

Ah! well I remember that day in September. Just after the warm summer days had grown cool; When I went with a high school companion a calling. And delivered my maiden oration in school. The scholars recited their prettiest pieces, And sang their sweet songs as but children can. "And now," said the teacher, "all give your attention, While the gentleman here says a few words to you."

Then instantly, silently each hand was folded, And fastened on me was each glittering eye; But regrets were too late; so I rose from the platform. Determined to conquer—"to do or die!"

Also for my hitherto good reputation, For I wanted to give them some compliment true, And I said: "When I visited Monson's reform school, I saw lots of fellows that look just like you!"

How my worthy friend shook! And on looking around me, How I wished I was out of sight millions of miles.

While the teacher—I really believe the dear creature, Hid her head in the desk just to cover her smiles.

No matter what station I hold in creation,— Though I change to one wise, or the garb of a fool, Though the kings of the earth render ample oblation, Ne'er again shall I orate while visiting school.

—West Springfield, 1879.

MR. GRUMBLE'S CURE.

A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

"The old story—the coffee cold, the fire nearly out, and the room full of stifling smoke."

Mr. Grumble drew his chair up to the breakfast table as he spoke, with the face of a martyr.

"The coffee is only just made," said Mrs. Grumble, a pretty, timid-looking woman, with soft blue eyes and brown braids, "and I don't really think the room is very cold. As for the smoke, I am sorry, but the man promised to have the chimney seen to yesterday."

"Of course, he did—nobody ever keeps promises to us," groaned Mr. Grumble. "If it had been Smith, now, the chimney would have been seen to long ago. Do give me a piece of steak that is at least warmed through; we're not cannibals that I know of, to eat our meat raw. But that's always the way—we never had a cook that understood how to broil a steak."

"But my dear—" said Mrs. Grumble. "Don't tell me," interrupted Mr. Grumble. "I know just how things ought to be done. The paper hasn't come yet, I suppose. No, of course, not. I really wish somebody would enlighten me as to why my paper is always half an hour later than anybody else's. If that baby don't leave off crying, I shall certainly go crazy."

"It's teeth trouble it," sighed Mrs. Grumble, leaving the breakfast-table to walk up and down the room with her fretful little charge.

"Oh, nonsense!" said Mr. Grumble, sharply, charging at a slice of toast with his fork; "you oodle it too much, that's all!"

Mrs. Grumble thought of the general commotion into which the house has been thrown about a month previously, when Mr. Grumble had had the toothache. But she only nestled the baby's velvet head against her shoulder, and said nothing—woman's way of disposing of a great many little martyrdoms.

"Now, then, where's my hat?" demanded Mr. Grumble, rising, and looking around. "Very singular that that hat is never in its place!"

"It is just where you hung it yourself, papa, in the hall," said little Harry, from behind his spelling-book.

"Children should not talk so much," said Mr. Grumble, tartly. "My dear, that rent in the lining of my top-coat isn't mended yet—why did you not see to it?"

"I intended to do so," said his wife, apologetically, "but you know we had company last night, and the baby slept so badly that I rose rather later than usual this morning; but—"

"Always some excuse," interrupted her liege lord, "I really don't understand the reason that nothing is ever done in time in this house."

He gave the front door rather an emphatic slam as he went out, and little Mrs. Grumble, instead of rebelling against her husband's iron rule, just sat down to cry. Oh! those comforting woman's tears—how many grievances float into oblivion upon their blessed tide—how many heart-wounds are healed by their balmy drops! Woman may lose all her privileges, one by one; but as long as she can cry, there is some consolation remaining to her.

Mr. Grumble was by no means a bad husband. He really loved his wife, and believed himself to be a pattern of conjugal amiability; only he had, some how or other, fallen into the unaccountable habit of fault-finding, and like many another individual, whenever he couldn't think of anything else to do, he grumbled.

"Crying again, Bessie!" exclaimed her brother, coming in an hour later. "Now, that's too bad! I suppose Henry has been treating you to another domestic row? I've a great mind to tell him how uncomfortable you are made by his eccentricities. Shall I, Bess?"

"No, no—I wouldn't have you breathe a syllable to him for the world!" eagerly exclaimed Mrs. Grumble, hurriedly drying her tears. "Henry don't mean to annoy me. He has the kindest heart in the world, and I know he loves me!"

"I'm sure he does," said young Mr. Colton; "but why is he frotting and fault-finding hour after, and day after day? Upon my word, Bessie, I think it's an oversight in our law that there is not one to punish married men who scold!"

"Don't talk so, Tom," said Mrs. Grumble, earnestly. "Henry isn't at all to blame, only baby is very troublesome, and I had an indifferent night's rest, and—"

"Oh, ay—I understand," significantly smiling. "My dear, little, forgiving Bessie you out to be made a martyr to-day. He sat a moment or two in deep thought, then, suddenly starting up, exclaimed, 'I must be gone, or I shall be too late at the station to meet Uncle Tomkins. Did I mention to say, by the way, that Uncle Tomkins was coming to visit you?'"

"Uncle Tomkins! I didn't know we had an Uncle Tomkins, Tom."

"Didn't you, dear? Well, please to prepare your best bedroom for company—the old gentleman is rather particular—grumbles a good deal, in fact; but then you are used to that sort of thing."

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NO. 21.

"But, Tom, I don't quite understand—" "Don't detain me now, Bessie. I will come myself with the old gentleman, and introduce him. Good-by!"

The moment the door had closed behind Tom, Bessie put her hands to her aching head. What was Tom thinking of? How could she exist with another growler domiciled for nobody knew how long at her hearth-stone? But, perhaps, they might neutralize one another, like two powerful poisons. There was a spice of comfort in that reflection, at least; and Bessie Grumble wiped her eyes, and almost smiled.

What was Mr. Grumble's surprise, on coming home that evening, fully primed for a domestic tirade, on the subject of a button which had drifted down from his shirt-front during the day, to find his special easy chair, and corner of the fire, occupied by an asthmatic old man, whose head and face were enveloped in a silk handkerchief, and whose feet were in a tub of hot water. He stopped short, in amazement and horror.

"This is Uncle Tompkins, Henry," said Mrs. Grumble, who was busy warming a basin of gruel over the fire; and the old gentleman extended one finger without turning his head, saying in a cracked voice, "I wish, nephew, you would shut the door. Nobody ever thinks of shutting a door in this house! What's that noise up stairs? I beg, niece, that your baby won't cry the whole time I am here. Is tea ready? If so, I will take a cup just by the fire."

"What does this mean, my dear?" ejaculated Mr. Grumble, in a hurried whisper, and his wife, whose arms were caught on the way to the kitchen after more hot water for Uncle Tompkins, replied in the same tone, "Oh! you mustn't mind my uncle, dear; he don't mean anything, only he is old and whimsical."

"But a man has no business to make everybody else uncomfortable in this sort of way," muttered Mr. Grumble. Tea was brought at this moment—a little smoky, it must be confessed, and the toast considerably charred; but just as Mr. Grumble was opening his mouth to comment upon these facts, Uncle Tompkins forestalled him by exclaiming, "What stuff this tea is! One would suppose it was made out of cabbage leaves. Can't you give me a better cup, niece? The least, too, is as black as a candle. Isn't there a slice of stale bread in the house? I'm dyspeptic, and have to be very careful as to what I eat."

Mr. Grumble silently devoured his meal secretly wondering how long Uncle Tompkins meant to stay. No sooner was the table cleared than the irascible old gentleman began again. "Grumble," said he, "I wish you'd stop that creaking of your chair, my nerves are so weak; and if you could keep your children up stairs, their racket would disturb me quite so much. I really don't know how I'm going to stand that baby's noise."

"I do not think it a very noisy baby," said Mr. Grumble, meekly. "His teeth are very painful just at present."

Mrs. Grumble, who was stirring the fire in accordance with her uncle's petulant request, said nothing, but smiled quietly to hear her husband trying to extenuate the baby's sins.

"Well," remarked Uncle Tompkins, "all babies are noisy. And, by the way, Grumble, I wish you would oil the hinges of that squeaking door—and I don't like the smell of that geranium in the window. Halloo! you haven't any top button on your shirt-front! I hope my niece isn't a careless wife."

"Not at all," said Mr. Grumble, nervously; "but the care of her child and housekeeping duties absorb a great deal of her time. The instant she finds leisure she will look to my clothes."

"I don't see how a woman can spend her whole time keeping house and looking after a pack of children," observed Uncle Tompkins, incredulously. "About ten o'clock, the old gentleman was ushered to the spare-room, accompanied by a procession of medicine bottles, tubs of hot water, woolen dressing-gowns, and heated blankets for his feet, and his absence occasioned very great relief."

"What an insufferable old egotist that is!" exclaimed Mr. Grumble, throwing himself, with a sigh of satisfaction, in to his favorite seat once more. "My dear Bessie, how could you endure his eternal fault-finding?"

"I am accustomed to that, Henry; it is a lesson most women are obliged to learn," replied Mrs. Grumble, with a slight sigh.

Her husband picked up his ears a little uneasily. "Accustomed to it?" "What did she mean? It was not possible—it could not be possible—that he was like that odious old Uncle Tompkins. And yet he wished Bessie had not spoken in that way; somehow it made him feel excessively uncomfortable."

Day after day passed away, Uncle Tompkins growing more and more intolerable the whole time, while Mr. Grumble improved the occasion by making a sort of mental looking-glass of that worthy old gentleman.

The Dog Schneider.

William B. Birch, of this city, has a very knowing dog named "Schneider." Mr. Birch has the misfortune to be lame, and as a consequence is not able to move about with the same spryness as if he were not troubled in this particular. Schneider, however, by his almost human instinct, saves him a great deal of unnecessary traveling. If his master wants to get on a car, he is obeyed at once by the dog springing on the platform and attracting the conductor's attention by barking, who at once heeds the lingual summons.

Mrs. Birch frequently visits the rooms of the Mercantile Library, and there awaits her husband, who, on his way home from business, generally passes by the building. Mr. Birch simply says, "Schneider, see if Mama is up stairs," and away goes the dog, who, after searching the rooms and not finding Mrs. Birch, returns to his master, telling him, as forcibly as an animal devoid of speech possibly could, that she is not to be found. Should he see her in one of the rooms, he stands at the head of the stairs and barks the fact as unmistakably as if he were gifted with speaking powers.

Schneider has been taught to play "dead." At a command of Mr. Birch he will stretch himself out, close his eyes, and give himself the general appearance of a very dead dog. Sympathizing remarks, comments on his limp appearance, and even lifting him up and dropping him to the floor, will not induce him to stir his little paw, whichever he is commanded to do, but will start him into life with electric quickness, and that is "pound-meat." Schneider, when he hears this, jumps up with alacrity and exhibits the utmost activity. There is a cunning look in his eye, though, which says, "This is all a little far to amuse you; for don't you see I've got a tag on and don't need be afraid of pound-meat?"

The common trick of walking on the hind legs, Schneider is to perfection, and half the time he seems to be in doubt as to which is the proper mode for a well-behaved dog to go through life, whether on all fours or after the fashion of humans. He understands "shaking hands" with the right or left paw, whichever he is commanded to use, and can distinguish one corner of a room from another, by simply designating it by name. He will seek industriously for an article called by a name, and pick a pocket as deftly as a Piccadilly thief.

But the most amusing of all of Schneider's performances is when, after he has exhibited some of his tricks, his master opens the door and tells him to "go out and take a run." Schneider on these occasions rushes out and behaves himself in a frantically ludicrous manner, barking and running up and down, and acting generally as if he were determined to lose his identity as the grave and dignified animal who may be seen constantly with Mr. Birch. Schneider is certainly beyond all question a remarkable dog, and the anxiety he betrays to do just what is wanted of him is a puzzle to those who endeavor to draw the lines very closely between intelligence and instinct.

A Holiday Story.

Yesterday we saw a poor ragged little boy on the street whose dejected and disheartened appearance indicated that he had been entirely neglected by Santa Claus. He stood watching a group of other lads who were exhibiting and comparing the many presents they had received. Every now and then the tears would well up in the poor little fellow's eyes and trickle down his cheeks as some particularly attractive toy was exhibited by some of the other boys. Our innermost heart was touched with pity for the boy, and approaching him, we said: "Are you sure your mother said that?"

"Yes," he said stoutly, "she did. She said I wasn't to draw when I didn't feel like it, and I don't feel like it now, my throat's too sore."

"Very well," replied the teacher, "I shall go and see your mother. It won't do to have one pupil left out of the class this way. When the rest of the children draw, you must draw. I shall go and see your mother about it."

This was a contingency the boy had not reckoned on. But he rose to the occasion. Quick as a flash, he replied, "Well, if I was you, I wouldn't take the trouble to go and see her; because, you see, it was way back when we were livin' in Wisconsin that she said that, and as like as not she's forgot all about it by this time."

The Music of Color.

A curious paper on the music of color, or visible motion, has been read before the Physical Society of London, by Professor W. E. Ayton, of the Imperial Engineering College of Japan, who wrote it in co-operation with Professor J. Perry of the same institution. The idea of the authors is, that a new emotional art can be founded upon the well-known fact that emotion is frequently excited by witnessing the movements of objects, natural and artificial, and also by striking or beautiful changes of color. A rapidly moving railway train, and the varying tints of the sunset sky, are mentioned as examples. An appreciation of what the authors term melodious motion appears to be more intense and widely diffused among Oriental nations than in the West; and it is stated that the feelings of the Japanese are powerfully affected by spectacular entertainments consisting wholly of motion and dumb show on the part of the actors, which seem absurd and without meaning of any sort to a European. An instrument to impart graceful motions to a suspended pane of glass, and thus produce pleasurable feeling in the beholder, has been designed by Messrs. Ayton and Perry, and pictures of it were shown to the society. The inventors seem confident of developing a most enjoyable art.

LANSING.

Fifth Week of the Legislative Session—News and Gossip About the State Law-Makers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LANSING, January 30, 1879. The fifth week of the session has come and gone, and still, in entering up my record of things accomplished, I find a plentiful lack of material. The important laws, the stirring debates, the "scenes" and legislative sensations which delight the hearts of letter writers and make their "epistles" as entertaining as a novel, are still wanting, and I find instead a monotonous routine which even a novelist's fancy could hardly invest with the interest of supervisors' proceedings. The subject which just now overshadows all others, and in a measure relieves the general stagnation, is the prospective election of a UNITED STATES SENATOR.

At this writing Senator Christiancy's resignation is not yet in the hands of Governor Crosswell, but it seems to be taken for granted that it will soon be placed there, and Legislators and lobbyists are governing themselves accordingly. At first it appeared to be a foregone conclusion that if a United States Senator were to be chosen, Secretary Chandler would be the choice, but later developments indicate that he is not to have the field all to himself by any means. He will have a formidable rival in ex-Governor Bagley, who has many warm friends in each House as well as all over the State. The adherents of each make very confident predictions as to what the Republican caucus will do, how the Greenback legislators will vote, and all that, but it is mere idle conjecture. When the members have been home during the recess and consulted the preferences of their constituents, they will come back better prepared to vote intelligently, and till that happens, I must give the reader a rest on the senatorial question.

THE WILLIAMS MEMORIAL.

Wednesday was mainly devoted to exercises in honor of the late General Williams, Representative in Congress, from the First District. The two Houses met in Representative Hall, which was crowded with spectators and distinguished invited guests, prominent among the latter being the members of the Williams Memorial Association from Detroit, Governor Crosswell, and a number of other well-respected and able men. The resolutions were adopted, and the Hon. Geo. C. Langdon, Allen Moore, Thompson, Henderson and others. Short addresses were also delivered by the Hon. Geo. C. Langdon, and the Hon. G. V. N. Lathrop, of Detroit, and a series of resolutions, expressing the high regard as the legislators for the deceased, was adopted.

THE MARQUETTE AND MACKINAC RAILROAD.

The subject which has attracted, or at least received more attention than any other thus far in the session, is that of legislative aid to the proposed Marquette and Mackinac Railroad. The question to be decided was whether the Legislature would grant an extension of time for the completion of the road. In case it did so, it was understood that the Board of Control would annul the present contract and advertise for new proposals. The House has carried out its share of the programme by passing a bill extending the benefits of the land grant for two years or until the close of 1881. After a short and not very brilliant discussion the bill passed by a vote of 80 to 14.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The investigating committees are hatching slowly. The one charged with an examination of the State printing have had a meeting, which certain charges were made by Henry A. Griffin, of the Wyandotte Courier, to the effect that the State Printers have used bastard-type and bribed bidders to refrain from competing. The committee is awaiting copies of the contracts from the State Auditors. The joint committee to inquire into certain alleged cruelties practiced upon patients in the Kalamazoo Asylum, have taken but little testimony as yet, but express a determination to make the investigation most searching. The charges, if true, should send the guilty perpetrators of these cruelties to the State Prison; if false, then those guilty of concocting and circulating such cruel slanders deserve a like fate.

THE RECESS.

According to immemorial custom the Legislature adjourns for a week or more about this time of the year, nominally to give the committees an opportunity to visit the several State institutions before bringing in their recommendations for appropriation. Judging from past experience the practical value of these hasty visits is questionable, but both institutions and committees expect it, and to gratify those who don't go on such tours, as well as those who do, the two Houses agreed to adjourn to-day till the evening of February 10.

State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health held its quarterly meeting at Lansing on the 14th inst. President Kedzie made a report of some experiments made by our cities, composed of adulterated sugar, syrups, etc. He had found sugar quite extensively adulterated with sulphuric acid and copper. The Rev. Mr. Jacques read an interesting paper on ventilation, illustrating with diagrams. He spoke of a church which had been insufficiently warmed by three stoves, but which was afterwards thoroughly warmed and ventilated by one of these stoves, properly jacketed, and the cold and foul air withdrawn from the floor level. The ventilation of two churches by a similar method cost but \$10, and the ventilation apparatus for dwellings costs from \$1.35 to \$10.

Nothing to Import.

A Washington letter writer tells this story of Prof. Newcomb, the astronomer: The Professor is a very solemn man, and is always absorbed, so much so that he has a general reputation for absent-mindedness, and the same stories are told of him that I have heard related of every eminent student I know, but this story is genuine. One evening he was attending a wedding with his wife, and with the rest of the guests passed up to offer his congratulations after marriage. He shook hands with the bride and groom in a solemn way, but uttered not a word.

"Why didn't you say something?" said his wife respectfully.

"I don't know," replied the absorbed professor. "I don't think I had any new facts to impart."

Workingmen should for themselves and especially for their children, try more to elevate handiwork, and less to escape from it into the supposed paradise of pen and ink.

The Hon. LeRoy Parker read a paper on the regulating of medical practice by legislation. He said Illinois had passed a law requiring a medical examination by a State board, and the effect is to drive quack doctors out of the State, and some have come to Michigan. He recommended the enactment of a law by the Michigan Legislature requiring practitioners to undergo examination.

The Board expressed its firm conviction that the interests of life in this State will be subserved by maintaining the present tests for illuminating oils. Dr. Kedzie was requested to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject, and to act for the Board in endeavoring to maintain the present tests.

Secretary Baker presented reports from Dr. E. N. Palmer, of Brooklyn, Jackson county, relative to the outbreak of diphtheria in that section. During a period of five months, there were 67 cases and 11 deaths. He gave several instances where diphtheria had been communicated by persons convalescent from that disease; also, by persons who did not have the disease at all, but were in attendance on patients. Some of this evidence is new to the medical profession, and the reports are considered of great value. The document on the prevention and restriction of diphtheria has been in great demand, not only in Michigan but throughout the other States and Territories.

At the notable wedding in Brooklyn, on the 13th ult., of Mr. Erastus Corning, of Albany, and Miss Schenck, daughter of Rev. Dr. N. H. Schenck, there were many valuable and costly presents; but the unique one of all was the gift of Mrs. Tibbets, the grandmother of the groom, consisting of solid dead gold tea-service of seven pieces, made in Persia, and 200 years old.

Public Health Association.

At the recent Social Science Congress, George T. Angell, Esq. of Boston, read a paper on "Public Health Associations in Cities," reviewing the extent to which the most necessary food, garments and utensils were adulterated with deadly poisons, and the freedom with which poisons are sold, almost without any regulation or precaution against their use. One of the most eminent chemists of Massachusetts says that almost every class of articles now sold in this country for food is more or less adulterated, and that many of these adulterations are extremely poisonous. For instance, cayenne pepper is adulterated with red lead, mustard with chromate of lead, curry powder with red lead, vinegar with sulphuric acid, arsenic and corrosive sublimate. It is stated that the adulterated vinegar now sold in our cities is rank poison. One of our Boston chemists analyzed twelve packages of pickles, and found copper in ten of them. Flour is adulterated with plaster of paris, bone dust, sand, clay chalk and other articles. Terra alba is mixed with sugar and cream of tartar. Confectionery frequently contains lead, mercury, arsenic and copper. Baking powders are widely sold which contain a large per centage of terra alba and alum. Milk is adulterated with water, frequently taken from impure streams, and with other substances. Meats of animals more or less diseased and fed upon unwholesome material are sold in the market. Butter and cheese are not only manufactured from animal fats, obtained probably in many instances from diseased animals, but this also is still further adulterated with an article still cheaper. In these products have been found, by analysis, horse-fat, fat from bones, and fat such as is principally used for making candles; and the whole prepared with a heat not sufficient to kill the parasites, which enter and breed in human bodies.

Raised his Salary.

From the Chicago Times.

A few days ago, during one of his rounds through a palatial hotel, the landlord of the Palmer House entered a room suddenly and discovered a window-washer leisurely engaged in reading a newspaper. Being very active himself he had no use for a lazy man, or one who slights his work. He discharged the washer on the spot and ordered him to go to the office for his pay. The man obeyed, got his money, went to his room on the upper floor, arranged himself in his Sunday suit, packed up his duds and descended to the servants' apartment to take leave of his former associates. About this time Mr. Palmer entered, but did not recognize his quondam employe in his store clothes. "Here, my man, you look as if there was good work in you; do you want a job?" The ex-washer, somewhat surprised, admitted that he stood in need of one. "Can you wash windows?" The man allowed that he could. "Well," said Mr. Palmer, "I've just discharged a man who has been doing that sort of work. I paid him only \$20 a month, but if you take the place and go right to work I'll pay you \$32." The proposition was quietly accepted, and in half an hour the discharged employe was scrubbing away in the same old room.

Some of the boys at Fort Madison cleared off a place on the ice in front of that city and flooded it for skating purposes. One of the ice-dealers at that place looked upon it, saw that it was smooth and clear, and proceeded to mark it off for an ice-field. By way of getting even with him for taking advantage of their labors the boys hauled a barrel of kerosene down there one night and flooded the rink with it. The ice-dealer never made the discovery, but went ahead with his harvest, and now has a crop of ice that is highly flavored with coal-oil.

When Caroline Owen, lately from London, Eng., went to the Endowment House she entered at the north door and gave her name to the Recorder. She then passed inside to be washed, naked as the day she was born. She was then washed from head to foot; afterwards she was covered with oil and blessed by the holy priestess, her head, ears, eyes, nose, mouth, neck, arms, heart, breast, back, and all parts of her body anointed. She then put on her new garments and received her new name in a whisper by the officiating priestess—the woman who had lied so beautifully in court. Passing along she came before the great Jehovah and Elohim, they being in another room, and commenced reading the ritual of the order "Let us go down and make the order." Miss Owen all too tedious to mention. Miss Owen passed on from one change to another, and from her robes and her apron on to appear before the master of ceremonies to receive the oaths. Standing straight, as shown by the elder, bringing her right arm at an angle, then placing it across her throat as the terrible words were used by the officiating priest, then drawing and extending her arm straight out and bringing it back to a right angle, striking it straight to the earth interpreting the oaths as spoken, that her throat should be cut from ear to ear; that her heart should be cut out, and that she be disemboweled and that her body be buried in the depths of the sea, &c., if she should divulge anything pertaining to the ceremonies performed in that house. This is not all the oath by a great deal. Miss Owen then received all the grips, signs, tokens, &c. There are several of these which only the faithful can understand. Miss Owen then passed on to the other degrees, prayer circles, &c. Passing onward and upward she came to the veil or arch—this being previous to her marriage. John Miles was on the inside of the veil or arch, Caroline on the outside. Then the compass and square were cut over her heart. There was only a sheet to separate John from Caroline, and before she could get out her foot to his foot, her knee to his knee, her breast to his breast, her lips to his lips. Then John whispered in her ear and told her the new name she had named below. Nobody on earth knows what that name is but John and Caroline. He then brought Caroline through the veil or arch to be married. Joseph F. Smith sat immediately opposite at the table, John stood at the right and Caroline at the left. After the usual questions were put and answered, the marriage was proceeded with and finished. John and Caroline walked to the sealing-room, where Joseph F. Smith sat on the throne and later stood at the door. Miss Owen walked around to the north side of the altar and Miles remained on the south side. Joseph F. Smith proceeded with the ceremony. John and Caroline were kneeling, when Joseph F. told them to clasp hands across the altar and kiss each other, which they did. He then sealed them to everlasting life to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection, to receive power and to carry out the laws of probation forever and ever. Amen. —Annie Thompson, in Salt Lake Tribune.

The Witchery of Manner.

Almost every man can recall scores of cases, within his knowledge, where pleasing manners have made the fortunes of lawyers, doctors, divines, merchants, and, in short, men in every walk of life. Raleigh flung down his laced coat in the mud for Elizabeth to walk on, and got for his reward a proud queen's favor. The politician who has this advantage easily distances all rival candidates, for every voter he speaks with becomes instantly his friend. The tones in which he asks for a pinch are often more potent than the logic of a Webster or a Clay. Polished manners have often made scoundrels successful, while the best of men, by their hardness and coldness, have done themselves incalculable injury; the shell being so rough that the world could not believe there was a precious kernel within. Civility is to a man what beauty is to a woman. It creates an instantaneous impression in his behalf, while the opposite quality excites as quick a prejudice against him. It is a real ornament, worth more as a means of winning favor than the finest clothes and jewels ever worn. The gruffest man loves to be appreciated; and it is often the sweet smile of a woman, which we think intended for us alone, bewitches our heart, and lays us at the feet of her whom we afterward marry.

Bayard Taylor's "Views Afoot."

Bayard Taylor's "Views Afoot," in which he described his tramp through Europe as a poor boy of 17, is yet the most popular of his seventeen prose works, for all of which there is still a steady demand in this country and Europe. Nearly 50,000 copies of his five volumes of fiction have already been called for.

To Correspondents.
Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only. No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.
All communications should be addressed to "THE HERALD,"
Chelsea, Washburn Co., Mich.

Legal Printing.—Persons having legal advertising to do, should remember that it is not necessary that it should be published at the county seat—any paper published in the county will answer. In all matters transpiring in this vicinity, the interest of the advertisers will be better served, by having the notices published in their home paper, than to take them in any other paper that is generally read in their vicinity, besides it is the duty of every one to support home institutions as much as possible.

CHELSEA HERALD.
CHELSEA, FEB. 6, 1879.

The Mormons and Their City.
NO. III AND LAST.

We visited the Mormon publishing house and made some purchases, among which was a Mormon catechism, a copy of the revelations to Jo Smith, and a mormon hymn book. In the catechism we found much gospel truth, for the Mormons teach the inspiration of the Bible. Also we found the following, and much of that character:

Q. Can you mention any other revelation given in our day?

A. Yes. The revelation of John the Baptist to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdry.

In the revelation on Celestial Marriage given to Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, July 12, 1843, plurality of wives is plainly taught, and enjoyed as "a duty which no one can reject and be permitted to enter into glory."

In the Hymn Book are many precious gospel hymns, such as—"From Greenland's icy mountains," "How firm a Foundation," "Come sound His praise abroad," "Guide us, O thou great Jehovah." Also there are many others, which, if sung as praise to God, are either trash or blasphemy. I quote a few lines:

HYMN 281.
"The SEER, the SEER, JOSEPH the SEER,
I'll sing of the Prophet ever dear;
His equal now cannot be found,
By searching the wide world around,
With God he soared in realms of day,
And men he taught the heavenly way."
—&c.

HYMN 290.
"The Upper California, O! that's the land for me,
It lies between the mountains and the great Pacific sea.
The saints can be supported there,
And taste the sweets of liberty,
In Upper California, O! that's the land for me."
—&c.

CHORUS OF HYMN 278.
"We're the true-born sons of Zion,
Who with us that can compare?
We're the royal branch of Joseph,
The bright and glorious morning star."
Now, leaving the Mormons to the glory of being the royal branch of Jo Smith, and their peculiar institutions, we will inquire

WHAT IS TO BE THE END OF ALL THIS?

I conversed on this subject with an eminent Christian lawyer who has lived in Salt Lake several years. He took a gloomy view of the case. He said polygamy is on the increase in spite of the stringent laws of Congress against it, and the power of the Mormon Church is as potent with their own people as ever.

He said the Mormons have such a majority in Utah that they elect every member of the Legislature and every member of the City Council, and compose an important part of every jury. That it is almost impossible to convict of bigamy or punish a Mormon for any crime. Were it not for the strong arm of the government at Fort Douglass, about three miles from the city, he thinks a Gentile would not be safe in life or property for a single hour.

He said the Mormons were bending all their efforts to be admitted to the Union as a State. Then they will change their constitution, and make laws to suit their own purposes, and Utah will be wholly given over, as in times past, to the rule of the Mormon Church.

Finally, that he sees no hope for Utah during this generation, but to keep it a territory, and for Congress to enact and enforce more stringent laws than ever before.

I think, however, when we consider the wonderful changes that have taken place since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, we may take more cheerful views of the future than are held by the Friend I have quoted. A significant sign in that direction

is an argument recently made before the United States Supreme Court at Washington. The only case, I believe, of a Mormon convicted of polygamy by the Territorial Court, was heard on an appeal, and is probably fresh in the memory of your readers.

Ben Sheeks of Utah, counsel for the defence, argued—1st. That the United States has not the constitutional right to prohibit polygamous marriages in the Territories.

2d. That polygamy is enjoined as a religious duty, and held as an article of faith by the sect, to which defendant belongs, and that Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to make any law to prohibit the free exercise of religion.

3d. That polygamy differs from other criminal offences, in that it has no evil intent, and quoted from the Old Testament, from Sir Thomas Brown, and from John Stuart Mill, to show that it had not been considered a crime by many pure and eminent men.

Such arguments may be held in Utah to be entirely conclusive, but in enlightened community they are the best weapons that can be produced to destroy that abominable institution; and as sure as a righteous God reigns in the affairs of men, such iniquity will come to an end.
J. P. W.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the foregoing was written the Supreme Court of the United States has made the decision which we published last week, knocking all this Mormon sophistry in the head. It is now said that no new polygamous marriages will be made, but the Mormons hope that present contracts will not be disturbed. We shall see. As it is one organized licentiousness, we hope it will be broken up by law and the opinion of Christian civilization.—N. Y. Observer.

CANNED FOOD.

A correspondent of the New York Daily Bulletin states that roast meats are now canned and sold for use on board ship in place of salt provisions. Lobsters became scarce here and went to Maine, and since then they have gone to Nova Scotia and still latter to Newfoundland. Some local dealers have had canning factories in Maine, and have moved them as the fish emigrated, and they are now located in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Lobster protective laws have been passed by the legislatures, but they came too late, and are even now but loosely enforced.

Among the novelties now put up are baked beans, fish and clam chowder, and the latest of all are fish balls. Beans were first canned, as an experiment about a year and a half ago, and some few have been sold in England. The "fish balls and baked beans" were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, and a great many orders resulted. There have been rumors among the trade that a large contract was secured at Paris from a foreign government (the French) for the supply of the army, but the company manufacturing deny this. The product received a gold medal at Paris. The works, which are entirely new, are being run to the fullest capacity, and 500 dozen cans of fish balls and baked beans are being made daily.

Our Chip Basket.

Hans Breitman works steadily for a London journal and talks broken English no more.

A Mr. George Cake has been arrested in Los Angeles for hammering three men with a club. Sort of batter-cake as it were.

A deer's hoof is the latest device for an umbrella handle. It has the merit of being neither chilly nor slippery.

A good local editor takes more notes in a day than a national bank does in a week. And then the people who read his paper discount them.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath" but a tough answer turneth away the carving fork, slides all over the dish, and covers the family with gray and confusion.

"There is no mistaking a real gentleman," says the New Orleans Picayune. "When he approaches a free lunch table he always wants a napkin and a chair."

The women of Owaggo, Mich., recently tarred and feathered an infidel editor. Now it seems to us that, as good Christians they ought to have shot, hanged and quartered him.

Another one of those things that no fellow can find out is, why a man's wife thinks he cares nothing for preserves and other choice dainties, save when she has "company" for supper.

Of 1,000 volunteers who accompanied Garibaldi in his capture of Sicily, in 1850, 734 are still living, of whom 627 are pensioned by the State;

only 119 were killed in the war; the rest died "natural deaths."

What ever may happen to these, it was prepared for them from all eternity; and the implication of causes was from eternity spinning the thread of thy being, and of that which is incident to it.

"I wonder, uncle," said a little girl, "if men will ever yet live to be 500 or 1,000 years old?" "No my child," responded the old man, "that was tried once, and the race grew so bad that the world had to be drowned."

France has judicial separations, not divorces. From 1846 to 1850 there was an average of 1080 of these, which in 1876 had increased to 3251. Out of the hundred only fourteen separations are asked for by the husband.

A policeman who had offered his hand to a young woman and been refused, arrested her and took her to the station-house. "What is the charge against this woman?" asked the lieutenant. "Resisting an offer, sir," was the reply. She was discharged, and so was the officer.

Just while we think of it, why didn't the individual who invented button-holes get up something equally durable to fit into them? We have yet to run across the first button that would hold out with half the persistency that the hole would.

A clergyman in Illinois who had been marrying several parties of young folks was asked by a brother who called to see him how he was getting along. "Oh, finely, finely," he replied. "I'm sailing right along at the rate of thirteen knots an hour."

A new synagogue, said to be one of the finest of the kind in Europe, and costing \$220,000, exclusive of the ground, has been opened in Warsaw. Instead of the Jews flocking to Palestine, they are said to be gathering in large numbers in the Russian cities.

On the day of Miss Helen Astor's wedding to Mr. James Roosevelt, she provided a feast for the patients in Bellevue Hospital. The fare composed 900 pounds of chicken, ten barrels of vegetables, twenty bushels of fruit, and a great variety of cakes and confectionery.

"Life is the hallowed sphere Of sacred duties to our fellow-men; The precious and appointed season when

Sweet deeds of love the mourner's heart may cheer; The hour of patience and unweary toil, When seed from heaven is sown in earth's dark soil."

"Do you think," writes a young student of human economy, "do you think the human race is decaying?" Not at all, not at all. Part of it isn't decaying because it is yet alive, and the portion of it that is dead doesn't decay because the medical student doesn't give it a chance.

The little folks wanted the head of the family to spend the evening with them. Father said he thought of attending a meeting. Various measures were discussed for keeping father at home, when Tommy, aged five, addressed his brother, aged seven, as follows: "I tell you what we'll do. We'll put a sign on the front door—'No admittance to go out of this house nights.'"

"A hog's head," he began. But she interrupted him. Said she: "No matter what a hog said." She thought he was speaking of his neighbor.

The question before a Massachusetts debating society is: "What is the use of a bear's tail?" Why it's what fills a hunter with delight when the bear turns.

No matter how good natured a man may be, he will invariably get mad when he discovers that there is no towel in the room, and is compelled to dry his face on the handkerchief.

A contemporary observes that the lady and gentleman who lately got some of the shot intended for game at Swampscott will now be able to comprehend what fun sport is for the birds.

A kind father—a man well-to-do—took his sick son to the doctor last week, and told him if he could cure the boy for less than the cost of a funeral to go ahead, but if he couldn't the youth must take his chances.

A harmless, half-witted creature was accosted by a saucy fellow, who thought to make game of him. "I say, Jack, lad, dost want a place? Master wants a fool." "Ay, indeed," replied Jack; "wants a fool, does he? Then are you going to leave, or does he want a couple?"

The Danbury News explains why Mr. Edison is unable to prevent the noise on the elevated railway. He has got a contrivance to stop the noise, and he has discovered where the noise comes from and where it goes to, but he can't find any place in between to put the machine.

Mamma (who has been screaming at the top of her voice for over ten minutes to Johnny, who has just crawled down from the hayloft): "You naughty, naughty boy! Why didn't you answer me before?" Johnny (very innocently): "I didn't hear you till you called free or four times."

"Aren't you rather too old to ride for half price?" said a ticket-clerk to the elder of two boys. "Well," remarked the youth, "I am under fourteen, and this boy with me is under six. That don't make twenty, and you will take two boys under ten for half each." And he took them.

A few days ago a very handsome lady entered a drygoods house and inquired for a "bean." The polite clerk threw himself back and remarked that he was at her service. "Yes, but I want a buff, not a green one," was the reply. The young man went on measuring goods immediately.

The average man will sit passive in a barber's chair and uncomplainingly submit to having his countenance veneered with soap suds and thumped with a wad of hog bristles, but if his wife should accidentally spatter him with a dish of clout, all the recording angels in the land couldn't do justice to his remarks.

The Princess Louise calls him "Lorney" in her pleasant moods; but, when she gets up these cold mornings to build the fire and finds no kindling wood split, she says: "You John George Edward Henry Douglass Southerland Campbell, is this what I married you into the royal family for?" Then he wishes he hadn't forgotten the kindlings.

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GREAT INDUCEMENTS CLEAR THE TRACK
At Gilbert & Crowell's,
A large stock of
BOOTS & SHOES
Which we offer at low prices. Also a full stock of

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS.
We sell

HOYLAND'S UNADILLA FLOUR.
Goods delivered to any part of the village
CHELSEA, Oct. 11, 1877. 6-28

STOVES!!
The undersigned wish to inform the citizens of Chelsea and surrounding country that they have a splendid assortment of
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
TIN-WARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
WHIPS, AXES,
CROSS-CUT SAWS,
CHURNS,
CLOTHES WRINGERS,
WASH TUBS,
LANTERNS, ETC.,
Which we will sell Cheap for Cash.
FORKS, SPADES & SHOVELS at Actual Cost.
Call and see for yourselves. North side M. C. R. R.
KEMPF, BACON & CO.,
v8-1y CHELSEA, MICH.

GREAT REDUCTION,
—In all kinds of—
GROCERIES,
Provisions, Teas, Coffees, Spices,
SOAPS, STARCHES, DRIED BEEF, HAMS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, &c.
We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of late patterns of
CROCKERY,
GLASS-WARE,
LAMPS, BRACKETS, Etc.
We sell the Best Brands of
UNADILLA FLOUR.
We are selling Groceries and Provisions at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Give us a trial, and we will guarantee satisfaction.
Goods delivered to any part of the village free of charge.
Cash paid for Country Produce.
DURAND & TUTTLE,
South Main street, Chelsea, Mich. v7-10

U can money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you; \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address THUB & Co., Augusta, Maine. 7-24 y

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GOODS CHEAPER THEN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN CHELSEA, AND AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
Our complete and extensive stock of Goods to be found, consisting of
BEAVER CLOAKS,
BAY-STATE SHAWLS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
FLOUR,
FEED,
OATS,
CORN,
PROVISIONS,
And in fact, everything needed to Eat or Wear. Our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
in particular, are simply immense, and of the best kinds, and makes, bought at prices that defy competition—of
DRESS GOODS
we can show the BEST LINES ever brought to Chelsea—and at prices that will astonish the citizens. We cordially invite all of our old friends, and the community generally to come and see us—our Stock and Store are well worth a visit—whether you wish to purchase or not.
WOOD BEO'S & CO.
Chelsea, Jan. 1, 1879.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Depots foot of Third street and foot of Brush street. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson avenue, and at the Depots.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
(Detroit time.) (Detroit time.)
Atlantic Ex. 14:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m.
Day Express. 7:35 a. m. 6:30 p. m.
Buffalo & New York Express. 12:25 noon 7:15 a. m.
N. Y. and Boston Express. 7:00 p. m. 9:45 a. m.
Daily. *Except Sunday. {Except Monday.
For information and sleeping car berths, apply to City Ticket office, 151 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.
W. H. FIRTH,
Western Passenger Agent Detroit.
WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Ag't, Hamilton.

WAR! WAR!
—AT THE—
CHELSEA MILLS.
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
FLOUR!
We are selling the best
WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,
At the following prices:
Per Barrel, - \$5.00
Per 1-2 barrel, - 2.50
Per 1-4 " - 1.25
Per 1-8 " - .63

We are also prepared to do
CUSTOM GRINDING
Every day in the week. We guarantee our Flour to be FIRST QUALITY, and if patrons are not satisfied we will pay the highest market price for their wheat.
Middlings and Bran for sale.
41 ROGERS & Co.

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BAY-STATE SHAWLS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
FLOUR,
FEED,
OATS,
CORN,
PROVISIONS,
And in fact, everything needed to Eat or Wear. Our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
in particular, are simply immense, and of the best kinds, and makes, bought at prices that defy competition—of
DRESS GOODS
we can show the BEST LINES ever brought to Chelsea—and at prices that will astonish the citizens. We cordially invite all of our old friends, and the community generally to come and see us—our Stock and Store are well worth a visit—whether you wish to purchase or not.
WOOD BEO'S & CO.
Chelsea, Jan. 1, 1879.

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1857. H. GILBERT 1879.
258 MAIN STREET, JACKSON.
We keep the Largest Stock,
And place all New Styles
At Once
In Our Ware-rooms.
Bring on your New Beginners
we have no Shop Worn
GOODS,
Remember that when purchasing.
Yours, Respectfully,
HENRY GILBERT.
1857. North side Main street. 1879

NEWS OF THE WEEK

MICHIGAN.

Hon. Andrew Hobson, of Sharon township, Westland county, died on Tuesday, aged 76 years. He was a member of the Legislature of 1859, and father of the Hon. John J. Hobson of the present Legislature.

A little daughter of Edward Hydora, of Grand Rapids, was accidentally killed by some frozen snow falling upon her from the roof of the house.

The Masonic Grand Lodge met at Jackson Tuesday with about five hundred delegates present.

The ferry boat Maria, at Port Huron, was badly damaged by fire Tuesday, having all the upper part burned.

Miss Hattie Skinner, of Cambridge, Lenawee county, committed suicide by swallowing arsenic. It is said to be a case of unrequited love.

Jas. Casey has been sent from Grand Rapids to Jackson for five years for raising a pig green-back to a \$10.

The fouring mill of Ira Revere, in Putnam, Livingston county, was destroyed by fire; loss, about \$10,000; no insurance.

George Wilbur and Henry Kilduff, of North Plain, Ionia county, were arrested, with both drew revolvers, and Kilduff was shot dead. They were about 16 years of age.

A poor family, consisting of a father, mother and five children, have been living in a hog pen by eight years in near Bige, Lenawee county, and there the mother has died. It is a terrible story of destitution and, apparently, of inhumanity also.

Michigan has 53 agricultural, horticultural and mechanical exhibitions, and 22 that do not, but hold stated meetings to discuss their various topics.

A pine tree was cut at Baras camp, north of Barwell, out of which was cut 19 logs, as follows: Twelve logs 12 feet long, 12, 10, 10 and 10. The largest log measured 30 inches in diameter, and the smallest 12 inches at the top end.

Mrs. Charles Campbell, of Keeler, Van Buren county, whose husband was killed by a runaway horse a few weeks ago, has become hopelessly insane.

There are two brothers residing in the vicinity of Yestaburgh named James and Proctor Shephard, the former has three children and the latter 23 children. Another brother, who resides in Ionia county, is the father of 37 children. The mother of the Shephards gave birth to nine pairs of twins, and 27 children in all.

John W. Hurley has been arrested on a charge of burning his house in Seneca, Lenawee county, last March, by which his wife and two of his five children were burned to death. It is also charged that he adulterated his wife and set fire to the bed, in order to collect an insurance on her life.

Charles Greiner, of Manchester, committed suicide Thursday by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. Alleged cause, financial difficulties.

The winter meeting of the State Pomological Society will be held at Lansing February 18-20.

The supervisors of Kent county have instructed the county clerk to prosecute ministers and justices of the peace who neglect or refuse to make returns of marriages solemnized by them.

A little daughter of Owen Roberts at Port Huron broke through the ice Thursday and was drowned.

The milling firm of E. N. Carpenter & Co., of Augusta, have failed. Among the creditors are: W. Y. Wampler, \$2,400; E. D. Adams, \$1,400; Geo. Weeks, \$450; H. H. Raymond, \$375, and many others with smaller amounts.

State Fish Commissioner Jerome has put thirty thousand California salmon in the Grand River and about five hundred in the Law Law at Decatur.

The Tuscola Pioneer says a disease among children is very prevalent at Newberry, somewhat like croup and diphtheria combined, which proves fatal unless help is called at its very first appearance.

There were 24 convicts received at the State Prison during January, 22 discharged and one died. The number now in the prison is 790.

The balance in the State Treasury January 31 was \$222,049.48.

Dr. W. B. Lewis, formerly of Ann Arbor, has received the appointment of demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of San Francisco.

Three men started from the Island of Mackinac to cross the ice to 914 Mackinaw, on the 10th. They have not been heard from, and as the ice was unsafe at the time it is supposed that all were lost.

Moses W. Field, chairman of the State Central Committee, gives notice that a State Convention of the National Greenback party will be held at Mead's Hotel, Lansing, on Tuesday, March 4th, to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University.

The Legislature has adjourned for ten days to make the usual visit to the State institutions.

The balance on hand at the State Treasury January 31 was \$222,049.48.

The freight boats plying between Milwaukee and Ludington are doing a big business.

R. W. Morrison, the alleged defaulter of the Michigan Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, has secured a third adjournment of the trial of his case.

that post, and probably as many more British Blackfeet bloods and Piegans are on their way to Beaver Paw mountains and were in close proximity at last accounts. The Great Sioux war has been a long and bloody one. The British Assinaboines, Sitting Bull and the American Assinaboines, Sitting Bull is on Frenchman's Creek, this side of the line, with his band camp. The ostensible reason for their inflicting the pursuit of Buffalo, which they justify claim are now to be found north of the Missouri River.

Wm. D. Merrick and John Achey were charged for murder at Indianapolis Wednesday afternoon.

Seven Winnebago Indians while crossing the Missouri on the ice a few miles north of Council Bluffs, Tuesday, broke through and were drowned.

The House of San Francisco generally approves the anti-Chinese bill which passed the House Tuesday. Kearney calls it a mere political dodge. Ex-Minister to China F. P. Low, believes the bill will be of little practical effect, as the Chinese could be landed in British Columbia, and thence make their way to California. He looked upon the measure as an attempt on the part of certain politicians to obtain the support of the "yellow race." At the Chinese Consulate the bill is considered antagonistic with treaty provisions, and likely to result in complications with Great Britain.

The Chicago police have captured a gang of counterfeiters and forgers, who, during the past two years, have been making and circulating letter-heads and signatures, obtained a great number of passes from railroad corporations and sold them to scoundrels. The plan pursued was to supply the form and a large number of head of one of the railroad companies, under the signature of the general superintendent or manager, to another road for a pass.

A party of Mexican bandits recently robbed the women and two men on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, then bound them to trees and left them to starve. When found the bandits were hovering around them. Three of the bandits were captured.

A fire at Cleveland Thursday morning destroyed the women and two men on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, then bound them to trees and left them to starve. When found the bandits were hovering around them. Three of the bandits were captured.

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Negotiations continue between the British ambassador at Constantinople and the Porte, relative to the purchase of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

There was a large fire at Hong Kong, December 27th, which destroyed a large number of houses and shops. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

President McMahon of France has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted. The resignation was made in a letter to the President of the Chamber, the Ministry presented to you a protest, which, while affirming satisfaction to public opinion, appeared to the Cabinet such as might be voted without danger to the security or good administration of the country.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to increase the appropriation for the Postoffice from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000. The bill was passed by a vote of 121 yeas and 121 nays.

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tion. The Senate went into executive session to consider the New York appointments, but adjourned without taking action on them. Senator Allison succeeds Senator Christiancy in the Judiciary Committee.

In the House the day was mostly spent in considering the postoffice appropriation bill. The first amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was that increasing the appropriation for the postoffice from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000. It was adopted, yeas 121, nays 100.

The amendment increasing from one million nine hundred thousand dollars to two million dollars the appropriation for the payment of letter carriers was adopted, yeas 137, nays 92.

The following amendments were then agreed to: Increasing the appropriation for the postoffice from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000; increasing the appropriation for the payment of letter carriers from one million nine hundred thousand dollars to two million dollars; and increasing the appropriation for the payment of letter carriers from one million nine hundred thousand dollars to two million dollars.

The House then, without final action on the bill, took a recess until half-past seven o'clock. The bill was then taken up and passed by a vote of 121 yeas and 121 nays.

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tion of sugar were passed. They had previously passed the House.

In the House the following bills were passed: authorizing the Commissioner of the Land Office to make a map of the State of Michigan; amending section 1198, Compiled Laws, relating to roads; relative to salaries of county officers, all of which passed the Senate.

Both houses adjourned till the evening of February 10.

CURIOS AND USEFUL.

From recent researches made on the borders of the great desert of Gobi, in Central Asia, it appears that cities of great importance once occupied the place now covered by barren wastes of sand. The desert sands swept onward and onward till, as in Egypt, everything disappeared beneath their ever increasing accumulation. The inhabitants of the cities fled before the resistless invader, and now, after many centuries have elapsed, our explorers are discovering the ruins of past glories—gold and silver ornaments, coins, glass, china, pottery, copper, vases, and other treasures, which show that not only people inhabited those cities, but that they were also acquainted with the arts. In some cases it would seem that the inhabitants failed to escape in time, for their skeletons, with their hands found in unearthened houses have been found in the ruins, and in some cases in their apparel and furniture intact and unimpaired. The "Dunes," formed by the drifting sand, are in places more than one hundred feet in height, and the sands are moving onward to make fresh conquests.

The Prince of Wales has nerve as well as confidence in science. It is said that he was once with Dr. Lyon Playfair standing near a caldron containing lead which was boiling at white heat. "Has your Royal Highness any faith in science?" said the doctor. "Certainly," replied the Prince. "Will you, then, place your hand in the boiling metal, and ladle out a portion of it?" "Do you tell me to do this?" asked the Prince. "I do," replied the doctor. The Prince then ladled out some of the boiling lead with his hand, without sustaining any injury. It is a well-known scientific fact that the human hand may be placed in a liquid in lead boiling at white heat, being protected from any harm by the moisture of the skin. Should the lead be at a perceptibly lower temperature the effect need not be described. After this let no one underrate the courage of the Prince of Wales.

Great interest has been felt both in this country and in Europe in Professor Nordenskjold's arctic expedition in search of a northeast passage from European waters to Behring Strait through the Kara Sea. This Swedish explorer made a voyage in 1795 which established the fact that the Kara Sea is navigable. The next year he made another trip, going as far east as the mouth of the river Yenisei, where he discovered a bay. Last July he set out on a third expedition, and letters have recently received from him describing his doubling of Cape Tscheljuskin, the most northern point of Siberia, and his further progress east to the mouth of the Lena River. This point he reached on August 27, and thence he directed his course toward the New Siberian Islands. Behring Strait is about 350 geographical miles from the Lena River, and from thence to Yokohama, in Japan, where Professor Nordenskjold proposes to end his journey, is about 680 miles. The commercial advantages of a navigable route from Western Europe to Japan and China by the way of the Kara Sea and Behring Strait would be very great, even if but a few months each season. And it now seems probable that the Swedish explorer will prove the practicability of such a route.

SEIKYS TEA.—This beverage, now popular in Europe, gives the firmness of youth to the oldest face if drunk copiously and regularly. It has the color of amber, resembles no other tea, is drunk with or without sugar or cream, according to taste, and is a very agreeable beverage.

A short time ago the largest locomotive ever made in this country was sent from Philadelphia to take its place on a long and heavy grade in the Rocky Mountains, upon the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The weight of the engine is 118,000 pounds, and its eight driving wheels are merely to distribute the weight, for if it rested on but four, no track could withstand the pressure. The weight is so great that the Western railroads over which it must pass will not permit it to go over bridges, so it will have to be taken to pieces and carried in sections.

"People about to marry," who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following precedents: Adam and Eve, 6; Shakespeare, 18; Ben Jonson, 21; Franklin, 24; Dante, Kepler, Fuller, Johnson, Burke, Scott, 26; Tycho-Brahe, Byron, Washington and Bonaparte, 31; Penn and Sterling, 33; Linnaeus and Nelson, 30; Burns, 30; Chaucer, Hogarth and Peel, 32; Woodworth and Davy, 33; Sir William Jones and Wellington, 37; Wilberforce, 38; Luther, 42; Addison, 44; Wesley and Young, 47; Swift, 40; Buffon, 55; Old Parr, last time, 120.

The researches of scientific men, says the "Journal of Science," have shown that some species of crustacea, among others the ordinary barnacles that infest the bottoms of our ships, although blind, fixed and helpless as they appear to us, are, in their youth, active, sharp-sighted little creatures, shaped somewhat like our flea, with long antennae, which are provided with cups at their extremities. Having passed the period of youth, they begin to think of settling down steadily in some chosen spot, and the remainder of their life. By means of sucking cups they adhere to some fixed or floating body, in this position a lump grows out of their back, from the end of which a sticky fluid is poured out, which glues them firmly to the object to which they have attached themselves. The function of their sucking cups is thus rendered useless, and the little animal glides down to the declining days of its stream of life in quiet enjoyment of a new phase of existence.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—Choice white, 40 00; Superfine, 38 00; Low grade, 35 00; Extra white, 36 00; No. 1 white, 34 00; Amber, 32 00; Corn, 22 00; Oats, 24 00; Rye, 26 00; Barley, 28 00; Beans, 30 00; Potatoes, 32 00; Butter, 34 00; Lard, 36