OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) presented a petition, signed by merchants of Boston, favoring the repeal of the eight-hour law, and complaining that it was unjust to pay laborers employed by the Government as much for eight hours' work as other workmen receive for ten hours' work. They declare that Congress cannot regulate the hours of labor, and say if the law is not repealed the extra amount received by those who labor eight hours should be deducted from the pay of members of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Education and labor.

A bill was passed to pay to Japan $750,000 of the indemnity fund.

Mr. Plumb (Rep., Kan.) reported favorable on the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to have head stones placed over the graves of Union soldiers buried in private cemeteries. Laid aside.

Mr. Maxey (Dem., Tex.), from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported without amendment the bill for a subsidized steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider it at the earliest practicable day.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, a Brigadier-General in the United States army on the retired list was taken up. Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) moved an amendment placing U. S. Grant on the retired list as a General, with full pay and allowances, and it was adopted by yeas 30, nays 28. Lamar (Dem.) voted yea, and Oglesby (Rep.) voted nay, otherwise the vote was strictly a party one.

HOUSE.

Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.), as a question of privilege, presented a preamble and resolution setting forth that the State of Maryland has, by its Legislature, formally declared that due effect was not given to the electoral vote cast by that State on the 6th day of December, 1876, by reason of fraudulent returns in the electoral votes from the States of Florida and Louisiana, and asking that a committee of eleven be appointed to inquire into the matter. The resolution created much excitement, the Republicans striving to have South Carolina and Mississippi added to the States to be investigated.

Fillibustering continued in the House No business could be transacted the resolutions having the preference. The Republicans refrained from voting and the Democrats were obliged to wait until they could do away with pairs and bring in sufficient of their absent members to secure a quorum.

For five days the deadlock continued, the Democrats being unable to bring in their members so as to break it, and the Republicans refusing to vote, before a quorum could be secured. On Friday, late in the afternoon, the vote was taken on the resolution of Mr. Potter, and it was passed, yeas 145, nays 2. It required 147 for a quorum, and these were secured by the Democrats, the Republicans still declining to vote. On Friday a number of exciting scenes took place in the House. Mr. Congor (Rep., Mich.) declared Mr. Goode (Dem., Va.) was paired with Mr. Loring, and that he voted when this paired. Mr. Goode declared that he should hold Mr. Congor personally responsible for any reflection upon his honor, and amid much confusion the speaker was appealed to. He decided that the offensive provocation first came from the gentleman from Michigan.

The Republican Congressional Committee, as soon as the resolution was adopted, issued an address to the country, setting forth what they believed was the object of the Democrats in securing the passage of the resolution, and the danger to the country now threatened.

The committees appointed are the following named: Democrats—Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, William R. Morrison, of Illinois, Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, William S. Stenger of Pennsylvania, John A. McMahon, of Ohio, Thomas R. Cobb, of Indiana, J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky; Republicans—Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Frank Hiscock, of New York, J. D. Cox of Ohio.

—The Canadian Government has received a dispatch from the Imperial Government announcing that war between England and Russia is inevitable.

—The Russians are buying vessels in this country and refitting them for sea.

—There are 30,000 Thessalian refugees in Greece. They refuse to return to their homes. Many of them are joining the Greek army.

—The London *Times* says the war has already cost Russia about $500,000,000.

—Serious alarm is felt in Constantinople over the state of military affairs.

—A steamer from San Francisco for Chnia took nearly $2,000,000 in silver.

—The steamer Pictou, from the Magdalen Islands, reports the herring fishery there a failure. Part of the fleet had proceeded to Anticosti and Labrador and the remainder had returned empty.

—The Indian Bureau is investigating some bold swindles which are said to have been perpetrated on the Indians in Dakota. The charges against the Indian agents are of a very serious nature.

—The proposed summary bill provides for the retirement or for placing on the supernumerary list of 678 officers.

—The deadlock in the House was broken after continuing five days, and the resolution of Mr. Potter of New York, for a committee of fifteen to investigate the elections in Louisiana and Florida was adopted. It required 147 members for a quorum of the House, and as the Republicans refused to vote, the Democrats were obliged to secure this quorum from their own ranks. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 145 yeas to 2 nays, all Democrats. As soon as the resolution was adopted the Republican Congressional Committee issued an address to the voters of the United States, setting forth that "This is the culmination of a plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were constitutionally declared elected." It declares that the Democrats stifled all attempts at investigation in other States, and concludes: This scheme, if pursued—and it is now fully inaugurated—can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence, which seemed promising, casting a gloom over every household, and bringing our Nation into reproach before the civilized world. The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new effort of the Democracy to inaugurate anarchy and Mexicanize the Government, by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President, is in keeping with the record of that party, one wing of which rebelled against the Government, while the other wing gave them aid and comfort.

—A dispatch from Calcutta reports that during a performance in the theater at Ahmednugger, the building caught fire and forty persons were burned to death. The scene of this calamity is a celebrated city of East India, sixty-four miles northeast of Poonah.

—Over 100 houses at St. Louis were demolished by a gale on Saturday afternoon. Eight or ten persons were hurt.

—John Ten Eyck has been convicted at Pittsfield, Mass., of the murder of Mrs. Stillman, and will be hanged on August 16,

—The Communists in the West are making boasts of what they intend to do, and the authorities in the cities are preparing for any demonstration that may be made against the peace.

—Near Orange lake, Orange county, N. Y., Oliver Belknap, a farmer, aged about 80 years, was almost instantly killed by a runaway accident.

—The story of the Bennett-May duel is now told. The parties met, and at the first fire Bennett's pistol would not work. He was allowed a second shot, but fired in the air. Bennett will carry to his grave the mark on his face of May's cowhide. Five persons were present when the duel took place.

—Several mills have been burned and other damage done by the striking operatives in England.

—Jefferson David, a negro, sixty years old, who was sentenced to be hanged at Abbeville, S. C., for the murder of George Franklin and his sister Drucilla, on the night of Nov. 20, 1877, mounted the scaffold at twelve o'clock. The Sheriff had adjusted the rope, and the drop was about to fall, when a courier from the Governor arrived with a respite.

—Embargoed estates and property in Cuba is to be restored to its owners.

—The powder mill at Sumneytown, Penn., blew up. William Swartley, 21 years old, son of the foreman of the mill, was blown a distance of 300 feet without being killed."

—Serious labor riots have taken place in England.

—A terrible explosion occurred at an ammunition manufactory in the Rue Berenger, Paris. The building was completely shattered. A serious fire ensued in the neighboring houses. The number of victims to the explosion is very large.

Praise Your Wife.

Praise your wife, men! For pity's sake give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She made your home comfortable, your heart bright and shining, food agreeable. For pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have these ten years, but it will do her good, and you too. There are many women to-day thirsting for words of praise, the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat, through winter's toil, they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Home every day may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its holiness. You know, if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt when you want it, that somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous.

A Bad Case of Usury.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "We are told the particulars of a case of a young man who is being eaten up by interest at about as lively a rate as though he were being devoured by a devil fish. His case is a reminder of the celebrated horse-shoe-nail problem. It appears that in 1876 the young man, not then of age, was the keeper of a restaurant in this city. On one occasion he required some money, and a lawyer boarding with him loaned him $50, the young man saying that, as interest on the sum, he would not charge the lawyer for his board until he paid him back his money. The lawyer said this was all right, and next day brought the boy a note, to be signed by him, in which interest on the $50 was charged at the rate of $1.40 per day, the lawyer saying that this was about the value of what he was eating each day. The boy objected strongly to signing the note, but was finally induced to put his name to the paper. The lawyer went on eating—the boy not finding it in his power to keep going and pay the $50—till the restaurant 'busted' out. Finally the young man, who had gone to work in some restaurant in town, was sued on the note by the lawyer, who obtained judgment with interest at the rate of $1.40 per day. The young man's wages, amounting to $115, were attached and gobbled, yet the note was far from being paid. Now the lawyer is going after his victim again, and the principal and interest yesterday amounted to just $725.50, not saying anything about what the lawyer ate and the $116 he got by attaching the young man's wages.

Cause of Suicides.

Referring to the terrible number of suicides in San Francisco of late, a contributor of the *News Letter* adverts to the tendency of one suicide to make many. The writer thinks that were those who feel so downcast by misfortune as to make away with themselves to remember how many now prosperous people have been through similar trials, but courageously bore up under them, they, too, would take heart. But men at such times are apt to look only at their own failure. The poet Cowper, who twice resolved on self-destruction, wrote:

Beware of desperate steps; the darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.

And it is a wholesome reflection.

Out-Door Sports.

The season has now arrived when out-door sports are apropos. The caterpillar has left his den, the mosquito has turned over in bed and uttered a warning shriek, and big green worms are skylarking around on shade trees and betting on their chances of dropping down behind a man's coat-collar.

One of the leading lawn sports is called "Push and Out." It is played with a machine called a lawn-mower. These machines are neatly put up, beautifully painted, and will make a racket in any climate. The player seizes them by a convenient handle and pushes them toward the grass on a trot. The game is to find an old hoop-skirt, paint-keg, oyster-can or catsup bottle in the grass. After two or three lessons the player will be amazed at his good luck in finding these things and making tally-marks. Some players take a flying-leap over the machine when it strikes an old beef-bone in the grass, but the rules of the game are liberal in this respect. The player can, if he prefers, run against the handle and knock a corner off his chin or bang his cheek-bone back into a corner.

Another interesting lawn game is played as follows: At the supper table the wife remarks:

"James, I want ten dollars to fix up my summer silk. Don't go away without leaving it."

James makes no reply, but manages to slip out of the house unseen. He is stealing softly across the lawn to jump over the fence at the corner, when his wife comes rushing out and exclaims:

"James! James! See here!"

He begins to squint into a cherry-tree and talk about moths.

"You walk back here and hand over that cash or I'll send for my mother to come and stay all summer!"

According to the rules of the game he turns and looks at her and mutters to himself:

"That wilts me!"

"The idea of your skulking off like that!" she continues, when he advances, hands out the "X," and if he can convince her that he had as soon give her $20 as $10, he wins the game.

Home Politeness.

That man who is scrupulously polite and respectful to all women in public, but habitually saves coarse manners and vulgar language for his own wife and daughters is no gentleman. He is only an imposter. The young man who oils his hair, puts sweet odors upon his pocket handkerchief, and bows with charming elegance to Miss Arabella Spriggins and her lady friends, and goes home to sneer at his mother, disobey her wishes, and treat her with familiar discourtesy, is a pinchbeck imitation only of a gentleman. Genuine good manners and gentle breeding should begin at home. As a rule, the men in a community who are the most trusted are the best men at home. When a man opens his front gate, only to meet his wife's face at the door radiant with pleasure, and hears the shout from the eager children, "Papa is coming," it is safe, as a rule, to lend that man money. He is honest, and will repay it if he can.

Matrimonial Advertisements.

"With a view to matrimony." These words are the ending of a good many advertisements—principally under the head of "Personals"—in the New York papers, and there are quite enough evil results therefrom to justify a legal enactment for their suppression. To advertise for a husband or wife may seem to be quite as legitimate as to advertise for a man servant or a woman servant, and there would be less trouble if all the world were honest and wise, but there is the hitch. Some young people indulge in this advertising, and the correspondence which likely follows it, for amusement, and some are simple enough to find a romantic element in it, and are led to their own ruin. Instances have been known where girls have married men who already had wives and families. But a few days ago the story was told of the marriage of a young lady of good family with a plausible but flashy man, with whom she had had a correspondence, brought about in this way. He turned out to be a gambler, and in a few weeks she was forced to return to her father's house. Another story is told of a widow who was thus woed by a "hotel proprietor." She went some hundreds of miles only to find that her Adonis was a waiter. Advertising is a glorious institution, but it is quite as liable to abuse as any other.

Salt for Stock.

The use of salt for dairy cows varies with the season and the flow of milk. The larger the flow and the more immature the feed the greater the amount of salt required. In June, for example, when the flow is abundant and the grass tender, more salt is required than in November, when there is less milk and the grass is better supplied with mineral matter. In the former case the cows want salt where they can have access to it every day or oftener; in the latter twice a week will answer all demends. The best way I have tried for salting cows is to keep a little salt in the manger, where they can have access to it every time they come into the stable to be milked. They will lick a little every time they come in when the grass is very tender. Salting twice a week is then not enough, as tests made upon the quantity and quality of milk have proved. Later in the season they will take it less frequently. If salt can be had ad libitum cows will never eat any more than is required for their good, but if fed only at long intervals they often eat to their injury. For salting young cattle the best arrangement I know of is to place rock salt in a suitable box or half barrel, where they can have easy access to it, and under a cover so as to protect it from wasting by rain. This avoids both excesses and deficiences, and requires the least labor and attention.

German Farm Life.

Farming in Germany may be profitable, but it is not pretty. The cows, from fifty to sixty in number, all live in one large stable to the right of the great gateway. Each cow has her own stall and manger, and receives a bountiful portion of food and water; but there she stays all her life, never knowing the sweets of freshly-cropped grass, nor the freedom of the sunny meadow. The very pigs live in close confinement, and seldom get the chance of exercise; while the sheep, which are taken out every morning between eight and nine, are marched back at nightfall and locked up in their stable. Now and then, when harvest is over, they are allowed to spend a few nights in the fields, where a curious wooden erection, looking like a gray coffin on wheels, serves as a bed for the shepherd, who never leaves them to themselves. In winter their daily exercise is curtailed, and, when the cold is intense, ceases altogether. The farm servants live in the stables—that is, one man sleeps in each stable with the horses, cows and sheep. Wages are moderate—very moderate compared to those in England—and the men all receive their board at the farm. Those who have families in the village are allowed to carry their portion away with them if they like.

The Hessians are not an interesting people; rough, hard-featured, with a keen eye to their own interests, a very hazy idea about their neighbors' rights of property, a fatal penchant for spirituous liquors, and a strong desire to fight with everybody when they are not sober. Pitched battles between husbands and wives, mothers and sons, are not unfrequent; and it is well when they use only the weapons with which nature has provided them, for scythes and reaping-hooks are sometimes snatched up in family disputes. Among Germans they have the reputation of being stupid and obstinate. Our English annals have had many opportunities of testifying to their bravery; and they were loyal to their prince, as long as they had one, and still speak kindly of the last one, who, if he did little for them, let them alone, and neither worried them by interference in their domestic concerns nor exacted many taxes. Now King Stork has succeeded King Log; taxes are trebled, quadrupled: old laws, civil and religious, swept away; vexatious new ones introduced, and grumblings are proportionately bitter. Emigration has gone on for generations; there are few families which have not some near relatives in America, usually in a far superior position to those at home. I am inclined to think that the energetic and adventurous spirits have left their fatherland, and that only the dull and supine have remained in it. This is almost the only way to account for the difference between the German as he is supposed to be abroad, and the German as he really is at home.

Ruined by a Spider.

Spiders crawling more abundantly and conspicuously than usual upon the indoor walls of our houses foretell the near approach of rain, but the following anecdote intimates that some of their habits are the equally certain indication of frost being at hand. Quartermaster Disjonval, seeking to beguile the tedium of his prison hours at Utrecht, had studied attentively the habits of the spider, and eight years of imprisonment had given him leisure to be well versed in his ways. In December of 1794 the French army, on whose success his restoration to liberty depended, was in Holland, and victory seemed certain if the frost, then of unprecedented severity, continued. The Dutch envoys had failed to negotiate a peace, and Holland was despairing, when the frost suddenly broke. The Dutch were now exulting, and the French generals prepared to retreat, but the spider forewarned Disjonval that the thaw would be of short duration, and he knew that this weather monitor never deceived. He contrived to communicate with the army of his countrymen and, its generals, who duly estimated his character, relied upon his assurance that within a few days the waters would again be passable by troops. They delayed their retreat; within twelve days the frost had returned, the French army triumphed. Disjonval was liberated, and a spider had brought down ruin on the Dutch nation.

What Gunpowder Does.

A writer in the *Journal of Science* warns speculators on the population question that they must henceforth cease to regard war as one of their "positive checks." Gunpowder contains on an average 75 per cent. of saltpetre or nitrate of potash, equivalent to 10.2 per cent. of combined or available nitrogen. Of this 10.2 per cent., 9.98 per cent., or practically the whole, escapes in the form of free nitrogen, and is consequently rendered useless. Assuming the total production of gunpowder to be at least 100,000,000 pounds annually, this is shown to mean the destruction in advance of 500,000,000 pounds of bread a year. Every ounce of gunpowder used in war, celebrations, etc., means the absolute unrecoverable loss to the world of a certain quantity of food; diminishes the fertility of the earth, and makes the struggle for existence steadily more difficult. There is here furnished an additional argument against Fourth of July combustion of gunpowder, and arbitration advocates may also fairly cite it against war. A great war not only extinguishes large numbers of useful lives, but does so at the cost of potential life. If people buried every year 500,000,000 pounds of bread in the earth they would be guilty of frightful prodigality; but then the nitrogen would still be available for the future. When they burn 100,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, however, they perform an infinitely more wasteful act, as they permanently diminish the amount of food the earth is capable of yielding.

—No bird is actually on the wing. The wings are on the bird.

Murdered by Harsh Words.

The Providence *Journal* says: "A curious and painful case occurred in New Bedford, Mass., which may raise the question whether manslaughter may not be caused by threat and demonstration of violence, and the consequent effect of fear on a feeble constitution, as well as by actual bodily harm. As to the moral guilt of the criminal there can be no doubt. One Frederick Jenny, a middle-aged man, addicted to liquor, had been maltreating and abusing his wife until she had been compelled to ask the interference of the Police. She was in feeble health, and her mother, a woman of nervous temperament and 70 years of age, was in attendance upon her. One evening Jenny came into the house and addressed the old lady in such abusive and threatening language that she left the house and fled to a neighbor's for protection. She returned at a later hour in the hope of attending upon her daughter unmolested, but the man attacked her again so wickedly with threats that, although a neighbor was with her as a protector, she was seized with a tremor of terror, and in a short time fell to the floor dead, her thread of life having been undoubtedly snapped by fear and excitement. The violent brute was arrested, and although such an extraordinary case is probably not included within the provisions of the law of manslaughter, he is undoubtedly as guilty as if he had struck the feeble woman with his fist and she had died from its effects."

Parallel to the Tichborne Case.

Recently was begun in the court at Butler, Pa., a parallel to the celebrated Tichborne case. Some thirty years ago Emily Ward left her house on the Ward farm, near Petrolia, and was not heard from until about two years ago, when a person calling herself Emily Ward appeared at the old homestead, and was received as the long-lost sister. The farm, in the meantime had become valuable, and she was heiress to quite an estate. At the time she left her home she was nineteen years of age, and in possession of all her faculties. The family, however, subsequently became suspicious that all was not as represented, and they refused to recognize her. She did not evince the familiarity with the scenes and associations of her infant years that was expected, and she was discarded as an impostor, hence the suit. The family will endeavor to show that she is one Mahala Hill, who has been a resident of Meadville for a number of years, and who, some time ago, married a man named Gray, from whom she has obtained a divorce. She afterward married a man named Danforth, who is now urging the prosecution by the "family." It should not be understood that all the members are opposed to the claimant. On the contrary, George Ward, the younger brother, believes in her identity, and favors the prosecution. Altogether it will be a most interesting suit, and will, no doubt, provoke recitals from which a novelist could write a book.

Sanding a Clay Soil.

Mr. Jotham Weston has a farm in Skowhegan, Me., which thirty-five years ago was "stiff, hard clay not producing weeds and foul grass enough to pay for mowing." Now the soil is "commonly called a clay loam," and yields good crops. How he effected this profitable transformation he thus tells in the *Maine Farmer*:

After ploughing the hardest and poorest acre in my field, which I did soon after haying, I told a boy and French horse that when they had nothing else to do it would be their business to haul sand on to this land. I do not now recollect, but think we hauled one hundred and fifty or two hundred one-horse loads. The next spring with a heavy cultivator I thoroughly mixed this sand with the clay, and without a shovelful of any kind of dressing, I sowed it to oats and grass seed. The result was beyond my most sanguine expectation, yielding an average of two tons a year with the exception of the first and last, for the next eight years, after which I ploughed again and applied the same remedy to the other side of the furrow. Now after the liberal application of sand for so many years, my hard clay has dissolved and I have in the place of it a good mellow loam. And instead of cutting eight or ten tons of hay, as formerly, I now cut in good seasons, forty tons. For the last twenty years I have sold as much hay on an average each year as the farm cut when I commenced, and yet I have never purchased $50 worth of manure.

German Wives.

The culinary art forms a part of the education of the women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect this object the girl on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of ages, goes through the ceremony of confirmation, and then is placed by her parents with a country gentleman, or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may also be termed the post of servant, or doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship in domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this—she receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents often pay for the care taken of her as well as her clothing. This is the first step in her education as housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditures of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as miss, and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion or a royal palace. There is a reigning queen in Germany at the present time who was educated in this way. Consequently the women in Germany are perfect models of economy.

Peculiarities of London Shops.

Olive Logan in a letter to the Washington *Republic*, says: English tradesmen have the most peculiar way of only keeping one or two of the component parts of a divisible object if the rest of it happens not to exactly belong to their line of business, and so you have to keep trotting around to a dozen stores sometimes to find a thing that in America you would have been sure to be able to purchase *en bloc*. The other day an American gentleman started out from the Langham to buy a scrap book and mucilage bottle. He bought the scrap book, but found this stationer did not keep mucilage and was directed to another for that; and after buying the mucilage he was surprised to find that the bottle had no brush, nor did this merchant keep brushes, and to obtain a brush he was obliged to go to a third vender. To this individual he expressed surprise at this odd way of doing business, and said: "Now, in America, I should have found all these things in the first store I went into."

"Indeed!" replied the shopkeeper. "They must have a very large capital, then."

"No," answered the gentleman; "but they have a singular knack of keeping the things that people want." To buy eight shillings worth of things he had spent twelve shillings for cab hire.

—The export trade of France for the past year showed a decline of $32,000,000 from the previous year. The decrease of imports amounted to $40,500,000.

Theory Borne Out by Facts.

The theory that lack of vigor is the underlying cause of disease is receiving daily confirmation of the most positive kind in the cure of dyspepsia, liver disorders, and kidney, bladder and uterine complaints by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the ruling remedy for maladies attributable to weakness. This superb tonic is never employed without the most beneficial effects. The liver, the bowels, the organs of urination, and indeed the entire system acquires both vigor and regularity through its action, since it gives a healthful impetus to every failing function. It is an incomparable specific for chills and fever, and other maladies of a malarial type, prevents their attacks, is a reliable means of counteracting the effects of undue exposure to fatigue, and soothes as well as strengthens the nervous organism.

Gen. Grant at the Paris Exhibition.

A cable despatch to New York *Herald*, May 11th, says that Gen. Grant was placed upon a square American platform—that of the Howe Scale. The General in fact was weighed, and for the first time in his life "found wanting," having lost seventeen pounds by his Egyptian trip.

The Grand Central Hotel, at New York.

The largest and most centrally located house in the city. Was the first to break down high prices, and as it is as good as it is GRAND and as cheap as it is CENTRAL, it has become the most popular with the travelling public. One can live there as well for $2.50 and $3.00 per day, as at most of the other first-class hotels, where from $4.00 to $5.00 per day is charged.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Fine Tobacco.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
U 21 New York, Boston and Chicago.

THE NEW PROVIDENCE LINE
To Boston via Providence direct.
A Whole Night's Rest. Only 42 Miles by Rail. Time 60 Minutes.
The magnificent floating palaces MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND on and after April 22 will leave Pier 29, N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5 P. M., arriving at Providence at 6 A.M. and Boston 7 A.M. No intermediate landing between New York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE
Stonington Line for Boston
AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT at 5 P.M. daily, from Pier 38 N. R., foot of Jay street.
State Rooms and Tickets secured for either Line at all offices of Westcott's Express Co. in New York and Brooklyn, and at 269 Broadway, N. Y., and Tickets for sale at all Hotel Ticket Offices. Passengers and Freight via either Line always at Lowest Rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.
A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair.
A Preparation Free from irritating matter.
BURNETT'S
COCOAINE.
For preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. The *Cocoaine* holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized
Cocoa-nut Oil,
prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It is the Best and Cheapest
HAIR DRESSING
In the World.
DIRECTIONS.
Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.
To remove *Dandruff, Scurf, &c.*, wash the head with BURNETT'S KALLISTON, rub dry with a towel, and apply the *Cocoaine* as directed.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1877, by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Mass.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD
Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double column pages, and is the most complete History of the world ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $289. *Parlor Organs*, price $340 only $96. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J

P. A. AND P. I.
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL.
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE'S New Book.
Agents run after by Everybody and his Wife. Now is the time to secure territory, etc. Send for Circulars, Terms to Agents, etc. Address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn. Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Newark, N. J.

BUTLER'S SAFES
(Late Valentine & Butler.)
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF.
THE ALUM PATENT
has stood the test for
THIRTY YEARS.
The Latest Improved
Thick Walls, Five Flanges
Solid Angle Iron Welded Frames and
ROUND CORNER Doors.
Will not dampen its contents.
Will not corrode the iron.
Will not deteriorate with age.
Will not burst in falling.
These are the most perfect and reliable safes ever made.
No safe made by Butler as Burglar Proof has ever been opened by a burglar.
ONE THOUSAND
of these safes for sale at the
Lowest Prices,
From 25 DOLLARS upwards.
Bank Work of all descriptions. Time, Bank, and Store Locks.
Send for Circular.
W. H. BUTLER,
291 Broadway, New York.
Also General Agent for
DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK CO.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.
JOHNSON'S
New Method for Thorough Base.
By A. N. Johnson, ($1.00).
A remarkably clear, easy and thorough method of learning to play CHURCH MUSIC, GLEE MUSIC, and all music containing CHORDS, or that has *Four or more Parts*. All who play for other people to sing need to learn to play *Chords*, and these instructions, which are simplicity itself, and these exercises, will enable one to do it, even without a teacher, thus greatly enriching the fullness of the Organ or Piano playing. Order by full title, *Johnson's New Method for Thorough Base.*
WINNER'S SELECT DUETS FOR CORNET & PIANO.
(75 cts.) Like Winner's other books, it is *reliable*. Music is well adapted to the instruments, and very pretty.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SONG BOOKS
Good News! EACH BOOK Shining River!
Good News! HAS BOOTS Shining River!
Good News! OF FRIENDS Shining River!
No better books are published than the above two, which are fresh, bright and new, having been out just long enough to assure their popularity. *Try one!*
35c. Each. Reduction for Quantities.
Any book mailed, postage free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, N. Y.

KILL THE BUGS AND SAVE THE POTATOES.
SURE DEATH to the Colorado Potato Bug is only to be had by the use of Paris Green. Prof. Cook and others say that all other remedies have failed. Endorsed by A. S. Fuller, Agricultural Editor of *The Sun*.
PURE
PARIS GREEN,
MADE BY F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
CAN BE RELIED ON FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF THE POTATO BUG & COTTON WORM.
Circular on the Use of Paris Green Distributed Free on Application.
For the convenience and economy of consumers of PAINT, the well-known house of F. W. DEVOE & CO. now prepare PAINT READY FOR USE. They are uniform in shade, and the color can always be matched. Any one can paint with this article. No need of painter to mix for you. No need of dryer or other ingredients. The paint is ready for application. Send for sample card.
Manufacturers and Importers of
Colors, White Leads, Zinc White, Varnishes and Artists' Materials.
CORNER FULTON & WILLIAM STS.,
(Old Dutch Church Corner,)
NEW YORK CITY,
F. W. DEVOE & CO.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. ILLUSTRATED EDITION 3000 ENGRAVINGS
3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto.
FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.
A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF.
INVALUABLE IN ANY FAMILY, AND IN ANY SCHOOL.
For Schools,—recommended by State Supt's of 35 different States and by 50 College Pres'ts.
About 32,000 have been placed in Public Schools by law or by school Officers.
Contains 10,000 Words and Meanings not found in other Dictionaries.
Three thousand Illustrations—three times as many as in any other Dictionary.
Sale of Webster's is 20 times as great as that of any other series of Dictionaries.
Published by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.

BEATTY
PIANO War with monopolists renewed. ORGAN
Monopolists defeated, retreat cut off, their ranks broken, complete rout and defeat of the enemy, grand triumph. See Beatty's latest Newspaper for full reply, sent free. Before buying PIANO or ORGAN read my latest circular. Beatty's celebrated Pianos and Organs, beautiful Instruments! Challenge comparison! Rivals are jealous of my success! Most successful house in America! Commenced a few years ago without a dollar; sales now nearly $2,000,000 annually. Lowest prices ever given. Elegant Rosewood Pianos, $125; 16-stop Church Organs, $115. Tremendous WAR Sacrifices—only Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A. WAR

RUPTURE
Relieved and cured, without the injury trusses inflict, by Dr. A. A. Sherman's system. Office, 252 Broadway, N. Y. His book, with photos. of hideous diseases of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

THERMALINE FOR CHILLS AND FEVER
Tasteless Medicine for Fever and Ague and all Malarial Diseases.
Best Tonic for General Debility.
25 cts. per box; Family boxes, $1. All Druggists. Mailed free on receipt of price. DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Explanatory book mailed free on application.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A
CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN
Be sure to send for our LATEST CATALOGUE and CIRCULARS with NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES and much information. *Sent Free.* MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Of importance to every member of any deliberative body. A new edition of
CUSHING'S MANUAL
Of Parliamentary Practice, revised by Hon. Edmund L. Cushing (brother of the author), has just been issued printed from new electrotype plates. Cushing's Manual is the standard authority in the Legislatures of nearly every State in the Union, and is generally adopted as the authority in all deliberative assemblies. Its general acceptance in this respect caused it to be reprinted in Germany and France, where it is largely used as a legislative guide. The work should be in the hands of every citizen as a ready reference upon the formality of any proceeding or debate in any deliberative assembly. Price 75 cents. For sale by all booksellers or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address,
THOMPSON BROWN & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

TAKE NOTICE. We have the LARGEST and best selling Stationery Packages in the world. It contains 1 Box of Paper, 18 Envelopes, Pencil, Penholder, Golden Pen, and a piece of Valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold stone Sleeve Buttons, Gold-plated Studs, Engraved Gold-plated Ring, and a Ladies' Fashionable Fancy Set, Pin and Drops, postpaid 25 cents. 6 PACKAGES with Assorted Jewelry $1.
SPLENDID WATCH AND CHAIN FREE WITH EVERY $50 WORTH OF GOODS YOU BUY. Extraordinary Inducements to Agents.
PRIDE & CO., 11 Clinton Place, New York.

We want AGENTS $50 to $175 Per Month.
HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER. An Encyclopedia of Law and Forms. For everybody, everywhere, everybody, every business, Farmers, Mechanics, Business men, Householders, Property owners, Tenants, Trustees, Guardians, Public Officers, &c. Send for circular and terms P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 Arch St., Philadelphia.

The Gambridge E
AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN JOURN
Published Every Saturd
—AT—
Cambridge, Dorchester Co.,
BY JAMES E. REESE & CO.
Office on High St., over the *Chronicle* O
TERMS:
$1.50 A YEAR, Invariably in Adv
Correspondence solicited from all pa the country.

TWO HEARTS.

In the sunlight, darting, dancing,
Birds amid the green leaves glancing
Gaily sing:
In the balmy air entrancing,
Breathes the Spring

'Tis the dearest hour of daytime;
In the merry, merry Maytime,
Who'd be sad?
Nature revels in her playtime;
All is glad.

Who is this that cometh slowly?
'Tis a maiden meek and lowly;
In her eyes,
Look of resignation holy
Shadowy lies.

Heeds she not the golden gleaming
Of the sunlight softly streaming
Through the leaves
Still her soul is darkly dreaming:
Still she grieves.

He her heart to win had striven;
She her heart to him had given;
Hope hath fled—
Heart from heart for aye is riven:
He is dead.

Mid the cruel cannon's rattle,
Passed his soul forth in the battle—
Soul that cried
To Heaven for her from the battle
Ere he died.

On the day when, heavy-hearted,
He had from his love departed
For the fray,
While each heart with sorrow smarte
On that day.

He had left a little token,
That if earthly ties were broken,
On the tree,
Tender tie, though all unspoken,
Still might be.

He had carved two hearts united—
Sign of troth and promise plighted;
Sign that they
True will be till death benighted,
Come what may.

He in each heart—sign that never
Time shall one from other sever—
Graved each name;
Sign that they will be forever
Still the same.

Daily comes she here to borrow
Short relief from sorest sorrow,
Partial peace,
Till when on her life's to-morrow
Grief shall cease.

So she dreams of heavenly meeting,
Hears her lost love's tender greeting
Mid the blest,
Where beyond these troubles fleeting
There is rest.

Hearts which here were disunited,
Hearts whose hopes on earth were blighted
On that shore
Rest, in perfect peace delighted,
Evermore.

Jealousy.

"I hate you! You are a monste don't love you one bit."

"But darling!——"

"I'm not your darling, sir! A mo later, and you would have found me forever."

"But my dear wife! didn't I your permission to remain out till el o'clock? Here it is." I drew fron pocket a paper containing these wo "Know all men that I grant my band Charles the right to remain from his home from 8 till 11 P. M. 1. Lydia Ferris." The clock has struck eleven.

"Oh, Charles," and my wife's at length found some solace in t "Oh, Charles, if you had loved me would not have stayed away till th min