every such effense, incura penalty not exceed-ing fifty dollars, or shall be liable to impris-nument for any period not exceeding three

ing fifty dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exchelling three mands.

SEC. 81. That all penalties and for the recovery whereof no specific mole is hereinbefore provided, shall and may be recovered with costs, either in any chroat court of the United States, or at the suit of any person by information to any district attorney of the United States, or at the suit of any person by information to any district attorney in any pay of the United States, where or near to where the offense shall be committed or the offender shall be; and in case of a conviction under this act, and the sum imposed as a penalty by the court shall not be paid either impediately after the conviction or within such priod as the court shall at the time of the court to commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned for the term or terms hereinbefore provided in case of such offense, the commitment to be terminable upon payment of the amount and costs; and all penalties and forfeitures mentioned in this act, for which no special application is hereinbefore provided in ease of such offense, the commitment to be terminable upon payment of the amount and costs; and all penalties and forfeitures mentioned in this act, for which no special application is hereinbefore provided, shall, when recovered, be paid and applied in manner following, that is to say; So mach as the court shall determine, and the resi has shall be paid to the court and be remitted from time to time, by order or the judge, to the Trensury of the United States, and appropriated as provided for in section fifty of this act. Provided a ways. That it shall be lawful for the court shall appear just and reasonable but no such penalty shall be reduced to less than one-third of its original amount: Provided also, That all proace lings so to be instituted shall be commenced within two years next after the commission of the offense if the same shall have been committed at or beyond the Cape of Good Hape or Cape Horn, or within one year if committed elsewh

SEC. 63. That to avoid doubt in the construction of this act, every person having the command of any ship belonging to any citizen of the United States shall, within the meaning and for the purposes of this act, be deemed and taken to be "master" of such ship; and that every person [apprentices excepted) who shall be employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board the same shall be deemep and taken to be a "seaman" within the meaning and for the purposes of this act; and that the term "ship" shall be taken and understood to comprehend every description of vessel navigating on any sea or channel, lake or river, to which the provisions of this law may be applicable; and the term "owner" shall be taken and understood to comprehend all the several persons, if more than one, to whom the ship shall helping.

Sec. 66. That in no case shall the salary. SEC. 65. That to avoid doubt in the con SEC. 66. That in no case shall the salary facs, and emoluments of any officer appoint-ed under this act be more than five thousand dollars per ann my and my additional foc-shall be paid into the Treasury of the United

SEC. 67. That a'l acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 68. That this act shall take effect in sixty days after 1s passage, but its provis-ions in regard to appointments under it shall take effect immediately.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE A. (Section 6.)

missioners' offices: First. Fee payable on engaging crew, member of crew discharged. \$2.00 Secondry. Fee payable on discharg-ing drew, for erch member of drew discharged. 50cents

Scale of fees for matters transacted at ship-

TABLE B. (Section 6.)

Sums to be deducted from wages of seamen in pared prepayment of the fees payable in table A:

In respect of engagements, from the wages of each member of the crest. 25 cents. In respect of discharges, from the wages of each member of the crew ......25 cents.

TABLE C. (Section 7.)

Fees payable by the master or owner for apprenticing boys to the sea-service: each boy so bound, including the Indenture..... \$5 00

TABLE D. (Section 12.)

FORM OF ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

(Date and place of first signature of agree-ment, including name of shipping-office.) It is agreed between the master and seamen or mariners, of the \_\_\_\_\_, of which \_\_\_\_

— is at present master, or whoever shall go for master, now bound from the part of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_, (here the vovage is to be described, and the places named at which the ship is to touch, or, if that cannot be done, the general nature and probable length of the vovage is to be struck! voyage is to be stated.)

And the said crew agree to conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest, and sober manner, and to be at all times diligent in their respective duties, and to be obesitent to the lawful commands of the said master, or of any person who shall lawfully succeed him, and of their superior officers, in everything relating to the said ship, and the stores and cargo thereof, whether on board, in boats, or on shore; and in consideration of which service, to be duly performed, the said master hereby agrees to pay to the said crew boats, or on shore; and in consideration of which service, to be duly performed, the said master hereby agrees to pay to the said crew as wage; the sums against their names respectively expressed, and to supply them with provisions excording to the annexed scale. And it is hereby agreed that any embezzlement or wilful or negligent destruction of any part of the ship's cargo or stores shall be made good to the owner out of the wages of the person guilty of the same. And if any person enters himself as qualified for a duty which he proves himself incompetent to perform, his wages shall be reduced in proportion to his incompetency. And it is also agreed that if any member of the crew considers himself to be aggreeded by any breach of the agreement or otherwise, he shall represent the same to the master or officer in charge of the ship, in a quiet and orverly manner, who shall thereupon takes such steps as the case may require. And it is also agreed that, there any other stipulations may be inserted to which the parties agree, and which are not contrary to law.)

In witness whereof the said parties have subscribed their names hereto on the days against their respective signatures mentioned.

Signed by \_\_\_\_, master, on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, eigheen hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

Signature.	17 (7 th )
-Birth-place.	3 2
Age	L. A. Service
Feet.	He
Toches.	ght
Complexion.	Des
Hair.	P P
Wages per month.	2100
Wages per run.	
Advance wares.	11.00
Amenat of monthly al	The second secon
Months	Time
j Days.	100
( Hospital money.	400
Whole wages.	
Wages due.	25
Place and time of enti	
Time at which he is to	be on board.
In white capacity.	100
Shipping-commissioner	a signature

Allotment payable to-

Note. In the place for signatures and descriptions of men cagaged after the first departure of they hip the entries are to be made as above, except that the signatures of the consult or vice consult officer of customs returned before proposed in many is managed.

Or apprentise, in full. Date of registry of in- Port at which invest. Date of register of as- Port at which assign- of apprentise, in full. doubters. ure was registered.	of registry of in- Port at wh	Of apprentice, in full.
hich indent. Date of register of ne. Port at w	of registry of in- Port at wh	Stristian and surname Date of apprentice, in full.

U Lb	Bread
	Beef.
# # # <del>#</del>	Pork.
I	Flour.
+ + + Pis	Peas.
Pes.	Rica.
Pta	Barley
	Tea.
	Coffee.
(accesses	Sugar.
2000000£	Water.

Here any stipulation for changes, or sub-stitution of one article for another, may be

SUBSTITUTES.

One ounce of coffee; or cocoa, or chocolate, may be substituted for one-quarter ounce of tea; mo'asses for sugar, the quantity to be one-half more; one pound of potatoes or yams; one half pound flour or fice; one-third pint of pease or one-quarter pint of barley may be substituted for each other. When fresh meat is issued, the proportion to be two pounds per man per day, in lieu of salt meat. Flour, rice, and pease, beef and pork, may be substituted for each other, and for potatoes onions may be substituted.

	Name and official number of ship.	
	Port of registry.	
	Tonnage.	LABL
	Description of voyage or employment.	E EC
_	Name of scaman.	ERTIF
	Place of birth.	ICATE
	Date of birth.	S OF
	Character.	DISCH
	Declines to give statement of character.	ARGE.
	Capacity.	(South
	Date of entry.	on 24.
	Date of discharge.	AC MAT
	Place of Discharge.	100

I certify that the above particulars are correct, and that the above named seaman was discharged accordingly.

Dates! — day of —, eighteen hundred -, eighteen hundred

(Signed,) \_\_\_\_\_\_, Master.
(Countersigned.) \_\_\_\_\_\_, Seaman.
Given to the above named seaman in my resense this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_, eighteen hunger and and (Signed,) Shipping-Commissioner. Approved, June 7, 1872.

> CONVENTION BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

TRADE-MARKS.

CONCLUDED NOVEMBER 25, 1871; EX-CHANGED APRIL 23, 1873; PRO-CLAIMED FUNE 1, 1879.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A convention between the United States of America and Illis Majeas, the Emperor of Austria and Hungary, relating to the protection of trade-marks, we signed at Vicana by their respective pleulip tentiaries on the twenty-fith hay of November, in the year of our Lord one thousar, eight hundred and seventy-two, the origins of which convention, in the English, Hungarian, and German languages, is, word to word, as follows:

The United States of America and he

word, as follows:

The United States of America and h. Majosty the Emperor of Austria, King a Bohemia, &c., and Apostolia King of Hingary, desiring to secure in their respective retritories a guaractee of property in tradimarks, have resolved to conclude a special convention for this purpose, and have name as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States a America, John Jay, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from the United States of America to His Imperial as Royal Apostolic Majesty; an'. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic Kingof Hungary, the Count Julius Andrassy Csik Szent Kiraly and Kraszna Horka, Hi Majesty's Privy Compselor and Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, &c., &c., &c., who have agreed to sign the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Every reproduction of trade-marks which in the countries or territories of the one of the countries or the countries are affixed to certain merchannise to prove its origin and quality is forbidden in the countries of territories of the other of the contracting parties, and shall give to the injured party ground for such action or prescentings to prevent such reproduction, and to recover damages for the same, as may be authorized by the laws of the country in which the counterfeit is proven, just as

as may be authorized by the laws of the country in which the counterfeit is proven, just as if the plaintiff were a clizen of that country. The exclusive right to use a trade-mark for the benefits of clizens of the United States in the Austro-Hungarian Empire Monarchy in the territory of the United States, cannot exist for a longer period than that fixed by the law of the country for its own clizens. If the trade-mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the countries or territories of the other of the two contracting parties.

If the owners of trade-marks, residing in the countries of territories of the one of the contracting parties, wish to secure their rights in the countries or territories of the other of the contracting parties, they must deposit duplicate copies of those marks in the Patent-Office at Washington, and in the Chambers of Commerce and Trade in Vienna and Pesth.

ARTICLE III.

The present arrangement shall take effect ninery days after the exchange of ratifica-tions, and shall continue to love for tex-

rears from this date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties gives notice or its intention to discontinue this convention twelve months before its expiration, it shall remain in force one year from the time that el her of the high contracting parties announces its discontinuance.

ARTICLE IV.

The ratifications of this present convention

shall be exchanged at Vienna within twelve months or somer, it possible. In faith whereof the respective Plenipo-tentiaries have signed the present conveition as well in English as in German and Hunga-rian, and have affixed thereto their respec-

tive seals.

Done at Vienna the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eigh hundred and seventy-one, in the ninety-sixty year of the Independence of the United States of America, and is the twenty-third year of the reign of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

JOHN JAY.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Vienna on the twenty-second day of April last:

Now, therefore, be it know that I, Ulyssus S, Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to the model with its same and

be mile public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the chizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have beteunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States. to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United Scates of America the nine y-sixth. U. S. GRANT.

he President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

No. 3.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS unlawful combinations and con-spiracies have long existed and do s.ill exist in the State of South Carolina, for the pur-

spiraces have long existed and a salt exisin the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes
of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protestion named in
the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Centress approved April
the twe alight, one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-one, entirlep "An act to enforce
the provisions of the fourteenth amendment
to the Constitution of the United States;"
And whereas in certain parts of sail State
-to-wil, in the count is Spartansburgh, York,
Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Farfield, Laucaster, and Chesterfield such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and
hinder the execution of the lews of sail
State and of the United States as to deprive
the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges,
immunities and protection atoresaid, and do
oppose and obstruct the laws of the United
States and their due execution, and impode
and obstruct the due course of justice under
the same;

And whereas the constituted authorities of

And whereas the constituted authorities of said S are are unable to protect the people aforesaid in such rights within the said cour-

And whereas the combinations and conspi-And whereas the combinations and conspiracies aforeasid, within the counties aforeasid, are organized and armad, and are so numerous and powerful as to be able to defy the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within the said State, and by reason of said causes the conviction of anch offenders and the preservation of the public peace and safety have become impracticable in said counties;

Now, therefore, I. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, dentered to command all persons composing the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid to disperse and to retire peaceably to their hemes within five days of the data hereof, and to deliver, other to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, armunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implementa, used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them, for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized.

organized.
In witness whereoff have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States

to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth
day of October, in the year of our
Lerd one thousand eight hundrel
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the
United States of America the ninetysixty. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

No. 4. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS by an act of Congress, enthied

"An act to enforce the provisions of the received and the collection and the collection of the provision of the serverity one, power is given to the Fresheat for the Linkel States, when, in he players the content of the Linkel States, when, the he players the privileges of the write of abless corpus in a State or gard of a State bearer of the Child States, and on a state when the privileges of the write of abless corpus in a State or gard of a State bearer of one of the State of a State bearer of the Child States, and one of the Child States, and so worth by the and of the Child States, and other the three of the Child States, and other the three course of players of the Child States, and their disc execution, and impete and obel-much the course of player in the configuration of the based of the Child States, and their disc execution, and impete and obel-much the course of players and obel-much the course of players and the collection of the state and their disc execution, and impete and obel-much the course of players and the collection of the state of the propose and the course of players and the collection of the state of the propose and obel-much the course of players and the collection of the state of the propose and the collection of the public peace shall become in state of the propose and the collection of the public peace shall become in state of the propose and the collection of the public peace shall become in state of the public state of the propose and the collection of the public peace shall be collected in the collection of the bull of the collection of the collection of the bull of the bull of the collection of the bull of t

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

The process of the seasons has again en-The process of the seasons has again enabled the husbandman to garner the fruits of successful toit. Industry has been generally well rewarded. We are at poace with all nations, and tranquists, with few exceptiyms, prevaits at home. Within the past year we have in the main been free from ills which elsewhere have afflicted our kind. If some of us have had caumities, these should be an occasion for sympathy with the sufferers, of resignation on their part to the will of the Host High, and of rejoicing to the many who have been more favored.

Host High, and of rejoicing to the many who have been more favored.

I therefore recommend that, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make the usual annual acknowledgements to Almighty tool for the biessings. He has conferred upon them, for their merciful exemption from evils, and invoke Hispoilection and kludness for their less fortunate brechren, whom, in His wisdom, He has idected it best to chastise. comed it best to chartise.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [SEAL.] hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

By the President : HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

No. 6.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in my pacclamation of the twelfth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, it was recited that certain unlawful combinations and conspiracies existed in certain counties in the State of South Carolina for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, and immunities and protection annual in the State of the United States for the Provisions of the Funted States and seventy-one, entitled "An act to confide the provisions of the function of the United States," and the persons composing such combinations and conspiracies were commanded to disperse and to retire peaceably to their homes within five days from said date;

And whereas by my proclamation of the synthesis of the winter of the counties in which said in lawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforeasid existed, and in which the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus were suspended;

And whereas it has been ascertained that in said county of Marion said combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforeasid existed, and in which the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus were suspended;

And whereas it has been ascertained that in said county of Marion said combinations and conspiracies do not exist to the extent.

By the President:

Sing of Spain, that the government of the country lay and on the state and provide of Chab and Porto Rico, in the government of the United States shall be varied to disperse and to retire peaceably to their homes within five days from said date;

And whereas the consty of Marion was named in said proclamations as one of the countries in which shid in lawful combinations and conspiracies do not exist to the extent.

By the President:

By the President:

Whereas the lands and constrained that in said county of Marion said combinations and conspiracies do not exist to the extent.

By the President:

And whereas the county of Marion was named in said proclamations as one of the counties in which said dalawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid existed, and in which the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus were suspended;
And whereas it has been ascertained that in said country of Marion said combinations and conspiracies to not exist to the extent recited in said proclamations;
And whereas it has been ascertained that unlawful combinations and conspiracies of the character and to the extent recited in said proclamations do exist in the county of Union in said State:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S, Graut, President of the United States of America, do hereby revoke, as to the said county of Marion, the suspension of the privileges of the write of habeas chrous directed ir my

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S, Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vessel in me by the Consultation of the United States, and the act of the of the authority vested in me by the Constraint of the United States, and the act of Congress a foresaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the county of Union, in the said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina or by any of his depictes, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citized as ing under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer withing said county, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have bereinto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States is be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand cignt huddred (SEAL) and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH. Secretary of State.

No. 8.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received by mc, through Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pieninotentiaty of His Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished discriminating duties that the country has abolished discriminating duties.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the first session of the act of Congress approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, cutitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting commission juristiction over the creus of vessels of sand foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," It is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the shape and vessels of any particular nation having before that act shall take effect as to the shaps and vessels or any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the Preddent of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that not to be in force as to such nation.

And whereas due inquiry having been made, and a ratisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway:

in the United Kinguoms of Section 1997.

Now, therefor, be it known that I, Ulyases S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do herebl preclaim the same accordingly.

Lone at the City of Washingtion this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT,

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

No. 10.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION, WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25th, 1868, constituted on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States.

or on behalf of the Government of the United States?

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and staty-nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor.

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of up government having charge of such laborers, workmen and mechanics.

Now, therefore, I. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congregs aloresaid and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment and payment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government of the by the day to such faborers, workmen and mechanics on account of the reluction of the hours of laborers.

In testianony whereof I have hereunto's environment and caused the seal of the United

the re luction of the hours of laborers.

In testimany whereof I have herounto 'set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the Cuy of Washington this eleventh they of May, in the year of our Lordone thousand eight hundred and (SEAL.) seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Socretary of State.

By the President :

No. 11. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION. WHERFAS the act of Cougress, a pproved May 22, 1862, removes all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the four menth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States from all person-whomsocuer, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and thirty-sevent Congresses and officers in the fudicial, military, and naval service of the United Statehearls of departments, and foreign minister of the United States; and whereas it is represented to me that there are now pending in the several clustiff and district courts of the United States proceedings by que warrant. United States proceedings by quo warrante

United States proceedings by quo warrants under the fourteenth section of the act of Coi gress approved May 31, 1876, to remove from office certain persons who are rileged to hol said offices in violation of the provisions of said article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also penal prosections against such persons under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, Ulvses S, Grant, President of the United States, to hereby direct a district attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same, except as to persons when any be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto some hand and caused the seal of the Unite States to be affixed.

Done at the tity of Washington this first dated of June, in the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred atd sevent seal.] two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nine ty sixth.

U, S, GRANT.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Women sometimes do not valutheir husbands as they ought. They not unfrequently learn the value of good husband for the first time by the loss of him. Yet the husband is the very roof-tree of the house, the corne stone of the edifice, the keystone of the arch called home. He is the bread winner of the family, the defense and its glory, the beginning and the ending of the golden chain of life which surrounds it; its consoler, its law-give and its king. And yet we see how frail that life is on which so much de pends! How trail is the life of a hus band and a father! When he is taken away who shall fill his place? When he is ill, what gloomy clouds hove over the house! When he is dead what what darkness, weeping, agony! Then poverty, like the murderous assassin, breaks in at the windows; starvation.
like a famishing welf, howls at the
door. Widowhood is too often the associate of sackcloth and ashes. Or phanhoed, too, means desolation and

Mark Twain gets off the following to a "Young Author" in his "Answer to correspondents": "Yes, Aggassia" does recommend authors to eat fish. because the phosphorous in it make brains. So far, you are correct; but can not help you to a decision about the amount you need to eat—at least, not with certainty. If the specimen o composition you send is about a fuir usual average, I should judge that perhaps, a couple of whales would b. all you want for the present. Not the largest kind, but simply good, mid dling-sized whales."

A paper published "away down if Maine" supplies us with the follow, ing: "It has become a crime to mus der a Chinaman In California, const quently three men named Hoodbur, have been arrested for the offense. Hoodburn is good!