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RECORD OF THE NEWS.

No Taxes for Packard.

The Nicholls' Legislature in session at New Orleans has passed the following resolution: We, the representatives of the people of Louisiana, duly elected by a direct vote from the people are fully aware from positive knowledge of feeling and determination that impels and controls them, do declare that under no circumstances will the people of this State pay tribute to any other State government than at whose head stands the man of their choice, their endorsed and truly elected Gov. Francis T. Nichols, and do further declare the utter impossibility of gathering taxes by any other authority, and that any attempt to gather them by other authority than the Nicholls' government, will not only prove abortive but lead to lamentable civil strife if not to bloodshed and actual war; and we, representatives of the people of this State do solemnly declare, and we are in perfect sympathy with the people, and under all circumstances will aid and encourage and maintain them.

Another Compromise.

By mutual agreement the Senate committee on privileges and elections, and the committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote, have decided not to go into an examination of the papers and accounts of the leaders of either political party. In consequence of this agreement, Ellis, President of the Third National Bank of New York, will not be required to produce an abstract of the account of Samuel J. Tilden at the Third National Bank for examination by the former committee, while Hon. Z. Chandler, chairman of the National Republican Committee, will be excused from appearing before the latter committee with his account books, papers, &c. This harmonious agreement of the two committees was brought about through the exertions of Senator Barnum and Mr. Ellis.

The Situation in Louisiana.

A telegram received from Governor Nicholls by Major E. A. Burke at Washington, says: "The people of Louisiana not only refuse to pay taxes to any government but that of which I am executive, but have anticipated the appointment of tax collectors and voluntarily paid to agents for the use of our government a percentage deemed sufficient for present purposes. I have delayed many appointments of tax collectors because awaiting legislation reducing the present extravagant compensation. I am now collecting and the people are not only willing but anxious to pay."

A Washington Scare

In Washington on Saturday the 24th, a report gained circulation that an attempt would be made when the Senate passed in procession through the rotunda on its way to the House to seize the two mahogony boxes containing the electoral returns carried by Capt Bassett, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, in order to prevent any further count. Little credence was attached to the report, but Capt. Blackford, Chief of the Capitol Police placed an additional number of policemen in the rotunda during the passage both ways of the Senatoril procession. No attempt was made however and probably none was intended.

New Plans.

David Dudley Field addressed a Democratic caucus in Washington, on the evening of the 23d, and stated that he had prepared two bills, one providing for the election of President and Vice President on the first Tuesday in May, the presiding officer of the Senate to sit as President in the interval between the 4th of March and that time; the other bill providing for quo warranto proceedings, so that the respective contestants for the Presidency and Vice Presidency could go before the United States Supreme Court and there present their claims to the office.

Indians in the Black Hills.

A Deadwood telegram of the 23d, says, Wednesday evening at half past six a band of Indians made an attack on Spearfish City, a small mining town, near this place. About a hundred shots were exchanged. None of the miners were injured. Owing to the darkness the damage done to the Indians is unknown. Last night Coughton's herd of cattle, which a party of armed citizens recaptured from the Indians a few days since, were again driven off by the Indians from the False Bottom mining region.

Prospects of Peace.

A correspondent of the London Standad telegraphs from Paris: "I am informed the preliminaries of peace between Servia and Turkey have been signed." A Paris dispatch to the London Times says it is very generally believed that diplomatic relations between Turkey anp Europe will be resumed immediately at the conclusion of peace with Servia and Montenegro, and that then the Porte may be expected, in consequence of advice from almost all quarters to consent to some direct steps that may still avert a conflict.

The Funeral of John O'Mahoney.

A telegram from Cork, Ireland, of the 23d says: The remains of John O'Mahoney were taken from their temporary resting-place in Queenstown this evening, and escorted by a large procession to the special steamer which brought them to this city. On their arrival they were removed to the Mechanics' Institute, where they now lie. The Fenians are indignant at Cardinal Cullen's refusal to allow the remains to lie in state in Dublin Cathedral, and say if they had anticipated it O'Mahoney would have been buried in New York.

Ohio Prohibitionals.

A State Convention assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d, and adopted a platform favoring prohibition of the liquor traffic; against employment in the public service of persons who sell liquor or are addicted to the habit of drinking liquor; demanding female suffrage and compulsory education; favoring the use of the Bible as a text book in the public schools, and the observance of the Christian Sabbath. A full State ticket was nominated with H. A Thomson, of Waterville, as the candidate for Governor.

Insurance Officers Indicted.

The Grand Jury of the 24th at St. Louis, returned to the criminal court indictments against Henry W. Hough, President, and John R. Pierce, Secretary, of the life Association of America, charging them with perjury, in signing a statement which they knew to be false, of the financial condition of the association.

Don Piatt Indicted.

The grand jury have found an indictment against Don Piatt, of the Washington Capital newspaper, for seditious publication and he has been arrested and held in $5,000 bail.

Review of the Markets.

The "good time coming" which every one is anticipating in business circles has not yet arrived, but is confidently expected when the "next President" is inaugurated. As this event is not far distant there seems to be daylight ahead.

Grain is quoted in Milwaukee: Wheat—No. 1, $1.45; No. 2, fresh, $1.35¼; seller March, $1.34; seller April $1.34¾; No. 3, $1.26. Corn steadier; No. 2, 44c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 33½c. Rye steady, and in moderate demand; No. 1, 71½@72c. Barley lower; No. 2, 69c; seller March, 69½c.

In Chicago, the following grain quotations are given: Wheat, No. 2, $1.28¼ cash; $1.28¼ seller March; $1.30¾ seller April; $1.33¼ seller May; No 2, Chicago, 1.20@1.22; rejected $1.05. Corn active and lower; No. 2 41½c cash and seller March; closed at 41¾ seller April; 45½c seller May; rejected 37c. Oats, dull and weak and lower; No. 2 33½c seller March; 34½c, seller April; 36½c seller May; rejected 26c. Rye steady, 68c. Barley dull and weak, lower; 55½c cash and seller March.

The N. Y. Times has the following review of the grain trade.

The foreign grain markets have been tame and spiritless for a long time past, especially for wheat, and our own markets have been in the wheat connection kept relatively higher as to prices, partly by speculative manipulation based on the assumption of short supplies in the interior, thus seriously changing business. Export dealings in wheat at this point have been recently unimportant, shippers complaining of their inability to pay asking rates. Through the past few weeks various rumors have been in circulation of a return shipment of American wheat from Europe of more or less magnitude. These rumors for the most part were credited to "well-informed parties at Chicago," where by the way, the speculative interest is represented as being in substantial control of the market. The rumors had reference mostly to returning cargoes of California wheat, but, at the close of the past week, became more comprehensive, and hinted at "large quantities of wheat arriving at the port of New York from England, Germany, and California, with further important amounts on the way." The rumors, as nearly as anything could be made out of those having a basis of probability, are spoken of here as having the foundation of a return shipment of a very inferior spring wheat from Glasgow, which inferior wheat is said to be in liberal supply and unmarketable there, and possibly one or two lots of California wheat which have been involved in the return movement by the rumors which are so freely supplied from certain points in the west to the markets of the seaboard, with the sufficiently-obvious purposes of influencing value. Late cable advices are of stronger foreign markets for wheat, and export buyers are seemingly more disposed to operate here and at the outports, especially in view of the favorable circumstances of extraordinary low rates of ocean freight, both by sail and steam. Recent purchases of mixed Western corn on export account, for delivery here, and at Philadelphia and Baltimore, have been extensive, and prime rye is again in comparatively active request for the German markets. The export call for flour at present comes mostly from the West Indies, South American and British American provinces, the inquiry for Europe being extremely light. City millers supply the bulk of the West India trade requirements.

In Minneapolis wheat receipts for the week were 48,000 bushels against 48,375 the previous week, and 55,950 for the corresponding week in 1876. Prices have ruled steady at $1.32 for No. 1, $1.27 for No. 2, and $1.17 for No. 3, Stocks are steadily increasing in the hands of millers. Less than 19,000 bushels of wheat were required to manufacture the flour shipped during the week, but the accumulation of wheat is at a price above the present value of flour in eastern markets, which causes millers to withhold their stocks until ordered.

In Chicago pork is lower, being quoted at $14.15 @ $14.20 seller March, and $14.45 @ $14.50 seller April. Dressed hogs are quoted at $6, @ $6.25 in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Butter is dull in St. Paul, fine lots of tubs, jars, and even firkins, if really fresh and sweet, are saleable at 15@20c, as to quality. Only small amounts of choice dairy packed table butter are arriving, and they sell at 22@25c. Substantially the same rates are paid in Minneapolis.

As "night brings out the stars" so the warm weather brings out the eggs, and St. Paul and Minneapolis quotations are 12½c, with indications of a farther decline.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Second Session

Neither House of Congress transacted any business on the 20th save that which is reported under the head of the Presidential Tribunal.

In the Senate on the 21st the report of the South Corolina investigating committee was received and ordered printed. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

In the Senate on the 22d the only business of public interest was the consideration and passage of the deficiency appropriation bill. The naval appropriation bill was then considered but not acted on. It adds nearly four and one half millions to the House bill.

The entire time of the House on the 22d was devoted to the sundry civil service appropriation bill.

Neither branch of Congress transacted any business of consequence on the 24th, save that pertaining to the Presidential count which is elsewhere reported.

A few evenings since a gentleman was passing through Pleasant street, Newburyport, Mass., and, observing one boy pounding another, interfered and inquired what it was for. He was informed by the larger boy that he was licking his companion for swearing. "But don't you swear?" inquired the gentleman. "No, sir. I am a Christian, and I am teaching him not to swear.

The merry jingle of the sleigh-bells, the sparkle of the crystal snow in the lambent light of the moon, and the confiding creature that nestles closely to him beneath the buffalo robes, tenderly clasping his left hand in hers while his right holds the reins, constitute the winter night's poem that is floating through the doting lover's soul, and leave him in doubt whether to let go enough to get his handkerchief out, or to draw his coat-sleeve across his nose.

The Presidential Tribunal.

On the 20th the House after two hours debate by a vote of 172 to 99, endorsed the objection to counting the vote of Louisiana. The Senate was then notified and the joint session was resumed. The Senate having sustained the finding of the Commission and the House having refused to do so, the vote of Louisiana was counted for Hayes. The vote then proceeded and Maine and Massachusetts were recorded for Hayes and Maryland for Tilden. When Michigan was called the Democrats interposed objections to the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the electors, declaring that one Benton Hanchett, having been elected one of the electors for the State of Michigan, and having held and still holding the office of United States Commissioner, had absented himself from the meeting of electors on the 6th of December, and that his place had been filled by the other electors. The objection claims that the fact that Hanchett absented himself from the meeting did not create a vacancy, and therefore that said Crossman had not been duly appointed elector. The two Houses then separated to consider the objection and after considerable debate both houses agreed to count Crossman's vote. The joint session and count was then resumed.

Then followed the State of Minnesota with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Mississippi, with eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Missouri, with 15 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Nebraska, with three votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and Nevada with three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Mr. Springer objected to the count of one of the three votes of Nevada, on the ground that an elector, R. M. Daggett, was at the time of his appointment and for a long time previously, and thereafter continued to be a United States Commissioner for the Circuit and district Courts of the United States in the District of Nevada. The objection is signed by Messrs. Springer, Tucker, Vance, of Ohio, Sparks, Savage, Marsh and Jenks, Republicans, and by Senators Barnum, Wallace and Hereford.

The two houses then again separated. The Senate promptly voted to count Nevada in spite of the objection but the House took a recess until the next day and the count for the day ended.

The House, on the 21st inst. voted not to sustain the objections to Nevada and the Joint Convention again assembled and Nevada was counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

Then followed in succession the States of New Hampshire, with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler; New Jersey, nine votes for Tilden and Hendricks; New York, 35 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Ohio, 22 votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

The presiding officer now opened and handed to the tellers the certificates received from Oregon. The first was read by Mr. Stone and proved to be the sworn certificates of the three Hayes electors, Cartright, Odell and Watts, executed before a notary public. The papers contain a full statement of the doings of the three electors; the resignation of Watts as postmaster; his subsequent choice by the other two electors; the original ballot cast by the three electors, &c. They were read in full, and the presiding officer then handed to the tellers the certificates of the three rival electors, Cronin, Miller, and Parker, authenticated by the signatures of the Governor and Secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached. This certificate gives two votes to Hayes and Wheeler and one vote to Tilden and Hendricks. Senator Mitchell presented objections to the certificate of Cronin, Miller, and Parker, on the following grounds:

First. Because neither of said persons were ever appointed by the State of Oregon in any manner whatrver.

Second. It appears from the records and papers contained in and attached to the certificates of W. H Odell, J. C. Cartwright and John W. Watts, that they were duly appointed electors and cast their votes as such.

Third. Because it does not appear from the face of Gov. Grover's certificate attached to the returns of the votes of Cronin, Miller and Parker, that such certificate was issued to the three persons having the highest number of votes for electors; but was issued by him to persons whom he deemed eligible, though one of them, E. A. Cronin, was not appointed thereto according to the laws of the land.

Fourth, Because it appears from the certificate of S. F. Chadwick, Secretary of State, that Odell, Cartwright and J. W. Watts received the highest number of votes, and that therefore the certificate of the Governor, in so far as it omitted to certify the name of J. W. Watts as one of the electors appointed; and in so far as such certificate contained the name of E. A. Cronin as one of the electors appointed fails to conform to act of Congress in such case made and provided, and to the laws of Oregon; and that such certificate is as to said Cronin without authority and of no effect.

Senators Kelly, Bogy, McDonald, Stevenson and Cooper, and Representatives Field, Tucker, Lane, Jenks, Walling, Clymer, Wigginton, Poppleton, Vance, of Ohio, Hurd and Luttrell, object to the counting of the votes cast by Cartwright, Odell and Watts. The grounds of the objections are:

First—The papes purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of Oregon have not annexed to them the certificate of the Governor of Oregon, as required to be made and annexed by section 136 and 138 United States Revised Statutes.

Second—The papers have not annexed to them the list of the names of Cartwright, Odell and Watts as electors, to which the seal of the State of Oregon was affixed by the Secretary of State and signed by the Governor and Secretary, as required by section 60 of chapter 69 of the general laws of Oregon.

Third—It was the right and duty of the Governor of Oregon, under the laws of that State, to give the certificates of election or appointment as electors to John C. Cartwright, Wm. Odell and B. A. Cronin, they being the three persons capable of being appointed Presidential electors who received the highest number of votes at the election held in Oregon Nov. 7, 1876.

Fourth—Cartwright and Odell had no right or authority in law to appoint Watts to be elector Dec. 6, 1876, as there was no vacancy in the office of Presidential elector on that day.

Fifth—Cartwright and Odell had no right or authority in law to appoint Watts an elector Dec. 6, 1876, inasmuch as they did not, on that day, compose or form a part of the electoral college of Oregon as by laws constituted.

Sixth—Cartwright and Odell had no authority to appoint Watts an elector Dec. 6, 1876 because on that day Watts was still postmaster of Lafayette, Oregon, and was still on that day holding said office of trust and profit.

Seventh—Watts, who claims to be an elector in the above described certificates, was in February, 1873, appointed postmaster at Lafayette, Oregon, and was duly commissioned and qualified as such postmaster, that being an office of trust and profit under the laws of the United States, and continued to be and act as such postmaster from February, 1873, until after November 13, 1876, and was acting as such postmaster on November 7th, 1876, when the Presidential electors were appointed by the State of Oregon, and that he was ineligible to be appointed as one of the said Presidential electors.

Eighth—When the Governor of Oregon caused the list of names of electors of the State to be made and certified, such lists did not contain the name of said Watts, but did contain the names of Cartwright, Odell and Cronin, who were duly appointed electors of President and Vice President of the United States in the State of Oregon, November 7, 1876.

All the objections to the Oregon certificates having been presented, they were referred to the electoral commission and the Senate retired to its own chamber.

The electoral commission immedialely assembled and Senator Kelly, Representative Jenks and Judge Hoodley argued for the Democrats, against counting Watts' vote, and Senator Mitchell, and Representative Lawrence in behalf of the Republicans in favor of receiving it. The argument was continued on the 22d.

The argument in the Oregon case was continued on the 22d, Stanley Matthews, and Mr. Evarts arguing in favor of counting Watts' vote, and Richard Merrick against it. This concluded the argument, and the Commission then went into secret session. They decided to take a vote on the case at 4 p. m., on the 23d.

Senator Thurman was so ill that the Electorat Commission held their session at his residence, on the 23d to render a decision in the Oregon case.

The Commission was formally called to order by Justice Clifford, President, and a vote was taken on the following proposition, which had been informally submitted, discussed, but not voted upon during the day's session:

Resolved, That the certificate signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller and John Parker, purporting to cast the electoral vote of the State of Oregon, does not contain or certify the constitutional votes to which the State is entitled.

Justice Field offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, J. W. Watts, designated in certificate No. 1 as an elector of the State of Oregon for President and Vice President, on the day of election, viz: the 7th day of November, 1876, held an office of trust and profit under the United States, therefore

Resolved, That said J. W. Watts was then ineligible to the office of elector within the express terms of the constitution.

Rejected—ayes 7; nays 8—as follows:

Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Thurman, Payne—7.

Nays—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong.—8.

Justice Field then offered the following:

WHEREAS, At the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, in the State of Oregon for electors of President and Vice President, W. H. Odell, J. W. Watts and J. C. Cartwright received the highest number of votes cast for electors; but

WHEREAS, Said Watts, then holding an office of trust and profit under the United States, was ineligible to the office of elector, therefore

Resolved, That said Odell and Cartwright were the only persons duly elected at said election, and there was a failure on the part of the State to elect a third elector.

Rejected—ayes 7; nays 8—the same vote in detail as the preceding.

Justice Field then offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Oregon has made no provision for the appointment of an elector under the act of Congress where there was failure to make choice on the day prescribed by law, therefore

Resolved, That the attempted selection of the third elector by the two persons chosen, was inoperative and void.

Rejected—ayes 7, nays 8—as above.

Mr. Bayard then offered the following:

Resolved, That the vote of W. H. Odell and the vote of J. C. Cartwright, cast for Rutherford B Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice President of the United States, were the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and that the aforesaid Odell and Cartwright, and they only, were the persons duly appointed electors in the State of Oregon, at the election held November 7, 1876, there having been a failure at said election to appoint a third elector in accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Oregon, and that the two votes aforesaid should be counted and none others from the State of Oregon.

Rejected—yeas 7, nays 8—as above.

A vote was then taken on Edmunds original proposition, and it was adopted—yeas 15; nays none.

Mr. Morton then offered the following

Resolved, That W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright and J. W. Watts, the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1, are the lawful electors of the State of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Hunton moved to strike out the name of J. W. Watts.

Disagreed to—yeas 7; nays 8.

Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted—yeas 8; nays 7, as follows:

Yeas—Bradley, Garfield, Morton, Edmunds, Hoar, Strong, Frelinghuysen, Miller—8.

Nays—Abbott, Field, Payne, Bayard, Hunton, Thurman, Clifford—7.

The decision of the Commission was then drawn up and signed by the eight members voting in the affirmative.

The report sets fourth the election of Watts by the other two members of the electoral college was in accordance with the constitution and laws of Oregon. The grounds for the decision, so far as they concern the eligibility of Watts, are substantially that it is competent to go behind the certificate of the Governor so far as the same is not founded upon the action of the canvassing or returning authority provided for by the laws of the State, which authority in the case of Oregon is held to be the Secretary of State.

When the decision became known the Democrats in the House held a caucus and resolved to delay action on the report until Monday the 26th. Quite a number of Democrats bolted and refuse to be bound by the caucus.

The two Houses of Congress met in joint convention at noon on the 24th to receive the report of the Electoral Commission relative to the vote of Oregon. The report having been made the Democrats objected to its reception, and the two Houses separated to consider the objections. After two hours debate the Senate decided to accept the report and the House to reject it. The joint convention again assembled, and this result being announced Oregon was counted for Hayes. The count then proceeded and Pennsylvania brought forth another objection, the charge being that Daniel J. Morrell, one of the electors was a centennial commissioner. The two Houses again separated and the Senate promptly voted to overrule the objection but the House took a recess until Monday without action. Early in the day a minority of the Democrats in the House had endeavored to delay by taking a recess until Monday without action on Oregon, but this was defeated by a vote of 159 to 89. Several dilatory motions were ruled out of order by Speaker Randall, and the intention of the majority seemed to be to act in good faith.

On the 26th the joint convention of both honses of Congress resumed its work and in spite of objection Penesylvania and other States were counted until South Carolina was reached. That State was referred to the electora commission which heard argument in the matter on the 27th.

A Mother-in-Law.

She had succeeded in marrying her son, and naturally undertook the management of his household.

Presently the son died, but she continued to advise, direct, and worry generally her daughter-in-law.

Then the daughter-in-law married again, but still the old lady insisted on bossing things.

A friend essayed to convince her that she could have no possible right to intefere, that the new husband was nothing to her.

"Nothing?" she cried, "he nothing to me? Why, am I not his step-mother-in-law on his wife's side?"

Minnesota Legislature.

In the Senate, on the 20th, the bill refunding certain taxes in Dodge county heretofore passed was indefinitely postponed. The bill providing for biennial sessions was taken up and the minority report of the committee favoring the measure was adopted, yeas 21, nays 16. The bill was then referred to the judiciary committee for amendment. Bills were introduced, relating to fees of sheriffs of Ramsey county; relating to fences along railroads; providing for damages for right of way for railroads; for reciprocal insurance companies; amending laws relating to liens; allowing women to vote on local option. The Senate then entered into the consideration of the tax law, but adjourned without final action. The evening session was devoted to the Meighen—Edwards contested election case.

In the House on the 20th, a resolution was introduced declaring against grants of swamp lands to corporations and demanding that the same be sold and the proceeds applied as a sinking fund for payment of claims against the State. Bills were introduced amending the act incorporating Farmington; amending the laws relating to roads, castways and bridges; regulating the the admission of the Hail Insurance company to this State; providing the establishment of free libraries in cities; reapportioning Carver county into legislative districts, [passed under suspension of rules.] The Senate bill providing for a uniform system of cheap text books in the public schools was taken up and after considerable discussion was passed; ayes 59, nays 38, absent, 9.

In the Senate on the 21st bills were introduced, relating to assessments for improvements in Duluth; amending the statutes relating to meetings of railroad stockholders; for State road in Sibley and Le Sueur counties; to protect manufacturers of ale, beer, &c., in the possession of their casks, bottles &c.; appropriating $3,000 to State Agricultural Society. The following were passed under suspension of rules: Amending the act incorporating Duluth; incorporating Watertown, Carver county; relating to the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company. The House amendments to the school text book bill were then concurred.

The House on the 21st inst., rescinded the amendment of the committee of the whole reducing the amount appropriating the amount for bounties for tree planting from $20,000 to $441.25. The bill as originally introduced was ordered to a third reading. Bills were introduced preventing town boards from letting contracts to its own members; amending the act incorporating Faribault; amending section 12 chapter 95, of statutes relating to housebreaking; fishing in lakes in Rice county; relating to duties of Board of Health; reimbursing C. F. Solberg for moneys paid for clerk hire in Secretary of State's office; relating to foreclosure of railroad mortgages; appropriating $500 for iron fence around soldier's monument at Fort Ridgely; authorizing Swift county to issue bonds; providing board of school examiners in each county. House bills were passed authorizing the village of Minnesota Lake to issue bonds; prohibiting shooting of pigeons in Olmsted and Dodge counties; authorizing treasurer of Stearns county to pay over certain moneys; amending the act incorporating the village of Jordan; providing for local option in Lake City; restraining cattle, &c., from running at large in town of Pilot Mound, Fillmore county; relating to fees of notaries public; relating to foreclosure of mortgages; reducing rate of interest on taxes of persons whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers, preventing destruction of fish in Howard Lake, Wright county; authorizing Polk county to issue bonds; reducing rate of interest on taxes due by persons whose crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers and other causes; authorizing Rock county to issue bonds; amending the law relating to the Swede Insurance Company in Carver county; incorporating village of Grand Meadow; authorizing counties of Stearns, Meeker, McLeod, Sibley and Nicollet to issue bonds for railroad purposes; attaching counties of Yellow Medicine and Chippewa to the 9th Judicial District; granting swamp lands to the St. Cloud and St. Peter railroad; regulating pay of officers of Carver county; reimbursing Morrison county for expenses of murder trial [lost, ayes 41 nays 35]; authorizing residents of this State to vend their own productions by paying license of $5.00; amending statutes relating to elections; prescribing the penalty for murder in the first degree.

The Senate, on the 22d, spent most of the day in the consideration of the Meighen-Edwards contested election case. In the afternoon the counsel on each side summed up the case, but no vote was reached.

In the House, on the 22d, Rev. H. W. Beecher was invited to open the House with prayer on the morning of the 27th. Bills were introduced, amending the laws relating to the printing and distribution of laws and documents; preventing taking of salmon in lakes of Rice county; relating to compensation of jurors in justices courts; relating to duties of county commissioners in granting licenses; providing for organization of Cass county; relating to road tax in Sibley county; preventing destruction of fish in Anoka county; regulating salary of county auditor of Anoka county; preventing manufacture and sale of adulterated liquors. House bills were passed, appropriating money for the general expenses of the State government for 1877; Mr. J. M. Gilman introduced a bill in relation to the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad which was read the first time. It is in the nature of a compromise and has been agreed upon by the opponents of the late railroad contest as the best settlement of the existing differences and clashings of interest. The bill was agreed upon at a conference of the opposing interest held on the 21st. It forfeits, unreservedly, the Brainard Branch, while conditionally extending to the company the time for the completion of the St. Vincent Branch by way of Melrose. These conditions are specifically that the "Bond" Company shall construct the road to Sauk Centre before the first day of July, 1878; thence to Alexandria before the first day of January, 1879; thence to Fergus Falls before the first day of January 1880, from Crookston to the boundary line before January 1st, 1880, and from Fergus Falls to Glyndon before January 1st 1881. The Brainerd Branch is declared forfeited, but provision is made for the organization of any company for the purpose of constructing said branch. Senate bills were passed authorizing fishing with nets in certain lakes in Kandiyohi county; amending the laws of 1876 relating to illuminating oils; relating to town insurance companies; providing for six months stay of execution on judgements of district courts; constituting wire fences legal fences [lost, reconsidered and committed to special committee of seven farmers]; creating commission to examine Normal Schools with a view of changing one of them into an Insane Asylum [lost, ayes 41, nays, 39.

In the Senate, on the 23d, bills were introduced, legalizing conveyances of powers of attorney with one subscribing witness; relating to acknowledgments of deeds; relating to liens on seed grain; appropriating $1,000 for immigration purposes; relating to persons exempt from serving as grand jurors; regulating the construction of dams; authorizing publication of special laws in papers of the county interested therein; detaching territory from Pipestone and attaching the same to Rock; memorializing Congress for lighthouse on Stannard's point, Lake Superior. House bill was passed, extending the time for the completion of the Winona and Southwestern railroad. The bill providing for the payment of the Minnesota State Railroad Bonds by the issue of the new 30-year bonds—said issue to be subject to a vote of the people at a special election to be held June 12th—was discussed and after amendment, in the committee of the whole, was recommended to pass.

In the House, on the 23d, bills were introduced relating to contracts for local improvements in St. Paul; amending laws relating to organization of villages; relating to administering of oaths and taking of acknowledgment of instruments. House bills were passed, for the completion of the St. Paul & Pacific extension lines; prescribing the death penalty for murder; providing the manner in which highway tax or road money may be expended in commutation of poll tax; regulating salary of county auditor of Anoka county; preventing the destruction of fish in Anoka county; relating to village of Rosemount, Dakota county; relating to burning of prairie grass; amending the act incorporating Farmington; authorizing municipal corporations to aid in construction of railroads. Just before recess, Speaker Gibbs was presented with a large and beautifully framed picture of the members of the Legislature and Senate. Representative Bentley made the presentation speech and was responded to by Mr. Gibbs in an eloquent and feeling address, closing with thanking the donors for the appropriate gift and gratefully accepting it as a token of the good wishes of his fellow members of the House.

In the Senate on the 24th, bills were introduced, for railroad from Taylor's Falls to Sauk Rapids; requiring life insurance companies to deposit $100,000 securities with the insurance commissioner; for construction of railroad from the Iowa line to St. Paul; amending statutes relating to evidence; to aid in the construction of the Midland railroad; relating to animals running at large in certain counties. [passed]; appropriating $800 for repairs of Winona Normal School building; applying the text book bill to St. Paul, [passed]; amending charter of Minneapolis. The contested election case of Meighen vs. Edwards was decided on the night of the 23d, after a long and spirited contest, in favor of the sitting member—Senator Edwards by a vote of 25 to 9.

In the House the bill providing for the admission of women to practice in the Courts of this State was called up and again defeated—yeas 52 nays 34, two votes short of the necessary number. Senate bills were passed, providing for the adjustment and payment of delinquent taxes; relating to personal property road taxes; relating to purchase of State Supreme Court reports; amending the State laws relating to ferries; relating to redemption of lands; relating to extension of grounds of State University; relating to printing reports of railroad commissioner; relating to salt spring lands; providing for State road in Scott county. House bills were passed, authorizing town clerks to administer oaths; relating to cattle running at large; relating to duties of county treasurers; relating to fishing in lakes of Steele county; relating to roads, cartways and bridges; relating to cattle running at large in Sibley county; changing boundaries of school district in Winona county; providing for maintenance and education at the State University of Oscar Oleson Suborn; relating to boards of health enforcing sanitary measures; amending the statutes relating to organization of villages; relating to town boards letting contracts; authorizing Swift county to issue bonds; locating State road from Wadena to Todd county; incorporating village of Morristown, Rice county; relating to fishing in Goodhue and Dakota counties; amending statutes of 1866 relating to house breaking. The House then adjourned to Monday February 26th.

In the Senate on the 26th, bills were introduced appropriating $1,483.65 to reimburse C. G. Edwards for expenses of contested election; amending general statutes relating to executions; to punish the misappropriation of public funds [passed under suspension.] The Senate, by a vote of 27 to 5, accepted the invitation to attend the opening of the House with prayer by Mr. Beecher, on the morning of the 26th. House bills were passed relating to treasurer of Stearns county; incorporating Morristown, Rice county; incorporating village of Duprey, Le Sueur county. House bills were passed relating to civil actions; to abolish the remedy by distress for rent; transferring certain miscellaneous books in the State library to the State University; relating to the catching of fish in the town of Woodville, Waseca county; changing the name of the townsite of Douglas, Stevens county, to Donnelly; amending the act incorporating the Western Express Company; refunding certain taxes in Dakota county.

In the House, on the 26th, Senate bills were passed, relating to town of Albert Lea; providing for water supply at State Reform School. House bills were passed, appropriating $500 for iron fence around grave of Mrs. Eliza Muller at Fort Ridgeley; granting swamp lands in aid of Minnesota and St. Louis Railway; proposing amendment to constitution allowing women to vote on license or no license; reapportioning Winona county into commissioner districts; relating to cattle running at large in Dakota county; relating to voting on license or no license in Waseca county; relating to foreclosure of mortgages; for the establishment and maintenance in towns of public libraries and reading rooms; vacating part of village of Brownsdale; relating to the printing and distribution of laws and public documents; relating to fees of sheriffs; relating to oaths and acknowledgments. The bill relating to grasshopper bounties was recalled from the Governor's possession and referred to the committee on grasshoppers for amendment.

A Question of Fire.

From Harper's Drawer.

A husband and wife were having one of those arguments which occasionally interrupt the harmony of married life. He grumbled because there was not a better fire in the room, and declared that she always was just so stingy in regard to the use of fuel. She rather admitted her general partiality for economy in the direction referred to, but at the same time she asserted that she was the subject of a great improvement in the specific point then under discussion. For proof on her part, she went on to state that when her first husband was very sick (he did not recover) she really felt some reluctance to having a fire of sufficient capacity to make things entirely comfortable. "But," said she, "when my second dear departed was in his last sickness, I had such a fire as no reasonable man could find any fault with. And," she continued, "when your time comes to lie in that bed, with no hope of ever rising from it, I shall have a first-rate fire, as hot as—why, so hot that you will hardly know the difference when you're dead."

Norwich Bulletin, A correspondent asks why we don't publish more original poetry. One reason is, that writers are apt to confine themselves to thirty or forty verses, and give the sentiment no opportunity to expand. What culture demands are expansions and large handwriting while kindling-wood is so high.

There is a story told of two Scotch lads who knew little of gunnery and natural history, but were familiar with King James' Bible and with the winged heads that pass for cherubs in painting and sculpture. Going out a-gunning together, one of them shot a bird and the other ran to secure the trophy. Coming near where it had fallen, he found a white owl so sprawled in the grass as to present to his view only a head with staring eyes and a pair of wings attached. Immediately he shouted in dismay: "We're in for it now Jock; we've shot a cherubim!"

House, Farm and Garden.

Profits of Farming in England.

Raising Calves.

Like everything else pertaining to a farm, raising calves requires good judgment and experience. It is best always to leave the calf with the cow several days, until the fever is out of the bag and the milk good for family use, and with proper management the calf can be easily taught to drink milk when four of five days old. It is important that the calf should take its first sustenance from the cow, to enable it to discharge the fœtal nutriment in its stomach and bowels, and to give it strength for its future development. If a calf is of no value to rear, or if the milk is worth more than the cost of feeding four or five weeks for the butcher, it should be killed as soon as the milk becomes good, but if it is to be raised, it should have pure milk for about ten days, when a little skimmed milk may be added to the unskimmed by degrees, till it may be fed entirely on skimmed milk. It has been shown by abundant tests that calves will thrive as well on the poorest butter-producing milk as on the best; consequently, if a farmer has any cows which give poor milk, that should be fed to calves, because it is not the cream that nourishes them so much as other properties of the milk. When four or five weeks old they may be fed on buttermilk.

It is good management to feed calves, in connection with their milk, when about ten days old, a little cooked meal. At first, take nearly a tablespoonful of Indian, oat, or barley meal, and cook it with a little water; then mix it with the milk, and increase the quantity of meal as the calves grow older. Flax-seed boiled to a jelly and mixed with milk, when the calves are 10 days old, is good for them. It is poor policy to stint calves which are worth rasing, as their future development as good cows depends in a great degree on the manner in which they are treated when calves. Let them be fed three times a day at regular hours, and as much as will satisfy them, and in the end their owners will never be losers by so doing. Look at the poor unsightly animals in the yards of farmers who half starve their calves to save a few cents, and you have ocular demonstration of what stinting calves in their feed will do.

When calves are old enough to begin to eat hay or grass, if confined to a stable or yard, a little fine, sweet hay, or grass, should be placed within their reach. It may be tied with a cord, and suspended where they can nibble at it, and in a few weeks, when about four months old, they may be turned out to pasture, still giving them a little meal and water once a day for a week or two. They should have fresh water in their pasture, which should produce an abundance of good grass, and they will go into winter quarters in fine condition. Then, let them be fed on good, fine sweet hay, with fodder corn (sweet) cut and cured as soon as it begins to tassel; and a little meal of any kind; and when they are two or three years old, you will have stock that you will not be ashamed to have your neighbors see. Even the milk that such cows will give, will be much more than if they were poorly fed when calves. There is no use in a farmer expecting to raise fine stock of any kind, unless he attends thoroughly to their wants through all the stages of their growth. If he grows a good crop of corn, it must be fed, and the weeds exterminated—no half-way work; and the same rule applies to his live stock.

Raising And Feeding Swine.

If one thing needs reforming more than another it is the manner of raising and feeding swine. From the day they are large enough to eat they are offered all manner of refuse about the place, such as rank weeds, filthy slops, spoiled vegetables and meats, dead fowl, etc. They are allowed to rummage the dungyard and glean the refuse of food in the faces of cattle and horses, on the ground of economy. But we imagine that the quantity of food saved in this way is very insignificant not to exceed the value of a bushel of shelled corn a year among the whole stock of an ordinary-sized farm. The objections to the practice of keeping swine in this way are so serious, however, that the reasons in favor of it have no force at all. The origin of the trichinosis in swine may be always traced to the consumption of vile stuffs in the food, or being housed and yarded amid filth and foul air. Interests as dear as health and life require a thorough reform in keeping swine. Let their food be as pure as that which other animals consume; let them be kept in clean quarters and have pure air, let diseased or unthrifty animals be separated from those in health, and we may have no fears of trichinosis among either swine or human beings.

LADIES! If you want the gentlemen to admire you, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will give you health, strength, vitality, and pure, rich blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.