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Notice.

Notice is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been awarded the contract for keeping the Douglas county Paupers for the period of one year. All persons in need of assistance from said county must first procure a certificate to that effect from any member of the County Board, and present it to one of the following named persons, who are authorized and will care for those presenting such certificate: Roseburg; L. L. Kellogg, Oakland; Mrs [illegible] Glass. Dr. Scroggs is authorized to render medical aid to all persons in need of the same who have been declared paupers of Douglas county.
WM. B. CLARKE, Supt. of Poor.
Roseburg, Or., Feb. 15, 1882.

THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT.

"Independent in all Things; Neutral in Nothing."

VOL. 6. ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882. NO. 49.

THE INDEPENDENT
HAS THE
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CARDS, BILL HEADS, LEGAL BLANKS
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LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

It is thought among senators in Washington that Senator Hill, of Georgia, will die from his malady.

Secretary Folger has ordered collection of duties on sugar according to its apparent color when imported.

The entire city detective force of Philadelphia has been disbanded on account of charges against their character.

It is reported nine Europeans traveling from Tunis to Gafsa were murdered last week between Tunis and Kairwan.

Garland introduced a bill in the senate on the 10th to prevent levees breaking, etc., and appropriating $15,000,000 for the purpose.

It is now stated Senator Edmunds may accept the associate justiceship of the supreme court. Edmunds and Ingalls both declare they will vote against the Chinese bill unless the Ingalls' amendment is adopted.

The secretary of the interior has decided in the case of John Elliott of Vancouver district, Washington territory, that a second notification for a larger amount of lands than a first application cannot be allowed.

In the house Deering from the committee on Indian affairs reported a bill to ratify an agreement entered into by Shoshones, Bannocks and Sheepeater Indians for sale of a portion of their lands in Idaho; referred to committee of the whole.

Ainslie of Idaho, from the committee reported a bill to ratify an agreement entered into by the Shoshones and Bannocks for the sale of their reservation in Idaho for the use of the Utah and Northern railroad company, which was referred to the same committee.

Romero, special envoy of the Mexican government, has arranged for a conference with the secretary of state, with a view of entering into negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity between Mexico and this government. The zona libra will be abolished in any treaty which may be entered into between the two countries.

Representative Harris has completed his report on the bill for construction of new war vessels. The report covers about eighty legal cap pages. It begins by reviewing the present utter inefficiency, and says the naval committee felt that the time for wise and energetic action had come. The work of reconstruction must begin and be pushed with vigor, in order that new vessels properly armed may be ready to fill the places of vessels of the present navy as fast as they become unfit for further service. It is recommended that they be sold and the proceeds be used in the construction of new vessels. The bill authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the navy and other purposes which this report is to accompany has been amended by the committee since published.

A sharp fight is likely to occur between proprietors of domestic mineral waters and owners and agents of Apollinaris water. Attorney General MacVeagh decided that Apollinaris is an artificial water, and therefore dutiable; but Secretary Folger recently reversed this decision, and decided that Apollinaris was entitled to enter this country without payment of customs duty. A resolution is pending in congress directing the secretary of the treasury not to take any steps towards carrying out his decision until there can be an opportunity for investigation of the question as to whether Apollinaris is entitled to be placed on the free list. Able legal talent has been employed on both sides, and ex-Senator Conkling is said to be counsel for the Apollinaris interests and to have received a cash fee of $50,000.

Dr. Boynton, who was in attendance upon Gen. Garfield during his late illness, has written a letter to Dr. Baxter, medical purveyor of the U. S. army. Boynton says Bliss was never placed in charge of the president's case by any member of the president's family, and was continued without any authority from them throughout the entire case. Upon the back of Boynton's letter is an endorsement by Mrs. Garfield of the truth of the statements therein. Dr. Baxter has circulated this letter among senators and members in order to defeat Bliss' bill, included in the report of the committee charged with auditing expenses attendant upon Garfield's illness. There is such grave impropriety in all this that it can have but little result. Dr. Bliss was summoned in the case by Secretary Lincoln, and if the president or any member of his family had at any time desired to make a change it would have been very easy.

A Memphis dispatch of the 8th says: The river continues stationary. Reports of great suffering of the people in the overflowed districts continue. In reply to an inquiry of the secretary of war as to the number of destitute people in his state, Judge Mungrum, commissioner of Arkansas, replied he had information of about 20,000, but the number was daily increasing. Commissioner Hemmingway, of Mississippi, in reply to the same interrogatory, named 18,000 as being in needy condition in Mississippi. By adding to these 5000 destitute in Tennessee, there is an aggregate of 43,000 persons whose condition is such as to demand prompt attention at the hands of the government. The change in the weather has increased suffering, and many lives must be lost from exposure. Governor Hawkins, of Tennessee, has appointed M. H James, at this point, as commissioner of Tennessee to receive and distribute supplies furnished by the government for the relief of inhabitants of this state.

A Kansas city dispatch of the 9th says; A passenger arrived on the Wabash train recently and said while he was waiting for the train at Moberly, a sheriff's officer entered the depot there, having just arrived from the west looking very pale, worn and bespattered, and told an exciting story, which if true, will cause much rejoicing among railroad officials. He said Jesse James was captured last evening at some place in Kansas, the passenger did not remember the exact location of the determined and bloody fight in which he killed seven of the pursuing officers and wounded three others. Jesse himself is said to have been shot full of holes and it is impossible for him to live. The outlaw was surrounded at a log cabin in the midst of heavy timber, where he and a companion, supposed to be Ed. Miller, were hiding. They were asleep when the officers arrived, but the door of the hut was securely barricaded. They made desperate resistance and killed seven officers while the attempt was being made to batter down the door from the outside. Jesse's companion was shot dead. The officer who told the story claimed to have been with the party and just reached Moberly by that train. The story is generally discredited.

Five persons have been arrested at St. Louis for complicity in train wrecking on the Iron Mountain railroad.

It is understood General Swaim's report, submitted on the 9th, recommends mitigation of Lieutenant Flipper's sentence.

A Washington special says: The Chinese minister is watching the debate on the anti-immigration bill very closely and informs his government daily of the progress made. In an interview on the 9th he admitted the right of the United States under the treaty to restrict immigration, but did not think it exactly fair or just to prohibit Chinese coming here for so long a period as twenty years. The Chinese government he said, had no objection to a ten year limitation, and he was surprised that the amendment of Senator Ingalls, backed as it was by the eloquence of Senator Edmunds, did not meet with the approval of the senate.

The U. S. marshal has received a dispatch dated March 3d. from his deputy, John Healy, that he is a prisoner among halfbreeds and Indians in their camp on Milk river. The country is full of smugglers and illicit traders and he had arrested six of the leading men and captured $3000 worth of robes, when the Indians captured him and his outfit. He asked aid from Fort Assiniboine, as there are not troops enough at Poplar river, and the Sausac Indians are ready for war. Marshal Bolkin has directed aid to be sent. Later information is that Gen. Rucker, commandant at Fort Assiniboine, has sent seven companies of infantry and two of cavalry, numbering 400 men, under Capt. Norwood, to the scene of trouble, with instructions to rescue Healy and drive the halfbreeds and Crees back into British territory, whence they came. It is feared Healy and his companions may be butchered before the troops arrive.

E. H. Moore, attorney for Bolivar county, Tenn., reports breaks in Hushpukans and Lake Charles levees on the 6th. Hushpukana is the largest levee in Mississippi, and the three breaks submerges the entire country of Bolivar. At Rosedale the water is ten feet deep in all dwellings. Of three hundred inhabitants only three families remain, and they are living in the garrets of their houses. All others sought safety elsewhere. The levee immediately in front of Rosedale is crowded with negroes, mules and cattle. The negroes number about 500, have no shelter, and are existing on the cattle which they killed. Their condition is terrible, having been exposed for the past two days to cold drenching showers.

The supplementary report of the Union Pacific is to be issued in a few days. It will state that the substitution of steel for iron rails for 1880 and 1881 cost $2,810,000. The company has completed laying of steel rails on the Union division with the exception of 40 miles. The total expenses to complete the track with steel rails for 1882, including the Kansas division, will be about half a million dollars. This will materially reduce the cost of operating the road in the future.

The first trip over the eastern divisin of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad has been made and an inspection made by a small party of gentlemen interested in the road. The syndicate of which this road is a part now controls a total of 4250 miles of railroad and owns 200,000 acres of the richest lands in the country. At Chicago, connection will be made with the Milwaukee & St. Paul for the northwest. A close alliance has also been made with the Northern Pacific. At Buffalo connection will be made with the Delaware, Lackawana & Western extension now nearly completed, and with the Erie and the New York, West Shore & Buffalo. These lines so joined will form a continuous line across the continent connecting New York with Port'and, Or. By order of the syndicate, the Pullman company is now building at Chicago a special outfit of palace, hotel and sleeping cars, which are to be run over this transcontinental line from New York to Portland. They are to be of special style and distinguished from other cars now in use.

The Tribune announces the purchase by ex-Governor Stanford of California of the celebrated trotting stallion Piedmont, record 2:17¼, owned by S. J. Morgan of Chicago. Mr. Stanford saw Piedmont last Tuesday for the first time, and after a short ride behind him closed the trade, paying $30,000 for the animal. Piedmont is by Almont, and in 1875 won a four year old stake, getting a record of 2:30½. He didn't trot again until 1879, when he was defeated in two races. The following spring he was handled by Peter and Johnson, and since then has trotted seventeen races; winning fourteen, taking second money in two and third in one. In 1880 he won a stake for 2:30 stallions here, time 2:21¼, and last year captured the free-for-all stallion race, trotting the fourth heat in 2:17¼. Santa Claus is the only stallion that ever beat Peidmont in a race, and Piedmont beat him there last July. The governor has purchased from Mr. Morgan the six year old mare Happy Dream, by Happy Medium, and will breed her to Electioneer.

The Chicago Journal of the 9th published a letter written by Garfield in 1863, which reflected somewhat on Rosecrans. The letter was seen by the latter who said: "I had no idea at the time, that I was harboring a person capable of such falseness and double dealing, or there would have been a court martial at once. I did not look for such an exhibition of Garfield's character as this, and am sorry that the letter ever saw light. It should never have been written, for it is a compound of untruths and exaggeration.

The star route cases came up in criminal court at Washington on the 9th for the purpose of giving defendants an opportunity to give bail. Bliss called the case of T. J. Brady, ex-assistant postmaster general, indicted for conspiracy, and said the history of the cases is well known. Brady had been an officer of the government, and the indictment against him was on charges as an officer by which the government had lost about half a million dollars. The punishment was two years' imprisonment and a fine of $1000, and he submitted that the bail should be $20,000. Wilson, counsel for Brady, said they had examined the indictment and he would state that there was no charge in it which could not be successfully met. He thought $1000 bail was sufficient. Judge Wylie said the gravity of the charge was grately underrated by the defense. Here was a party holding a position of trust and is charged with violating that trust. Whether the charges could be sustained was a question, but for the present he would regard it as true. It was trifling to suggest such a sum as $1000, and he thought the amount asked by the government not excessive. The amount will be $20,000. Action in the cases of S. W. Dorsey and some others was deferred.

AGRICULTURAL.

Winter Management of Cows.—The value of a milch cow during the milking season depends very much on the feed and care given during the winter. We refer now to cows that "come in" during the spring, and through the latter portion of the winter at least are dry. It is customary on many farms to very much reduce the feed at least in quality, during this time, not giving an opportunity to recruit the system from the taxing it has undergone during a season of milking. This is entirely wrong. With a reasonable amount of feed they will naturally gain in flesh at this period and they should be allowed to do so.

Mixing Milk from Different Cows.—It is not a good plan to mix the milk or cream from farrow cows or those long in milk with that of new milch cows, as the former takes much longer to churn, and consequently when churned together it is not churned long enough to become butter and is lost in the buttermilk. There is more loss than is dreamed of in this way. Another fact is that the cream from the milk of some cows churns much quicker at any time than that from others. This is owing to the globules or sacks containing the cream being much larger and therefore breaking easily. This is true of the Jerseys as a breed, and for that reason their cream should be churned separately if possible.

Sod the Cheapest Manure.—In no way can manure be furnished so cheaply as in sod; it simply costs nothing. With green manuring there is the cost of the seed and the expense of putting it in. If the entire season is given to it, there is the further loss of a crop, though this is usually overrated, as land that needs green manuring is not in a condition to produce a very profitable crop; generally there is loss. Sod not only enriches the land, but it improves it mechanically, its decay furnishing excellent material for further improvement making new of it superior to its original condition if of inferior quality. As to adaptability of manure to the soil, sod comes as near a perfection as any manure that can be applied. Its presence in the soil which grew it is evidence of this. No testing is needed as with commercial manures, where at the best there is little profit, though there may be considerable growth, while sod is all gain, both in its mechanical and fertilizing effects, the commercial article being of little benefit mechanically.

Seed Potatoes.—Dampness undoubtedly favors the growth of the potato disease, and therefore, where there is any chance at all of the disease existing in the roots, they ought to be stored as dry as possible. Those which are to be kept in this general way should be especially seen to in the case of seed potatoes. Since the potato beetle came among us it is clear that we have had the very best results from early planting, and by the use of the earliest varieties. Now the early ones are more easily affected by warmth than the late ones. They sprout easily, and coolness is therefore more essential for them. Some people think that it makes but little difference whether seed potatoes sprout or not before planting. We have known people to tear out sprouts several inches long, and cut up the tubers in full faith that they will sprout again and be none the worse for it. They do generally grow, but there is little doubt that they are constitutionally weaker and much more liable to disease than those which do not sprout until ready to go in the ground.—[Germantown Telegraph.

EXPERIENCE WITH MUCK.—As the attention of farmers is drawn to the necessity of enriching their farms, I will give the result of several years experience with muck. My practice has been as follows: In the fall when the muck beds are dry, I throw out into piles as much as I think I need for the coming year. At some convenient time I draw a quantity near the house, where I can throw on it the soapsuds from washing, night soil, scrapings from the hen house, and leached or unleached ashes. I generally commence this compost heap in the fall, but if any one would commence in the spring he would make a much larger amount. In the spring I shovel over the pile once or twice; then it is ready for use. This manure I use in the hill for all hoed crops, as phosphate is used. I consider it far ahead of barnyard manure in the hill and equal to phosphate, for the nature of manure is to dry up, while the nature of muck is to attract moisture. It is about one day's work for a man to put this into one acre of corn or potatoes, putting a good handfull in each hill. I have found this manure contains an alkali, or something so that birds or crows will not pull corn, and wireworms will not eat the roots of corn. White grubs will not gnaw potatoes that are planted in it. It makes a corn crop ripen about one week or ten days earlier than without it. I have known farmers to pay fifty cents a load for muck to make compost from to be used on tobacco, and they thought it paid them well. I have noticed that the first crop does not use up all the strength of one application. It can be seen in the next crop. It does not hurt seed corn or potatoes to be dropped into this compost, for they will grow better than in common earth. The compost heap has some advantage over phosphate. It does not cost any money if one has a muck bed, and it will keep insects away from the roots of crops. I have drawn and mixed barnyard manure and muck in piles during the winter, in the proportion of two of manure to one of muck, and I consider it better than raw manure from the yard for any crop.—[D. W. K., Canastota, N. Y., Country Gentlemen.

High vs. Low Farming.—So long as the New England States raise larger average crops per acre than are raised in the rich farming lands of the West, it will hardly do perhaps, to call New England farming low farming, yet when we compare what is done with what might be, there will be found a very wide margin for improvement both at the East and at the far West. In the description of the agriculture of the island of Jersey, it will be seen that in that small island but little over two acres is required for maintaining a cow, while here in Massachusetts, twenty-two acres are required for keeping a single animal of the cow kind, including oxen, steers, and calves, and there is but one horse kept in the State for each ninety acres of land. And with all our great cities and large manufacturing towns, Massachusetts, the most densely populated State in the Union, supports but one inhabitant for each three acres of land, while in the little agricultural Island of Jersey with its 12,000 head of cattle, there 60,000 inhabitants, or about two and a half to each acre of land, including rocks, roads, barren land and building lots. It will be noticed, too, that the farmers of Jersey are exporting about one-sixth of their stock annually, or some 2000 cattle per year. It would be well to know to what particular cause or causes this highly successful system of agriculture is due, whether to the strictest economy on the part of the people, or to certain particular advantages they may possess which the people of other lands as a rule do not. It would be interesting to know what methods are followed for keeping up the fertility of the soil, how phosphoric acid carried out of the country in the bones of their cattle is returned to the soil. It is not unlikely quantities of sea weed and other forms of marine vegetation are thrown upon the shores and utilized by the farmers. It is reasonable, too, to infer that they are very careful to save everything that can be used to fertilize and improve the soil. We waste enough fertility in this country, which, if saved, would make a people rich. Boston harbor probably receives and washes out to the sea, enough of the elements of food-plant to give the whole State a pretty good dressing as often as the land gets ploughed by our present system of farming.—[N. Y. Farmer.

Stories About Blind Men.

Three men, two of them blind, were drinking together one night, in the room of a public house, and, as is too often the result of such convivial meetings, one of the blind men quarreled, and came to blows with the man that could see. Here was likely to be a battle not by any means on equal terms. But the other blind man was equal to the occasion. That the man who could see should have no undue advantage over his less fortunate opponent, up jumped the blind friend and turned off the gas, and so they pommeled each other in a harmless way for a time. We have given an illustration of the warlike passion. As an offset, we could give many illustrations of that gentler passion, love, for the blind are eminent disciples of Cupid and Hymen. As a rule, a respectable blind man has no difficulty in getting a seeing wife, and very often with good looks, to boot. And when we consider the delicacy of touch in the finger tips of the blind, the latter is not to be wondered at. Blind men, however, do not always marry wives who see. We know of many instances in which both husband and wife are blind and have managed to rear families without the occurrence of any serious mishap to either themselves or their children. And the cases are rare in which the latter are defective in sight. Only lately the marriage took place of a blind couple somewhat advanced in years, she being his second wife, and he her third husband. The marriage was not wanting in the elements of romance, for in their young days they had courted and parted, blind in double sense. We will conclude with a courtship, but in this case will not vouch for its truth. A blind man on several occasions met a widow, who was not, however, like himself, blind, and latterly concluded that she would make him a good wife. He resolved that he would "pop the question" without loss of time. Accordingly one evening found him in the widow's house for that purpose, when his suit was entirely successful. But so elated was he with his success that on leaving her door, he forgot he was up a flight of stairs. The staircase window being very low, and happening to be open, he felt the air on his heated brow, and at once stepped out without thinking where he was, and so fell into the court below. The widow hearing the noise, ran down, greatly alarmed, but was fully reassured that no bones were broken by his remark: "Maggie, ye hae a big step to your door."—[Chambers' Journal.

Canned Civilization and Things.

Some years ago the New York Tribune in a facetious mood alluded to the Great West as a place where "a kind of canned civilization" existed. This implied that it was an imported substance, but we of the West did not know so well then as we do now that it also implied the existence of poison, of edibles at least, not native where the evil was dispensed. It is perhaps not the least of the benefits to be derived from railroad communication that the consumption of metallic canned edibles from one to seven years old will be lessened as agriculture develops and facilities are had for obtaining fresh from more genial climes those products which the inner person craves and the coy sun does not perfect in Montana. It is being demonstrated by chemical analysis and medical investigation that the picket-line of civilization has been for years feeding from plenteously to almost exclusively on subtle and dangerous poisons developed by the acids of canned goods acting on the can. A late issue of the London Lancet, one of the highest medical authorities, contains a statement of analysis showing: That a one-pound can of prepared soup contained one-half grain of poison, and a pound can of oysters seven-tenths of a grain of poison held in solution, and this was pronounced by the chemist an "irritant poison." Well established cases of poisoning from the free use of canned goods have been cured; others still exist; who can tell how many deaths have occurred where the cause was not even suspected? May it not be that the catarrhs, throat and other diseases which especially detract from the sanitary excellencies of "the West" are to some extent induced or aggravated by these poisons? Certainly no good results from the absorption of irritant poisons, and it would be well, if not discontinuing the use of metallic canned goods, to procure those as recently packed as possible. The older the goods the more poison developed. It might be well for laws to be enacted where goods are put up requiring at least the years of canning to be stamped into the cans, and it would certainly be advantageous for merchants handling fresh goods to have that evidence apparent. We have been led to make this mention by the known existence in Montana now of dangerous cases of poisoning from the use of canned goods and it may be an intimation of value to others.

Charles Reade tells us that the late Justice Leist, while an attorney's clerk, wrote his "Practice," which became a manual for attorneys' counsel and judges, and at the same time he was a student at Gray's Inn. As Mr. Reade says: "Here was a student of Gray's Inn, supposed to be picking up in that inn a small smattering of law, yet to diversify his crude studies, instructing mature counsel, and correcting the judges themselves, at whose chambers he attended daily, cap in hand, as an attorney's clerk. There's an intellectual hotch-potch for you."

It is hard to personate and act a part long, for where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray itself one time or another.

Anecdotes of Elephants.

Children are always delighted with stories of elephants, and here are some remarkable ones, all authentic.

In the Lakanor, the capitol of Soubah, during the rage of an epidemic distemper, the principal road to the palace gate was covered with sick and dying people, extended on the ground and incapable of moving, though at a time when the Nabob was to pass on his elephant. The indifference of the prince about the lives of his perishing subjects, the haste with which he sought to pass, and the towering motions and heavy steps of the elephant, seemed to threaten inevitable death to those unhappy wretches who chanced to be in his way. But the generous quadruped, without receiving any command to the purpose, and even without slackening his pace, dexterously assisted the poor creatures with his trunk, removing some, raising others, and stepping over the rest; so that none suffered the slightest injury.

An elephant which in the course of the war between the French and English in the East Indies, in 1759, had received a wound by a canon ball, after having been conducted once or twice to the hospital, to have his wound dressed, constantly attended to it himself at the proper time, till it was healed. That the surgons might readily operate, he extended himself on the ground. He bore with patience the application of burning caustic to his wound. The acuteness of the pain would sometimes force from him a plaintive groan; but to the person, who by inflicting momentary torture, sought to accomplish his cure, he expressed none but emotions of pleasure.

A shot from one of the hunters had broken a male elephant's fore leg, which completely disabled him from running. On this occasion there occurred a touching instance of affection and sagacity in the elephant, which will illustrate the character of this noble animal. Seeing the danger and distress of her mate, the female, regardless of her own peril, quitted her shelter in the bush, rushed out to his assistance, walked round and round him, chasing away the assailants, and still returned to his side and caressed him; and when he attempted to walk she placed her flank under his side and supported him. The same continued nearly half an hour, until the female elephant received a severe wound, which drove her again to the bush, where she speedily sank exhausted from the loss of blood; and the male soon after received a mortal wound.

Carel Krieger, a celebrated elephant hunter, met with his death in the following manner: He had been an indefatigable and fearless hunter; and being also an excellent marksman, often ventured into the most dangerous situations. One day, having with his party pursued an elephant which he had wounded, the irritated animal suddenly turned around, and singling out from the rest the person by whom he had been wounded, seized him with his trunk, and lifting his wretched victim high in the air, dashed him with fearful force to the ground. His companions, struck with horror, fled precipitately from the fatal scene, unable to turn their eyes to behold the rest of the tragedy. But on the following day they repaired to the spot, where they collected the few bones that could be found, and buried them near the spring. The enraged animal had not only trampled his body literally to pieces, but could not feel its vengence satisfied till it had pounded the very flesh into the dust, so that nothing remained of the unfortunate man excepting a few of the larger bones.

When an elephant is employed upon the banks of a muddy river, he frequently begins to sink from his excessive weight. He will then endeavor to throw himself upon his side to prevent his sinking deeper. The manner in which he seconds the efforts which are made to extricate him, when situated as above stated, is very remarkable. Liberal supplies of straw, boughs and grass are thrown to the distressed animal; and these he forces down with his trunk till they are lodged under his fore feet in sufficient quantity to resist his pressure. Having formed a sufficient basis for exertion, the sagacious animal next proceeds to thrust the bundles under his belly, and as far back under his flanks as he can reach; when such a basis is formed as may be in his mind, proper to proceed upon, he throws his whole weight forward and gets his hind feet gradually upon the straw. Being once confirmed on a solid footing, he will next place the surrounding bundles before him; pressing them well with his trunk so as to form a causeway by which to reach the firm ground. The instinct of the animal and probably the experience of his past danger, actuates him not to bear any weight definitely, until, by trial with his trunk and the next foot to be planted, he has satisfied himself of the firmness of the ground he has to tread upon. When he succeeds in reaching dry ground, he evinces his pleasure in unmistakable signs.

To my mind there is only one solution for the mysteries of life, and only one support for the days of terrible affliction. The only relief I can find is in the certainty that this life is not the end, but simply and only the preparatory school for the real and the endless life that is beyond. The moment that I accept this truth fully and hold it firmly, I find solid ground for my feet and light for my sorrowing soul. Then I discover that the whole journey of the believer is "portioned out" to him, and that the dark tunnel on the road is just as surely appointed wisely as is the most flowery mead or the happiest walk over the "Delectable Mountains. Nay, more. When we reach heaven we may discover that the richest and deepest and most profitable experiences we had in this world were those which were gained in the very roads from which we shrunk back in alarm. The bitter cups we tried to push away contained the medicines most needed. The hardest lessons that we learn are those which teach us the most and best fit us for service here and glory hereafter. It is the easiest thing in the world to obey God when he commands us to do what we like, and trust him when the path is all sunshine. The real victory of faith is to trust God in the dark and through the dark. Let us be assured of this, that if the lesson and the rod are of his appointing, and that his all wise love has engineered the deep tunnels of trials on the heavenward road, he will never desert us during the discipline. The vital thing for us is not deny and desert him.[—Dr. T. L. Cuyler.

The American Sunday School Union gives the following statistics in regard to its work of 57 years, 69,847 schools organized, containing 447,380 teachers and 2,969,037 scholars; 109,402 cases of aid to schools, having 6,720,000 members; value of publications distributed by sales and donations, $7,000,000.

A Crushed Congregation.

Yesterday afternoon, when it was raining heaviest, the knob of the door of the Globe-Democrat reportorial rooms was turned cautiously, the door itself quietly pushed in, and a short, fat colored woman, with a rubber circular over her shoulders and a rubber hood upon her head, followed it. She advanced noiselessly to the middle room, and then fixing her head at an inquisitive angle, remarked to one of the reporters:

"I don't know whether I'se in the right pew or not."

"What pew are you looking for?" asked a savage little scribe turning snappishly upon the intruder.

"I wants to git some printin' done," was the woman's response, moving reverently toward the speaker.

"We don't print New Year's cards or tickets for raffles here," said the wrathy scribe; "look in the paper, and you'll find where you can get 10,000 of 'em run off in ten minutes for $1. If you want a circus poster to advertise a strawberry festival, go over to Charley Ware."

"I jus' wants to git dis hyar publemcation put in de newspapers, dat's all," and she handed the savage reporter the following document:

"This is to certify that Elder Young came here to our city from California during the first of the summer, begging money for his church in California, and collected finance from every colored church in this city. He stated that he had to raise the sum of $12 50, and when he had obtained the amount, he was going back to California to pay the debt. He went as far as Brooklyn, N. Y., and begged what money he could there, and he came back from there to St. Louis, and he got in with two of his deacons, namely: Henry Jones and Henry Brooks, and they have crushed him in the First Baptist church for a pastor where the church does not desire him for a pastor; and it is a disgrace for the First Baptist church to receive him as a pastor when he has not returned to his former church and paid the debt; and this is plain enough to see, that he has lied, and the First Baptist church does not want him and I want the public to know it. The only way that he can get a church in this city is by bringing his condention [credentials]. He says that his wife will be up pretty soon and she will bring them. We don't want his wife to bring them. If we want his condention we will send for them; and if he brings his condention it will cause the church to split entirely.

"Postscript.—If you want further information call to No. 610 Fifth street."

"You wrote this?" the savage reporter asked.

"Yes."

"And your name?"

"Melissa Phillips, I'm a nuss—a sick nuss—by trade, and I live at that numbah."

"What's the matter with this new pastor—Mr. Young?"

"Well," said Melissa, "he's the educated man, but we's not educated and don' understan' his education, and don' want to know anything about it. We don' choose to be run by an educated preacher, an' we ain't goin' to let 'em be crushed in dere without makin' some noise about it."

"Why don't you get up a mob and make a concerted attack or something of that sort upon him?" suggested the savage reporter.

"We don' want to bring the chu'ch into disgrace by any sich doin's," Melissa said, and then she went on to explain that Mr. Young had come here on his way East from San Francisco to raise $1250 (printed in Melissa's note $12.50) for some new church on the golden slope. Two of the senior deacons of the Almond-street church were struck by the copiousness of his speech, and determined to make him the pastor. Two senior deacons were arrayed against him, and for Rev. Jefferson, the then incumbent. The one hundred men in the congregation were also divided, but the 200 or more sisters were almost solid for Mr. Jefferson and paid little heed to the colored Chrysostom. The question of changing pastors was put to a vote and the result was against Young. His admirers, however, organized a little returning board in the basement of the church and counted Elder Young in.

"Dey say de women folks ain't got no right to vote," said Melissa; "dat dey aint't got any voice—no nothin' to say in de gov'rment of de church. But dey counts fo' jest as much as a man in de congregation, and ef dey don't do right dey is put out of de church, jes' de samo ez everybody else. Ef dis is so, why ain't dey a right to hev a voice. Dey only say dis because dey want to crush Mr. Young into de church; and I want to say right hyar, dat if dey do it dey'll bust up de congregation."

"Why didn't you send a committee of smallpox cases to welcome the new pastor?" the savage reporter suggested, whereat Melissa grew indignant and majestically swept out of the office. A reporter who met her outside had another talk with her, in which he learned that some of the members of the congregation jumped on Rev. Young the other night and gave him a terrible beating. The assault was made one night last week. It was also learned that many members have already deserted the Almond street congregation, and the few who remain are ready to fight or run a foot-race on the very slightest provocation.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Suppressing the Cocked Hat.

Gen. Campenon has decided to suppress the legendary cocked hat of the gendarme and to give him a helmet or shako, according to the regiment to which he belongs. There is to be a unification of head-dresses. The cavalry are to wear the helmet with the long horse-hair plume, and the infantry will have the shako, while the old bonnet de police or forage cap will be compelled to give way to the kepi. The gendarmes, for whom M. Thiers professed such profound admiration, are not pleased with the change which is to be made. They consider that the cocked hat is as significative of the functions they are called on to fulfill as the gilt emblem of office with which the bailiffs touched their prisoners on the arm in olden times when they arrested them in the name of the law. They say that the criminal has often been awed into submission by the sight of the head dress they wore, and that with the helmet they will become simply soldiers, and be shorn of more than half their prestige. Twenty-eight of the legions of the gendarmerie have worn for many years past the old cocked hat, while the gendarmes stationed in Corsica wear the shako, and those who are on the Algerian service wear the fez cap, the same as that which distinguishes the colonial cavalry. During a certain period under the empire, the gendarmerie of the Seine and those of the Guard wore the bear-skin of the grenadier, but these cumbersome head-dresses were returned to the stores in 1870, when everything tending to remind the Parisians that Napoleon III. had ever reigned over them was hidden away as recalling the defeat France had sustained. The cocked hat, the last vestige of that military legend which was inseparable from the name of Napoleon the Great, was served out to the national gendarmerie about the end of the year 1790. It was worn according to the taste of the owner, either fore and aft or crosswise. Louis Philippe decided that the gendarmes should wear their cocked hats crosswise, so as to distinguish them from the general officers, who had the same head-dresses, and some do say that the citizen king was delighted with the idea that the head-dress which had distinguished "le petit caporal" would continue as the distinctive mark of the gendarmes and sergents de ville, who were deputed to seek out and arrest thieves and brigands. The hussard de la guillotine, the cant term for gendarme, will no longer be distinguishable by his cocked hat, which gave him such a martial and imposing appearance, and he will inspire no more respect than the ordinary soldier.—[Paris Letter to London Globe.

ALL SORTS.

Three degrees of mining speculation—Positive, mine; comparative, miner; superlative, minus.

"Stand from under," is an injunction which one should understand.—Advertiser. And should not overlook.

The time for which Denis Kearney was paid for keeping his mouth shut has expired. Make a new contract with him.

Denver man: The æsthetic bowie knife is a paper cutter. It would be of no use to you. You cannot afford to be æsthetic.

When a man owns a setter dog, you can generally rely on whatever he says about ordinary matters. All his ability to lie he expends on the dog.

Chicago has now a larger population than Brooklyn, but her ministers have not yet got to be such mashers as those of Brooklyn, so she needn't feel proud.

A Denver reporter asked Alice Oates how old she was, and she said, "I am 22." Why she didn't say 16, we don't see! Folks would have believed it just as quick.

A North Carolina man shot himself because his wife would not pull off his boots. Now all the women in the State will be refusing to pull off their husband's boots.

The craze for possessing pet monkeys is raging at present, and when a man gets it nothing but owning one of the critters for a couple of hours, can cure him of the mania.

A Philadelphia woman fell and received injuries in a street car in which she had to stand. A jury has given her $12,000 damages. Can't your wife work that racket and raise money.

Wild beasts are thinning the flocks and herds of Montana graziers to such an extent that there is is serious talk of getting Sankey to go out there and sing, in the hope of driving them away.

It is stated that persons under the use of ether are prone to confess their crimes. If this fact becomes known, it will be impossible to induce more than one person in ten thousand to take the stuff.

"What is the matter with Dadgers?" was asked on the announcement that this very dull person had fallen ill. "Oh, I don't know," was the reply, "but I'm sure it isn't Bright's disease."

The St. Louis bill-posters are at war with each other. They are having many lively brushes, and using not very flowery language, but it is doubtful if paste to indulge in such contests.

There are ten shades of gloves which are fashionable for evening wear, and there is no earthly excuse for a gentleman blundering in upon a wedding with a pair of buckskin mittens on his paws.—[Free Press.

It is said the only obstacle in the way of transporting live hogs from this country to England is the difficulty of feeding them on the passage. Why not feed them from the trough of the sea?—[Somerville Journal.

The Norristown Herald hopes that the time is near at hand when a patent cornsheller, two threshing machines, a bedquilt, a foot-race, a soap peddler and a horse-trot will not make one county agricultural exhibition.

"Whew! coming up these stairs takes the wind out of me," remarks the gentleman who