CONVICT LABOR BILL.

As Amended by the Senate, Passes Both Houses and Becomes a Law.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 19.—The Legislature yesterday passed the Convict Labor bill as amended in the Senate and it is now a law. The following is a full text of the bill:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the government and control of the Ohio penitentiary and of the prisoners sentenced thereto, shall be vested in a board of managers, to consist of five members, at least two of whom shall be practical and skilled mechanics, and not more than three members of said board shall belong to the same political party; to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one to serve one year, one two years, one three years, one four years, and one five years, as may be designated by the Governor at the time of their appointment, and at the expiration of the term of office of each member of the board, his successor shall be appointed in the manner and by the authority as hereinbefore provided, but for the term of five years. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the board of managers otherwise than by the expiration of the term of a manager, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate be in session, and if the Senate be not in session, then the appointment by the Governor shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate when it next convenes, for such term to be designated by the Governor at the time of appointment, as shall preserve and insure the rotation in office of the managers the same as if one manager should be appointed every year, at the expiration of a manager's term, for the term of five years; provided that the Governor may, at his discretion, remove any member of the board of managers.

SEC. 2. Immediately upon their appointment and confirmation, as herein provided, the board of managers shall convene in the city of Columbus. The president of the board shall be the member having the shortest term to serve; three members of the board of managers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but for the appointment and removal of the warden and any business relating thereto, a quorum shall consist of the five members of the board. The managers shall give so much of their time and attention to the affairs of the penitentiary as shall insure wise, efficient and faithful management thereof, and the managers shall receive no compensation but shall be entitled to and shall receive, to be paid by the Treasurer of State upon warrants issued by the Auditor of the State, a sum sufficient for all necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duty. The managers shall examine the books and accounts of the penitentiary as kept by the officers thereof, once in each month, and shall audit all claims against the penitentiary, and shall file with the Auditor of State a monthly statement of all the financial transactions of the penitentiary, showing in detail all moneys received and paid out, from whom received and to whom paid, which statements shall be open to public inspection and a summary thereof shall be published in the annual reports. And, generally, the board of managers shall have charge of all the concerns of the penitentiary and shall make an annual report to the Governor on or before the fifteenth day of November each year, and in their annual report the board shall give a classification of all the prisoners, showing their ages, term of sentence, offense committed, cause of crime, number of times convicted, habits, education, and industrial relations (which shall be entered in the register as hereafter provided), and such other information and recommendations as they deem best for the information of the Legislature. The board shall prepare rules for its own government, and for the government of the penitentiary in accordance with the provisions of this act and subject to the approval of the Governor.

SEC. 3. No member of the board, and no officer of the penitentiary except the warden and his family, and matrons, shall become residents of the same, or live therein; but the sessions of the board shall be held in the institution in suitable rooms furnished for the purpose.

SEC. 4. The contract system of employing convicts shall not exist in any form in the Ohio penitentiary, but the prisoners shall be employed by the State, and in such way as to in the least possible manner interfere with or affect free labor, and the managers shall use every effort to so dispose of all merchandise as to avoid injurious competition with any business of citizens of the State. All prisoners under the age of twenty-two years shall be employed at hand work exclusively, for the purpose of acquiring a trade. The managers are required to employ all the prisoners that are necessary in making all articles for the various State institutions, as far as practicable, and the institutions shall pay to the penitentiary the market price for all such articles furnished.

SEC. 5. Every sentence of the institution to the person hereafter convicted of a felony, except for murder in the second degree, who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, shall be, if the convict having said case thinks it right and proper to do so, a general sentence of imprisonment in the penitentiary. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced, may be terminated by the board of managers as authorized by this act, but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced; and no prisoner shall be released until after he shall have served at least the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted.

SEC. 6. Every clerk of any court by which a criminal shall be sentenced to said institution, whenever the term of such sentence may not be fixed by the court, shall furnish the warden or other officer having such criminal in charge, a record containing a copy of the indictment and of any special plea; the name and residence of the judge presiding at the trial; also of the jurors and of the witnesses sworn on the trial, with a statement of any fact or facts which the presiding judge may deem important or necessary for the full comprehension of the case, and of his reasons for the sentence inflicted.

The clerk of the court shall be entitled to such compensation in every case in which he shall perform the duties required by this act, as shall be certified to be just, by the presiding judge at the trial, and shall be paid by the county in which the trial is had as part of the court expenses. The clerk shall, also, upon any such conviction and sentence, forthwith transmit to the warden of the penitentiary notice thereof.

SEC. 7. The board of managers shall, subject to the approval of the Governor, make such rules and regulations for the government of the prisoners as shall best promote their reformation; they shall make provision for the separation or classification of prisoners; their division into different grades; with promotion and degradation, according to the merits of the prisoners; their employment and instruction in industry; their education; their conditional and absolute release; their arrest and return to custody within the institution; and, generally, as may from time to time appear to be necessary or promotive to the purpose of this act. But in no case shall a prisoner be released either conditionally or absolutely unless there is, in the judgment of the managers, reasonable ground to believe he will, if released, live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society. And no petition or other form of application for the release of any prisoner shall be entertained by the managers.

SEC. 8. The said board of managers shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which prisoners sentenced to imprisonment under section five of this act may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the buildings and enclosures, but to remain, while on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said institution; and full power to enforce such rules and regulations, and to retake and reimprison any convict so upon parole, is hereby conferred upon said board, whose written order, certified by its secretary, shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named therein, to authorize such officer to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner; and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order the same as ordinary criminal process.

SEC. 9. The warden is hereby authorized to have placed to the credit of each prisoner (except those serving a life sentence) such amount of their earnings as the board of managers may deem equitable and just, taking into account the character of the prisoner, the nature of the crime for which he is imprisoned, and his general deportment, provided that such credit shall in no case exceed twenty per cent. of his earnings. And the funds thus accruing to the credit of any prisoner shall be paid to him or his family, (or to some person whom he may designate) at such time and in such manner as the board of managers may deem best, provided that at least twenty-five per cent. of such earnings shall be kept for and paid to such prisoner at the time of his restoration to citizenship. And provided further, that the warden may with the approval of the board of managers by way of punishment for violation of rules, want of propriety, or any other misconduct, cancel such portion of such credit as he may deem best.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of said board of managers to maintain such control over all prisoners committed to their custody, as shall prevent them from committing crime, best secure their self-support, and accomplish their reformation. When any prisoner shall be received into the institution upon direct sentence thereto, they shall cause to be entered in a register the date of such admission, his name, age, nativity, nationality, with such other facts as can be ascertained of parentage, and of early social influences as seem to indicate the constitutional and acquired defects and tendencies of the prisoner, and based upon those an estimate of the then present condition of the prisoner and the best probable plan of treatment. Upon such register shall be entered, from time to time, minutes of observed improvement or deterioration of character, and notes as to methods and treatment employed; also, all orders or alterations affecting the standing or situation of such prisoner, and any subsequent facts of personal history which may be brought, officially, to the knowledge of the managers bearing upon the question of the final release of the prisoner, or his being suffered to go out on parole.

And it is hereby provided that any prisoner violating the conditions of his parole or conditional release (by whatever name), as affixed by the managers, when by a formal order, entered in the managers' proceedings, he is declared a delinquent, shall thereafter be treated as an escaped prisoner owing service to the State, and shall be liable, when arrested, to serve out the unexpired period of the maximum possible imprisonment, and the time for the date of his declared delinquency to the date of his arrest shall not be counted as any part or portion of time served. And any prisoner at large upon parole or conditional release committing a fresh crime, and upon conviction thereof, being sentenced anew to the penitentiary, shall be subject to serve the second sentence, after the first sentence is served or annulled, to commence from the date of termination of his liabilities upon the first or former sentence.

SEC. 11. The board of managers shall appoint as warden a person who, from practical experience, possesses the ability and qualifications necessary to successfully carry on the industries of the penitentiary, and who possesses the executive ability essential to the proper management of the officers and other employes, to appoint a secretary, a steward, a physician, a clerk, a superintendent, when necessary, for each department, a captain of the night watch, and such other officers and employes as may be necessary to carry on the industries, and the educational, moral, and religious features of the institution; such officers and employes shall be selected for their fitness and qualifications for their position for which they may be appointed or employed, and shall hold their offices and places of employment during the pleasure of the warden; and the board of managers, and not more than one of the guards and minor officers, shall be selected from the same county, until one of said officers and guards shall be appointed from actual residents of each county in the State; but no officer or employe shall be appointed or removed for political or partisan reasons. Such officers and employes shall each receive a salary to be fixed by the board of managers, upon the recommendation of the warden, which salaries shall be approximate to, but shall not be in excess of, salaries paid for the same class of labor outside the penitentiary.

SEC. 12. The warden shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the board of managers, of not more than $3,000, payable by the Treasurer of the State in equal monthly installments; he shall give a bond with good and sufficient sureties, approved by the Governor, in the sum of $30,000, conditioned upon the honest and faithful discharge of duty, said bond to be drawn by the Attorney General and deposited with the Secretary of State.

SEC. 16. Sections 7,389, 7,390, 7,392, 7,393, 7,399 and 7,401 of the Revised Statutes, as amended April 9, 1880; and sections 7,391, 7,395, 7,396, 7,405, 7,408, 7,414, 7,419, 7,420, 7,421, 7,422, 7,427 and 7,432 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, as to the appointment, qualification of managers and officers and their salaries, and as to all other matters it shall take effect and be in force from and after May 1, 1884.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM

Passes Over Louisiana, Doing Great Damage to Property—The Crevasses Widening, Flooding a Fair and Fertile Country.

TORRENTS OF RAIN.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—A violent storm of wind, attended with torrents of rain, swept over Louisiana yesterday from the Gulf Coast to the State line. There was a good deal of damage done to property, and in this city fences and signs were blown down and buildings unroofed. Some injury was also done to the shipping in the port, caused by vessels breaking loose from their moorings and falling foul of each other, but no grave disasters occurred, and there was no loss of life. Public interest was centered on the river levees, which are already oppressed by the great weight and force of the mighty river, which lashes its barriers, and is constantly eating them away. Under the influence of the wind, the waves were driven over the levees at twenty places along the city's front, and but for the numbers of anxious people gathered along the banks prepared with tools and material to stop the incipient crevasses, many serious disasters would have occurred. The worst of these was in the parish of West Baton Rouge, where a serious break had occurred, and which in spite of all exertions was rapidly widening. It is on the west side of the river, in a rich sugar country. At Mulatto Point, just above Bel Sir plantation, a crevasse was discovered in the morning. It was rapidly widening, defying every exertion from experienced planters to stop it. It will inundate many miles of country on the west bank of the river. It was seventy-five feet wide at dark. The crevasse at Fashion Plantation on the west bank, twenty-nine miles above the city in the parish of St. Charles, is a serious break, and there is but little hope that it can be closed at the present high stage of water, and in the face of a rising river. A very serious crevasse is announced in Orleans parish, on the west bank on the Flather's place, seven miles below Algiers. It was sixty feet wide and ten feet deep, and will tax the utmost efforts to close it. Among the minor breaks seven are reported in the St. James Parish near the courthouse, and two opposite this city, one at Freetown ferry, and one near the Texas Pacific Railroad stock yards. They were taken in time, and will probably be secured. The Davis crevasse, on the west bank, in St. Charles parish, which broke out last week and flooded the Morgan and Pacific railways, is still open, with little or no hope of stopping it. Steam pile drivers and all the forces and appliances at the two railroad companies appear to have been employed in vain, and the work is abandoned. The flood water from the Morganza crevasse which broke in Point Coupe parish on Friday last has reached the Atchafalaya River, and has flooded that stream on the West Melville crossing of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and the railroad track there is forty inches under water, and the trains are stopped. The country on the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad, on the Louisiana side of the river, is all under water, from Delta nearly to Monroe, a distance of seventy miles. The Morganza crevasse is more than 3,000 feet wide and is pouring a vast river into the country. As soon as it fills up the Atchafalaya basin, which receives its floods, the water will spread over a vast country. The Mississippi River had risen from nine to twelve inches yesterday nearly all the way from Vicksburg down to the mouth of Red River, and this swell must be expected to do great damage to the levees there.

The storm struck Morgan City about ten o'clock, doing much damage to buildings and fences. A frame dwelling belonging to Nicholas Biglar was completely demolished. Mr. Biglar's aged mother, wife, and eight children were in the building when it fell, but almost miraculously escaped with inconsiderable injuries. The new Presbyterian Church was moved from its foundations and considerably broken. A church at Burwick, just across the bay, was completely wrecked, and several small dwellings in and about Morgan City were blown down. The Morgan steamship and railway building lost a large section of its roofing and the cattle pens were much damaged. The gale only lasted about fifteen minutes, but it blew with great vehemence from the southwest. The water in the Atchafalaya rose seventeen inches in six hours.

Horrible Death of a Family From Trichina Caused by Eating Raw Pork.

LATROBE, Pa., March 19.—A very strange case of poisoning has been brought to the attention of the public near Loyal Hanna shaft. The family affected is named Shulthers and consists of a husband, wife and two brothers. The people are Germans and formerly resided in Washington county, but lost their home and suffered severely by the recent flood. In their destitution they secured some fresh pork, of which they ate greedily without cooking, and with no other condiment than salt. This was about three weeks ago. In the meantime they had removed to Loyal Hanna and went to work. A few days passed when they were taken gradually ill and symptoms of trichina were manifest. The woman, Maria Shulther, died and was buried yesterday, and her husband is hourly expected to die. The two brothers are gradually getting worse, and the probabilities are that their fate is sealed. The case excites the sympathy of citizens, as the people are in reduced circumstances.

Died at the Age of One Hundred and Fifteen Years.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 18.—Pierre Cotte, a celebrated half French negro, died in this city Saturday, aged one hundred and fifteen years. He was born in this county, and was never further than ten miles from this city. He claimed that he was born in France and that he was in the French revolution, but his niece, one hundred years old, says he was not. Cottee has been weak minded since 1838. He never went to bed without rolling a log against the door of his bedroom, and kept two large bowie knives on a table near by to protect himself. He carried the brick for General Harrison's mansion, built here in 1804.

The Supreme Court of the United States Tuesday denied the petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the State of Virginia $732,800 as a proportionate part of the fourth installment of public money which, by the act of 1836, the Secretary was directed to deposit with the States.

People's Banks in Germany.

The formation in Germany of registered credit associations or people's banks has proved to be a great success, and from a very unpretending commencement a most prosperous system has been developed. The especial objects of these associations are to give advances and credit; to acquire raw materials and to open stores; to manufacture and to sell commodities; to produce the necessities of life and of production wholesale and to sell them in retail; to build dwellings for their members and to cultivate land. An original capital is first formed by those who desire to institute an association by means of subscribing for shares. These, although remaining the property of those who subscribed for them, cannot be withdrawn during membership. A reserve fund is also formed to preserve the share-capital intact in case of losses. Members of each association being liable for the debts and obligations contracted by it, people who would not think of trusting any individual member are willing to trust an association the members of which are responsible for each other. Thus the man who alone could get no credit, if of respectable character and antecedents, is admitted a member of an association and at once obtains an advance in proportion to his means. Those who thus obtain credit bind themselves to repay the sum credited to the association with all their property, jointly and separately. The formalities of admission to the association are clear and distinct, and are stringently observed; otherwise members would try to disprove their membership where such procedure would be to their advantage. No case of bankruptcy occurred among these associations in 1882—a fact which speaks for itself. Their credit is, consequently, very high, and they can always obtain more money than they can use, so much so that they are continually reducing the rate of interest on deposits. The average rate of interest demanded of borrowers by associations in the years 1878 to 1882 was 6.57, 6.33, 6.13, 5.99 and 6.29 per cent. respectively. Many of the registered associations combine in districts for the better safeguarding of their interests. These assist one another in collecting bills and mutually giving credit. Besides these combinations of associations there is the "general association," which, as its name implies, is a combination of all the registered associations. The general association publishes its own newspaper.—*London Times.*

Parson McGrew's Rifle.

Rev. W. L. McGrew, a young Methodist minister of Somerset County, is well known in Western Pennsylvania. He is a native of West Elizabeth, in this county. He has been a member of the Methodist ministry for probably twelve or fifteen years—may be longer. It is not of his ability as a minister, but of his marvelous skill in shooting that this brief article will treat. Bogardus and Carver have never accomplished any thing with shotgun or rifle which Mr. McGrew has not been able to duplicate; but he can teach them feats which, whether they can execute them or not, they have never attempted. One of these is the breaking with a repeating rifle of two ordinary glass drinking goblets thrown into the air together, before either falls to the ground. He cuts one of the goblets in twain at the stem, lowers his rifle to his hip to throw out the empty shell and reload, and then breaks the globe of the other. Another thing he does is to shoot through the mouth of a pop bottle thrown up in the air and knock the bottom out. The bottle is thrown so that at every revolution the mouth is presented to him. He shoots with a rifle through the mouth and knocks the bottom out. One that is still more difficult is to shoot with a repeating rifle two glass balls thrown in opposite directions from a trap. At the county fair last fall at Somerset he was invited to give a public exhibition of his skill. He consented to do so, provided the event should not be surrounded with any circumstances that would detract from the dignity of his calling. On that occasion he first broke thirty single balls thrown from a trap, hitting every one at the first fire. Then he tried his hand at fifteen double balls, and broke every pair. Of the sixty balls he did not miss one. All this was done with a rifle. Ex-Governor Hoyt was a witness of the exhibition, and pronounced it the most phenomenal display of marksmanship he had ever seen.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Electrical Transmission of Force.

M. Marcel Deprez, the eminent electrician, gave a lecture at the Sorbonne on the transmission of force to great distances. The grand amphitheater there was densely crowded, and the lecturer was loudly cheered. After explaining briefly the fundamental principles of electrical science, he proceeded to show what an enormous quantity of natural force was lost simply because the sources thereof were far from towns and railways. The annual unused water-power in France was equivalent to more than four hundred times its annual consumption of coal. Through electricity some of this might be conveyed to the large cities. If 1-400th part was used the number of horse-power would yet be doubled. It was hitherto thought impossible to transport even a small force to great distances with anything like a satisfactory yield, as the greater part of the force developed was wasted in overcoming the resistance of the connecting wire. M. Marcel Deprez was the first to prove that to minimize this loss it was necessary to make electric machines with thin wire, for by this means the wasted energy could be made almost insignificant as compared with the utilized energy. The lecturer then gave an account of experiments performed at Munich, Paris and Grenoble, and announced that next October he would transport one hundred-horse power from Creil to Paris, a distance of thirty-six miles. He concluded by publicly expressing his gratitude to Baron Rothschild, who had furnished the means for this experiment.—*Paris Cor. London Daily News.*

Exploration of New Guinea.

* * * "In connection with the Waltham Watch Company, it may be stated that when the proprietors of *The Age* desired to present Mr. G. E. Morrison (the explorer of New Guinea) with a reliable chronometer, acting upon the advice of Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, the Govern't Astronomer, two Waltham watches were, however, procured for Mr. Morrison instead. These were kept at the Melbourne Observatory for a fortnight, and thoroughly and carefully tested, and were pronounced by Mr. Ellery, at the end of that time, to be *better* suited for Mr. Morrison's requirements than any chronometer."—*Ext. from Melbourne Age.*

—Kate Fields has a number of curious shoes; one pair of fleece-lined sandalettes, presented her by Signor Castellar; a pair of lace slippers, a gift from Sir Charles Dilke; several Chinese shoes, Japanese sandals, and Turkish slippers. Knowing her humor for these things, Governor Murray, of Utah, recently gave her a pair of high-topped boots, manufactured from the skin of the Rocky Mountain sheep, and lined with the fleece of that adventurous animal.

—Beans from France and even from Italy are brought all the way to New York, where they compete successfully with the home product, and large shipments of eggs likewise come from Copenhagen.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—The Garden—do not pass it by to be advantage of some field crops. Vegetables, besides furnishing the most healthful invigoration, are the cheapest fuel for the human furnace.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—One of the most disagreeable sights is that of filthy stalls. At this season it is very common. If such useless material as sawdust be thrown into the stalls daily it will not only add to the cleanliness of the stalls, but also absorb the liquids.—*Boston Globe.*

—Cheese Cake: Take one pound of loaf sugar, six eggs well beaten, the juice of three lemons, the grated rind of two, and one quarter of a pound of fresh butter. Put these ingredients into a saucepan, and stir the mixture over a slow fire until it is thick as honey.—*The Household.*

—To clean marble, take two parts of common washing soda, one part of finely powdered chalk, one part pumice-stone; mix all together and sift through muslin, afterward mix the powder with water. Rub the marble thoroughly with this and the stains will disappear.—*National Republican.*

—Be careful not to over-feed any of your farm animals. Founder is difficult to relieve, and an animal suffers from the effects of over-feeding for a long time after the temporary pain has been removed. It is much safer to let your stock fast occasionally than to cram them at any time.—*Troy Times.*

—There is frequently much damage done to pastures and meadows by putting stock upon them too early. All the meadows should be rolled as soon as the frost is out of the ground to press down all the raised tufts, stones, etc., and secure a smooth surface for the mowing machine.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Have you any cabbage stumps? Set them out in the garden as soon as the frost leaves the ground, where they will not interfere with other crops. Cover them half of their length. Green, tender leaves will soon appear, which will give the earliest of greens. The blossom shoots will appear later.—*Exchange.*

—Pyramid of Mashed Potatoes: Well wash and peel two pounds of potatoes, put them in a stew-pan with sufficient cold water to cover them, add a little salt, and let them boil until tender, then strain off the water, add one ounce of butter, a little milk, one egg; well whisk them together, then pile in a pyramid on a dish, place in a very hot oven to brown the surface.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Ammonia is very useful in the kitchen. A few drops mixed in the water will take off any grease from plates, dishes, etc., better than soda, and does not injure the skin of the washer as the constant use of soda does. Ladies will find this a useful hint when, as is often the case in these days of sudden "strikes," they find themselves in the capacity of impromptu "maids-of-all-work."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Long Cloaks.

Long cloaks that cover the wearer from head to foot are less closely fitted than they have been, and in most cases are made without front darts, and are tied into shape by the new passementerie bands or with ribbons, or else they have half belts fastened by old silver or imitation silver clasps. The back may be smoothly fitted, and all its fullness added in gathers or plaits across the tournure, or it may have small plaits from the neck down; the plain redingote back, which opens up the middle and has tabs in the seams, is now more often seen on plain ulsters used for rainy days and for traveling. The more dressy long cloaks are made of rough broche cloths, or of cloths with smooth sunken figures, or else of the plain habit cloth of the light qualities known as tricote and as lady's cloths. Tan, brown, gray, olive, blue and dark maroon cloths are shown in the shapely garments with fitted back, and the loose front tied across by passementerie bands that end in tassels; these bands are sewed in the under-arm seams and do not cross the back; the fullness they hold in place is slightly shirred just below the collar, and gives the effect of a soft vest. There is no trimming on these cloaks other than a collar and cuff of velvet, and these are often dispensed with. One pretty style called the Longchamps has the fronts fitted to the figure, and the full effect added by two scarfs of the material, each laid in a double box plait sewed just below the collar in front, and extending far below the waist. This is edged with a binding of velvet, and is tied at the ends to resemble tassels; it is prettily made of olive green cloth with linked rings in the pattern, and the bronze clasps over the vest copy these rings in their design. The sleeves are slightly full at the top, and are gathered into a deep cuff that has five bands of velvet ribbon around it. Close coat sleeves, easy square sleeves and the flowing Oriental sleeves are all seen on long cloaks, and all are cut at the top to give a high full effect, and are sewed upon short shoulder seams. The deep capes and mantles that gave these wraps a clumsy appearance are abandoned, and the only capes used are short pelerines scarcely more than large collars, usually made of fine plaiting attached to a smoothly-fitted top piece. Metal buttons, clasps and ties of ribbon are used for fastening these cloaks, and if the garment is very nice it is lined throughout with the twilled lining silk which comes this season in two changeable colors in pretty contrasts.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Save the House Slops.

Because no absorbing material is at hand to be employed as an absorbent of house slops they need not go to waste. A good sound economy requires that all that possesses manurial value should either be husbanded for future use or else applied where it at once becomes available as plant food. It is questionable whether it is advisable to plow into the soil manure that is not to be made available by the immediate planting of the crop. If the generation of ammonia by the decomposition of decayed turf-land causes its loss if no crop is growing, would not the same thing occur in the decomposition of manure? Or, again, descending water carries with it the fertilizing salts that are dissolved and so are going deeper and deeper into the soil when plowed under, for which reason it is better to spread manure on cultivated land at rest upon or, at least, very near the surface.

An application of slops that become at once available is valuable either to the growing crops in summer, or upon the surface of the garden or mowing land in winter. It is surprising what an invigorating effect results from throwing the slops of the wash-tub upon plants in the summer season. An ordinary flower-garden may be kept in the most thrifty condition by this means alone; and so, too, may the products of the vegetable garden be made to flourish by a weekly watering from the wash-tub.

A farmer, who grows a quantity of onions every year, has a patch of ground near his house which he devotes to onion raising, and it is almost entirely fertilized by the throwing upon it during the winter season the slops and urine from the chambers. Instances of this kind serve an important purpose in showing the value of products of the house that are pretty generally thrown away as of no value and so useless. But let farmers try an experiment and they will be satisfied of the value hidden there.—*Connecticut Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

Marrying Titles.

Notwithstanding our republican principles, there is among Americans a good deal of the snobbishness which makes them bow low to a lord. The fascination of a title is very great, no doubt, and it has led many a proud American girl to a life of sorrow and unhappiness. Not all unions of English noblemen with American ladies have been unhappy, by any means; but when the desire is for money on one side, and for rank on the other, the result may be predicted with unerring accuracy. A London correspondent tells of several cases where these conditions have brought about the inevitable result.

It isn't long since Lord Flyfingermarried the heiress of an American Crœsus. There was a tremendous time about it. She was envied by all her friends and old Crœsus was congratulated on the fine alliance. He grinned with self-complacency and handed over $1,500,000 to his Lordship Flyfinger on the spot.

Flyfinger took the wife and the money and brought them to England, where he introduced her to a few acquaintances and then left her to shift for herself, while he travels with relays of fast horses and bad women, races and hunts, gambles and lives a wild life on the million and a half of money for which he sold the shelter of his title to a bright, hopeful ambitious American girl.

Five or six years ago an American girl whose name was on all lips married a rich Englishman who had the entree of high society in England. She was feasted, toasted and envied. But she has slept in a social cocoon ever since, heartily wishing herself home, not seeing for months sometimes the husband who loves to follow the hounds.

An American gentleman living here, whose name would be recognized by the reader if I were at liberty to mention it, told me yesterday: "I have been approached within a month by an English lord, whose fortune has become greatly impaired by his dissipation. He has fixed his eye on an American girl whom he has never seen. She is comparatively uneducated, and not very bright and fearfully plain. Her father is an Irishman. But he is worth at least $20,000,000. This lord wants me to bring about a match between himself and this girl. I shall not do it, for I know what a sacrifice of her it would be."

One other case: There is a young lady now in good society in America, her native land, whose husband is an English lord and whose father-in-law is a duke. She is beautiful, accomplished, interesting, and she might have made a good match in New York. But she wanted a lord, and she got him.

Her inherited gambling from his mother, the duchess, and he gambles away all he can get. He is dissolute and unscrupulous; she is neglected and wretched. So she pays very long visits to her relatives in America, where she can plunge into society and forget her pitiful European experiment.—*Youth's Companion.*

Would Let Her Starve.

Young Silmons, who came to Arkansaw on a visit some time ago, fell in love with old Nat. Guble's daughter. When Silmons asked for the girl the old man said:

"Whar air yer from, young feller?"

"I live, when at home, on the gulf coast."

"Reckin ye have a good deal o' high water down thar."

"O, no."

"Don't the Mississippi River run inter the gulf?"

"Yes."

"An' do yer mean ter say that all this water goin' outen the Arkansaw an' down the Mississippi inter the gulf don't make high water?"

"The gulf is always the same, no matter how much water runs into it."

"Wall, young man, I reckin yer'd better go. Anybody that ain't got no mo' sense than yer have would let a wife starve ter death."—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

—Within the past four months ten men have been shot and killed in Washington County, Mississippi.—*Chicago Times.*

A Lucky Kangaroo Hunter.

One of the most daring Kangaroo hunters of Australia, and his stag hounds, were terribly lacerated by a wounded Kangaroo, on the great sheep ranche of Mr. Alfred Hay, Boomanoomana, N. S. W., and were entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. Mr. Hay writes that it is the greatest pain-cure ever introduced for man or beast.

THOUGH a kerosene burner may be very heavy, the oil will make the lamp light.

I HAVE used Ely's Cream Balm for dry Catarrh (to which every Eastern person is subject on the cones in Pine at high altitude). It has proved a cure in my case.—B. F. M. WEEKS, Denver, Col.

A CONVENTION of barbers was broken up because one man said he had a razorlation he desired to offer.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Low Prices for Butter.

The New York *Tribune* in its market report explained why some butter is sold for such low prices. In speaking of butter it said: "Light colored goods are very hard to dispose of and several lots were thought well sold at 8 to 10 cents." If butter makers would get the top prices, they should use the Improved Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives a pure dandelion color and never turns red, or rancid, but tends to improve and preserve the butter.

TWELVE MILLION clocks were manufactured last year, necessitating the employment of a great many hands.—*Boston Transcript.*

MANY "heavy swells" float on the billowes of credit.—*Gouverneur Herald.*

HAVING used Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, I am satisfied that it is a first rate preparation and would recommend it to any one affected.—R. W. CHEEVER, Editor *Herald*, Clinton, Wis.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 25.

FLOUR—Extra Ohio	$ 5 40 @	$ 6 00
WHEAT—Red winter	1 08 @	1 10¼
No. 1 white	1 02 @	1 25
CORN—No. 2	61⅛ @	63¼
OATS—Mixed western	40 @	41
PORK—Mess	17 62½ @	17 75
LARD—Prime steam	9 70 @	9 75
BUTTER—Western	10 @	37
CHEESE—Ohio	11 @	13
EGGS—Western	23½ @	24
CATTLE	5 00 @	6 50
HOGS	6 25 @	6 75
SHEEP	5 00 @	7 75
CLEVELAND.		
FLOUR—Country XX, white	$ 3 25 @	$ 3 75
Minn. new process	7 00 @	7 25
Amber	5 25 @	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2	... @	1 04
CORN	53 @	56
OATS—No. 1	40 @	41
CHEESE—Choice Factory	14 @	15
Ohio Dairy	13 @	14
BUTTER—Choice	24 @	28
EGGS	26 @	27
POTATOES, per bush	50 @	57
SEEDS—Timothy	1 40 @	1 55
Clover	5 75 @	6 15
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR—Family	$ 4 60 @	$ 5 00
WHEAT	1 05 @	1 06
CORN	55 @	55½
RYE	65 @	66
OATS	37 @	37¼
BUTTER	30 @	40
HOGS—Common to light	5 25 @	6 75
Packing	6 25 @	7 35
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	$ 1 06 @	$ 1 07
No. 2 Red Winter	1 01 @	1 01¼
CORN—High Mixed	54 @	55½
No. 2	54 @	54½
OATS—No. 2	36¼ @	38⅛
BUFFALO.		
BEEVES—Best	5 35 @	6 35
Medium	4 60 @	5 30
HOGS—Common to fair	6 25 @	6 50
Heavy	6 60 @	6 80
SHEEP—Common	3 75 @	4 25
Choice	5 80 @	6 00
PITTSBURGH.		
BEEVES—BEST	$ 6 25 @	$ 6 50
Medium	5 50 @	5 25
HOGS—Yorkers	6 50 @	6 75
Philadelphias	7 40 @	7 60
SHEEP—BEST	6 50 @	6 00
Medium	4 50 @	5 25
PHILADELPHIA.		
WOOL—Unwashed	28 @	33
Pulled	28 @	38
Western	32½ @	34

MIC says that whenever he has the toothache it's the jumping sort, and one of the liveliest at that; it generally goes at toothhurty gait.

MY father had an eating cancer for several years, which had eaten away his under lip and the inside of his cheek, down to the bottom of his gums. We got some of Swift's Specific and gave him, and the effect has been wonderful—almost miraculous. The sores are all healed, and he is perfectly well. Every one here said it was only a question of time about his death, and his cure has created the greatest excitement in this part of the country.
WM. B. LATHROP.
South Easton, Mass., Jan. 7, 1884.

SOLILOQUY of a thief, professionally occupied: "My pals have called me a bird. So I am, I'm a robin."—*Life.*

My Wife and Children.

REV. L. A. Dunlap, of Mt. Vernon, says: My children were afflicted with a cough resulting from Measles, my wife with a cough that had prevented her from sleeping more or less for years, and your White Wine of Tar Syrup has cured them all.

ONE good thing may be said of the pawnbroker—he sticks to his pledges.—*Somerville Journal.*

DR. W. D. WRIGHT, Cincinnati, O.: "I have prescribed DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS in a great number of cases and always with success. One case in particular was given up by several physicians who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of confirmed Consumption. He commenced to get better and was soon restored to health."

WHEN somebody told Mrs. Parvenu that she was ambiguous she said she knew it—that people often took her for an Italian.—*N. Y. Mail.*

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound was first prepared in liquid form only; but now it can be sent in dry forms by mail to points where no druggist can readily be reached, and to-day the Compound in lozenges and pills finds its way even to the foreign climes of Europe and Asia.

IT only takes about two seconds to get up a duel.—*N. O. Picayune.*

"WHAT was Polly Auger's name when she was a little girl?" asked a wag of a class of children. They gave it up. "Why, Polly Gimlet, of course," said he.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

FARMING in Colorado is more profitable than in any other State. Fred A. Wilson, 101 Clark St., Chicago, will send illustrated papers and maps, with information how to get free homes.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, worms, constipation, tasteless. 25c

"I'm tired all the time," lamented the wagon-wheel, creaking past.

"Rough on Coughs," 15c., at Druggists. Complete cure Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Promptly cure asthmatic wheezing. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, $1.

HEADACHE is immediately relieved by the use of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh.

"Buchu-paiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases, $1.

WHICH is the oldest of the berries? The elder berry.

DR. WILLIAMS' Indian Pile Ointment. Warranted to cure any case of blind, bleeding or itching piles. At druggists.

IN many cases the worship of beauty is a mere matter of form.

MR. B. J. ANDERSON, of Egypt, Tex., writes: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured my daughter of fits."

Be sure to ask for N. K. Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger. Recollect the initials.

"Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

IN the delirium of fever, and in rest lessness, there is no such remedy as *Samaritan Nervine.*

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
And All Other BODILY PAINS and ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Langu