburg, who came to New York about 12 years ago, where she was married in 1868. Knochenduppul is a waiter employed at Mouquin's restaurant on Fulton street, or rather, was employed there until a few days ago, when an official note from the Register of Wills in Copenhagen informed his wife that she was heir to $80,000, and directing her to present her claim in person as soon as possible. Knochenduppul lived in indigent circumstances in Hoboken, with his wife, two children, and his wife's mother. He was in arrears for rent, and had been threatened with ejectment from the house he occupied; but on the strength of his letter from Denmark he was able to borrow enough money to transport himself and family to Copenhagen and maintain them there until the inheritance can be collected.

A Trot for $10,000.

An Interesting Event in Prospect Park, in which Prospero was the Easy Winner.

There was a large assemblage of breeders and turfmen in Prospect Park yesterday to see the long talked of trotting match for $10,000. William Park's brown gelding Prospero, six years old, who has not been seen in a public race since he won the Prospect Park Stakes as a three-year-old in 2:32½, and James Weaver's chesnut stallion Honest Dutchman, 13 years old, whose best record is 2:26¼, were the competitors. Dan Pfifer has had the care of the Dutchman all summer at Providence, and he drove him yesterday. Prospero was trained by Carl Burr and driven by Charles Green. The betting was heavy. Prospero sold as prime favorite previous to scoring at the rate of $300 against $100 for Honest Dutchman. On their appearance and in speeding for the word, Prospero acted rank and kept breaking; Honest Dutchman behaving admirably. The backers of Prospero became alarmed, and rushing to the pool stand made Honest Dutchman the favorite at the rate of $100 to $90. After the eighth attempt the word was given, Prospero having the pole. The horses trotted at a slashing gait side by side around the turn. There the pace grew too hot for Honest Dutchman and he went into the air. Prospero shot past the quarter, leading ten lengths, in 34½ seconds. Continuing his terrific pace, he opened a gap of eighty yards at the half-mile pole, which he passed in 1:08¾. It then became apparent that there was no hope for Dutchman. At the three-quarter pole Prospero was fully two hundred yards ahead, and keeping up his stride he won the heat and race without a skip or a break, in 2:22¼; Honest Dutchman distanced. Mr. Weaver said that his horse was taken sick three days ago, and, having great confidence in his horse's speed, he would not forfeit the $2,500 already up, but concluded to put up the remaining $2,500 and trot the race.—*Sun.*

Pickles.

[Selected.]

Our devil says he likes to work after hours, cause it is past-time.

The best paper now issued is the greenback signed by Treasurer New. It is not on our exchange list, however.

Touching conclusion of an obituary notice in an Indiana newspaper: "He was the elder in the Methodist church and the leader of the brass band in the village."

An old edition of Morse's geography says: Albany has four hundred dwelling houses and twenty-four hundred inhabitants, all standing with their gable ends to the street.

Child—"Does the Lord take the papers?" Mother—"No, my child; why do you ask?"

Child—"Oh, I thought he didn't, it takes our minister so long to tell Him about things!"—*New Haven Register.*

"Poor fellow—he had a good deal in him," was the sorrowful remark of a Mississippi editor over the body of a subscriber shot in a gin mill. The Coroner's inquest subsequently verified the assertion.

The London *Advertiser* says that a Sarna man bet ten dollars that he could ride the fly-wheel of a saw mill, and as his widow paid the bet, she remarked: "William was a kind husband, but he did not know much about fly-wheels."

A Chicago organist returned from a journey the other day and found an exquisite lyre suspended above the keyboard of his instrument. Pondering on this story, the Detroit *Post* wants to know when the editor of the Chicago *Times* committed suicide.

An Eastern tramp, who had been over Wisconsin, says the names of the towns savor too much of pedestrianism to suit his notion of a "printer's state." There is Milwaukee, Waukesha, Oconowoc, Mantiowoc, Waukegan, Pewaukee, and a dozen other "walks," but darnd little work.

James Garland, of East Brunswick, N. J., having shot his wife in the head three times the other day, "locked himself in his room, shot himself three times in the head, opened a main artery, and crushed his skull with a hammer." If he had then swallowed half an ounce of strychnine and melted lead, and jumped out of a nine-story window, he would have come very near rousing a suspicion that he intended to injure himself seriously.

Why Mr. Landis was not Removed.

President Grant has not only a nice appreciation of humor, but on occasion is apt at repartee. During his recent vacation at Long Branch he was called to Washington on public business, and while there was handed for signature several commissions for postmasters. There were also presented to him a number of petitions, among them one from the citizens of Vineland, N. J., for the removal of Mr. Landis from the postmastership. Mr. L., it will be remembered, is the gentleman who in an informal and impromptu manner "promoted" a small globe of lead into the brain of Mr. Carruth, the editor of the Vineland *Independant.* The President asked:

"Is there any irregularity in Mr. Landis's accounts?" "Not any," replied the pleasant-voiced Postmaster-General.

"Is the office well conducted?"

"No complaint on that score."

"Intemperate habits?"

"Nothing of the kind charged."

"What is the objection?"

"The petitioneri say he is rather obnoxious, and that a change woulu be satisfactory."

"Well" replied the President, with the slightest possible twinkle at the P. M. G., "he dosen't appear to have done anything but shoot an editor, and I don't see how I can remove him for that."—*Newspaper Reporter.*

Considering that the foliowing comes from a British source, it is not very bad. It is going the round of the English railway smoking carriages. For, be it known, in these carriages so much envied by the ladies, social harmony animates the travelers, and they talk just as if they were not reserved first-class Britions. "This is not a smoking compartment, sir," said an indignant lady, pausing on the step, and glaring at the smoker. "Very likely," said the smoker, "You have no right to smoke here, sir; and if you don't desist, I must call the guard," said the lady. "Very likely," was the reply. "I shall be choked." "Very likely." "Why do you smoke sir, when I object?" "Why, madam, tobacco is a capital disinfectant, and as I am professionally engaged at Stockwell Small Pox Hospital, I—" The lady got out. "I feel as if I should faint." "Very likely," was the response as the traveler pulled up both windows to enjoy all his smoke.—*Harper's Magazine for November.*

A Child's Premonition of Death.

The Hannibal (Mo.) *Courier* relates this curious incident: Mr. Stark, who resides a few miles below Hannibal, was in the city this morning, for the purpose of obtaining a burial case for his little boy, who died at 12:20 this morning, aged nine years, under the following painful circumstances: It appears that on Wednesday last, two little boys, one of whom was Mr. Stark's, were in a room at play, when by some cause unknown to the family, a gun was discharged, the load, consisting of fine shot, taking effect in Mr. Stark's boy's hip. It is presumed that they had taken down the gun and were playing with it. At any rate, an accident occurred as above stated, and the wound was not considered fatal. But the strangest part of the affair was the little sufferer's premonition of death. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning he raised his head and in a distinct tone of voice exclaimed: "At 20 minutes past 12 o'clock!" But little heed was taken to this, the remark being attributed to the flighty condition of his mind. But at 9 o'clock in the evening the exclamation was slowly and loudly repeated: "At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock!" The family now began to grow anxious as to the fate of the little one, and were not slow to believe the words uttered to be prophetic. Accordingly they watched the clock closely after it had struck the hour of 12, and as the time wore on the patient grew continually more feeble until the hands of the clock indicated the time to be 20 minutes past 12, when death ensued at the very moment prophetically stated by the child on the previous morning and evening following. If this was not a premonition, it certainly was a very singular coincidence.

Chicago Advertisements.

Union
NATIONAL BANK
Issues Certificates of Deposits.
W. F. Coolbaugh,
President.
Washington & LaSalle Sts. CHICAGO.

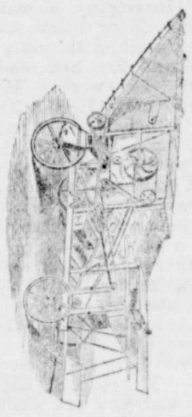
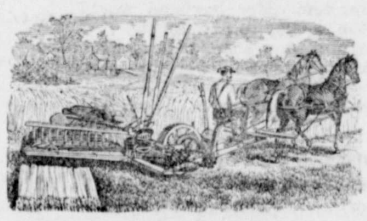
LORD, SMITH & Co., Druggists,
Fill orders for Manufacturing Chemists and Dealers.
CHICAGO. 66 Wabash Ave.

$30 00 controls 5000 bushels of grain PUTS for 30 days. $2 500 and upwards is frequently realized on an investment & of $200. Parties desiring to operate in a large or small way, with equal CALLS certainties of success or those wishing for information How to make and how to save, Address
CHICAGO. POWERS & Co., Grain Brokers, 177 MADISON ST

THE RAILROAD WATCH.
Railroad Watch. The most economical time keeper ever manufactured; an extra fine watch, superior finish, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat and cold, and fully equal in design and finish, and for accuracy of time, to a gold watch costing $250. Sent to any address, C. O. D. for $8. To places where there is no express we can send by mail, if the money is sent to us in advance. Descriptive circulars containing testimonials and references sent on application. Address the
Great Western Watch Works, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO!
Howe has just returned from Chicago, with an
IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
NEW GOODS
—THE—
Largest Stock
—OF—
Dress Goods
ever brought to Mazo. Dry Goods, Notions, and
Millinery
in endless Variety. Goods bound to be sold at
BOTTOM PRICES
FOR CASH, OR ITS EQUIVALENT.
The best line of Fancy Goods in the arket.
N. B.—All those indebted to me will please settle by cash or note as soon as possible.
C. M. HOWE.

"RemovaL"
OF
OTTO GIESE'S STORE
To the office lately occupied by ED. PRATT.
An Elegant Stock of
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF STANDARD MANUFACTURE.
Repairing Done Promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

Beecher
and Tilton
Have had all they could attend to but
ED. PRATT
Is still Looking, looking for work, and so he opens the Campaign of 1875 as Agent for the following first-class premium Reapers:
EXCELSIOR.
HUBBARD COMBINED,
MARSH HARVESTER
Or any other, so far as he knows
Which are
Briggs & Enoch's *Cultivators*
" " *Sulky Plow,*
" " *Stubble Plows*
J. I. Case & Co's

General Agent
FOR
Threshers
If you are a stranger you will know him by his smile, his quick step, and by his inevitable anecdote He is dealing in the following
Mowers:
CRAWFORD,
EXCELSIOR,
MEADOW KING,
MEADOW LARK.
☞Machines to Railroad and Express Companies ten per cent. extra
☞Machines to Granges and Clubs at reduced rates for cash.
RAKES:
TOMPKINS COUNTY,
HOLLINGSWORTH
and DAYTON
He will cure Dyspepsia, Growling, Grumbling, Profanity
By selling you the Very Best
MACHINES
Of the Kind that are made on
This Planet!

LITTLE CHAMPION!
Call on him and look at his machines, If he is not in his office on Brodhead street, stand still on a Corner and he will turn up in a minute.
For South half of Sauk and North half Iowa Counties. Samples to be seen after May 15th
☞Farmers are earnestly invited to give my machines an inspection at any time, night or day; but this invitation is not intended to interfere with regular milking time

WEEKLY SICKLE.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Postal Business of Chicago and St. Louis.

I have shown in previous dispatches the immense difference in the amount of post-office business transacted in St. Louis and Chicago. The following table shows the receipts and expenditures of the two offices for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

	Chicago.	St. Louis.
Letter postage	$8 379 26	$4 800 41
Newspaper postage	4 995 29	6 748 17
Waste paper & twine sold	1 569 14	433 5
Box rents	1 992 00	2 685 00
Stamps sold	886 483 29	431 935 98
Total	$903 409 98	$446 603 14

EXPENDITURES.

Office furniture	$1 774 56	$155 80
Advertising	945 98	.....
Mail bags	9 380 30	5 627 14
Clerks' salaries	277 567 49	107 686 25
Stationery	7 196 29	2 355 96
Rents, fuel, lights	40 730 06	878 24
Miscellaneous	35 203 48	1 737 10
Total expenditures	$372 798 16	$118 440 49

The great difference in the expences of the two offices is accounted for by the fact that the Chicago office has been burned out, and re-established during the past fiscal year, by the big fire of July, 1874; also the enormous rent paid for the rooms occupied as the Chicago Postoffice in the Honore Building. The St. Louis Postoffice is a government building, and the immense losses by fire, and cost of moving and refitting, accounted for as miscellaneous, rents, and office furniture.

The Money Order Business. Through the kindness of Colonel McGrew, Auditor of the Postoffice Department, your correspondent is able to publish the annual returns from the money-order departments of the two offices, showing the amount of business done by the two offices named during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. In the following table St. Louis appears to a better advantage in the comparison than in any of the others; but by this it will be seen that the Chicago business is more than double:

CHICAGO.

	No.	Amount.
Domestic—		
Order issued	33 060	$580 512 31
Orders paid	445 277	5 204 733 23
British—		
Orders issued	1 622	29 228 73
Orders paid	704	13 568 76
German—		
Orders issued	1 385	24 058 93
Orders paid	1 287	33 111 31
Swiss—		
Orders issued	240	5 097 66
Orders paid	33	956 28
Total	483 608	$5 891 367 30

ST. LOUIS.

	No.	Amount.
Domestic—		
Orders issued	32 364	$590 136 22
Orders paid	181 001	3 160 327 49
British—		
Orders issued	583	11 391 09
Orders paid	248	5 229 95
German—		
Orders issued	531	12 441 89
Orders paid	702	17 828 03
Swiss—		
Orders issued	53	1 362 35
Orders paid	103	2 956 86
Total	215 585	$3 801 673 88

BENEFITS OF THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

Notwithstanding all that is said against the fast mail system., Col. George S. Bangs is as sanguine of its success and as confident of its value as he ever was. He repeats with a great deal of pride a statement Sol. Smith, Esq., of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

Smith says the remittances from Chicago banks to New York aggregate more than $600,000,000 every year. In the old mail system it required two days to carry a letter to New York and deliver it there. If the letter was mailed in Chicago at the close of business hours, it did not reach New York till noon of the second day, and was not delivered until after the close of the Clearing House. Thus two days' interest was lost. Now, only one day's time is required for transmission, the letter being delivered before the opening of business on the second day, and one day's interest saved on every dollar remitted to New York. One day's interest on $600,000,000—the aggregate remittances of a year—amounts at 6 per cent., to about $90,000 per year, which Mr. Bangs' fast mail train saves to Chicago bankers. This estimate refers to Chicago alone, while every city, town, and individual in the great west is benefitted in a degree proportionate to the amount of his business transactions.—*Inter-Ocean.*

An English railway refrigerating car, of very convenint construction, has recently been introduced. The body consists of a double paneling of galvanized iron network, with the space between filled with felt; the inner pannel alone forms a ceiling to the chamber, and is covered with the felt, but with an interval of a couple of inches between its surface and the arched outer roof, the object of this arrangement being to admit the passage of a current of air when the car is in motion. Underneath is a tank, from which water is driven by a forcing pump, to a covered galvanized iron gutter, running round the edge of the roof between the panels, the outer felt being lipped in this gutter, so that the water is forced to percolate through it to a metal-lined groove below, which returns the drip to the tank. The atmosphere coming in contact with the saturated felt causes evaporation and lowers the temperature within; and, in fact, the warmer the weather is, the quicker the evaporation, and consequently the cooler the temperature of the interior. The cost of constructing a car of this description is said to only slightly exceed that of a well made freight car of the ordinary pattern.—*Sun.*

Insanity in Australia.

Australian statistics show that insanity of violent kind prevails to a frightful extent on that continent, especially in South Australia, with its population of 200,000. In 1861 there were 161 inmates of asylums in that part of Australia, being 1 to 750 inhabitants. In 1870 307, and in 1871 there was as many as 324, or 1 to 524 of the population, these figures do not represent the entire list of the insane, but includes only madmen and other inmates of asylums. The cause of this great prevalence of insanity can only be surmised, as no authoritative explanation of it is given. Dr. Patterson, Director of the Insane Asylum at Adelaide, does not think that Alcohol is the principal cause. One explanation is, that it is produced by the weakening effects of the climate, and by the restless, anxious lives led by the English colonists, who are made mad by repeated failures in business.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Strange Case.

A girl named Clara Stokes, of Ontario, Wayne county, has, says the Rochester *Union*, lived since January 1st. more than eight months, without swallowing a particle of food or drink. She was able to be about until August 13th, when she took to her bed, and has there remained, entirely helpless, until the present time. At first, she was greatly emaciated, but she has since picked up in flesh, and is quite cheerful, though with the loss of power to swallow, she has also lost that of speech. Her disease completely baffles the understanding of twelve physicians, who have visited her. It is thought by those familiar with her. situation, that she may linger along in her present state for many years.—*Ex.*

Innocence and Obstinacy.

The other evening a Detroit joker slipped a little pink love letter into the pocket of a staid old citizen as they were riding on the street car. Of course the old citizen's wife made a dive for his overcoat pockets as she passed through the hall, and when she had digested the love letter she determined to commit suicide. While going up stairs after her bonnet she got mad and changed her mind. Walking into the room where he sat before a cheerful fire, she exclaimed:

"Loves you better than her own life, eh?"

"Who—what!" he inquired.

"And she wants to know how that bald-headed wife of your's gets along, eh?"

"I really—I can't——"

"And she wants $50 to buy a set of furs, does she?"

"Why, Mary—why, what are you talking about?"

"Oh! its come out—I've got the proofs!" she shouted, making a dash for his hair.

The worthy man has sworn the most solemn oaths to his innocence; offered to let hor employ a detective to shadow him; accounted for every hour of his absence during the last year, and furnished fifty theories in regard to the letter, and yet the wife coldly remarks that she is staying there solely on the children's account.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Pickles.

[Selected.]

Take care of the poor Indian and he'll take hair of the white man.

Stanley says that African mosquitoes are as big as a Kentucky chew of tobacco.

The fast train telescoped a hog in Hague street, yesterday, and threw the squeal a mile distant.—*Danbury News.*

At the Connecticut town election on Monday, Danbury voted "no license." But the *News* will be conducted with "spirit" as usual.—*Norristown Herald.*

In the case of a man who died of having had all his teeth knocked out with a hatchet, an Alabama jury rendered a verdict of 'death from axe-dental causes'

In New York prayer meetings they pray for the editor of the *Sun*. There's just where people get foolish in religion. They expect too much of it.—*Cincinnati Times.*

"I never sot my mind to writin' poetry till two years ago," said a young ruralist, tilting back in a grocery chair; "but the minute I took to goin' with that Johnson girl, by gosh! I couldn't help it."

A correspondent writes to know why we do not publish more original poems. The trouble is generally that they are not long enough. Most young writers confine themselves to twenty or twenty-five verses, and the sentiment has no opportunity for expansion.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Look here, gentlemen, why this howl against ladies' striped stockings? It is your solemn duty as a respectable citizen to walk along the street with your eyes on a level with second story windows, and its none of your business what kind of stockings are shown on the cross walks. Anything is preferable to a barefooted woman.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A traveler being at a coffee-house with some gentlemen, was largely drawing on the credulity of the company. 'Where did you say all these wonders happened, sir?' asked a gentlemen present. "I really can't exactly say," replied the traveler; "but it was somewhere in Europe—Russia, I think." "I should rather think It-a-ly," returned his opponent.

Artemus Ward, we are told, used to write with one leg over the arm of a chair. That was a humorous substitute for a pen.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.* No sir; the *humerus* is in the arm, near the "funny-bone," although, perhaps, there may be a fun knee bone in the leg. His reason for writing in this manner was probably to make his writing more legible.—*Danbury News.*

THOMAS W. WILSON,

MAZOMANIE, : WISCONSIN

Contractor and Builder.

Will furnish estimates of buildings complete and ready for the tenant, or for workmanship alone the parties furnishing materials. He also keeps constantly on hand a large quantity of

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WIND MILLS & PUMPS.

of all descriptions, which he will sell at the lowest possible price for

CASH !

☞Repairs of all kinds pertaining to the above, done with despatch, and at reasonable prices.

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To inform the public that we

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With a very full and carefully selected

STOCK OF GOODS

Embracing everything needed in the West, and which must be seen and examined to be appreciated. I would particulary call your attention to our

Dress Goods,

READY-MADE

Clothing

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which are very cheap and desirable. Please call and see

W. U. HOVER - MAZOMANIE

TO THE

Sporting Public.

Having had long experience with

TRAINING HORSES FOR THE COURSE.

am prepared to take your horses under my care,

Furnish Keeping,

If desired and give

DAILY TRAINING

At reasonable rates.

DE WITT SMITH

Beecher and Tilton

Have had all they could attend to but

ED. PRATT

Is still Looking, looking for work, and so he opens the Campaign of 1875 as Agent for the following first-class premium Reapers:

EXCELSIOR,
HUBBARD COMBINED,
MARSH HARVESTER

Or any other, so far as he knows

Which are

Briggs & Enoch's *Cultivators*
" " Sulky Plow,
" " Stubble Plows

J. I. Case & Co's

General Agent FOR

Threshers

If you are a stranger you will know him by his smile, his quick step, and by his inevitable anecdote He is dealing in the following Mowers:

CRAWFORD,
EXCELSIOR.
MEADOW KING,
MEADOW LARK.

☞Machines to Railroad and Express Companies ten per cent. extra

☞Machines to Granges and Clubs at reduced rates for cash.

RAKES :

TOPKINS COUNTY,
HOLLINGSWORTH
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He will cure Dyspepsia, Growling Grumbling, Profanity By selling you the Very Best

MACHINES

Of the Kind that are made on

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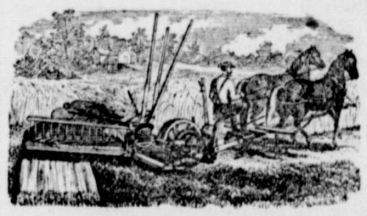

LITTLE CHAMPION!

Call on him and look at his machines, If he is not in his office on Brodhead street, stand still on a Corner and he will turn up in a minute.

For South half of Sauk and North half Iowa Counties. Samples to be seen after May 15th

☞Farmers are earnestly invited to give my machines an inspection at any time, night or day; but this invitation is not intended to interfere with regular milking time

THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC"

A DOMESTIC TREASURE!

You cannot afford to buy any machine until you have tried

"The Domestic."

GET THE BEST.

Its unparalleled success is the best proof of

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DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

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Publishers of the

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☞Send for Catalogue and Price Lists.

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180 State Street, opposite Palmer House,

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Mazomanie, Wis.

A Large

New Arrival!

J. A. SCHMITZ

Has just received the largest stock of goods he has ever purchased. His store is brim

Full of Goods

OF ALL KINDS.

Better styles Greater Assortment, Finer and more marketable goods than ever offered

BEFORE!

His stock as purchased ten days after the great spring rush of country merchants to Chicago and he received the bennefit of a ge decline in

Prices!

And latest invoices. Particular attention called to his stock of

Alpacas & Mohair

Of the most Superior Make,

And at from twenty-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard.

LADIES! please remember when on your shopping tours that I have anything on want—my stock is complete my goods nor my prices can not be surpassed.

J. A. SCHMITZ.

A WORD TO THE

Public:

Now that summer has come, we hall be ready to meet the wants of our friends and customers with a full stock of goods of all kinds at lowest living rates. Our summer stock of

DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
SHEETINGS, &c

Will always be among the best of manufactured goods. Boots and shoes of the most celebrated brands.

Always on hand, a large assortmen of cloths from Wisconsin factories, for gentlemen's suits.

LADIES' GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS

Suitable for the Season.

By dealing out honest goods at honest prices we hope to merit a full share of the public patronage.

L. A. & G. L. LINCOLN.

Important from New York.

The well-known firm of M. Altman & Co., corner Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, have just issued the 21st volume of their price list, containing an accurate and detailed discription of over twenty-eight hundred different articles included in a $400,000 stock of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Gents' Undergarments, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Toilet Articles, Notions, Small Wares, etc., together with the largest and most complete assortment of ladies' and childrens' costumes, cloaks and undergarments. "We have seen this price list and can assure our readers that it simplifies the art of ordering goods, so as to place the means of purchasing goods from any distance, city prices, in the hands of every one. We know the firm well; it has the very best reputation and we guarantee that our readers will be honorably dealt with. This price list is sent to any address on receipt of stamp."—*The Independent.*

Address, M. ALTMAN & Co., Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

STUMBLING into his room he sat down on the edge of the bed and soliloquized thus: "Feet wet, tight boots, a sore on one hand an' a felon on t'other, an' no boot-jack in the z' house. Sings got to be diff'rent. E'ther I mus' get married, else get a boot-jack; whi' shall I do?"

1500 per cent. profit was realized upon a "put" on 506 shares Mo. Pacific R. R. stock during the first week in October; then why go to the silver mines of Colorado or the gold mines of California, when you have a mine of greenbacks at home. Explanatory circular, "how it is done," sent *free* by Buckwalter & Co., bankers and brokers, 10 Wall St., N. Y.—Com.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arisng from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.—Com.

MANY persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, &c. Such persons will find relief, if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of *Parson's Purgative Pills.*—Com.

A SUBTERRANEAN room of considerable size, with a bath full of fresh water issuing from a spring, and supposed to have been used as a baptistry, has been discovered in Oxford street, London. It is built of Roman brick, and is Roman in its style.

HAVE you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally.

A MAN who always has the tiger in his eye—The faro dealer.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

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NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$ 8 00	@13 00
HOGS—Live	8 50	@ 9 25
SHEEP—Fair to prime	5 00	@ 7 50
COTTON—Middling		@ 14½
FLOUR—Spring Extra	5 75	@ 6 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring		@ 1 32
CORN—Western	67	@ 68½
OATS—Western	38	@ 48
RYE—State		@ 92
BARLEY—State		@ 1 28
PORK—Mess		@22 62
LARD	13½	@ 14

CHICAGO

CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 00	@ 6 75
Medium to choice	4 75	@ 5 00
Common to fair	2 50	@ 4 20
HOGS—Live	7 25	@ 8 50
SHEEP—Live, good to choice	4 00	@ 5 00
BUTTER—Good to choice	22	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 22
FLOUR—White winter extra	6 50	@ 7 50
Spring extra	5 00	@ 6 00
WHEAT—Spring, No. 1		@ 1 16
Spring, No. 2		@ 1 12¾
CORN—No. 2		@ 56
OATS—No. 2		@ 56
RYE—No. 2		@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2, Sep		@ 97
PORK—Mess, new		@21 50
LARD	13½	@ 13¾

CINCINNATI.

BEEF CATTLE	$ 4 00	@ 6 00
HOGS—Live	7 25	@ 8 25
SHEEP—Live	4 50	@ 5 50
FLOUR—Family	6 00	@ 6 25
WHEAT—New	1 35	@ 1 50
CORN	60	@ 63
OATS	30	@ 47
RYE	80	@ 83
BARLEY	1 12	@ 1 16
PORK—Mess		@22 25
LARD		@ 13¾

ST. LOUIS.

BEEF CATTLE—Choice	$ 4 00	@ 5 50
Good to prime	3 00	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live	7 50	@ 8 50
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 50	@ 5 50
FLOUR—Spring XX	5 30	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Fall		@ 1 61½
CORN—New		@ 57
OATS		@ 35½
RYE—No. 2	71	@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2	1 10	@ 1 12½
PORK—Mess		@23 75
LARD	14½	@ 14¾

MILWAUKEE.

CATTLE—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 00	@ 6 00
Medium to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
Common to fair	2 75	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live	7 25	@ 8 00
SHEEP—Live, good to choice	4 00	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Choice	20	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	17	@ 18
FLOUR—White winter extra	7 00	@ 8 00
Spring extra	5 50	@ 6 00
WHEAT—Spring, No. 1		@ 1 22
Spring, No. 2		@ 1 14
CORN—No. 2		@ 58
OATS—No. 2		@ 35
RYE—No. 1		@ 73½
BARLEY—No. 2		@ 1 10
PORK—Mess		@22 00
LARD	13½	@ 13¾

A BETTER HALF—A silver fifty cent piece.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES Fearful—the amount of money thrown away in not buying shoes protected by SILVER TIPS. Parents, be wise! Insist that your shoe dealer should keep them. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

The Atlantic Cable unites two worlds, but not so close or sure as the celebrated Cable Screw Wire unites the sole to the upper of Boots and Shoes. They will not rip or leak. Also try Wire Quilted Soles. **CABLE SCREW WIRE**

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Compounded entirely from Gums.

These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile; invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well; PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the diseases, effecting a radical cure. As a FAMILY MEDICINE it is UNEQUALED, and is ALWAYS SAFE.

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Persons using should adapt the dose to their individual constitution, from a teaspoonfull to a tablespoonfull according to effect. For all affections of the LIVER, irregularities of Stomach and Bowels, diseases dependent on or caused by such derangement as Bilious attacks, Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Jaundice and Female Weaknesses. 1 tablespoonfull taken at commencement of an attack of SICK HEADACHE cures in 15 minutes. YELLOW or SALLOW SKIN MADE YOUTHFUL by 1 bottle. TRY IT! For pamphlet containing useful information and all about the Liver, address DR. SANFORD, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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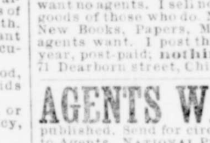

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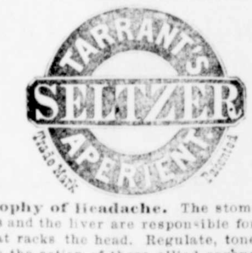

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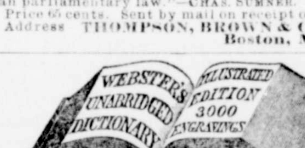

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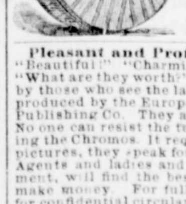

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Waiting.

"Five years to wait!" Don't do it
My innocent blue-eyed maid.
For the years may last a life-time,
While your youthful roses fade,
While your eyes are red with weeping,
And watching the treacherous sea;
Till you sing the song of the lone one,
"He'll never came back to me."

Five years to wait, while others
Are dancing the dance of youth,
And the one perhaps you are trusting
Is breaking his vows forsooth!
"I shall wait for my love; my darling,
Who has sailed far over the sea,
Five years, or ten, or twenty,"
Said the blue-eyed maid to me.

So she wrote her love letters,
Or tended her garden flowers,
Or watched the restless billows
On the beetling cliff for hours;
While she turned her suitors pining
Away from the cottage door,
And waited, patiently waited,
One long, long year or more.

* * * * * *

"'Tis very weary waiting,"
Said the blue-eyed maid to me,
And she glanced at her last new suitor
And then at the restless sea;
As she glanced at the roses fading
In her garden fair and bright;
Twice come, twice gone since he left her
Two years before that night.

And she married her last new suitor
Before the winter sped;
And she wrote to her absent lover
On the day that she was wed,
"She hoped he would not suffer,
That the shock would soon be o'er;"
And the answer soon informed her
He had married a year before.

BRIDE OF THE SEA.

The Tonga Islands, situated in the South Pacific Ocean, are known to navigators as forming a portion of that group denominated the Friendly Islands.

Vavaoo was under the government of a tyrannical chief named Omao, who so oppressed the people that they were driven to the last extreme of an endurance.

Finally a revolt was organized by means of which the people determined to over-throw the tyrant, and free themselves, if necessary, from the rule of the king himself, unless he should have more reasonable considerations for their domestic peace and comfort.

The principal mover in the insurrection was a chief of high standing, but the conspiracy was discovered and its projector betrayed. He was tried by order of the King, found guilty, and the penalty of death pronounced, not only upon himself, but also upon his whole family—wife children, and all were to be executed as a warning to other dissatisfied subjects.

There was no appeal from this sentence, and the chief and his family prepared to die. The condemned chief had a daughter named Eoa, who was young and beautiful, who had not yet reached her fifteenth birthday. But the female form ripens earlier in the low latitude than with us at the north, and she had already won the enthusiastic affection of a young chief of equal rank with her father, and to whom she was affianced after the style of the Tonga Islanders.

The lover of Eoa was named Hapai, and though not implicated with her father in the proposed revolt, yet, he sympathized with its purpose. He resolved that Eoa should not be sacrificed, even though he should himself perish in the attempt to set her free. So when the agent of the tyrant came to arrest the family of the condemned chief, they found this star of the domestic circle, and this lovely girl, who was celebrated far and near for her remarkable beauty, to be missing.

All efforts to gain information concerning her and all search for her person proved in vain. She had been spirited away; as her sad mother answered. The vengeance of the law was visited in full force upon those left behind, and Hapai was watched, to see if he was in any way concerned with the disappearance of Eoa.

But the surveilance under which he was placed elicited nothing. The young girl had gone in so mysterious a manner that pursuit was impossible, and it was suggested that instead of suffering by the hand of the public executioner, she had preferred to drown herself. The vengeance of the tyrant, who had sacrificed the lives of the rest of the family was unsatiated, since this daughter, so famous for her beauty, had escaped. So he ordered the imprisonment of Hapai, in hopes, through him, to learn where the young girl was secreted.

But Hapai belonged to a proud line of chiefs, and the tyrant was warned that unless he was at once set at liberty, he would invoke an insurrection which neither he nor his king's government could quell.

So the young chief was liberated after but one day's incarceration in the tyrant's stronghold.

Hapai was a splendid swimmer, and gained great fame among his fellow pearl divers, because he could remain under water so long. It was to them almost incredible that he could descend to the bottom of the sea after pearls, and remaining there twice even three times as long as the others could, he would rise to the surface without appearing to have suffered any remarkable inconvenience by his long submersion:

He still kept up his search for pearls at the bottom of the sea, and might have been met daily in his fishing boat alongshore, diving here and there as he thought best.

"Why dive by the rocky shore?" asked one of his neighbors, who passed him the next day after his release from rison.

"The richest pearls sleep in the deepest water," was the answer by the young chief.

"True, but not by the rocky shore?"

"Yet you see I find them."

"No one else finds pearls under the cliffs," rejoined the other, as he pulled away to ground more prolific.

"Hapai," he continued, resting on his oars for a moment.

"Ah."

"What, think you, became of Eoa?"

"Good spirits have taken her, I hope."

"They say she drowned herself."

"Possibly, but I think not."

"You should know," replied the other, again resuming his oars and singing as he pulled seaward.

Hapai, sickened by the tyranny under which he lived, resolved to emigrate to the Feji Islands. Of course if his purpose were known he would have been prevented by the tyrant, but he kept his secret purposes so well guarded that no suspicion was aroused.

On a certain night he arranged so that his dependants, male and female, should be prepared to leave Vavaoo at a moment's notice, and all were secretly embarked in boats, with such few necessary effects as form the domestic surroundings of these poor Islanders.

The day was just breaking when the little group of boats pulled away from the Island. Once fairly embarked, and a couple of leagues from shore, they feared no pursuit, besides they were organized and armed so that no ordinary part sent to follow them would venture to attack them.

The young chief led the way in the largest boat, steering boldly for the stone cliffs of the Island of Hoonga, one of the Tonga groupe, and near the spot where he was so often seen in search for pearls. In the boat was his aged mother, for he had left none of his family behind as victims to the vengeance of the tyrant from whose rule he was fleeing.

They were all congratulating themselves on their safe escape, and with so little trouble, when the mother said—

"Ah, my son, I would that you had taken with a Tonga bride; it is all I regret."

"Is that all you regret, mother?" said the gallant young chief. "If so, perhaps that may be accomplished."

"It is too late."

"Perhaps not," he replied.

"I do not understand, my son."

"Hold the boat here," he said.

He had now reached the deep water which laves the precipitous shores of Hoonga, and divesting himself of the slight clothin which the custom of the Tonga Islanders, save ths single garment about the loins, he bade them a brief farewell and dived from the boat into the deepest sea near the shore.

The faces of the whole party were shrouded in wonder. What could this mean? When they were in such haste, why lose time thus? There was a mystery which they did not understand. Where and for what had the chief gone?

"How long he remains in the sea," said one.

"It is dangerous," said another.

"Who can live so leng under water," asked a third.

"Hapai can live longer under water, it is said, than any other man, but no human being can live so long as this!" said one of the men in a boat, with manifest trouble in his voice.

At the moment when his long absence was causing the greatest consternation in the boats, a few bubbles appeared on the water, and followed them, there arose to the surface, the form of Hapai and in his arms he bore the lost Eoa, his Tonga bride.

What did it mean? What had the beautiful and long missing girl been hidden beneath the waves? There was no mistaking the facts, their eyes did not deceive them, for the young girl embraced them all, kissing the wrinkled cheeks of her lover's mother. A hundred questions were vociferated at once, as to whence she had came, to which the young chief promised to reply anon.

The boats were once more directed away from the Fiji Islands. The delay at Hoonga had, unfortunately, given time for an organized party to be dispatched after the fugitive chief and his people, and the two boats containing the emissaries of the tyrant could be seen pulling in the distance.

Hapai had prepared for such an emergency, and now bade the people raise the single sail with which each boat was provided, but at the same time he ordered them to keep on using the oars.

The pursuers had only their oars to depend upon, and it was therefore impossible for them to hold their own as to distance; still they pulled on after the fugitives for some time, until it was only too plain that they could not reach them, and they were compelled to turn back and report their failure to the tyrant whose orders they had attempted to fulfil.

Hapai and his adherents had made good their escape. And now the young chief found time to explain how and where his young bride had secreted.

Nearly a year before, while diving for pearls, he had made the discovery of a cave beneath the sea, only accessible by an entrance fathoms below the surface of the waves,

At first he was about to promulgate his curious experience, but something whispered to him to keep his secret, and he did so.

When Eoa was condemned to death with the rest of the family, he determined to rescue her, at least, from the number, and to secrete her there. He persuaded her to trust herself to him. They entered a cannoe. The place of her retreat was explained to her on the way. These women swim like mermaids. He sprang into the sea and she dived after him, rising in the wonderful cavern, which was fifty feet long, with natural galleries, worn by the action of the sea.

Here her lover brought the choicest food and rich clothing, mats for her bed, and sandel wood oil to perfume her body. When he was ostensibly diving for pears, he was only seeking his "pearl of great price," his dearly loved Eoa. The only sadness she knew was caused by the tragic fate of her kindred.

The boat under the direction of the young chief, safely landed at the Fiji Islands, where Eoa became the happy wife of Hapai.

Here they remained until the death of the tyrant of Vavaoo, and they then returned to their native land.

The descendants of this happy couple still tell this story of how their ancestor delivered his bride beneath the sea.

A Touch of Nature in Court.

An old woman whose face was full of Time's revengeful lines—whose hair was white as snow—whose sight was hardly strong enough to enable her to see the desk before which she trembling stood. And his Honor said:

"God help such as you when second childhood robs then of strength and mind! Poor old woman—you may go!"

She hesitated and seeming to feel that some explanation was necessary, she replied:

"It was either drink or drown myself! My troubles are too much for my heart!"

He pointed to the door and softly said:

"My heart aches to see one so aged and weak and tender brought here. If you have a home, go to it. If your old heart is troubled, sit down, and I will talk with you after court closes."

She walked feebly out, tears in her eyes, and when "Jim Fig," the newsboy, offered her a score of pennies, heping to lighten her burden, she shook her head and said:

"It's my old heart aches, and money can't ease it, Lord bless you, boy!"

The Swedish Arctic Expedition.

News has lately been received from Professor Nordenskiold and the members of his expedition. From letters which have been published in the Swedish papers it is shown that the vessel engaged in the expedition anchored off the western coast of Nova Zembla on the 22d of last June. From here they sailed in a northerly direction as far as the Straits of Matoschkin, but being unable to pass through it on account of the ice, they returned south and made a futile attempt, on the 25th of July, to force a passage through the Straits of Carle, which were also blocked by floating ice. They at last succeeded in finding a passage through the Straits of Jugow, in the Sea of Carie, which was almost entirely open. When their letters were dispatched they purposed sailing into the White Sea, where two of the savants attached intended to remain while the ship continued her voyage to the northeast. Later, Professor Nordenskioid resolved to ascend the Gulf of Obi or Jenisei in a boat, and the ship started with the intention of returning about the middle of September. The expedition has made a series of most interesting observations on the zoology, botany and geology of these remote regions.

Is there a Potrait of Pocahontas?

From the Richmond Inquirer.

There has been among the descendants of the Indian Princess a considerable interest respecting a veritable portrait of her. A gentleman of this city has for several months been conducting a correspondence with gentlemen in England on this subject, and there is reason to believe that there are several portraits still extant which are authentic, and that an original of a "true copy" may be obtained for our gallery of historic Virginians. There is no doubt that a portrait was taken of Pocahontas when in England, and it is natural to suppose that the original, or a copy thereof, may be in possession of the Rolfe family, of which Pocahontas' husband was a member. The last advice from England is that there is still extant a portrait of the Princess and her son.

John Van Buren and his Father.

John Van Buren—"the Prince"—son of Martin Van Buren, had, in his early days, some habits no approved of by his father. On one occasion, while his father was President, John visited Washington, and stopped at Willard's Hotel. One morning the President called at his rooms, and. after a kindly greeting, said to him—"John, I had hoped you would sometime prove to be a worthy representative of our family, but I fear you never will; in fact, I am convinced that you will bring disgrace rather than reflect credit upon it." "Father," said John, "you think because you happen to be the President of the United States, that you are something more than any ordinary man, but permit me to say that you will never be know in history except as the Father of John Van Buren."

Domestic Discipline.

It's all right to talk about bringing up a child in the way he should go, but the other day when a Third street woman set out to do it a man halted at the gate and shouted:

"Go in, mother—cripple the boy for life!"

And a woman leaned over the fence and screamed;

"Why don't you cut his throat!"

And a boy climbed on the alley fence, waved his hat, and cried out:

"Why in blazes hain't the reporters around here to get this 'a-w-f-u-l tragedy!'".

And the mother had to stop pounding and get into the house.—*Detroit Free Press.*

CUSTOMER: Look here, this photo's abominable! You've made me a perfect fright!—Young lady: Beg pardon, Sir, but we thought you wanted one of our guaranteed correct likenesses.

LADY BLANCHE.

The Sequel of the Marriage of an Earl's Daughter and an Organist.

From the New York Sun.

The arrival in this country of Lady Blanche, the daughter of the English Earl of Gainsborough, under escort of her husband, Mr. Thomas T. Murphy, some time ago, created, it may be remembered, quite a talk. The lady, in marrying beneath her station, as her titled relations considered the union, incurred the displeasure of her haughty father. Cleaving to her husband, however, the young couple determined to come to America, and seek their fortunes in New York. Lady Blanche was not a silly girl, nor ignorant of the world at this time. She was 21 years of age: she had seen a great deal of high life; she had been two seasons in London society; she was a devotee of art and literature; she was a woman of highly cultivated intellect and brilliant talents. After their arrival here they again felt the pressure of strautened circumstances, and she especially found out the transformation that takes place when an earl's daughter becomes a poor man's wife. But if "Love laughs at locksmiths," it also smiles at poverty, and the young couple cheerily began the struggle of life. After a time, he, who had no resource but his musical skill, got a place in a suburban church, as its organist, at a small salary, and she made an attempt to turn her talents to use as contributor to periodical literature. Lady Blanche was persevering, and some of her sparkling manuscripts soon found acceptance, and brought her a little income. Among other things, she contributed to a monthly magazine a series of brilliant essays on English high life and the English aristocracy, which attracted much notice, and which she might have continued until an indefinite length of time; but she brought them to a close when she found that some personages in the aristocratic circles which she described took offense at their publication. The essays, as they appeared, were announced to be "By Lady Blanche Murphy," but few people were aware of the identity of the essayist who wrote under that name. In the four years of her residence here she has kept up the hard literary work which she undertook after her arrival, writing for monthlies and other periodicals; and, though the income is small, it is enough to help her husband in sustaining the modest place of their residence. The Earl of Gainsborough has relented in some measure, towards his daughter. He recently settled upon her an income of £80 a year for her own use, and invited her back to her old place in the family and to her home in Exton Hall, on condition that she would leave her husband. But it was for this husband's sake that Lady Blanche had joyfully surrendered all the world could give, and she clings to him, notwithstanding her father's offers, with all the tenacity and affection of her womanly soul. Her marriage was not the result of a whim, but of her heart's devotion, and that devotion cannot be surrendered for title or rank, for place or fortune, for a palace or a coronet. Lady Blanche Murphy is a small, slight blonde, with elegant features and lambent eyes, timid in her ways though easy in her address. Her husband also is a blonde, pleasant and genteel.

Arctic Cold.

Lieutenant Payer, the Austrian Arctic explorer, has been laying some of the results of his explorations before the Geographical Society at Vienna. Referring to the influence of extreme cold on the human organism, he related that on March 14th, 1874, he and his companions made a sledge journey over the Samiklar glacier, in order to make observations of the Francis Joseph Land. On that day the cold marked forty degrees (Reaumur) below zero. Notwithstanding this intense cold, M. Payer and a Tyrolese went out before sunrise to make observations and sketch. The sunrise was magnificent; the sun seemed surrounded, as it does at a high degree of cold, by small suns, and its light appeared more dazzling from the contrast with extreme cold. The travelers were obliged to pour rum down their throats so as not to touch the edge of the metal cups, which would have been as dangerous as if they had been red-hot; but the rum had lost all its strength and liquidity, and was as flat and thick as oil. It was impossible to smoke either cigars or tobacco in short pipes, for very soon nothing but a piece of ice remained in the mouth. The metal of the instruments was just like red-hot iron to the touch, as were some lockets which some of the travelers romantically, but imprudently, continued to wear next the skin. M. Payer says that so great an amount of cold paralyzes the will, and that, under its influence, men, from the unsteadiness of their gait, their stammering talk, and the slowness of their mental operations, seem as if they were intoxicated.

Somnambulism Extraordinary.

A curious case of somnambulism, says the London Echo, is reported by a correspondent at Calcutta, of which a *khidmutgar* in the employ of one of his friends is the subject. A little after midnight till nearly two o'clock in the morning this man, he says, begins chanting verse after verse of his Koran and of sacred hymns; repeats the Divine precepts; criticises the shortness of time in this world, and the length of eternity in the next, and finally winds up with an unearthly howl or shriek. During all this time he is in the soundest of slumbers, and the only way to put a stop to this hullabaloo is to turn the man on his side; for, should any one awake him, he will just open his eyes for a minute, and if allowed to continue on the flat of his back he will recommence his howling hymns.

A Practical Lover.

I did not purchase for my bride
Rich jewels, rings and costly fans;
But what I thought would be her pride,
A set complete of pots and pans.

I would not win sweet Jennie's love
By golden gifts of magic power;
If she a proper wife would prove;
She would prefer some bags of flour.

I did not play with Jennie's heart,
Nor try to fix it, were it fickle;
But sent, mistrusting common art;
A side of pork for her to pickle.

I did not give her rubies red
To lend her raven hair relief;
But what would charm when we were wed,
A good supply of potted beef.

I did not wanton with her love,
That pined to nestle on my breast,
Just like a drooping tired dove;
But sent a couch, where it could rest.

I did not, when the moon was bright,
Take Jennie out for tranquil walks;
But took her, what would more delight,
A dozen each of knives and forks.

I did not send her flowers bright,
Whose brightness, oh! so quickly wanes;
But sent her, in the darkest night,
A set of sheets and counterpanes.

And so, at last, our little store
Would furnish well an ivied cot;
But, then, I should have said before,—
She jilted me and kept the lot.

Odds and Ends.

WHAT God gives men as stepping-stones, they often make into stumbling-blocks.

A MAN may occasionally kiss the wrong woman by mistake, but when he makes a practice of it the right woman finds it out—and that's what bothers him.

A ST. LOUIS dog goes about the streets gathering cigar stumps, which he carries home to his master. It was a poor editor who owned this specimen of cigarcity.

"MR. SHERIFF, I wish you would hurry up this matter as soon as possible, were the last words of Pemberton, the murderer of Mrs. Bingham, to Sheriff Clark at Boston.

SENSITIVENESS is closely allied to egotism. Indeed, excessive sensibility is only another name for morbid self-consciousness. The cure for tender sensibilities is to make more of our objects and less of ourselves.—Bovee.

A CHINAMAN'S obituary:

Thlow 'way him la'ge flat-tion,
Mash him tub an' bleak him pan.
Him got through him washee bus'ness,
Allee same dead Chinaman.
Gonee fin' out How, 'longside Joss.

FISH diet is said, after all, not to make brain, but to make fishy sort of people. So that Boston, which was trying to be intellectual, finds it has made a mistake in eating shrimps.

EUGENE—"Come, sit down on the shelly shore, and hear the mighty ocean roar." Amelia—"I can't sit down you silly goose, because I'd burst my pin-back loose."

THE Easton Free Press says that Joshua was the first man who ever stopped a newspaper. He stopped the daily sun. We suppose he did so because the war news did not suit him.

A CIRCUS tiger is roaming around Brazil, Ind., and men who never stayed at home an evening since they can remember are now to be found in the bosom of their families every night.

IN reply to a young writer who wished to know "which magazine will give me the highest position quickest?" a contemporary advises "a powder magazine if you contribute a fiery article."

"AREN'T you a little 'off collar?'" was what Jones remarked to his wife one night, when she appeared arrayed for a party in an extremely low-necked dress. She convinced him she wasn't "off choler," anyhow.

WHEN you see a Detroit girl come out of a store with a hop, skip, jump and a pleased expression, you may know that the milliner has told her she can press her old summer hat over into a $20 winter style.

IN Samoa, the new kingdom by the sea, the constitution provides that "after the expiration of seven years, when the people are accustomed to the ballot and realize the sanctity of the election," they may change the monarchy into a republic.

A MERCHANT, writing to an agent in Africa, requested him to send him "1 or 2" monkeys, and, as he wrote a careless hand, he shortly afterwards received 1,002 monkeys, all alive and in good condition.

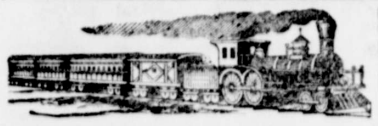
A FACETIOUS boy asked one of his playmates why a hardware dealer was like a boot maker. The latter, somewhat puzzled, gave it up. "Why," said the other, "because one sold the nails, and the other nailed the soles."

A YOUNG lady in Minnesota boasts of having ten grown brothers to watch over her, but a Norristown girl prefers to have only one brother to watch over her, provided he is the brother of some other girl.

A BOSTON man confesses that he prays twice a year. He prays until the cholera season is over and doesn't begin until the baseball season sets in. He is the only truly pious man in Boston, and is exhibited as a local curiosity.

A BOX for transporting eggs is offered having light iron wire springs between each of the trays in which the eggs are placed. The box cover, when put on, compresses all the springs of the various trays, and holds the load firm without injuring the elastic cushions on which it rests.

AT Liverpool a husband and wife had arranged that when one was drunk the other should work, thus keeping on every other day. But once John kept drunk for three days and came home in distress. "And what are you crying about?" asked his helpmate. "Oh, I feel so unhappy," cried John. "Unhappy! and you've been drunk while I've been working ever since day before yesterday. Do you expect to be an angel?"



Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Passenger—9:43 a. m.	Passenger—7:38 p. m.
" 9:37 p. m.	" 3:05 a. m.
Accomm'n 3:10 p. m.	Accomm'n 9:43 a. m.

J. B STICKNEY, Agent.

Local Sheaves.

Fluttering hopes over the result of the election have been all the go this week.

A communication relating to the reading of the bible in the public schools will appear in our next issue.

Lincolns have a st ock of prin all style and colors, the best in the market, at 8 cents.

Stick to it. J. A. Schmitz. continues to give low prices on all ktnds of goods call and see for yourself.

Oulmans immense stock of tea will give his customers their own choice as to quality and price.

New and durable goods constantly arriving at W. U. Hover's, stylish hat and boots opened this morning. Are very cheap. Call in and see his new stock of overcoats.

Our district will be represented for the next two years by the following officers: State Senator, R. E. Davis; Member of Assembly, Peter Zander; County Superintendent, M. S. Frawley.

Too much familiarety. Several parties entered into a rather too familiar relation with Wm Hickman, the barber, one day this week and were suddenly rebuked.

The benefit of advertising The Dollar store men claim to have received a thousand tender missives since it was announced that they solicited correspondence with a view to matrimony.

Election still doubtful, but Mrs. Howe having received on Friday morning a new lot of ladies hats and millinery generally, will make bargains as cheap as though both candidates had received a majority.

Another big lot of dry goods received this morning. Goods cheaper than ever. Good sheeting 8 and 9 c. calico's 7½ and 8 c. 1 bale horse blankets $1.50 pair. Cheaper than last year. Bigest lot of Mens and Womans underwear in town; goods are low! MURRISH & SONS.

Uncle John Porter has always had the reputation of being a lady's man. But it was never supposed that he was so earnestly devoted as to make a needle cushion of himself. Such is the fact however, for Dr. Stair drew an inch and a half needle out of Uncle John's left limb.

Satisfied.—Many housewives who have been using Baking Powder for years, have become satisfied that D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* is better for all purposes, and therefore cannot be induced to use Baking Powder or any other brand of Saleratus. Indeed, it has gained the name of "Housewife's Favorite," so general is it's use.

On Wednesday of last week, old Mr. Berger of the town of Vermont, while out hunting met with quite a serious accident by the bursting of his gun, tearing the thumb nearly off from his hand, and taking off the end of the second finger down to the first joint. The removal of the metacarpal bone from the thumb and amputation of the finger below the line of injury will probably save the hand. Dr. Gleason attended the case.

Arrangements for the Centennial.

The Act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundreth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and entrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corporation.—*Ex.*

NOTICE.

Money to loan on good farm security in Dane County.

Abstract of Title required with each application. From one to five years time given. Inquire of

JOHN STAHEL MAZOMANIE.

Mazomanie Public School.

Report for the month ending October 12, 1875.

Number of pupils enrolled, 297; high school, 65; grammar room, 41; intermediate room, 40; second primary, 48; first primary, 103.

Names of pupils having the highest average, marked on a scale of 100:

High school. A Class.—Louisa Walker 95; Lillie Laughlin 93¾; Celia Curtis 92½. B Class—Ada Hubbard 95; Fannie Howe 93½; Frank Hubbard 91⅞. C Class—Mary Black 95; Jessie Partride 93¼; Autie Parman 91⅞; Carrie Huggins 91⅞; Mary Trager 91⅞. Mixed Class—Nettie Meigs 96⅞.

Grammar Room. A Class—Eddie Moulton 84; Ella Whalon 77; Lillie Seymour 75. B Class—George Robinson 76; Lida Waterhouse 75; Lydia Kress 74.

Intermediate Room. A Class—Willie Cowdery 93; Edgar Whitman 85; Willie Smith 81. B Class—Mamie Brothers 96; Emma Stahel 96; Gracie Cowdery 90.

Second Primary. A Class—Alice Patterson 93¼; Anna Fischer 90; Jennie Bronson 87¼. B Class—Freddie Moulton 100; May Thompson 100; Freddie Bronson 90; Charlie Hover 90; Willie Kerr 90.

INEZ C. CHILDS.

Election---Town of Mazomanie.

Votes cast in 1873, 257; in 1875, 298.

GOVERNOR.

In 1873 Washburn received 143; Taylor 114, rep. maj. 29.

In 1875 Ludington received 168; Taylor 123, rep. maj 45.

In 1875 Temperance ticket received 7.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

In 1873 Baker received 144; Parker 112, rep. maj. 32.

In 1875 Eaton received 172; Parker 119, rep. maj. 53.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

In 1873 Young received 146; Doyle 110, rep. maj. 36.

In 1875 Warner received 172, Doyle 116, rep. maj. 56.

STATE TREASURER.

In 1873 Johnson received 124, Kuehn 129, dem. maj. 5.

In 1875 Baetz received 172, Kuehn 118, rep. maj. 54.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In 1873 Frisby recived 142, Sloan 118, rep. maj. 28

In 1875 Bennett received 172, Sloan 118, rep. maj. 34.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

In 1873 Graham received 144, Searing 113, rep. maj. 31.

In 1875 Graham received 168, Searing 120. rep. maj. 48.

STATE SENATOR.

In 1873 Baldwin received 147, Davis 108, rep. maj. 39.

In 1875 Graves received 194, Davis 131, rep. maj. 33.

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

In 1873 Hawes received 143, Kahel 102, rep. maj. 41.

In 1875 Martin received 177, Zander 117, rep. maj. 60.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

In 1873 Taylor received 135, Frawley 124, rep. maj. 10.

In 1875 Morrow received 169, Frawley 125, rep. maj. 44.

Dyspepsia.

Americans are particularly subject to this disease and its effects; such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, heart burn, water brash, coming up of the food, coated tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, palpitation of the heart and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Two doses of Green's August Flower will relieve you at once, and there positively is not a case in the United States it will not cure. If you doubt this, go to your druggist, Fred Senier, and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents.

Married.

FRENCH-BROWN—By Rev, M. M. Martin Oct. 29th, 1875, at his own residence, Mr. John C. French, of Liberty, Mitchell county, Iowa, to Miss Sarah Z. Brown, of Mazomanie.

On last Friday, the 29th, a few friends gathered at the house of B. Bywater to celebrate the marriage of his daughter with a gentleman from the Hawkeye state. I wonder if the *Frenchman* could not find a wife in his own state, but must needs come here to bear off the prize others had failed to win. Although storm and rain prevailed without, yet we all did ample justsce to the turkey, cakes and goodies prepared for the occasion, and enjoyed a very pleasant day indoors. Amid the congratulations and good wishes of friends, the bridal pair took the western train in the evening for their home on the prairie of Iowa, where we hope the bride will find as many, and as warm friends as she leaves here. While we all have to endure the clouds and storms of life, may their domestic life be one long summer holiday of happiness, is the sincere wish of their friend M.

Legal Notice.

State of Wisconsin } ss. In Justice
Dane Co. town of Mazomanie } Court.

To Ludwig Peters and Meri Peters:

You are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of Gustave Herring, of Cross Plains, Dane county, State of Wisconsin, amounting to thirty-two and 50-100 dollars. Now unless you shall appear before George Cutler, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, at his office in said town, on the 6th day of November A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, judgment will be rendered agains you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 6th day of October A. D. 1875.

GUSTAVE HERRING.
By JOHN STAHEL, Plaintiff's Attorney

Mazomanie Market.

Wheat, No. 1, $1.00 and $1.06.
" " 2, 90c and $1.00.
" " 3, 80c and 90c.
Oats, new 26c.
Barley, 75c to $1.00
Corn, 35 and 40c.
Rye, 70c.
Cattle, $2.00 and $3.00.
Hogs, $6.00 to $6.50
Salt, $2,00.
Cement, $3.00 and $4.50.

Retail Market.

Raisins,	15c.
Coffee,	25(@35c.
Tea,	35c(@$100.
Sugar,	A. 11c.
" Brown,	10c.
Crackers,	8(@10.
Tobacco, smoking,	35(@50.
Currants,	9c
Prunes,	11c.
Dried Apples,	12½c.
Peaches, Can	20c.
Dried Blackberries,	12½c.

Produce Market.

Butter,	10(@22c.
Eggs,	18c.
Tallow,	7¼c.
Turkeys,	9c.
Chickens,	7c.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by the President.

By the President of the United States of America.

In accordance with a practice at once wise and beautiful, we have been accustomed, as the year is drawing to a close, to devote an ocasion to an humble expresion of thanks to Almighty God for ceaseless and distinguished benofits bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the closing year. Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages, we should not forget the source from whence they are derived, and extend our obligation to the Father of All Mercies. We have full reason to renew our thanks to Almighty God for favors bestowed on us during the past year. By His continuing mercy, civil and religious liberty have been maintained; peace has reigned within our borders; labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards, and to His watchful providence we are indebted for security from pestilence and other national calamities. Apart from the other national blessings, each individual among us has occasion to thoughtfully recall and devoutly recognize the favors and protection which he has enjoyed.

Now therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that on THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, the people of the United States, from their accustomed vocations, do assemble in their respective places of worship, and in such form as may seem most appropriate in their own hearts, offer to Almighty God their acknomledgments and thanks for His mercies, and their humble prayers for the continuance of His divine favor.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1875 and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundredth.

(Signed) U. S GRANT, President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Weaving !!

Miss Emma Richards, having procured a new loom and fixtures, is prepared to weave carpets on short notice, and in a style satisfactory to the ladies. Send in your orders.
n36m1 EMMA RICHARDS.

Tight Barrel Work.

Butter tubs, firkins, barrels and other work pertaining to the above, done at reasonable prices and in a superior manner. Repairing done on short notice Bring in your orders. n36tf ISAAC THOMPSON.

READ! READ!!

The following property is offered for sale: One of the best farms in Dane county, ½ mile from Mazomanie, 280 acres, 140 under plow, balance pasture and timber. Also 25 acres corn in shock, 75 tons of hay, 20 tons of oat straw, 4 cows, and 2 Durham bulls. Inquire of A. C. HICOCK, Mazomanie. n36m6.

CHICAGO, Milwaukee & St. Paul

RAILWAY LINE!

The great through all rail line for

Milwaukee, Chicago

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND,

Detroit and the Canadas, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Omaha, San Francisco, and all principal Towns and Cities.

PURCHASE TICKETS VIA

MILWAUKEE !

If going East or South—making sure connection and avoiding the annoyance of unseasonable change of cars.

PALACE COACHES; AND ON NIGHT TRAINS PALACE SLEEPING CARS.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

☞Tickets can be procured at the azomanie Office, for all points East, West and South.

A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee.
S. S. MERRILL,
Gen. Manager, Milwaukee.
J. C. GAULT,
Asst. Gen. Man., Minwlkee.

Chicago Advertisements.

Union NATIONAL BANK

Issues Certificates of Deposits.
W. F. Coolbaugh, President.

Washington & LaSalle ts. *CHICAGO*

PUTS & CALLS $50 00 controls 5000 bushels of grain for 30 days. $2 500 and upwards is frequently realized on an investment of $200. Parties desiring to operate in a large or small way, with equal certainties of success or those wishing for information How to make and how to save, Address

CHICAGO. POWERS & CO., Grain Brokers, 177 MADISON ST

10,000 Lady Agents wanted to sell Ellis' Stocking and Skirt Supporter. Large profit to agents. Send for circulars, Burr & Gary, Gen'l Agents, L. B. 524, Chicago, Ills.

NOTICE.

Merchants, Lawyers, Clergymen, Physicians, Farmers.—Young and Old.

REMEMBER! We ask all to send to us or Diamonds, Watches, Sterling Silverware or Silver Plate, Fine Gold and medium priced Jewelry, We guarantee every article as represented when sold, 18 K Wedding Rings and Bridal Gifts of every kind. Any article in our stock sent to any address **C.O.D.** and goods allowed to be opened or examination, on receipt of enough to pay express charges. Watches repaired and fine time guaranteed, also Jewelry Manufactured to order,

Call or address R. J. MORSE & CO., Importers, S. E. Cor. Lake & Clark street Chicago, Ill.

N. B. Parties wishing fine goods at low prices, will consult their own interests by ordering from us. Catalogues sent to Dealers or Agents on receipt of 3c. stamp.

BIGGEST chance ever offered agents. We have work and money for all, men women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling Light work, short hours, more money than you can make on salery, and perfectly independent, being your own employer.

Our **AGENTS** are making from $5 to $25 per day, working from four to six hours. For further particulars send 3c. stamp and receive by return mail, our laage Illustrated Catalogue of new and useful articles for Fall and Winter. Address J. A. KINSMAN & CO., P. O. Box 524, **CHICAGO.**

To Everybody !

I would respectfully inform the citizens of old Mazomanie, that I have open

Confectionery and Grocery Store,

On Hudson street, at Mrs. Waterhouse's stand. A fine assortment o crackers, Candies, and general groceries, which I will sell cheap for cash

Favor me with a share of your patronage and receive fresh goods at bottom prices.

Hiram Lyford, Mazomanie, Wis

WM. J. PARK & Co.

Booksellers, Stationers,

Binders, Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers. Agents for

Mathushek Pianos and Burdett Organs

Dealers in

Frames, Pictures, Sheet Music. Violins. and other Musical Merchandise.

No. 11 KING ST.,
MADISON, - WISCONSIN.

Drugs and Medicines

FANCY TOILET GOODS,

School Books,

And a large stock of

Stationery !

And paper of all kinds.

LAMPS, PAINTS, OILS & BRUSHES

This is the place to procure your books for the fall term of school.

J. JONES.

F. W. GIESE,

Watchmaker and Jeweler !

[Established in Germany in 1835]

Keeps on hand a full assortment of Elgin watches, Seth Thomas clocks, rings chains, spectacles and musical instruments.

Marking, Engraving and Manufacturing of Engagement Rings Done in a Satisfactory Manner.

At the old stand, Hudson Street 2 doors East of Freeman House.

C. E. WHELAN, BLACKSMITH,

Manufacturer ✗ Wagons

Buggies, Carriages, &c. Repairing in wood and iron done on short notice. Horse shoeing on the most approved manner a specialty.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Pure & Silver Gloss Starch,

For the Laundry.

Manufactured by T. Kingsford & Sons.

The Best Starch in the World.

Gives a Beautiful Finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'

OSWEGO CORN STARCH.

For puddings, blanc mange, ice cream, etc, Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as purer, stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., etc., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making puddings, custards, etc., accompany each one pound package.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

CHICAGO !

Howe has just returned from Chicago, with an

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

NEW GOODS

—THE—

Largest Stock

—OF—

Dress Goods

THE RAILROAD WATCH.

ever brought to Mazo. Dry Goods, Notions, and

Millinery

in endless Variety. Goods bound to be sold at

BOTTOM PRICES

OR CASH, OR ITS EQUIVALENT

he best line of Fancy Goods in the market.

N. B.—All those indebted to me will please settle by cash or note as soon as possible.

C. M. HOWE.

"RemovaL"

OF

OTTO GIESE'S STORE

to the office lately occupied by ED. PRATT.

An Elegant Stock of JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF STANDARD MANUFACTURE.

Repairing Done Promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

Desirable Property For Sale.

I offer for sale the following property, situated in the village of Mazomanie, to-wit:

The house, lots, and extensive blacksmith shop lately the property of A. Anderson.

The property is located on the main business street of the village, and is a very desirable location. The house is a white brick two stories, five rooms, and a cellar; also a well and cistern. One-fourth of an acre of land; also a very fine blacksmith shop 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, one-and-a half stories high, with coal house. Everything built in the best of style—shop painted and battened, also a stable with accommodations for three spans of horses.

This is a splendid chance for a blacksmith wanting a pleasant home and surroundings Terms easy. Enquire of

HENRY WILSON, Or ED. HUGGINS,
Black Earth. Mazomanie.

TO

Our Subscribers

EVERYWHERE.

The type and material in this office eing new, and of the latest designs, we are prepared to execute all kinds of ob printing in a style that is bound to give satisfaction.

OUR PRICES

We Know, as at Least 10 per cent. Below the general Figures

For LETTER, NOTE, BILL and STATEMENT HEADS, CARDS, ENVELOPES, PROGRAMMES and POSTERS.

If you are in want of printing of any kind, obta in our figures before ordering elsewhere.

☞Correspondence solicited.☜

Address, "SICKLE JOB OFFICE,"

WEEKLY SICKLE.
S. E. BRONSON, Editor

Notes.

Among the failures that have occurred recently, is that of E. Butterick & Co. of New York, the great fashion-plate dealers.

A postmaster in the gulf states complained recently to the department that on account of the bad weather his mails from over the gulf were much delayed. He was informed in reply that such complaints should be directed to the Almighty and not to the P. M. General.

A section of one of the big trees of California will be taken by rail to the centennial exhibiton. The tree measured 276 feet in length, contains 200,000 feet of lumber, besides 2000 cords of wood. The section to be transported is sixteen feet in length,

The fact that President Grant is manifesting a new interest in behalf of Cuba, is sufficient for the hope that by his recommendations such steps may soon be taken as will be of material advantage to the insurgents. The President realizes that further prolongation of the struggle is detrimental to the interests of the United States, and, influenced by this conviction, it is thought he has given Minister Cushing authority to plead wi.h the Spanish government.

Elections were held on Tuesday, Nov. 2 in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, Mississippi, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusets, Up to the present writing the results have been as follows: The republicans carry the state of Wisconsin, electing Harrison Ludington, governor, and a portion of the State ticket. They were also successful in Chicago, and generally throughout Illinois. Minnesota and Kansas also went republican. The democrats were successful in Mississippi, Virginia and Maryland. Pennsylvania and New Jersey are claimed by the republicans, who have also secured a majority of the legislature of New York and possibly the state ticket. The same party also met with success in Massachusetts.

In another column will be found a very readable reply to an editorial note in last week's issue of the SICKLE. The note spoke of the condition of the farming and laboring classes of England, claiming that their condition was as unfortunate as that of the same class in countries less renowned.

One would expect, inasmuch as England has such a mighty influence on the commerce of the world, and controls such immense wealth, that her people and the laboring classes are among the most favored of earth's inhabitants. The contrary we claimed to be the truth. Our correspondent thinks that if we were to visit England and give the subject an investigation, that we would be somewhat enlightened on the true state of affairs. That is possible. But let our correspondent bear in mind that, although we do not obtain our information from personal observation, we gain it from those who, perhaps, have given the subject more weeks of close investigation than he has given hours thought to it.

An eminent English leader, who has risen from the condition of the laboring class to the enjoyment of wealth and honor, has, as might be said, dedicated his life to the rescue of the overburdened farmers from the inordinate greed of the land-holders. Many able writers have given us from time to time a very complete idea of the condition and surroundings of the English farmers. Newspaper correspondents located in Great Britian, have given the matter their close attention, and the result of their observations is published in the leading papers of the country.

Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, has just is- a book treating on this subject, and it is at least probable that his statements have a sure foundation.

But, aside from all information one may gather on the subject, it stands as a self-evident fact that the farmers and laborers of any country can never be happy and prosperous so long as they are subject to the cruelty and extortion of land owners.

Intervention.

In ancient times when war was carried on by means of the pike, the sword, and battle ax, the wounds inflicted on an enemy were more of the appearance of the work of the butcher, than are the effect of the bullet used at the present day.

Science has directed its researches to the discovery of such instruments of death as will accomplish its purpose speedily and effectually. The Austrian war of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war put the latest inventions to a practical application. The equipments of either side were so perfect, the artillery of such destructive power, that both of the contending armies were sure to suffer immensely, let the victory come where it may.

The day of battles, when the slaughtering is carried on by one side only, has past. However complete a victory may be it can only be obtained at a fearful cost. With modern instruments of warfare a victory is little better than a defeat.

The destructiveness of weapons being so certain and unavoidable, the king or the commander must realize that to carry a point by means of war is sure to involve a fearful loss of life.

Thus it is that every new invention tending to make the presence of death more certain in the battle field, increases the hideousness of war, and causes men and nations to look for other means for the settlement of their difficulties.

In any civilized nation, our own for instance, the individual is not invited to assert his rights or protect his dignity by a personal assault. On the contrary, however just may be his complaints, his action in employing force is no less reprehensible. Society claims that it is barbarous for individuals to settle their differences by a personal encounter, and still upholds nations in engaging in the most bloody contests.

But this love of war, fortunately, is losing its strength. It may be that the people are more enlightened, have less of the spirit of the wolf in them and more of the humane being than their forefathers who protracted their struggles from ten to thirty years. It is more likely, however, that the improvement in the instruments of warefare is the real secret of the reluctance to indulge in war.

We have many instances of the good work of this spirit of intervention and arbitration. The Alabama difficulties between the United States and Great Britain would certainly have led to war had they been brought up in 1810.

There is no probability that a war so frivolous and uncalled for as the war of 1812 will ever again disgrace the civilized world. Nations, foreign to the dispute, will assert their right to interfere and will be heard. It is a common cause to protect the dignity of the age in which they live. Intervention and arbitration during the last five years, are but the means to bring about a more positive authority, whose efforts shall be directed to the preservation of the peace of the world.

If society claims that the individual should look to the laws of the nation for the protection of his rights, and should not indulge in personal encounters, then why should there not be an international law, a jury of nations, to which an individual nation could appeal for the redress of its wrongs. It may be objected that one party to the dispute may refuse to honor the decision of the arbitrators, and the powerful league thus be obliged to engage in war, and crush the stubborn and rebellious member. This would not be necessary, as a deprivation of rights and privileges among nations would bring a surer and more effective punishment than could the slaughter of its citizens.

The fact that this great subject of arbitration is receiving general attention throughout the civilized world, redounds more to the credit of the nineteenth century than all its wonderful achievments in the arts and sciences.

MAZOMANIE, Oct. 30th, 1875.

PUBLISHERS OF THE SICKLE.

Permit me through your paper, to reply to some erroneous statements I ran across in the editorial columns of THE WEEKLY SICKLE, bearing date of Oct. 30th.

The editor makes the assertion that there is hardly a country on the globe, where the farmers and workmen are so poorly off in every respect, as in England, and that the cause can be traced to a too free use of intoxicating beverages. Ignorance of the facts bearing on the case, must certainly have been the cause of such statements; because anyone who reads with an unprejudiced mind both sides of the question, can clearly see that *facts* do not bear him out in his assertions, and if the writer would take a trip to England and see for himself the true state of matters, I conceive his eyes would rather expand, and his American ideas be somewhat modified.

In the first place, he *allows* that "the Bank of England has a powerful grasp on the monetary matters of the whole world," which is the only correct statement in the production. The Bank of England always has governed the financial matters of the world, and an institution that controls the capital that it does, *must necessarily* be felt the world over,

As regards "milk and honey," they are both plentiful in England, and make very good fare; and in connection with bread, make so good a meal that there are farmers within five miles of Mazo. who would be glad to sit down to it the year round.

Now he says, "English farmers are more poorly paid, more poorly fed, and undergo greater hardships, than any people on the globe. This I deny; and not from anybody's say so, but from personal observation. I have been in England and compared English farmers as a class, with Americans, and in nearly every respect the English are better off. It must be here borne in mind, that English farmers do not farm on as large scale as Americans, for this reason: There are ten men to a piece of ground in England, where there is one here; but every farmer in England (with of course reasonable exceptions) is better off to-day, than many of our largest and most extensive; they enjoy life better; they do not work half as hard, and will dress better, and sit down to a better table the year round.

An observing person cannot pass an English farm house without noticing the air of comfort and cleanliness that surrounds it.

An American, walking through one of England's shady lanes, with rows of Hawthorne on each side, filling the air with a delicious perfume, would imagine himself in a park; proceed a little further and he sees peeping out from amongst the trees, a neat little cot, and approaching, finds a cosy little garden in front, well cared for, a large rose bush over each window, and perhaps an ivy covered porch; peep within and you see a clean whitewashed kitchen, the copper kettles shining like mirrors, on each side of the fire place, a spotless flagged floor and doorstep, and other things in proportion; peep through an inner door and you see an old fashioned four posted bed, with curtains and linen that would rival snow for whiteness, some old fashioned furniture and pictures, and another spotless stone floor. Outside, the cot looks like an immense bunch of flowers. Step to the back, and in the barnyard you see a few sleek looking kine, some poultry, and in the meadow below, (bordered as the lanes, with the fragrant Hawthorne) you see a flock of plump sheep as white as snow, and leaning over the stile, gazing at you with wideopen eyes, is the childrens' pet, "the donkey," wearing a look of contentment, that seems to pervade the whole place. Step into the fields and a goodnatured, stout, healthy looking man will meet you, and taking you by the hand introduce you to the dame of the house, who will show you through a pantry and butter cellar where a grain of dirt is never seen; and you will depart under the full conviction that an English farmer is not so poorly off as you imagined. It is true an English farmer of this class, cannot command the capital that our more extensive farmers can; but remember I am speaking of the *average* farmer. There are, of course, farmers in England, who have immense farms and are wealthy; but the common farmer (which seems to be the class referred to) has his earnings in the "Savings Bank," and when anything occurs to need it, it is then for use. They have all they want to eat and drink, and never do they sit down to a meal without *sugar* and *butter* (little delicacies that cannot *always* be found amongst some of our best farmers,) they have their homes well provided for, aud when the holidays come, they have money to turn out and enjoy themselves. And now, Mr. Editor, tell me where all their toil and hardships (?) come in? Of course, farmers have to work there, and so they do here. But, again I say, take it all together there are no class of people living, who enjoy life more, and take life any easier than the common English farmer. He does not work to hoard up money as our Americans do, but believes in enjoying what he makes; and in that he is sensible. Give one of them a few thousand pounds, and he would be miserable, he has no use for it, he is a simple man and is happy with what he has. You never hear of farmers selling out and moving, and selling out and moving as they do in this country. On the contrary, you can find farmers in England that live on the same place their ancestors have for hundreds of years. When the old folks day is past the younger ones are ready to take hold and provide for their parents as their parents have for them; and not (as is too often the case here) run away and leave the old folks to provide for themselves when old age comes on. Enter a farm house in England and you see sitting in old fashioned chairs on each side of the fire-place, "the old folks," each enjoying their long clay pipes and mug of "home brewed," and when company come in, instead of sending the "old man" and "old lady" into the kitchen till they go, they are introduced and made much of; and so it should be everywhere, but I am sorry to say is not.

I can easily see where so many American people make their mistake in thinking that English workmen are so poorly paid. It is true they do not receive the amount of wages that workmen do here; perhaps not half as much, but here is the point: aside from rents and meats, most articles of domestic use, cost very much less than they do here; clothing about half as much; and here is where the matter is equalized, their taxes also are not much more than half as high as ours.

Regarding rents, comparing this country with England; I can rent houses in a town the size of Mazo. for the same amount of money, or less than I can here, and the accommodations twice as good. And in the city of London, I can live to-day on better food than I can in Mazomanie, and for less money.

Another common mistake that *English* people make is this: they perhaps left England 20, 30 or 40 years ago, and when they speak of it in comparing with America, they speak of it as it then was, forgetting that in some respects England is advancing as rapidly or more so than America.

Again, there is a great outcry about England's poor, how many there are and how poorly they are cared for. In reply to these assertions, let me say, there are now in England 30,000 public institutions for her poor. At every street corner in the cities there are boxes, where those so disposed may deposit what they wish to give the poor. And there are weekly, thousands of pounds picked up that way. The yearly poor fund amounting to some 6 or 8 million pounds. There are cases where one or two thousand pounds are dropped in these boxes, and no one ever knows where or whom it comes from. Now, when America can show such disinterested care of her poor, it is time enough to cry out about England.

Next comes the liquor question; if Mr. Editor had left out the *farmers* when he charged the *workingmen and farmers* with spending their money for liquors, there would have been some little truth to it. In a densely crowded manufacturing city, there is always plenty of drunkenness, but although the population may be many times denser than in this county; there is not half as much drunkenness as there is here. I can find in America ten drunkards to one in England; but the English farmer very seldom drinks to excess. He has his "home brewed" at home, and if he goes to a public house, he orders his mug of beer and perhaps sits an hour over it, and if he remained all the evening would not drink over two or three glasses. There is no such thing there, as going up to a bar and gulping down five or six glasses of beer or liquor, they always have it brought to them in a little room. I acknowledge they drink; they take it in the manner I speak of, but you very seldom see them drunk. And were Mr. Editor to spend a week or two at some English farm house, he would come away a different man to what he went, and be fully convinced that English farmers were not so poorly off as he claimed they were.

FREE SPEECH.

AMERICAN

Wash Fluid!

For Laundry and Household Use

MANUFACTURED AT

The American Ultramarine Works, Newark, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each. For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the *American Wash Blue*, if you want the cheapest and best.

American Ultramarine Works,

Office, 72 William-st., New York.

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Class Carriages,

Buggies & Cutters

Are manufactured by

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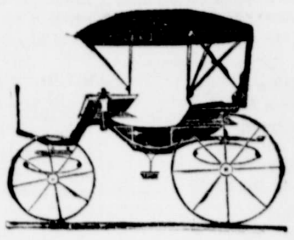

I aim to unite style, lightness and durability in my carriages. Parties reading this advertisement are earnestly invited to correspond or call in person and

Be Satisfied That My Work Cannot Be Beaten In Any Town In The West.

DROP!

DROP!

GOODS AT

Murrish & Sons'.

SUMMER STOCK

COMPLETE!

In dress goods of all kinds. Jap silks, Pangee Poplins Percales, mohairs, Alpacas Grenadines Lawns, Corded Jacanetts, Ladies' neck ware neckerchiefs, scarfs, ties, collars, collerettes cuffs, kid gloves, Parasols, fans, belts, jeans, tweeds, Checks ginghams, Scheviott Stripes, &c,

Eight Cents per yard for good Prints.

Special inducements offered to Cash Buyers, and to farmers who exchange produce

A GOOD LINE OF COTTONADES.

Goods Drop Down to Old Time Prices

DOWN,

DOWN!

AND STILL

They Come'

NOW IS YOUR BEST CHANCE TO GET CHEAP GOODS.

THE LATEST OUT.

THE CANDYMAN has received a stock of

SUGARS,

COFFEES,

TEAS, &c.,

Which he sells at very low figures.

BEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS SOLD ANYWHERE IN THIS MARKET.

Farmers, look for the Red sign when you come to town, and see if it will not pay you well to buy at the cheap cash store of C. A. PIERSON.

T T T T

Just received at the

T T T T

Dollar Store. New crop.

T T T T

Extra Choice

T T T T

Very Cheap.

T T T T

A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED.

$10,000 GIVEN AWAY!!

We will send THE WEEKLY SICKLE usual price $1.50 and the Louisville Weekly

COURIER-JOUR'L

usual price $2.00 postage prepaid on both papers for one year for $2.65.

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NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER

It will on December 31st 1875 distribute impartially $10 000 in valuable presents among its subscribers and every subscription sent through us will be entitled to a registered and numbered receipt for this distribution.

Send us $2.65 and get both papers.

The One Rose.

No buds of spring had decked as yet
That garden's blest retreat;
But thou wert there, my rose of love,
And all the air was sweet!
Above the bare brown trees the sky
Was grey with wings of storm;
But once thy breath was on my cheek,
And all the world was warm!

O life! O love! O time that seemed
A pulse's doubling beat!
O clouds!—a shadowing flight of doves,
So softly grey and fleet!
Ah me! no days of June shall bring,
For all their deepening skies,
One half the summer that outshone
From the depths of sea-dark eyes!

Some words whose meaning gracious-sweet
Their music did confuse—
Like strained oriel's lines half lost
Within its gorgeous hues,
Most generous grace! most royal rose
That oped that wintry hour,
Not all the summers of the world
Can mould one more such flower!

Oh! my enchanted isle, more dear
Than Eden's blessed plains!
The wild seas swept across the spot—
For bower nor bloom remains!
Yet hold thy treasure, heart of mine,
For while these pulses beat
The memory of that rose shall make
All my soul's desert sweet!

—*The Galaxy for November.*

THE FARM AND HOME.

Choice Recipes.

ICED APPLES.—Pare, core, and slice apples of a large, tart kind. Bake them till nearly done. Put them away to get entirely cold, then prepare some sugar icing, and first pouring off all the juice, lay the icing thickly on the top and sides as much as you can. Return them to the oven to just harden and set. Serve with cream.

TEA RUSKS.—One-half pint of new milk, one cup of hop yeast; set the sponge at night; add flour to the above to make a batter, in the morning add one half pint of milk, one cup of sugar, one of butter, one egg, one nutmeg, flour to make it sufficiently stiff; let rise; then roll it out and cut it out; let rise; then bake.

APPLE FRITTERS.—Make a batter, not very stiff, with one quart of milk, three eggs, and flour to bring it to a right consistancy. Pare and core a dozen apples, and chop to about the size of small peas, and mix them well in the batter. Fry them in lard as you would doughnuts. For trimmings use powdered white sugar.

FLANNEL CAKE.—Mix three tablespoonfuls of flour with one pint of cream; add two eggs, and beat the whole well till quite smooth; then add slowly half a pint of new milk, into which has been put a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat all well together, and fry with lard, a little of which should be made hot for each cake. Eat with powdered sugar, mixed with cinnamon or grated nutmeg.

OAT CAKES.—Have for the best kind finely ground, double-sifted oatmeal, such as is only seen to the north of Spey, add a little salt, make one by one, cakes about five inches in diameter, with barley enough, scalding water to moisten the oaten flour. Knead with the hands, but as little as possible, and toast very slowly at a distance from the fire, first on one side and then on the other, on a toaster of open bars that let the moisture escape. Griddle cakes made almost the same way, with the addition of a little dripping, are still better.

FRENCH PANCAKES.—Two eggs, two ounces of butter, two ounces of sifted sugar, two ounces of flour, half a pint of new milk. Beat the eggs thoroughly, and put them into a basin with the butter, which should be beaten to a cream; stir in the sugar and flour, and when these ingredients are well mixed stir in the milk, keep stirring and beating the mixture for a few minutes. Serve with a cut lemon and sugar, and pile the pancakes on a dish, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between each.

CRACKER PIES.—Roll six crackers fine, and put them in a four-quart pan or kettle; pour over them three-fourths of a pint of vinegar; two cups of molasses and a quart of boiling water. Boil on the stove half an hour, adding more water, if necessary, to make quite thin. Add salt, raisins, and all kinds of spices, and make short crusts for four pies. Bake about twenty minutes, or until the top crust is put on.

Effects of Cold in Fattening.

A producer of pork in Muskinghum county, Ohio, who has made an experiment with hogs with a view to ascertain how far cold retards the rate of fattening, reports the following results: Carefully weighing the hogs fed, and the corn fed to them, and estimating pork at four cents a pound, he found that what he fed out during the first week in October returned (in pork) 80 cents per bushel; the first week in November, 60 cents; the third week, 40; the fourth week in November and the month of December, 25; the first week of January, 5; the last half, 0. In the October week of the experiment the weather was pleasant and warm. It gradually grew colder till the latter part of November, from which time it remained about stationary till the 1st of January, after which it ran down to zero, and below in the latter part of the month. The hogs were well sheltered in a good pen, plank floor.

Foul Grass Seed.

Many farmers are accustomed to sow timothy seed in the fall with their winter wheat or rye. This practice is generally successful in getting what is called a good catch; the young timothy being so large at the time the grain is harvested that it is in little danger from sun-burning after the grain is removed in a dry time, as often occurs when the seed is not sown until spring. But there is one disadvantage connected with the practice of sowing timothy in the fall, which is the danger from seeds of weeds. These grow as rapidly as the grass, and often become large enough to mature their seeds by the time the grain is cut, thus spreading the disease without a chance to prevent the result. A case in point, which was mentioned at a Grange meeting in this county recently, will illustrate in the clearest manner the result of sowing foul seeds. Three neighbors in the town of Bethlehem, Pa., sowed a year ago each a bag of seed procured at a dealer's in this city. This year on harvesting their grain, they find that the fields are well seeded with the wild carrot—a weed difficult to extirpate, no timothy grass being visible. The carrot plant flowers quite early and continues blossoming and ripening seed until fall. These men have thus unintentionally scattered the seeds of the carrot over their farms some heads being ripe when the grain crop was harvested, and the fields being generally in full bloom again. The attention of the members of the grange was called to the matter and they were cautioned to examine closely any seed purchased for use in the future. This advice is suitable for all, whether in the grange or out of it. It would be very difficult to sell an observing farmer timothy or clover seed with wild carrot, white or oxeye daisy, or other foul seeds in it, if he has his eyes open. The damage to the Bethlehem farmers should be sufficient warning to reading farmers everywhere.

Wintering Bees.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says: In the long and cold winters apiarians are liable to loss, either from severe cold or short stores, very little danger of loss exists in leaving them upon their stand, where the sun may reach them, and occasionally warm them up, to fly out, and discharge themselves and return again to their hive.

But sometimes they are disappointed, and find unexpected loss. They are liable to such disappointment, pursue what plan they may.

Some dig a trench in a dry piece of ground and bury them below the reach of frost, and sometimes succeed very well. I have been most successful in wintering them in a dry dark cellar, where no frost or light could trouble them. Thus located with ventilation, I have been able to approach them at any time in the winter. Weak swarms with little stores, I could approach and feed at any time when needed; and previous to removing them out in the spring, have them forward in the process of breeding, so as to have begun the increase in numbers, and be early in the season ready for labor.

A good piece of empty honeycomb placed upon the top of the hive or breeding apartment, filled with honey, will be visited by them and the feed transferred at once to the hive and stored, and a little time will familiarize them to it so they will come as readily to their feed as domesticated animals, and as eagerly and quietly take it up. For a hive with frames or bars I have a feeder in which I can place nearly a quart at once, and no bee having a chance to escape, though all may enter the feed box. Sugar from the bottom of a syrup barrel or from a molasses hogshead thinned and boiled so as to be of about the consistency of honey when cold, I have found it to be very acceptable feed and answering every desirable purpose.

Gathering and Storing Potatoes.

The New Yorker says: The potato crop is an important one in many sections, and now that the price has opened so low, and there is scarcely a market at any price, in some places farmers who have ten, twenty or thirty acres are puzzled what to do with them. Early digging implies twice handling, while it seems to be necessary in order to get the bulk of the crop harvested before cold weather sets in. It is certain, however, that early potatoes should not be stored in hot weather unless fully ripe. Their skins are tender, and if pitted in the field in warm weather these unripe potatoes speedily heat and rot. We have known where potatoes covered in the field have become a total loss within two weeks after pitting. As the weather becomes cooler this danger lessens, partly from the fact that tubers are generally riper. Even when piled in railroad cars these unripe potatoes are dangerous handling. Almost every year some dealers are badly bitten early in the season from loss in shipping unripe and decaying potatoes. It is this danger and frequent loss which generally "breaks" the potato market early in the season, from which it sometimes does not recover until late in the fall. It would be better for grocers, dealers, and all parties if no potatoes could be marketed before the last of September except to supply demands from day to day for immediate consumption. Any attempt to store a stock of these early potatoes is pretty certain to result in loss.

Storing potatoes for winter is in northern latitudes almost equally risky business. The experience of hundreds of farmers during the past two or three very severe winters has been disastrous, Frost penetrated open ground not covered by snow last winter as deep as four feet. Of course most potato heaps were frozen into and their contents destroyed. But not all. It is possible with proper care to cover potatoes so that frost cannot get in. What is needed is one or two extra layers of straw or other material to hold confined air between the potatoes and the outer cold. This is the use of the straw or potato top covering over the heap before the earth is put on. This confined air is a much better non-conductor of heat, than earth, and is the best reliance for protection. To make it more sure, after covering the heap with five or six inches more of earth, add another covering of straw, and then earth this as before. This double wall of earth with spaces of confined air between is much more effective than a solid body of earth to exclude frost. We know potatoes which were uninjured last winter when thus protected, while it would have been almost impossible to cover them deep enough to insure protection.

It was difficult last winter to save pototoes in many cellars. Frost penetrated where it never was known before. Aside from frost, there is a further difficulty in storing potatoes in many cellars which are too warm and dry toward spring, causing the shoots to start and the potatoes to shrivel and lose substance and flavor. This is especially true of potatoes of early varieties, or those kept late for seed. The long shoots broken off at planting time detract much from the vitality of the potato, and if not broken off they mostly shrivel and die after planting. In either case secondary eyes have to start, involving loss of time and greater loss in the vigor of the plant. We believe late planting of the main crop important as a protection against attacks of the potato beetle; but to be effective the late-planted seed must be perfect and ready to start and grow vigorously. In this respect potatoes carefully pitted in the field generally excel and at least enough for seed should be so saved every year, especially of early varieties most liable to sprout. If you are afraid to risk pitting in the field store the potatoes in the cellar, and cover the heaps with fresh sod. The earth over the potatoes will keep moisture from evaporating, will protect from excessive cold in winter, and from too warm an atmosphere in spring. If the sod becomes to dry, sprinkle it occasionally through the winter with water. We learned this hint from finding early rose potatoes which had lain on the bare ground in a cellar, to the 1st of June firm and in excellent condition for eating or planting, while the same variety not in contact with the soil had sprouts a foot long, and were soft and poor. As it is the dry, warm air which causes the potatoes to sprout, a layer of sods over the heap will obviate this difficulty, though not half the potatoes are in contact with the soil.

A quick, vigorous growth of potatoes after planting is necessary, to get the start of the first crop of potato beets. Planting late in rich, warm soil with good, firm seed will do this; but it requires some care and forethought to provide this good seed of early varieties for late planting. Now that farmers are gathering and preparing to store potatoes is the time to attend to this matter.

Proposed Abolition of Clerical Patronage in Prussia.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It appears, if we may trust the Cologne Gazette, that a new ecclesiastical measure is in contemplation for the coming session of Parliament. The new bill is to be an Abolition of Patronage bill, somewhat similar to that passed by the English Parliament the year before last for the Scotch Kirk, without, however, providing compensation to the patrons for the rights they are to be asked to surrender. By the seventeenth article of the Prussian Constitution the prospect of a revision of the law of patronage was kept in view, but since 1850 no steps have been taken to carry the intention into effect. In the whole of Prussia there are, in connection with the Catholic church, over 1,000 ecclesiastical offices in the gift of private patrons; about 500 in that of the state; and the great mass, or 5,200, are in that of the bishops. The abolition of clerical patronage would therefore be equivalent to a revolution in the church. What is proposed is to substitute election by the congregations for the presentation by private patrons and the state, while the former will be relieved from all burdens in connection with the maintenance of the churches. In regard to episcopal patronage it is suggested that it shall continue, but should be so modified that presentations shall not take effect without allowing to the congregations concerned the right of objection, which seems something like the veto law, which was so long the cause of controversy in the Church of Scotland. We are not told what precise effect the objections of the congregation are intended to have, but it must be supposed that they are designed if not obviated to prevent the Episcopal presentation from taking effect. The bill is justified by the Cologne Gazette as a measure of policy; but it is not denied that it is another blow aimed at the independence of the Catholic Church. Indeed, it is urged that the state is entitled in self-protection to disarm its enemies and to weaken them by all the means in its power. So that the author, or those who are suggesting such a measure, contemplate the intensification of the struggle between Church and State.

Ole Bull Poached.

A violin player claiming to be Ole Bull gave an entertainment at Fowler the other night. When he appeared on the stage he was under the control of circumstances and felt too numerous to mention. The public spirited citizens of Fowler became quite enthusiastic and determined to express their gratitude in some substantial manner. So they made the fiddler a present of some eggs. There was such a crowd present that the only way they could get those eggs to him was to throw them. When one would break they wouldn't count it, but threw another. The eggs were some that had never been thrown before, but had been ready and waiting a long time. When Ole Bull retired the boys wanted to do something smart, so they tried to buy his shirt front and coat for a circus poster. He wouldn't sell.—*Lowell Journal.*

GIANT FAMILIES.

Specimens of Vermont and Kentucky Heavy Weights.

Editor of the Paris True Kentuckian

CHICAGO, September 14, 1875.—I understand you have in your county a very tall family. Will you procure and publish the name, height, and weight of each member of that family? Herewith I send you the following correct statement in relation to the Metcalf family, of Royalton, Vt. F. D.

THE VERMONT FAMILY.

Name.	Height.	Weight.
Samuel Metcalf	6 ft. 10 in.	184
His wife, Jane Starling	6 ft.	over 300
Sybil	6 ft. ¾ in.	....
Betsy	5 ft. 9¾ in.	....
John H	6 ft. 4 in.	184
Daniel I.	6 ft. 10 in.	234
George S.	6 ft. 6 in.	200
David	6 ft. 7 in.	210
Moses	6 ft. 8 in.	215
Samuel S.	6 ft. 5 in.	190
Total	63 11	1,717

Ten persons—average height 6 feet 5 inches nearly.

THE KENTUCKY FAMILY.

In Collins' new history of Kentucky, we find the following in relation to the Howard family of this county:

"In February, 1856, there was living in Bourbon county the parents and eight out of nine children of a family without a parallel in the known world—for their size, height, weight, good health, age and strength,—suggestive of the Bible record in Genesis vi., 4: 'There were giants on the earth in those days.' The father, then in his 70th year, was brought to Kentucky when quite young, and raised, in Bourbon county, his family of six sons and hree daughters, whose, height, weight, nd aggregate age are here given:

Males.	Height.	Weight.
Father	6 ft 4 in	200
Thomas	6 ft 4 in	230
James	6 ft 6 in	215
John	6 ft 11½ in	266
Elijah	6 ft 3 in	210
Matthew	6 ft 6 in	220
Eli	6 ft. 6½ in	197
Total	45 ft 5 in	1,588
Females.		
Mother	6 ft in	285
Sarah	6 ft 2 in	165
Mary	6 ft 3 in	160
Total	24 ft 7½ in	760
	45 ft 5 in	1,538
Total	70 ft ½ in	2,298

"The family, eleven in number, in the aggregate measured 70 feet and one-half inch in height, weighed 2,298 pounds, and the sum of their entire ages then was 557 years. The computed strength of the father and six sons was 6,300 pounds. At that date (1856) there were several grandchildren over 6½ feet high, and still growing. The mother, Mrs. Katy Howard, nee-Current, died aged 88 years, on May 14, 1870, near Ruddell's Mills, where she had lived for sixty years—seven children surviving her. She had twelve brothers and sisters, each over 6 feet high."

In this connection we will state that the Rev. James Quisenberry, of Clark county, Kentucky, had two sets of children, twelve in each. The twenty-four children each had from twelve to nineteen offspring, So a Clark county man, who heard us speak of the tall families, says.

A Macon county gent added that Nelson Cliff, of that county, had twenty-seven children. "Married several times, I suppose?" we added. "No, sir, only once, I think," he replied.

Maj. John Edwards, of this county, had twenty four children from two marriages.

A Singular Will Case.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

In the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, Md., a will case is now pending possessing some interesting features. The facts of the case as presented in the papers filed in the court are as follows: About three weeks since William Schoolfield, an aged citizen of Worcester county, residing near Snow Hill, died, leaving an estate valued at $75,000, of which $55,000 is in personal property, bonds, etc: He left only one descendant, a son, Ulysses Schoolfield, who until two years ago had been at vraiance with his father, but since lived on good terms with him. During the estrangement, Mr. Schoolfield six years ago made a will, in which it is said he left legacies of $5,000 each to three friends and relatives, and also constituted them as trustees of his son for the residue of the estate. The son after leaving home had gone to Colorado, but subsequently returned at the instance of his father, who established him in business. After the reconciliation the father told a friend that he had changed his mind about the will; that "those who expected all would get nothing, and that those who expected nothing would get all." About a week previous to his death, and while sick in bed at his son's house, he asked the latter to bring him his will, and after opening it remarked it was all right. He handed the will (contained in an envelope endorsed "the will of William Schoolfield") to a cousin named Elijah Schoolfield, and requested him to take charge of it. The cousin, Elijah, put the envelope in a side pocket and went into another room, where Ulysses had preceded him. Ulysses asked him to let nim look at the will, the envelope not being sealed. Elijah drew the envelope from his pocket and handed it to Ulysses, who took therefrom two pieces of paper. The two men were standing face to face but a few feet apart. Ulysses scanned the papers, exclaiming "This is not the will," but immediately after read aloud, apparently, legacies to the various persons who were reputed legatees, in the will of six years before. He then folded the papers together and handed them back to Elijah Schoolfield, who, remarking that it had better be sealed in she presence of Ulysses, closed the envelope and returned it to his pocket. After the death of Mr. Schoolfield (the father) Elijah handed the envelope containing the will, with the seal unbroken, to one of the persons reported to be named in the first will as legatee. A meeting of the supposed legatees was called, and with great solemnity the seal was broken. Nothing was found in the envelope but two pieces of blank paper folded together. The disappointed legatees demanded with threats that Ulysses should pay the legacies reported to be in the will, but he declined, though threatened with criminal prosecution, alleging that he knew nothing of his father's will, and that the papers found in the envelope were the same seen by him when Elijah handed it to him.

As the father had not thought proper to disclose the contents to him, he did not think he had a right to do so to others. Ulysses regarded it as a grim joke which his father intended to play on the expectant legatees. He took possession of the real estate and applied for letters of administration on the personality. The supposed legatees petitioned the Orphans' Court of Worcester county to grant letters testamentary to them, alleging forcible possession by Ulysses of the will, and objected to the granting of letters to the son.

The Longest Horse Race on Record—Forty-five Miles in Four Hours.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

The race announced to come off at the Fair Grounds yesterday was witnessed by less than a dozen people. The match was made between two Texas ponies, for $50 aside and two horses. It was a question of endurance on the horses' part, and an act of cruel punishment on the part of the riders. The animals were to walk, run, or trot for twelve hours, the one making the most miles by the end of that time to be declared winner. The horses entered were named "Red Lad" and "Wild Bill."

An even start was affected, "Wild Bill rushing to the front, and in the first ten miles was one mile ahead. In this position they contined until the thirtieth mile was reached, when "Wild Bill" was found to be two miles ahead.

In the succeeding ten miles "Red Lad" gained a mile, when the wild Texan took a rest. He was rubbed down and given a bottle of sherry, which he swallowed with a relish akin to his name. The delay thus caused put the bloody youth one mile to the front still reaching for the final string. he kept increasing the daylight between himself and the Untamed Wm. until the forty-eight mile was scored, when W. B. threw up his tail and refused to move. He had made his forty-fifth mile.

Time: Five hours and thirty minutes.

For downright cruelty to animals this race takes "the rag off the bush," and calls loudly for the interference of Bergh. If the noble Texas steeds had been run the five hours, over the broad prairies after stock, as they have been trained, with such rests as of necessity occur, it would have been all well and good; but to punish the poor brutes with forty-five and forty-eight consecutive runs around a mile course, without rest, is too bad, too bad. Bergh, come to Texas, you are wanted.

Farming in Holland.

From Chambers' Journal.

The trade of Holland is chiefly confined to agricultural products and fish. The wide pastures of the island of Texel feed 2,000 horned cattle, 1,000 horses, and 30,000 sheep which are celebrated throughout Europe. Every year 12,000 of the last are exported, and the quarterly fair is very picturesque, when these flocks of sheep and lambs are shipped off to the continent. Through the basins of Harlingen, the port of Friesland, pass oxen and sheep, pigs and fowls, with mountains of cheese, fruits and eggs for this country; here resort the provision dealers of London, to carry away butter barrels, which are piled up on the docks like cannon balls in an arsenal. The canals are filled with heavy looking *tjalks*, or market boats, which brings the good things of the country down to the port. Flax is a very important article of cultivation in Friesland; the market of Dokkum is one of the largest in Europe. The chief houses of Germany, France and England have agents in this little town. The soil is incredibly rich; and the peasants are well off; and there are few farmers who do not own some property in addition to the land they rent. It is rarely indeed that a tenant is turned out of his farm; families holds them for centuries, yet, the lease is only for five or seven years, and stipulates how many heads of cattle are to be fed on the meadow, and how much manure is to be laid on each acre. Thus the soil is kept up to a wonderful state of fertility.

A Dance to Be Held in the Heart of the Rocky Mountains.

From the Leavenworth Times.

Messrs. Bruce, contractors on the five hundred foot shaft, which is to be driven on No. 5 lode from the level of the Marshall tunnel, will have completed the chamber in which the shaft starts in a few days. This chamber is a large room, excavated in the solid rock, and boarded up house-fashion, thirty feet long, twenty feet wide, and twenty-three and a half feet high to the ridge pole of the roof. It is eight hundred feet from the mouth of the tunnel, and four hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the ground. It is proposed, as soon as the chamber is completed, to give a grand ball in it, to which the Denver and Georgetown stockholders and their friends will be invited. Due notice will be given of the time. The guests will be escorted from the depot at the entrance of the tunnel, on comfortable platform cars, *by rail to the ball room.* Just think of it! A dancing party in the heart of Leavenworth mountain, in a perfectly dry chamber.

THE Athenæum gives unqualified denial to the rumor that George Eliot's approaching novel will in any way illustrate American life.

The Weekly Sickle.

D. W. BRONSON & SON, Props.

MAZOMANIE. - - - - WISCONSIN

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

HERR KRUEGER, who sheltered Carl Schurz after his escape from the German fortress of Spandau in 1848, and who was thrown into prison and had his property confiscated for the offence, has recently died at Spandau, at the age of 76.

FROM the top of the Court House ower in Greensburg, Ind., which is one hundred and forty feet from the ground, grows a maple tree eight feet high and two and a half inches in diameter. The seed was probably dropped into a joint of the stone work by a passing bird.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S Marshfield estate is now reduced from 1,500 acres to nearly the original purchase of about 400 acres, but the homestead retains the characteristics of its old ownership, though most of the works in the library have been removed for sale.

AT the funeral of his favorite daughter, the Khedive distributed among the crowd 450,000 pieces of silver coin, from one to five piastres each. Upon the lid of the coffin the jewelry of the deceased, valued at 3,000,000 florins, was exhibited. Twenty-four buffaloes were killed by the priests before the Mosque Rilah at Cairo, roasted and eaten, and then 1,000 said prayers by the tomb for seven days.

SIXTY-ODD thousand dollars have been put into the alleged gold mine at Peterborough, N. H., and nothing to speak of taken out of it; so that the public has awakened to the conviction that the prospect was o'errated, and the stock is stock-still at zero.

THE immense estate of Isaac M. Singer, the sewing machine man, recently deceased, amounting to thirteen million dollars, is in litigation. Two divorced wives and the widow of the testator are fighting over the dead man's money, a great portion of which will no doubt find its way into the lawyers' pockets before the estate is finally settled. Mr. Singer left eighteen children, the offspring of his three marriages.

THERE is an association of young persons at Springfield, Vt., known as the industrial works, that furnishes all its members with constant work at fair wages and a pleasant home at small cost, which is meeting with a success so marked as to attract the attention of all thinking people. The members of this association are all young people who are willing to rid themselves of all bad habits, work steadily, dress economically, and save a portion of their wages.

A BABY rhinoceros has just arrived at New York in the steamer Oxfordshire, from Japan; via Suez and Gibraltar. It was caught about six months ago in Malacca, and was put on board the steamer at Singapore. It is said to be of a very rare kind, as it has double horns and is covered with long black hair. Only one of these animals has been brought to England alive, and there is not one on the Continent of Europe. The rhinoceros that has arrived here seems to be very dainty in taste, eating nothing but sweet potatoes and the very best of dried hay during the voyage, which lasted about two months.

A REMARKABLE discovery a few days ago was made by a farmer living 18 miles northwest of Dallas, Texas, in quarrying stone for a well. In removing a layer from the quarry, a stone about ten ounces in weight rolled out, and its perfect roundness so pleased the eye of a little boy who was standing by that he at once picked it up and carried it home. What was the surprise of the household of which the boy was a member to find, when night came, that his marble, as he called it sparkled like a diamond. Daylight destroys its brilliancy, and it has already become the wonder of the country round about. The owner thinks it valuable, and will have it examined by a competent party.

ONE of the industries of the country which does not appear to have suffered by the panic, is the business of washing defaced postage stamps and using them again. The legend runs that the treasury department employs two learned and skillful chemists, one of whom is constantly engaged in fabricating indelible inks, while the other one devotes his talents to washing out the inks, and, thus far, chemistry has devised no ink which chemistry cannot efface. The business of inflating the postage stamps of the country by the artful aid of chemistry is so very profitable that the post-office department feels the inroads made upon its receipts very seriously. The loss by this dishonest practice is stated to be upwards of a million of dollars per annum.

FLASHES OF NEWS.

Washington.

EX-SENATOR CHANDLER assumed his duties as Secretary of the Interior on the 20th, and received a large number of calls from persons of more or less prominence, who came to pay visits of ceremony or tender their personal congratulations. Among the first callers was Col. John S. Mosby, of Virginia. It seems to be generally understood that Assistant Secretary Cowan will retain his present position.

THE next class of United States bonds which will be called for conversion and redemption will be the issue of 5:20's of 1865, of which the amount now outstanding is $152,532,250.

HEREAFTER the president will receive visits from persons connected with the Government every day, from 10 till 12, and all other visitors by card.

THE receipts from internal revenue for the three months ending Sept. 30, being the first quarter of the current fiscal year, show an increase over the corresponding quarter of the preceding year of $1,780,356.

EX-SENATOR CHANDLER, of Michigan, has been appointed secretary of the interior.

GEN. BUTLER has leased one of his Cape Ann granite houses on Capitol Hill to Senator Jones, of Nevada, during the present senatorial term, for a large sum.

T. T. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, ex-congressman, is a candidate for the clerkship of the next House.

THE commissioner of Internal Revenue will instruct the officers of the bureau not to seize cigars packed in either paper or tin boxes, for the present, where they may be satisfied that the tax has been paid. He will recommend to Congress in his annual report the modification of the law so as to permit the use of such boxes.

The East.

THE twelfth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was begun in New York, October 20. M. W. Holbrook, of that city, presiding. The proceedings were opened with prayer. The address of welcome was read by Clarkson N. Potter, and replied to by First Grand Engineer S. T. Ingraham, of Cleveland.

THE first centennial train from the west arrived in Philadelphia on the 20th. It was the occasion of much enthusiasm.

THE freshmen of Hamilton College, at Utica, N. Y., were recently suspended for hoisting a carriage to the top of Prof. Peters' observatory, whereupon the entire class, indignant at the tyrannical action of the authorities, withdrew from the college.

THE procession of Odd Fellows' encampments of Connecticut, with invited encampments from Providence, was insulted and pelted with stones as they passed Yale college, and retaliated by charging upon the students with drawn swords. Several of the students were slightly wounded, and the affray terminated. The faculty of the college have expressed regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

SEVENTY-FIVE Boston preachers held a meeting the other night, and, after prayer, solemnly denounced the license law and called on all good men to support neither the Democratic nor Republican tickets.

THE reunion of federal and confederate soldiers at Elizabeth, N. J., on the 19th inst., was an interesting occasion Gens. Pryor and Kilpatrick made addresses. Fourteen veteran companies participated in the exercises.

GOV. TILDEN has instructed the district-attorneys throughout the state to prosecute all persons guilty of the improper use of money at elections, on pain of dismissal.

ON the 19th, at New Haven, while the procession of the Odd Fellow's Encampment of Connecticut was passing Yale College, the line was insulted and pelted with stones by the students, and retaliated by charging upon the students with drawn swords. Several of the students were slightly wounded and the affray terminated. The faculty of the college have expressed regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

AT New York the other day, the Pacific Mail steamship company, ratified the sale of four of their old wooden steamers for $700,000 in Mexican silver, or $800,000 in currency.

The West.

THE case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Central railroad company of Iowa, came up in the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, on the 20th. Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and Hon. Peter Starr, of New York city, were present, representing the bondholders. A decree of foreclosure was made satisfactory to a majority of the bondholders, and the general management of the property during the last year was not excepted to by either of the parties interested.

THE annual report of the superintendent of public instruction of Indiana indicates the school fund this year to be $8,798,000, and the number of acres of congressional land unsold 11,507, which is valued at $105,000.

ABOUT 1,000 Potawatomie Indians, an advance party of the tribe from near Topeka, Kan., passed throught Okmulgee, I. T., recently for their new home in the Indian territory. They were well provided with teams, wagons, and household goods.

AT Fort Gibson, on the evening of the 19th, Miss Cora Ross, daughter of Col. W. P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, was married to R. B. Howard, M. D., at the house of her father. About 100 guests were present, including the officers of a company of the Fifth Cavalry stationed at the fort, and their wives, and the elite of the nation. The beautiful residence of Chief Ross was elegantly decorated, the grounds brilliantly illuminated, and the whole affair the most recherche ever witnessed in the territory.

ADVICES have been received from the Indian agent at Green River, Wyoming, dated the 16th inst., saying that the Shoshones have had a battle with the Arrapahoes, and whipped them.

THE first severe frost occurred in Kansas on the night of the 18th inst.

THE Jenney Black Hills party have arrived at Cheyenne. The professor says the Black Hills country, in a mineral point of view, is not worth more than half a million dollars.

The South.

EFFORTS are being made to induce Smith, the obnoxious sheriff of East Feliciana, La., to resign. He claims fees due him to the amount of $1,400.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, is now 73 years of age, 53 of which he has spent in the ministry. He is still active and efficient, and is at present on an official vist to the Pacific conference, where he proposes to remain during the winter.

IT was reported in St. Louis the other day that Stilson Hutchins, of the Times, and his financial backers had concluded negotiations for the purchase of the New York World.

THE 27th annual meeeting of the general Christian missionary convention of America opened in Louisville, October 9th, in the presence of a fair number of delegates and visitors. The proceedings were conducted by the president, Rev. Isaac Erritt, of Ohio, and the secretary, Mr. F. M. Geer, of the same state. The object of the convention is the spread of the gospel, and the advancement of the general missionary work in this and foreign lands.

A FIRE in Charlestown, W. Va., commencing in Dan Gridge's restaurant, on Capitol street, burned from the Cotton opera house to Virginia street, destroying seven storehouses. Loss $100,000. A fire at Anderson, Texas, also destroyed fourteen stores and dwellings, Odd Fellows' Hall and furniture, Wilson & Howell's store, two warehouses, postoffice, and valuable mail matter. The losses are estimated at $40,000.

THE grand chapter of royal arch masons of Kentucky met at Louisville on the 19th, grand high priest Joseph P. Force in the oriental chair presiding, being the fifty-ninth annual communication.

Foreign.

A BONAPARTIST meeting was recently held at Ajaccio, Corsica. M. Rouher made a speech in which he made an attack upon ex-President Thiers and the Orleanists, accusing them of having blocked up all the avenues to power. He censured President MacMahon, and said that since May 24, 1873, when the Marshal was chosen President, he had incurred heavy responsibilities. M. Rouher declared that the revisionary clause of the constitution remained intact. The Bonapartists, he said, are in favor of universal suffrage. They are content to appeal to the people in order to give an expression of the national will.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S case was before the supreme court at Berlin, on appeal. The court endorsed the verdict of the Kammergericht. The Count is to pay all costs.

Two hundred dwellings, a synagogue and five schools, in Widsy, Russian Poland, have been burned. Some persons perished in the flames, and 3,000 are homeless.

EXTENSIVE floods have occurred throughout Lancashire, Warwickshire, and elsewhere in England. The Midland Railway between Sheffield and Doncaster, is submerged, in some places to the depth of 5 feet, and traffic is consequently seriously interrupted, and for many miles absolutely stopped.

A LONDON special from Berlin says: It is stated in naval circles that Prince Frederick, "Fritz," intends to visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and that a German squadron will escort him there.

IT is rumored that His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, of England, has been betrothed to the Archduchess Marie Christine, daughter of the Archduke Karl Ferdinand.

A BANQUET was given in honor of ex-President Thiers at the Arcechon in the Gironde on the 18th. M. Thiers delivered an address in which he said that the Republic must be maintained. He did not think that the radicals are as black as they are painted, and believed that if they gained power they would pursue a different course from what their opponents suppose.

IT is reported that 60 tons of small arms and ammunition for the Chinese have been shipped from London as merchandise, and landed at Shanghai. The British Government is investigating the matter.

Crimes and Casualties.

THE United States court at Philadelphia on the 30th heard the case of John A. Wilson, Sarlow Covini, Giovanni Petroni and James Davidson, upon the charge of counterfeiting and uttering postage-stamps of foreign governments. The stamps are counterfeited on the governments of Nicaragua, Greece, Guinea, and Bavaria.

COL. JACK COOKE, was shot in a terrible encounter with B. McHenry at Zanetobia, Miss., and killed McHenry with a knife after being shot, subsequently dying himself. He was a prosperous merchant, and his loss will be deeply felt in northern Mississippi.

WHILE the sheriff of Arkansas county, Ark., was conveying a murderer named Dugan to trial, in an adjoining county, a posse of masked men took the prisoner and shot him dead.

DURING a desperate fight in front of Michael Nolan's saloon in Archibald, Pennsylvania, Anthony Scanlon was fatally stabbed by Nolan, his uncle. Those engaged in the fight were Nolan and his nephew, named Tuhill, on one side, and Anthony, Michael and Peter Scanlon, also nephews of Nolan, on the other side.

THOS. KEENAN and Benj. Dickey, Buffalo Aldermen, have been held in $2,000 bail each for misconduct in office, in auditing accounts for city work.

JOHN H. NICHOLS, a clerk in the Washington city postoffice, was arrested on the charge of purloining letters.

A MAN named James Crowley was knocked down by some unknown person on the street in Brooklyn, and died from the injury received

THREE children of a man named Gentry, left alone in a house at Oil City, Pa., attempted to kindle a fire with kerosene. The house was burned, and two of the children were burned to death, the third, a girl of 13 years, escaping.

ABOUT $35,000 worth of lace, silk and velvet trimmings, jet and gold beads, etc., recently imported from England, but undervalued in invoices presented to the custom-house officers, were seized in New York a few days ago.

AN old building used as a malt house in St. Louis, fell, and two men named Conrad and Hass were killed in the ruins.

Sporting.

JACK ROSSITER, the famous trotting horse of 20 years ago, died on the 19th inst., at the farm of John Duffey, in Missouri. He was the property of C. Beal Carr, and 36 years old.

THE great trotting match for $5,000 a side, between Prospero and Honest Dutchman, came off at Prospect Park, in New York. Prospero won in the first heat, time 2:22¼. Honest Dutchman distanced.

THE meeting of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, at Memphis, commenced on the 25th, continuing during the week. Three thousand five hundred dollars were offered for trap-shooting, $1,300 in cash and $450 in plate, for field trials, and $500 in plate for the best show of field dogs. Several fine kennels from the East were exhibited, and the West was well represented.

IT is proposed to erect a monument to the trotting horse "American Girl." Edwin Adams, the actor, has subscribed $100 to the fund.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

It is understood that among the prominent features of the forthcoming report of the Treasurer of the United States, the following recommendations affecting the redemption of national bank notes will be made: first, that the National Bank redemption agency be made a separate bureau in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the charge of a superintendent, who shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties; second, that the 3 per cent. redemption fund shall be kept in the Treasury, but subject to the checks of the Superintendent, and that they be payable in currency or drafts in New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, or other sub-treasury; third, that banks or others sending national bank notes for redemption be required to prepay the express charges to Washington, and that for all other expenses of this agency the National banks be allowed to deduct from their next semi-annual return of tax upon circulation the amount of any assessment that may be made, as also in their next return of the amount of assessment heretofore made.

NEW GRADES OF CORN.

The following grades of corn, under the new grading rules, have been established by the Committee on Grain of New York Produce Exchange:

1, White corn; 2, yellow corn; 3, mixed corn; 4, low mixed corn; 5, steamcorn; 6, no grade corn. White corn must be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. An occasional colored grain shall not deprive it of this grade. Yellow corn must be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. An occasional white or red grain shall not deprive it of this grade. Mixed corn must be sound, dry, plump and reasonably clean. Low mixed corn must be sound dry and reasonably clean, but in color unsuitable to grade mixed corn. Steamer will include corn of the first four grades in quality; in condition it may be slightly soft. Damp corn, warm or inferior in quality, shall be called no grade.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

An Elizabeth, N. J., dispatch dated October 19th, says: The reunion of the Union and Confederate soldiers began this forenoon. The line was formed at 10:30, when all marched to Waverly. Fourteen veteran companies participated. The streets were lined with spectators, and every building on Broad street was decorated. Generals Kilpatrick, Pryor, Pemberton and Halstead were present, together with a number of state officials. At Waverly, Generals Pryor and Kilpatrick delivered addresses, and a long programme of exercises was given. It is a gala day in the city, the display exceeding even the Fourth of July. This evening the Fire Department will meet the veterans on their return, and a grand display of fireworks will follow.

Why Editors Don't Suicide.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: While speaking of suicide as a feature in human experience, I am led to the remarkable fact that editorial life exhibits so general an exception. While we have had instances of self-inflicted death among lawyers, bankers, and mechanics, such a case has never occurred among the journalists of this city. One may reasonably inquire the cause of this exemption! They labor intensely, and are generally ill-paid, and they have a full share of life's hardships, which they endure till their change comes in course of nature. I can give no other reason for this except that the profession is constantly busy, and works with an approval of conscience, since its labors are for the public weal. Editors in fact, are so occupied with range of thought embracing public interests that they have little time to think about themselves. Walter Scott made the remark after he had reached bankruptcy that nothing saved him from insanity but his habits of writing. His mind was thus led away from the contemplation of his miseries. Journalists are so engaged in chronicling the woes of others that they lose sight of their own.

A Formidable Weapon.

Hartford (Conn.) Post.

The Gardner gun, invented by William Gardner, and manufactured by the Pratt & Whitney Company, was tested Tuesday afternoon on the bank of Park River, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen interested in weapons of war, including Gen. Franklin, Horace Lord, and others. The exhibition gun, which was constructed on the same general principles as the Gatling gun, had but two barrels, although the number may be increased to twenty-five. With but these two barrels the gun was fired in groups of forty cartridges, occupying from 5 to 6 seconds making a continuous and unbroken sound. The destructive effect of such a weapon may readily be imagined, especially with an increased number of barrels. The mechanism was explained and shown to be exceedingly simple. The gun weighs but 90 pounds, and for field use is to be made even lighter. Mr. Gardner intends to construct for exhibition at Philadelphia next year a gun with twenty-five barrels, using steel-pointed shot.

Thirteen Trumps at Once.

From Bell's Life, October 3.

T. M. and three friends were playing at whist on Tuesday evening. During the third game T. M.'s partner dealt and turned up the ace of spades. On looking at his hand he found the whole of the same suit. T. M. says that he has seen whist played for more than fifty years, but never remembers such a circumstance happening before.

HARD MONEY FOR HARD WORK—A good motto.

"Trouble."

Of all the many definitions of the word "trouble" which are to be found in Mr. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, there is none that more forcibly conveys to the understanding what real trouble is, than the situation of the boy who suffered in Arkansas. A solihorseman on the highway (a business drummer, mounted) halted before a dilapidated log cabin, where a stout boy of seventeen sat upon the door-sill nursing a baby. The boy cried violently and looked the abject picture of despair, but the baby was as serene and as happy as a clam in the sand. Inquired the sympathetic and kind-hearted horseman, who had notions to sell, "What on dry land ails you, bubby, that you cry so?" "Oh! it's a heap that ails me," replied the boy, through sobs and tears; "I can't get off'n this door step, Mister, but (boo-hoo-hoo-oo-oo) do yo see that cabin over there in the timber?" "I do," replied the traveler. "Well," continued the boy, "dad's in thar dead drunk; mother died day 'fore yesterday; sister Sal's 'loped off across the meader with a half-breed; brother Bill's down in the barn playin' poker with a marked deck at a stranger; thar ain't been no rain, Mister, in the whole county all this summer, and the water's done gin out; and this is—, well, I've done broke down with trouble, that's all, and it's the matter with me, Mister, that I'm in an awful fix." The sun rolled on toward the great West, and the traveler continued his journey, convinced that in these parts at least earth had too many sorrows for him."

The Great California Grape-Vine.

The great Santa Barbara (Cal.) grape-vine is on its way to Philadelphia for exhibition at the Centennial of 1876. It had failed rapidly for some years and almost ceased to bear. Before it began to droop its foliage covered an area of over 10,000 square feet, or a quarter of an acre. It produced annually six ton of grapes, worth at the lowest rate paid by the wine-makers $120. The trunk or body of this vine was 5½ feet in circumference. Eight feet from the ground it branched into twenty large limbs. One of these limbs is 27 inches in circumference, and is consequently as large as the body of Queen Victoria's vine at Hampton Court, England, which is the largest and most celebrated vine in Europe. So the trunk of our mammouth vine is nearly three times as large as the largest vine in the Old World. It has been carefully cut into pieces and packed in boxes five feet wide and eight feet long. There are seven of these great boxes. When they reach their destination, the trunk will be unpacked and set up, and then the limbs and branches attached to it in regular order, and the skeleton of the vine reproduced. It is reported that this mammouth grape-vine was cut off by a Spanish lady and used all day as a riding whip. She stuck it into the ground at night, saying to her lover, "Make that grow if you can." To show his love he tended and watered the cutting until it became the largest vine in the world.

Secret Societies in Europe.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The secret societies of Europe have assumed a new importance within the last five years. The Masons of France number 500,000, and are acknowledged to be a great agitating force. No Roman Catholic can be a member of that order in England or any continental country, and even in the United States the most solemn of all the sacraments, that of extreme unction, will not be administered until the dying man renounces his connection with Freemasonry. The result is that that popular organization has become, certainly in France, a vigilant enemy of the Church of Rome. It must be confessed, however at least in the Latin countries, that the Masons, in what they call their war upon the Jesuits, do not console themselves with any other special form of religion, and so the charge is freely made that when they attack the Roman Catholics they find in those countries a refuge in what is known as infidelity. The Odd Fellows of England, according to Mr. William E. Foster, M. P., in his last speech at Bradford, number close upon half a million members—430,000 in England, and the rest in the Colonies, Scotland and Ireland, with a money capital of £4,000,000. The co-operative element among the Odd Fellows of Great Britain is its strong point, and might be profitably imitated among the working classes of the United States.

Cable Soundings in the Pacific.

The United States Steamer Tuscarora will sail from San Francisco about November 1, for a four months' cruise, to make soundings for a cable route among the islands of the Pacific. The directions to Commander J. N. Miller are:

You will proceed from Oahu toward the Phœnix Islands, about 1,700 nautical miles, making soundings at the usual distances apart, and wherever the bottom requires it such additional soundings as may be necessary. You will then make such examinations of the Phœnix Islands and those adjacent as may seem advantageous for landing a marine cable. Thence you will proceed to Bironna, Western Feejees, or some other convenient island of that group, about 1,100 nautical miles, sounding as before. You will take up the line of soundings from the Western Feejees to Brisbane, about 1,500 miles, passing as close to the southeast end of New Caledonia as may be proper; thence proceed to Sydney. From Sydney you will proceed toward North Cape, New Zealand, making such soundings as you may think advantageous en route, and from that point toward the Feejee Islands, making soundings, with a view of laying a telegraphic cable between those points.

It is expected that the Tuscarora will be absent about four months.