Weekly

VOL. II.

MAZOMANIE, WIS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876,

NO. 48

WEEKLY SICKLE D. W. BRONSON & SON, PROPRIETORS. S. E. BRONSON, Editor. SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR. RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Mazomanie Church Directory

Bartist Church, Hudson st.; Services CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hudson-st.; Services alternated morning and evening.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL, corner State and Hudson streets; Services morning and evening. Rev. E. Bockemeuhl, ast or. M. E. CHURCH, Stephenson-st.; Services Brothers, Pastor.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Wall-st.; Services morning and evening. Rev. H. M Green, Pastor. Pastor. Pastor. Pastor. Pastor. Pastor.

POMAN CATHOLIC, Sauk-st.; Services Sunday morning. Rev. F. A. J. M. Mazeaud,

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Crescent Lodge, No. 97, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication 1st and 31 f-les-days each month. B. R. Cowdery, W. M. H. Z. MOULTON, Sec.

Mazomanie Lodge, No. 14, I. O. G. T. Meets every Frida evening, Turck's block C. SEYMOUR, H. Z. MOULTON, C. SEYMOUR, W. R. S.

Mazor Je Grange, P. of H. Holds mo & at Butz' Hall 2d and 4th

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. G. Ashton, dentist, of Prairie du Sac, will make professional vi. i s regularly the first Monday of each month stopping one week at the Carlisle House

JOHN STAHEL.

Lawyer and Insurance Agent, Mazomanie. Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.

W. POWELL,

Attorney and Councelor-at-Law, Mazomanie. Collecting and Conveyancing done with despatch.

FREEAN HOUSE,

Theodore Freeman, proprietor, Hudson Street, Mazomanie. First-class ac-commodations, and the best of treat-

T. F. STAIR, M. D.

Office at Residence, 2d door East of Freeman House, Hudson Street. H. G. BRUNLIEB.

Liveryman. The best of horses and

carriages to hire on reasonable terms. At his Stable on Crescent Street.

W. H. GLEASON, M. D.,

St. 1st house South of Bridge.

WM. HICKMAN.

MAZOMANIE, : WISCONSIN

Barber and Hair-dresser. New Shop on Broadhead Street. Has a new lot of first-class razors, and invites your farther patronage. 22m3

J. C. COWDERY & SON,

MAZOMANIE, WISCONSIN

A General Banking Business Transacted.

ROCK LIVER

PEASE & HOUGHTON, Proprietors. Pravelers can be accommodated at any hour, da or night. Also the Lene Rock & Richland Center Stage Line On wheh the fare is 50 cents.

D. N. SMITH,

DEALER IN

Tools

MAZOZANIE

Baraboo in an Early Day.

In 1849, Rev. Warren Cochran came, 'He was a man of very decided positive character. He thought that his mission demanded that everything should move under his dictation, and yet, I presume he was sincere. He was opposed to every kind of amusement. He had great powers of invective. I remember once hearing him preach, in which he denounced and ridiculed dancing. "Some," said he, "hold that it teaches them to be graceful in their movements, and really teaches them gentility. Well," said he, "in this locality, they have a quadruped to teach them manners." James Badger was the fiddler. On the day following this sermon, William Dunlap, who was then sheriff of the county, met Badger and told him that Cochran had outrageously abused him. "Why, he called you the worst name that could possibly be applied to anyone, a quadruped!" "What is that?" says Badger. "Why, it is the worst na ne that he could give to any person. I would prosecute him! Right out before the whole congregation he called you a quadruped." Neither Dunlap nor Badger knew what the term meant, and Badger was for some days in dead earnest to prosecute Cochran for slander.

Judge Camp came, I think, in 1848it may have been in 1849. There were several from Litchfield county, Connecticut, who came about the same time; among whom were Mr. Tuttle, now in the nursery business, and who was for a time a partner with David Munson in the merchantile business; Deacon Clark and family and others. Lodge Brier came from Indiana, but was a brother--law of Judge Clark and also of James daxwell. Brier was a millwright and milt the mills known as the Maxwell Mi is-now converted into a wollen lactory.

Warren Cochran sought to make Baraboo just what a quiet New England village was, not considering that our population was cosmopolitan, and could not all be alike. But such was his organization that every one must submit to what he deemed right. However, ne saw the necessity of combining as many of the religious elements in one only as possible. Being himself a Congregationalist, he sought to unite the Presbyterian element with the Congregational. For a time it seemed to progress favorably, but there was Deacon Lodge Brier, a hoosier, possessed of all the rigid prejudices of the old Scotch-Irish character, Judge Camp and Deacon Clark also, who came from Litchtield County, Connecticut. Then there thing by his religion. Such discordent in Japan occasionally strays from the Physician and Surgeon. Office 2d Door West of Hover's Store, Hudson St, Mazomanie, Wis. Residence Bridge thing by his religion. Such discordent in Japan occasionally strays from the elements of course could not long refeatures aside, is not at all like his Judge Camp was the leader of the op- mon thing, yet ever an object of interjudge; Deacon Marvin Blake stood in off, just as the circus and the elephant formance, sided with the elder. Elder Cochran preached the next day, and skeleton may be filled out to suit inditook for his subject "Prejudice." He vidual taste. He never talks to a friend claimed: "There are those in the con- man gregation who, if they were transferred to heaven in their present condition, the New Jeruselam, and gaze on its union of Presbyterians and Congrega- agant, as you will remark. tionalists in Bersbo. The elder next He brings no money with him, and bought—I'll marry a man who is poor;' attacked secret societies, Masonry and when he returns to China he takes but the man he drank beer, died driving

and Odd Fellowship, said: "Here, I in his native land, and we are not over 'One Thousand and One.' I don't know what that order is, but I believe it consists of oue thousand rascals to one decent man." - American Sketch Book.

John Chinaman was christend in Drury Lane Theater, London in the year of our Lord 1819. His confirmation in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain has been of daily occurrence since that hour. This act placed him beside his brethren, the nations. fectionately, Brother Jenathan, John Bull, and so on. Since that date he has been a foreign minister. and he could thereafter call them, afbeen a foreign minister, a domesticleg- from home is given as the chief cause islator, a tea merchant, a washerman, a of their downfall. Removed from remember of the church militant, and straining domestic influences and comhas faithfully served his country in

various other kindred capacities. A few years ago he was only known and Young Hyson. He made his way where all the world goes-to California. Before the Union Pacific linked the East and West it was at very rare intervals that he found his way to Chicago. urers reached their customers in the Now he of the slopes of the Sierras is old way; through the advertising colwithin a week's ride of this city.

He comes over in the Pacific craft. and in ten days is at work in the factories of New England, or has his sign, Wang Lung, Chinese Laundry," opposite your store or in your very basement. Here and there may be found a shivering Celestial pining for home and a chance to earn an honest penny, and attempts a bit of sharp practice now and then to vary life. Wherever he goes there is artfulness. He is an apt scholar, and often excels his teacher. No one can mistake his appearance.

There is the enevitable blouse. It is

sort of heathen mode of undress. John can get into this habit easier than he can get out. Then he wears the everlasting round hat. This is usually black. He has to carry it on his head so as to conceal his back hair. His physique by this operation is seen to be graceful or otherwise. Now he has the wooden-soled shoes, that make the cobblers swear a civilized oath at John's cupidity and bootmaker. And the pantaloons have been shaped nicely by the former owner, who was on the pawn. If it is a warm day John will have on his heaviest muffer. He always looks cold. His idea of the place of torment is evidently that it is a locality where it is always freezing, and where everybody does his own washing. Once in a while an undersized Asiatic, with straight, short hair and was Doctor Cowles, who taught the slightly in-toed, may be seen and mischoir, and who really never meant any- taken for John. His neighbor across ence of views sprung up. Elder Coch- friend from Pekin. The face of John ran would not yield a hair's breadth. in this city is, though not an uncomposition; Deacon Brier sided with the est. The novelty of his advent has worn the breach, trying to conciliate both at last forgot to be attractive, and the sides They had a very angry discus- tiger is only an overgrown kitted. His sion at a church meeting held en a photograph may be taken at any corncertain Saturday afternoon. Dr. Cowles, er. Its ontlines are the wooden-heeled laughing in his sleeve at the whole per-shoes, the blouse, the twisting, corkscrew gait, the oblong optics, and-the eloquently portrayed the various mani- it is always at him. George Reynolds festations of prejudice, and finally ex- would make quite a success as a China-

They have an element or two in their composition that are worthy of mention would walk the gold-beaten streets of The most careful thinkers have discussed the problem as to whether Chinapearly walls-yes, they would walk up men in America were a service to the to those walls and pick those pearls, land. They come here, live on the and deliberately turn around and say : cheapest of food, in the most penurious We have got as good an article as these style, the least expensive lodgings, and in Litchfield!" That was the hair the most cheerless way. John's habits that broke the camel's back. No more are prehaps not inclined to be extrav-

AGRICULTURAL old Fellowship. Well, we had neither then at Baraboo, but the boys had a not as though he came here to live, or, and be aged forty-eight than to marry society known as the "One Thousand as we say, to settle. That is fartherest and ones." It was a burlesque on all from his thought. He will not even ahead for the maiden who'll wed the Any Enterprising man can make money secret organizations. But the elder, in allow his defunct brethren to rest under very first person she can .- Courier Jour-WISCONSIN his sermon, after denouncing Masonry the greensward here, but buries them

understand, is another order called sorry about it. And he goes up and down our streets to tount us with his heathen ideas, and aggravate us with his pig-tail to show us that he is only the dweller of a day. He is no source of revenue. Rather does he deplete than fill our treasuries. It is said that he takes away what no one else would gather. That is true, but when he goes he carries what would otherwise remain .- Inter-Ocean.

Demoralized Commercial Travelers.

The assertion was recently made, in a Chicago pulpit, that of thirty picked men, who started out as Commercial pelled to travel at all seasons of the year, and all times of day and night, their lives are not so pleasant as may as the cultivator of the finest Oolong appear to casual observers. In many cases, perhaps in most of the cases. they could be more profitably and Stationery! pleasantly employed in some other manner, if merchants and manufactumps of live publications. Printers ink and posteffice mcitities judiciously and persistently employed are great agencies. Advertisements go to places that commercial agents are excluded from; they say precisely what the advertisers desire, and they never get demoralized .- Journal.

Dr. Joseph Walker's Divorce.

The news from New York by telegraph that Dr. Joseph Walker, the Vinegar Bitters man, has sued for a divorce from his wife, brings up some reminiscence in this city. Some ten or twelve years ago Walker came to the Independent office to get some labels printed. He had no money, but said a short time. The inverse were furnished, and in course of time resid for and lowing prices-all first quality-express ed, and in course of time paid for and

more orderel A little later Walker peddled his bitters around in a nttie, white covered, one horse wagon, and sold the medicine by the quart or gallon, or any other desired quantity. Now he makes affidavit to \$100,000 annual income, and the same amount of property. The bitters seem to have at least one good quality-that of making its proprietor wealthy. Mrs. Walker wants \$400 per week alimony and \$3,000 collase, fees Pending the argument on this point, the Court allowed her \$50 per week, which Please state you read this in THE SIGNLE. she said was the amount her husband allowed her for pin money alone.-

Old Mr. and Mrs. Fruits of Indiana. may well be called "the first Fruits of the earth," the one being 113 and the other 111 years old. The old gentleman neither smokes nor chews, which goes to show, as wise men have long saw this in, and address with that the true secret of that the true secret of Rockford, Winnebago Co., Hillinots, stinence from the use of tobacco, and we beg the young reader who is fond of the weed to make a note of the fact. This venerable couple have lived and loved and cut up and quarreled together as man and wife for 85 years. The old lady has been an incessant smoker for sixty years, which shows the absurdity of supposing, as some blockheads contend, that the use of tobacco is injurious to health and shortens life, and the young reader who is fond of smoking or chewing we congratulate upon the fact .- Ex.

A maiden once said: "I'll not mate with a man who has not a fortune great. So she pouted and waited and scorned to be mated. She's a maiden yet—aged forty-eight!"—Com. Advertiser.

A maiden once thought, "I'll not be

Everybody!

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Mazomanie, that I have opened a Confectionery and Grocery Store,

On Hudson street, at Mrs. Water-house'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, Mazemanie, Wis

FANCY TUILET GOODS,

School Books,

And a large stock of

And paper of all kinds.

LAMPS, PAINTS, OILS & BRUSHES

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

FINE TETAS

AT FIRST COST Getyour Tea direct from the Importer at first cost and free from adulteration.

ENGLISH'

All kinds put up in air tight patent boxhis medicine was good, he had no doubt of selling it readily, and if he could get to every village and town in the Union. or postage prepaid.

\$0.80 | 5 lb boxes | \$3.00 | 1.35 | 8 | 4.75 | 2.00 | 12 | 6.75 1 lbbox 6.75

These prices are for the tea delivered to you without cost of carriage. Remit money with the order. 10 lbs and over can go C O. D. Make P. O. orders paycan got O. D. Make F. O. orders payable at Station D. New York Address William Exclish. Importer of High Grade Teas, 340 East 16th St., N. Y; Very few stores keep these fine Teas, no storekeeper could possibly sell this quality at these prices. All goods shipped same day order is received, express or postrge prepaid. Every box is scaled and bears my trade mark and signature. Please state you read this in The Stores.



BARNES' FOOT POWER AND LATHER

An entire REVOLUTION in the construction of footpower machines! The old style thrown aside wheat these are known! Thousands now in use! \$1,000 to \$2,000 per year made using them. One person out of three who send for act

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, N. Y.

(Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.) Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in Cromos and Frames, Sterescopics and Views, Albums, Grapho-scope, and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERI / L

We are Headquarters for everything in the way of Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns. Being Manufacturers of the

Micro-Scientific Lantern, Stereo-Panopticon, University Stereop ticon, Advertiser's Stereopticon, Artopticon.

School Lanterns, Family Lantern, People's Lantern. Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on appli-

with a Magic Lantern. Cat this "ad." out for reference.

The Weekly Sickle FLASHES OF NEWS.

D. W. RRONSON & SON, Props.

WAZOMANIE.

WISCONSIN

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

A DISPATCH says it is reported that twelve merchants of Odessa have been transported to Siberia for supplying arms to Turkey.

THE following are the more important entries thus far made for American horses in England: Preakness will run in the international handicap at New Market, and for the Ascot cup. Bay Eagle will run for the Prince of Wales stakes at Epsom, and the Bretby Plate at New Market. Bay Final will run in the city and suburban, the Metropolitan, and for the Alexandria plate at Sundown Park. Mate will run in the New Market handicap, and also in the city and suburban. The celt Egotist will run for the Ascot new stakes. The colt Brown Prince will not run until a ter in the year.

Mr. Smmonds' new flying machine was recently tried at Chatham, England. The machine is simply a huge, square-shaped light canvass covering, stretched on four slight but strong ash poles, the covering being further attached to a center pole resembling the handle of an enormous umbrella. The largest machine weighs about one hundred weight. From each of the four arms a rope extends, being brought to a point so as to support a man. After repeated attempts with sand-bags, the machine proved a failure. The "derned" thing would rise to a height of fifty or a hundred feet, but not a bit further would it fly. It simply fluttered, and then, as if ashamed of itself. came with a fearful crash to the ground. breaking its forearm and doing other damage. The officers of the Royal En gineers have concluded not to fly for the present.

> During the last quarter 1,935 letters upon which the postage was not paid were dropped in the postoffice in New York City. Postmaster James paid the postage on these letters' and forwarded them to their destination, with a circular stating that he had done so. To 93 of these circulars he has received replies containing the amount of postage paid. One of the letters was addressed to a gentleman in Mamaroneck, and it was of such importance that he inclosed \$10 to Mr. James as a contribution toward the reimbursement of the latter for money he had paid out. A large number of these unpaid letters were addressed to Sisters of Charity, clergy-men, and lawyers. One was addressed to ex-Mayor Hall and another to Judge Sutherland. Several of them were addressed to newspapers and periodicals, and in every instance of this kind Mr. James received an acknowledg ement.

> WALTER BURLINGAME, a younger son of the late Minister Burlingame, was reported wounded by the dynamite explesion at Bremerhaven, and afterwards his name appeared on the list of killed. Both reports were entirely erroneous, although it is true that he did receive severe injuries by an accident occurring about the same time. He intended to sail on the Mosel. Shortly before the explosion, however, he was making an excursion to Detmold, when the horses he was driving took fright at a passing train, and threw the carriage down an embankment. He was taken to Bremen as soon as possible for treatment. Meanwhile the dynamite explosion had occurred, and those collecting the names finding his name on the passenger list of the Mosel, and finding him also wounded, flaturally placed him in the list of the dynamite victims. He is now out of danger, although his complete recovery may yet require some months. His mother and sister sailed in the Celtic on Saturday to join

THE little shaver who startled the people of St. Albans, Vt., by claiming that he was the long lost Charlie Ross turns out to be the Jimmy Blanchard, of Milford, N. H., that he was at first reported to be. He stoutly affirmed to the last, however, that he was Charlie Ross, and his apparent innocence in making the ssertion, and his straightforward way in telling his story, certainly gave color of truth to his claim; and it is not surprising that it should have found believers. Nevertheless he has been fully identified by Mrs. Blanchard as her son, and also by others who know the family. How so young a boy should have mastered the story of Charley Ross sufficiently to personate the boy so well is a msytery. The humbug shows a precocity in lying and deception that is unparalleled, and that promises a manhood of bold and dangerous crime. It also presents him der of Eli Carruth was begun at Vineland, N. as an interesting psychological study. J., on January 11th.

Washington.
The great debate on the amnesty bill was possed by Mr. Blaine, on the 13th, in a most owerful spec

GEN. McFEELY has been confirmed as commissary of subsistence. McFeely jumps several superior officers, and some obejetion to his confirmation was made on this ground.

THE Democrats in the Senate will tenaciously fight the confirmations of Billings as the ccessor of Durrell as U. S. Judge at New Orleans.

of the District of Columbia, asking for an ap-propriation by Congress to pay the Febauary interest on more than \$14,300,000 of 3.65 bonds has been presented in the House

THE Senate has confirmed the President's omination of Hon. J. Russel Jones as Collector of the Port of Chicago.

The East.

Egypt's contributious to the Centennial

Exposition have arived at New York. Nearly
the whole of the Egyptian exhibit is the property of the Khedive. Many of the curious ostly articles, such as weapons and ornaments from the barbarous tribes inhabiting the remote regions of Central Africa, jewels, inlaid work in ivory, precious metals, and rich embroideries in gold and silver thread, produced by Arabian artisans of Cairo, are taken from the National Museum; while the best specimens of agricultural products are from est ates of the Khedive.

In New York, on the 13th, at a meeting of the Council and Parochial Committees of the Catholic Union, Cardinal McCloskey delivered an address congratulating the Union on the work accomplished by it, and encouraging it to still greater exerilons.

CAPT. JOSIAH BRIGGS, of Coxsackie, with his wife and four children, were drowned in the Hudson river, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a fe w nights since, while returning from church on

JAMES HAMMILL, ex-champion sculler of the world, died at his home in Pittsburg, Pa., on January 10, after a short illness.

Gov. Tilden, after examining the papers and petition of Edward S. Stokes for pardon, has denied the application.

The West.

A PARTY of miners has just returned to Laramie City, W. T., from the Centennial mine, bringing several thousand dollars in gold and a large quantity of very rich quartz which literally glitters with free gold. This mine is situated 26 miles due west from Laramie City, and everything indicates that it is the richest gold mine which has ever been found on the continent. Only the deep snow in the mountains in that neighborhood prevent all the people in this region from rush

ing in search of gold.

THE directors of the Central Illinois Fair Association have fixed upon Peoria as the place, and September 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1876, as the time, for holding their annual fair.

News has been received of the death of Gen. Gordon Granger, at Sante Fe, New Mexico, on January 11. SITTING BULL has been notified that unless

e comes in to the agency with his young men by February 25th, they will be whip

It is rumored at Lawrence. Kansas, that the Supreme Court of the United States have decided the celebrated Osage ceded lands case in favor of the railroad companies.

IMPORTANT disclosures are being made in the whisky frauds at Chicago. Auton Junker, of the

A TERRIFIC gale on the Algerian coast dam-

A VIENNA dispatch says the trustworthy perens from Russia represent that incessant preparations are making for the transportation of troops on a large scale next Spring on the Orenburg Railway and lines running west from Moscow. A third track is being added to the line from Moscow to Polish Lithuania. The proceeds night and day.

A Berlin special says the government has determined to liberate Cardinal Ledochowsk anconditionally, at the expiration of his term. vatched, and again arraigned if he attempts to exercise his episcopal functions or otherwise infringes the ecclesiastical laws.

THE Viscount Amberley the eldest son of Earl Russel, is dead.

THE London Times, in an article reviewing the Spanish question, concluded by recommending that Spain be told that she "will be held accountable for every shilling of damage lone to foreign vessels by Carlists shells when, doubtless, after preliminary bluster, the remedy would be found easy. Spain would see clearer the dauger of dallying with civil war." The Epoca, in reply says, Spain can do nothing beyond punishing the authors of the damage to foreign shipping

Crimes and Casualties.

A MAN calling himself R. W. Lund, has succeeded in swindling the citizens of Quincy, Ill., out of several thousand dollars.

A DISPATCH from Sacramento says that it is reported that a land-grab has been unearthed by which the state is a loser to an enormous amount, and that the matter will be brought to the attention of the Assembly, and an investigation asked.

HIRAM LAWRENCE, a wealthy and highly respected farmer, living six miles from Craig, Holt county, Mo., disappeared a week ago, and foul play was suspected. His body was found on January 12, and his son, John Lawrence, who is known to have threatened his father's life on several occasions, is under arrest as the

supposed murderer.

The trial of Charles K. Landis for the mur-

XLVth CONGRESS.

Summary of Proceedings of Both Houses,

TURSDAY, January 11.—Petitions were presented and referred from the citizens of Saratoga, Illinois, asking the repeal of the resumption toga, Illinois, asking the repeal of the resumption act of January, 1875, also the national bank act, and substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes; from citizens of Wiscousin askins, for an appropriation for completion of the canal from Portage City, Wis., to the Mississippi River. Bills were introduced and referred: To enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of said state into the union, on equal footing with the original states; to establish a branch mint of the United States at 81, Louis; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the river at Memphis. After the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Cooper announced the death of his late colleague, Andrew Johnson, and delivered a culogy, followed by Morton, McGreery, Merrimon, Paddock, Bogy, Bayard and Key. At the conclusion of the culogies the usual resolutions of respect requiring the senators to wear a badge of mounting for thirty days were adopted, and then the Senate adjourned. House

TUESDAY, January 11,-After presentation of several bills—on redemption and resump tation of several bills—on redemption and resump-tion, the pension appropriation, the military academy appropriation, fixing the number and pay of committee clerks, e.c.—the House preced-ed to the consideration of the amnesty bill, with Mr. Hill, of Georgia, on the floor. He spoke for two hours in opposition to Mr. Biame. Mr. Gar-field rose to reply, but a message from the Senate announced the death of Andrew Johnson, and the proceedings in eulogy were entered upon. Ad-lourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 12 .- Conkling presented a petition from citizens of New York asking an amendment to the constitution, prohibsking an amendment to the constitution, prohiblting the appropriation of money or property to
any religions body or sect. Davis submitted a
resolution cailing for the appointment of a committee to examine the books of the treasury department, and gave notice that he would address
the Senate to-morrow. Ordered printed and to lie
on the table. A bill was introduced and referred,
to place all colored troops, who enisted in the army
on an equal footing with other soldiers, as to bounty and pensions. The morning hour having
expired, the chair laid before the Senate the unfinshed business, being the resolution reported from
the committee on privileges and elections in regard
to president pro tempore of the Senate. After
much discussion, the third resolution, which declares that the office of president pro tempore of
the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate,
was passed: Yeas 34; nays 15. ... Adjourned.

House.

Wednesday, January 12.—Bills were introduced and referred, as follows: For a post office and custom house building at St. Louis; to office and custom house building at St. Louis; to permit tobacco growers to sell to consumers to-bacco of their own growth, without license; to make it a misdemeanor for United States officials to demand contributions to election funds; to prohibit senators, representatives and delegates in Congress from acting ascounsel, or otherwise, in suits or proceedings against the United States; for the admission of New Mexico as a state; to pay for all cotton seized by the treasure after May, 1865, also refunding cotton tax. At 2 o clock the House resumed consideration of the amnesty bill, and was addressed by Mr. Garfield... Blaine was to speak for an hour to-morrow, and then call the previous question, Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 13. - Windom presented a petition signed by 2,800 citizens of Minesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, asking an appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of the upper Missouri river.... Christianc; introduced a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire and report to the senate whether the act of March 1, 1724, is not defective, and if so, in what particular, in making the necessary provisions for the various contingencies which may a ise in case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation or otherwise, and it, in their opinion, such defects exist, what further or other legislation is best called to remedy such defects, and in that event, that they report such bill or joint resolution as in their opinion the case may require. Agreed to ... After the expiration of the morning hour, bavis called up his resolution calling for an investigation of the books of the treasury department, and addressed the Senate... He was followed by Boutwell... The Senate then went into executive session, after which they adjourned until Monday next. appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of

THURSDAY, January 13.—After presentation of a number of sills and resolutions on various subjects and for various purposes, the House resumed consideration of the amnesty bill, distillers, stated that by one transaction, involving \$700,000 worth of whisay, the firm defrauded the Government of \$600,000. He also said that the firm had made arrangements with the gaugers to overlook all frauds perpendicular of the gaugers of the gaug with the gaugest to overlook all frauds perpetrated by it. He said that large sums of money had been paid by the firm for political purposes, but refused to specify for whom they were intended.

Foreign.

Sir S. J. Ginboxs, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1874, is dead.

By a compromise in the French Cabinet, a threatened ministerial rupture has been averted, President McMahon having issued his proclamation ordering a general election for sensors and deputies.

A TERRIFIC gale on the Algerian coast dameters and the discontinued of the same and t

House.

FRIDAY, January 14 .-- White intro ed a bill to reduce the salaries of public offi-s, exceeding \$1,500, twenty per cent. Refer-....The committee on ways and means reported exceeding \$1,500, twenty per cent. Refer...The committee on ways and means reported the resolution directing the several commit to inquire into any abuses, errors or frauds may exist in the administration. Adopted...

t, from the judiciary committee, reported the general amnesty bill and moved the prequestion on its passage, refusing to yield the for debate. The previous question was seed and the main question ordered. Yeas 193, 92. The House then voted on the passage of bill, and the vote resulted yeas 182, nays 97, requisite two-thirds not voting in favor of the it was rejected. On the defeat of the resolubeing announced, Mr. Blaine took ghe floor, by a motion to reconsider, obtained the right task. After an exciting debate Blaine withis motion, refusing all requests to obtain loor, thus ending the amnesty matter for the When order was restored, the House went committee of the whole, Mr. Sayier, of Ohio, he chair, on the pension appropriation bill, happrepriates the following sums: for army indicated the commission of the whole, Mr. Sayier, of Ohio, he chair, on the pension appropriation bill, apprepriates the following sums: for army indicated the commission of the whole, Mr. Sayier, of Ohio, he chair, on the pension appents, commissioners, etc., \$600,000, nayy ions and fees, etc., \$1,135,000, total, \$29,633, after discussion in regard to pension agents, commissioners, etc., \$600,000, nayy ions and fees, etc., \$1,135,000, total, \$29,633, after discussion in regard to pension agents, commissioners, etc., \$600,000, nayy ions and frees, etc., \$1,135,000, total, \$29,633, after discussion in regard to pension agents, commissioners, etc., \$600,000, nayy ions and fees, etc., \$1,135,000, total, \$29,633, after discussion in regard to pension agents, commissioners, etc., \$1,135,000, total, \$20,633, and the pension agents, of the secretary of the treasury, who are commissioners, etc., \$1,135,000, total, \$20,633, and the pension agents, of the secretary of the treasury, who are commissioners, etc., \$1,135,135,135,135,13 interest thereon at the rate of 4 per ce e date of loss. Passed... The House th ock, adjourned till Monday.

Senate. Monday, January 17 .- Morton gave otice that he would ask the Senate on Wednseds ext to proceed to the consideration of the r solu ently submitted by him in regard to th n recently submitted by him in regard to the sussippi election... Gordon presented the petinof ex-confederate Gen. P. T. Beauregard, for removal of his political disabilities. Referred, linis were introduced and referred: To aid in construction of a telegraph and railroad line in the Missouri river to the Pacific to recover mithe Central and Union Pacific railroad complex the bonds and coupons issued them in esof the amount prescribed by law... Boutwell sented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, ting the passage of a law making every member Congress directly responsible to the electors of district, the majority of whom, if he does not either expectations or jusuity their confidence, at any time recall him and appoint a success-Referred to the Judiciary Committee... After executive session the Senate adjourned. surance companies to insure in the same does not its district, the majority of whom, if he does not its district, the majority of whom, if he does not its district, the majority of whom, if he does not its district, the majority of whom, if he does not not its district, the majority of whom, if he does not not not make their excellance companies to insure in the same among section 25, chapter 119, Revised Statutes.

A great number of petitions from all parts of the state, praying for the repeal of the law exempting the land of the West Wisconsin R. Company, have been received during the past few days. It is highly probable the law will be repealed... A caucus of the two

uced and referred, as follows: For the re

moval of all political disabilities; to reduce the salaries of all executive and legislative officers of the government, except the army and navy, under \$1,500, twenty per cent., and to fix the salary of the president at \$25,000; for the printing of speeches delivered in congress in the language in which they are delivered. O'Brien proposed an amendment to the constitution in regard to free schools.

... Mr. White moved to suspend the rules and bring the House to a vote on the amnesty bill introduced by him, and from the benefits of which Jeff Davis is excluded, and also to vote on the amendment striking out the exception. Motion lost—yeas 165; navy, 110... Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring a return to specie payments unwise and inexpedient at this time; that therefore the act entitled an act to provide for the resumption of specie payment, approved January 14, 1875, ought to be rement, approved January 14, 1875, ought to be rement, approved January 14, 1875, ought to be rement. a return to specie payments unwise and mean a return to specie payments unwise and mean eat to provide for the resumption of specie ment, approved January 14, 1875, ought to be pealed. The rules were not suspended—yeas mays 158 ...Cox, from the committee on r reported back the proposition to amend the j governing the offering of amendments to the eral appropriation bills so as to make it unia governing the offering of amendments to the general appropriation bills so as to make it unlawful to create any expenditure not previously authorized by law, except in continuation of an appropriation for such public works and objects as are already improgress. After a warm debate the bill passed. New, introduced a constitutional amendment to limit the presidential term to four years—referred... At 4:30 the House adjourned.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Madison, January 12.-Lieut.-Gov. Parker called the Senate to order at 12 M., the roll was caffed, and oath administrred to new senators. A. J. Turner was elected Chief senators. A. J. Turner was elected Chief Clerk, E. Gardner, Sergent-at-Arms, and R. L. D. Potter, President pro tem. The following Standing Committees were appointed: Judiciary—Barron, Potter, Bryant, Silver-thorn and Hudd. Finance—Scott, Baker, Eastman. Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Schuette, Tate, Cavanach.

Town and County Organization—Rounds, Blair, McFarland.

Military Affairs-Welch, H. N. Davis, Barey. Privileges and Elections—Farr, Douglass,

Agriculture—Barden, Schuette, Cavanagh. Legislative Expenditures—Tate, Rounds. Mitchell.

State Affairs—Barden, Bryant, Mitchell.
Federal Relations—Bryant, Farr, Jacobs.
Education—Nevins, Hiner, R. E. Davis.
Enrolled Bills—Flint, H. N. Davis.
Joint Committee on Claims—Campbell,
Stevens, Eastmann.
Charitable and Penal Inssitutions—H. N.
Davis, Down, Reed.
Local Legislation—Potter, Wilmot.
Printing—Flint, Ryan.
Banks and Banking—Blair, Hiner, Silver-thorn. State Affairs-Barden, Bryant, Mitchell.

Internal Improvement-Treat, Hathaway,

Contingent Expenses—Downs, Schuette,

Public Lands-Douglass Rounds, McFar-

land.
State Prison—Hathaway, Blair, Eastman,
Railroads—Hiner, Barron, Potter, Campbell, Farr, Scott, Hudd, Barney, Wilmot.
Engrossed Bills—Welch, Baker, R. E. Davis.
The Senate held an afternoon session, but
nothing of moment was transacted.

Assembly.

MADISON, January 12.—Assembly called to order by Mr. Strong, Chief Clerk of the last Assembly. The roll was called and the oath administered. The Assembly proceeded to election of officers, as follows:

Speaker—S. S. Fifield.
Chief Clerk—R. M. Strong.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Elisha Starr.
Resolutions were introduced, among which were, to adopt rules of last session; inviting the resident clergymen to offer prayers each morning. After some other minor matters, the Assembly adjourned to Thursday at 2.P. M. The message will be delivered in joint session on Thursday.

Senate.

Madison, January 13.—Senate called to order by Lieut. -Gov. Parker. . . . Resolutions were presented and laid over: For a joint committee of three on the part of the Senate, and six for the Assembly, on the apportionment of the State; instructing the Secretary of State to turnish Taylor's statutes and journals and laws of last session to the members of the Senate....After a few remarks by Senators relating to a revision of the rules the Senate took a recess until 1:50 p. m., at which time they proceeded to the Assembly chamber to hear the reading of the Governor's massage.

Assembly.

Madison, January 13.—Business in MADISON, January 15.—Business mithis house was light, nothing of partieu ar interest being transacted. Arrangements for the reading of the message were completed and the Assembly adjourned to 2 r. M., at which time the Senate, Supreme Court and other officers and dignitaries entered and the Governor road his message. At the conclusion overnor read his message. At the conclu-

Senate. Madison, January 14.—Senate called "Well, sir, I want you to understand to order by President Parker....Very little business was transacted in either House.... old, but I am one hundred and fifty!

A resolution was introduced to revise the Yes, sir. I didn't want to say anything rules; to empower Committee on Elections to employ a clerk... Bill to change time of holding terms of circuit court in Wood county.

Assembly.

Madison, January 14 .- At 10 A. M. the Speaker called the Assembly to order. The role was called, and nearly all the men hers were present.... A resolution was intro-duced instructing the Secretary of State to furnish Senate and Assembly journals and duced instructing the Secretary of State to furnish Senate and Assembly journals and documents for last year... Bills were introduced: To regulate time of holding general and special terms of court in Sixth Judicial Ctrent; to constitute the Clerk of Circuit Court of Winnebago county, also the clerk of the County Court; to repeal chapter 342, 1875, relating to inquests of the dead; to provide for taking depositions in county courts and probate matters; to legalize sectool district meeting in Waupaca... Adjourned. Senate.

Madison, January 17 .- The Assem bly met at 7 o'clock pursuant to adjournmentPetitions for preservation of game and re-

peal of the law exempting the lands of the West Wisconsin Railway were received and referred to appropriate committees....Severa unimportant resolutions and bills relating to private and local matters were introduced... By suspension of the rules the bill author izing the employment of a photographic re nying the employment of a phonographic reporter in the Circuit Court of Brown county was passed....Chase introduced a bill entitled an act to compel assessors to make the certificate prescribed by chapter, 38, laws of 1874.... In the Senate Rock Flint introduced a resolution to the effect that the Board of R. R. Commissioners be requested to direct the Land Department of the West Wisconsin Railway Company to transmit a statement showing the number of acres sold, contracted to be sold, or mortgaged; the highest and lowest and average prices per acre; and the amount of revenues derived from the lands....Bills were introduced by Welch, relating to highways; by Barney, authorizing town insurance companies to insure in the same country and adjoining towns; by Silverthorn to

Phillips, Merrell, McArthur, White, Robinson, Germain.
Insurance, Banks and Banking-Vance, Phillips, Marshall, Wall, Mardin.
State Affairs—Curtis, Neff, Coates Luchsinger, Johnson, Goodell.
Privileges and Elections—Frint, Neff, M. Griffin, Horst, Wiltse.
Incorporation—Stocking, Putnam. Keegh, Tisch, Washburn.
Assessments and Collection Taxes—Bock, Bump, Dent, Lees, Kraatz.
Lumber and Manufactures—McArthur, H. B. Mills, Anderson, Blount, Mumbrue.
Internal Improvements—Lawrence, Stevenson, J. G. Griffin, Pahl, Hammel.
Mittia—Field, Bock, Bump, Walthers, Charlton.

Charlton.
Agriculture—Walker, Brown, Gleason, Dewane, F. Mills.
Town and County Organization—Colbourn,
Hurlburt, Field, Fagg, Zander.
Roads and Bridges—Carbys, Dole, Noll,
Zorn, Schott.
State Lands—Ellsworth, Seymonr, Schuefieldt, Wolf, Shiemick.
Mining and Smelting—Coates Stearns,
Jones, P. Griffin, Lavies.
Medical Societies—Booth, Reynolds, Boyden,
Getze, Higgins.

Getze, Higgins. Legislative Expenditures—Earlass, Jordan,

Stearns, Knowlton, Resch.
Engrossed Bills—Luchsinger, Seamonson, Mohr. McCov Enrolled Bills-Hurlburt, Putnam, Colburn,

Joint Committees.—Claims.—Comstock, Pallen, Carbys, Taylor, Cooke. Charitable and Penal Institutions.— Marshall, Barlass, Lees. Local Legisiation—Stevenson, Hoyt, Schnei-

Printing-Zautcke, Stocking, Goodell.

Detroit's Old Man

From the Free Press

He was around the City Hall yesterday morning. He hadn't a gray hair in his head; he was neither feeble nor bent; he didn't look a year over forty. Alas! how people are deceived in peo ple! He entered one of the offices on the first floor, and without any hesita tion, without any sliding around and mouth twisting, he remarked:

'I want to go to the Centennial." "Well, I'm not preventing you, am

I?" was the reply. "But I'm a hundred years old," protested the stranger, and I want to find the committee "1 old men."
"You a hu od years old!" exclaimde the official an astonishment.

"Yes, sir!" was the prompt reply.
"Impossible!" gasped the official.
"I don't look like it, they say," continued the stranger, "but I've got the documents right here to prove it."

He slavned his cost regelet in a large

He slapped his coat-pocket in a bus-iness-like way, and looked the official straight in the eye. "And you say you are a hundred years old?"

"I say so, sir. I understand that all the hundred-year-old men in Michigan

are to go down to the Centennial in a body. Where's the committee committee," replied the official.
"Don't lie to me!" warned the stran-

ger. "Lie? Liar? Who are you talking

to, sir?"
"I want to find the committee." "Well, go and find it, then; you don't want to come around here calling me a liar! I don't believe you are a hundred

years old any more than I am You don't !'

station.

"See here, mister," said the stranger, shaking his finger at every word, and going nearer the official, "be careful going nearer the official, "be careful what you say. Do I understand you to remark that I am not one hundred years

"Yes, sir." about the odd fifty, but you have driver me into it, and now, sir, the consequences be on your head!' An officer took the centenarian to the

Too Well Known to be Specified. At a recent trial in the Elko County Court, says the Nevada Silver State, cu friend Bishop, of the Humboldt brew-ery, was called as a witness. Mr. Bish-off is one of the "solid men" of Elko, where he has been in business since the town was started in the winter of 1858 being sworn, Counselor Rand, Upon one of the attorneys in the case, who by the way, is also an old resident of Elko, said: "Mr. Bishoff, where do you reside?" "Where I reside? What for you ask me such foolish questions? You drinks at my place more as a hundred times." "That has nothing to do with the case on trial, Mr. Bishoff; state the jury where you reside shurry! de shurry! Oh, py junin gentleman on dis shurry has a s marks on mine cellar door just like a rail feuce." His Honor here interceded His Honor here interceded in the counselor's behalf, and in a calm, dignified manner requested the witness to state where he res sided. me, Shudge; you drinks at my biace so many times and pays me notings, I dinks you know old Bisboff vat keeps the brewery'

THE distribution of troops in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louis-ianna on the 1st of December last, was as follows: Alabama, companies; lands. Mississippi, six; at Little Rock, Ark., win intwo; in Louisiana, nineteen; total, same thirty-two companies, comprising 1,241 men.

A HAND ORGAN artist in New York has a machine with nineteen stops. has a flute stop, a cornet stop, a diapason, etc.; but nary a full stop. - Boston Advertiser.

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Harrison Ludington.

Sundry Suggestions and Recommendations.

Repeal of the Railroad Law Recommended and a More Liberal one Enacted in its Stead.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and Assembly:

It may not be considered unbecoming for me to express some doubt as to the wisdom of the provision of the constitution, which makes it the duty of the incoming Governor to communicate to the legislature the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. It would appear that such information and recommendations might more properly come from the citizen who had administered the affairs of the state during the past year, than from one who has just been called from other occupations to that duty.

I make this communication to you with unaffected diffidence, with a deep sense of my obligations to those gentlemen connected with the state government who have assisted me in procuring information, and aided me with their advice. My hope of discharging satisfactorily the high trust that has devolved upon me rests upon the continuance of the generous co-operation which they have thus far extended to me.

The division of government into the law-

The division of government into the lawmaking, law-interpreting, and the law-execut-ing departments, is natural and almost necesing departments, is natural and almost necessary. The more and more distinct separation of these departments, marks the progress that the human race has made towards freedom. In our federal government and in our state governments there is still some blending of these functions, but you can not have falled to observe the tendency toward their separation. This process is mainly manifested in the greater freedom that the legislative department enjoys from interference by the executive. The governor of the state would not be justified if he were to waive any of his prerogatives when he might use them to protect the people from detriment, but he may very properly give a broad interpretation to the clause of the constitution which says that "the legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly."

I make these remarks to impress upon you that the duty and responsibility of legislation rest immediately with you, and that the few recommendations which I shall make should be weighed by you in the light of this fact.

The receipts and expenditures of the gener-

al fund for the fiscal year ending 30, 1875, were as follows:	g Septemb	er
RECEIPTS.		
State tax and suit tax. Railroad companies tax. Plankroad companies tax. Telegraph companies tax. Bonds receivable. Insurance companies tax and fees Hawkers and peddiers. Miscellaneous.	2 282 510 67,859	$\frac{46}{84}$ $\frac{60}{00}$ $\frac{60}{00}$
Namenana	*1,136,483	67

and permanent appropriations.
Legislative expenses
State prison and charitable insti-565,030 50 345,805 99 GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The gross receipts and disbursements by the treasurer during the year were as follows:

\$4,058,993 68 ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.

The secretary of state has prepared, for your consideration, an estimate of the ordinary state expenses for the year beginning January 1, 1877, and of the revenues of the state for the same period, from which it appears the sum of \$189,175,00 will have to be provided for in addition to such further appropriations as you may make, not included in his estimate.

TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

TALES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

It is provided by chapter 153 of the gener a laws of 1869, that when the appropriations shall exceed the amount of state tax levied, it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to levy and apportion such additional amount as may be necessary to meet authorized demands upon the treasury up to such time as the succeeding state tax shall be payable. Section 5 of article 8 of the constitution provides that whenever the excenses of any year shall exceed the income. penses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with other courses of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such enas well as the estimated expenses of such en-suing year. The authority thus conferred ought, in my judgment, to be used as little as possible. The tax levy for each year should be sufficient to cover the aggregate of the ap-propriations for that year, together with such other appropriations as it may be neces-sary to pay before the collection of the state-tax for the next ensuing year, so that no de-teincy will be left to be added to the next wy. This is the only honest and business like system of distributing the burdens of the covernment. The state having been led into

overnment. The state having been led into

STATE AFFAIRS.

a departure from this sound and safe 'policy' your duty is to bring it back. For this pur pose, I recommend that you levy a tax su fil cient to cover all the appropriations, s: that there shall be no deficiency at the close of the year, and no occasion of resorting to the very doubtful practice of borrowing from the trust funds of the state.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

You are referred to the report of the Board of Regents for a statement of the condition and wants of the State University. I cannot doubt that that institution is performing acceptably its important part in the educational system of the state. The completion of Science Hall will greatly enlarge the facilities Science Hall will greatly enlarge the facilities for instruction in a department possessing great interest and value to students. The death of the lamented Dr. Lapham has caused his large and valuable collection of specimens to be offered for sale, and it is submitted to your consideration whether it ought not to be secured by the state, and added to the cabinet of the university.

COMMON SCHOOLS

It would be a waste of your time and a reflection upon your intelligence if I were to urge any considerations upon you in support of the proposition that our common school

nection upon your intelligence if I were to ourge any considerations upon you in apport of the proposition that our common school system should be sacredly preserved, and steadily developed, to the end that it may more fully secure the vital purposes for which it was established. Your deliberations can be dedicated to no higher purpose than the devising of means that will visit the advantages of our public schools upon a greater number of the youth of the state.

Compulsion, except to prevent and punish crime, is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and is obnoxions to the American people. But reflecting how essential it is to our political and social welfare, that our inhabitants should be educated men and women, it is submitted to your candid consideration whether some penalty should not be imposed upon parents who deny their off-spring that, without which, they inevitably become a danger and a disgrace to society. There is one object which we may certainly promote, that will at once guard our educational system and extend its benefits. Excessive cost is, perhaps, the only thing that could impair its foundation in the hearts of the people, and that part of the cost which falls immediately upon the parents in the form of text books is undoubtedly an obstacle that prevents many children from gaining the radiments of an education. Hence there is great reason that economy should be practiced in the erection of school buildings, and that the need of the many, rather than the advantage of the few, should be considered in the selection of branches to be taught.

Your attention is also invited to the question whether it would not be practicable and desirable to establish a uniformity of text books throughout the state, and thus effect a considerable reduction in the expense to which parents are subjected on this account.

parents are subjected on this account.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

There have been added to the library of the State Historical Society, during the past year, books, pamphiets and documents, to the number of 4,316, making the present strength of the collection 64,701. It is everywhere recognitions are supported by the collection of the collection 64,701. the collection 64,701. It is everywhere recognized as the most valuable and useful library in the Northwest, and ranks among the best in the Union, in the department of history, statistics, science, genealogy and American and English literature. The Perkins Collection of Wisconsin antiquities, of the stone-copper age, has been received, and it is hoped that the society may be able to retain it.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

There has been expended during the past fiscal year, for the geological survey, \$13,500.

fiscal year, for the geological survey, \$13,500 and I am advised that the work has been pros ecuted with due expedition. The expendi-tures that have been made on this account cannot afford any return to the people of the state until the survey is completed and the results published. I therefore recommend that an adequate appropriation for that purpose be made during the present session.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the trustees of the several charaitable institutions of the state will place you in possession of such information as you may desire concerning their condition and needs. The two Hospitals for the Insane needs. The two Hospitals for the Insane were accommodating at the close of the fiscal year an aggregate of 651 patients. It is rep-resented that there is need of more capacious accommodations, and I invite your attention to the recommendation of the board of trus-

researced that there is need of more capacions accommodations, and I invite your attentions the property accommodation of the blands and the volding, in accordance with the original plan. The research accommodation of the Dear and Dumb, on the 30th of September, 1875, 147 pupils. An appropriation of \$4,058,000 of the Setches and I sundry outside of the year was sixty-six. The trustees ask for an appropriation of \$4,058,000 of the west wing already constructed is eminution for the blind at the close of the year the west wing already constructed is eminution of the blinding, to replace the one destroyed by inc, as the west wing already constructed is eminution of \$4,058,000 of the west wing already constructed is eminution of \$4,058,000 of the west wing already constructed is eminution of \$4,058,000 of the west wing alrea

The report of the warden of the State Prison shows that 230 convicts were confined in that institution on the 1st of October, 1874; 127 were received and 109 discharged during the fiscal year. On the 30th of September, 1875, 248 convicts were confined in the prison, the prison of whom 250 were males and 12 females. of whom 236 were males and 12 female the report of the directors of the appears that its liabilities and asse follows:

LIABILITIES Total value of property, machin-ery and materials, October 1, ery an 1874... 1874.
Appropriations received from the
state during the year.
Unpaid bills and accounts, Sept.
30, 1875.
Miscellaneous items

Manufactured goods for sale, Sept. 30, 1875...

Bills receivable and debts due.
Cash deposited with Corn Ex-change bank...

Due from United States for keeping U. S. 'prisoners...

Goods delivered to state insti-tutions. Value of property, machi and materials, Sept. 39, 1875. Accounts of 1874, paid by warden in 1875.... Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1875. Cost of prison adn for fiscal year

Total....

The warden asks for, and the directors rec-The warden asks for, and the directors recommend, an appropriation of \$25,000 to pay the debts and current expenses of the prison up to April 1, 1877, and also a further sum of \$6,375 to reimburse the prison for goods furnished and to be furnished to the several state institutions. In this connection, your attention is directed to that part of the director's report referring to the money deposited by the warden with the Corn Exchange Bank of Waupun. I cannot agree with the directors that the salaries of all officers and employes of the prison be left to the determination of their board.

The manufacturing business of the prison.

of the prison be left to the determination of their board.

The manufacturing business of the prison, during the past fiscal year, has not resulted in a financial success, and I am of the opinion that its continuance is unjust to our mechanics and opposed to the best interests of the state. Prison goods have been sold during the year at a small percentage above the cost of raw material, and the convict work thus improperly brought in competition with the honest labor of the state. At the last sassion of the Legislature a resolution was introduced, the object of which was to secure the appointment of Commissioners to investigate and report whether a more advantageous place for port whether a more advantageous place for the location of the State Prison could not be selected. I would recommend the passage of a resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the advantages of changing the location of the prison and the employment of the convicts.

employment of the convicts.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

It will be your duty to reduvide the state into Senate and Assembly districts, according to the census taken during the past year. In doing this, your aim should be te secure equality in population, contiguity of territory and identity of interests; and considerations of partisan advantage should not be permitted to defeat these objects.

CENSUS AND IMMIGRATION.

The census, provided for by act of the las-

CENSUS AND IMMIGRATION.

The census, provided for by act of the las-Legislature, has been completed, and is published as an appendix to the report of the Secretary of State. From this, it appears that the population of the state is 1,236,729, an increase of 182,059 since the last previous enumeration in 1870. The natural attractions which Wisconsin possesses in so high a degree are doubtless the main influence that has operated to promote the growth of the state but second only to this is the policy of encouraging immigrants from other lands to find homes within our limits. The question is commended to your solution, whether any further legislation is desirable to realize this policy, and to attract to our state the frugal and industrious men and women, many thousands of whom are yearly landed upon the shores of the new world.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General are made, by law, a state board of canvassers, to receive, open and count the certified statements of the votes given in the different counties. When these officers are themselves candidates, this property given in the different counties. When these officers are themselves candidates, this provision devolves upon them a very delicate duty from which they would undoubtedly be glad to be relieved. I therefore recommend the passage of an act providing that, when any member of the state board of canvassers is a candidate, he shall so advise the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice shall thereupon designate a judge of the circuit court to act in his stead.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements that have been undertaken by the federal government on our harbors and within the territory of the state are works of great importance, and you may wisely urge upon Congress that liberal appropriations be made for their completion. The considerations that have been repeatedly presented in support of the improvement that will connect the Mississippi river with the chain of lakes, and thereby greatly increase the facilities for and reduce the cost of transporting the products of our soil to the seaboard, are constantly increasing in force, and it is greatly to be hoped that the national government will not pause in the prosecution of the work in which the intrests of the Northwest are se vitally involved.

RAILBOADS.

RAILBOADS.

RAILROADS.

The present condition of the railway interests in the state, and the existing laws affecting that system, are earnestly recommended to the consideration of the Legislature. With the exception of the line from Portage to Stevens Point (a portion of the line to aid which the state received a land grant), which is now in process of construction, no railways are being built within the limits of the state. While the central and eastern portions of the state are well supplied with these facilities, the southwestern and northern portions are almost wholly without them. None of the companies owning or operating lines within the state have paid dividends to their stockholders for the past two years. The line from Milwankee to Manitowoc, and thence to Appleton, has recently been sold under judicial proceedings growing out of a failure to pay interest on their first mortgage bonds, these citizens and municipal corporations of the state who had contributed largely to its construction, losing their investment.

With the exception of the Chicago, Milwau-

their investment.
With the exception of the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Panl, the Chicage and Northwestern the Mineral Point and the Western Union
Railroads, none of the companies have paid
interest on their bonds during the past year,
and during the year the existing laws restricting the companies in the amounts they shall
charge and receive in compensation for services rendered, have been enforced. The
power of the legislature to make and enforce
these restrictions has been distinctly affirmed these restrictions has been distinctly affirmed by the Supreme Court. Their decision is now under revision by the Supreme Court of the United States, and, it is believed that the de-

United States, and, it is believed that the decision of our Supreme Court will be affirmed. It will be admitted by all that this power tsoue of vital importance, requiring for its exercise great care and judgment.

It connot be denied that the existing laws, passed in the exercise of this power, have, either justly or unjustly, ir pasired the credit of the state and of its individual citizens in the commercial and financial centers of the world. With immense resources undeveloped and a consequent need of capital from scurces where it is in excess, the people find capital repelled by legislation which would seem to be so far in conflict with the rights of capital sate opt the best interests of the people themselves at hazard.

that these great properties should be owned by the state. They are too large to be owned by single individuals. That corporations should continue to own and manage them seems a necessity. They must have the same protection from the laws that other citizens have.

The state cannot afford to be unjust to any

have.

The state cannot afford to be unjust to any interest. Capital invested in railways must be equally protected with capital invested in any other legitimate business enterprise. While the state will not guaranty any return upon capital invested in any business, it should not, by legislation, so restrict its employment, or so limit its compensation, as to deprive it of the opportunity of earning a legitimate return upon the capital really invested.

With these principles in view, I respectfully recommend that the existing laws by which rates are regulated, known as chapter 237 of the laws of 1874, and chapter 334 of the laws of 1875, be repealed; that there be substituted for them carefully prepared provisions of law by which all unjust discriminations between either persons or localities, and all acts of oppression or wrong be prohibited, and ample provisions made for the prosecution and punishment of offenders as for crimes against the state; that extorsionate rates be prevented ple provisions made for the presecution and punishment of offenders as for crimes against the state; that extorionate rates be prevented by the establishment of maximum rates for the transportation of persons and property, not greater than those fixed by the companies when they made their own tariffs, and which may be presumed to be sufficient to enable them to earn a fair return upon capital actually and in good faith my sted in them; that with that limitation the companies be free to establish their own rates; that provisions be made for continued supervisory control over these corporations, similar in general terms to those which have been found satisfactory in Massachusetts and Minnesota; that annual reports be required from officers appointed by the state under official sanction, containing full information of all matters affecting the public interests, so that if at any time in the future a further and more stringent exercise of this reserved power should be necessary to prevent wrongs on the part of those corporations, all facts necessary to a full understanding of the subject will be accessible to the legislature and the people. In determining how the agency shall be constituted through which the state shall exercise its control over railroads, as in all other matters, economy is an object that should be kept steadily in view, and it is worthy of your consideration how this may be efficiently and vigorously performed, with the least expense to the people of the state.

The CENTENNIAL.

THE CENTENNIAL.

You will recognize the importance of provid-ing for the adequate representation of Wiscon-sia at the Centennial Exposition, which is take place at Philadelphia during the present year, both as a matter of state pride, and, for more substantial considerations. The occa-sion will afford an excellent opportunity to sion will afford an excellent opportunity to display the resources and products of the state, and to attract hither capital and immigration. Nearly all of the states have appropriated liberal sums for the purpose, and Wisconsin should be creditably represented, or not at all. I submit to your generosity and patriotism to appropriate such an amount as shall seem to be sufficient, to be placed in the hands of the Board of Centennial Managers leaving it to them to determine how it shall be expended.

SALARIES.

I would call your attention to the present provisions of law under which it is possible for many officers and employes of the state to receive their salary in advance, and in view of the fact that immediately after so receiving, resignations and removals have occurred, would recommend the passage of a law making all salaries payable at the end of each month or quarter.

THE PROTECTION OF STATE LANDS.

It has become a serious matter to previde for the protection against trespassers of the school and university lands, and the tracts known as the St. Croix grant. A system seems to have prevailed by which large depredations were committed, and the state was left to secure redress by the collection of stumpage from trespassers. This system is wrong in principle and ruinous in practice. In the nature of things the sums collected in the settlement with the trespassers must be vastiy less than the value of the timber taken. If I am correctly advised, it has come to be regarded as a profitable business to strip state lands of their timber, and then effect a settlement. Whatever power rests in the Governor to reform this practice will be vigorously exercised, and if it shall appear that further legislation is necessary to secure that result, I cannot urge too strongly upon you the duty of providing it. The only true policy in dealing with this subject is to prevent cepredations, and in this work I urgently solicit your cooperation.

FISH PROPAGATION.

The artificial propagation of fish is becoming one of the leading industries of the country. The Legislature of 1874 authorized the Governor to appoint three commissioners to superintend the hatching and distribution of the fry of spawn donated by the United States to the state. The commissioners were appointed, and entered upon the discharge of their trust. The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated to the commissioners to be expended as therein provided. Herewith I transmit their second annual report, giving a detailed statement of their operations for the past statement of their operations for the past year. Measures designed to increase the food resources of the reople are entitled to your careful consideration. The appropriation of last year was inadequate to the wants of the commissioners in the matter of a state hatching house. With the facilities of such an establishment, the money expended will go much further and yield more satisfactory results. I therefore recommend that you give the subject a careful examination and such aid as in your judgment the interest of the state requires.

HASTY LEGISLATION. statement of their operations for th

There are two evils which, in my opinion, you sshould seek to avoid One of these is unduly prolonging the session, every day which visits a considerable burden upon which visits a considerable burden upon the Treasury. The other is undue haste in the dispatch of business in the closing days of the session, which leads to the passage of crude lawe, and makes it impossible for the Governor to exercise proper care in the examination of bills that are presented for his approval. The remedy for both evils is, it seems to me, that you should apply yourselves promptly to the labors before you, and mature the more important projects of legislation at the earliest possible day.

ECONOMY.

scapital repelled by legislation which would seem to be so far in conflict with the rights of capital as to put the best interests of the peoclether. That such legislation should have excited unfavorable comment is not strange. That capital has been invested in the building of railroads; that they are in daily use in the service of the people; that such nesponding to its owners; that the owners are compelled by law to permit such use, and are deprived by law of the right to say what they shall receive for it, are facts patent to all observers. It must not be forgotten, on the other hand; that it has been persistently the companies were extortionate in their charges, unjust in their discriminations, and arbitrary and oppressive in the exercise of their chartered powers; that the true interests and that their continued existence is indigently in the capital? I believe that such may be found, and its importance will justify the earnest efforts of both the legislature and executive.

Certain fundamental principles must be spenditure that can be signation:

1. The rights of the people against corporations are indispensable to the material prosperity of the state. It is not desirable under more prosperous circumstances.

I STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REPORT

The State Board of Charities and Reform.

The State Board of Charities and Reform have prepared a very full report of their work for the year, and in submitting it to you, I would call your attention specially to the passages on appropriations and prison reform. The members of the board have critically examined the reports and condition of the state institutions under their supervision, and their recommendate ns are entitled te great weight. The care of criminals is an important part of every scheme of good government, but however much the penal statutos of the state need systematizing, radical and fundamental changes of the law should not be made except upon the most mature deliberations.

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION.

It is not the part of wisdom to diaguise the fact that the people of this state in common with those of all sections of the union, have suffered some abatement of the prosperity that they have enjoyed in the past. At the same time, it is manifestly true that in the relative condition of our state, there is abundant cause for congratulation and for gratitude to the Providence that has made our history a record of uniform progress. We may accept it as an evidence of the natural advantages of Wisconsin, of the solid foundation upen which her industrial and commercial interests are built, and of the intelligence and integrity of her citizens, that, and the depressing conditions that have overtaken the country, the credit of our Eusiness men has been only slightly impaired; that our fiscal instructions about the contract of the surface of the country, the credit of our Eusiness men has been only slightly impaired; that our fiscal instructions.

country, the credit of our business men has been only slightly impaired; that our fiscal institutions have, with very few exceptions, maintained their solvency, and that labor has generally been able to command employment. We have entered, gentlemen, upon the Centennial of our existence as an independent Nation. It is fit that we should renew the spirit in which the republic had its birth, and our determination that it shall endure to fulfill the great purposes of its existence, and to justify the noble sacrifices of its founders. Let us, to whom the interests and honor of one of the states of the Union have been committed, invite the inspiration of the anniversary, and with a firm resolve that Wisconsin shall bear her part worthily in the sisterhood of states, proceed with the discharge of our trust.

Harrison Ludinorton.

Madison, January 14, 1876.

Swell Equipages in Washington.

Here is Zach Chandler in a stylish dog-cart, holding the reins himself over a pair of superb horses. In the back seat are his son-in-law, Eugene Hale, of Maine, and another gentleman. Close behind, driving in a buggy with a friend, is Senator Frelinghuysen, and following them the handsome turn-out of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, whose livery displays the national colors in bold relief, being navy blue, the capes lined with scarlet. Sir Edward Thornton's carriage comes next, in which are his wife and daughters, the light buff livery with gilt buttons, making the

equipage very conspicuous.

Here comes the plain carriage of the Hon. A. M. Clapp, the Government printer, and dashing at his side on hors-back is Senator Howe's son. Mr. French, Sergeant-at.Arms of the Senate, bowls by in a dog cart, driving a handsome pair of light grays, and Mrs.

Grant's carriage joins the procession.

Close by is a carriage full of fun—and French fun at that; a bright, sweet foreign face looks gaily at the pranks of a baby held in the arms of a bonne with quaint cap and fluttering ribbons; baby holds a red balloon out of the window, prattling the broken French, and the

estacy is charming to behold.

This hilarity is reflected in the handome faces of two gentlemen in an open carriage, who are going at a very mod-ern pace, considering the fact that to their united efforts we owe our fast mail train. They are Postmaster-General Jewell and George S. Bangs, the latter of whom has recently tendered his resignation, to the regret of all his friends and associates, as he has found that private corporations are more willing than the Government to give a salary adequate in proportion to talent and services. But the sky begins to grow gray, and in the fading twilight a form flits past, called by the editor of the Capital "History on Horseback," that of ex-Minister Bancroft.

A Present to the Pope.

London Letter.

A firm of well-known London publishers of Reman Catholic literature have just made a singular present to the Pope. It consists of a mahogony box sisting chiefly of pamphlets which they have published this year, in connection with the controversy on Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on Vaticanism. The volumes are magnificently bound in white calf with gift edging, and are stamped with the Pope's arms. With the books, which were presented by Monsignore Stoner, Mr. Oates sent an humble missive, in which he implored the Pontifical benediction for "Carolus Oates," who " sub nomine Burns et Oates," has for many years been engaged in the effort to supply literature in support of "the cause of the Catholic Church and truth." The precedence here given to the Catholic Church is Mr. Oates' own verbal arrangement.

Crack Whips of the Continent.

witzerland Correspondence of the Indianapolis
Journal.

All these continental drivers have a faculty of cracking their whips with a force and meaning I have seen nowhere else. A man will often drive his cab at full speed through a narrow street, 12 to 14 feet wide, without sidewalks, and often full of people; but he cracks his whip backward and forward, with explosions loud enough to be heard half s square. This rapidly parts the crowd before him, who always understands what it means. I have many times, while riding in this way, sat expecting to see somebody in the crowd knocked down or run over; but I have never yet seen even the least collision. The law in Florence makes the man knocked down the guilty party, because he did not get out of the way.

'CAN you calculate interest?" asked the Judge of a person called as a juror in the Circuit Court last week. The juror very innocently remarked: "Yes, sir, I think I can when I hear the evidence." He was a little nonplussed on being asked to stand aside.

9. E. BRONSON, Editor

NOTES.

Notwithstanding the imperfection of American institutions our cousins across the water are occasionally exposed in points as weak as we are. A force to his position. One of those banker was recently arrested on suspicion that he was doing business under false pretenses. On examination of his affairs it transpired that his liabilities amounted to about £41,000 and his capital to eleven shilling and eleven

Turkey may be appreciated when it is that 60 per cent of the insane were borne in mind that the great majority made so through the murderous effec of the population are Christians and of patent medicine on their systems. are held under a galling subserviency A celebrated infidel once visited an in to the Sublime Porte. There are no sane asylum and discovered that 75 per less than nine and a half millions of cent of the inmates were made mad Christians in Turkey and not more than through undue religious excitement. three million Mahometans. They have A champion of temperance visited an nothing in common to make them asylum, and ascertained that 90 per united. The one third rules and the cent of the poor unfortunates were two thirds obey.

protoplastic protoplasmite! In fact all the distressed, wished to form an estimen are made of protoplasm, and in mate of the demand likely to arise for this way the mystery of our creation is his prescription. He was almost killremoved. Did God make men from ed with grief for wayward humanity, nothing? No. Of what did he make for 75 percent of the insane were renthem? Of protoplasm. "Thus" says dered thus miserable through early the scientist, "is the great doubt re- indiscretion! Taking these altogethmoved, and the secret of creation re- er we have 300 per cent of the insane vealed." "But," persists the impudent people of this country accounted for. student, "of what did He make proto- For heaven's sake what ailed the rest of plasm?" "Shut up!" says the scientist, them?

Our Ministers to foreign countries are called upon to show still more pat-Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China are of so great moment, no subjects per ters to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, ed. There is a mystery or an unceraiin Islands, \$6,500 instead of \$7,500.

mains to reason that young Alphonso will have a turbulent time of it before he gets through. A protestant school by authority of the king and catholic bishops, and the same spirit of intolerance are wholly influenced by simple imitself in every move of the government. despotic requirements of the pope and Romish atmosphere of Spain.

leading members of the legislature releading members of the legislature re-lative to the revision of the Potter law. not almost a certainty that the debts of blankets, boots, caps, furs, gloves and other our legislators that the present law is per cent, and thus entail a great mistoo severe on the companies and that ery on the poor people of the country?" their business can not be prosecuted Or, on the contrary, are there not many successfully unless a change is made. advocates of paper The consultation resulted in a bill re- under the argument that a resumption storing the freight rates of June 1872, of specie payments will give a settled storing the freight rates of June 1872, of specie payments will give a settled the passenger tariff remaining at the and permanent basis to business, and their investments.

Scientific men have been busying see to it that the majority is on the themselves for the last quarter of a right side. century to make men live by electricity, by employing that element in every species of locomotion, and adapting its eration, and few, even of the free trade use to a great many ordinary wants; party, denythat it accomplished a great but now they want men to die by elect- work; and one that no other system ricity. Every country in which cap- could have accomplished. The buildital punishment is allowed is to be sup- ing up of manufactories, history says, plied with a powerful battery and when is a slow process, it follows as a resultthe condemned criminal is brought ant of great agricultural success, but in forth he is given a position where the the United States, through the protecmost intimate relations are permitted tive laws, the enterprise has been stimto exist between himself and the bat- uiated, and a great and powerful intertery, resulting in his instant death. est built up-built up doubtless more or One objection might be suggested to less at the expense of the agricultural this innovation. Should the corpse classes after interment meet with the necessary How many feel that they are certain conditions to arouse the latent elect- that this protection should cease now, ricity with which it is filled, it might that the manufacturies are able to stand cause a very unreligious upheaval in its and flourish unsupported by special of the DOLLAR STORE, the place where obtain our estimates.

On the DOLLAR STORE, the place where obtain our estimates.

On the DOLLAR STORE, the place where obtain our estimates.

WEEKLY SICKLE immediate vicinity, disturb the slum- laws? bers of its neighbors, and create a feeling of uneasines in parties who might chance to be passing the cemetery.

Argument is possessd of nearly as much elacticity as India rubber. The one who argues will draw out the statement to just such a length as will add great men who do nothing else but devote their lives to their suffering fellowmen recently visited the New York Insane Asylum for the purpose of as certaining how much, if any, damage had been done through the use of patent quack medicines. The investigator looked into the history, troubles, and The true condition of the people of misfortunes of the in nates and declares made so through the use of liquor. A doctor called in one day and having an You are made of protoplasm, you ocean of patent medicne for relieving

Unsettled Questions.

There is now before the American riotism by serving his country at re- public two questions of great imporduced salaries. The Ministers to Great tance, upon which doubtless depends, Britan, France, Germany and Russia, in a great measure, the prosperity of will now receive \$14,000 per year in- the country. These are the finance and stead or \$17,500. Ministers to Spain, the tariff questions, and although they \$10,000 instead of \$12,000. Ministers to haps ever arose on which the general Italy \$8,000 instead of \$12,000. Minis- public was so blind or so little inform-Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden Nor- tainty so deep connected with finance way, Turkey, Venezuela and the Haw- that comparatively few people feel competent to solve, and therefore cast the perplexing problem away, assuming the However unsafe it is to predict the advocacy of that side which had the ultimate issue of Spanish affairs it re- good fortune to make a favorable impression on the mind of the man. It is not a matter of doubt that both the hard and paper money parties have that had undertaken the instruction of hundreds of supporters to-day in the about 1500 children has been broken up persons of men who can give no valid, clear rearon for their support, but who that was manifested in this act shows pressions or prejudices. This factdoes not necessarily reflect on the under-The day of a quiet submission to the standing of the men, but it does reflect on their need of application. They bishops has passed by, and such things have not the disposition to take time will not be long tolerated in even the for the study and investigation of the subject. Are there not many advocates FLANNELS, of hard money who are bewildered with The representatives of the railroad the question propounded by their opcompanies held a consultation with the ponents, viz: "If specie payments are The opinion seems to prevail among individuals will be increased at least ten present figures. We hope that our leg- remove the cause of financial calamity islatores are well informed on the sub- and depression? The Whys and Whereject, and that they will favor no change fores of these propositions call forth a not absolutely required, We do not multitude of arguments in the considpretend to possess a full insight into eration of which a man is likely to lose the effects of the law, but to the extent his reason. It is not a safe policy for a of our information are in favor of the man to adopt the idess and conclusions Potter law, although we appreciate the of even a thorough and competent stugreat importance of railroads and are dent of finance, for this student is conwilling to have them accorded the fronted and opposed by another equalmeans for obtaining a just return on ly competent. Every man must work out the subject to his own satisfaction, relying on the true faith that God will

> It is now about 48 years since the genuine protective tariff laws went into op-

Are all the advocates of protection fairly convinced that it would not be better for the public in meral to have the prices of all commodities reduced and compel manufacturers, through the natural laws of business, to operate at less expense and less profit? If the prosperity of the country through the aid of protection has out run all history, and attained greater results in shorter time than any other nation ever known, are we all satisfied that fifty years of protection is sufficient, and that the sure and everlasting foundation is already completed? These matters are now in the hands of the people. and it becomes their duty to studious y consider the subjects, and when called upon be competent to raise their voices understandingly

17 Years

Ago

And not since then have Goods been sold

AS CHEAP AS THEY ARE

SOLD TO-DAY AT

Murrish & Sons'.

1876 1859

AT

LINCOLNS

A Complete stock of winter

goods. UNDERWEAR.

articles for the season. Call on us and make your selections.

Prices IS DEAD,

and boxed up for shipment.



He died in 1875 of wounds inflicted by C. Oulman lumber, but can sell oulls dirt cheap.

Ciles, Bro. & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

JEWELERS, Nos. 266 & 268 Wabash Av Chicago.

WE ARE SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

ELGIN WATCHES.

AND HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

HOWARD WATCHES

AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Ladies Fine Gold Watches, Diamonds, Gold Tooth Picks, Gold Opera Chains, Gold Neek Chains, Gold Watch Keys, Coral Beads, Silver Vest Chains, Table Castors, Cake Baskets, Nut Picks, Card Stands,

Coral Necklaces Coral Sets and Rings, Bronze Ornaments, Silver Thimbles,

Coffee Urns, Syrup Dishes. Spoon Holders, Cups and Goblets, Bracelets. Gold Thimbles,

Card Stands,
Napkin Rings,
Ladies' Sets,
Butter Dishes,
Gold Rings,
Ice Pitchers,
Opera Glasses, &c

Office and Parlor Clocks of Every Description.

Watch Material and Tools for Jewelers. Every one visiting CHICACO should call at our establishment and THE CHEAPEST PRICE IS OUR MOTTO.

As Ever

THE PLACE TO

LUMBER

lath.

shinges,

Drs. Price and Brewer

VISITED WAUKESHA

THIRTEEN YEARS. Have met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all

Chronic

Diseases OF THE

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, STOMACH, LIVER, &c.,

Head, nerves, idneys, bladder, womb, and blood. Affections of the urinary origans, gravel, scorfula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthema, bornchitis, pepsia,

Drs. Price and Brewer's reputation Drs. Frice and Brewer's reputation
has been acquired by candid, honest
dealing and years of successful practice.
Our Practice, not one of experiment,
but founded on laws of nature, with
years of experience and evidence to years of experience and country make sustain it. does not tear down. make sick to make well; no harsh treatment, no trifling, no flattering, we know the no trifling, no flattering, we know the cause and the remedy needed; no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of chonic diseaser exclusively; no encourage-ment without a prospect. Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to now everything, or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick and common sense. We invite the sick no matter what their ailment, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, mae interigations and decide for themselves, it will cost nothing as consultation is free. Visits made reg-ularly. Drs. Price & Brewer can be consulted at

Mazomanie, Carlisle House, Friday, the 11th of February. Baraboo, Western Hotel, Saturday, the 12th of February. Reedsburg, Mansion House, Monday the 14th of Febuary.

is at our yard.

Our Prices are as low as at any yard

within five miles of the new Ship Canal.

sash & doors.

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

CREENBACKS

Dress Goods,

READY-MADE

D. W. BRONSON & SON.

AND WOOD Clothing

in big demand BOOTS AND

We have Only One grade of common

SHOES.

Which are very chean and desirable Please call and see Call at the Post-Office with your bill and



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

ssenger—943 a. m. Passenger-Acco u n'n 8:15 a. m. 12:30 a. m. Accomm'n 3:10 p. m.

Local Sheaves.

Belmorals, and ladies woolen goods

There is some talk of an Odd Fellows | early and secure bargains lodge being started in town.

Christian Berry is soon to have a new house built on his farm.

Murrish & Sons have just received a new lot of canned fruits of all kinds.

Do you want any magazines bound? If so leave them at the postoffice.

Henry Coldwell: with a good meal from one mangel that Pierson makes this a specialty, wortzel.

One of Jay Cook's Northern Pacific engines took a freight train west the other morning on this line.

We learn that E. H. Williams has sold his farm near this village to a brother-in-law of Mr. Wm. Cork.

An unbroken line of winter overshoes and boots at cost price. Apples by the barrel. Call soon and secure bargains

We hear it reported that Attorney Stahel intends to remove shortly to Boscobel and will there continue the practice of his profession.

Found.

A gent's fur muffler has been left at this office, and will be delivered to the owner on proof f property and payment of 25 cents for this notice.

Conra. Reme y has made a contract with D. W. Broason & Son for another quantity of lumber and wili make ad ditions to his baras and graneries.

There is some talk in the legislature of dividing the state up into different senatorial districts. If this is done, western Dane and eastern Iowa will form one district.

Attention is called to H.Z. Moulton's card in this issue. His accuracy and attention to business will doubtless entitle him to a reasonable share of the notarial business,

The fast horses of this town hav been undergoing considerable training where good sleigning can be found in this locality.

Among the many that the snowless winter has made sad is J. H. Greening. He had purchased Mr. Parmans prize cutter, and intended to sail through

We are informed that Mr. C. W. Haseltine is to leave soon for Boston where he will attend the Spiritualist convention and then enter the lectur field in the east.

There is a rumor affoat that Wm Davies while working a saw in the Pritchard factory had three fingers of one of his hands cut through to the

The Advertiser wants to know how how long this betwixt and between weather is to last. The snow storms are waiting to see how long it will take our merchants to fill their wood con

Bear in mind that a first class Elgin watch can be purchased of Otto Giese for \$16.00, a large clock, perfect timer for only \$4.00, a small clock for \$2.00. An entirely new stock purchased this month, and cheaper than ever before.

Dr. W. G. Ashton will be at the Carlisle House on Monday next Jan. 31 and will remain four days. If you would save yourself from the suffering last your lifetime.

Try it by all means.

other business will be held at the town ruary 7th, 1876, at 31 o'clock p. m. H. Z. MOULTON,

J. A. SCHMITZ.

Clothing! Clothing!! Cheaper than ever. For the next 30 days I will sell clothing at reduced prices.

Suits formerly \$8,50 now \$7.00 10.00 ** All wool, bang up suit \$10.00. Call

The Candyman, C. A. Pierson, is de termined to do the best he can toward monopolizing the confectionary trade for the Holidays. You have all seen big lots of candy, but the biggest you ever saw in Mazo., will be at his store for Christmas. Common stick and fancy candies of all kinds in great variety, aished twelve pigs Bear in mind when looking for candies Oysters for everybody always on hard. n42-tf

> It often occurs that the cook is much perplexed to know what to put on the table for supper. If you want something that is nice stop in Howe's and purchase of his dried fruits. The following is his bill of fare: California pitted cherries and plumes, Salt Lake peaches, dried blackberries, red raspples and all kinds of dried fruits, new, months and 4 days. resh, and just in stock.

Mighty near a local. A team standing in front of the Carlisle House Thursday afternoon took fright when a shovel of ashes was thrown before them, broke their straps, and lit out for a frolic Bernard Rienow interposed and by his neroic e.... the horses were stopped, and the asternoon doze of the boys saved from interruption.

A WARM EMBRACE.-George Alford and Wm. Rock were conversing on the sidewalk on Brodhead street the other evening, when Capt. Stahel, passing by, good naturedly slapped them on the shoulders and brought their heads together. It happened that Mr. Rock was smoking a cigar, the lighted end of which was run into Mr. Alfords eye, nearly destroying the sight. Mr. A. is about with a ver much damaged eye

A Fact Worth Kapwing.

Are you suffering with consumption, Coughs, Severe Cords 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 of late on Lake Murion, the only place 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 is of its won derful cures among meir customers If you wish to try its superion virtue get a sample bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottles, 75 and Three doses wll relieve any case. Fry it.

Three young men
took the railroan trac
and went to Black Ea resuay night
to meet with the Mean. On their
return home they me a gut train,
and the fireman of the e ie opened
the pump and gave them a very cool re-
ception. All three were amonging wet,
and pursued the rema wo miles
swearing vengeance on the fireman,
and singing praises to me . mer Law.
The moment the water so we one of
the young men, he plange. his hand
in his pocket for his revover deter-
mined to take the life o ireman,
but just at this instant he was struck
by a fortunate idea that saved the
tenth car from disfigurement -the idea
that he had no revolver with min, A
stray ball through the can windows
and about two feet from the enginemen
might have a tendency to greatly re-
duce the number of these cowardly
tricks.

Hundreds of invalids have been res cued from premature graves by the of teethache, call upon Dr. Ashton in skill of Drs. Price & Brewer. They time, and have work done that will have for a long series of years made visits to a number of cities in this State. always promptly on the day advertised. Try it by all means. If any of our Their success has been such as to demreaders have been troubled to make onstrate their skill in treating chronic ight and uniform biscuit, it is more diseases, and while numbers of pretendthan probable they do not use D. B. ers to medical science have made a few DeLand & Co.'s Best Chemical Salera- visits, making great pretentions and as tus. That is a pure article, not detri- great failures, they alone have continmental to health, and sure in its effects. ued regularly their visits, and grown steadily in public favor. The reason is SICKLE

Wisconsin Valley Agricultural Society. | plain. They are honest, honorable The annual meeting of the Wiscon- and educated practitioners as their sucsin Valley Agricultural Society, for the cess in the treatment of chronic comelection of officers and transaction of plaints, abundantly proves.—Dowagiac (Mich.) Reporter. They will be at the hall in Black Earth, on Monday Feb- Carlisle House in this place Friday the 11th of Febuary. If suffering with a chrenic disease call and consult them it will cost you nothing.

> The second meeting of the Mendotas was held on Saturday evening in the Good Templars Hall. Senator R. E. Davis, Grand Sachem; J F Morrow, the organizer; Jno Stanford and others from other councils were present, and conducted the ceremonies.

The council doubled its membership, receiving on its book the following names

G F Clifford and wife, W Y Riddell and wife, Luther Clark and wife, Misses Lizzie and Amelia Greening, Jessie Waterhouse, Olive Draper, Hattie Cornes, and Mrs. D. W Bronson, Edward Pratt, G C Draper, Henry Porter, W A Johnson, Edward Johnson and C Gleason At the meeting of the Good Templars on Saturday evening, that organization voluntarily and without solicitation offered the use of their hall to the Men-sonable prices and in a superior manner, depairing done on short notice. Bring in your orders. næif ISAAC THOMPSON erous act on their part should be appreciated by the new order, and will tend to unite the two organizations in the bonds of good-fellowship.

Died.

Willie Hughey son of J. Clinton and berries common dried peaches and ap- Mary Hughey January 11th. Aged 2

Not on the mother's bosom, Held by her clasping arm; Not o'er the carpet tottering, Guarded by her from harm

Not by her side low kneeling Asking the Shepherd's care; Not in the crib sweetly sleeping,-The wee lamb was not there!

Not with the father playing, Laughing with childish glee; Not on his shoulder shouting Not on the father's knee.

Up in that "beautiful city" Which hath "no need of the sun," Safe on the Saviour's boson Resteth the little one.

Mazomanie Market.

Wheat, No. 1, 95 to \$1.00 " 2, 90c and 95c. " 3, 80c and 85c. Oats, new 25c. Barley, 90c. Corn, 40 and 50c. Cattle, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Hogs dressed \$7.25 to 7.50. Hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 Salt, \$2.00. Cement, \$3.00 and \$4.50. English markets lower

	roduce	Mar	ket.		
Butter,	-	-		10@22	
Eggs,	-		-	15	
Tallow,	-	Jo Stine	an en	- 71	c.
Turkeys, Chickens,		-			c.
Chickens,		2015		•	C,
DEAL TO E	Retail	Mark	et.		
Raisins,				- 15	c.
Coffee,	-	-		25(0)35	c.
Tea,	-	-	3	5c@\$10	0
Sugar,	-		-	A. 1	le
" Brown,	_		-	10	c.
Crackers,	_		-	8(2)1	0.
Tobacco, sm	oking,		-	35(0)5	0.
Currants,	-		Maria.		Эс
Prunes,		-		11	c.
Dried Apple	s,		-	121	c.
Peaches, Car	n	-	-	20	c.
Dried Black	berries			121	c.

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T. W. WILSON.

Wanted

1,000 cords of wood.

D.W.Bronson

& Son.

stoppage of Green Tea Importation.

An important correspondence has taken place between Forwood Brothers & Co., importers, of London and the commissioners of customs, in consequence which the first named parties say "We have telegraphed to our corres-pondents in China to cease shipping all kinds of green tea and if this is generally followed out, the green tea hither-to supplied to this country, and from which the United States and Canada and various other markets have drawn supplies, will now be sent through other channels, and the value of the trade will thus be lost to this country.

The question propounded to the custom commissioners arises under the new food and drug adulteration act, by which all teas imported into Great Brit-ain after the first of January next is subject to examination by the custom officers. The act goes on to state that if upon analysis the tea shall be found to be mixed with other substances * * the same shall not be delivered, or if it be found unfit for human food the same shall be forfeited or destroyed." The Messrs. Forwood say: "As importers of green tea into this country, we know that none of it arrives here without being mixed with other substances in the shape of coloring matter, and that, therefore, under the clause quoted above, it would be competent to your honorable board to cause the same to be destroyed." Ninety one-hundredths of all the green tea that is consumed is composed largely of poison, and will in-evitably have a deleterous effect on the system, however gradually its effects may become known. Under pressure of the above facts the Chinese have been obliged lately to ship pure teas. C. M. Howe has received a quantity of the simon-pure unadulterated. Make your purchases of him.

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Please leave your publication with us or at the poet-office before Jan. 25.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Speech of James G. Blaine upon the Subject.

He Would Grant Amnesty to all Except Jeff. Davis.

The Reason for this Exception not Davis' Ireason, but His Unparalleled Cruelly

Reply of Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia. He Finds Andersonvil no Worse than Federal Prisons.

the House, by Blaine, Garfield, Cox, Hill and others, causes a deeper sensation than any measure of Congress for a number of years. Of course each side has its sympathizers. We cannot find space to give a full report of the arguments on both sides, but give a compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville. mere synopsis of each:

Dem., of Pennsylvania, granting amnesty to all who were engaged in the rebellion, coming up in the House of Representatives, on Monday, Randall moved the previous question which was seconded; and the question being on the passage of the bill, the vote stood yeas 175, nays 97, there not being twothirds in its favor, as required by the XIV amendment, the bill was lost. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, then moved to reconsider the vote, and spoke as follows:

If I can induce the House to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was resider the vote whereby the bill was rejected, it is my intention to offer my amendment. Every time that the question of amnesty has been brought ence, and hoped God would have mercy before the House by a gentleman of on those to whom he had been sent, the other side, for the last two Con.

We in the North knew from returning the other side, for the last two Congresses, it has been done with a certain flourish of magnanimity, which is an imputation on this side of the House, as though the Republican party, which has been in charge of the Government last twelve or fourteen years, had been bigoted, narrow, illiberal, and as though a certain few worthy and de-serving gentlemen in the Southern States were ground down under great ty, anny and oppression, which the hard-heartedness of the House could not possibly be prevailed upon to re-

history of the various measures adopted themselves were engaged and enlisted by Congress, removing political disabil-ities, and the number of persons in the testimony does not entirely carry out south whom they affected:]

all these, I know of no reason why amnesty should not be granted to them, Mr. Blaine then proceeded to quote it, since amnesty has already become so general, and I am not going back to argue that question. I am in favor of that respectful form of petition which, since the 27th of May, 1872, has become He then went of y, I simply wish to put it into the law that the persons shall go be-fore a United States court, and, in open court, with uplifted hand, swear that they mean to conduct themselves as good citizens of the United States; that is all. Gentlemen say that this is foolish exclusion. Well, yes, it is. But somehow or other I am prejudiced in favor of it. I do not want to impose eitizenship on these gentlemen. If I am correctly informed there are some gentlemen on this list who have spoken contemptuously of the idea of their taking citizenship under the United States, and have spoken with is a very small exaction to make, is a tary prison, Andersonville, July 27, preliminary to a full restoration to all 1864, and signed by Brigadier-general the rights of citizenship.

Winder, was issued in these words: the rights of citizenship.

In my amendment I have excepted

Now I do not place that exception on the ground that Jeff Davis, as he is commonly called, was the head and front of the rebellion, because on that ground I do not think the exception would be Mr. Davis was just as guilty, tenable. no more so, no less so, than thousands of others who will get the benefit of grace and amnesty. Probably he was far less to Gen. Cobb, to represent to him that efficient as an enemy of the United States. Probably he was far more use-should be taken before the Union lines States. Probably he was far more useful as a disturber of the councils of the Confederacy. It is not because of any and yet if the Union forces were to get commutation of his sentence if he would Confederacy. It is not because of any particular or special damage which he, above others, did to the United States, or because he is particularly of any special consequence, that I excepted him, but I except him on this ground, that be is the author, knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, willfully, of gigantic murder and crime at Andersonville.

[A member, "And Libby."]

Libby pales in insignificance compared with Andersonville. I p it on that ground, and I believe that to n that ground, and 1 believe that the concealed it from the pair toes frozen on, and with define the ground, and 1 believe that ground that ground that ground the ground that ground the ground that ground th

to realize the gigantic crime which was there committed.

Since the gentleman from Pennsylvania introduced this bill, I have taken occasion to read some of the historical cruelties of the world. I have read over the details of the atrocious massacres under the Duke of Alva, in the low countries, which are mentioned with a thrill of horror throughout Christendom. I have read the de-Christendom. christendom. I have read the de-tails of St. Bartholomew, which stand out as atrocities beyond imagination. I have read anew the horrors, untold The discussion of the amnesty bill in the House, by Blaine, Garfield, Cox, Hill and others, causes a deeper sensation than any measure of Congress for pumber of years. Of course each part of the Spanish indicates the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the author of the massing my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the author of the massing my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the author of the massing in the countries of the Spanish indicates the spanish indicates the countries of th sacre of St. Bartholomew, nor the thamb-screws and dungeons and atroci-

Sensation in the hall and galleries The bill introduced by Kandall, and a remark by Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, unheard by Mr. Blaine, that it was an infamous slander.

Thank God, Mr. Speaker, that when this Congress was under different control from that under which it is to-day, with a committee composed of members of both parties, that tale of herror was placed where it could not be denied or gainsayed. I hold in my hand the story written out by a committee of this Congress, and by its authority state that Winder, who is now dead, was sent to Anderschville with full knowledge of his previous atrocities, and that those atrocities in Richmond were so bitter and so bad that Confederate papers, the

We in the North knew from returning skeletons, what he had accomplished at Belle Isle and Libby. Fresh from these accomplishments, he was sent by Mr. Dav's, against the protest of others in the Confederacy, to construct his pen of horrors at Andersonville. Of course it would be utterly beyond the scope of coasion, and beyond the limits of my occasion, and beyond the limits of my hour, to give any details, but on ar-raigning Mr. Davis, I undertake here to say that I do not ask gentlemen to take the testimony of a single witness. I do not ask them to take the testimony of a single Union soldier. I only ask Mr. Blaine then proceeded to give a them to take the testimony of men who and justify this declaration, which I will take the liberty to read, I will state I very trankly say that in regard to that I have been entirely in error in my

as it has been to many of the same from the report of the Committee on class. I am not here to argue against the Conduct of the War extracts in refit, since amnesty has already become so general, and I am not going back to in which it is stated that "no pen can describe, no painter sketch, no imagina them, but in the absence of tion comprehend, its fearful, its unut

He then went on to say: "I under take to say that that is a moderate description of Andersonville, and I will now read a paragraph from the testi-mony of William John Hamilton, a man who never was in the north, a Catholic priest at Macon, and a Democrat, and when you unite these three qualities in a southern priest you will not find much testimony strained in favor of the [Loud and con-Republican party.' tinuous laughter.]

Mr. Blaine then read from the testi mony of Father Hamilton, as given in Wirtz's trial:

Mr. Blaine then continued: I do not desire to go into such horrible details States, and have spoken with great harshness about their associates in the south, who have done so. I understand Mr. Robert Toombs has made a special boast at watering-places in this country and in Europe, that he would not ask the United States for citizenship. Very well. We can stand that quite as well as Robert Toombs, is also should be specially be specially supported by the grade of the condition of the co [Laughter.] If Mr. Robert Toombs is not prepared to come into the United States court and swear that he means to be agood citizen, let him stay out. I Richmond. In fact, there are a great don't think that Congress oughtto raise don't think that Congress oughtto raise many instances and proofs to show that itself or to resolve itself into a joint may instances and proofs to show that the convention, and to embrace Mr. Robert facts in relation to Andersonville. When Toombs gashingly, and beg him to Gen. Sherman's invasion, or some other honor and favor us by coming back, invasion of that portion of the country, and taking the highest form of citizen- was under way, and when there was a ship. My substitute requires that every one of these gentlemen shall show bis good faith, by taking the oath which all of us take, and are glad to take. That Headquarters Confederate States mili-

In my amendment I have excepted The officer on duty and in charge of Jefferson Davis from its operation. The officer on duty and in charge of the battery of Florida artillery, will, post, open fire on the stockade with grapeshot without reference to the situ ation beyond this line of defense."
Here were those 35,000 poor, helpless, naked, starving, sick and dying men.
This Catholic priest states that he went to Gen. Cobb, to represent to him that it had not produced a single witness to it he could not exchange them, they connect the name of Mr. Davis with a within seven miles, that regular order of Mr. Davis's officer was to open the or Mr. Davis somer was to open the battery of grapeshet on those poor wretches, without the slightest possible regard to what was going on outside. Now I don't arraign the Southern people for this. God forbid that I

should charge any people with sympa-thizing ith such an order! There were many evidences of great uneasi-ness among the Southern people about it, and one of the great crimes of Mr. There life.

ously cognizant of what was tran- has any credit as a man in his commu- a cheat, or the man who would not make what was trained by what was trained as any credit as a man in a communication which was a prisoner in the who have grown up since, have failed to realize the gigantic crime which was trained who ever was a prisoner in the guilty of wilful murder.

Hill went on to argue that on the that he ever was deprived of the same logic of Mr. Blaine's speech, holding rations which the Union soldiers had, or the same food.

Mr. Cook, of Georgia. Thousands of

Mr. Blaine—Well, 1 take issue that, and say that not one can truthfully state it.

Now this is not a proposition to punish Mr. Davis. There is no one attempting to do that. I very frankly say that I always thought that the indictment of Mr. Davis, at Richmond, under the administration of Mr. Johnson, was a t step, for he was indicted for that which he was guil-in common with every other only only for that which he was gull-ty, in common with every other gentleman who went into the con-federate movement, and therefore there was no particular reason for sig-nalling him out for indictment, but I will undertake to say this, and with good deliberation, that there is not a civilized government on the face of the globe, very certainly not an European government which would not have arrested Mr. Davis, or which, when it had him in its power, would not have tried him for maltreatment of prisoners of war, and shot him within thirty days. France, Russia, England, Germany, Austria, any of them would have done it. The poor victim Wirtz deserved his death, for brutal treatment of prisoners, but I always thought it ers, but I always thought it was a weak movement on the part of the Government to allow Jeff Davis to go at large, and hang Wirtz. Wirtz was nothing in the world but a mere subordiate tool, and therefore there was no philosophy in selecting him for punishment. Still, I do not say that he did not deserve it. He did really and truly deserve it, and he deserved no mercy. But at the same time his execution put me in mind of skipping the President, superintendent and board of directors of a railroad company, in case of a great railway accident, and hanging the

There is no proposition here to punish Mr. Davis. Nobody is asking to do it. The time for such a thing has gone by. The statute of limitation and the common feeling of humanity would intervene for his benefit. But what you ask us to do is to declare by a vote of two thirds of both branches of Congress, solemnly, that we consider Mr. Davis worthy to fill the highest offices in the United States, if he can get a constituency to trust him. He is a voter; he can buy and he can sell. He can go and come. He is as free as any man in the United States. There is a long list of subordinate offices to which he is eligible, but this proposition proposes, in view of the record which I have read, to declare, by two thirds vote of the House, that Mr. Davis is eligible and worthy to fill any office up to pres-ident of the United States. For one,

or full deliberation, I will not do it. It has been frequently said, in mitigation of Mr. Davis in the amnesty gation of Mr. Davis in the amnesty matter, that men who died in such large numbers, 15,000 fell victims to an epidemic, and died of diseases, which could not be avoided. Now, the record shows that out of 35,000 men, about 33 per cent. died; that is one in three. Of the soldiers who were encembed within

tices on union prisoners, and closed by saving:

I only see before me whose name is presented, the man who by a wink of his eye, by a wave of his hand, a nod of his head, could have stopped the atrocities at Andersonville. Some of us had kinsmen there; most of us had friends there; all of us had countrymen there, and in the name of those kinsman and friends and countrymen, I here protest, and shall with my vote pretest, against our calling back and crowning with the honors of full American citizenship the men who organized that murder. (Loud applayes on the Republican side of the I only see before me whose name applause on the Republican side of the use and in the galleries.

On Tuesday, Gen. Benj. H. Hill, of Georgia, obtained the floor, and in reply to Blaine spoke substantially as fol-

He denied the charge that Jeff Davis was responsible for the horrors of Andersonville, and referred to the state-ment of Dr Jones, one of the witnesses on the Wirz trial, who had been sent by the Confederate Government to make a report as to the condition of Andersonville, but whose report had never reached the Confederate authori-That report had, in the hands of the Judge Advocate, been mutilated, and Dr. Jones had called attention of on receiving notice that the enemy has approached within seven miles of this pressed statements being that homesickness and disappointment among the prisoners had been more destructive of

bis oners had been more destructive of life than any physical cause.

During the whole three months of Mr. Wirz's trial, the Federal Government, with all the means at its disposal, implicate Mr. Davis, but Wirz's answer to his counsel was: "Mr. Schade, you know that I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me at to what was the west of the second as to what was done at Andersonville; I would not become a traitor against him or anybody else, even to save my

But, said Mr. Hill, what poor Wirz, within two hours of his execution, would not say for his life, the gentle-

Hill went on to argue that on the logic of Mr. Blaine's speech, holding Mr. Davis responsible for the acts of Winder, President Grant might be lead to the condition of prisoners, were rejected by the Federal government. held responsible for the acts of Mc-Donald and Joyce, and he asked whether Mr. Biaine meant to establish a rule of construction that would au-thorize the country to arraign Presi-dent Grant for complicity in the whis-ky france.

gentleman from Maine has gone so far as to say that Mr. Davis had sent Gen. Winder to Andersouville for the pur-pose of organizing a den of horrors. The answer to that was an order locating the prison, which Hill proceeded to ing the prison, which Hill proceeded to read, and which provided thetit should be in a healthy locality, with plenty of pure water, and a running stream, and if possible shade trees, and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw mills. That, he said, did not look like organizing a den of horrors. Mr. Blaine had said that no Confederate prisoner in the hands of the Federal authorities had suffered, but that they authorities had suffered, but that they had always been allowed to buy what-ever they wanted. The only answer he would give to that, was that he himself had once had the honor of being in prison in the North, and on the first day of his imprisonment the officer in charge of the prison had kindly told him he would put him on Andersonville fare, and would not allow him to buy

anything.

He then proceeded to discuss cause of the horrors at Andersonville. He said that the first cause was want f medicine, but the fault is that they could not get medicine. They did not have medicine in the Confederacy, and the Federal government had made medicine a contraband of war, a thing which no other country on earth had ever done before. Not even the Duke of Alva had done such a thing. Even the Federal officers had received instructions to examine women passing through the line, to search their petticoats even, so as to prevent their carrying medicine to the Confederacy. Who, he asked, was responsible for that? There was also another misfor

misfortune, and that was want of clothing. Cloth-ing of course had been made contra-band of war. He declared that whatever horrors had existed at Anderson-ville, not one of them could be attributed to a single order of the Confederate Government, and that every one of them grew out of the necessity of the occa-sion, which necessity was fastened or the Confederacy by the conduct of the other side. He challenged Mr. Blaine to meet him face to face and fact to fact, in the discussion of the question, declaring that the time was past when the country would accept the impudence of assertion for the force of arper cent. died; that is one in three. Of the soldiers who were encamped within half a mile of the stockade, and who guarded it, but one man in 400 died. Allusion was then made by Mr. B., who honored his country, and it was in general terms, to the atrocious pracproof that any portion of his country had been guilty of willful crime, or willful ill-treatment of poor manacled pris-oners. Many of these horrors were inseparable from a state of war, and he wanted the people to recollect that, so Mr. Platt asked him who was the

Mr. Hill replied that he didn't say the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements quoted on the other side. He merely used them as a set-off, but after all, what was a test as to the degree of mineral control of the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements quoted on the other side. He merely used them as a set-off, but after all, what was a test as to the degree of mineral control of the statements of the statement of the statements of the statement of the statemen what was a test as to the degree of misery suffered in the Northern and Southern prisens. The test was the result of the report of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of Let fanaticism do War. The Republican side of the House will believe him.

He exhibited the fact of the Federal prisoners in the hands of the Confederate authorities during the war, 22,576 had died, and that of the Confederate eral prisoners in Confederate hands at 270,000. Therefore, out of 270,000 prisoners in Confederate hands, only 22,576 had died, while out of 220,000 270,000. Confederate prisoners in Federal hands 26,436 had died. The ratio was 12 per cent, of Confederate prisoners in Federal hands, and less than 9 per cent. of Federal prisoners in Confederate hands, and my friend, (addressing Mr. Blaine with great emphasis) who is the murder-

He went on to discuss the history the exchange of prisoners, stating the

[Here Mr. Blaine arose and inquired if Mr. Hill had been a member of the Confederate Senate, to which an affirm ative reply was given.]

a rule of construction that would authorize the country to arraign President Grant for complicity in the whisky frauds.

Hill proceeded to quote the law of the Confederate Government on the subject of the treatment of prisoners, in which it is provided that rations for prisoners of war shall be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished to enlisted men in the army of the Confederacy. That law, he said, was passed by the Conferate Congress, was approved by Mr. Davis, and was, so far as Mr. Davis, agency was concerned, executed. The gentleman from Maine has gone so far as to say that Mr. Davis had sent Gen. Window to Authorize the Congress by Senator Hill, of Goorgia, to the following effect: Thatevery person pretending to be a soldier or an officer of the United States, who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the 1st of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with intent to incite insurrection and to abet murder, and that unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary before the military court before which his trial shall be had, he shall suffer death. He asked Mr. Hill whether he was the author of that resolution. was the author of that resolution.

Hill—I will say to the gentleman from Maine very frankly that I have not the slightest recollection of hearing

the singular reconcern of hearing it before.

Blaine—You do not deny it.

Hill—I do not know. My own opinion is that I never was the author of that resolution, but I have no recollection of it. If the gentleman can give me the circumstances under which it was introduced I may recollect

was introduced I may recollect. Blaine—On the 1st of October, 1862, the Judicary Committee of the Confederate Congress made a report, and offered a series of resolutions, and there-upon Senator Hill is recorded as having offered the resolution which I have just

Hill-I was chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, and very like the Chairman of the Committee on Rules at the late session, I may have consented to that report.

Blaine—Does the gentleman admit that he made that report.

Hill-I do not know, but it is very

Blaine—The copy which I have quoted from is entitled Republicanism in America. I wish to know whether the gentleman was the author of that resolution.

Hill-I really don't recollect. newed laughter on Republican side. Blaine (persistently)—The gentleman has not said that he was not the author

Hill-I do not, but I think I was not

Hill—I do not, but I think I was not the author of it.

Blaine—I thought that as the gentle-man's effort was to show the humane character of the Confederate Congress, this might aid him in remembering

Hill-With all due defference to the gentleman, he did not think any such thing. [Laughter.] He thought he would divert them from the purpose of argument.

Blaine (apologetically)—Oh, no, the gentleman can have all the time he wants.

Hill-What measures the Confederate government might have thought proper to take at that time to protect the wo-men and children of the Confederacy from insurrection, I don't recollect, but I shall not be diverted by the gentle-man from the course of my argument to go into the history of slavery, or of in-surrection, or of John Brown's raid. I know this, that whether I or any other gentleman on the committee was the author of the resolution, and which I think more than probable, our purpose was not to do injustice to any man, man or child, North or South, but to adopt what we deemed stringent measures to protect our wives and children from servile insurrection and slaughter. Murmurs of applause on the Democratic side.]

He then went on to review the history of the efforts for exchange of prisoners claiming that the confederate govern ment had offered to release the sick and wounded union prisoners in its hands without equivalent, if our government would send vessels to Savannah to receive them, and that our government refused to accept the offer. He pro-ceeded to show Davis' human Mr. Platt asked him who was the author of the letter.

Mr. Hill replied that he did not know. Mr. Platt declared, as living within thirty-six miles of Elmira, that the statements were unqualifiedly false.

Mr. Hill replied that he didn't say that the statements were unqualifiedly false.

Mr. Hill replied that he didn't say Mr. Hill replied that he did not know.

siastic demonstrations on Democrat side

Let fanaticism do its work. Let it pass its nullifying act, trample on the Constitution, abrogate the pledges of our fathers, incite raids on our people, multiply infidelities until they shall be prisoners in Federal hands, 26,436 had died. Surgeon-General Barnes, (he will never again seek a romade supposed the Republicant supposed the Republicans would believe him; also had given the number of Confederate prisoners in Federal barnes, the will never again seek a remedy in the madness of another secession. [Re-newed applause.] We are the supposed the Republicans would be madness of another secession. Confederate prisoners in Federal hands during the war as 220,000, and of Federal prisoners in Confederate prisoners in Confederate by the war as 200,000, and of Federal prisoners in Confederate by the war as 200,000, and of Federal prisoners in Confederate by the war as 200,000, and of Federal prisoners in Confederate by the war as 200,000, and of Federal prisoners in Confederate by the war as 200,000, and of Federal prisoners in Confederate by the war as 200,000, and of Federal prisoners in Confederate by the war as 200,000, and of Federal prisoners in Confederate at home, thank God. [Enthusiastic applause.] We came to gratify no vengeance, to retaliate no wrongs, to resent no past insults, to reopen no strife. We come with a patriotic purpose, to do whatever in our political power shall be, to restore an honest, economical and constitutional administration of the Government. We came, charging on the Union no wrong to us The Union never wronged the South. The Union has been an unmixed blessing to every section, to every State, to We know how our prisoners suffered in federal hands, if we chose to tell. Thousands of our poor fellows came home from Elmira, Fort Delaware and other places, with their fingers frozen off, and with their toes frozen off, and with the control of the con Brave Union men of the North, followers of Webster and Fillmore, of Cass and Douglas, you who fought for union for the sake of union, you who ceased to fight when the battle was ended and the sword was sheathed, with you we have no quarrel. We felt your heavy arm in the midst of the struggle, but above the roar of cannon we heard your voice of kindness, calling brothers, come back; we are here to co-operate with you, to do whatever we can in spite of all our sorrows, to rebuild the Union, to restore peace, to be a blessing to the country, and to make American union what our fathers intended it should be, the glory of America and the blessing of humanity. But you, gentlemen, who persecuted us by your infidelities until you drove us out of the Union, you who then claimed to be the only friends of the Union, which you had before denounced as a league with death and a covenant with hell, you who follow up the war, when the soldiers who fought it have made peace and gone to their homes, to you we have no concessions Brave Union men of the North, folit have made peace and gone to their homes, to you we have no concessions

Martyrs owe no apology to tyrants, and while we are ready to make every sacrifice for the Union, secession, however, defeate I and oppressed, will confess no sin to fanaticism however bigoted and exacting; and while we make to you no concession, we say this, we come even to you, in no spirit of revenge. We have but one ambition, and that is to add our political power to the patriotic Union men of the North, in order to compel fanaticism to obey law, and to live in the Union according to the Constitution. We do not propose to compel you by oaths, for you never kept them. The South did the Union one great wrong, and we come as far as we can and repair it. We wronged the Union grievously when we left it to be seized and rent and torn by men who had denounced it as a league with death and a correct with hell. and while we are ready to make every

the greatest patriot, the truest patriot, the ablest patriot, who shall do the most to repair the wrongs of the past, and to promote the glories of the future.

Mr. Hill was followed by Garfield, Cox, Cooke and others. The debate lasted four days, being closed by Blaine. The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, excluding Blaine's amendment.

A Mighty Hunter.

Prince Starhemberg, one of the twigs Prince Starhemberg, one of the twigs of the Austrian genealogical tree, arrived in San Francisco a few weeks ago. The Prince is a great hunter. He had heard the lion roar in the wilds of Africa, and shot him too. He has brought down the ponderous elephant, pierced the hide of the mailed rhinoceros, and, like Gordon Cumming, been towed up stream at the tail of the hippopotamus. He came to this coast, not to explore our mines, or of the hippopotamus. He came to this coast, not to explore our mines, or study our ways in agriculture or stocks, but to track the fierce grizzly and extract his claws. In this pursuit he has achieved a moderate degree of renown. Scott, the hunter of Clovedale, led him into the wilds haunted by the bears, and, on the second day of the expedition, the Prince killed a small grizzly so neatly that the animal had no leisure to reflect on the barbarity of peppering him with explosive bullets. On the third day a brown bear of 600 pounds was slain, and on the fourth an animal was slain, and on the fourth an animal which has some affinity to the otter or badger family. The Prince has now gone East, delighted with the California sport, but will return.—San Francisco Call, December 19.

badger family. The Prince has now gone East, delighted with the California sport, but will return.—San Francisco Call, December 19.

A Specimen Pension Swindler.
From the Washington Star.

To illustrate how the government is swindled in the payment of pensions, one instance is furnished by Judge Burnham, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It appears that in 1872 a merchant doing business in Richmond, Ky., dug a cellar, and one night a person living in a neighboring village fell into it. He alleged that he broke his right arm and was paralyzed in the right side as a result of the fall. Suit was entered for \$10,000, and judgment was given the sufferer in the sum of \$4,500. Subsequently the prochest of \$1,500. Subsequently the prochest of \$1,500.

There has just died in Pimlico Mrs. Kezia Wheeler, an old lady at the age of seventy-seven, on whom an inquest has been held. Mrs. Wheeler was found dead in her bedroom on Sunday morning last, dressed for church, and with her Bible in her hand, having apparently expired suddenly. The surgeon said that death had resulted from the bursting of an aneurism, and the post-mortem examination revealed terrible evidences of tight-lacing on the part of the deceased, who had been a very beautiful woman. In fact, one end of the old lady's ribs had been pressed against the internal organs and had kept them constantly at half action, as it were until apparently an aneurism was produced, by the sudden rupture of which she died. The lady must have been an exceptionally healthy woman, to have There has just died in Pimlico Mrs died. The lady must have been an exceptionally healthy woman, to have thus lived in spite of the corset which imprisoned part of her organs and in-terfered with their natural development; had she not laced, she would doubtless have been a centennarian.

Strange Freak of a Lunatic.

soon informed that his correspondent was a lunatic who was indulging in one of his freaks at the expense of the Postoffice Department.

seized and rent and torn by men who had denounced it as a league with death and a covenant with hell.

We ask you, gentlemen of the Republican party, to rise above all the animosities and to forget your old sin. Let us unite to repair the wrongs that distract and oppress the country. Let us turn our backs on the past, and let it be said in the future that he shall be the greatest patriot, the truest patriot, sir!"—Dayton Democrat. sir !"-Dayton Democrat.

A Dialogue for the Period.

From the Boston Times. Disappointed Creditor-"This is the

fourth time you have promised me that little bill you owe me, sir."

Tranquil Creditor—"If I pay you the greenbacks you wouldn't have anything but promises"

but promises,"

Non-plussed Creditor—"Yes; but they will be paid sometime."

Tranquil Debtor—"Pay you the same day. Bye bye, Mr. Smith."

American Parlor Organs Abroad.

In the year closing June 30, 1875, the United States exported to foreign countries, as shown by custom house returns at Washington, parlor or reed organs to the aggregate value of \$363,132. The exports for the previous year were \$292,-151, showing some increase. It is remarkable that more than half of these exports in each year were the cabinet markable that more than half of these exports in each year were the cabinet organs made by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, whose exports in 1875 were \$185,820, and in 1874 were \$163,-169. Considering that there are in this country from two hundred to two hundred and fifty makers, this fact that more than half the instruments exported are from this one company, shows in what high estimation its work is held abroad.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Won the Money.

From the Virginia, Nevada, Enterprise.
"Bet half a dollar I shall fall down!
Bet half dollar I shall fall!" murmured

mond, Ky., dug a cellar, and one night a person living in a neighboring village fell into it. He alleged that he broke his right arm and was paralyzed in the right side as a result of the fall. Suit was entered for \$10,000, and judgment was given the sufferer in the sum of \$4,500. Subsequently the merchant ascertained that the injured man was a pensioner upon the government. Inquiry at the Pension Office developed the fact that he was, and had been since 1866. The strangest part of the story is that he was pensioned for the identical injuries is 1866 which he asserts were sustained by him in 1872 by the fall into the cellar.

Death from Tight-Lacing.

From the London Telegraph.

There has just died in Pimlico Mrs.

Kezia Wheeler an old lady at the age of

From the Lafayette Daily Courier,

merit. Have your grocer order it .- Com

Persons suffering from the liver and troubled with dyspepsia should take a fer bottles of Ritmeier's California Wine Bitters

CHICAGO LEDGER-Best story paper

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—Com.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS, one of the founders of the Virginia (Cal.) Enterprise, committed suicide at Pioche, Cal., on Friday, by taking laudanum. He has relatives in Philadelphia and Frankfort,

For catarrh the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.—Com.

ent can be obtained throughthe chool. Yegotime is the great blood purifier.—Com.

Schenger Pills.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a
revolution in the healing art, and proved the
fallacy of several maxims which have for many
years obstructed the progress of medical science.
The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting
to find remedies for that disease, and patients
without making an effort to escape from a doom
which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is
now proved, however, that Consumption can be
cured, and that it has been cured in a very great
number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone;
and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Beas Weed conic and
Mandrake Pills, one or both, accerding to the
Dr Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was
supposed, at one time to be at the very gate of
death, his physicians having pronounced his case
hopeless, and abandoned him to us fate. He was
cured by the aforesa'd medicines, and since his
recovery, many thousands similarly affected have
used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same
remarkable success.
Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at
his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch
streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all
letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's
medicines are sold by all Bruggists.

THE MARKETS.

,	THE MARKETS					
	NEW YORK.					
,	BERF CATTLE-Fair to prime \$	8	00	(2)	13	00
	Hogs-Live	7	25	ä		75
	SHEEP-Fair to prime		00	ä	6	00
ı	Corron-Middling		-	a		13
•	FLOUR-Spring Extra	5	35	a	6	00
	WHEAT-No. 2 Milwaukee Spring.	1	24	a	1	25
	CORN-Western		65	a		65%
5	Oars-Western		46	(4)		53
7	RYE-Canada		88	de		90
	HARLEY-State			a		92
	PORK-Mess			a	21	(0)
t	LARD		12%	100		13
	CHICAGO.					
•	CATTLE-Choice to extra prime \$	5	25	a	6	00
	Medium to choice	4	75	a	5	00
1	Common to fair	2	50	a	4	00
	Hogs-Live	7	00	(4	7	25
,	SHEEP-Live, good to choice	4	10	a	5	50
,	BUTTER-Good to choice		24	(4)		28
	Eegs-Fresh		22	(2)		24
	FLOUB-White winter extra	6	00	(2)	7	50
	Spring extra	4	50	(4)	6	00
	WHEAT-Spring, No. 1			a	1	09%
	Spring, No. 2			a	1	0036
	CORN-No. 2			(4		433
,	OATS-No. 2			(0)		30 %
,	RYE-No. 2		6736	@		68
	BABLEY-No. 2			a		85%
	PORK-Mess			a:	19	
	LAND		12%	6		1234
,	CINCINNATI.					
;	BEEF CATTLE\$	4	00	a	5	00
			50			00
	8нкер-Live	3	50	a	4	50

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8нкер—Live		50	a	4	50
FLOCE-Family		60			25
WHEAT	1	80	a	1	32
CORN		45	(46
OATS		35	(1	42
RYE		78	a		80
BARLEY	1	25	a	1	28
РовкМевв			a	20	25
LARD		123	ca		12%
ST. LOUIS					
BEEF CATTLE-Choice	4	00	a	5	50
Good to prime		00	a	.1	75
Hoos-Live	6	50	è	7	10
SHEEP-Good to choice	3	50	a	4	50
FLOUR-Spring XX	5	30	a	6	00
WHEAT-Red Winter			a	1	51%
CORN			a	_	39
OAT8			a		34 %
RyE			a		67
BARLEY	1	15		1	34
PORK-Mess	•		a		75
LABD		12%			12%
MILWAUKEE.		/4			
		00			00
CATTLE-Choice to extra prime		00	6		00
Medium to choice		00	@		75
Common to fair		75		3	75
Hoos-Live		00	a	7	25
SHEEPLive, good to choice	4	00	(A)	5	50
BUTTER-Choice		20	a		26
EggsFresh		:0	(4)		22
FLOUR-White winter extra		50	@		00
Spring extra	4	50	(4)	5	50
WHEAT-Spring, No. 1			a		10
Spring, No. 2			a	1	02%
COAN-No. 2			0		46
9ATS-No. 2			6		32
Rxx-No.1			13		72
BABLEY-No. 2			de		96%
FORK-Mess			1	19	25
LARD		123			13
PARTIE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTIES AND ADDRESS OF	-	_		_	_

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Mr. H. B. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—My daughter after having a severe attack of whooning to gh, was left in a techie state of he-lth. Being advised by a friend, she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles, was fully restored to health.

restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can che afully recommend it. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia. With the same good results. It is a great cleans and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; at I can be enfully recommend it.

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This certifies that my daughter has always been troubled with a humer, which has caused frequent swelling on her face and about her eyes. Physicians called it the Erysipelas; but after having taken two bottles of the VEGETINE, has not been troubled with it since.

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NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY."

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WEEKLY SICKLE

S. E. BRONSON, Editor.

The Salaries of Some Distinguished American Clergymen.

The preacher who receives the highest salary in this country-excepting possibly Cardinal McCloskey, the Archbishop of Baltimore, the Bishop of Quebec, and some of the other dignitares of the Catholic Church, whose expenses are paid from the common revenues of are paid from the common revenues of est. Of all created beings and things the church—is the Rev. Henry Ward the Chinese are the most unsentimen-Beecher, pastor of the Plymoth Church, Breoklyn. For several years past his salary has been \$20,000 per annum. In addition to this, it is safe to say that he received \$5,000 per annum for various chief article of food. These are varilectures delivered by him in the Winter season in the principal cities of the Union. His salary as editor of the Christian Union was \$10,000 per annum, and from the Christian Union Publish are popular apposed to the mercury of their income and expenditures. The only pictures that are popular apposed to the proposed and the season in the principal cities of the Whole cancluded with a smoke. They guage their kind of victuals with the length of their greenbacks, which are the mercury of their income and expenditures. The only pictures that ing Company he one year received \$10, are popular among them are their wash bills, tagged about their walls like war 000 for a Life of Christ, which, by the way has not yet been finished. Besides lecture on "Astronomy." all this he is in the receipt of an annual income, varying from year to year, as author's percentage on the sale of his published works. "Star Papers," &c. So that here is a preacher whose income for several years past has been in the neighborhood of \$40,000 per annum, and sometimes considerably more What he has done with it is a mystery. He testified during the late trial that he had mortgaged his house in Brooklyn for \$5,000 to provide Theodore Tilton with means to start the Golden A

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Prebyterian Church, came here several years ago, from Belfast, Ireland, on the call of the church of which he is now pastor. His salary was then fixed at \$10,000, gold, per annum, and still remains the same. He also adds to his income by writing and

of the Disciples, was in the receipt of a salary of \$10,000 per anumn until recently, but it has been reduced, it is understood, of late.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, receives a salary of \$10,000 per annum. He was offered an advanced salary by one of the New York Congregational churches, some time ago, but was induced to remain with his old charge

The Rev. Dr. Budington, also one of the best known of the Brooklyn pastors, receiver \$10,000 per annum.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity, receives \$15,000 per anumn. He has two or more assistants, who receive from \$4,000 to \$6,000 each. The senior minister at St. Paul's receives \$10,000 and his assistant \$4,000. The Rev. Dr. Weston, for many years past the pastor at St. John,s Church opposite the old St. John's Park, where Vanderbilt's freight depot now stands, receives \$10,000 salary and has an assistant at \$4,000. The pastor who officiates at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-eighth street, also receives \$10,000, and has one or more assistants.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist), at Fifth avenue and Forty-

The Rev. Dr. Park Hunt Schenck, rector of St. Ann's, on the Hights, the fashionable Episcopalian church of Brooklyn, receives \$10,000 salary. Sunday Dispatch.

Where do You Reside.

boldt Brewery, was called as a witness. Mr. Bishoff is one of the "solid men" of A. V. H. CARPENTER, Elko. where he has been in business since the town was started, in the winter of 1858. Upon being sworn, Counselor Rand, one of the attorneys in the J. C. GAULT. case, who, by the way, is also an old resident of Etko, said: "Mr. Bishoff, where do you reside?"

"Where I reside? What for you ask me such foolish dings? You drink at MAZOMANIE, my place more as a hundred times."

"That has nothing to do with the case on trial, Mr. Bishoff; state to the jury where you reside."

"De shurry! de shurry! Oh, py jiminy! ofery gentleman on dis shurry has a string of marks on mine cellar door BUILDING MATERIALS, just like a rail fence."

His Honor here interceded in the counselor's behalf, and inva calm, dignified manner requested the witness to lowest possible price for

tate where he resided.

"Oh, excuse me shudge; you drinks at my blace so many times and pays me notings, I dinks you know old Bishoff vat keeps the brewery 2-Siher State.

Food, Income, Etc.

A laundry hand in brisk times will earn from \$8 to \$12 and even \$15 per week. The present winter has put these figures far beyond the maximum. The average is closer to \$6 and \$7, and the highest will be covered by \$9 or \$10 a Washington & week. There is a good deal of the practical in their modes of work and life. An exciting people, they are intensely material and grasping, and never let an opportunity go to turn an honest penny. In fact all pennies turned are hontal. And so their \$6 or \$8 a week long way, and stay when they get there. They never have any birds—that is, any line of pets. Chickens are their delight. maps, or a new rendering of Billy Rice's



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