Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, - - - MISSOURI.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

THE new fast mail between New York, Washington and New Orleans, saves 24 hours in time over the old schedule.

CONTRACTS have been let for the extension of the Lake Erie & Western Railway to St. Louis, to be completed by October 1, 1881.

PARNELL, Bigger, Sullivan, Sexton and Dillon have applied for a postponement of their trials, on the ground that the date fixed will interfere with their Constitutional rights to be present when Parliament meets. The application has been refused.

THE remains of Hon. George B. Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Colorado, were conveyed to his former home near Kalamazoo, Mich., under an escort of prominent citizens of Colorado, and interred with appropriate ceremonies, on the 7th.

CAPTAIN W. H. HOWGATE, U. S. A., has resigned. For the past ten years he had been connected with the Signal Service, and since General Myer's death has been acting Chief. His resignation is supposed to be due to the recent appointment of General Hazen as Chief Signal Officer.

THE Tariff question is likely to come to the front as an important factor in the organization of the new House. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, who is a candidate for Speaker, it is said will be opposed by the Tariff interests on account of his pronounced position in favor of Free Trade.

THE boiler of a portable saw-mill at Wendell, Mass., exploded on the 8th, killing six persons and injuring two others. Those killed were the two proprietors of the mill, Marble and Clark, Oscar, George and Willie Brown, three brothers, aged from 17 to 21, sons of Hosea Brown, of New Salem, and Mrs. Felton, the housekeeper.

TWO masked robbers entered a jewelry store at Niles, Mich., on the 1st, and presenting cocked revolvers at the heads of the proprietors, Lapierre and Micks, attempted to plunder the store. They were apparently novices at the business, or else deficient in nerve, as the jewelry men got the upper hands of them and one was captured with a bullet hole through his vest. The other escaped.

EARL GRANVILLE has recently made a speech which is attracting much attention in England. It is understood to mean that France will join England, Russia and Italy in coercing Turkey on the Greek boundary question. This is to be the foreign issue of the next session of Parliament. The Porte will undoubtedly resist the cession of territory, but Gladstone is resolved that it must take place.

AMONG the first bills which will be reached in the House will be the Eaton Tariff bill for the creation of a commission of experts to investigate the Tariff and report their conclusions and recommendations to the next Congress. This bill passed the Senate at the last session and is now lying upon the Speaker's table in the House in such position as to be one of the first measures reached at the coming session.

SEVERAL employees of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad and two or three express messengers on the same road have been arrested charged with robbing the baggage consigned to that road by the Union Pacific. The parties were all indicted by the Grand Jury at Kansas City on the statement of George Clemince, who was arrested, convicted, and sent to the Missouri Penitentiary several months ago for a similar offense.

JUDGE DUNDY, in the U. S. Circuit Court at Omaha, has rendered a decision in the Ponca Indian case, to recover their old reservation and establish title thereto, that the Ponca tribe of Indians have a legal estate in the reservation and are entitled to possession thereof. The case is the first on record where one Indian tribe brought suit against another in the courts of the United States, and has aroused deep and widespread feeling on account of the alleged wrongs done the Poncas.

THE Convention recently in session at Springfield, Ill., composed of delegates from the Boards of Agriculture of various Western States, recommended that each State issue a monthly crop and stock report during the growing season, and that an effort be made to secure such legislation as shall render the reports uniform, prompt and accurate. An Executive Committee was appointed, composed of the following gentlemen: W. I. Chamberlain, Ohio; Alex. Herron, Indiana; S. D. Fisher, Illinois; J. K. Hudson, Kansas; J. R. Shaffer, Iowa; J. B. Killibrew, Tennessee; H. H. Young, Minnesota.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, in his report, recommends that provision be made for the issue of an amount not exceeding $400,000,000 of Treasury notes in denominations not less than ten dollars, bearing interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum and running from one to ten years, to be sold at not less than par, the amount maturing during any year not to exceed the sinking fund for that year, and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of five and six per cent. bonds maturing in 1881. The Secretary says: "It is believed that, with the present favorable state of the money market, a sufficient amount of such Treasury notes, bearing an annual interest of three per cent., can be sold to meet a considerable portion of the maturing bonds; but it is better to confer upon the Department a discretionary power to stipulate for a higher maximum rate, to avoid the possibility of failure. Such a discretion is not likely to be abused, while a power too carefully restricted may defeat the beneficial object of the law." It is also recommended that authority be given to sell at par an amount not exceeding $400,000,000 of bonds of the character and description of the four per cent. bonds of the United States now outstanding, but bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of bonds redeemable on or before July 1, 1881.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

DURING the temporary absence of James Harris and wife from their home, at Elizaville, Ky., the other night, one of their children, aged 3 years, was burned to death. Its clothing caught from an old-fashioned fire-place.

A NUMBER of expelled German Socialists, recently arrived at New York, were tendered a public reception at the Germania Assembly Rooms on the 5th. The entire assemblage wore red silk ribbons, bows or rosettes, and the hall was decorated with red silk flags.

CHARLES HENDERSON, colored, was hanged at Friar's Point, Miss., on the 3d, for the murder of Thomas King, a white man, in December, 1870.

CONGRESS reassembled on the 6th. The President's Message was received and read. A few resolutions were introduced in the House, but no action of importance was taken.

GEN. WM. B. HAZEN has been appointed Chief Signal Officer of the Army. This appointment promotes Gen. McCook, of Gen. Sherman's staff, to the Colonelcy of the Sixth Infantry.

GEN. WALKER, Superintendent of Census, has the entire enumeration of the United States ready to send before Congress, except one district in Iowa.

IT is reported that Gen. Howard will succeed Gen. Schofield as Superintendent at West Point.

THE agitation in Germany against the growth of Hebrew influence is exciting great feeling. In Berlin it has provoked street fights and anonymous pamphlets, and some leading Jews propose the founding of newspapers to support their cause.

MICHAEL WALSH, a St. Louis police officer, was shot and killed on the morning of the 5th, while patrolling his beat, by some person unknown. A brother officer witnessed the shooting, but the murderer escaped in the darkness, leaving no clew to his identity.

THE third and last session of the Forty-sixth Congress convened at noon on the 6th, a quorum being present in both Houses. The President's Message was delivered and read, but aside from the introduction of one or two resolutions in the House, there was no attempt to open up business in either body.

SENATORS Teller and Hill introduced several bills on the 7th, changing in several particulars the existing treaty with the Utes. Senator McDonald introduced a bill for taxing United States legal-tender notes. In the House the day was consumed in discussion over the Morgan joint rule regulating the counting of the Electoral votes, which the Speaker decided was a privileged question.

A SERIOUS accident on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad occurred on the morning of the 4th. The Geneva Lake Express was temporarily disabled at Carey Station, thirty-eight miles from Chicago, and had sent back a flag to warn the Janesville train, running only fifteen minutes behind it. Owing to a dense fog prevailing at the time, the engineer of the approaching train failed to see the signal, and ran at full speed into the standing train, smashing the two rear cars into kindling-wood and seriously injuring several of the passengers, two it was thought fatally. The woodwork of the cars took fire and burned up completely. The locomotive engaged in the encounter was badly wrecked.

JOHN W. MARTIN, a St. Louis police officer, was charged with neglect of duty and sentenced to be dismissed from the force. Upon learning the verdict he deliberately drew his revolver and put a bullet through his brain, dying instantly.

THE Rock Island east-bound passenger train, that left Atchison, Kans., on the night of the 6th, jumped the track near Edgerton Junction, the entire train and engine going into the ditch, killing Captain Sims, one of the oldest mail agents in the West. Mail Agent Bellard was injured badly, but will recover. Quite a number of passengers were more or less injured, but none seriously. Stoves were overturned and set fire to the coaches. The entire train, consisting of two coaches, mail and baggage and express car, was burned.

THREE thousand miners are thrown out of work by the temporary suspension of collieries in the Pottsville (Pa.) district.

THE breaking ground for the Matamoras & Matagorda Railroad, Mexico, on the 2d, was the occasion of considerable ceremony, a large number of dignitaries from both sides of the Rio Grande being in attendance.

FEDERAL Deputy Marshals have jailed at Memphis twelve men charged with plundering the wreck of the steamer City of Vicksburg.

IT is said the escaped members of Victorio's band are committing the most horrible crimes in Chihuahua, Mexico, in revenge for the loss of their leader. From twenty to thirty men, women and children of various places are known to have been murdered and mutilated in a most shocking manner, and a detachment of ten men returning with Gen. Terresas after he had abandoned the command that wiped out Victorio's band, were attacked by about thirty Indians, and only two, Gen. Terresas and one man, escaped.

THE mail-coach eastward bound was captured and robbed by highwaymen three miles east of Brownwood, Texas, on the night of the 7th. The passengers yielded up about $165 and the registered mail about $350 more.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

DEC. 6.—The last session of the Forty-sixth Congress was called to order at noon. The President's Message was read in both Houses.....In the Senate, James L. Pugh, successor of George S. Houston, of Alabama, and Joseph E. Brown, who succeeds Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, took the oath of office. .....Two hundred and twenty-seven members of the House responded to roll-call. Mr. Hurd (D., O.) introduced a joint resolution in reference to the tariff, declaring—First, that the tariff is a tax on imported goods, which is ultimately paid by the consumers; second, that a tariff for protection, so called, does not in most cases protect the interest it pretends to protect; third, that a protective tariff does not increase the wages of workingmen; fourth, that a protective tariff builds up one citizen at the expense of another; fifth, that a protective tariff disturbs the primal law of trade which governs exchanges by supply and demand; sixth, that a protective tariff has driven American commerce from the high seas; seventh, that a protective tariff increases the probability of the crime of smuggling. Mr. Springer (D., Ill.) introduced resolutions, providing for the appointment of two new Justices of the Supreme Court after the 4th of March, 1881, making the number eleven, which is to be eventually reduced to nine as vacancies occur; also, changing the time for election of Presidential Electors and Representatives in Congress to the second Tuesday in October. Other resolutions introduced were by Mr. Gillette (G., Iowa)—Calling on the Secretary of War for estimates of cost of a steel-track railroad from New York City to Council Bluffs; by Mr. Ryan (R., Kansas)—For the prevention of spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals; by Mr. Bennett (Dakota), for the admission of Dakota into the Union. Mr. Bicknell (D., Ind.) endeavored to call up the Senate joint resolution proposing a joint rule for counting the Electoral vote, consideration of which had been postponed until to-day. Objection being made, at the request of the Speaker the resolution was permitted to lie over one day in order to afford an opportunity to inquire whether the joint resolution presented a question of privilege. Mr. Weaver (G., Iowa) presented a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the House, "it is the duty of the General Government to at once exercise its constitutional rights to regulate commerce between the States by the passage of such laws and establishing such regulations as will secure to the whole people just and impartial rates for the transportation of both freight and passengers."

DEC. 7.—In the Senate, the credentials were presented of Thomas C. Manning, appointed by the Governor of Louisiana to fill the places of H. M. Spofford, deceased, until the next meeting of the Legislature. Filed. A bill fixing the duty on barley malt at 20 cents per bushel was recommitted to the Committee on Finance. Senator McDonald introduced a bill authorizing the local taxation of legal-tender Treasury notes. Senators Teller and Hill introduced several bills amending the bill to ratify the Ute agreement. Referred. Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate such information as may be in his possession relative to attempted settlements within the limits of the Indian Territory, and what steps have been taken to prevent the same. Agreed to.....In the House, Mr. Belford (R. Colo.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House under what law or warrant of authority Douglass, sub-Chief of the Ute tribe of Indians, is confined in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, and what steps, if any, had been taken by the United States authorities to bring him to trial for alleged complicity in the murder of Indian Agent Meeker. Adopted. Mr. Bicknell (D., Ind.) called up, as a question of privilege, the Senate resolution relative to counting the Electoral vote. Mr. Keifer (R., O.) raised the point of order, the resolution did not present a question of privileges. He contended that while the matter of counting the Electoral vote might be a question of privilege, a concurrent resolution proposing a joint rule to prescribe the mode of counting was not. The President of the Senate, in the presence of the two Houses, was to count the Electoral vote. Mr. Bicknell contended that whatever relates to the constitutional right of the two Houses to declare the vote was a question of privilege. Mr. Robeson (N. J.) and other Republicans contended that the President of the Senate had the sole right to count and declare the vote. The debate was continued at some length, when finally the Speaker decided that the resolution presented a question of privilege. Mr. Bicknell then demanded the previous question. Mr. Keifer warned the gentlemen from Indiana (Bicknell) that he would reach his end much sooner by allowing debate than in any other way. A long discussion ensued as to how long the debate should run on, the Republicans demanding that it should be without limit, and the Democrats refusing to yield unlimited time. As no agreement could be arrived at, Mr. Bicknell demanded the previous question, and the Republicans refusing to vote, the House was left without a quorum. Again the Democrats made several propositions as to limiting debate, but they were all rejected, and it looked as if the House would get into a dead-lock. Finally, Mr. Bicknell, at the solicitation of several Democratic members, consented to withdraw the previous question, and Mr. Keifer delivered a long written argument against the pending measure, which he characterized as a measure of usurpation and fraud, and one which might lead to bloodshed and war. At the conclusion of Mr. Keifer's speech, the matter went over for the present.

DEC. 8.—In the Senate, the Vice-President submitted a communication from the Secretary of War, recommending action of Congress upon the estimates of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission of $9,133,000 for certain internal works. The bill for the sale as public land of Fort Larned military reservation passed. Senator Paddock introduced a bill for the admission of Dakota as a State.... In the House, Mr. Wood (D., N. Y.) called attention to the fact that this day had been set for calling up the Funding bill, but he would omit doing so until the Electoral resolution was disposed of. Mr. McCook (R., N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to place U. S. Grant on the retired list of the Army with rank and pay of General, in recognition of eminent services. Referred. Mr. Buckner (D., Mo.) introduced a substitute for the Refunding bill. It provides that, in lieu of the act of 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue Treasury notes of denominations not less than $10, to an amount not to exceed $600,000,000, with interest of not more than 4 per cent. and not more than $60,000,000 to mature each year, to be disposed of by the Secretary at not less than the face, and at a cost not to exceed ½ of 1 per cent. Consideration of the concurrent resolution in reference to counting the Electoral vote was then resumed. Mr. Robeson (R., N. J.) making a long argument against the right of Congress to decide judicially upon any of the questions involved. He gave notice that he would introduce as a substitute, a resolution declaring the right of the President of the Senate to canvass and announce the result of the vote, and that his decision shall be accepted as final.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

IN the Senate, on the 9th, so much of the President's message as refers to civil service reform, non-assessment of Government employees for political purposes, etc., was referred to a select committee to examine the several branches of the civil service, with instructions to report at an early day by bill or otherwise. The Senate adjourned over till Monday. In the House, the Electoral Count resolution was further debated, Mr. McLane (D., Md.) being the principal speaker. A disjointed running debate then ensued, participated in by several members, during the course of which Mr. Mills (D., Tex.) intimated his opposition to the pending resolution on the ground that under its provisions the Senate might declare who was President. Pending debate the House adjourned.

A JOINT caucus of the Republican members of the Senate and House, held on the evening of the 9th, resolved that the Republican minority should oppose the pending joint rule for counting the Electoral vote "by means authorized by parliamentary law."

PARTICULARS have been received at Galena, Ill., of the recent terrible death, in a snow-slide in Colorado, of Lieut. Thos. Gray, of that city, and a companion named Chas. Eaton, an employee in the Gaslight Lode, near Tyner, Colo. It seems that Gray and Eaton, with others, were descending one of the range of mountains which divide the North from the Middle Park. When half way down they were buried under an avalanche of snow from above. Three of the party escaped, while Gray and Eaton were buried deep under the snow. The body of the latter was found eighteen feet below the surface, while that of Gray had not been recovered. The last named leaves a wife and four children.

THE annual session of the American Health Association was held at New Orleans, beginning on the 7th. A large number of eminent physicians and scientists were present from all parts of the country. The National Quarantine Convention also met in New Orleans, its session beginning on the 8th. Nearly all the Mississippi Valley States were represented.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. O. C. ORD, commanding the Department of Texas, has been retired from active duty by order of the President. He will be superseded by General C. C. Augur, now commanding the Department of the South. Gen. Ord is 62 years of age, and his term of service in the Army is forty-one and a half years.

THE St. Louis Daily *Times* franchise is again in litigation, and the publication of the paper has been temporarily assumed by the *Republican*.

THE St. Louis Theatre Comique was completely destroyed by fire on the 9th.

The Navy—Secretary Thompson's Report.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

THE annual report of Secretary Thompson is made public.

The total gross amount available for the year was $14,708,612, subject to deduction by a surplus fund warrant of $1,998, which leaves the net amount at $14,704,644. The expenditures were $12,916,639, leaving a balance unexpended at the end of the year of $1,788,005. To this, however, should be added the net amount unexpended in the hands of pay officer, as shown at the office of the Fourth Auditor, $353,677, which shows the net expenditures for the fiscal year were $2,141,682 less than the amount applicable therefor.

The number of navy pensions on the rolls June 30, 1880, was 3,930, and the amount paid during the year on account of pensions $721,771. The total amount available for the operations of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, is $15,005,061, and the total estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $15,953,761.

The Secretary recommends the repeal of the proviso to the act of June 17, 1878, so as to restore to the President authority to appoint ten cadet midshipmen-at-large annually.

Calling attention to the growing commercial importance of the Central and South American States, whose trade is likely to pass entirely out of our hands if prompt and vigorous measures are not taken to secure it, the Secretary continues: "All that the Navy Department can properly do to this end has been done. I have deemed it an imperative public duty to send our ships-of-war into as many of their ports as possible, with a view of enabling the authorities and people of those countries to understand that it is our desire to cultivate with them the most amicable commercial relations, and that both their own interest and ours would be thereby promoted. The products of South America which reach the Pacific coast can only reach this country by way of San Francisco or the Isthmus of Panama. Consequently, I have also felt it my duty to inaugurate such steps as were calculated to establish more intimate relations with the States and people upon each side of that isthmus. The authority of the Secretary of the Navy is limited upon this subject, and does not extend beyond the location of stations at points where our vessels touch or may be induced to touch, in order to promote commercial intercourse where it is already established, or to invite it where it is not. I have, therefore, caused steps to be taken for the establishment of coaling stations upon each side of the isthmus, at points eminently suitable, both as regards naval uses and the commerce of that region. The one on the east side is located at Chiriqui Lagoon, in the Caribbean Sea, and in the immediate vicinity of veins of coal already opened; and that on the west at the Bay of Golfito, a part of the Gulf of Dulce on the Pacific. The distance between them is less than 100 miles. The only two safe and sufficiently commodious harbors on the isthmus are at those points, and, although the Department did not before making the deposits of coal acquire title to the lands occupied, yet it assured itself that no difficulty would be likely to arise on that score. * * * The question of acquiring title to a sufficient quantity of land upon these harbors is necessarily left for subsequent action of the Government. The initatory steps have also been taken to establish a like station at Punta Arenas in Costa Rica, and it is believed the Department will be enabled to accomplish this before the expiration of many months.

"It would be greatly to the advantage of the United States, and contribute much toward the economical management of the Navy Department, if acquisitions similar to those I have mentioned were made in other parts of the world within the courses of our existing and contemplated commerce. The strong maritime Powers of Europe employ great vigilance in this particular, and we should not be behind them in doing what we legitimately and properly can to extend our maritime influence over the world."

Concluding his report, Secretary Thompson calls attention to the special relations between the navy and the commerce of the country. "The subject," he says, "has gained fresh importance by the constantly-increasing surplus of our agricultural and manufacturing products now being sent by sea to all parts of the world. To this immense commerce the navy is the necessary ally, and must at all times be prepared to furnish it protection. It is impossible to do this effectually unless a sufficient number of the right kind of vessels are constructed, not for cruisers merely, but for all purposes of war when an emergency shall require it. The cruisers we now have are constantly employed in various seas, and it is gratifying to know that our flag is much respected in all parts of the world.

"Very few instances have occurred where our merchant vessels have been interfered with. But undoubtedly it is true that, whether the navy be regarded as a protector of our commerce or as an essential means of defense, the number of vessels should be increased, and it is equally true that good policy requires the National Government to employ all its legitimate powers to increase the strength of our mercantile marine, so that it may become commensurate with all the wants and necessities of our commerce. The increase of one should be proportionate to that of the other. Our material wealth is in large degree the product of our commerce upon the ocean. As this is extended, so will our wealth be increased, and as at no time in the past has this wealth increased so rapidly as at present, now is a most opportune time for us to extend to it the necessary degree of protection. This is conceded on all hands, but about the best method of doing it there are differences of opinion.

"It is not the province of Congress to build vessels for the merchant service, nor is it expedient or possible to allow commercial articles to be transported upon vessels of war, but it undoubtedly is within its constitutional powers to give the necessary protection to our shipbuilding interests so as to justify an increase of our mercantile marine to such extent as the necessities of our commerce shall require. It is entirely competent to arrange with private shipbuilders with reference to the extension of our postal service upon the ocean, and to require that vessels used for that purpose shall be so constructed that in the event of war they may be employed immediately for war purposes. Such vessels, built both for strength and speed, would add most materially in case of necessity to our means of National defense, and the increase of our naval force by this means would soon enable us to compete upon the ocean with the strongest naval powers in the world. England owes her present naval superiority to this policy, and it serves no valuable purpose to contrast our condition with hers unless we shall profit by her example. So long as her merchant vessels built under her protection and patronage are allowed to draw annually from our wealth about one hundred millions of dollars as compensation for freighting our commerce, just so long will our inferiority exist. Whenever our own commerce shall be carried on in vessels owned and built by our own people, capable of being turned into ships of war when necessary, then we shall reach a point of equality with her and be prepared when necessity shall arise to test with her the question of superiority upon the sea. Before the war we had nearly succeeded in running British vessels from the ocean, and since then have contented ourselves with uttering complaints against England for her agency in destroying ours while the war was in progress. The time for active and energetic measures has now arrived, and every future year of neglect will add to our inferiority."

IMITATION glow-worms are worn for ear rings in Paris.

Manners at the Table.

YOUR tablecloth may be coarse. It must be clean. My John maintains gravely that there is something demoralizing in a dirty tablecloth. Degradation more serious than the damage sustained by appetite and stomach. Put under the linen cloth (don't use cotton!) a subcover of thick Canton flannel, if you can not afford the luxury of "table felt" sold for this purpose. Or an old blanket, darned, washed, and kept for this use only, will do if you can spare it. The upper cover will lie more smoothly, look like a much better quality of napery, and keep clean a third longer than if spread upon the bare boards. Have mats of some kind—crochet or basket-work—under the dishes and a napkin at each place. Beside those, have knife and fork laid straight and side by side at the right hand, a clean tumbler or goblet, and an "individual" butter-plate. The fashion of using these last is not only cleanly but economical, since the bits of butter left can be collected after the meal and used for cooking without clinging associations of gravy, crumbs or sweets. Do not let the boys wash in the eating-room; nor comb their hair with a family comb hung over the sink; nor yet produce each his pocket-comb and make straight and sleek his locks in sight of the assembled family. It is almost as objectionable, make him understand, to clean or pare his nails at table or in the parlor. If obtuse on this particular point, impress upon him, at the risk of seeming coarse, that the cuttings and scrapings of the human body are interesting only to the possessor thereof. The shock of the idea may prevent him from falling into the habit of cleaning and trimming his finger-nails during Divine service, after he becomes a city millionaire, in the persuasion that it is a seemly and not ungraceful diversion for the time and place.

When seated at table let the helping be done in decorous turn as the parents shall decree. An overloaded plate in this day is considered unsightly. Nor should the few articles taken at the same time upon it be stirred together and compounded as a druggist makes up a prescription, the knife taking the place of the spatula. Teach the children, next, to chew well and slowly, with the lips closed to avoid the sound of crunching and smacking. Fast eating has more to do with our national dyspepsia than have pies and fresh bread. Never allow the sopping or wiping up gravy or molasses with bits of bread when the solid contents of the plates are consumed. If the young people use water as a beverage, see that they acquire the habit of wiping their lips before drinking, thus leaving the glass unsoiled. Tea and coffee must be drunk noiselessly, not sucked, from the side of the cup, leaving the spoon in the saucer, and the cup lifted by the handle. I have sat at table with a ponderous D. D., LL.D., who made me tremble for the dainty china by grasping the cup with his whole hand, the thumb overlapping the brim, while he imbibed the contents at one mighty quaff, succeeded by a loud "Ha!"

Demand that requests for food, acceptance and declinature of the same be conveyed in set and courteous phrase; that all the members of the family seat themselves at the same time and without bustle. Exact from the chance laggard a sentence of apology addressed to yourself. To you also, as hostess, should be directed the "Please excuse me," or "May I be excused?" without which no one, old or young, should be permitted to quit the table until all have finished, put spoons in emptied cups, laid knife and fork in close parallels across the plate, the handles to the right, folded napkins and left them on the same side between plate and cup or goblet. When all rise the chairs should be lifted, not pushed, back and set quite out of the way of the turning figures.

"When you leave the table, leave the room," is an excellent rule in most households. If servants are to clear away dishes and plates, the presence of mere lookers-on will be unwelcome. If the mothers and daughters perform the work, "Father" and the boys are apt to be in the way, loth as the kindly women are to hint this.—*Marion Harland, in Congregationalist.*

Rule Farming.

IT is very difficult to conduct the management of a farm so as to be able to follow fixed methods, or to be guided by principles. It is amusing to watch the course of some retired merchants or business men, who buy farms and suppose they can work by methods as exact as the rule in a well-conducted business. They soon find that all their rigid rules and precise proceedings fail to work as well as they do in commercial affairs. Almost every rule in farming must be flexible, as circumstances or conditions are constantly changing, and hence the industry is vexatious and discouraging to men trained to exact methods. Lord Palmerston, the great English statesman, could conduct the affairs of a kingdom but he could not turn his hand to successful farming. Late in life he bought a farm and, after devoting considerable time to it, he remarked in despair, "I can find no guiding principles in this business. It is all a rule of thumb." He did not understand that Nature in some of her moods is capricious, and that farming is greatly influenced in its results by this caprice. Drought, extreme wet, high winds, low temperature and high temperature are important factors in agriculture; and success depends greatly upon these influences, which can not be controlled. After a farmer has learned all that can be learned regarding the tilling of his soil, the planting of seeds, the care of his crops, there remains to be learned patience, foresight and constant vigilance. There is no vocation or industry which demands the exercise of more hope and patience than farming, and any attempt to reduce the labor to rules, so that work will run in grooves, must prove abortive. We must watch the seasons, and prepare as well as we can for adverse influences. Crops should be planted upon upland and lowland, so as to guard against entire loss, when seasons are unduly wet or dry; the different natures and capabilities of soil must be understood; and when failures occur, as they will—under the best management, there must be no yielding to despondency.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

PITH AND POINT.

THE actor who can not draw is worse than a blister.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A CREDITABLE action—Trusting a man for groceries.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE man who makes light of everything is not necessarily very brilliant himself.—*Boston Transcript.*

"THE Parlor Cattle-car Company" has been incorporated in Cincinnati, and "Boudoir hog-cars" are expected next.—*Boston Post.*

"THE deceased was in straitened circumstances," says an exchange. Of course. All dead men—pardon the ghastly pun—are apt to be in straightened circumstances.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

A WESTERN quack advertises to "treat patients by letter." If the patient is a female, letter B would be the best letter for her—unless she is blind; then we would suggest letter C.—*Norristown Herald.*

A YOUNG man in a dentist's chair in Waterbury, Conn., fancied he was riding a bicycle, and forthwith striking out with great vigor, put each foot through a pane of glass in the window before him. And yet, while under the influence of the anæsthetic, he probably felt no pane.—*Richmond (Va.) Baton.*

"Your little birdie has been very, very sick," she wrote to the young man. "It was some sort of a nervous trouble, and the doctors said I should have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing—absolutely nothing. And all the time, dear George, I thought constantly of you." The young man read it over, and then read it through again very slowly, and put it in his pocket and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking. But he didn't say anything. He only kept thinking.—*Rockland Courier.*

A WELL-KNOWN Boston minister, a part of whose official duty is to preach in different pulpits in behalf of a society for the relief of the poor, seldom fails to bring tears from the eyes and money from the pockets of his hearers by harrowing descriptions of destitution and misery. One Sunday, after he had done his very best in this line, and was leaving the meeting-house, a gentleman accosted him with the remark, evidently made in all innocence, "I declare, Mr. W——, those were very sad stories you told, *and I suppose most of them were true.*—*Harper's Drawer.*

A Portrait of Senator Mahone.

THE following pen-portrait of General Mahone, Senator-elect from Virginia, appears in a Washington paper:

General Mahone, of Virginia, or "Mahone, Virginia," as he signs himself at hotels, is a very small man. He will probably sink the beam at say ninety odd pounds and in height measures five feet six inches. The biggest thing about him is his hat. It is a slouch and worn in typical Southern style. His hair, iron-gray, is worn rather long, but does not hang way down over the neck. He has a beard and mustache, also iron-gray. These hirsutes, while not deserving to be called "straggling," are not thick in growth. His right hand is constantly feeling around his beard when he talks. He stands straight and dresses well. He wears black broadcloth, or black coat and gray pants. His vest is unbuttoned all the way down to the two last holes. This shows a length of perfectly white linen. The collar is equally white, but not stiff, and is surrounded by a narrow black tie carelessly knotted in front. Around his neck is hung a long gold chain which winds in and out the button-holes of the vest and finally disappears in the watch-pocket. Then there are his feet. They are very small. They are perhaps the smallest belonging to any man in this country. They would drive a Chicago girl mad with envy. General Mahone is evidently rather proud of his feet. They are encased in small calf-skin shoes, with low quarters. He wears cardinal-red stockings, and when he sits and talks with you one foot goes to the other knee, and the leg of the pantaloons being drawn up by this operation you get a good look at that upon which he stands. He is a ready talker and has the Southern accent pretty strongly marked. His voice is weak, that organ being comparatively as small as his feet, but it is rather musical. It is evident that he is a thinker and is a pretty big man for such a small body. He will be the Alex. Stephens of the Senate.

A Model Electioneering Bill in Ireland Fifty-four Years Ago.

DURING the time of a contested election in Meath, over fifty years ago, Sir Mark Somerville sent orders to the proprietor of the hotel in Trim to board and lodge all that should vote for him, for which he received the following bill, which he got framed, and is still hangs in the Somerville House, in the County of Meath. The copy from which this was taken was found among the papers of the Very Rev. Archdeacon O'Connel, Vicar General of the Diocese of Meath:

April 16, 1826.—My bill:	£	s.	d.
To tenting 16 free holders above stairs for Sir Mark, at 3s 3d a head, is to me		2	12 0
To eating 16 more below stairs, and two priests after supper, is to me		2	15 9
To 18 horses and 5 mules about my yard all night, at 15s every one of them, and for a man which was lost on the 4th of watching them all night, is to me	5	5	0
To six beds in one room and four in another, at 2 guineas every bed, and not more than four in a bed at any time, cheap enough, God knows, is to me	22	15	0
For breakfast on tray in the morning for every one of them, and as many more as they brought in, as near as I can guess, is to me	4	12	0
To raw whisky and punch, without talking of pipes and tobacco, as well as for breaking a pot upstairs, and other glasses and delph for the first day and night, I am not very sure, but for the three days and a half of the election, as little as I can call it, and be very exact, it is in all or thereabouts, as near as I can guess, and not to be too particular, is to me at least	70	15	9
For shaving and cropping off the heads of forty-nine free holders for Sr. Mark, at 1sd for every one of them, by my brother, who has a vote, is to me	2	13	1
For a woman and nurse for poor Tom Keonan, in the midst of the night, when he was not expected is to me ten hogs. I don't talk of the piper for keeping him sober as he was sober, is to me			
	£1000		7

Signed in the place of Jemmy Car's mark.
his mark X.
Bryan and Geraghty's mark X.

You may say bill, so your honor Sir Mark send me this eleven hundred by Bryan himself. Trim. So no more at present.