WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN.

FRIDAY, ; : JANUARY 26, 1877

THE L. . NON WHY.

All over the United States, says the S. F Chronicle, there are multitudes of Demo- ed under the laws of our government, we cratic editors who are profoundly impress. accord to Democrats the right to take the ed by the "immense popular majority" of opposite view of the case. We have not Mr. Th.Den, and who are endeavoring to yet made a thorough examination of all make their readers believe that, because the points bearing upon the case, but from TRIDEN had this popular majority, he our present standpoint we are inclined to ought to be inaugurated as President on the opinion that the bill reported by the the 4th of March. Our Democratic con- committe is unconstitutional and dangersemporaries have been fond of quoting Mr. ous, but should a majority of our Senators REDFIELD'S letters from the South (when and Representatives in Congress, deem they contained anything in their favor; as such a law advisable and constitutional, the testimony of a fair and impartial ob. we are willing to accept the situation and server. Will they be kind enough to quote abide the consequences. the tollowing from one of his recent letters; which is quite as "fair and impar of stealing in other disputed States than tial" as anything in his correspondence?

a arge perpertion of the black vote in the portion of the bill that places on that comcotton States has been suppressed, or mittee, members of the Supreme Court. made to vote the ticket they hate. This We do not believe it policy, or even is a fair estimate of the suppressed vote. including those who were compelled to safe to establish such a precedent, to drag ans, seems to indicate in floating, dim travote for Tiklen against their will: Alabama | the Supreme Judges down from their lofty 35,000; Georgia, 75,000; Louisiana, 15,000; Mississippi, 70,000; South Carolina, 18,000;

boasted "popular majority;" and it shows Of the fairness of the Presidential electhat with a perfectly free, fair and honest tion we have some idea by carefully examelection he would have bad no popular lining our own State record. No Demomajority at all. Mississippi is really as crat of any standing in community will much a Republican State as Masachusetts, undertake to say that the election in Oreand had there been no violence and terror- gon was untair, that Republicans carried ism there her electoral vote would have the State by trand of any kind; yet, they been given to HAYES.

LAST OF THE PLANTAGENEIS.

The London News describes the discovery of the remains of the chapel within for that gurpose, Mr. Grover and others the precincts of the Tower of London likely declared a dividend and gobbled up the trail. He failed to find the trail how- up this deep and well sheltered valley that known as St. Peter's ad vincula. It was here that the state prisoners who died in the Tower, or were beheaded on the adthe Tower, or were beheaded on the ad-joining hill, were generally interred, but, this matter under advisement, and at our according to the custom, in plain deal next election render a verdict as justice recollins, often with quicklime to destroy quires. the remains more rapidly and always without plates by which their bodies could be identified. The Tower records have been carefully searched, and the information has been applied to each coffin as it was brought to light. First among this season, and there was not a blemish them was one lying far down the nave on the liver of a single hog, which speaks containing bones, which, according to the volumes for Oregon as a pork producing opinion of the surgeon, were those of a country. I have helped slaughter thouswoman of at least 65 or 70 years of age. ands of hogs in Ohio and Illinois, and a The records show that in some such spot perfectly sound liver was the exception was interred the body of Margaret Pole. Often 20 or more ulcers large and small on Countess of Salisbury, whom Henry VIII, a liver. Now the question with me is, can caused to be beheaded in 1541. Near the bacon, hams and lard from these rotten altar, "in a common elm-tree chest made hogs be healthy food for human beings as to put arrows in," were the remains of an- bacon, hams and lard manufactured from other woman, young and delicately made, logs with perfectly sound lungs? I unand whose "lyttel necke" would give the headsman so little trouble to sever. There by grocery-men in Salem, the other day, are almost certainly those of Ann Bo- that customers often said to him what kind leyn. Not far off the diggers came upon of a store do you keep, no eastern lard?" the remains of what must have been a Now, what in the name of common sense man of more than ordinary stature, and a man wants with lard manufactured from on comparing contemporary chronicles unsound lunged, cholear hogs, when he with the official records, these were iden- can get land, hams and bacon made here tified as the remains of Dudley, Duke of from the healthiest hogs that were ever

WAR MATERIAL FOR TURKEY.

From the N. Y. Bulletin we learn that the British steamer Tagus, 1400 tons, is are hilled daily at the large slaughter pens now lying at New Haven, Conn., taking of the Western States and converted into on beard a large invoice of arms and general war material ter the Turkish Government. This invoice is valued at about \$3,000,000, and is the third of the kind that has been sent forward. The contract under which these goods are furnished is with Providence Tool Company. It was entered into about a year ago, and will amount in all to about \$15,000,000. The goods on board the Tagus complete about one-half the contract. The goods to be taken by the Tagus are as follows; 10,000 cases Snyder cartridges, 7520 cases Martinez shells, 5000 cases of balls, 2000 a ses rifles, 200 cases bayonet scubbards, 60 cases Winchester rifles and 40 cases Winchester

THE RETURNS ELECT HAVEN.

The Democrats of wisdom and knowledge were not long in finding that Cronin's disobedience of orders betu-billed the whole Oregon business so tar as his vote is concerned. Even in their eyes, when he seceded from Odell and Cartwright, he left the majority and created a vacancy. The Governor's certificate will prove all that the Republican cun desire-that is, that Cartwright and Odell were elected. Their own proceedings, in lawful form, will prove there was a vacancy and that the majority legally and rightfully filled the undisputed vacancy by the appointment of Watts. By the very foundation principle of our Government-the rule of the majority-no other conclusion could be reached. To claim that the one elector, whose appointment was most doubtful at best, could overrule the voice of the two whose election was unnispoted and decisive, is pitiful nonsense of dastardly knavery .- Bee.

The Sundwich Islands are going to adopt. a new flag, but they can't decide whether to take a grey hor e blanket with a hole

TRE COMPROMISE

The great question which is to-day agitating the minds of the American people is ot great moment and should be han. died with the utmost care. While we believe that Mr. Hayes has been fairly elect-

If Democrats have not done a better job

they have done in Oregon, the committee The reason that Tilden has a popular majority of 241,461 over Hayes is because verdict in the case. We object to that positions, and torce them to engage in the there, in the remote past, but nothing defifilthy broils of politics; should be beneath nite This effectually disposes of TILDEN's the digulty of the American statesmen have boldly attempted to rob Republicans of their fairly earned victory by paying men of doubtful character, to do the dirty work. Mr. Cronin testified that he got \$3,000, of the \$8,000, that Tilden sent here what remained. If that kind of business is reform then we hope to be saved from train that followed him made its way, in as a winter thoroughfare, is grounded. any turther attempts in that direction. We

HOG CHOLERA.

HOG RAISING OR PORK RAISING.

Mu. EDITOR :- We have killed 75 hogs hesitatingly say no; and yet I was told Northumberland. Of his daughter, the slaughtered in America, as far as my unhappy Lady Jane Grey, no trace has as knowledge extends; and that is from vet been discovered. knowledge extends; and that is from Connecticut to Oregon. If those persons who hanker after eastern hams and lard fested by the Klamaths, convinced it offers easy facilities for laying a road so much, would only think of the thousands the whites that no time was to be lost, from the mouth of Brightenbushe's tork of and tens of thousands of cholera hogs that bams and lard, their lips would not water so much tor eastern ham and lard. I mean by cholera hogs, those hog that have the disease firmly fixed in the system.

In 1870 I was all through the great bog producing district of the United States, and saw just how they managed the pork business there; J. W. Grim was their last tall and he says it is the same way yetthe farmers feed their hogs until the choiers compels them to "car" or lose the whole lot. I could mention names, but do not deem it necessary to say who told me. They always fed when corn was cheap until they were compelled to sell or lose all, and one man told me be waited three days too long one year and lost \$1,500 by so doing. He said it learned him a lesson that he never lorgot. That year (1870) he shipped his bogs, 300 head, four weeks sooner than he expected to, and still 10 died the night before he sent them off. I asked him if some of them would not die on the cars, and be said. "Hell, yes; smother, you know." I asked him what he did with the smothered ones. "Sold them at a reduced price, to be steamed up into pure leaf lard." Now it occurs to me that those smothered hogsare just as good for hams and lard as the one that did not die with the cholera became they were killed with the knife, one, two, three, four, or even twenty-four hours before they would have died if the knile had not been too quick, because the poison is there and nothing can stay its work.

Now, Mr. Editor, after reading over what I have written it appears pretty mountains were lower in the immediate rough on Eastern bams and lard, but it is the truth, nevertheless, and that is very unfortunate for the log business in the Great West. R. C. GEER.

January 22, 1877.

honored of God.

OUR MOUNTAIN ROAD.

SANTIAM PASS.

EDITOR STATESMAN:-As there is again an attempt being made to enlist the public the reading and business public.

In conversing with the oldest Indians now living, whose former homes were in days and returned satisfied of the existhis vicinity, and between here and the Cascade mountains, no definite information can be got that there was a trail over the construction of a road. On the reprethe mountains in that direction, and that sentations we made the public and the the people that lived in there were a wild County authorities, a petition for the surpeople, living on deer meat, "all the same vey of the road was unanimously signed as wolves," is the most I have been able to gather from any one of them. Remarks Porter Jack, George S. Downing, dropped here and there by different Indi- and myself were appointed to view out dition of a battle and disastrons defeat in point went as surveyor. The survey, a

about 10 miles from Mt. Jefferson. Warm Springs Reservation, passed across the great number of men and animals the south branch of the main North Santiam and struck the next branch just below road, I do not mean the intelligent human Marion Lake, and following along the labor is not necessary to make it so, but I do believe there is no enterprise connorth side of the lake followed the most nected with the making of channels of buseasterly branch of the Santiam up to the liness intercourse that will more surely divide ridge between Western and East- pay for well directed energy and labor. ern Oregon, by the traff used by the Indians of Warm Springs, to come to the lakes on this side of ridge for game and berries. Mr. Bryant in his journal says be counted found that the valley widened out and the copies of the original deed and lease. vicinity of Mount Jefferson; thus offering through the monatains. Being impressed field" only as a sutler.

such a pass as a means of commerce beween the center of Eastern Oregon and the Capital. Mr. Wm. Case was then one ot the Commissioners and had more cor-A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NORTH rect knowledge of its former use by the Hudson Bay Company's people than I had, he having lived neighbors for many years to Capt. Tom McKay, one of the bravest and best of the Hudson Bay Company leaders, who had often used the trail. The result of my asking the attention of mind in the enterprise of constructing a the County Court to the subject was that road to central Eastern Oregon, via the if I would go, taking two men for natural pass of the North Santism river, company, and penetrate the valley until I a brief history of the pass, so ar as is was satisfied of the existence of such a now known, may be of some interest to pass or not, they would allow myself and comrades \$3 per day, for the time necessarily employed. We went, were gone 12 tence of a very low pass and fully believ ing that it offered remarkable facilities for and acted upon by the County, and Messrs. in the county office, extends 84 miles and Those who were settled in this valley 24 links from the Court House at Salem to as early as 1845, mostly know from com- the summit tree by estimate after passing mon report at that time, that the old over ground twice) about 8 miles from French Canadian trappers and servants of the Lebanon road at Black Butte. Black the Hudsons Bay Company, used the trail Butte stands by our line measurement about through there to pass to trapping grounds 78 miles souli-cast by south from Salem. on Upper Deschutes and John Day rivers. 20 per cent. is commonly allowed for In 1855 Stephen Meek, brother of the late means and inequalities in laying a road Col. Jos. I., Meek, led a party of the em- yet, here is a road through a fine lumigration of that year, into the Upper Des- ber region a distance of 60 miles, foichutes valley, intending to reach the WII- lowing along the sunnier side of a deep lamette by that trail, which he knew to valley, 76 miles from Salem, losing less exist, by having met the H. B. Ca's peo- than 20 per cent, by meander and inequalple in the Deschutes valiey, who had passed ity. It is the face of the road hed lying ever, and after great sufferings, the the reasonable hope of the route being used scattered fragments the Dalles, and Around Black Butte there is considerable thence to the Willamette, via the Comm- land now swamp, which by drainage makes bia river. The next spring (1856 an the best of hay land or low land that can attempt was made by Mr. J. B. McClane be irregated. The ascent from that side to and others, to get the settlers in this vicin- the summit admits of an easy grade and ity to unite their efforts to open a road lays fair to the sun. Three miles this side the through the pass that he, in common with traveller is down to the level of Marion many others knew was used by the French Lake, at the head or south-east end of and Hudson's Bay Companies people. which is a fine location for a farm, as there The attempt proved abortive, but T. C. is a considerable body of coarse gr land Shaw, late Sheriff of this county, went up to begin with. This position, about 12

the trail guided by the old trapper and miles from the Black Butte, will be the farmer, Joseph Gervais, who had often half-way house for the traveler, passing easted over it with his traps, his Indian from the shelter of the vall of the Matowife and their family. Mr. Shaw went as lias, at Black Butte, to that of the lower far as he supposed a wagon could be taken end of Independence valley of the Santiam. and turned back, when he came to where the where there is room for quite a number of trail passed along the very steep face of a good hay tarms laying along the line of hill covered with loose shaly rock by which the road. Of the hills and valleys around circumstance, in connection with others, I the base of Mt. Jefferson I cannot speak judge Mr. Shaw was past the worst of with certainty, but from all appearances the difficulties when he turned back, and there are many of the valleys in which small bodies of land may be found of such Two years later a party of Klamath In- a character as to invite permanent settlers diass came into the Willamette valley to fa road was constructed. There is quite visit their friends, the Mollalas, but tak- an extent of country west of Mt. Jeffing advantage of the supposed helpless erson that has been burnt over and on condition of the settlements by reason of which most of the timber is consumed, and the absence of many of the men being there is enough of it grown up to grass to gone to fight the Cayuses who had mur-offer good stopping places to passing stock. dered Dr. Whitman, behaved in such a Mr. States who made an excursion into way as to cause the rallying of the men that country last summer, speaks of it as who were left at home. The spirit mani- being low and comparatively level, and that and none was lost, a rouning fight the Santiam, in a direct line to Warm occurred, in which about 15 of the Spring Reservation, that would be almost Klamaths were killed, and the rest saved direct to Walla Walla. The confluence of themselves by a retreat through, or at any the last mentioned with the main stream rate, a disappearance in the Santiam val-offer another good point for a feed station ley. Probably that retreat of the Klam- and stage stand, a convenient distance aths was the last war party of Indiaus that tused that trail. That was in March, 1846. We hear no more of it until in 1864. Hon. John Bryant, of Linn county, one of the means of constructing a road through this means of constructing a road through this most skillful mountaineers in Oregon, be- range of mountains, that can be used wining employed by the Union Mining Co. to the route is furnished with situations for opened farms, that will furnish food for

J. MINTO.

A LABORER'S SUDDES WEALTH. Henry Albert, says the Newark Jones-18 lakes at one view from the top of a al. a laborer on the Lehigh Valley Railprominent round-top bute, which stands in road, and his brother, have fallen beirs to the divide just south of where he reached 7000 acres of improved land in Sussex it. From what he saw of the pass, and it county. Their grandfather was Governwas very little, he became satisfied that it ment Surveyor in 1760, and took up the was the shortest and easiest route for above tract at the Government price and hard to induce others to join him in the named Parsons. The title to 5000 acres enterprise of constructing a road over it, bad been made perfectly clear, and for the He falled in his efforts, however, and balance but little more legal labor will be then the matter rested built the summer of 1873. Mr. Henry States and one of his The land was first decided to William Penn neighbors above Stavtooville, penetrated in the year 1715. Of course it has been great-the valley of the Santiam beyond the ly improved and is now valued at \$100 per highest portion of the Cascade range and acre. Mr. Albert has in his possession

The man who goes about shorting "Tilas he correctly supposed, an easy passage den or war" would go into the "tented

with the value of the pass, if such a pass A little four-year-old girl having been existed, and having knowledge of a trap-instructed that the angels were clothed to pers' trall through there, at the time I white, surprised her purents by there-The church that honors and sustains its came here in 1844.I went before the Coun-mark after a recent shower followed by in it, or an old vest with the back ripped pastor generously and heartly is the most by Commissioner's Court of this county, flerey clouds, that the angels were hangand spoke to them of the importance of ing their clothes out to dry.

The Electoral Bill.

Following is the bill presented by Ed-

A bill to provide for and regulats the counting of the votes for President and Vice President and decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4

1877.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hair of the House of Representatives at the hour of 10 o'clock, post meridian, on the first Thursday in February, 1877, and the Presid nt of the Senaio shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers snall be previously ap-pointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electorial votes, which cartificates and pa-pers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in alphabetical order of the States, begining with A. and said tellers having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, all certificates and the vo es having been opened and counted as in the set provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate. who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, and the names of persons, if any elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and together with the list of votes shall be entered on the journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper where there shall be only one return from a State, the Presi-dent of the Senate shall call for objections if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and conclusive and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Samator and one member of the House of Represen-tatives, before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any certificate or paper from a State shall have been re-ceived and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be sub-mitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for it decis-ion, and no electorial vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, except by an affirma-tive vote of the two houses. When the two houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officers shall then announce the decision of the question Sec. 2. That if more than one return, or

paper purporting to be a return, from a State, shall have been received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be certificates of electorial voice given at the lest preceding election for President and Vice President, in such State unless they shall be durolicates of the same return, all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two houses when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers; and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, a commission constituted as follows namely: During the session of such House on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each House shall by a viva voce vote appoint five of its members who, with five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon, or in respect of, such double returns named in this section. On Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February 1877, or as suon thereafter as may be, the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States now assigned to the first, third, eighth and ninth circuits. shall select, in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another associate instice of said court, which five persons shall be members of said commission, and the per-son longest in commission of said five jusson longest in commission of said five jus-tices shall be president of said commission. The members of said commission shall re-spectively take and subscribe to the follow-"I (Blank) do solemniv swear (or ne oath : affirm, as the case may be, that I will im partially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeable to the constitution and laws, so help me God!" which eath shall be filed commission shall have been thus organized it shall not be in the power of either House to dissolve the same or to with Iraw any of its members; but if any such Senator or member shall die, or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be, by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or House of Representives, as the case may be, waich body shall immediately and without debate proceed by a vice voce vote to fill the place so weated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe the oath here. fore prescribed, and become a member of said commission. And in like manner, if any of said justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act. the other of said justices, mem-bers of said commission, shall immediately appoint another justice of said court, a mem-of such commission, and in such appoint-ments regard shall be had to the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon imediately take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned. All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes of each State, shall be opened in alphabetical order of States as provided in section one of this act; and when there shall be no more than one such certificate or paper as the certificates and papers from so State shall so be opened, cates of the same return, they shall be by the tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall cell for objections, if any, Objections shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one mem-Western to Eastern Oregon; that he tried leased it for ninely-nine years to a man the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, voice per from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accom-panying the same, together with such objections shall be forthwith submitted to said commission—which shall proceed to consider the same with the same power, if any now possessed for that purpose by the two House acting separately, or together, and, by a majority of votes, decide whether any, and what yotes from such States are the votes provided votes from such States are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many, and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions and other papers, if any, as shall by the constitution, and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration. which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof, and signed by the members of said commission agreeing theretr. Thereupon the two Houses shall again moot, and such decision shall be read and entered on the journals of each House, and the counting of the votes shall

proceed in conformity therewith, unless, upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five sensiors and five members of the House of Representatives, the two houses shall separately concur in ordering it otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until objections from any other State shall have been formally deposed of.

Sec. 3. That while the two houses shall be in meeting as provided in this set, no de-

be in meeting as provided in this set, no de-bate shall be allowed, and requestions shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house (?) or a motion withdrawn, and

either house (1) or a motion with drawn, and he shall have power to preserve order. Sec. 4. That when the two Houses separ-ate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to the report of said commis-sion, or other questions axising under this set, each senator and representative may and, or other questions arising under this act, each senator and representative may speak to such objections or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be be duty of each House to put the main questions, without further debate.

Sec. 5. That at such joint meelings of the two houses, scate shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Scoate, the Speaker's chair; for the Senators, Soute, the Speaker's chair; for the Senators, in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the Souttors; for the Tellers, Secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives at the clerk's desk. For other officers of the two Houses, in front of the clerk's desk upon each side of the speakers platform. Such joint meetings shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and no replated and the result declared, and no re-cess shall be taken unless a question shall have risen in regard to counting any such votes or otheawise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either which case it shall be competent for manner. House, acting separately in the manner hereintofore provided, to direct a recess of such House, not beyond the next day (Sunday excepted), at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and while any question is being considered by said commission, either House may proceed with its legislative and other

business.

Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question, by proceeding to the indicial courts of the United States, the right of title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the Constitution of t of the United States, if any such right exists. Sec. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the trans-action of its business, and the execution of

Antiquity of Man.

A correspondent writes to the London Times: 'Mr. Sydney B. T. Skertchly, of Her Mejesty's Geological Survey, who is stationed at Brandon, Suffolk, has recently discovered some flint implements in that neighborhood, in beds formed before the close of the glacical period. One was picked out of the beds in a pit at Culford, Suffolk, and two others were dug out of like beds in pit at Botany Bay, on the Norfolk side of Brandon. It was not till Mr. Skertchly himself found another implement at Culford, and saw the boulder-clay above the bed from which he extracted it, that the importance of the discovery dawned upon him; Alongside the Culford implement he found a deposit of broken and sersped mammalian bones and some fresh-water shells. These bones were all in a circumscribed area. A jawbone containing teeth had been forwarded to London to be examined. Underneath the bones the clay was found to be burned. Mr. Skertchly's explanation is that we have here preserved the one solitary instance in the whole world of a camping-ground of paleolithic men, and this camping-ground occurred below the boulder-clay which belonged to the earliest part of the glacial period. These remains were thus far older than anything previously discovered. Tracing the boulder-clay and the beds beneath saw that the imple ments found at Bolany Bay were of the same age. The men who lived before the boulderclay appeared to him to be more intimately connected in time with the men of the paleolithic gravels lying upon the boulder-cley than were the latter with the men of the neolithic age, who scooped out those ancient flint mines near Brandon called "Grimes

EAR MARKS OF BUTTER Cows. - John Shattuck, a noted butter dairyman of Chenango County, N. Y., said, at the late conven-tion of the New York State Dairymen's Association, that he had found the color on the inside the ear to be an infallible guide in the selection of a good butter cow. If the skin on the inside the ear is of a rich yellow color the cow was sure to give a good quantity of milk; that is, milk rich in butter. He said in all his experience he had never known this sign to fail. J. W. North, in the Mana Farmer, gives some further information concerning the subject. He observed that cows producing very high-colored butter have a arge amount of the ear secretion, in many instances the whole internal surface being covered with a thick orange-colored, oily matter; on the other hand, the light-colored butter makers present a scanty, thin and pale yellow secretion, in some cases found only at the bottom of the ear. His theory is that every animal has been secretically as the secretical contents of the ear. is that every animal has the power of secreting a certain amount of this yellow pigment. If the quantity be sufficiently large, secretion will take place in the mammary glands, the ear and skin.

DRINE,-Frem a speech by J. J. Talbott, who recently died drunk in Elkhart, Ind.: "I had position high and holy. The demon torefrom around me the robes of my sacred office and sent me forth churchless and gosless, a very hissing and by-word among men. Afterward my voice was heard in the courts. But the dust gathered on my open books, and no footfail crossed the threshold of the drunkard's office. I had money ample for all necessities, but it went to feed the coffers of the devils which possessed me. I had a home adorned with all that wealth and the most exquisite taste could suggest. The devil crossed its threshold and the light faded from its chambers. And thus I stand, a clergyman without a church, a barrister without a brief, a man with scarcely a friend, a soul without hope-all swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink."

Albert Saunders was, on the third ballot, elected U. S. Senator from Nebraska. He was the last Territorial Governor of Nebras-ka.