MILAN EXCHANGE.

WADE & BROOKS, Editors and Proprietors.

MILAN, - - TENNESSEE.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WORLD'S WORK.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Count de Lesseps had an interview with President Hayes on the 6th, during which the Inter-oceanic canal project was freely discussed. De Lesseps stated that it was not contemplated that the canal should be under foreign control, and he would be glad to have the majority of the stock placed in this country.

A John M. Palmer Presidential Club has been organized at Springfield, Ill.

The Louisiana Democratic State Convention has been called for April 12th, to select delegates to Cincinnati.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures have agreed to report favorably Representative Fort's bill to provide for the exchange of trade-dollars for legal tender silver dollars. A provision was added that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be exchanged at the Treasury and at all Sub-Treasuries United States legal-tender silver dollars for trade-dollars at par, and shall recoin said trade-dollars into legal-tender dollars, as now provided by law, and shall stop the further coinage of trade-dollars, provided that the amount so redeemed shall not interfere with the minimum now authorized by the existing law.

The United States Supreme Court has delivered opinions on two additional cases involving the constitutionality of the Federal Election laws, in both of which their constitutionality is sustained. Justices Field and Clifford delivered a dissenting opinion in both cases, as did also Justice Bradley.

On account of the dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Parnell has returned to Ireland, but will return in a few weeks to complete his engagements in this country.

The House Committee on Judiciary, by a party vote, have agreed to report favorably Representative Thompson's bill to regulate the number and pay of United States Supervisors of Election and Special Deputy Marshals. The bill, as amended by the Committee, provides that no more than one Deputy Marshal shall be appointed to any voting precinct or district; that Supervisors and Deputy Marshals shall not receive more than $1.50 a day for their services, and Marshals shall not receive pay for more than three days, nor Supervisors for more than six days; that no fees shall be paid except in pursuance of an express appropriation by Congress for that purpose; that it shall not be lawful for any Deputy Marshal or Supervisor, or any person acting by their authority, to arrest or imprison on election day any election officer acting as such under and by virtue of election or appointment under any State law, for any offense against the election laws of the United States or of any State; but a warrant or process for such offense may be executed at any time after the close of such election day. It is said that the Republican members of the Committee have signified their intention to make a party issue upon this measure when it comes before the House.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have agreed to report favorably Representative Pound's bill authorizing the Secretary of War to set aside any vacant posts or barracks, not required for military occupation, for use in the establishment of normal and industrial training schools for Indian youths from nomadic tribes, having educational claims upon the United States.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention will be held at Little Rock, June 2, to nominate candidates for State officers and also to choose delegates to the National Convention.

The Alabama State Republican Convention to select delegates to the National Convention will be held at Selma, May 20.

Gen. Grant and party expected to sail from Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the 15th, for New Orleans.

M. De Lesseps and Capt. Eads, by invitation, have both appeared before the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals and explained their respective systems.

The Senate, by a party vote, rejected the nomination of Wm. R. Brown as Census Supervisor of the Eighth District of Illinois, upon the ground that at least one of the eight Illinois Supervisors should have been selected from the Democracy.

The Missouri Republican State Convention, to select delegates to the Chicago Convention, will be held at Sedalia, April 14.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention will be held March 31, at Columbus.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention, to choose delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, will be held at Madison, May 19.

The House Committee on Public Lands will report favorably Mr. Ryan's bill to graduate the price and dispose of the residue of Osage Indian Trust and Diminished Reserved Lands, Kansas.

The House Committee on Epidemic Diseases have agreed to recommend for passage the joint resolution authorizing the President to call an International Sanitary Conference, to meet at Washington, D. C., and a bill to increase the efficiency of the Nationa Board of Health.

The Ohio Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Columbus, April 28.

Dennis Kearney was arrested in San Francisco on the 11th, on charges of misdemeanor, based upon his remarks at a workingmen's meeting. He was released on bail.

Secretary Sherman has written a letter to a Chicago gentleman, which the latter has given to the press, in which the writer says he has not withdrawn from the Presidential race, as has been reported, but regards himself as a candidate and shall do so to the end. He adds that he does not deem it necessary to belittle the claims of other candidates, or to use his official position to promote his candidacy.

The United States Grand Jury at Milwaukee returned an indictment against ex-Indian Agent J. C. Bridgman, of the Menominee (Wisconsin) Reservation, charged with making fraudulent returns and vouchers to the Government. Bridgman claims he will be able to clear himself of the charge.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

In accordance with an order of Court, the wires and property of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company along the Union Pacific Railway, seized by order of Jay Gould, have been restored to their owners and all connections re-established.

The Post-office Department has concluded contracts for the Star Mail Service for four years in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. The total amount of awards is about $885,000.

It is reported from Chicago that the Trade and Labor League of that city recently received a communication from the St. Louis branch, urging their co-operation in a trade-union strike, to be inaugurated April 1, and to comprise all organizations in the West.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

An explosion in the artillery barracks at Santiago, Chili, killed twenty-four persons and injured many others.

The bark Elbana, from Newport, Wales, for St. Johns, N. B., was wrecked at Nigger Head, five miles from her port of destination, on the morning of the 8th. Capt. Barry and seven men were drowned.

James Allen, the waiter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Las Vegas, N. Mex., who shot and killed James Moorehead, a commercial traveler from St. Louis, was taken from the custody of the Sheriff and hanged by a mob.

Twenty-four persons were burned to death and twenty-nine others injured by the burning of the weaving works in Moscow, Russia, on the 8th.

The boiler in Lehman, Rosenthal & Co.'s flax mill, at Frankfort, Ind., exploded on the morning of the 11th, just before the usual hour for beginning work, and while all the employees, ten in number, were gathered around. Every one of the ten men was instantly killed. The building was completely demolished, and the debris took fire and was quickly consumed. The names of the killed are: H. Rogers, Eli Hemlick, Scott Williams, Joseph Wise, Joseph Miller, Thomas Croxton, Pat Leasy, John Honissell, Joseph Eichenberry, and Michael Shields.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Favorable reports are received of the growing wheat crop throughout the West. Wet weather has done some harm in Illinois, while in Kansas and Iowa there are complaints of dry weather, but an average crop is expected. The most serious complaints of winter-killing come from Wisconsin.

The Duchess of Marlborough, writing to the Lord Mayor of London, March 7, says: "The distress in Ireland continues to be general, and in some parts is increasing."

The anti-Chinese excitement in San Francisco has been further heightened by the concentration there of several regiments of United States troops, under command of Gen. McDowell, by orders from Washington. As a further measure of precaution, the arms belonging to the militia have been removed from several of the city arsenals and placed in secure places, the reason assigned by officials being that the arsenals and their contents were exposed to capture by the disorderly classes in case of a riot. Placards are posted about the city, signed by the "Council of Thirteen," warning employers of Chinese to discharge them. The workingmen are greatly agitated by the military movements, and their leaders charge the authorities with trying to force an outbreak.

The main building of the Kansas State Insane Asylum, at Osawatomie, was partially destroyed by fire on the evening of the 8th. The inmates were all safely removed. The fire is believed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. The loss is estimated at $35,000, with no insurance.

The body of Dr. Samuel Hahn, a Hungarian, aged thirty-nine, for several years a practicing physician in New York, was cremated at the Le Moyne Crematory, Washington, Pa., on the 9th, in accordance with his last wishes. The funeral services were conducted by Prof. Felix Adler, a friend of deceased.

The dissolution of Parliament has been announced, to take place at Easter.

The "Citizens' Protective Union" is the name of an organization formed in San Francisco for the declared object of preserving the peace and protecting life and property. The membership is understood to be large, but the names of those officially connected with it are not made public. Mayor Kalloch has published a proclamation, declaring that there is not the slightest reason to apprehend any disturbance from the working classes, that the people are deceived by incendiary misrepresentations as to the situation, and that the most outrageous means are being used by designing men to provoke an outbreak. The *Bulletin* and *Chronicle* commend the formation of the Citizens' Committee, while the *Call*, *Alto* and *Post* oppose it as unnecessary and unpolitic.

A daring robbery of gold bullion occurred at Sidney, Neb., on the 10th. Entrance was effected through the floor of the express office while the agent was at dinner, and four hundred and eighty pounds of bullion, which had just come in on the Black Hills treasure-coach, was carried off. Fortunately the weight of the treasure was too great for the robbers to carry any distance, so they secreted the most of it in a coal pile where it was soon afterward found. It is estimated that they cleared about $13,000 by the operation—should they not be captured.

Mrs. Agnes Bergeset, a domestic in the family of Dr. J. Byrne, 231 West Randolph Street, Chicago, was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed, on the 11th, by a nine-year-old son of the Doctor, with a revolver which had been left carelessly lying around in the room of a boarder in the house.

Three negroes were hanged on the 12th: At Washington, Ark., Sydney McFadden, for the murder of his wife; at Florence, Ala., John Mayfield, for the murder of Tobe Irvine, another colored man; and at Thomasville, Ga., Day Brigherly, for an indecent assault upon a white woman.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MARCH 8.—*Senate*—The bill for the relief of settlers on public lands, amending the homestead laws in several particulars, passed The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate advocating the adoption of Mr. Randolph's substitute, authorizing Gen. Porter's reappointment as Colonel. A message was received from the President (but not read or laid before the Senate) relative to the Inter-oceanic Canal...... *House.*—The Speaker announced the new rules operative to-day, and called the States for bills, etc., in alphabetical order. Several bills were introduced, reducing the tariff on paper and chemicals used in its manufacture, all of which were referred. Other bills introduced were: by Mr. Fort (R., Ill.)—Granting pensions to all soldiers and sailors of all wars, who for any reason other than their wrong acts became incapacitated to labor or earn a livelihood for themselves and who have no means of support; by Mr. Gillette (Gr., Iowa)—Appropriating $50,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to encourage the manufacture of sugar from cornstalks and sorghum. Mr. Scales (D., N. C.), Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to allot lands in severalty to Indians. Ordered printed and recommitted. Mr. King (D., La.), Chairman of the Inter-oceanic Canal Committee, offered, by unanimous instruction, that committee's resolutions reaffirming the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Sawyer (D., Mo.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution (signed by all members of that committee with the exception of Mr. Weaver), declaring W. S. Siemons entitled to his seat as Representative from the Second District of Arkansas. Mr. Weaver submitted a resolution declaring the seat vacant. Both resolutions were ordered printed and laid on the table. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the Inter-oceanic canal, which was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canal.

MARCH 9.—*Senate*—The President's message on the Inter-oceanic canal was read, and, with accompanying documents, referred. Senator Thurman presented a memorial of the delegates of Indian tribes in the Indian Territory, remonstrating against the passage of the bill to establish a United States Court in that Territory. In view of the important legal questions involved in the subject, he moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Judiciary. In the absence of Senator Vest, who reported the bill, the motion to refer was laid over. Senator Bailey submitted a resolution, referring to the reported combination entered into between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, declaring such combination prejudicial to the public interest, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report thereon. Consideration was resumed of the Fitz John Porter bill, and Mr. McDonald spoke in favor thereof......... *House*—Mr. Scales (D., N. C.), Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to prescribe suitable police regulations for the government of the various Indian reservations, and providing for the punishment of the crimes of murder, arson, rape and burglary on the various Indian reservations. Mr. Wellborn (D., Tex.), from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent Indians on reservations from going into Texas. Mr. Waddell (D., Mo.), from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas. Mr. Johnston (D., Va.), from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report the amount of money expended and indebtedness assumed by Kansas in repelling invasion and suppressing hostilities; and Mr. Upson (D., Tex.) reported a similar bill. All were placed upon the calendar. At the expiration of the morning hour the Political Assessment bill, being the first bill on the calendar, was taken up, and Mr. Hostetter (D., Ind.) spoke thereon.

MARCH 10.—*Senate*—The Vice-President presented a message from the President transmitting the agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Ute Indians, and recommending its ratification. Referred. The motion made yesterday by Mr. Thurman to refer to the Committee on Judiciary the remonstrance of Indian chiefs against the passage of the bill to establish a U. S. Court in the Indian Territory was taken up. Mr. Vest opposed the motion, saying the Committee on Territories, who had reported the bill, included several good lawyers fully able to draw the bill, and there was no reason to refer this any more than any other bill to the Committee on Judiciary. Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and consideration was resumed of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, Mr. McDonald having the floor. At the close of his remarks, Mr. Garland offered a resolution that on account of the many intricate legal questions presented by the bill under consideration, it be referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination and report. Mr. Randolph opposed the motion. Without action the Senate adjourned......*House*—Mr. Reagan (D., Tex.) presented a resolution in reference to the proposed Isthmus canal, which he offered as a substitute for the resolutions of the regular Committee. Bills were placed on the calendar: appropriating $300,000 for the relief of the poor of Ireland; to restrict Chinese emigration; to prevent the removal of Indians from the States into the Indian Territory; to prevent the withholding of pensions from pensioners under the acts of 1861 and 1878. Consideration was resumed of the Political Assessment bill, and the House was addressed by Mr. Young (R., O.). An evening session was held, at which twenty pension bills were disposed of.

MARCH 11.—*Senate*—Mr. Sharon presented a petition of newspaper publishers for a reduction of the duties on paper, after which he made a personal explanation regarding his long absence from his seat in the Senate, which he said was occasioned by an emergency in his business affairs, involving millions of dollars. The same reason, he said, would compel his absence for some weeks to come. He added, in conclusion, that his resignation was at the disposal of his constituents whenever they chose to call for it. The bill for the reclamation of arid and waste lands passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the sinking of two artesian wells on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, the wells to be in the center of a reservation of four square miles. The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was then taken up, Mr. Jones, of Florida, having the floor. At the conclusion of his remarks a motion was made to lay the pending bill upon the table, which was carried, and the bill can now be called up at any time by a majority vote. The Fortification Appropriation bill was then taken up, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned........*House*—Bills were reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and referred to Committee of the Whole, for the erection of public buildings in the following cities: Paducah, Ky.; Charlestown, W. Va.; Cleveland, O.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Quincy, Illinois; Maysville, Kentucky; Minneapolis, Minn.; Denver, Colo.; Houston, Tex.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Peoria, Ill.; Portsmouth, O.; Owensboro, Ky., and Louisville, Ky. The Political Assessment bill was taken up and, after some debate, Mr. Hostetter (D., Ind.), demanded the previous question. On ordering the demand the Republicans refused to vote and the result showed no quorum. A call of the House was then made, and showed the presence of more than a quorum. Several more vain attempts were made, but the Republicans steadfastly refrained from voting, and after some acrimonious debate, Mr. Aiken (D., S. C.) moved to lay the bill upon the table, which was defeated—yeas, 112; nays, 123—a strict party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Aiken (S. C.), Felton (Ga.), and Morse (Mass.), who voted in the affirmative. The House then adjourned.

MARCH 12.—*Senate*—Mr. Bruce, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported adversely on the bill to provide for the investment of certain unclaimed pay and bounty moneys in the Treasury and to facilitate the education of the colored race. Indefinitely postponed. Mr. Gordon asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of his resolution for a special committee on the Inter-oceanic Canal, and it was taken up, but after some debate it was withdrawn and the resolution of Mr. Platt, requesting the President to communicate to foreign Governments the desire of this Government to secure neutrality of any transit route across the Isthmus, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Adjourned till Monday......*House*—The morning hour was dispensed with, and Mr. McMahon (D., O.) reported back the Deficiency Appropriation bill from the Appropriation Committee. The Committee recommend an amendment appropriating $600,000 for the payment of fees and expenses of U. S. Marshals and their General Deputies for the present fiscal year, thus making the total amount appropriated by the bill $1,265,530. The House immediately went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Additional evidence has been taken before the Senate Exodus Committee. Col. Holloway, Postmaster at Indianapolis, and Hon. John C. New, members of the Indiana Republican State Committee, testified that the Committee endeavored to discourage the exodus as a political movement. George T. Rugby, colored, editor of the New Orleans *Observer*, testified that the exodus from Louisiana originated among plantation laborers and was owing mainly to political persecution.

The Arkansas Republican State Convention, for the selection of delegates to the National Convention, will be held at Little Rock, April 28.

The House Committee on Commerce have instructed Mr. Clardy to report a bill to the House providing for the appropriation of $40,000 for the improvement of the harbor or landing of St. Charles, Mo., by diverting the channel of the Missouri River from the south to the north bank.

The House Committee on War Claims have decided to report adversely upon thirty claims, amounting in the aggregate to above $1,000,000.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention, to select delegates to the National Convention, will be held at Columbus, May 16.

The general election, to be held throughout Great Britain on account of the dissolution of Parliament, will be the first since 1874. The canvass will be a short one. The present Parliament will be dissolved March 24; the writs ordering a new election will be issued next day; the election will take place some time in April, and the new Parliament will assemble in May. In the present House the Conservatives have fifty majority. The election will be hotly contested, and while the Liberals are apparently sanguine of securing a majority in the new Parliament, the Conservatives rely confidently upon maintaining their supremacy, as is evidenced by the fact of a new election being ordered at this time.

Both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have passed a bill giving women the right to vote.

The trial of Virgil and Houston Gully for the murder of John P. Gilmour, at DeKalb, Miss., has been postponed on account of the failure to get a jury.

Hon. John B. Hawley has resigned the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, because, as a candidate for nomination to the office of Governor of Illinois, he felt it due to himself and friends to give more time to the canvass than he was able to do in office. So says a late Washington dispatch, as if by authority.

The steamer Montana, from New York, March 2, for Liverpool, struck on the rocks in Church Bay, four miles from Holyhead, during a fog on the morning of the 13th, and had her bottom stove in. All on board were saved, but the vessel, it was thought, would be a total loss.

The residence of Mr. Richard Johnson, a farmer living near Dennison, Crawford County, Iowa, was burned on the 12th and two daughters perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and seven other children had a narrow escape.

Score of the O'Leary-Weston contest at San Francisco: O'Leary, 516 miles; Weston, 490.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Personal and Literary.

—"Jefferson Davis's Memoirs" are promised for early in the fall.

—Rev. Herbert H. Hayden who was lately tried for the murder of Mary Stannard, in New Haven, Conn., is delivering a lecture on "Circumstantial Evidence."

—Mr. Matsdaira, a Japanese engineer working in New York, in addition to many inventions of merit, reads eleven languages, has finished a mathematical work in three volumes, and is only 30 years of age.

—Prof. Fawcett, the blind member of Parliament, who lost his sight at 25, is expert and happy in casting the line for fish, and no one enjoys more than he a brisk canter. He rides with a friend, his horse needing a companion to avoid accidents.

—M. John Lemoinne, the distinguished French journalist, who has just been elected to the Senate of his country, is 64 years old but still youthful of aspect. His head is massive, his features are decided and somewhat roughly cut, his eyes brilliant, quick and round.

—Mr. Longfellow has received a gift of a beautiful book containing the names of 800 children who presented him last year the chair made of the Cambridge chestnut. The inside of the cover has a panel made of the chestnut and carved in illustration of "The Village Blacksmith's" forge.

—"L'Appressamento della Morte" (The Approach of Death), a poem by Giacomo Leopardi, which, although known to be in existence, has hitherto baffled all the researches of the Italian litterateurs, has finally been found by the poet's friend, Prospero Viani. Leopardi is esteemed by his countryman the greatest poet that Italy has produced since Tasso's time.

—A writer in *Temple Bar* thus describes Theophile Gautier: "Imagine to yourself a tall, massively-framed individual, who treads the asphalt with alarming composure, attired in yellow leather slippers and a black velvet waistcoat, his long hair waving down to his waist, his bare head shaded by a broad umbrella, and this at the most fashionable hour on the most fashionable promenade of Europe."

School and Church.

—It is said that in the Welsh language an infidel book does not exist.

—In San Francisco the Greek Church has a chapel and about 250 followers.

—The English Wesleyans are getting up a thanksgiving fund, to which no less than $1,167,825 has been promised.

—There are 300,000 members on the rolls of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, that Church having been organized in 1816. It has one college, a publishing department, six bishops and many schools.

—There are now ninety-one Reformed Episcopal ministers, eight of whom are Bishops. Sixty-four of these are in this country, thirteen in Canada, and fourteen in England. The Reformed Episcopal Church is making steady progress in a quiet way, although its history has not recently developed any stirring events.

—No ministers suffer more than the very poverty-stricken clergymen in the English Established Church. The wife of one of these in a suburb of London says that a true statement of the hardships and miseries of the poor clerical hacks of that vicinity, who are wearing their lives away amid poverty, smoke, and dirt, would make the Right Reverend Bishops tremble.

—The total number of pupils in attendance upon the public schools of the State of New York last year was 1,030,000, and the cost of their instruction was $10,348,918, of which amount the teachers received in salaries $7,600,392. There are 11,824 school-houses in the State, and the aggregate amount expended in support of the schools since 1850 is nearly $200,000,000.

—Elder Forscutt, of the Montana Church, is trying to present to the people of Chicago what he calls the true ideas of the Mormon faith. He denounces polygamy, and says that genuine Mormonism has nothing to do with it, but that Brigham Young introduced it and spread it in Utah. He regards the Salt Lake Mormons as apostates, and not as representatives of the Mormon faith originally exponded by Joseph Smith.

Science and Industry.

—Cotton has advanced 10 to 14 per cent. since January 1.

—A number of farmers are successfully cultivating upland rice in Monroe County, Ga.

—Goat skins worth $25,000 were shipped from Corpus Christi, Tex., in one week, recently.

—The farmers of Alachua County, Fla., are cultivating rice more extensively, believing that one day it will become the chief article of export.

—Cassava-root growing is being successfully experimented with about Sorrento, Fla., and there is talk of establishing a mill there, for the extraction of its starch.

—Florida believes there is enough land in that State fitted for cane-growing to make sugar and sirup enough to supply the whole United States, and save the $100,000,000 now sent abroad for it.

—Sugar factories are demanded by the small farmers on the Lower Mississippi, who say they would gladly raise from 10 to 20 acres of cane each, if they could get it ground near home. It now costs the profit to transport the crop to a mill.

—Prof. Ingersoll of Purdue University, who has been examining specimens of the diseased leaves, finds that the trouble with the wheat in Gibson County, Indiana, is a fine fungus growth, like fine sand, upon the leaf. The warm, moist weather of the winter is believed to be the cause.

—It is a very common and very erroneous impression that iron window shutters and iron doors are a sure protection against fire. The fact is they are comparatively useless when fire reaches them. A wooden door or shutter covered with tin is much better than iron.

—There is much complaint in the Cincinnati tobacco market of "false packing" in much of that received lately. This consists in filling the center of a hogshead or case with poor stock, while the outside layers are of the best quality. The Board of Trade are trying to stop the fraud.

Foreign Notes.

—Another royal marriage has been arranged for in Europe. The Archduke Rodolph of Austria and the Princess Stephanie Clothilde of Belgium are the affianced parties.

—The statue of the Prince Imperial, which is to be placed in Westminster Abbey, represents a recumbent figure with the hands crossed on the breast and clasping a sword, the helmet at the foot. It will be several months before the monument can be completed.

—The King of Denmark is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the recent severe weather the Royal Foot Guards were suffering greatly from colds of the head and coughs, the good old gentleman has provided thick goloshes, or overshoes, very nicely lined with fur, in which the sentries stalk about in luxurious comfort.

—Prince Bismarck's rheumatic complaint has of late become so acute as seriously to impede his movements. He experiences great difficulty in walking or standing for any length of time, and his physicians have long urged him to request permission to address the reichstag while sitting in his chair. He has hitherto been reluctant to do this.

—The Austrian Diet has just done what could not be done, probably, by any other legislative body in Europe, viz., voted $75,000 to pay the expenses of the visit of the Empress to Ireland, whither she went chiefly to enjoy the exciting pleasure of fox-hunting. The Empress is known to be one of the most fearless horsewomen in Europe. The national debt of Austria is $2,005,150,000.

—The proposed increase of the German army both in numerical strength and efficiency appears likely to be promptly followed by similar augmentation of the armed forces of other Continental powers. In France a complete reorganization of both the infantry and cavalry of the army is proposed by the Minister of War, and in Italy an increase of 10,000,000 lire in the military estimates for 1881 is proposed.

—Germany continues to be flooded with pamphlets in behalf of or against the Jews. A Silesian clergyman, Herr Gruber, has just published a volume recommending conciliation and peace. It is dedicated to the Crown Prince, who writes to the author: "Your pamphlet, 'Christians and Jews,' has afforded me great satisfaction. I thank you for it, and desire and hope that your words of peace may make their way deeply into the heart of the country."

—According to Herr von Puttkammer, the Prussian Minister of Education, there has been a steady increase of crime and immorality in the great towns of Germany during the last ten years; and the Minister declared in Parliament the other day that this unsatisfactory state of things had not been without effect on the teachers of elementary schools, except in Berlin. This was to be attributed in a considerable measure to the increased facilities for drinking, which had been provided by recent legislation, and which had injuriously affected large sections of the community.

Odds and Ends.

—Editors and hens must scratch for a living.

—The father of twins is a botanical curiosity—a double poppy, us it were.

—Spring chickens as big as canary birds are in market, strawberries are down to four cents apiece, and every thing betokens a double-back-action spring.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A hen will sit on a nest of eggs for days without a murmur; but let a man sit on a dozen eggs but for a moment, and he will use fowl language enough to fill a barn-yard.

—What was it? I went out in the woods and got it. After I got it I looked for it. The more I looked for it the less I liked it. I brought it home in my hand, because I couldn't find it. A sliver.

—Down in Ohio, when a young man has taken a girl to a spelling school sixteen times, the law considers them engaged to be married, and she has a good case of breach of promise if he doesn't walk up.

—The Chicago School Board having decided that teachers must leave the school when they are married, the New Haven *Register* thinks "it makes it very unpleasant for young men who are looking for support."

—A woman raised to the third power of widowhood has the photographs of her three departed lords in a group, with a vignet of herself in the center, and underneath is the inscription, "The Lord will provide."

—The following message, intended to break bad news gently, was sent to the widow of a man who had just been killed by a railroad accident: "Dear Madam—Your husband is unavoidably detained for the present. To-morrow an undertaker will call upon you with the full particulars."

—At the jam at the close of one of the recent great social parties in Chicago the chief of one of the great morning dailies was observed searching anxiously among the head tiles for a covering to his scanty locks. A lawyer stood looking some time at the fruitless search, and finally said: "See here, what are you looking for?" "A first-class hat," responded the editor, "which I had when I came here." "Pshaw!" was the retort, "we have been running on second-class hats for over forty minutes."

—A certain young woman, named Hannah,
Slipped down on a piece of banana;
She shrieked, and oh, my'd!
And more stars she spied
Than belonged to the star-spangled banner.
A gentleman sprang to assist her,
And picked up her muff and her wrister;
"Did you fall, ma'am?" he cried;
"Do you think," she replied,
"I sat down for the fun of it, Mister?"

—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

A CLERGYMAN recently left Liverpool in a large ocean steamer, and beginning to feel uncomfortable after leaving the mouth of the river, sought the Captain to learn if there was any danger. The Captain, in response, led the clergyman to the forecastle and told him to listen what was going on. The clergyman was shocked to hear the sailors swearing vigorously, and expressed his horror to the Captain. The Captain merely remarked: "Do you think those men would swear in such a manner if there was any real danger?" whereupon the parson seemed satisfied and retired. A day or two after, during a severe storm, the Captain saw the clergyman proceed with difficulty to the forecastle, and on his return heard him exclaim: "Thank heaven! they're swearing yet!"

A CHICAGO firm of clothiers offer a prize of one dollar for every male child born in that city during next November and December, and will increase the amount if allowed to name the baby. "If we were in the dry-goods trade," they say in their advertisement, "we could afford to make the prize five dollars for girls. We take a right smart interest in the increase of the male sex, and this offer will cost us thousands of dollars, but we expect to get a recompense in future trade."

SIX small steamers, constructed in England for the King of the Belgians, will be shipped in sections from Liverpool for Henry M. Stanley's use on the Congo.

FARM TOPICS.

SOFT FOOD FOR POULTRY.

There have been all sorts of opinions as to the best food for poultry. Most persons recommend soft food of various kinds—all sorts of meal made into dough are recommended as wholesome food for poultry. The same food is recommended as egg-producing to a degree far above whole grain of various kinds. Many, seemingly otherwise good poultry experts, are among the advocates of soft food. I am quite often on the unpopular side of the argument. Still I claim credit for always writing as near to facts as possible. In giving the results of feeding soft food, many persons will differ with me in my conclusions, when I affirm that, from practical tests, I am quite convinced that poultry needs, and to be healthy must have, hard food. I have fed soft food in every possible form; with pepper of all kinds, and without; with pot liquor, and without; with greese, and without. I have begun feeding it suddenly, and gradually; I have fed it in all weathers. I have carefully noted the results, and found them unfavorable beyond a doubt. I have lost more of my best stock from diarrhea, caused by such food, and had more sickness caused by its use than from all other causes. A large fancy poultry breeder and exhibitor has just paid me a visit, while I sat at my desk writing this. I told him my subject. He said: "That's right; such has been my sad experience in soft feeding, and I am quite satisfied that gallinaceous fowls require hard food." Of course I do not mean that an occasional soft mess will be conducive of harm. But I do mean that the true food of our domestic poultry must be of a hard nature to keep the flock in a good, healthy condition. In addition to my own experience, I have paid much attention to other extensive poultry breeders, and have discovered invariably an unhealthy condition where soft food is much fed. A change of food is essential to good condition. Charcoal, burnt bones, sand, salt, onions, cabbage, potatoes, etc., are quite good for general health, and consequently for eggs also.—*Wm. Horne, V. S., in Country Gentleman.*

SPRING CARE OF DAIRY COWS.

Dairymen are looking for quick returns, and many of them are not willing to wait for the results of good feeding. They are doubtful about trusting the cow for two or three months for extra winter feed, fearing it will not be refunded. They are too often unwilling to give a liberal ration even for the month before calving. As the cow is not giving milk, they think it sufficient to feed enough to keep her from losing flesh rapidly. If they quite understood the *rationale* of milk production they would have the greatest confidence in the cow as a saving's bank for surplus food. A good cow can always be trusted to repay with liberal interest all the extra food she can digest during the time she goes dry. Such a cow is usually thin after a season of milking, and unless she is fed so liberally as to recover her fleshy condition, she will not give her full quantity of milk. Every dairyman is familiar with the fact that a good cow, coming in in full flesh, will milk down thin unless liberally fed during the milking season. They ought to see from this that the extra flesh is laid up in winter to be withdrawn during the summer. Every pound of extra flesh represents about one gallon of milk, to be drawn during summer. If two cows of equal milking quality are taken, the one poor and the other in good flesh on coming in milk, and both placed in a good pasture, the one in good condition will be likely to yield a gallon of milk in excess of the other, during the season, for every pound of extra flesh she possesses over the other. If dairymen would make such accurate observations upon the effect of condition upon milch cows—as they have every opportunity to do—they would require no argument to induce them to feed their dry cows most liberally. The dairyman who has not fed his cows as well as his interest required during the early part of the winter, should do what he can to recover his lost ground, by feeding judiciously during the few weeks left. It being so near calving time, he should be cautious about giving food of too heating a nature. Corn-meal alone should not be given, if that can be avoided; and, if nothing else is at hand, it should be fed upon cut hay, so as to have it thoroughly mixed with fibrous food before entering the stomach. Corn and oats, ground together—one bushel of corn to two of oats—makes one of the best foods for dry cows. The food most needed by the cow at this season is such as will build up her muscular system, and re-invigorate her vitality. The food should be rich in phosphate of lime; for she is often depleted of this during the milking period, so as to render her bones spongy; and the diseases that afflict cows in spring are usually occasioned by the poverty of the food given through the winter. Cows that are fed upon good clover hay during winter, usually recover their vigor, because clover is rich in muscle-forming matter and phosphate of lime. Oats, peas, wheat-bran, and oil-meal are all rich in phosphate of lime, and are excellent to give the cow renewed vitality during her non-lacteal period. Care must be taken to give oil-meal in very small quantity at this period, as the time of calving approaches and especially if it has not been given through the winter; yet one pint per day through the whole period of going dry will assist very materially in keeping the cow in health; and it often prevents the evil effect of dry, innutritious fodder. When given through the winter, we have never known impaction of the manifolds. Oats and bran, mixed together, will be excellent food at this period; and if this food is continued after calving, it will help to establish a good yield of milk. During the first week after calving the diet should be spare—not so necessary if the cow is thin—but if fleshy, she should be kept on hay, except a quart of oil-meal, which is laxative and cooling. After all danger from milk fever is past, the feeding should be most liberal, so as to start the cow on a large flow of milk. After ten days from calving no better extra food can be given than oats and wheat-bran, with one or two quarts of corn-meal. Much will depend upon the feeding of the cows before grass comes, to insure a good yield through the season. From dairymen who withhold the feed now shall be withheld the season's profits.—*Live-Stock Journal.*

—The plow manufacturers of the Northeast have organized a union. It is to be a secret organization, with a penalty for violation of obligations. Among the binding conditions is a deposit of money by each member signing, and reports under oath monthly were required. Wood and iron beam walking-cultivators were advanced one dollar and sulky-plows two dollars.

Common Poisons and Handy Antidotes.

In these days when there is so much accidental and not a little intentional poisoning, our readers will do well to preserve the following list of chemical poisons and the most readily obtainable antidotes. Many of the substances included in the list are harmless in small doses, but prove violent poisons when taken in large quantities.

1. Poisons—Sulphuric acid ("oil of vitrol"), and nitric acid ("aquafortis"). (A.)

Antidotes—Magnesia, soda, chalk, whiting, soap-suds, or plaster from walls.

Treatment of patient—give *milk*, eggs, oils, or flaxseed tea. (A.)

2. Poisons—Mutriatic acid.

Antidotes—Same as in 1, except chalk, plaster from walls, and whiting, which must *not* be given.

Treatment—Same as in 1. (A.)

3. Poisons—Oxalic acid ("salt of lemons"), potash binoxilate ("salts of sorrel").

Antidotes—Magnesia, chalk, plaster from walls. *No soda or soap-suds.*

Treatment—Give an emetic. (Twenty grains of zinc sulphate, if procurable, is best.) (A.)

4. Poisons—Acetic acid (strong vinegar), tartaric acid.

Antidotes—Magnesia or soda mixed with water.

Treatment—Same as in 1.

5. Poisons—Soda, potash (lye), ammonia.

Antidotes—Vinegar and water, lemon juice, orange juice, or lime juice.

Treatment—Give oils, or the substances mentioned in 1.

6. Poisons—Saltpeter, cream of tartar, sulphate of potash.

Antidotes—None known.

Treatment—Emetics, ice internally and hot fomentation on the bowels, milk, or barley-tea.

7. Poisons—Nitrate of silver ("lunar caustic").

Antidotes—Common salt, brine, or sea-water.

Treatment—Emetics, *after* giving the antidotes.

8. Poisons—Arsenic, Paris-green.

Antidotes—Charcoal powdered, magnesia, oil, and lime-water. Hydrated oxide of iron is the best antidote, and is made instantly by adding ammonia to tincture of iron (muriate).

Treatment—Emetics, white of eggs, milk; afterwards a good dose of castor oil.

9. Poisons—Mercury salts, corrosive sublimate.

Antidotes—Raw eggs (both yelk and white), milk, flour and water, iron filings in mucilage.

Treatment — Emetics, rice water, starch paste; afterwards opiates.

10. Poisons—Lead acetate ("sugar of lead"), ("fly poison").

Antidotes — Epsom salts, Glauber's salts, alum, white of eggs.

Treatment — Emetics, purgatives, milk.

11. Poisons—Copper sulphate ("blue stone").

Antidotes—White of eggs, sugar, iron filings.

Treatment—Emetics. (See note B).

12. Poisons—Alcohol.

Antidotes—Dilute ammonia water.

Treatment — Emetics, salt water, warm mustard water, cold bath.

13. Poisons—Coal gas.

Antidote—Fresh air.

Treatment—Bleeding(?).

14. Phosphorus (rat poison), matches.

Antidote—none.

Treatment — Emetics, slippery-elm tea or barley tea, but no oils.

15. Poisons—Henbane, bitter-sweet, deadly nightshade.

Antidotes—Strong tea, charcoal powdered, effusion of oak bark.

Treatment—Emetics, followed by castor oil.

16. Poisons—Strychnine.

Antidotes—Charcoal, chloral hydrate.

Treatment—Emetics, tobacco juice applied to the pit of the stomach (for a few moments only), warm injections.

17. Poisons—Prussic acid, laurel water, peach oil, oil of bitter almonds.

Antidotes—Magnesia, iron rust, ammonia (inhaled cautiously).

Treatment—Stomach pump, emetics, application of cold water and friction, brandy and strong coffee.

18. Poisons—Tobacco.

Antidotes—Tea, effusion of oak bark.

Treatment—Emetics, purgatives.

19. Poisons—Camphor.

Antidotes—None.

Treatment—Emetics, opium (laudanum).

20. Poisons—Pioson oak, sumach.

Antidotes—Weak ammonia water.

Treatment—Emetics, milk, oils.

NOTES.

(A.) For Nos. 1, 2 and 3—the stomach pump *must not* be used.

(B.) The poison itself will often produce violent vomiting. In all such cases emetics may be omitted in the treatment.

Common emetics are a table-spoonful of salt in water, a teaspoonful of mustard in water, 20 grains zinc sulphate, 5-10 grains copper sulphate.

In all cases of suspected poisoning send for a physician at once. Use the greatest caution in administering any but the simplest remedies without medical advice.—*Dr. A. R. Ledoux, in Rural New Yorker.*

—Chere Monsieur De Lesseps: The doctrine Monroe il must et il shall be preserved. Placez this sentiment dans votre meerschaum et smoke it. Comprenez vous?—*Boston Post.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1880.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	9.00	@	11.25
SHEEP—Common to Choice	6.00	@	7.75
HOGS—Live	4.75	@	5.10
COTTON—Middling	....	@	12⅞
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.70	@	8.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.49	@	1.49½
CORN—No. 2	59½	@	60
OATS—Western Mixed	47	@	47½
PORK—Mess	12.00	@	12.50
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	12⅜
BEEVES—Choice to Fancy	5.00	@	5.25
Good to Prime	4.60	@	4.90
Native Cows	2.75	@	3.60
Texas Steers	2.40	@	4.00
HOGS—Common to Select	3.60	@	4.65
SHEEP—Common to Choice	2.75	@	6.12½
FLOUR—Choice	[illegible]	@	5.80
XXX	....	@	5.55
WHEAT—Red Winter, No. 2	1.23	@	1.23½
Red Winter, No. 3	1.20½	@	1.21
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	36⅜	@	36½
OATS—No. 2	32½	@	33
RYE—No. 2	73½	@	74
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime	2.60	@	2.70
TOBACCO—Dark Lugs	3.00	@	3.75
Medium Dark Leaf	5.50	@	7.50
HAY—Choice Timothy	14.50	@	15.00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	29	@	30
EGGS—Fresh Candled	08½	@	09
PORK—Standard Mess	11.80	@	12.00
WOOL—Tub-washed, Choice	59	@	60
Unwashed Medium	25	@	27
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	2.00	@	5.15
HOGS—Common to Choice	4.20	@	4.80
SHEEP—Common to Choice	5.25	@	5.85
FLOUR—Winters	5.50	@	7.00
Springs	5.00	@	5.75
WHEAT—Spring No. 2	1.23¾	@	1.23⅞
No. 3	1.08	@	1.09
CORN—Fresh	35	@	35½
OATS—No. 2	31	@	31½
RYE—No. 2	....	@	73
PORK—Mess	11.40	@	11.45
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grades	6.25	@	6.70
CORN—White	57	@	58
OATS—Choice	45	@	46
HAY—Choice	24.00	@	25.00
PORK—Mess	12.25	@	12.37½
BACON	05	@	06⅝
COTTON—Middling	....	@	12⅝