The committee on naval affairs reported unfavorably on the bills authorizing the President to purchase a site for a coaling station, navy depot, and other government uses at Fort Point, Port Royal, S. C.; and authorizing the purchase of the harbor, privileges, and land for the establishment of a naval and coaling station in the Samoan Islands.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, called up the House bill to perfect the United States government's guarantee of the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds, and to authorize them to be registered in the United States Treasury, and it was

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, asking for an appropriation to enable Gen. Newton to continue the work in which he is engaged in regard to the improvement of New York harbor.

The Senate bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fla., was taken up, to which there was an amendment pending, submitted at the last session by Mr. Edmunds, providing that if at any time any distinction shall be made in the admission of publis on account of race or color, the site shall revert to the United States, and it was rejected-year, 23; navs, 24. Messrs. Cameron, Ferry, Gilbert, Morrill, Schurz and Sprague were among those who voted in the negative.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississi pi, said the vote indicated the fact that the Republicans had become thoroughly demoralized on the subject of

The bill was passed without a division. The House bill authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress, to be held in Rome next year, was passed. On the consideration of the bill to provide a

government for the District of Columbia, Mr. Morton's amendment, to have the commissioners elected by the qualified voters of the District, instead of appointed by the President, was defeated by a vote of -yeas, 28; nays, 28. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, presented the credentials of Ambrose E. Burnside, United States Senator from the State of Rhode Island for a period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

The Senate bill providing for the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake railroad and telegraph, and for the performance of all government service free of charge, was

While the bill was being read, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, objected to its further reading, and stated that as it was a subsidy bill, the Senate would not pass it, and therefore it was useless to take up time by reading it.

subsidy bill, and thought it would save money to the treasury.

The bill was rejected by a vote of 46 to 2. Mr. Conkling, of New York, reported from the Judiciary committee a bill to fix the salaries of the dis rict judges of the United States for the northern and southern districts of New York, which provides that the salaries of those judges shall be \$6,000 per annum from and after April 1, 1875. Passed.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, presented the credentials of W. W. Eston, appointed Senator from the State of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. A. Buckingham. Mr. Eaton being present, was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Ferry, and the oath of office was administered to him by

Mr. Sargent, of California, presented the memorial of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, remonstrating against the repeal of the act of June 1, 1872, granting a subsidy for the mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China and praying for an appropriation to carry said subsidy into effect. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on ap-

The memorial urges that its repeal would not only cause a loss of millions of dollars to innocent stockholders and to their steamship builders, but would also be a quasi acknowl-edgmen that Congress was bribed to pass the act of 1872, although the committee investigating the scandalous assertion has not yet made its report, and the testimony so far has utterly failed to show any truth in the charge.

The Senate, in considering the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, agreed to an amendment providing that claims allowed under the act of June 20, 1874, shall be presented for exchange within four months from the passage of this act, and if not so presented, the privilege of thus exchanging shall not be exercised by any holder of any such claim. Also prohibiting the sinking fund commissioners of the District of Columbia from issuing any bond, as provided in the act of June 20, 1874, after the expiration of four months from the passage of this act, and providing ng contained in this act shall be construed in any manner to pledge the faith of the United States to the payment of any debt of the District of Columbia, or of the cities of vided for by the act of 1874, and amendments thereto, as to the 50-year bonds therein re-

it a misdemeanor to sell or give liquor without being licensed, by adding a clause exempting private residences and societies not of a business character, and changed the compulsory the ages of eight and fifteen years," instead of eix and eighteen, as reported by the committee.

committee on military affairs, reported a bill to cel of ground ceded to the United States in the Hospital Hill cemetery at York, Pa., in which soldiers from sixteen. States are interred.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The bill has reference especially to the coolie trade. It provides that when immigrants have entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service within the United States, either for labor or for lewd or improper purposes, such immigration shall not be deemed voluntary, and the United States Consul shall not deliver the required permit or certificate. It makes it a penal offense for American citizens to be engaged in such trade. It also makes the immigration of the following classes unlawful : persons who are undergoing sentence for felonious crimes other than political, or whose sentences have been remitted on account of their immigration, and women imported for the surposes of prostitution. Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, introduced a bill

construing the act to place the colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pensions. Referred to the committee on military affairs. The House then went into comm tiee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill. The amounts recommended to be appropriated are : For the general service of the Post-office department, \$36,000,861; for steamship service, \$537,500; for official postage stamps for the use of the Post-office department, \$986,-000; total, \$37,524,361; to be provided for as for deficiency out of the treasury, \$6,852,705 by direct appropriations out of the treasury, \$1,523,500. The total amount recommended by this bill is less than the estimates therefor by \$1,538,173. The decrease is in the amount to provide for the general service of the department \$936,173, and in the amount recommended for steamship service \$575,000. The items for steamship service are: \$500,000 for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, under act of February 17, 1865; and \$37,50 for the Brazilian mail steam-

Mr. Tyner, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, explained it, and stated that the expense of the department was five per cent. less Richmond, Virginia, rendered a decision that than last year, while the increase of business

was eight to ten per cent. more. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to amend by adding a proviso to the railway mail transportation item, providing that no money should be used to increase the rate of compensation to any railway company beyond that now paid ; the amendment was lost.

Mr. Merriam, of New York, offered as an amendment that no assessment for political purposes shall hereafter be made on post-office clerks; rejected on a point of order. Mr. Smith, of Ohio, moved an amendment

repealing the law of 1872 for additional mail steamship service to Japan and China, and annulling the contracts made under it, which was agreed to without discussion. The House in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill. The bill and its amend-

ments were adopted except the one allowing members to send public documents and seeds Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, from the committee

on military affairs, reported a bill to equalize The bill provides for the payment to every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier (including those borne on the rolls as slaves), who served in the a month for the term of his service, between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, with a deduction of all bounties heretofore paid by the Uniming them.

ted States and by States. Substitutes, or such as were prisoners of war at the time of enlistment, are excluded; also such as were discharged as minors, or at their own request from other causes than disability incurred in the service, prior to April 19, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment or to accept promotion in the military or naval service. Where the soldier is dead the

ried), or to the minor child or children. The Paymaster-General estimated that it would take \$137,000,000 to pay the bounties as provided in the bill, while the Second Conroller said \$101,000,000 would do it. Messrs. Hawley and Kellogg, of Connec leut, commented on the injustice of requiring States which had already paid bounties to their soldiers to be taxed for the benefit of those

States that had not done so. Mr. Willard, of Vermont, opposed the bill on same ground, and showed that Vermont had paid all her soldiers a bounty of \$7.00 per month, and they wou'd simply realize the difference between that amount and \$8.331/2 per

Mr. Small, of New Hampshire, also opposed the bill, and said that as his State had paid bounties during the war, her soldiers would not now receive a dollar from this money, although the State would be taxed to help pay the soldiers

Further discussions were indulged in by Mesers. Dawes, Garfield, Sypher, Gunckel, Cohun, Speer, and Dunnell. Mr. Comingo's amendment, making the bill apply to the Missouri regiments, was agreed to. Mr. Myer's amendment, to include sailors

and marmers, was agree ! to. An amendment offered by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, to include Indians, was also agreed to. The bill was then passed-yeas, 177; nays,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Interesting Items from Home and

Abroad. Another attempt was made to revive the franking privilege in the United States Congress It is understood that the Canadian government intends to extend the Pacific railway in the direction of Bate Inlet as soon as possible. It is bound, as soon as the surveys in British Columbia are completed, to spend at least \$2,000,000 a year on the road in that province, and to complete the line from Lake Superior to Esquimault by 1890 A boy in New York, while defending his mother, shot and fatally wounded his father Mr. E. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, denied that it was a Perrault, of Montreal, has been appointed

Secretary to the American Centennial Exposition commission Senators MacDonald and DeCosmos and Mr. Bunster arrived at Ottawa, Ontario, from San Francisco in seven days, and from British Columbia in ten days and a half altogether The widow of the late Commander Cushing sent to Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, a sword presented to that gentleman by citizens of Columbus, Ga., when he was a lieutenant of United States cavalry, before the war, but which had been captured by Commander Cushing in one of his raids.

United States Minister Washburne, in a dispatch from Paris, denies that he received road for getting its bonds on the Paris Bourse. Cyrus P. Jones, a wealthy farmer and politician of Illinois, living near Pontiac, was

assassinated by an unknown party at his home. President Grant has approved the act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876 Senator-elect Jones, of Florida, was born in Ireland in 1934, and came to the United States when ten years old. In 1854 he took up his residence in Pensacola, where he has since resided. He is a self-made man The French steamer Montezuma. coffee laden, went ashore at Great Inagua Island and is a total loss During the Franco-German war from August 2, 1870, to January 19, 1871, there were killed and wounded 126.942 French and 112,306 German troops.... In a New York saloon, a poor drunken man was thrown out of doors, strack the curb stone

as he fell, and died from the injuries received. Prussia has prohibited the importation of American potatoes The Spanish government has issued a decree calling out 70,000 men for military service, 15,000 of whom are to Washington and Georgetown, other than pro- be sent to Cuba The Bank of Spain has advanced the government of King Alfonso 100,000,000 reals The widow of the late They also amended the section which makes | Emperor of China did not commit suicide, as was reported. Her Hajesty is said to be enceinte, and, should the issue be a son, he will be the legitimate heir to the throne education section to read children "between The Tilton-Beecher trial was postponed on ac-

count of Mr. Evarts and one juryman being delayed by the ice in the East river A fire in Hartford, Conn., destroyed property Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, from the valued at \$230,000 The Judiciary committee of the New York Assembly were instructed to investigate the charges that alterations had been made in the last year's Supply bill Railway travel was greatly impeded in the

North and West by snow and ice during the late storm. Many roads were entirely closed. A man, supposed to be Bender, the notorious Kansas murderer, was captured in Arizona by two men who tracked him through Western Texas and New Mexico..... The New York State Senate confirmed the nomination of

A. Melvin Osborn, of Greene county, to be justice of the supreme court in the third judicial district in place of Theodore Miller, resigned The National Grangers adopted a resolution that manufactures ought to be encouraged in the South.

A den was broken up in New York in which an old man had twenty-five boys, from eight to fifteen years of ago, of whom he was making thieves It is said that during the cold weather in New York the water pipes were frozen, and that a fire under even ordinary circumstances would have proved a Chicago or Boston conflagration The new Bounty bill. passed by the United States House, proposes to pay \$8.331 per month to all soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion. deducting from this amount the bounties al- first session of the National Grange was scourges of dried seal skins and flagelfollows: By the revenues of the department, ready paid by the general government and held at Washington, at which nineteen late him unmercifully as he passes, makseventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars.

.....The National Grange adopted a resolution asking the United States Congress to aid the Texas Pacific railroad Rufus Hatch swears that \$2,000,000 was taken from the Pacific Mail treasury by its officers on false vouchers The barracks of Fert Sill, Kansas, were burned and all the Indian prisoners escaned Poor Marshal Bazaine receives nothing but insults from Frenchmen in Spain.

.....Judge Wellford, of the circuit court of no execution can be made to sell property of the State for debt Sixteen business houses were burned at Independence, Mo Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, has signed the new State Detective bill, abolishing the present constabulary on the 1st of March.... Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, Penn., has issued a challenge to row any man in the United States

a five-mile single-scull race for \$1,000 to \$2,000 a side. The race to take place in April on the Monongahela, at Pittsburgh.

suits will have stripes of blue or brown. with the merest threads of scarlet on the ter was put in a washboiler and heated edge of the stripe. These were im- to the boiling point. There were then ported late in the season last summer. dissolved in it fifty grams red chromate They were made with polonaises, or else of potash, eighty grams common salt, basques and tabliers, and trimmed with and sixty grams crystals of sal soda. The side plaitings arranged to bring a stripe dress was put into this hot bath for five on top of each flounce. Some white minutes and frequently turned and army and were honorably discharged, of \$8.331/4 edgings of Irish lace, resembling stirred, and then washed in clean water crocheted linen, are also used for trim- until the white spots appeared perfectly

Housekeeping Department.

Drop Cakes. - Put six well-beaten eggs into a pint of thick cream, add a little salt, and make it into a thick batter with flour. Bake in small cups fifteen or twenty minutes.

Soda Cake.-Two cupfuls of sugar, bounty is to be paid to the widow (if not marone-half cupful of sweet milk, with one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it; four cupfuls of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of

KEROSENE OIL FOR FURNITURE. - signed by Dr. Briggs, the prison physi-Kerosene oil is the best furniture oil; it cian, and the other by the warden, agent, cleanses, adds a polish, and preserves chaplain, and a number of keepers, askfrom the ravages of insects.

CANDY. - Two cupfuls of sugar, two large tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and half a cupful of water. Boil together, and add vanilla or lemon for flavor. It must tions the Governor promptly issued the be worked before it is very cold.

ROAST LEG OF LAMB.—Let the fire be moderate, and roast the joint slowly. basting it frequently till done, when it should be sprinkled with salt, and the gravy freed from all fat before serving.

To Remove Mildew. - Soak the parts the cloth that are mildewed in two parts of chloride of lime to four parts of water, for about two hours, or till the mildew has disappeared; then thoroughly rinse it in clean water.

LAMB STEW. - Take half a shoulder of lamb and boil it in two quarts of water for two hours, then put in potatoes, onions, turnips cut in quarters, salt and pepper to taste. Ten minutes before serving put in the dumplings.

sugar, one pound of butter, one pound and three-quarters of flour, ten eggs, two grated cocoanuts; add one-half teaspoonful soda, last thing. This makes PORK FRUIT CAKE. - Three-fourths of a for forgery, although one was talked of,

COCOANUT CAKE .- Two pounds of

pound of pork, chopped fine; one pound raisins, one pound currants, one pound sugar, three-fourths of a pound of cit- of superior intelligence, and his father ron, one gill molasses, four cups flour, one teaspoonful soda, two eggs, one tea- him a collegiate education. He returned To BAKE APPLES .- Take sour apples, dig out the cores, place the apples in a for his journey. When he departed he

dry dish or tin, fill the cavities where told Captain Hagadorn that he intended the cores came out with sugar, pour a to give up his life of sin, and as nothing cup of hot water in the tin, bake in a had been heard of him since until the quick oven, and you will have a health- announcement of his death, it is very ful and palatable dish. MINT SAUCE. - Chop as finely as possi-\$10,000 as a bribe from the Texas and El Paso ble a quantity of mint leaves, previously washed. Add to them sufficient white

likely that he kept his word.

The Culture of Fish.

dressed some general observations to

the American Fish Culturists Association.

He was not prepared to make any formal

facts from reports which he had made to

of the plant, and the fish, through eating

Esquimaux Wife-Catching.

maux is performed curiously. When a

around her a group of sympathizers.

She then turns upon her captor and bites

and scratches until he is compelled to

unmolested. All the old women take

little impediments to matrimonial bliss.

he should catch his victim, the biting and

her, and the chase, with its attendant

discomforts, is renewed. Should be

overcome all obstacles the third cap-

To the Suffering.

An old retired physician, who is candid

enough to tell the truth about progress,

has declared that the recent discovery by

Dr. Walker, of California, of his herb

most important in medicine. He has

tested them thoroughly, in his own

family, among his friends, and upon

himself; and he is driven to the conclu-

sion that they possess rare and unex-

celled curative properties. He says of

drug. They never reduce the patient-

never interfere with the every-day busi-

ness of life-never make their continuous

use a condition of cure, and are adapted

to even the most delicate organization.

They act as kindly on the tender infant,

the delicate female, or infirm old age, as

on the vigorous and athletic system; ex-

ercising healthful effects upon every

blood vessel-on the brain, nerves and

lymphatics—on the blood, bile, gastric

nice, etc., enriching impoverished fluids.

and imparting vigor to mind and body.

remedy. Vinegar Bitters, is one of the

The marriage ceremony of the Esqui-

Mr. Wilmot, of Ontario, Canada, ad-

sugar. Let the sauce stand an hour be POTATO SALAD.-Cut a dozen cold the Legislature on the subject of the boiled potatoes in thin slices and mix them thoroughly with a little onion chopped very fine, a teaspoonful of salad oil or melted butter, a chopped apple, a bit of parsley and half a gill of vinegar.

vinegar and water in equal parts to float

them, and a small quantity of powdered

Fashion Notes.

This makes a nice relish for tea or lunch.

CRAVATS AND COIFFURE. - The newest lace neckties are scarfs of Mechlin lace made with a band of insertion down the middle, with lace on each side, and wideplaited lace on each end; price \$4.50. These are worn tied around the neck outside of furs, in the house they form a bow in which the brooch is stuck. Valenciennes lace of various qualities is made up in these scarfs for prices ranging from \$2.50 up to \$20. The same designs are also made up in black French laces for \$3.25. Real thread lace scarfs

cost from \$8 to \$15. Cravat bows with coiffure bow to match are made in irregular, unstudied-looking loops of China crape, with lace and a flower. For instance, a lavender crape is mixed with Mechlin lace and a pale pink rose; the pompon bow for the hair to match costs \$1. Dark red, blue, or violet China crape neckties have squares of white guipure or other antique lace in each end. These cost \$2.25; the hair bow to match has also a bit of white lace, and costs \$1. The newest white muslin cravats have insertion and edges of black lace. Square handkerchiefs of colored China crape, trimmed with insertion and edging of Mechlin lace, are the stylish

The Grange.

It is now hardly more than six years since the first grange was established in the United States. Its growth since then has been almost unprecedented. In January, 1869, there were ten granges; one in Pennsylvania, one in Ohio, one in Illinois, one in New York, and six in Minnesota. In 1870, that number had increased to thirty-eight, and the following year to one hundred and twentyfive. The grand popularity of the movement did not begin until 1873, when the granges were represented. At the next meeting of the National Grange, at St. Louis, in 1874, there were 10,000 granges reported, with 90,000 members. The present body represents 22,000 subordinate granges, with an estimated membership of 1,500,000, including women. As to the financial status of the order it is claimed that the assets of the order, in cash and government bonds, considerably exceed \$200,000.

Washing Calico.

It often happens that black calico, and other printed goods which have a white pattern on a black ground, will not bear washing unless some precautions are taken to prevent "running," or, in other words, the white spots acquire a reddish color, and the black ground becomes dull and foxy. A case of this kind having occurred in Stuttgart, the dress was sent to them: "They contain no dangerous the royal laboratory there, and the fol-Oxford Linens.-Linens for summer lowing method resorted to, which proved never render one liable to take coldsuccessful: A sufficient quantity of wabright and clear,

The Wickedest Man. A Scrap of Criminal History.

The death in a Southern State of Under this heading the Chicago Francis B. Edymoine is announced. Times relates the following: Nelson The mention of this name recalls one of Coleman, a farmer who resides about the most singular prison incidents that two and one-half miles north of Canton, ever occurred in New York State. In Fulton county, is probably the wicked-1852 Edymoine was convicted of burest man in the Northwest. One day, ten glary at Owego, N. Y., and sentenced to years ago, he was trying to lead a colt five years in the Auburn prison. In into an old, ricketty shed, when the ani-August, 1853, Governor Seymour, then mal became frightened and refused to in his first gubernatorial term, received enter. It was with a good deal of diffifrom Auburn two sets of papers, one culty that he at last got the colt into the shed, and when he had succeeded he was so enraged that he swore the colt should never come out again alive. He ing a pardon for Edymoine, representing kept his oath, and the poor beast has that he had been exemplary in his conbeen imprisoned all these long ten years duct, and was then in an advanced stage in the place about ten feet square. Winof consumption. On these representater and summer it has been the same. The poor horse has stood at his crib and pardon, and the prisoner was released. never breathed a breath of pure air, nor few days afterward, however, it was eaten a blade of grass. The long condiscovered that the papers had been finement stunted his growth, so that at forged by Edymoine, and that, by the the time of his death, which occurred recommission of a crime which had sent cently, he was scarcely larger than hundreds to prison, he had actually seyearling. But he was sadly deformed. cured his release. He was a skillful His hoofs had never received the attenpenman, and had practiced the art of tion of a blacksmith, and had grown so forgery with such successful results that long that they curled over and back so the signatures upon the papers were as to touch the shins. Any one of them fac-similes of the autographs of the must have been eighteen inches longer several gentlemen, and could not possithan the hoofs of horses usually are. The bly have been detected. Edymoine was knowledge of the existence of such an soon afterward arrested in Albany and object of man's depravity coming to the returned to Auburn, but was soon re-Illinois Humane Society in Chicago, one leased on a writ of habeas corpus. The of its agents was sent out to investigate trial resulted in the release of Edymoine the matter and presecute the owner of from custody, the court holding that a the poor beast for cruelty to animals. complete pardon could not be revoked. Coleman was arrested and tried. That The affair created a great deal of excitethis monstrous cruelty should have been ment, both in Auburn and Owego, and allowed to go on from year to year by the Whigs took especial pains to deride the Christian people of Canton, a place Governor Seymour for the silly manner renowned for its churches and morality, in which he had been fooled. No proseis strange, and is only to be accounted cution was brought against Edymoine for on the ground that everybody was afraid of Coleman, and no one dared to and he quickly disappeared. He was at take the first step towards prosecuting the time about twenty-six years of age, was an Alabama planter who had given French Cures in Tuphoid Ferer South after his discharge, and it was said that he forged the railroad passes

Dr. Hampton, of Paris, has published pamphlet in which he describes several emarkable cures, chiefly attributable to the free admission of air to the patient's bed-room, in cases of typhoid fever. He considers a typhus fever to be a kind paralysis or asphyxia of all the vital fenctions, occasioned by the respiration of a deadly atmosphere, emanating either from a typhoid patient, or from any other morbid source, and he practically demonstrates not only the great advantage to be derived from the effects of open air in the treatment of typhus statement, but he would collate some fever, but he declares the absolute immunity from contagion or infection in the open air. According to Dr. Hamp-Canadian fisheries, and would present ton, the patient cannot be exposed to them the following day. In reference to any danger, under any circumstances of the remarks of Mr. Green that fish at complication, from other diseases or Rochester had been so affected by the from the temperature of the atmosrefuse matter of gas works as to taste of phere; for, if the patient is kept warm kerosene, he suggested whether on the in bed by artificial means, the free other hand, the water might not be so breathing of pure fresh air will at all impregnated as to improve the flavor of times keep up the natural animal heat. the fish. An illustration of this pro- In typhus fever, complications of all position he mentioned later in the diskinds, of the lungs or any other organ, cussion, an experience of his own in the only render the free access of pure raising of whitefish. He said the fish fresh air more urgent and more necesused to feed on little insects, which atsary; it also enables the patient to take tached themselves to an aquatic plant stimulants more easily when they are which had a flavor something like that of celery. The insects fed on the juices

Some Michigan people, unable to the insects, came to have its flavor. He think anything worse, have named their did not think we had any fish hatching town Bad Ax.

in spring as good as those hatched in autumn, and on this account he was No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, com-poted of crude and bulky ingredients, and put inclined to set down the grayling as an inferior fish, and as belonging to the up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when sucker and mullet order, rather than to we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other the order of the trout and salmon, with medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a which it was usually classed. Mr. Wilminute granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of mot gave a very favorable account of the fisheries in Canada. They were improvthe most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgaing, he said, wonderfully, and the yield tive Pellets represents, in a most concentrated of salmon, headded, would this year be form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the double what it was last year. So much drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic salmon had been caught, that both the power, in proportion to their size, people who canning and freezing establishments have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is were unable to meet the demands on not at all the case, the different active meditheir resources. The fly-fishing in the cinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to lower provinces was also, he said, excepproduce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating cathartic. The pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.—Com

No TIME TO BE LOST .- In the incipient stages of consumption, the first symptoms are boy kills a bear it is considered sufficient generally a hacking cough, pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, or oppression of the lungs. Something should be done at once to proof of his ability to maintain a family; he is therefore told to go and catch a check the cough, allay and heal the irritated parts. Allen's Lung Balsam will break up the wife. Watching his opportunity at night cough in an incredibly short time; also prevent he pounces on a victim and attempts to the formation of tubercles. Where tubercles carry her off. She, however, struggles are once formed, the disease is hard to cure. For sale by all medicine dealers .- Com. and shricks until she has collected

We noticed in one of our exchange this week the statement of Deacon John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son wa cured of incipient consumption by the use of release her, when she darts into the Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We refer to this crowd and attempts to escape. The ex- at this time as tending to corroborate the statepectant bridegroom follows her, but not ment we made last week in relation to this liniment as applied to consumption. - Com.

If Congress had employed as much ing at the same time every effort to ar- construction Policy" at the close, as the War rest him in his course. If, despite these | department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the scratching scene is renewed, and in all Union would have been restored long ago. probability he is compelled to release Exchange.

The most unhappy person in the world the dyspeptic. Everything looks dark and gloomy; he feels "out of sorts" with himself ture proves effectual, and the victim, and everybody else. Life is a burden to him ceasing her strugges, is led away amid This can all be changed by taking Peruvian the acclamations and rejoicings of the Syrup (a protoxide of iron). Cases of 27 years' assembled multitude

> \$10 to \$25 PER DAY-Send for "Chromo catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Bosto This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining Rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain

exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Breadway, N. Y. City, nd sent by mail. Call or send for Circular, and be cured

Keeler, Holmes & Co., Grocers, Norwelle, Ct., say: "We have the assurance of our customers that Sea Foam is the best Baking Powder. Our sales of it increase continually."

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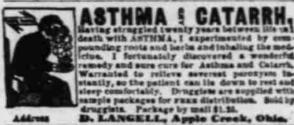
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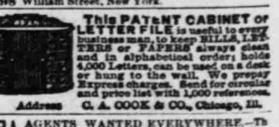
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