

The Weekly Gazette.

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GAZETTE, Terre Haute, Ind.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Criminal Judge
THOMAS B. LONG.
For Criminal Prosecutor,
ALBERT J. KELLEY.
For Auditor,
ANDREW GRIMES.
For Treasurer,
NEWTON ROGERS.
For Sheriff,
LOUIS HAY.
For Recorder,
JAMES PHILLIPS.
For Coroner,
HENRY EHREHARDT.
For Commissioners,
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Second District—JNO. S. JORDO
For Representatives,
I. N. KESTER.
For Surveyor,
TULLY SIMMONS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET FOR 1878

For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh Co.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney-General,
THOS. W. WOOLEN, of Johnson County.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JAMES H. SMART, of Allen County.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

"WHATEVER is, is wrong" in the belief of "flat" money advocates.

GATH thinks that Thurman will be the Democratic candidate for President in 1880.

The prospects for an Indian war this summer are excellent. After every war the Indian problem is just that much nearer solution.

Moody advises his converts if they cannot be light houses to be candles, forgetting that candles are wick-ed and given to being snuffy.

PATRICK GILMORE, the musician, is creating quite a furore in Paris with his band. He plays every day and evening at the Trocadero, which is the main building of the exposition.

"JENNIE JUNE" is one of her letters speaks of Parisian ladies "Dressing for the Role." Over here they dress for each other.—[LX.]

Not so: They dress because they have to. Eve costumes are not fashionable now, though evening costumes are.

THE Old Catholics of Germany, at their fifth synod, lately held at Bonn, by a vote of 75 to 22, decided to abolish the compulsory celibacy of the priests. This is a very considerable innovation and marks an epoch in the history of European religion.

A WEEK ago, in commenting on the judicial contest, the GAZETTE remarked, in substance, that it could be happy with either 'tender dear charmer away We rise now in our place in meeting to say that we are miserable with both. Too much sweetness.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was married at Bridgeport the other night. His "Midsummer Night's Dream" is only just begun—Albany Argus. Do you refer to the "Taming of the Shrew"—[LX.] "As You Like It"—Saratoga Register. It will prove "Love's Labor Lost"—N. Y. Graphic. Not if they give "Measure for Measure," in the matter of love.—Norristown Herald.

This seems to be "much ado about nothing."

DR. J. C. AYER, a patent medicine man, who died last week, left an estate variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000. His fortune was made by a lavishly liberal and judicious use of printer's ink. No other man in the country ever spent so much money in advertising, Barnum alone possibly excepted.

THE Washington Standard, a Fiat Money paper, published at Washington D. C., which it was supposed would revolutionize things in this country, expired on Saturday. The proprietors tried to pay the printers in their own individual fiat money, but they objected, and there being a suspension of specie payments, the paper itself was suspended. The Standard will wave no more forever.

Mrs. Bohler, of Pottsville, Pa., opened an egg the other day, which she found contained a smaller egg, about the size of a robin's, and in this was found partially developed, a perfectly formed snake. Mrs. Bohler did not open the snake.—[LX.]

That egg yam has described an immense Para-Bohler in traveling. It is nine years, six months and two days since the head Adeler of the Philadelphia Press started it out into a cold world, half hatched, and even then he poached it from some other old hen.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Times interviewed General Sherman the other day on the subject of the new army bill that passed Congress. Sherman seems to have talked wilder than ordinarily. The interview, in part, was as follows:

"Well, General, how does the law affect general officers?"
"It affects them greatly. For instance, General Sheridan, at Chicago, is not allowed a horse, while a colonel or a major on the west bank of the Mississippi river is allowed two horses. The law even starves the old black horse that Sheridan rode at Winchester, which was alive at last accounts. The old fellow will have to be shot now, for the government will not feed him."

"What have you done with your horses, General?"
"Well, I've given the whole d-d thing away, horses, harness and carriage. You can't sell a horse in Washington, you know. One horse, which was old and lame, I ordered to be shot, because I couldn't give him away."

"Have you any of your war-horses left?"
"No; thank God they are all dead, and I shall not have to apologize to them for the meanness of Congress. I should hate to be obliged to tell them that the government wouldn't feed them."

Now it occurs to us that Sheridan might, perhaps, get along in Chicago without the use of a horse. He can ride in a horse car, perhaps. No law forbids him to ride with common people in the people's carriage. There is no comparison between his situation and that of men on the plains who have occasion to go somewhere occasionally, and can go in no other way than on horseback. As to Sheridan's old black horse that he rode at Winchester, perhaps Sheridan himself is the best person to "gush" in the vicinity of his pocket over him. If Sheridan is proud of the horse, and has any sentiment about him, he will care for the horse, feeding him out of his abundance in case he has an abundance, and he has, and if he is impecunious, stinting himself a little. But if he has no sentiment of decency on such subjects, he can imitate the example of the great and only Hiram Grant, who, when he had plenty, sold the horse that bore him through the Vicksburg campaign, to a drayman.

General Sherman will find it a difficult task to arouse the people on the subject of army officers outraged by cutting off their allowance of horses. He must seek some other point of attack.

News from all quarters indicates that the wheat crop of this country for this year is something immense. Cheap wheat means cheap bread, and that means plenty to eat for everybody. From the New York Herald we take some interesting statistics on this subject, as follows:

"The winter wheat has matured, a part already garnered, the remainder soon to be. The only adverse contingency is the effect of possible weather between harvest and threshing. Spring wheat is so far advanced and so remarkably vigorous that it can resist any except an extraordinary adversity. A large yield may, therefore, be confidently expected. Notwithstanding croaking on one side and gushing on the other the minimum yield of the whole country has never been less than ten bushels, and the maximum record has never reached fourteen. A medium crop upon 300,000,000 acres would be 360,000,000 bushels, but the present must be more than a medium crop. With the crop indications as here presented, the reader can form his own conclusions. At thirteen bushels the product would be 390,000,000; at fourteen, 420,000,000 bushels. The very sanguine need not go beyond that figure which is nearly 50 per cent. larger than the fine crop of 1869.

With a large crop and medium prices the home consumption will be likely to be 235,000,000 bushels; 45,000,000 more will be required for seed; 70,000,000 more will probably be needed abroad, making a demand for 350,000,000 bushels, with a probable surplus sufficient for any possible increase in the foreign demand, caused either by war or unforeseen injury to the European crop, for waste and losses by fire or accident. While there is sure to be bread in abundance it will not be a drug in the market, and, from the present outlook, will not be sacrificed in the hands of the farmer.

England is declining in wheat production; her bread imports are rapidly increasing. The first four months of the present year to May I have witnessed an immense importation of wheat and flour, and 61 per cent. of it has gone from this country, amounting to an equivalent of 24,000,000 bushels of wheat. The following are the figures for four months of three years past:

Wheat—	1876.	1877.	1878.
Russia, oats	2,805,886	1,774,874	1,500,118
United States	6,901,584	7,043,470	10,994,184
All countries	14,560,547	12,391,160	16,411,716
Flour—			
United States	990,431	588,718	1,426,099
All countries	2,511,883	2,110,628	3,187,568

This is a remarkable contrast with the past. For fifteen years prior to 1872 the proportion contributed by Russia was 24 per cent. and by the United States 27 per cent. of all. Since that date our proportion has been constantly advancing, and that of Russia declining.

BACON gave the great original impetus to the philosophy, whose objective point is "fruit" in opposition to the aristocratic methods which began and ended in "words." He sought to enthrone all men with a desire to invent the means which might enhance man's enjoyments of the good things of life, and still lessen arduous and unnecessary labor. But Bacon was an old fogey. There is no point in laboring for wealth when it can be legislated.

The Harold Skimpole class of financiers are dreaming their way into public notice, and are called, in compliment, "flat money thinkers."

HAVING discovered methods of transmitting, increasing and repeating sounds, Edison is just now engaged in trying to devise a system for deadening it. He is at work in the interest of the New York elevated street railway, one of the great objections to which is the noise it makes.

THE YOUNG MEN WE WANT.

The safety and prosperity of the government depends absolutely upon correct moral principles. These must be woven into its constitution, they must be the life blood of its laws; and they must give direction to the operations of justice and the securing of civil authority. All national character is modified and shaped by the education of its children and youth. In all popular governments with free principles the cultivation of the mind is of paramount importance. No man is fitted to become a governor until he has learned to govern himself, and to secure the most good from liberty we must understand its proper restraints.

In examining the history of nations we find that where there has been a lack of intellectual culture there has been without exception moral debasement. Legislators cannot be true to their duties without wisdom; laws will not be founded upon equity that are not framed by cultured minds, and freedom will lack security against overthrow that is not sustained by intellectual and moral culture. In ignorant nations restless demagogues rise up and disturb the national peace, and the bonds of society are sundered because magistrates are without dignity, laws are without force, and order is supplanted by revolution.

Moral culture is equally as important as intellectual. To keep alive correct moral sentiments and thus perpetuate the happiness and safety of civil government, correct moral precepts must be engraved upon the minds of the children and be transplanted from generation to generation. Our young men are the hope of the church and of the nation.

It is related of that German school-master, John Trebonius, the instructor of Martin Luther, that he always appeared before his boys with uncovered head. He often said, "who can tell what may yet rise up amid these youths. There may be among them learned doctors, sage legislators, or princes of the empire." Even then there was among them that solitary monk that shook the world. It is plain that the fathers and pillars of our republic are fast sinking into the grave, and we who follow them will soon have acted our part upon the theater of time and gone to the retributions of eternity. Our young men must soon bear the responsibilities which rest upon us. Facilities for popular education will not fit them for this duty. There must be the frequent interchange of correct moral feelings and sentiments. We cannot commence too early nor prosecute too faithfully the work of forming the characters of our children by proper education. Mere book learning is not enough. That often fills them with pedantry and pride but not with wisdom. We want young men of liberal education, of well established, moral habits. The culture of the heart should keep pace with the culture of the head. To educate a base youth is to arm him against society, and turn out a sharper to prey upon his fellow men. No young man's life will be a success unless his mind receives a virtuous bias, and all the faculties of his soul are directed in such a channel that his habits will ever be characterized by integrity.

Near the summit of one of the loftiest mountains in the Rocky range, more than ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, are two fountains, so near that it would require but little labor to connect them. As we follow the course of one of these infant rivers, we find it from some slight inclination of the plain, taking an easterly direction. After traveling for some distance the broad plateau in which it rises, it descends from valley to valley, receiving, every few miles, a fresh impulse from some tributary stream, until, at length, united with a thousand others, it finds an ocean-home in the gulf of Mexico, through the mouth of the "great father of waters." In retracing our steps and following in like manner the course of the other, we descend gradually in a westerly direction until we are led through the mouth of the Columbia into the bosom of the great Pacific ocean. At their terminus they are about 5,000 miles apart, but at their outlet they were neighbors. So it is with children and youth. They may start in life upon the same plane, but their destiny as a result of education and moral bias will be as different as that of these mountain streams. Some of them will follow down one course of lawlessness to another until they find the broad sweeping gulf of condemnation. Others will follow one virtue path after another, until they find themselves surrounded with honor and blest with bountiful stores.

It must be admitted by all reflecting minds that the future of our country depends largely on the young men of the present. Every individual in society has his niche. All classes in society have their assigned and proper position. To young men is assigned a position of importance unequalled in some of its features by any other of which the body politic is composed. If all who are over twenty in our land to-day were virtuous and intelligent, and all under that age were ignorant and base, the result in twenty years more would be a fallen nation, a degraded and ruined republic. The relations of young men to society are of the most momentous character. All of its interests are rapidly gliding

into their hands. The fathers who are now the conservators of the public are swiftly receding from the stage of action, and their work is being committed into the hands of the youth. It is therefore of transcendent importance that they should start aright.

ONE of the questions which The Express frequently asks when urging the claims of fiat money, is this:

"It is true that the government makes a dollar of a comparatively valueless piece of paper called the greenback."

The government has for the past sixteen years made a piece of paper called a dollar; but it has neither been the almost valueless paper, nor the ink, nor the seal, nor the color, which gave it even the fluctuating worth it possessed. Except for the expressed and solemn promise on its face that it shall be paid, it could not, for any period, have passed current. No matter how comprehensive a nation's credit, it is worthless if no attempt or promise of liquidation is made. The idea may be barbarous; still it is deeply rooted in all men's minds that money must be value or the representative of it. It must be universally honored. If there is anything which is for sale, in the whole range of human desires or necessities that it will not buy it suffers a depreciation. From this fact comes the power which nations exert over the metals. The stamp and legal tender quality are potent, and some thinkers have been led to consider them all powerful. And this superficial view has given rise to the "fiat" school of financiers.

MISSOURI editors met lately in state convention at Springfield. Of course the knights of the quill expected to travel from their domiciles to Springfield on passes. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and correspond with the superintendents. The St. Louis Journal drops, like Silas Wegg, into poetry on the subject, giving the replies of the various superintendents. The closing stanza is too beautiful to be lost. We give it as follows:

And like a sweet song there is wafted us down,

This musical note from the word-painting

Brown,

"I will carry a car load of editors free

O'er the picturesque route of the M. & K. T.,

Adown to the land of the shrub and the vine,

The cottonwood, palm tree, the citron and pine,

Where all that is pleasing delights mortal eye—

Where the fowls never fade and the trees

never die;

Where the brooklets run brookingly down to the sea,

And the steers ramble ramblingly over the lea;

Where the Indian scalpingly scalp his fresh scalps,

And the heart of the patriot palpably

palps."

Fever and Ague Cured for 50 Cents.

DR. SWAYNE'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS (without calomel or quinine), a quick and sure cure in every case of ague and fever, intermittent and remittent fevers, and all diseases having their origin in Malaria. They are a great tonic and preventive as well as cure of all complaints peculiar to malarious and miasmatic districts. They act on the liver, and brace up the system to a vigorous healthy condition. No without sending these Pills are sold for one-half the price that other ague cures are sold for. Yet we will warrant them as effectual in all cases as any other ague cure, and the price or compound be what they may; and being entirely free from all minerals, their use leaves no bad effects, as in the case with many other remedies. Sent by mail so any address on receipt of price (in currency or postage stamps), 50 cents a box, three boxes \$1.25, six boxes \$2.50. Address letters, Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

HOT SPRINGS.

(Correspondence to the GAZETTE.)

A short time ago, the State Medical Association of Tennessee, met at Memphis, and after a brief session adjourned for Hot Springs, Arkansas, with the compliments of all the railroads running to that point. On arrival at the depot, at 6:30 A. M., the party was met by the profession and escorted to the Grand Central and Arlington Hotels for breakfast. At 8:30 A. M. the party proceeded to see the wonders of Hot Springs, a city of 5,000 inhabitants, with one street two and a half miles long on the creek, with the bottom merely wide enough for a street car and wagon to pass, and with the buildings on either side of the street built in the side of the mountain. The first place of interest visited was the big iron bath house, owned by Capt. Elliott, of Paris, Ills., which was built in March, 1877, by Mr. Balentine, of Chicago, at a cost of about \$25,000. This bath house has forty bath tubs, with a vapor bath room attached to each of them. Each tub has two faucets, one for cold and one for hot water. The water as it comes from the earth is 154 degrees, and it requires cold water to cool it, and there are four large tanks of 200 bbls., each, on the side hill above the bath house, with a stationary engine to pump water in the tanks to cool off. One of the members from the rural district seeing the engine with pipes from the spring remarked:

"I have often heard it said the people got humbugged at Hot Springs. I never did believe the water came out of the ground hot. Do you see that engine they have to heat the water and deceive the public? They can fool me if they do others."

SUCH IS THE PURIFYING, HEALING OPERATION OF GLENN'S SULFUR SOAP, that formidable abscesses and purulent ulcers, as well as the most obstinate skin diseases, are cured by it. It expels proud flesh and is highly anti-purulent.

Silver locks grow dark from the use of HILL'S HAIR DYE. K. K. K.

SOME years ago the residence now owned by Capt. Burdick, north Seventh street, was encircled and taken into the city corporation. It was then the property of Wm. H. Stewart. This was done in order to make Mr. Stewart eligible to the office of mayor, to which office he was then elected. Another addition should now be made, taking in Moaniger's too. The idea is a good one. If the Tyrol were only in the city limits, the walk wouldn't be near as long,

SHERMAN.

He Writes a Saucy Letter to the Potter Committee.

He Wants to Know When His Time will Come.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary Sherman has sent the following reply to Chairman Potter's letter of July 1:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF SEC'Y.

Washington, D. C. July 9.

Hon. C. N. Potter, Chairman:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., upon my return to the city after a brief absence. In respect to the evidence tendered by me to prove frauds and intimidation at the election, I have to say that since the date of your letter the question seems to have been settled by the committee in favor of taking such testimony, as E. L. Weber, a witness called by the committee, has been examined as to whether there was violence and fraud at the election in East Feliciana. In his prepared statement he was not only allowed to testify to the extent of violence and fraud in East and West Feliciana, but the causes of that violence, and its effect upon the election, and next day was examined by members of the committee distinctly upon the causes and grounds for the throwing out the vote of these parishes. Surely, when the committee thus seeks to prove that violence and intimidation did not prevail in these parishes, I cannot be denied the right to prove that murder, burning, whipping, raiding, and all forms of intimidation did not prevail in both those parishes; that in East Feliciana these were sufficient to deter every Republican voter from voting, though there had previously been a recognized majority there, of nearly 1,000 Republicans. Whether the testimony shall be taken anew by your committee, or that by the former committee shall be received, I will, with entire deference, await your decision. With a view to identify the testimony offered by me, I have placed it in the hands of one of your committee, in the order in which it is referred to in my written offer. In view of the fact that your committee is now engaged in taking further testimony intended to show that the declaration set forth in the various protests are not true, it seems to me that I should be allowed to prove by additional testimony that these protests are true. I also call your attention to the nature and character of the examination of E. L. Weber on the 3d of July, when no member of the minority of the committee was present to object or to cross examine, and when, by some misunderstanding, my counsel was denied the privilege of cross-examination, unless he did so against what was claimed to be the order and wish of the majority of the committee. The questions were not only in form leading, but he was allowed to testify to common rumor, and to his inferences based upon common rumor, and this not only as against me, but against several members of the house of representatives and other high officers of the government. I also beg leave to correct a misapprehension into which you have fallen in saying that I had given to the public communications designed for you. The only communication I have given to the public is my former offer of the testimony of violence, and that I only gave several weeks after it was sent you, and after Mr. Morrison's paper had been published. But I now respectfully ask that my tender of testimony and my memorandum to Governor Cox and this letter may be published in the official record. I have also to state that I am now prepared, at the convenience of the committee, to submit my testimony here in Washington to repel the charges against me, and have given to Mr. Shellabarger a list of witnesses whom I ask may be subpoenaed.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN.

A QUARTETTE OF GRAND MASTERS.

It is a notable fact that the Grand Masters of the four great orders, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knight Templars and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Dr. Van Valsrh is Grand Master of the Grand lodge of Masons. Col. Edwards is Grand Master of the Grand lodge of Odd Fellows. Alex Thomas is Master of the Knight Templars for the state. James B. Lyne is the Grand Master of the Grand lodge of Ancient order of United Workmen. These are officers of the highest character in these great orders. No city of the state will likely ever be again thus honored.

REASONS WHY.

The reasons why Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, etc., are superior to all others is because they are prepared from choice selected fruits and aromatics without coloring or poisonous oils, all the flavoring principles are retained unchanged by chemical action, highly concentrated, requiring less to flavor.

Brother Jasper is not a jewel of consistency. When a colored layman asked him if the Bible contains any record of the sun after it had been halted for Joshua's convenience. He hastily gave out the closing hymn.—New Haven Register.

A wicked Cincinnati man being recently taken ill, and believing he was about to die, told a neighbor that he felt the need of preparation for the next world, and would like to see some proper person in regard to it. Immediately the feeling friend sent for a fire insurance agent.

A preacher announcing his text from memory, "I have called Noah," and forgetting the rest of the verse repeated these words three times, when an impatient caller exclaimed: "If Noah will not come, call somebody else."

In Judge M'Arthur's court, in Washington, the other day, a lawyer called the judge's attention to the fact that a certain case had been upon the docket for a decade. "I know it," said the judge, "but the case has not decayed."

A fashionable young lady accidentally dropped one of her false eyebrows in her opera box, and greatly frightened her beau, who, on seeing it, thought it was his moustache.

ORANGEMEN.

Preparations at Montreal for Celebrating.

The Authorities Propose to Keep the Peace.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Montreal, July 9.—The following is a list of troops that will arrive on Thursday and go into camp in various parts of the city: Eleventh regiment, from Argentina; Fiftieth, from Hemmingford; Fifty-first, from Huntingdon; Fifty-third from Sherbrooke; Fifty-fourth, from Richmond; Hundredth French Canadian militia, from Beauharnais. In addition to these batteries A and B of artillery will arrive from Kingston and Quebec. Lieutenant General Sir Selby Smith will arrive tomorrow to assume command of the artillery. The camp of the artillery will be the Montreal Lacrosse ground and Dominion square. The rink drill shed and old barracks will be utilized for the remainder of the troops. The total strength of the garrison on the 13th will be between 2,500 and 3,000. Fifty thousand round ball cartridges were brought from St. Helen's island arsenal at night and lodged in Quebec, at Gall Barrack. A number of Orangemen have already arrived in the city from various parts of Ontario and Quebec, as well as the United States. The Grand Trunk has forbidden employees absenting themselves on Friday next. It is proposed to form the retired British soldiers, resident in this district, numbering 600, into a battalion for service in case of any emergency like the present.

THE OVERTURE.

Montreal, July 9.—There was a mass meeting of French Canadians on the Champ De Mars, to-night. About 4,000 persons were present. The tenor of the addresses was in support of the mayor's policy, which the meeting endorsed. A meeting of officers of Irish societies was also held to-night. The course of the mayor met the concurrence of the meeting. After the meeting on the Champ De Mars, a crowd of several hundred, belonging to Griffintown, passed through the streets, singing. They halted at Orange hall, St. James street, and broke the windows with stones. No opposition was offered. Subsequently everything became quiet.

ITCHING PILLS. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night as it pin worms, crawling in and about the rectum, the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue, very serious results may follow. Dr. SWAYNE'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT is a pleasant sure cure.

HOME CURE. We were great sufferers from itching piles, the symptoms were as above described, the use of Swayne's Ointment in a short time made a perfect cure.

J. W. CHEST, Boot & Shoe House, 314 N. 2nd St.

T. O. WEYMAN, Hatter, S. S. Eighth St. Philadelphia.

Reader, if you are suffering from this distressing complaint, or Tetter, Itch, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Barber's Itch, any Crusty, Scaly skin eruption, use Swayne's Ointment and be cured. Send by mail to any address on receipt of price, (in currency or postage stamps), 50 cents a box, three boxes, \$1.25. Address letters, Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sold by leading druggists.

THE DREADFUL TARANTULA.

The following story is told from a Sacramento journal: "A party of Sacramento residents returned home last evening from a trip to the mountains, bringing with them two deer skins, one wildcat skin and a few other trophies, including two tarantulas—dead ones. They had a little incident attending the transportation of these specimens which occasioned considerable alarm. It occurred in Cache creek canyon as they were returning home. The tarantulas, for lack of a better receptacle, were enclosed in a cigar box, when caught, about ten days ago, and this box, carefully tied up, was deposited beneath the seat of the vehicle. While they were jolting through the canyon the seat slipped, and the two men occupying it found themselves dropped suddenly into the bottom of the wagon. One of them struck the cigar box, crushing it, and immediately felt that something had hurt him. A glance showed him that he was resting on the tarantulas, and with a yell 'I am stung! I'm stung!' he jumped from the wagon, and dashing his hands behind him, as though desirous of lifting himself out of his boots, he bounded wildly along the road, then, turning made for the wagon, shouting to his amazed and alarmed companions: 'Whisk! quick! I'm dying! why don't you hurry?' The other three men—there were four in the party—reached simultaneously for the demijohn, broke off the cork in their haste to pull it out, and in their efforts to knock off the neck of the demijohn to save time, broke the entire content and nearly all the contents were lost. About a pint of the liquid was saved, however, and without saying so much as 'Here's luck,' the party that was bitten swallowed it. Soon began to feel better, and eventually felt so remarkably well that it was evident that the poison had been forced to subside. Then the work of straightening up the contents of the wagon commenced, and the tarantula box was carefully lifted out and examined, when, behold! the 'bugs' were found perfectly lifeless, and so dry and stiff that it was evident that they had been dead more than twenty-four hours, while a couple of ticks in the broken box conveyed a very good hint as to the nature of the injury which the bold hunter had suffered."

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you Free of Charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D Bible House, New York City

It has been ascertained that a book agent can be won by kindness. One day last week a West Hill man tried it on one of them. He beat him with a bludgeon and broke his arm, poured kerosene over his clothes, and set fire to it, shot him through the lungs and finally locked him up in a room with a mad dog, and the agent, deeply affected, whispered through the key-hole that as soon as the dog got through with him, he'd let him have a copy of "Moody's Anecdotes" for sixty-five cents, which was thirty per cent. off.—[Hawk-Eye]