ANDREW COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington.

SENATE.—The following bills have been reported and referred: By Mr. Blair, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for cotton seized by agents of the United States after June 20th, 1865; by Mr. Howe, allowing homestead settlers and the heirs of homestead settlers burned out, in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan until the first of January, 1873, to rebuild on and occupy their homestead lands; by Mr. Cameron, the French spoliation bill providing for a commission of three, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to examine and admit such claims, and order their payment to the extent of five millions of dollars; by Mr. Blair, from the committee on Private Land Claims, the bill confirming the jurisdiction of the court of Claims to hear and determine the suit of Carondelet vs. United States; by Mr. Schurtz, the bill to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge over the mississippi, passed, with two amendments, one requiring that the draw over the main channel will not be less than one hundred and sixty feet, the other prohibiting the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company from assigning the charter they now hold by assignment, from the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, or constructing any other bridge than the one now being built at St. Joseph.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Shellabarger, the bill passed providing that merchandise conveyed either by boat or rail from the port of arrival to the interior shall be under the exclusive control of custom officers, the merchandise not to be unladen between the port of arrival and its destination, except as authorized by Treasury regulation, and with no breakage of the original package.

The bill passed to pay the fees of respondents' witnesses in extradition cases.

The bill passed to further prevent smuggling, providing that collectors of customs and of internal revenue report to the district attorney within ten days all fines and forfeitures, and making it the duty of the district attorney immediately to commence prosecution.

A bill passed extending the statute of limitation for prosecution for pensions or bounty forgeries from two to five years.

On motion of Mr. Hooper, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Banking committee to send for persons and papers in conducting an examination of the causes of the recent suspension of national banks.

A bill for the recognition of the state of war between Spain and the republic of Cuba, and declaring both parties to be entitled to belligerent rights, including the right of each to carry their respective flags into the waters of the United States, was introduced by Mr. Voorhees, who moved a suspension of the rules for the passage of the bill. After debate the bill was referred to the Foreign committee.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the apportionment bill. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill to allow half of the custom duties to be paid in legal tenders.

Mr. Hubbard asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the propriety and feasibility of procuring for the United States the title to Independence hall and square in Philadelphia. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Burdett offered a resolution instructing the committee on Manufactures to inquire whether materials for steamship building can be supplied by the United States, and as to the difference in prices between domestic and foreign material. Adopted.

Mr. Garfield, from the committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to appropriate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to purchase a lot in St. Louis for a custom house, post office, and other government purposes, applying the former appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for the cost of the building, the whole not to exceed two millions of dollars.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the committee on Revision of Laws, reported a bill further to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme court. It increases the existing minimum of limitation of two thousand dollars as the value of the matter in dispute to five thousand.

The committee on Appropriations have reported six of the general appropriation bills, viz., the legislative, executive and judicial, and pensions, of which two have been passed, and also the post-office, navy diplomatic, and consular bills. The remaining general appropriation bills to be reported are the fortification, military academy deficiency, and sundry civil expenses. The committee hold daily sessions.

The following bills have been introduced and referred to the financial committee of the House:

To make legal tenders receivable for custom dues; to create a national exchequer with a capital of $100,000,000; to revive the old United States bank system; to fix a day for the banks and government to resume specie payments; to issue gold for greenbacks, beginning at the market rate, so many millions a month, decreasing the premium each month 1 per cent. till we reach specie payments; to substitute compound interest notes for the present legal tenders.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Commercial Committee of the house, and had a longs conference with the committee upon Mr. Lynch's bill to promote American commerce.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President as members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy in 1872: Hon. Louis S. Lovell, Michigan; Rev. Charles Hodge, Princeton, New Jersey; Gen. H. T. Reid, Iowa; Hon. Wm. Claflin, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Frederick Macrellish, Pennsylvania, and Col. Jas. R. Scudder, of Tennessee. Three others are to be appointed by the Vice President.

Telegrams from Mormons and Gentiles at Salt Lake, have been received by the attorney general condemning the decision of Judge McKean in not admitting Brigham Young and other alleged murderers to bail, and from Federal officers indorsing the judge's decision.

East.

The New York committee of Seventy have drafted a new charter for the city, which they submit to the Legislature. It gives the mayor considerable power for removing, but little power for appointment. It proposes a plan for minority representation, gives the board of aldermen complete legislative power, including the voting of taxes. All municipal acts, proceedings and transactions shall be published in a municipal record, and all payments to city papers for advertising shall be done away with. It provides ten executive departments, the five most important ones each to have five commissioners, four to be appointed by the aldermen, and one by the mayor. Annual elections are recommended.

Governor Hoffman has signed a bill legalizing the action of the anti ring grand jury, in obedience to the will of the Legislature, though against his judgment as a lawyer. He believes the act will be decided to be unconstitutional by the court of Appeals.

Stokes has been arraigned to plead in the court of Oyer and Terminer. His lawyer, John Graham, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the grand jury had been given the case before the coroner's jury had given their verdict. The motion was denied.

In the suit brought by Shahan against ex-Collector Murphy, to recover the political assessment of two per cent. on his custom-house salary, the complaint has been dismissed, on the ground that the assessments were voluntarily paid. Murphy testified that the assessments had been made, and that in some instances he had repaid the money.

The Produce Exchange, in New York, at a late meeting, appointed a committee to take steps to have the law changed so as to make illegal all combinations having a depressing effect on trade.

The filibustering steamer Hornet has arrived at Baltimore. She will probably be libelled by the State department for violating the marine laws.

West.

N. J. Fairbank, Chairman of the Chicago Employment and Relief committee, has issued a report stating that the supply of labor of all sorts, is far in excess of the demand, and will be so for two months to come, and that the resources in the hands of the committee will be sufficient to meet the wants of the present winter, and make temporary provision for charitable institutions whose support was cut off by the fire.

The question of the location of the offices and shops of the Union Pacific R. R. which has been under discussion for the past two years, has been settled. The city of Omaha gives land valued at $200,000 and $250,000 in Douglas county bonds, and the company agrees to construct and maintain a railroad bridge over the Missouri at Omaha; that the eastern terminus of the U. P. R. R. shall be and remain at Omaha; that all transfer of freight, passengers, baggage, mails and express matter east and west shall, after the completion of the bridge, be made upon the grounds donated by the city; that the Union Pacific Railroad Company will, within one year, expend on depot buildings on these grounds not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and all machine and car shops, and general offices of the company, to remain in Omaha.

Three eastward trains on the Union Pacific arrived at Cheyenne, some of the passengers claiming to have been twenty days on the road from Ogden. They report that when they got through a cut the wind blows the snow back into the cuts and fills them up again.

At an interview, at St. Paul, Minnesota, between a reporter and General Hancock, relative to the statement recently made that the General would not be a candidate for the Presidency, General Hancock said he never declined anything not offered to him but he should prefer to be considered not a candidate rather than to appear as seeking the office. The General declined to enlighten the reporter as to the truth of the rumor in the Washington *Chronicle* that the Democrats had agreed on him for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President.

The Mariposa estate in California, sold by the trustees, has been purchased by Judge Heidenfeldt for $800,000, in the interest of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, of New York.

The Japanese Ambassadors and their suite numbering one hundred and six persons have left San Francisco for the East, in a special train composed of five palace cars.

South

The political dissentions in Alabama are alleged to be of a serious character. Warner and Spencer have not effected a compromise, and Warner's Congressional friends still insist that in the event Spencer is supported by the administration, Alabama will become democratic. The attorney-general is considering the question whether the withdrawal of the nomination of Warner for the Mobile collectorship reinstates Miller.

The Congressional committee have commenced their investigation at New Orleans in the United States court room, in the custom house building. Governor Warmoth having previously been consulted, stated he had no objection to the committee using the court room. If the Governor had objected the committee would have met elsewhere.

The object of the committee seems to be to hear general statements from members of each faction, in order to arrive at points that require their attention.

Captain Bart testified before the committee, and admitted that there were seventeen senators on the Wilderness; he was obeying the order of Collector Casey; he stated the Senators were on the Wilderness waiting until the other members arrived, giving the reformers a majority; he considered he had done his duty as a citizen, but admitted that he had committed an error in allowing the Wilderness to be used.

Arkansas is now without a governor, neither the lieutenant governor, president of the Senate, speaker of the House, nor chief justice being in the State, and none others are eligible to the vacancy.

Daily trains have commenced running on the Cairo and Fulton railroad, between Little Rock and Little Red river, a distance of fifty miles.

A Galveston *News* special from Austin reports that the Federal grand jury have found true bills against Governor Davis and Secretary of State Newcomb, of Texas, on account of irregularities in the late election.

Foreign.

A special from London says an impression prevails there that the Geneva Convention will necessarily disappoint the hopes of its friends and that the end will prove a failure. If the Conference should decide in favor of the claims, no English government would accept the result, and no Parliament would vote the money. Hence the movement would stop. The proceedings now are pretenses. The argument of the *Times* is that England should demur to the claims for indirect damages. If the court reject this demurrer, she should withdraw from the case. This is not the argument addressed by the government, but is a goverment view put out as a feeler. The government says we can not acquiesce in a construction which we are determined not to acknowledge if proved against us.

The duke of Newcastle declares that the Conservatives of England distrust Gladstone, because he is believed to favor the abolition of the House of Lords, and dallies with dangerous principles like Sir Charles Dilke and other disturbers of the constitutional order of things.

Streams in the south of England have overflowed their banks and whole villages deluged. Great damage has been done to property, especially in the valley of the Severn. The Thames also rose above its banks, and the town of Windsor has suffered severely. The effects of the freshet were felt even in London. The upper portion of the city on the river flooded, and the loss of property and interruption to business are quite serious.

The british expedition under General Bourchier, which is operating against the Looshais, on the northeastern frontier of India, attacked a force of the latter, and inflicted considerable loss upon them. The expedition also suffered some loss, having four men killed and a few wounded. General Bourchier himself received slight injuries.

The French Assembly has adopted four clauses of the merchant navy bill. The report of M. Delsolon on the commercial treaty with England was presented but not read. It is reported that Thiers is opposed to the creation of a Vice Presidency.

In a recent conversation with General Billiot, President Thiers is reported to have said, "I am sincerely in favor of a moderate republic, and have long thought it possible, but I now see that I was mistaken, and that the republic can not exist, even with my aid. I am compelled to seek the happiness of the country elsewhere."

President Thiers, in discussing with Rothschild the project for the future evacuation of France by the Germans, said, "I would like to see the end of the occupation if we had a stable government settled in public opinion. As it is, if the Germans were gone we would have worse demagogues than we now have. The Bonapartists would come forth, and in a few days all the calamities of a relentless party strife would take place. I will yield, but not without regret, to the general desire, although I consider that the presence of the Prussians is a guarantee of peace and order."

A manifesto has been issued by the Count de Chambord to the French people. The Count claims as of yore, the right divine, and says: I shall never abdicate my claim to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principle which I have preserved intact for forty years, and which is the last hope of France's greatness and liberties. Cæsarism and anarchy threaten France, because her salvation is sought in personal questions and not in principle. I shall ever uphold the flag of France, and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time presses, and alliance and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist where I am legitimate king."

PERSONAL.—Ticknor & Co., the celebrated clothiers of St. Louis, Mo., announce the introduction of a plan of ordering clothing by letter, to which they call your special attention. They, if required, will send you their improved and accurate rules for self-measurement, and a full line of samples from their immense stock of cloths, cassimeres, coating, &c. Thus enabling parties in any part of the country to order their clothing direct from them, with the certainty of receiving garments of the very latest style and most perfect fit attainable. Goods ordered will be sent by express, to be paid on delivery, providing that if they do not fit, they can be returned at their expense. As is well known through the South and West they have for fifteen years excelled in all departments of their business, which is a guarantee as to the character of the goods they would send out. Rules for self measurement, samples of goods, illustrated circular and price list sent free on application. Ticknor & Co., manufacturers and dealers in men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods, either ready made or made to order, 601 and 603 N. Fourth street St. Louis Missouri.

N. B.—When in St. Louis you are invited to visit our mammoth establishment, where you can find thousands and thousands of garments of superior quality and workmanship, manufactured expressly for the best retail trade. Boys' clothing a specialty with us, and our stock in this line is very extensive. TICKNOR & Co.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A paper manufactory has been started in Louisiana, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

During the recent "cold snap" in Paris, there were eight hundred serious falls on the ice, seventy arms and legs were broken, and two men died from accidents on the streets.

A railroad train at Puebla, Mexico, was attacked by robbers, and the engineer and fireman of the train, and seven of the passengers, including a girl seven years of age, were killed.

The Indians of Upper Michigan are employed to carry packages of nitro-glycerine on their backs. As none of them have stumbled yet, they are not aware of the fate that is at the same time before them and behind them.

The Claflin and Woodhull-Blood *Weekly* grows frantic over the advice given by one of its exchanges to young ladies, which reads: "Keep your eyes open before marriage and half shut afterward."

The ceiling of the new Paris Opera will be made of copper, consisting of a number of plates screwed together, and capable of being at any time disjointed. This roofing will be movable, so that the height of the theater may be regulated at pleasure.

In the Elgin watch factories, three hundred of the five hundred employes are girls. These girls earn from ten to twenty dollars a week, and perform some of the delicate operations incident to the businsss as skillfully as men.

A handsomely bound book, without a single idea, has been exhibited in London. Its contents are: "Thirty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-five ways of spelling scissors." The compiler is a wealthy man, and did not do it out of "sheer" necessity.

A cradle has been invented in Boston, by which the baby can be satisfactorily, securely and continuously rocked while the women go to vote. So we may as well burn our copies of Mrs Aker's beautiful song, "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," and try to forget the music.

Clams, alive and healthy, have been dug out of the prairie one or two miles from Houston, Texas. They were found at the depth of several feet, and the Houston people wonder how they got there. There need be no wonder. Prairie soil at the depth of a few inches is a wet clay and is always clammy.

Florida papers say the present season has produced the largest and most delicious oranges seen for many years. The unusual size of the fruit is presumed to be owing to the fact that the groves lost one-third of their fruit during the severe gales of August, since which time the season has been propitious for their development.

The Library of Congress concluded last year with 236,846 volumes and about 40,000 pamphlets. The following table gives the list of copyright copies:

Books	5,799
Periodicals and pamphlets	3,401
Musical compositions	5,005
Dramatic compositions	70
Photographs	764
Prints, engravings and chromos	4,571
Maps and charts	331
Total number of articles	19,826

A new industry has been started in the States of North and South Carolina, being the getting out of white oak staves for the English market. The staves are at present obtained in North Carolina, but operations are soon to be begun in South Carolina as well. Shipments already made to England have turned out well, and it is believed that in the course of a few months contracts for staves by the million will be made.

A new process has just been patented which is said to be of great promise in solving that most important question of utilizing sewerage without damage to health or dissatisfaction to the nostrils. It consists in the application of a prepared earth containing clay, sulphuric acid and nitric acid to sewerage matter. One of the greatest advances in agricultural economy is to be made in this direction, and every proposal of promise should receive thorough practical test.

Here is a flattering tribute to the trim condition in which our ships of war are generally kept. The United State frigate Colorado was recently at Yeddo, and it was proposed to show her off to the Mikado, but the Japanese navy was to have a review, and its officers begged the American Minister to send her away, as she was entirely too neat looking and the Mikado might decide to have no fleet at all if it were not as well kept as the American.

The terrible severity of the present winter is without parallel in the history of Wisconsin. It is not common in that latitude that the thermometer goes below zero more than once or twide during the winter, and for years it has not been known to reach over three to five degrees below. But this winter they have congealed beside the mercury that showed from twelve to fifteen degrees below, and in parts of the State on a parallel with Green Bay, the thermometer has registered from eighteen to twenty-six degrees below.

An experienced grocer in Kalamazoo, who has watched the manœuvers and strategy of rats for many seasons, solves the problem of how rats carry eggs up a pair of stairs. He declares that he has seen a rat go to a basket of eggs, take one in his paws, roll over on his back, resting the egg on his abdomen, and holding it there by his legs, then his tail as a signal that all was ready, and out would come two other rats, seize the first one by the tail, and drag him up stairs on his back, egg and all.

A correspondent of the *British Journal of Photography* predicts that owing to the fact that micro photography was brought to such a degree of perfection by the exigencies of the siege of Paris, the time may not be far distant when our daily paper will be about the size of a postage stamp, and we may have our favorite authors printed on our vest buttons. Fancy our carrying about with us a complete edition of Macaulay on the three studs we wear in our shirt bosoms, or a "diamond edition" of Dickens in our sleeve buttons.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in excavations at the Ceramicon at Athens. Several tombs, some quite intact, have been brought to light, and among them is that of two ambassadors of Corcyra (Corfu), who formed a deputation from Xenophon, sent to ask the assistance of the Athenians against the Lacedemonians. Another bears the name of Hipparle, daughter of Alcibiades. Other researches have led to finding a monument composed of five tombs, bearing inscriptions and belonging to the Vexpleos family, and a sixth ornamented with a basso-relievo composed of two women, one standing and the other seated.

Donaldson & Fraley, Third and Olive, St. Louis, Mo. Bankers Brokers and Stock auctioneers, buy and sell State, county, city and railroad bonds, and stocks. The best paying investment in the United States are Missouri county bonds, such as Lincoln, Ralls, Livingston, Chariton, Lafayette, Benton and 10 per cent. United States 5:20 taken in Exchange at market rates. All information in regard to bonds furnished gratis. Buy gold, silver, U. S. bonds, land warrants, college scrip, commercial paper, etc.

A Frenchman's Portraits of English Women.

M. Taine writes in an amusing style of his studies of English women—thus:

This winter in a Paris drawing-room where I was, a stout, red-faced, bald man, related to a rather great English personage, entered, leading his daughter of sixteen: pretty, gentle face, but what ignorance of dress! She has dark brown gloves, hair in curls, not glossy, a sort of badly fitting white casaque, and her waist resembled a log in a sack. At the evening she remained silent, like a Cinderella amidst the splendors and supreme elegancies of the dresses and beauties surrounding her. Here, in St. James' Park, at the Exhibition, in the picture galleries, many young ladies, pretty, well dressed, wore spectacles. I put aside several other traits; but it is clear to me they possess in a much lesser degree than French women the sentiment which ordains that every moment, and before every person, a woman stands with shouldered arms, and feels herself on parade. However, naturalness is less restrained, and breaks forth more freely.

Recently, at thirty miles from London, we took a long walk with the daughters of the family, and we climbed a rather steep hight. Still very young, they are true goats, always leaping, even when ascending, upon the sharp slopes and among the stones. Exuberance and freedom of the circulation, and of the animal forces; nothing feminine; in the carriage, before arriving, their noisy babble, excitedness, their sparkling eyes, above all their energy, the emphasis of their pronounciation, gave the idea of merry English boys during the holidays. The youngest had bright crimson cheeks like a rosy apple; both of them had full jaws and large feet. Miss Charlotte, aged fifteen, told me that she could easily walk twenty miles. They first learned German from a nurse; but they do not know French yet. "Yet you have a French governess?" "Yes, but when one is stupid!" Then an outburst of laughter.

Certainly, self-love does not constrain them; they never dream of acting a part; and developed as we see them, daughters of a nobleman who is wealthy, they are children still; not one of their ideas, not one of their gestures betrays the woman. They are neither sentimental nor worldly. I can bear the testimony of my eyes to the great freedom which they enjoy. I see many of them in the morning in Hyde Park who have come to take a turn on horseback, without other companion than a groom.

Two days after arriving in the country I was asked to give my arm to a young daughter of the family, in order to escort her to a place a mile off. S——, who has spent a year here, considers this loyal and free intercourse charming. A gentleman to whom he was introduced said, "Come to my house, and I will make you acquainted with my daughters." They are most amiable and honest comrades. One rides with them on horseback, one accompanies them to archery meetings, one chats familiarly with them on all, or nearly all subjects; one laughs without after thought. It were impossible even for a coxcomb to treat them otherwise than as if they were his sisters.

At Manchester two of my French friends went to dine at a house. At eleven in the evening they were requested to escort home two young girls who were there. All the four entered a cab and rode for half an hour. They chatted gaily, and without any trouble or embarrassment on either side. Thanks to these manners, the man most inured to the harshnesses and vilianies of life must keep a corner of his soul for poetry, for tender sentiment.

Many girls remain spinsters. There are some in almost every family, the position of aunt being well filled. They help to rear the children, superintend a part of the household, preserve making or the linen cupboard; make herbaliums, paint in water colors, read, write, become learned. Many compose moral romances, and sometimes very good novels. Miss Young, Miss Kavanagh, Miss Bronte, the author of "John Halifax," Miss Thackeray, and others are known. Talent is frequent among authoresses; there are some of the first class—Mrs. Gaskell, Miss Evans, Elizabeth Browning; the two last possess genius. Reckon again the translations; numerous German and French works have been translated—by women. Others write in magazines, compose small popular treatises, join a society, teach classes of poor children. The constant concern is to find an employment for their faculties, or to acquire a talent which serves as a remedy for weariness. The highest rank is not absolved: Witness the occupation of the Royal Family—the Queen and her daughters send water-colors, engravings, drawings done by themselves to charity sales; Prince Albert was one of the most cultivated and most active men in the kingdom; each one thus takes up one or two special subjects, labors at some improvement in agriculture, in science—some beneficent work of instruction.

Independence Hall.

The movement for the purchase of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, by the government of the United States, and to formally dedicate the same to the nation on the 4th of July, 1876, seems to be growing in favor. It is proposed by the gentlemen having charge of the matter that the Hall and Square should be formally dedicated by the President on the Centennial of the Declaration, in the presence of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Cabinet, the Senate, House of Representatives, governors and legislatures; and that the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence be invited to be present to receive the right conveyed to them of the use of the Hall on each succeeding Fourth of July throughout all time. This will be a feature of the ceremonial programme to pass from generation to generation with the Declaration itself.

The method of improving the grounds contemplates the erection of a bronze statue of Washington on the present site of the west wing, near the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, and a similar one of General Lafayette, near the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, with the statues of the signers properly arranged in the rear. This would present the military front of the Revolution, backed by the civil power, which launched us upon the sea of nations.

The money to be paid for the property by the government is to be employed in erecting in Fairmount park suitable buildings for the accommodation of the exhibition of the products of the industries and other interests of the States and all nations participating in the Centennial International Exposition.

Later dispatches from India, from both French and English sources, concerning the results obtained by the late eclipse expeditions, concur with previous statements as to the material constitution of the corona of the sun, with the additional information that the extension of the corona above hydrogen is apparently small, the structure being a nebulous air.

GET FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—This you can do from the Western Seed Co., I. P. Fogg & Son, in their new building on the old spot, No's. 115 & 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. Their stock was entirely destroyed by the great fire. They have a new and complete stock. Their seeds can be found all over the Northwest. Try them! See their advertisement.

John Ruskin.

Ruskin was singularly fitted by fortune to live for a purpose; to consecrate his life to the cause of art and of what he considered truth. As everybody knows, he was born to wealth so considerable as to allow him to indulge all his tastes and whims, and to write without regard for money or profit. I hardly know of any other author of eminence who in our time has worked with so complete an independence of public, publisher, or paymaster. I do not suppose Ruskin ever wrote one line for money. Some of his works must have brought him in a good return of mere pounds and shillings; but they would have been written just the same if they had never paid for printing; and indeed the author is always spending money on some benevolent crotchet. He was born in London, and he himself attributes much of his early love for nature to the fact that he was "accustomed for two or three years to no other prospect than that of the brick walls over the way," and that he had "no brothers nor sisters nor companions." I question whether anybody not acquainted with London can understand how completely one can be shut in from the vast pure face of free nature in that vast city. In New York one can hardly walk far in any direction without catching glimpses of the water and the shores of New Jersey and Long Island. But in some of the most respectable middle-class regions of London, you might drudge away or dream away your life and never have one sight of open nature unless you made a regular expedition to find her. Ruskin speaks somewhere of the strange and exquisite delight which the cockney feels when he treads on the grass, and every biographical sketch of him recalls that passage in his writings which tells us of the first thing he could remember as an event in his life—his being taken by his nurse to the brow of one of the crags overlooking Derwentwater, and the "intense joy, mingled with awe, that I had in looking through the hollows in the mossy roots over the crag into the dark lake, and which has associated itself more or less with all twining roots of trees ever since."

Ruskin traveled much, and at a very early age, through Europe. He became familiar with most of the beautiful show-places of the European continent when a boy, and I believe he never extended the sphere of his travels. About his early life there is little to be said. He completed his education at Oxford, and more successful than Arthur Pendennis, he went in for a prize. He visited the continent, more especially Switzerland and Italy, again and again. He married a Scottish lady, and the marriage was not a happy one. I don't propose to go into any of the scandal and talk which the events created; but I may say that the marriage was dissolved without any moral blame resting on or even imputed to either of the parties, and that the lady afterward became the wife of Mr. Millais. Since then Mr. Ruskin has led a secluded rather than a lonely life. His constitution is feeble; he has as little robustness of *physique* as can be conceived, and no kind of excitement is suitable for him. Only the other day he sank into a condition of such exhaustion that for a while it was believed impossible he could recover. At one time he used to appear in public rather often and was ready to deliver lectures on the ethics of art wherever he thought his teaching could benefit the ignorant or the poor. He was especially ready to address assemblages of workingmen, the pupils of charitable institutions for the teaching of drawing. I cannot remember his ever having taken part in any fashionable pageant or demonstration of any kind. Of late he has ceased to show himself at any manner of public meeting, and he addresses his favorite workingmen through the medium of an irregular little publication, a sort of periodical or tract which he calls "Fors Clavigera." Of this publication "I send a copy," he announces, "to each of the principal journals and periodicals, to be noticed or not at their pleasure; otherwise, I shall use no advertisements." The author also informs us that "the tracks will be sold for sevenpence each, without abatement on quantity." I doubt whether many sales have taken place, or whether the reference to purchase in quantity was at all necessary, or whether indeed the author cared one way or the other.

In one of these printed letters he says: "The scientific men are busy as ants, examining the sun and the moon and the seven stars; and can tell me all about them, I believe, by this time, and how they move, and what they are made of. And I do not care, for my part, two copper spangles how they move or what they are made of. I can't move them any other way than they go, nor make them of anything else better than they are made." This might sound wonderfully sharp and practical if, a few pages on, Mr. Ruskin did not broach his proposition for the founding of a little modern colony of Labor in England, where boys and girls alike are to be taught agriculture, vocal music, Latin, and the history of five cities—Athens, Rome, Venice, Florence and London. This scheme was broached last August, and it is rather soon yet even to ask whether any steps have been taken to put it into execution but Mr. Ruskin has already given five thousand dollars to begin with, and will probably give a good deal more before he acknowledges the inevitable failure. Ruskin lives in one of the most beautiful of London suburbs, on Denmark Hill, at the south side of the river, near Dulwich and the exquisite Syndenham slopes where the Crystal Palace stands. Here he indulges his love of pictures and statues, and of rest—when he is not in a mood for unrest—and nourishes philanthropic schemes of eccentric kinds, and is altogether about the nearest approach to an independent, self-sufficing philosopher our modern days have known. Of his life as a private citizen this much is about all that it concerns us to hear.—*Galaxy*

Two newsboys, says the Commercial Bulletin, were standing before a cigar store, when one asked the other. "Have you got three cents?" "Yes." "Well, I have two cents; give me your three, and I will buy a five center." "All right," says number 2, handing out the money. Number 1 enters the store, procures the cigar, lights it, and puffs with a great deal of satisfaction. "Come, now, give us a pull," says number 2; "I furnished more than half the money?" "I know that," says the smoker; "but then I'm president, and you being only a stockholder, you can spit."

NEURALGIA.—A case of obstinate neuralgia was cured by sulphate of nickle in doses of half a grain three times a day. At the end of one week the dose was increased to one grain. Its sedative action was speedily manifested in reducing the pulse and procuring sleep, all symptoms of the paroxysm disappeared.—*Oregon Med. and Surg. Repository.*

M. F. Taylor, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor before the Courts of Patents and Government Claims, Washington, D. C., will also collect Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis.

No one should fail to subscribe for the St. Louis *Home Journal*. They are distributing $500 in cash to every Fifteen Hundred Subscribers. Now is the time to subscribe and get the commencement of Jno. Este Cooke's new story. Address "Home Journal," St. Louis, Mo.

Memoirs of a Distinguished Physician.

Sir Henry Holland, the distinguished English physician, whose visits to the United States in 1863 and 1866 are well remembered by those who met him, has written a volume of "Recollections," which has just appeared from the press of Lasgmans in London. The veteran practitioner—now 8[illegible] years of age—has at command a fund of anecdote and reminiscence, and his book is very entertaining. Born at Knutsford in Cheshire in 1788, he was placed as a pupil in his 11th year with Mr. Turner, of Newcastle upon-Tyne. There he remained four years and it was then, more than 70 years ago, that his love of travel was first excited by crossing the backbone of England over Blackstone Edge, "then a long and hard horse labor above ground, now accomplished by a few minutes of railroad tunnel underneath." Sir Henry Holland visited London for the first time sixty-six years ago, and he remembers shooting Old London-bridge in a Thames wherry, in which, as all who have experienced it must recollect, there was a little dash of adventure. Beyond Tyburn Turnpike and Hyde Park corner, were bare and dismal fields, "now covered by two new cities, rivalling many European capitals in extent and grandeur."

During more than half a century only two years occurred and those were devoted to Scotch and Irish excursions—in which Sir Henry has not passed two autumnal months in journeys or voyages abroad, accomplishing greater distances as nearer objects became exhausted, and finding compensation for growing age in the increased facilities of travel. In these annual journeys he has visited, and most of them repeatedly, every capital in Europe; he has made eight voyages to the United States and Canada, traveling over more than 26 000 miles of the American continent. He has made one voyage to Jamaica, and he has been in the East four times, visiting Constantinople, various parts of Asia Minor, Damascus, Jerusalem, and Cairo. He has made three tours in Algeria, in one of which he was rudely awakened at Madeah by a severe shock of earthquake, which "did not better the digestion of a dish of *filet à la Française*," on which, in company with two French officers," he had supped the evening before. "An experiment in diet," he adds, "not likely to be repeated." In addition to all this, he has made two journeys in Russia, several in Sweden and Norway, paid repeated visits to Spain, Portugal, and Italy, made voyages to the Canary Islands, Western Dalmatia, and other places, ending with a second voyage to Iceland.

Whether alone or in company, he has never been idle on his journeys. No victim to sea-sickness, he has spent his time on the Atlantic either in breathing the fresh air and gazing with wonder and intelligence on the might, deep, or in writing scientific articles for reviews and magazines. When on land many whimsical differences of scene and subject arose out of this practice. "There was," he says, "some pertinency in writing on the Physical History of Mars when within two hundred miles of Mount Ararat, and on Humboldt's *Cosmos* at the foot of the Peak of Teneriffe. But the incongruity became greater in penning part of an article on Modern Chemistry under the shade of fig trees at the Wells of Moses on the Red Sea; paragraphs of another on Meteors and Aerolites in an Arab tent in Algeria; and portions of a third on the life and character of Julius Cæsar, when traveling on the Illinois prairies.

He was exposed to professional demands on the part of Ali Pasha, Valy Pasha, his son, and their Turkish and Albanian subordinates, involving an absurd mockery of practice, to which he tells us the term 'ludicrous' was the lightest that could be applied. It was at this early period of his career that Sir Henry Holland made that noble answer to Ali Pasha, in whose hands it must be remembered that his life was when he uttered it. An artful conversation on poisons, he tells us, ended by the Pasha's asking him whether he knew of any such poison which, put on the mouth-piece of a pipe, or given in coffee, might slowly and silently kill, leaving no note behind. The short and prompt answer he gave, was, that as a physician he had studied how to save life, not to destroy it.

The Gamblers's Trick

A Gambler in his confession says: "I once knew a Southern gentleman who, although not ostensibly a professional gambler, really made short cards a business. He was a man of education and a fine conversationalist, and a very elegant gentleman. He was fond of a little game of draw just to kill time, you know; but the result was that he always got the best of it, and mingling with the moneyed men, his winnings were large. I got into a series of games with him, and as well as I understood cards myself, I invariably got the worst of it. I knew there was something wrong, and I resolved to discover it if possible. I carefully examined the backs of the cards, and, understanding how this sort of work is done, I very soon satisfied myself that the backs were all right. I watched his deal. He threw them round with great rapidity. His shuffling was square.

"One day I procured a powerful magnifying glass and went carefully over a pack of cards that he had won with the night before. A long and careful search revealed in the aces and face cards a series of trifling concavities. The punches were so slight as to be invisible to the naked eye, but in passing my fingers over them I could feel them. A gambler's fingers are, or ought to be soft as velvet. Subsequent investigation revealed his work. He had on the inside of his finger ring a minute punch.

"In the beginning of a game he would manage to turn the faces of the aces and face cards, one at a time, so as to bring them against his punch, and then one indentation or two, or three in a certain locality would designate the cards. So nice was his sense of touch that when dealing he would naturally pass the face of each card over the end of his left middle finger, and no matter how readily he dealt them, he would know the position of all the face cards in the pack. Of course this gave him a heavy per centage, and the result was that he invariably won."

PLANT'S SEED STORE.—This house was established in 1845, by the late Wm. M. Plant, who, although at times associated with others under various firm styles, was always recognised as *the* Plant. About three years since the business passed into the hands of the present firm, who for several years had been associated with Mr. Plant. The present proprietors, Messrs. L. G. Pratt & Co., are the legitimate successors to the original Wm. M. Plant business, and are justly entitled to the fullest confidence of the trade at large and to all the benefits to be derived from having purchased the good *will, stock, fixtures and trade marks* of Plant's Seed Store.

This firm has recently added increased facilities for conducting their business, and are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch. We would advise parties in want of seeds and implements to send to Messrs. L. G. Pratt & Co. for their Catalogues which they mail free to all applicants.—*St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 6, '72.*

Mr. Engleman, of Milwaukee, *en route* from Kansas City to Denver, to reach the bedside of a dying brother, chartered a special train which made the distance in eighteen hours and five minutes, running time, an average of nearly fifty miles an hour.