

The prospects of the Texas and Pacific railroad are good. The bill recently reported in the senate by the railroad committee provides that the line shall run from Fort Worth through New Mexico and Arizona to the Colorado river at or near Fort Yuma, and thence by the most practicable route, but not further north than Warner's pass, over the Sierra Nevada to San Diego. The company are required to build and put in operation 100 miles of road from Fort Worth and begin work at San Diego within six months; to build 50 miles from San Diego within two years, and 100 miles a year at least thereafter, and have the whole line completed in six years. The government is to guaranty the interest on the company's bonds at the rate of \$20,000 per mile for the 1,200 miles of easy construction, and \$35,000 per mile for the 210 miles of mountain region, provided that the whole amount of bonds issued and guaranteed shall not exceed \$31,750,000. The bonds are to run 50 years, and to bear 5 per cent. interest. In addition to these, there is to be another issue of bonds of \$5,000 per mile of road deposited in the treasury, and a transfer of the road's land grant of 18,000,000 acres to the government as security for the guaranty. The senate committee say in their report: "In the opinion of the committee the securities provided are ample to protect the government against loss and especially as it is known that the net earnings upon the Union and Central Pacific line are from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per mile per annum. The present business of the Texas and Pacific railway line, unfinished as it is and having no through business, gives additional assurance of its capacity, when completed according to the original conception, to pay interest upon the bonds without embarrassment to its finances."

In the senate, on the 27th, consideration of the Pacific railroad sinking-fund bill, designed to compel the company to pay the debt due the government, was resumed, and Senators Hill, Beck and Thurman spoke thereon. Mr. Hill criticized the bill severely. It was a bill which found no precedent in courts of law or the history of legislation. Precedents were to be disregarded and powers unknown to the British parliament in its most omnipotent days were to be exercised. Mr. Thurman said the senator from Georgia had indulged in some very sweeping denunciations of the bill of the judiciary committee, so sweeping that if true and well founded, the first duty of the senate would be to disband its judiciary committee. If the assertions of the senator from Georgia were true, members of the judiciary committee were either idiots or villains. But he did not think they were either, Mr. Thurman then warmly defended the committee, and spoke of the standing of members thereof as jurists. He said they ought to know the law, and if they had reported a bill in plain antagonism to the constitution, it was the bounden duty of the senate to disband that committee and appoint another and better one in its stead. He thought it would be found by decision of the senate when it came to vote on this bill that the committee did know something of law and that the government of the United States was more powerful than any corporation which could exist. There were things which dropped from the mouth of the senator from Georgia calculated to wound the feelings of men who had faithfully discharged their duties. However, he would reply to the arguments thereafter, and gave notice now that he would ask the senate to come to a vote on the bill on Wednesday next.

When a note was handed to Dr. Fletcher in his pulpit intimating that the presence of a medical gentleman supposed to be in the church, was urgently required elsewhere, the preacher read the letter out, and, as the doctor was making for the door, fervently ejaculated: "May the Lord have mercy on his patient."

Mr. Wallace (Dem. Pa.) has submitted an amendment to the house bill to repeal the specie resumption act, which provides that: On and after July 1, 1878, United States legal tender notes shall be receivable for all debts and dues, both public and private; that any national banking association hereafter organized, or any national banking association now in existence which may desire to increase its circulation, shall deliver to the secretary of the treasury for cancellation any of the bonds of the United States, payable within ten years and bearing six per cent. interest, and shall receive in exchange therefor legal tender notes of the United States to the amount of the nominal value of such bonds, which said bonds shall be treated as part of the sinking fund, and recorded and destroyed under existing laws, but the whole amount of legal tender notes, issued for this purpose and otherwise outstanding, shall never exceed \$382,000,000. No tax upon circulation shall be imposed upon the legal tender notes issued under the provisions hereof, and no reserve shall be required to be kept for their redemption by any such national banking association. All laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions hereof shall be and they are hereby repealed.

A special of the 26th ult., to the Republican, says: "The Howe speech has fallen flat and more persons than Howe are disappointed in such a result. It has leaked out that a week or ten days ago a meeting of senators of the extreme type and composed mostly of those whose terms expire next March met at Don Cameron's house. It was there concluded that something must be done to keep Republicans in the senate from states that elect next winter. That something was necessary to get Hayes in sympathy with the party or drive him out of it entirely. Howe was present and agreed to lead in the fight with the understanding that others would follow if a debate followed. It now seems likely that the debate will not follow."

From the Sedalia Democrat. Gen. Butler takes a most gloomy view of the future of the Republic and says some very strange things in private conversation. He is reported to have declared upon one occasion lately that the war was a mistake, and that in freeing the negro we lost our own liberties. Upon another occasion he said mournfully to a foreign minister: "The shadow of communism is already lengthening over the country, and our hopes of a final deliverance, as much as I dislike to say so, must rest upon the South and the Democratic party." What ails Benjamin, anyhow? Is it another case of when the devil gets sick, &c.?

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.—The house select committee on revision of the laws relating to the electoral count has agreed to report in favor of fixing the tenure of the offices of president and vice-president at six years, with a proviso that no president shall be eligible for a second term. The proposition to abolish the electoral college and substitute a pro-rating of the popular vote according to the number of senators and representatives accredited to each state, so as to secure a minority representation in the count, was voted upon but failed. Mr. Bregden of North Carolina, who was absent, is understood to favor this plan, and at the next meeting it will probably be agreed to.

Look out for thirteen at a table! A young lady visited a summer house called "Illidale" in New York state, ate with twelve other guests, and died within the year. The day before she died her physician also dined at the same house with twelve other persons and presently died at Elmyra. A day or two afterwards a brother of the hostess, notwithstanding the warnings which were given him, dined with the dangerous twelve at the same table, and within five weeks he, too, fell ill and died.

Mr. Howe in his recent speech thus paid his respects to Mr. Schurz: "He (Hayes) had selected one other (Schurz), who, although not a Democrat, was yet not a Republican; who was equally at home with all parties and at all places. By turns he had been everywhere, and had espoused and deserted every party. He spoke like an oracle, and his facile speech could be fitted to the vicissitudes of parties as readily as a double-faced satin can be turned to hide the accidents of society. His critiques upon his political associates always gave him popularity with his political opponents; and he resembled the prophets in never being without honor, except where he happened to reside. His first enterprise was to revolutionize the government under which he was born. That failed and he fled. He was for a short time a lawyer in Wisconsin, but without clients. He was a Minister at Madrid, but did not reconstruct the diplomacy of the world. He was a major-general, but perverse history refused to record his victories. He was a newspaper correspondent, and was unsuccessful. He was an editor in Detroit; and was unsuccessful. He was transplanted into Missouri, and the generous Republicans of that state bore him into this senate. That elevation did not prove fatal to him, but his party died—died, not in spite of him, but because of him and under blows which he inflicted. Having outraged one party, and not yet received abolition from the other, he denounced both as machines. Having failed as a dealer in legitimate politics, he turned his attention to the contraband article. In 1872 he helped to load Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown to the Baltimore market, and taught the Democracy of that year they should call nothing common or unclean if it promised "to beat Grant." For six years he traduced the Republican party, probably throughout more states, with more rhetoric and in more languages than any man living."

An Act to make persons charged with crimes and offences competent witnesses in the United States and Territorial courts.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That in the trial of all indictments, informations, complaints and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes, offences and misdemeanors, in the United States courts, Territorial courts and courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, in any state or territory, including the District of Columbia, the person so charged shall, at his own request but not otherwise, be a competent witness. And his failure to make such request shall not create any presumption against him.

Approved March 16, 1878. Judge Blatchford, of the United States district court of New York, has given a decision in the suit of the United States against ex-Gov. Sam'l J. Tilden, to recover some \$150,000 income tax, alleged to be due the government by defendant. The court holds, virtually, that the government was not bound by the action of the United States assessor as its agent, and that Mr. Tilden was required to make himself, the return of his income, which he had not done. The case is now to proceed to trial by jury on the question of the amount of income of Mr. Tilden during the years in which he made no return himself. It is said that Mr. Tilden will appeal the case to the United States supreme court.

An unpleasant way of putting the thing was innocently adopted by a New York car-driver, who, blissfully ignorant that his interlocutor was Mr. Beecher replied to that gentleman's query whether he did not think it possible to dispense with running the cars all day on Sunday: "Yes, sir, I do; but there is no hope for it so long as they keep that Beecher theatre open in Brooklyn; the cars have to run to accommodate that."

The Washington Post on Senator Howe: "Senator Howe had his brain examined Thursday. The doctor told him he could run his temperature up to 40 degrees Fahrenheit without danger if he postponed it to Monday. Howe generally blows off at 10 degrees."

OPEN LETTERS. READ THEM. TUTT'S PILLS. "THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT." "Tutt's Pills are worth their weight in gold." REV. L. R. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky. "Tutt's Pills are a special blessing of the nineteenth century."—REV. F. R. OSGOOD, New York. "I have used Tutt's Pills for torpor of the liver. They are superior to any medicine for bilious disorders ever made." F. P. CARR, Attorney at Law, Augusta, Ga. "I have used Tutt's Pills five years in my family. They are unexcelled for constipation and biliousness." F. R. WILSON, Georgetown, Tenn. "I have used Tutt's Pills with great benefit." W. W. MANN, Editor Mobile Register. "We sell fifty boxes Tutt's Pills in five of all other."—SAYRE & CO., Charlottesville, Va. "Tutt's Pills have only to be tried to establish their merits. They work like magic." W. N. BARRON, 90 Summer St., Boston. "There is no medicine so well adapted to the cure of bilious disorders as Tutt's Pills." JOS. BRUNNELL, Richmond, Virginia. AND A THOUSAND MORE. They are genuine. Write to them. It will cost but a postage stamp.

TORPID LIVER. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Digestion, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, Tightness of the Chest, Dependancy, Ulcers, and Frequent Stools of Evil, are all the offspring of Torpid Liver. These complaints are cured by TUTT'S PILLS. PILLS have no equal. A single dose will convince any one.

PHYSICIANS ALL ADMIT. That Quinine only effects a temporary suspension of the action of Fever and Ague unless its use is preceded by a reliable antibilious medicine. The testimony of thousands establishes beyond a doubt that DR. TUTT'S PILLS, followed by Quinine, is a permanent cure for Chills and Fever.

NO POISONOUS DRUGS. DR. TUTT'S PILLS are prepared with great care and study, in strict accordance with the principles of chemical compatibility. They are safe. Contain no dangerous drug. Require no change of diet or occupation. Price 25 Cents. Office 35 Murray Street, New York. Sold everywhere.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE INDORSID. PROOF! PROOF!! PROOF!!! Dr. TUTT: Dear Sir—We wish to inform you that your Hair Dye excels all others. For its natural coloring it cannot be equaled. Our customers will use no other. It is a great triumph. ANTHONY HAAS, Barber, CHAS. HOHN, New Orleans. HIGH TESTIMONY. FROM THE PACIFIC JOURNAL. "A GREAT INVENTION has been made in New York, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. That eminent chemist has succeeded in producing a Hair Dye which initiates nature in perfection. Old bachelors may now rejoice." Price \$1.00. Office 35 Murray St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Whereas James A. Elmore and Mary J. Elmore (his wife) by their deed of trust dated the 27th day of February, 1874, which said deed of trust is recorded in the recorder's office of Lincoln county, Missouri, in book 2, at page 311, did convey to John F. Wilson (trustee) the following described real estate situate, lying and being in the county of Lincoln and state of Missouri, to-wit: All of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section six (6), township forty-eight (48), range 1 west, containing 61.40 acres, be the same more or less, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes in said deed fully described, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said notes, and whereas the above named trustee having failed to act, now therefore at the request of the legal holder of said notes and in accordance with the provisions in said deed of trust, I the undersigned sheriff of Lincoln county, Missouri, will on Wednesday, April 10, 1878, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the court house door in the town of Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the above described real estate to satisfy said notes and interest thereon and also the costs and expenses of carrying out this trust. J. C. ELMORE, sh'f. By A. C. Snodden, D. S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of J. W. Creech, dec'd, were granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of March, 1878, by the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. This 26th day of March, 1878. JOSHUA CREECH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hudson, dec'd, were granted to the undersigned on the 24th day of March, 1878, by the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. This 27th day of March, 1878. W. W. SHAW, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hudson, dec'd, were granted to the undersigned on the 24th day of March, 1878, by the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. This 27th day of March, 1878. W. W. SHAW, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hudson, dec'd, were granted to the undersigned on the 24th day of March, 1878, by the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. This 27th day of March, 1878. W. W. SHAW, Adm'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—All creditors and others interested in the co-partnership estate of Calk & Rogers are notified that the undersigned administrator of said estate intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be held at Troy in said county on the 2d Monday in April, 1878. This 6th day of March, 1878. F. C. CAKE, Adm'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—All creditors and others interested in the co-partnership estate of Thornhill & Buswell are notified that the undersigned administrator of said estate intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be held at Troy in said county on the 2d Monday in April, 1878. This 6th day of March, 1878. O. F. BUSWELL, Adm'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—All creditors and others interested in the estate of John S. Thornhill, deceased, are notified that the undersigned executor of said estate intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be held at Troy in said county on the 2d Monday in April, 1878. This 27th day of February, 1878. WALTON PERKINS, Ex'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—All creditors and others interested in the estate of Archibald Hall, deceased, are notified that the undersigned administrator of said estate intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be held at Troy in said county on the 2d Monday in April, 1878. This 13th day of Feb., 1878. J. W. JAMESON, Adm'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—All creditors and others interested in the estate of Yervly Jackson, deceased, are notified that the undersigned administrator of said estate intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be held at Troy in said county on the 2d Monday in April, 1878. This 20th day of February, 1878. W. H. & J. A. JACKSON, Ex'rs.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—All creditors and others interested in the estate of John H. Schuster, dec'd, are notified that the undersigned adm'r of said estate intends to make a final settlement of said estate, at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be held at Troy in said county, on the 2d Monday in April, 1878. This 13th day of Feb., 1878. I. H. OWINGS, Adm'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—All creditors and others interested in the co-partnership estate of Welch & Foley, are notified that the undersigned administrator of said estate intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be held at Troy in said county on the 2d Monday in April, 1878. This 13th day of Feb., 1878. J. W. WELCH, Adm'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—All creditors and others interested in the estate of John Capenhaver, dec'd, are notified that the undersigned executor of said estate intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be held at Troy in said county on the second Monday in April, 1878. This 18th day of February, 1878. M. S. & D. H. COFFENBAVER, Ex'rs.

RESIGNATION.—Notice is hereby given that I will apply at the next term of the Lincoln County Probate Court, to be begun and held in Troy, Mo., on the 2d Monday in April, 1878, for leave to resign my administration of the estate of Henry McMillin, dec'd. THOS. A. HALLEY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF UNAVAILABLE ASSETS.—In obedience to the order of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, made January term, 1878, we, the undersigned administrators of the co-partnership estate of Gabriel Thompson & Son, will on Wednesday, April 10, 1878, at the court house door in Troy, Missouri, sell the unavailable assets belonging to said estate. JAMISON & TRAIL, Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF UNAVAILABLE ASSETS.—In obedience to the order of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, made January term, 1878, I, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Peter J. Parson, dec'd, will on Wednesday, April 10, 1878, at the court house door in Troy, Missouri, sell the unavailable assets belonging to said estate. W. W. SHAW, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hudson, dec'd, were granted to the undersigned on the 24th day of March, 1878, by the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. This 27th day of March, 1878. W. W. SHAW, Adm'r.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Philip M. Mowley, sr., deceased, at the Jan. term for 1878 of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo. filed their petition as such administrator for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts due by said deceased, accompanied by the lists and inventories required by law, and that unless the contrary is shown an order will be made for the sale of said real estate at the April term of said court for 1878, which term will be begun and held in Troy on the second Monday in April, 1878, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and show cause, why said order of sale should not be granted. P. M. & J. L. MOSELEY, Adm'rs.

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