NEWS CONDENSED.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was before the Senate on Feb. 24. Upon the provision increasing the salary of the Public Printer to $4,000 a discussion arose as to the influence of the Printers' Union upon the management of the Government Printing Office. Mr. Rollins asked whether this association did not also dictate who should be employed by the Public Printer. Mr. Anthony said that if any person not belonging to the Union was employed all the members of the Union would leave the office. Mr. Hale thought the Senators must be startled at hearing that a great Governmental establishment, upon which millions was spent annually, was hopelessly in the hands of a private, and, for aught we know, a secret association, which controlled its management and monopolized its employment. Mr. Hale thought the Public Printer ought to weed out from the office every man who belonged to the Union and employ non-Union men. Mr. Voorhees said that, from the talk in the Senate for the last half hour, it might be supposed the printers were very dangerous people. That was not his view. He knew of no more conscientious, painstaking, hard-working class. It was admitted that the printers in the Government Printing-Office did their work well, and did not receive too much pay. Mr. Hawley said the printers, like any other class of laborers, had a perfect right to form an association for their mutual benefit, to agree upon the price they would ask for their labor, and to say they would not work for less, but they had no right to say another man not a member of the association should not work for less than their price if he chose to do so. The amendment increasing the Public Printer's salary was lost. The bill then passed the Senate. In considering the Legislative Appropriation bill, the House of Representatives decided not to pay $5,000 to the heirs of Messrs. Updegraff and Herron, whose term of service as Congressmen would not have commenced until March 4. A resolution was passed censuring the Secretary of State of Nebraska and Mr. Majors, an aspirant to an additional seat in the House, for falsifying census figures. A bill was passed to prevent the importation of adulterated teas.

THE bill to prevent the importation of spurious teas passed the Senate on the 26th ult. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to give any information in regard to the agreement of European Ministers at Lima to make an effort toward peace. Pensions of $50 per month were granted to the widows of Rear Admiral Beaumont and Gen. Warren. The President sent to the Senate the nominations of S. G. W. Benjamin as Minister to Persia; Wickham Hoffman, Minister to Denmark; Lucius H. Foote, Minister to Corea; and Dwight T. Reed, Consul General at Madrid. In the House, a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules by Mr. Reed, by which the Tariff bill could be taken up and passed without debate, precipitated a warm partisan debate. Mr. House, of Tennessee, denounced the proposition as a crime against the American people, and Mr. Blackburn said so jealous were the founders of the Government of control of the taxing power that they provided that nowhere on the continent should revenue bills originate except in the American House of Commons. Yet this rule proposed that a revenue bill shall originate in the Senate, and the representatives of the people be denied an opportunity to discuss it. Mr. Cox denounced it as an outrage upon the American people. Other denunciatory speeches followed from the Democratic side of the House, when the resolution was brought to a vote. The Democrats refrained from voting, thus breaking a quorum, and deferring further action on the resolution. Mr. Townshend introduced in the House a retaliatory bill to prevent the importation of deleterious wines from Germany. Mr. Robinson presented a joint resolution to secure the cession of Ireland to the United States by purchase or otherwise.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the Senate on the 27th ult., directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the sums paid to special or assistant attorneys by the Department of Justice last year. A message was received announcing the non-concurrence of the House in the action of the Senate on the Internal Revenue and Tariff bill, and a committee of conference was appointed, comprising Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Aldrich, Bayard and Beck. Mr. Voorhees presented several telegrams from printers and other workingmen, protesting against any action to exclude "union" printers from the Government printing-office. David Davis read a notice of his intention to resign the Presidency pro tem. Saturday, March 3. In the House, the resolution of Mr. Reed, providing that a majority may take the Senate Tariff bill from the Speaker's table and send it to a committee of conference, was agreed to by 129 to 22. The Democrats generally refrained from voting. The Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs. Kelley, McKinley, Haskell, Randall and Carlisle. Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, offered a resolution to the effect that the Senate, under the form of an amendment to the Internal Revenue bill, had proceeded to invade the constitutional prerogative of the House by attaching a revision to the tariff, and that the bill should lie on the table and the Senate be notified of the same. Mr. Haskell then offered a substitute in the form of a resolution with a preamble, all of which recites that the House bill has been so modified under the color of amendments that, in the opinion of the House, it is believed to be in conflict with the true intent and purpose of the constitution, and, therefore, it is resolved that, if the bill shall be referred to a conference committee, said committee may, if it shall be considered desirable and necessary, take the question of constitutional prerogative into consideration, and may report the result thereof to the House. A long debate ensued, the Republicans supporting and the Democrats opposing Mr. Haskell's substitute. It was finally adopted—143 to 20—four protectionist Democrats voting in the affirmative, and one Republican, McCold, of Iowa, voting against it.

THERE was quite a scene in the Senate on the 28th ult., on account of the action of the House in passing the Reed resolution. Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, asserted that the House had in that resolution precluded the right of the Senate to put tariff legislation upon the Little Revenue bill, and he thought it was a perfect farce for the Senate to send conferees to confer upon a preconceived question. He then offered a resolution directing the Senate conferees to ask the House members of the committee if they raised the question of the right of the Senate, and if they did, to report back to the Senate for further instructions. Mr. Edmunds and other Republicans opposed the resolution, the Democrats, led by Mr. Garland, supporting it. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 26 to 24. The bill to increase the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers was passed. Mr. Edmunds made an adverse report on the House bill to restore to American citizenship such persons as have been naturalized in Great Britain. In the House, Mr. Randall declined to serve on the tariff conference committee, and Messrs. Morrison and Tucker successively refused to take the position, Mr. Speer being finally appointed. The River and Harbor bill was discussed for twelve hours, but no conclusion was reached. The conference committees on the Tariff bill met in the evening, but as the House conferees had a limitation placed on their action Senators Bayard and Beck refused to remain, and Representative Carlisle soon left the room. The seven high-tariff men went forward with the work of revision.

THE Senate passed the sundry civil appropriation on the 1st inst. The Democratic Senators refused to have anything further to do with the tariff business. After Messrs. Bayard and Beck had given their reasons for refusing to serve on the conference committee, the President pro tem. successively appointed Messrs. Voorhees and McPherson, Morgan and Gorman, Davis and Jonas and Butler and Maxey, each of whom declined to accept the honor. The chair then turned to the Republican side and called Messrs. Ingalls and Miller to the breach, but they refused. Messrs. Mahone and McDill were induced to accept. The House passed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. While this measure was under consideration a scene of the wildest excitement occurred. The item appropriating $60,000 for the improvement of the Sacramento river was read, whereupon Mr. Van Vorhis, of New York, said nobody but a gambler and a cut-throat would think of tacking to the bill such an item. This was a thrust at Mr. Page, of California, whom he had called a mule-driver the previous evening. The words were taken down, at the request of Mr. Horr, and Mr. McLane offered a resolution of expulsion. After several members had spoken, Mr. Van Vorhis disclaimed all intention of being personal to anybody, withdrew the offensive words, and apologized to the House. Mr. Herbert insisted on expulsion, on which the vote stood 66 to 70.

EASTERN.

The widow of the late Marshall Jewell died suddenly of heart disease.

The New York Central road settled with Mary Daniels for injuries received in the Spuyten Duyvil disaster by paying her $20,000. Her original demand was for $100,000.

Gilbert L. Crowell, lately President of the Empire Mining Company of Utah, has made an assignment, showing liabilities of $664,900, and assets of $51,170. He expended on the mine $450,000 of trust funds belonging to the heirs of Mrs. John H. Talman.

At a packing-box factory in New York, Mrs. Bernheimer fell through a skylight upon a rip-saw in rapid motion, and was instantly cut in two.

Norwich, Conn., was severely shaken by an earthquake the other evening, and the amazement of the people was heightened by a dazzling meteor rushing, at nearly the same time, across the sky.

S. H. Fox & Co., extensive glass manufacturers in Oneida county, N. Y., have made an assignment to secure $150,000.

Louis P. Carman, late Secretary of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company at New York, is missing, and his accounts with the concern are short $40,000.

A jury at Buffalo gave the Lake Shore road a judgment against Erie county for $2,000 for the burning of a passenger car by a mob in the riots of 1877.

Two boys, Mitchell and McDonald, fought a prize battle at Philadelphia, the father of one of the lads acting as the second to his own son. McDonald was badly whipped.

Dullness pervades the glass trade at Pittsburgh, and prices have materially fallen off. Owing to the depression the Excelsior Glass Company closed their works for an indefinite period.

WESTERN.

The residence of Peter Dennan, at Montague, Mich., was burned, and his three children and a servant perished in the flames.

Belle Cook, the champion horseback rider, died at San Jose, Cal.

The St. Joseph Lead Company's mills at Bonne Terre, Mo., burned, creating a loss estimated at $225,000.

There have been thirty-five cases of small-pox at Berlin, Wis.

Hank Monk, the Nevada stage-driver, has gone to join Horace Greeley, who gave him a national reputation as a dare-devil on the mountain slopes.

While Fred Schrautt, an employe of Miller's brewery, in Milwaukee, was drawing beer from a quarter-barrel keg, the keg exploded, killing him instantly.

George H. Taylor & Co., paper-dealers, of Chicago, were crippled by the failure of Lucius Clark & Co. at South Bend, and the Sheriff closed the establishment on executions amounting to $117,000. The liabilities are about $350,000, most of which is due to Eastern paper-mills.

Jim Elliott, the prize-fighter, lived a life of violence and met his death in a violent manner. Between him and one Jerry Dunn, a Chicago sport of some notoriety, there had for some time existed a bitter feud. They met the other night in a restaurant on Dearborn street, Chicago, and proceeded to settle the dispute, not in accordance with the rules of the prize-ring, of which they were both admirers and exponents, but in true frontier style—with revolvers at short range. After each of the men had fired some half a dozen bullets into his antagonist, and they both lay prostrate upon the floor, the bystanders proceeded to make a calculation as to results, when it was found that Elliott was in the throes of death, and Dunn was dangerously wounded, with a bare chance of recovery.

The boiler of Hatton's box factory at Westville, Ind., exploded, killing the proprietor and Engineer Hillon, seriously wounding two other men, and demolishing the building.

SOUTHERN.

John Crawford, Auditor of Arkansas, finding his accounts short, handed the President of the Senate a mortgage on his real estate, running two years.

Rev. Dr. Kirkes, a leading Episcopalian of Baltimore, created a breeze by denouncing Sunday and liquor laws as contrary to the spirit of the age and inimical to individual liberty.

A gang of seventy-five Arkansas convicts, working on the levee below Helena, mutinied. They killed the contractor, J. H. Gant, and seventeen of the party made their escape.

It has been ascertained that Louisville's loss by the tax frauds amounts to $147,202.50.

Myers Bros.' tobacco manufactory, at Lynchburg, Va., containing a large amount of manufactured tobacco, was burned, involving a loss of $120,000.

Louisville has commenced laying foundations for a cotton exposition building covering fifteen acres, to be completed in July

WASHINGTON.

Following is the statement of the public debt for March 1:

Bonds at 5, continued at 3½ per cent	$54,399,850
Four and one-half per cents	250,000,000
Four per cents	738,971,350
Three per cents	297,1[illegible]8,000
Refunding certificates	383,950
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,354,891,750
Matured debt	13,311,945
Legal-tender notes	346,740,196
Certificates of deposit	11,340,000
Gold and silver certificates	148,147,710
Fractional currency	7,016,498
Total without interest	$513,243,404
Total debt	$1,851,451,099

Total interest	$ 11,091,763
Total cash in treasury	306,266,748
Debt, less cash in treasury	1,585,276,114
Decrease during February	9,630,678
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1882	102,638,346
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	$ 1,968,218
Debt on which interest has ceased	13,311,945
Interest thereon	405,880
Gold and silver certificates	148,146,710
U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	11,340,000
Cash balance available March 1, 1883	131,091,986
Total	$306,266,748
Available assets—	
Cash in treasury	$ 306,266,748
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money—	
Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued, not yet paid	645,235
Interest paid by United States	57,283,388
Interest repaid by companies—	
By transportation service	16,370,190
By cash payments, 6 per cent. net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	40,257,998

In a hotel parlor at Washington, the other evening, Senator Tabor was married to Mrs. Elizabeth B. McCourt, of Oshkosh, Wis. President Arthur, and Senators Hill, Chaffee and Bowen were present. The bride received a diamond necklace valued at $7,000.

POLITICAL.

Appointments by the President: James L. Benedict, of New York, Surveyor of Customs for the District of New York. Charles R. Graham, of New York, Naval Officer for the District of New York. Andrew J. Perry, of New York, General Appraiser of Merchandise for the District of New York. Albert G. Edwards, of Missouri, United States Treasurer at St. Louis. Elihu Root, of New York, United States Attorney for the Southern district of New York. A. C. Tate, of New York, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of New York. Thomas B. Keogh, of North Carolina, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of North Carolina. W. H. DeWitt, of Montana, United States Attorney for Montana. Silas W. Burt, of New York, Chief Examiner of the United States Civil Service Commission. John Irwin, of Iowa, Governor of the Territory of Idaho. Robert J. Fisher, Jr., of Illinois, Examiner-in-Chief in Patent Office. Thomas M. Kilpatrick, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh district of Indiana. George W. Post, Collector of Internal Revenue for Nebraska. Collector of Customs, William Hartsuff, District of Huron, Mich. Surveyors of Customs, George Frazee, Burlington, Iowa; Robert Armstrong, Dubuque, Iowa. David V. Stevenson, of Nebraska, Surveyor General of Nebraska and Iowa. Postmasters—Daniel T. Hunt, Rochester, N. Y.; Washington B. Merchant, New Orleans; Edward N. Talbot, Logansport, Ind.; Thomas Jones, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio; Noah N. Tyner, Fargo, Dak.; Aug. H. Hamilton, Ottumwa, Iowa; F. J. M. Wonser, Tama City, Iowa; Lee Clow, Prescott, Ark.; John W. Marshall, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Thomas W. Palmer was elected on the eighty-first ballot as Senator from Michigan, succeeding Mr. Ferry. Mr. Palmer is a native of Michigan, and is actively engaged in the lumber business. He has served one term in the State Senate and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in his district in 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Michigan Republicans met in State Convention at Saginaw and nominated Austin Blair and T. J. O'Brien for the long and short terms as Supreme Court Justices, and H. B. Hutchins and Joseph C. Jones for the long and short terms as Regents of the State University.

The Legislature of Texas, by a vote of 56 to 34, refused to adopt a resolution submitting a prohibitory amendment to the people.

Reports from Shawneetown, Ill., on the Ohio river, to the 28th ult., report a terrible condition of affairs there. The water was five feet higher than ever before known and the people were suffering for shelter and food. The greater portion of the town was covered to the depth of several feet, and the drowned-out residents were driven from their homes and occupations, and were huddled together in public buildings and warehouses. Many houses were undermined by the waters and floated off. It is believed that $250,000 will not cover the damage, the largest portion of which falls on those least able to bear it. Dispatches from Helena, Ark., report a vast extent of country in that region doomed to inundation. A Vicksburg dispatch reports the country under water for several miles on the opposite side of the river. A New Orleans telegram says there is a general belief all over the State that Louisiana is destined to be afflicted with another overflow no less severe than that of last year. The levee is already broken at three points in Louisiana, and the waters of the Mississippi river are pouring through. A telegram from Louisville says that all reports of distress in Louisville or surrounding towns are entirely without foundation. Nobody is suffering, nobody has suffered, and nobody will suffer, as far as the necessities of life are concerned. There is comparatively little sickness, and nothing in the form of an epidemic exists. At Cincinnati nearly all traces of the overflow have disappeared, and affairs have resumed their wonted aspect. The relief committee of that city received $156,000, and the municipal appropriation of $50,000 will probably be returned to the treasury. The losses at Lawrenceburg, Ind., have been carefully computed at $433,000.

The Western Nail Association decided at Pittsburgh to close their mills for an additional two weeks. Trade was reported quiet, but the outlook is favorable.

Three naval cadets from the East, the only ones who refused to apologize for their conduct, have been dropped from the rolls at Annapolis.

FOREIGN.

The Czar of Russia has issued a ukase appointing a commission to examine into the laws relating to Jews and to prepare a report which will be submitted to the Legislative Department.

Harrington, a Land League organizer, now confined in an Irish jail for using intimidating language, was elected to a seat in the House of Commons for West Meath.

In the English Parliament, on the 26th ult., Parnell arraigned the Irish executives, charging arrests without cause, jury-packing, and prejudiced and unfair Judges. He said Mr. Chamberlain was the only Englishman who appreciated the Irish question, which elicited ironical cheers, and intimated an amendment to the Land act was necessary for the pacification of the country. Parnell was confident of victory, because of the support of a million Irish in America.

Baron Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer, has notified the Dutch Minister at Stockholm that he intends to claim the reward of 25,000 guilders offered in 1596 for the discovery of the northeast passage.

The Princes Victor and Louis, sons of Prince Napoleon, will enter the service of Italy, the former as an attache on the King's staff.

The medical officer of County Donegal, Ireland, reports the children much emaciated, largely resulting from the use of seaweed as their chief meal.

At Rome, the other day, paper bombs charged with powder were thrown into the court-yard of the residence of the Austrian Minister, before the Austrian embassy, and in front of the royal palace of the Quirinal.

At Loughrea, Ireland, large crowds assembled before the priest's house, clamoring for food.

The Board of Guardians at Limerick, Ireland, has voted £50 toward furnishing an outfit for 300 women who have been engaged for a cotton factory in New Hampshire.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The business failures in the United States last week numbered 260, an excess of fifty-six over the preceding week, and 108 more than in the corresponding week of 1882.

The wholesale drug house of Mitchell & Co., of London, Ont., has failed, with $100,000 due the Bank of Montreal and importing firms. St. Marie & Thebault dry-goods dealers of Montreal, have suspended, with debts of $60,000.

Humphrey & Co., hide and leather merchants, New York, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $600,000.

In a safe-deposit institution in Philadelphia, a sneak-thief secured $70,000 in bonds of the People's Passenger Railway Company, from which the coupons had just been cut.

Parnell will probably be accompanied to the United States by Brennan and Egan. The Irish people on this side of the Atlantic are to be shown how the funds of the Land League have been used.

The London *Law Times* says that, as the charge against P. J. Sheridan of conspiracy to murder is not within the strict terms of the Ashburton treaty, the United States has the discretionary power of surrendering him to the British Government.

As the city of San Francisco has no funds with which to pay gas bills, the street lamps have been extinguished and removed.

J. D. Watson, who was tried at Columbus for an attempt to bribe Representative Block, of Cleveland, has been convicted, the jury fixing the penalty at from three to ten years in the penitentiary.

The lessee of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company having paid no attention to the municipal ordinances of Chicago requiring temporary poles to be removed from the streets by March 1, the authorities last week caused the wires to be cut at the northern and southern ends of the city, and stationed policemen to prevent a resumption of communication.

William Wilson, of Union county, Ark., went to Marshal Parnell's house, with the intention of eloping with his daughter, but the old man and his sons shot Wilson dead.

BY a vote of 32 to 31 the Senate, at its session on March 2, adopted the report of the conference committee on the Senate Tariff and Revenue bill. One Democrat, one Independent, and Mr. Mahone, of Virginia, voted with the majority, while Mr. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, voted against the bill. Mr. Morrill explained the report to the Senate. He said the proposed reduction was estimated at about $75,000,000. Mr. Beck made a fiery speech in opposition to the adoption of the report. "This report," he said, "appears to be simply an increase of duty upon every article the committees attempted to touch (except one or two unimportant ones) of the rates in the bill passed in the Senate. I knew from the beginning that we would get a worse bill than either the House or Senate desired." Mr. Bayard characterized the report as a most lame and impotent conclusion of a winter spent in framing a tariff law. Mr. Vance ridiculed the action of the conference in increasing the duty on iron, steel, and woolen goods, and, as a return to the tax-payer for all this, putting hoop-poles on the free list. In the House, the bill to permit the consolidation of the Southern Pacific and other roads was defeated. A bill was passed to adjust the salaries of Postmasters. Mr. Frost, of Missouri, was voted out of his seat, and Mr. Sessinghaus was sworn in.

KENTUCKY claims and probably receives more for her fine stock than any other State.

The Hill Wasn't Steep Enough.

"Say, what is your pa on crutches for? I see him hobbling down town this morning. Has he sprained his ankle?"

"Well, I guess his ankle got sprained with all the rest. You see, my chum and me went bobbing, and pa said he supposed he used to be the greatest bobber, when he was a boy, that ever was. He said he used to slide down a hill that was steeper than a church steeple. We asked him to go with us, and we went to that street that goes down by the depot, and we had two sleds hitched together, and there were mor'n a hundred boys, and pa wanted to steer, and he got on the front sled, and when we got about half way down the sled slewed, and my chum and me got off all right, but pa got shut up between the two sleds, and the other boys behind they all run over pa and one sled runner caught him in the trowsers leg, and dragged him over the slippery ice clear to the bottom, and the whole layout run into the street car, and the mules got wild and kicked, and pa's suspenders broke, and when my chum and me got down there pa was under the car, and a boy's boots were in pa's shirt-bosom, and another boy was straddle of pa's neck, and the crowd rushed up from the depot and got pa out, and he began to yell 'fire,' and 'police,' and he kicked at a boy that was trying to get his sled out of the small of pa's back, and a policeman came along and pushed pa and said, 'Go away from here, ye owld divil, and let the b'ys enjoy themselves,' and he was going to arrest pa, when me and my chum told him we would take pa home. Pa said the hill was not steep enough for him, or he wouldn't have fell off. He is offul stiff to-day, but he says he will go skating with us next week, and show us how to skate. Pa mean's well, but he don't realize that he is getting stiff and can't be as kitteny as he used to be.—*Peck's Sun.*

Darwin's Last Years.

None of Darwin's works has excited greater interest or more bitter controversy than that on man; and the correction of the numerous reprints, and of a final enlarged edition in 1874, was found to be so laborious a task as to convince him that any such extensive literary works as those projected and announced six years previously must be finally abandoned. This, however, by no means implied cessation from work. Observation and experiment were the delight and relaxation of Darwin's life, and he now continued and supplemented those numerous researches on plants we have already referred to. A new edition of an earlier work on the "Movements of Climbing Plants" appeared in 1875; a thick volume on "Insectivorous Plants" in the same year; "Cross and Self-Fertilization" in 1876; the "Forms of Flowers" in 1877; the "Movements of Plants," embodying much original research, in 1880; and his remarkable little book on "Earth-worms" in 1881. This last work is highly characteristic of the author. In 1837 he had contributed to the Geological Society a short paper on the formation of vegetable mold by the agency of worms. For more than forty years this subject of his early studies was kept in view; experiments were made, in one case involving the keeping a field untouched for thirty years,—and every opportunity was taken of collecting facts and making fresh observations, the final result being to elevate one of the humblest and most despised of the animal creation to the position of an important agent in the preparation of the earth for the use of the higher animals and of man.—*Century Magazine.*

Barbering in Germany.

I have had something to say before about the backwardness of hotels, so you will not be surprised to hear that none of them are provided with barber-shops. I believe there is only one hotel in Berlin, the magnificent Central, which has a barber-shop attachment, but even in this instance the shop is a long distance from the rotunda, and it is the custom in Berlin, as elsewhere, to have the barber come to your room in the hotel. This is but another outgrowth of the infamous fee business. In order to get a barber you must first ring for the waiter. The waiter enters that call in his set of books. Then the waiter must send a messenger. You must give something to the messenger. Then when the barber comes in it is expected that you will give him a little extra change for his trouble. On his way out he probably divides with the porter and the waiter.

I have never seen a first-class barber-shop in Europe. There are none to be found anywhere, I believe, which will compare with the tonsorial palaces of Chicago or any of our large cities. The prices charged are very low—from 2½ to 4 cents for a shave, and about 10 cents for a hair-cut. Regular customers pay by the month or quarter. My bill for the last quarter was about 8 marks, including fees, or equal to about $1.80. And during the quarter I visited the barber, or he visited me, on an average three times a week. But many a time, when I have been sad at heart, I would have given the entire $1.80 for one good American shave, and considered it cheap. —*Cor. Chicago News.*

Nature's Wash-Room.

Nature's gifts are widely and variously distributed. In one place the elements of things are given to be made available by labor; elsewhere, she provides things ready for man's use. To gain our bread, the seed must first be sown and months after the grain harvested, threshed and ground. But the native of the Pacific Isles plucks his bread from the bread-fruit tree. Our druggist, with his acids, concocts the cooling soda-water; but in a tiny, rocky isle in the middle of Clear lake, California, there is a perpetual soda-fountain from which gushes better soda-water than the chemist can produce. Perhaps nature foresaw the overworked and not over-strong housewife to whom "washing-day" is a dread and burden, when she established here and ther enatural wash-tubs and washing-machines and, in some places, even provided ready-made soap.

In the Yellowstone National Park the family washing is easily disposed of. The soiled bedding and clothing is put into a stout bag which is hung in one of the boiling springs and left there while the party wander about sight-seeing. When taken out the clothes are so clean and white that no rinsing is necessary.

On one occasion a party hung their bag of clothes in the basin of the geyser called "Old Giant," and, wandering off, were absent longer than they intended to be. While they were away, the "giant" spouted, and the garments were thrown high in the air, torn into shreds and scattered. Some time afterward, bits of the blanket and other cloth were found petrified, and some of these petrefactions are still exhibited.

VOLTAIRE, 120 years ago, said that "before the beginning of the nineteenth century Christianity will have disappeared from the earth." In 1880, the date appointed for the extermination of Christianity, there were 24,000,000 English-speaking people, and of these 14,000,000 were Protestants, 5,500,000 Romanists.

NEXT year is the centenary of organic American Methodism, and it is proposed that all the Methodist sects shall unite in a celebration. It is probable that all will join in this demonstration except the Methodist Protestants, who constitute a body that seceded in 1830 on the question of episcopacy.

An Irish Way Around a Difficulty.

Two Irishmen came to a guidepost on a wide and desolate plain. It was getting dusk and the unfenced trails were scarcely distinguishable. "Five miles to Glenairlie," read one of them, putting his face close to the board. "But which av them goes to Glenairlie, sure?" asked his companion, looking dubiously at the two trails. After a few moments' meditative silence, the first Irishman replied: "We can try one av thim and then the other." "But how will we find the way back av we get lost?" "Sure we will take the boord along wid us," replied the first. And so the two pilgrims lighted their pipes and marched cheerfully away with the guideboard between them.—*Burlington Free Press.*

VAST merit is inherent in St. Jacobs Oil, and we heartily recommend it to our readers.—*Chicago, Ill., Western Catholic.*

Why He Kept His Temper.

A small-sized colored man was roundly abusing a brother of color on Antoine street large enough to eat him up. After the abuse had continued for a long time without result a white man said to the party of the second part, "Why don't you pick him up and mop the snow with his legs?" "I could do it, boss." "Then why don't you?" "Waal, I was considerin'. If we have a bout I shall prob'ly be 'rested. If I'm 'rested my name will be in de papers. If I get in de papers de man up on Calhoun street who owns de house dat I moved out ob in de night will know whar to find me, an' gently elucidate de info'mation dat he wants de fo' months' back rent."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE New York *Evening Telegram* says: Tony Pastor was cured of rheumatic pains by St. Jacobs Oil. He praises its efficacy.

THERE are eleven States in which women can vote at the elections for School Directors. "Women for these offices," says Susan B. Anthony, "are particularly appropriate, since a large proportion of the school teachers are of the same sex. I find that they show much more tact than men, a, of course, they do in every position." In those eleven States the qualifications for voting are in nearly every instance similar to those of men. In Kentucky, however, a woman has to be a widow to poll, and in Michigan a taxpayer.

A PLAIN narrative of any remarkable fact, emphatically related, has a more striking effect without the author's comment.—*William Shenstone.*

MRS. JAMES E. WEEMAN, of Harrison, O., writes: "Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cured my daughter of dyspepsia and irregularities."

A SOAP mine has been discovered in California. The substance is a deposit of white earth, free from grit and impregnated with a small percentage of potash. It is easily sliced into bars, and for cleansing purposes it is a fair substitute for manufactured soap.

A HARTFORD woman who advertised the loss of a pocket-book containing a large sum of money received no less than seven proposals of marriage during the next three days.

TRUE glory takes root, and even spreads; all false pretenses, like flowers, fall to the ground; nor can any counterfeit last long.—*Cicero.*

Indorsed by the Clergy.

We take pleasure in recommending Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup to the public, especially to any public speaker who may be troubled with throat or lung diseases.

REV. M. L. BOOHER,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Reading, Mich.
REV. J. T. IDDINGS, Albion, Mich.
REV. V. L. LOCKWOOD, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Sold by all druggists.

A RECENT lecturer's train of thought was said to have lacked only one thing—a sleeping-car.

Is It Worth the Money?

That's the question. Will it pay to suffer day after day when a twenty-five cent bottle of PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR will give prompt and permanent ease and comfort. Thousands testify that it is a good investment, and if you are a sufferer from corns try it. Sure, safe, and painless. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale, Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., Chicago.

AS THEY passed a gentleman whose optics were terribly on the bias, little Dot murmured: "Ma, he's got one eye that don't go."

Free to All Ministers of Churches.

I will send one bottle of White Wine of Tar Syrup, gratis, to any minister that will recommend it to his friends after giving it a fair test, and it proves satisfactory for coughs, colds, throat or lung diseases.
Respectfully, DR. C. D. WARNER,
Reading, Mich.
Sold by all druggists.

LONDON *Punch* has found a man too lazy to labor under an impression.

IT'S hard to believe Miss Whittier was cured of such terrible scores by Todd's Sarsaparilla, but reliable people prove it.

IT is a wise bank cashier who takes no vacation.

Personal!—To Men Only!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

EVERYBODY is pleased with the improved Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. It is as clear and limpid as spring water, and was originally intended by nature as a panacea for all diseases of the scalp and skin and as a natural hair renewer.

Galvanized Scales for Creameries, Dairies, Butter Dealers and Grocers. Send for circular. Howe Scale Co., Chicago.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples, and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

CORRECT your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

TRY the new brand, Spring Tobacco.

THOUGH SALT RHEUM

Does not directly imperil life, it is a distressful, vexatious and resolute complaint. Patient endurance of its numerous very small watery pimples, hot and smarting, requires true fortitude. If the discharged matter sticks, itches, and the scabs leave underneath a reddened surface, the disease has not departed, and **Hood's Sarsaparilla**, in moderate doses, should be continued.

FAMOUS CASE IN BOSTON.

"My little four-year-old girl had a powerful eruption on her face and head. Under her eyes it was regular scalding red and sore, like a burn. Back of her left ear we had to shave her hair close to her head. Five or six physicians and two hospitals gave up her case as incurable, save that she might outgrow it. When it began to maturate I became alarmed. In three weeks, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the sores began to heal; two bottles made her eyes as clear as ever. To-day she is as well as I am."
JOHN CAREY, 164 D Street, South Boston.

ATTEST: I know John Carey. He is an honest, good man, whose statements are worthy of entire credit. I believe what he says about his child's sickness.
CLINTON H. COOK, Milk Street, Boston.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by druggists. $1: six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

A Quick Recovery.

It gives us great pleasure to state that the merchant who was reported as being at the point of death from an attack of Pneumonia, has entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Naturally he feels grateful for the benefits derived from using this remedy for the lungs and throat; and, in giving publicity to this statement, we are actuated by motives of public benefaction, trusting that others may be benefited in a similar manner.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane.

EDET'S CARBOLIC TROCHES cure colds and prevent disease.

The convenience of sending goods by mail or express is well assured by
LEWANDO'S FRENCH DYE HOUSE,
17 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, U. S. A.

The Shirt of an Aboriginal.

Over both shoulders and down the full length of each arm are embroidered broad bands of brightly colored porcupine quills, and from both arms hangs a very heavy buckskin fringe twenty inches in depth. At intervals along the fringe on the left arm are woven in scalp-locks, fourteen in number, showing the number of enemies that its wearer had slain. Hanging down at the front and back are two pointed ornamental flaps, about eight inches long and three broad at the top, trimmed with a fine buckskin fringe and beautifully ornamented with bead-work. On the front and back are painted or stained, in a manner known only to the untutored red, sixty representations of horse shoes, showing the number of horses and ponies that its proud owner had stolen from his foes. But even a Sioux chief, bedecked with all the gaudy trappings that delight his race, must himself succumb to the grim warrior Death at last; and a small bullet hole in the left shoulder of the shirt, with stains of blood still visible down the front, tells plainly the manner of its former owner's taking off.—*Fargo (Dak.) Republican.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	$ 5.80 @ 7.12½
HOGS	7.21 @ 7.60
FLOUR—Superfine	3.00 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.16 @ 1.18
No. 2 Red	1.22 @ 1.24
CORN—No. 2	.71 @ .73
OATS—No. 2	.51 @ .53
PORK—Mess	19.00 @19.25
LARD	.11¼@ .11¾
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers	5.40 @ 6.40
Cows and Heifers	3.25 @ 4.80
Medium to Fair	5.15 @ 5.85
HOGS	5.25 @ 7.65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.50 @ 5.75
Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.	4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.07 @ 1.08
No. 2 Red Winter	1.09 @ 1.10
CORN—No. 2	.56 @ .57
OATS—No. 2	.40 @ .41
RYE—No. 2	.64 @ .65
BARLEY—No. 2	.80 @ .81
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.37 @ .40
EGGS—Fresh	.23 @ .24
PORK—Mess	18.00 @18.25
LARD	.11¼@ .11½
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2	1.07 @ 1.08
CORN—No. 2	.56 @ .57
OATS—No. 2	.39 @ .40
RYE—No. 2	.58 @ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.82 @ .83
PORK—Mess	18.00 @18.25
LARD	.11¼@ .11½
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.10 @ 1.11
CORN—Mixed	.53 @ .53
OATS—No. 2	.38 @ .39
RYE	.61 @ .62
PORK—Mess	18.25 @18.50
LARD	.11 @ .11¼
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.10 @ 1.11
CORN	.55 @ .57
OATS	.42 @ .43
RYE	.67 @ .69
PORK—Mess	18.50 @18.75
LARD	.11 @ .11¼
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.12 @ 1.13
CORN	.59 @ .60
OATS—No. 2	.42 @ .43
DETROIT.	
FLOUR	4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.09 @ 1.10
CORN—No. 2	.59 @ .60
OATS—Mixed	.43