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THE HERALD.

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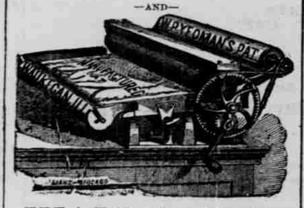

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In connection with the Grocery is a
BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY.
Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.
A full stock at all times, and will not be undersold.
Take notice of the Sign:
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Compiled from Telegrams of Accompanying Dates.

Monday, April 5.

ABOUT 12:30 on the morning of the 4th the Chicago express train collided with the Pacific express train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near Tyrone, Iowa. Both engines and several cars were demolished. H. L. Miller, conductor; C. M. Pickle, fireman, and W. A. Gardner, express messenger, were instantly killed, and several other train employes were injured, some fatally. Several passengers were reported slightly wounded. The accident is said to have been caused by the telegraph operator at Tyrone neglecting his instructions to hold the Chicago-bound train until the other train had passed that point.

OWING to the illness of Henry M. Cleveland formerly manager of the *Christian Union*, it, was necessary that his testimony in the Beecher trial should be taken at his residence, and his evidence was begun on the 2d. It is reported that he testified that Mr. Beecher was in the office of the *Union* on the 2d of June, 1873, between eleven and twelve o'clock of that day. That is the date on which Mrs. Moulton, in her testimony, alleges Mr. Beecher was at her house for three or four hours, and talked of suicide, and when she advised him to confess to Plymouth Church.

EX-STATE SENATOR ROBERT MCKENNA, of Tennessee, was recently tried for marrying the grand-daughter of his former wife, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. He has been pardoned by the Governor.

IT is stated that the Senatorial excursion to Mexico has broken up, several of the party having decided at New Orleans to go no further, while a few will proceed to Vera Cruz by the regular mail steamer and as private travelers. Advices from Washington, fear of the yellow fever, and the illness of Mrs. Morton are among the causes alleged for a change of programme.

A MADRID dispatch of the 3d says that the Carlist Gen. Saballa had had an interview with Gen. Campas at Olot, under a flag of truce, with a view of seeking terms for the transfer of his allegiance from Don Carlos to King Alphonso. It was reported that 180 Carlist officers had already given in their adhesion to the latter, and that the Carlist army had been largely thinned by desertions.

A TELEGRAM from Washington on the 4th says the Mexican Government will soon have brought to its attention by the Department of State the enormity of the offence recently committed by invading Mexicans on the Texas border, with such demands for reparation as will satisfy our national honor.

Tuesday, April 6.

MR. BEECHER'S direct examination was continued on the 5th. He reiterated his emphatic denial of being the author of the letter of contrition, or of its expressions as reported by Mr. Moulton. He also denied the several asseverations of both Messrs. Tilton and Moulton that he had ever confessed even a minor offense in connection with Mrs. Tilton. In regard to the celebrated interview sworn to by Mr. Tilton as having occurred between the witness and Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, at which the paternity of one of Mr. Tilton's children was in question, Mr. Beecher denied that any such interview ever occurred, and pronounced the story a "monstrous and absolute falsehood."

THE returns from the Connecticut State election indicate that Chas. R. Ingersoll (Dem.) is re-elected Governor by about 7,000 majority. The Congressmen elected are: First District, Geo. M. Landers, Dem.; Second, James Phelps, Dem.; Third, H. H. Starkweather, Rep.; Fourth, Wm. H. Barnum, Dem. State Legislature Democratic.

PRESIDENT GRANT is reported as having stated, in relation to the recent reported outrages of bands of Mexicans in Texas, that he could see no reason for apprehension of war between the two countries, but of course no one could tell what might be in the future Nothing, however, would be done by this Government to provoke such a result.

A YANKTON (D. T.) dispatch of the 4th announces the arrival there of two men, named Owens, direct from the Black Hills, bringing with them several nuggets and particles of gold which they took out with an ax. Becoming satisfied that gold existed in paying quantities they left four of their number and returned for provisions and tools.

PETITIONS from mothers, including hundreds of prominent ladies, have been presented to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, asking that the sentence of Pomeroy, the boy-fiend, be executed, as a safeguard to children.

WILSON, MCLAY & CO., metal merchants, London, England, have suspended, owing, it is said, to difficulties arising from their American contracts for rails. Their liabilities are estimated at $1,000,000.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD boy, son of Jacob Welker, of St. Paris, Ohio, was recently fatally burned by the explosion of a coal-oil can while he was attempting to hurry up a fire by pouring oil upon it.

THE recent election in Cincinnati resulted in the success of the Democratic municipal ticket by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 6,000, Johnson, for Mayor, receiving the heaviest vote.

ACCORDING to a Detroit dispatch the Republican State ticket in Michigan for Supreme Court Judge and Regents of the State University has been elected by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority.

THE case of George Q. Cannon, for polygamy, has been appealed by the prosecution to the Territorial Supreme Court, and bonds of $5,000 given for his appearance.

THE trial of John D. Lee and others at Beaver, Utah, charged with participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre, has been postponed.

A RECENT telegram from Key West, Fla. says there had been four cases of yellow fever there, but the disease had entirely disappeared.

GEN. SHERIDAN was at New Orleans on the 5th, probably (says a telegram o that date) on account of the Mexico-Texas border troubles.

Wednesday, April 7.

IN his testimony on the 6th and 7th Mr Beecher continued his denials of the evidence of Messrs. Tilton and Moulton, and gave his explanation of the letters which had passed between himself and Mrs. Tilton, denying that they had any hidden meaning which would warrant the construction put upon them by the prosecution, and claiming that they related chiefly to Mrs. Tilton's domestic troubles and the defendant's sympathy for her as her pastor and friend.

A ROME correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Debats* writes to that paper that the Pope will take up his residence in the United States if it should become impossible for him to remain in Rome, and it was with a view to such possible emergency that Archbishop McCloskey was elevated to the Cardinalate.

UNUSUALLY cold weather, with a light fall of snow, was experienced throughout the central portion of California on the 5th. Fears were entertained for the safety of the fruit crop.

JAMES W. INGERSOLL, tried in connection with the Tweed case, and sentenced in 1873 to five years' imprisonment for forgery in the second degree, has been pardoned by Gov Tilden.

EDWARD G. RYAN has been elected Chief-Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court without opposition.

Thursday, April 8.

THE Rhode Island State election was held on the 7th. There were three candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and the vote was so divided between them that no choice resulted. The remainder of the Republican ticket for State officers is elected by between 11,000 and 12,000. The candidates for Governor were Henry Lippitt, regular Republican; Rowland Hazard, independent Republican and Prohibitionist, and Charles R. Cutler, Democrat. The choice for Governor will depend upon the complexion of the Assembly, and will be between Hazard and Lippitt.

WASHINGTON dispatches are reporting the discovery of numerous frauds upon the Post-office Department in connection with mail-route bids. It seems that some of the clerks of the department have been in the habit of informing professional contractors of the lowest bids after the time for receiving proposals had expired, and then, by means of counterfeits of official stamps, of substituting later bids. It is claimed that the department has lost nothing by these transactions, the substituted bids being in all cases lower than those regularly made.

A LOT of giant powder stored in a frame building in San Francisco exploded on the 7th, blowing up a number of adjoining buildings and causing the complete destruction of a bonded warehouse in the vicinity, the walls of which were crushed in and the ruins set on fire. Several lives are reported lost.

THE municipal election in St. Louis on the 6th resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate (Barrett) for Mayor by a plurality of about 700. The balance of the Democratic ticket was also elected, the majorities ranging from 657 to 5,798.

FURTHER strikes in the Pennsylvania mining regions are reported. So serious are the disturbances in some sections that troops have been called on to assist in putting down any further outbreaks that may take place.

THE bill to enable unmarried women to vote for members of Parliament has been refused a second reading in the British House of Commons, by a vote of 152 to 187. The Premier voted with the minority.

P. T. BARNUM, the great showman, was elected Mayor of Bridgeport on the 5th. John Robinson, the well-known circus man, was defeated on the same day for the same office in Cincinnati.

A NEW suit under a recent act of the New York Legislature has been begun against William M. Tweed, to recover back $6,198,957 which was paid out under the Board of Audit of 1870.

THE Court of Claims at Washington has decided that the power vested in the President to pardon crimes does not authorize him to restore forfeited or confiscated property.

A NEW YORK dispatch announces a general reduction in passenger rates from the East to Western points.

Friday, April 9.

IN his direct examination on the 8th Mr. Beecher continued his explicit denials of all the statements of the prosecution involving any criminality on his part. With regard to Mrs. Moulton, he says he was a frequent visitor at her house, where he always met with a cordial and lady-like reception from Mrs. Moulton. He asserted that he was not at her house on the 2d or 3d of June, 1872, nor did he ever make a confession to Mrs. Moulton of criminal conduct such as charged in her testimony. Witness testified that at one of the interviews between him and Mr. Moulton, at the house of the latter, in January, 1871, when Mr. Tilton was threatening to publish a card relating to the scandal, Mrs. Moulton said to him (witness) that she did not believe the stories they were telling about him, and that she believed he was a good man. To this remark witness responded that he was a good man, she might be sure of that.

A DESTRUCTIVE tornado passed over Edinburgh, Ill., on the evening of the 8th. One church and five dwellings were blown down. Some twenty young ladies and gentleman and children were in the church at the time the wind struck it, and all of them were more or less injured, many of them quite seriously. On the same evening a similar visitation was experienced near Little Rock, Ark, by which trees were uprooted and seven houses destroyed. A Mrs. Jones was killed and her two daughters seriously injured.

THE officers in charge of the approaching session in Chicago of the Army of the Republic have unanimously agreed to a resolution extending an invitation to "all the surviving soldiers and sailors of the late war throughout the country who regard the flag of the United States as the emblem of undivided and indivisible nationality" to meet with them on that occasion. The reunion occurs on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of May.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by the German Government of its intention to prosecute the German subscribers to the Carlist fund, on the ground that they were fomenting a rebellion with a friendly power.

OFFICIAL announcement has been made in New York to Archbishop McCloskey that the Pope has been pleased to confer on him the title and elevate him to the rank of a Cardinal.

ALL of the professors of the Madrid (Spain) University who protested against the recent reactionary educational laws have been arrested and expatriated.

THE lock-out of iron-workers at Pittsburgh, Pa., which has continued since last fall, has virtually ended in favor of the workingmen.

ALARMING rumors portending war against Germany are said to prevail in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and Rome.

Saturday, April 10.

ON the morning of the 9th a band of strikers attacked a company of militia near Hazleton, Pa., and a few shots were fired and slight wounds inflicted. A vote by ballot has been taken in the several mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company of Scranton, to decide the question of a strike, and resulted in favor of work by a vote of 1,512 to 319.

ALL of the property in New York known to have been in the possession of Wm. M. Tweed at the time of his exposure, and which he passed into the hands of other parties, has been attached in the interest of the new $6,000,000 suit brought against him.

A LEAVENWORTH (Kan.) special says news has been received there that 2,000 of the captured Indians under guard at the Cheyenne Agency have made their escape. The troops attempted to retake them but were repulsed, and the Indians got away.

IT is said the French Government has sent instructions to its Consuls to summon for the last time French subjects abroad who are liable to military service to have their names registered at the Consulates.

OWING to the illness of Lawyer Beach, of the prosecution, the Beecher trial was adjourned on the morning of the 9th to the 12th.

PATRICK O'SHEA was hanged at St. Louis on the 9th for the murder of his wife in that city a little over a year ago.

A MADRID dispatch says Gen. Elio, a Carlist General of distinction, has given in his adhesion to King Alphonso.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—*Cotton*—16¾@17c. *Flour*—Good to choice, $5.15@5.45; white winter extra, $5.50@6.00. *Wheat*—No. 2 Chicago, $1.18@1.20; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.19@1.21; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1.20@1.22. *Rye*—Western, 90c@$1.00. *Barley*—$1.30@1.35. *Corn*—88@89c. *Oats*—Mixed Western, 72@73c. *Pork*—New mess, $22.40@22.50. *Lard*—15¾@15½c. *Cheese*—10@16¾c. *Wool*—Domestic fleece, 50@60c. *Beeves*—$11.00@13.50. *Hogs*—Live, $8.50@8.75. *Sheep*—Live, $6.25@7.50.

CHICAGO.—*Beeves*—Choice, $5.85@6.25; good, $5.50@5.75; medium, $5.00@5.50; butchers' stock, $3.75@5.00; stock cattle, $3.25@4.75. *Hogs*—Live, good to choice, $7.25@8.65; *Sheep*—Good to choice, $5.25@6.25. *Butter*—Choice yellow, 25@31c. *Eggs*—Fresh, 17@19c. *Pork*—Mess, new, $22.00@22.10. *Lard*—$15.45@15.50. *Cheese*—New York Factory, 17¼@18c; Western Factory, 17@17½c. *Flour*—White winter extra, $4.50@5.75; spring extra, $4.37½@4.80. *Wheat*—Spring, No. 2, 98½@98¾c. *Corn*—No. 2, 70½@73½c. *Oats*—No. 2, 59½@62½c. *Rye*—No. 2, $1.04@1.05. *Barley*—No. 2, $1.10@1.12. *Wool*—Tub-washed, 45@58c; fleece, washed, 40@52c; fleece, unwashed, 27@37c. *Lumber*—First-clear, $32.00@35.00; second-clear, $46.00@50.00; common boards, $11.00@12.00; fencing, $13.00@13.50; "A" shingles, $3.00@3.25; lath, $2.00@2.25.

CINCINNATI.—*Flour*—$5.00@5.10. *Wheat*—Red, $1.13@1.16. *Corn*—72½@73c. *Rye*—$1.12@1.13. *Oats*—60@64c. *Barley*—$1.25@1.35. *Pork*—$21.75@22.00. *Lard*—15@15½c.

ST. LOUIS.—*Cattle*—Fair to choice, $5.50@6.20. *Hogs*—Live, $6.25@8.00. *Flour*—XX Fall, $4.65@4.90. *Wheat*—No. 2 Red Fall, $1.20@1.21½. *Corn*—No. 2, 73@75c. *Oats*—No. 2, 60@60½c. *Rye*—$1.02@1.05. *Barley*—No. 2, $1.21@1.23. *Pork*—Mess, $22.00@22.25. *Lard*—14½@14¾c.

MILWAUKEE.—*Flour*—Spring XX, $4.90@5.20. *Wheat*—Spring, No. 1, $1.04@1.05; No. 2, 97@97½c. *Corn*—No. 2, 75½@76c. *Oats*—No. 2, 58@58½c. *Rye*—No. 1, $1.06@1.07. *Barley*—No. 2, $1.07@1.08.

CLEVELAND.—*Wheat*—No. 1 Red, $1.17½@1.18; No. 2 Red, $1.13½@1.14. *Corn*—High Mixed, 74@75c. *Oats*—No. 1, 63@64c.

DETROIT.—*Wheat*—Extra, $1.20@1.20½. *Corn*—74@75c. *Oats*—64@65c.

TOLEDO.—*Wheat*—Amber Michigan, $1.13@1.13½; No. 2 Red, $1.13@1.13½. *Corn*—High Mixed, 73½@74c. *Oats*—No. 2, 61½@62c.

BUFFALO.—*Beeves*—$5.55@6.75. *Hogs*—Live, $7.50@8.50. *Sheep*—Live, $5.50@7.00.

EAST LIBERTY.—*Beeves*—Best, $6.25@6.75; medium, $5.50@5.75. *Hogs*—Yorkers, $7.50@7.75; Philadelphia, $8.10@8.30. *Sheep*—Best, $6.75@7.25; medium, $5.75@6.50.

Adventures of a Nine-Year-Old.

Henry Young is a nine-year-old, of Minneapolis, Minn. He is opposed to restraint and full of mischief, like the common run of boys. He lives at home with his father and mother and performs little daily duties about the house between school hours, such as carrying in a supply of wood for the night and running errands. He has been known to leave his work unfinished and jump on the runners of passing sleighs, stealing a short ride and trudging in the snow back home. Little Henry Young had not carried in his wood one evening lately, and it was getting dark. His parents were at first angry at Henry's neglect of his duties, but the boy could not be found and then they became alarmed. He could not be heard of and the night was cold and sleighing was good. In fact the country was a waste of snow. Henry did not come home that night and his tracks were not in town. The Youngs gave up their boy for lost and were in deep affliction.

The next evening a school-master was about leaving his school-house at White Bear, fifteen miles from Minneapolis, when he saw a small boy, who appeared to be very tired, trudging through the snow toward him. The boy had a story to tell, and he soon told it. He was lost to begin with. His name was Henry Young, and he lived at Minneapolis. He wanted to go home, but did not know the way. He had jumped on a passing sleigh the evening before for a short ride. When he wanted to jump off and go back the man would not let him, but pulled him into the sleigh and made him ride. The man said he should have enough sleigh-riding. He pleaded to be allowed to go home before it got dark, but the farmer said he wanted a boy and was going to take him. They went over two bridges and out into the country, and rode a long way. When it was dark he moved again to get out of the sleigh, and, as the man did not hold him back as before, he jumped out and the sleigh went on. He did not know where he was, but walked on to keep warm. So he had walked over the waste of snow through the night, and without seeing anybody till now. The simple story moved even a school-master to pity a boy. It was a sensation he had probably never felt before, and he took Henry Young home with him. The next day he placed the boy in charge of a section-man on the railroad. The man flagged a passing train and put the boy aboard, with instructions to deliver him at Minneapolis. The train-boys, learning his story, gave him oranges and filled his pockets with candy, and made a little hero of him. At length he saw something familiar and knew he was at Minneapolis and near home. Then he was delighted. A policeman took him to his father's, which his appearance transformed from a house of mourning into a habitation of joy. The boy was almost crazy with delight. He said, smiling and choking and with happy tears trickling: "I've brought this orange to you, papa; I saved it for you—brought it for all of you. I'll never go away again; no, sir, never go out of the house—I'll bring in my wood, then I'll come in the house and stay and take off my coat and read a book. I won't be lost any more." Will he keep his word? Probably till the next sleighing time comes. His badly-blistered feet did not keep him awake that night.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Bird and a Fish.

LAST summer, when I was spending some weeks at a delightful resting-place in the mountains of Pennsylvania, the hotel-keeper, a very intelligent and observing man, pointing to a large cherry-tree in front of his house, said: "In that tree, in the early part of the season, was a robins' nest in which three young birds were in due time hatched out, to the manifest joy of the old ones, by whom they were regularly fed for several days. The male bird was then shot by a young man who was gunning in the neighborhood, and they were left to the sole but faithful care of the mother bird; but, in a day or two, she was also killed, and the little ones were left as helpless orphans. The very next day *a wren*, seeming to understand, and taking compassion on their forlorn state, installed herself as mother, and regularly fed the young robins by day and brooded over them at night, till they were strong enough to leave the nest; when, encouraging or teaching them to fly, she still cared for them till they could take care of themselves, and then left them."

The other story, the truth of which is vouched for by a minister well known in Boston, is about *a trout* which was kept in a large basin at the San Francisco water works. It was the custom of visitors to feed the fish with bits of bread and meat, which it would readily take from their fingers. One of the clerks of the establishment, with less humanity than love of fun, one day attached a hook to a piece of meat, with which he caught the trout and pulled it out of the water, but at once threw it back again. But from that day forward the trout would never take anything from the hand of that clerk, though it would readily feed from the hands of any other person while the clerk stood by. Whether it recognized the offender by sight, or in some way, by hearing or smell, knew its tormentor, it is impossible to tell; but, though it would come to the surface when anything was held out to it for food, the moment it perceived that it was offered by the clerk it would decline touching it and turn away. Was this instinct, or reason, or what?—*Cor. N. Y. Observer.*

Democratic First-Fruits.

The first national result of the Democratic reaction of last year was the election of Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, to the Senate of the United States. He was the representative of the real sentiment and tendency of his party, and in a speech made soon after his election he foreshadowed the course in regard to the amendments which Mr. George Ticknor Curtis elaborated in his letter to the Manhattan Club after the New York election. Mr. Eaton has now made a speech in the Senate. It is a grave misfortune for a mere politician, of whatever local reputation, to be transferred to that arena. If he speaks, the whole country hears, and, despite the expressive silence or the zealous praise of his party organs, he is measured by the public judgment as surely as a new boy at school by his comrades. Mr. Eaton's speech shows conclusively that he is a bitter, narrow, unintelligent partisan, and nothing more. He was a "Copperhead" during the war, and he has all the spirit and tone of his class. Wholly unimportant in himself, he is nevertheless the representative of a party that aims to control the Government. He is the chosen leader of those who are now appealing to the people of Connecticut to restore the Democratic party to power, and his views must be accepted as those of his associates and followers.

The substance of his speech was a declaration, reiterated and repeated, that the States of the Union are sovereign. It is a rather useless discussion, since the war of four years has decided that they are not so. Mr. Eaton said his assertion that the States were "sovereign and independent" was not heresy when Madison lived. He is mistaken. Mr. Madison said in the convention of 1787, "The States never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty; these were always vested in Congress." He went on to say that their voting, as States, even in the Congress of the old Confederation, was no evidence of sovereignty. A sovereign power which cannot declare war or make peace with other sovereign powers, or coin money or conclude treaties, or which, having delegated those powers at its sovereign will, cannot at that will resume them, is a very absurd sovereign power. If it can resume them, Jefferson Davis and his confederates were correct in asserting that secession was the right of a sovereign State. When Mr. Anthony held up Mr. Eaton on the points of this very simple dilemma, his writhing was pitiful. He attempted to explain that the States were sovereign except when they were not sovereign, and the Senate very properly laughed, and Mr. Eaton said he did not feel well. That was precisely what Davis and his men said after a desperate attempt to put Mr. Eaton's doctrines into practice.

This is the "former Democracy." The party succeeds in electing a Senator from New England, and he begins by professing his allegiance to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and the dogmas by which secession and rebellion were defeated. He succeeds in proving to the intelligent people of this country that the Democratic party is the same old party whose dangerous fallacies Webster exposed forty years ago, and which still pertinaciously clings to the opinions upon which it defended slavery, and which logically justified nullification and secession. While it sends to the Capitol from this part of the country Senators who, like Mr. Eaton, proclaim these principles, it sends from Missour and Georgia Senators who, like Messrs. Cockrell and Gordon, maintained them in the field. Are such men more likely to administer the Government according to the principles established by the war than those who sustained the war and won the victory?

Mr. Eaton succeeds Gov. Buckingham, who was one of the most devoted and patriotic of the war Governors Does any intelligent American not utterly blinded by partisan fury suppose that it would have been better for Connecticut and the country if Mr. Eaton had been Governor instead of Mr. Buckingham? Why should it be imagined that a Tory of the Revolution would have been a safer guardian of the government founded upon the principles of the Revolution than a Son of Liberty? For what reason should Mr. Eaton and Gens. Gordon and Cockrell, enemies of the principles and objects of the war, hostile to the amendments and the settlements, asserting that the States are "sovereign and independent," be preferred in the control of the Government to those who deny the sovereignty of the States, who hold to the national supremacy of the Union, and who believe that the amendments are just and should be enforced?—*Harper's Weekly.*

Forests and Inland Navigation.

Both ancient and modern history, as well as philosophy, unite in ascribing the depletion and the disappearance of streams to the deforesting of the regions of which they are the arteries. Our own country is not an exception. Streams which the early records of the United States show to have been sufficient to float not only barges with several tons of produce, but vessels of war even, will not now float a skiff at the same seasons of the year. A very little examination will show that in its bearing on the great question of inland navigation, we have, as a nation, many millions of dollars annually involved in it. This interest is increasing in magnitude no less rapidly than is our material growth.

The famous engineer Brunel used to say that "God made rivers on purpose to feed canals." Official experiments carried on in this State during the last year or two have demonstrated that by the use of steam on our canals freight can be transported between the seaboard and the great lakes in half the time previously required to move it by horse-power. We know too that eight pounds of traction are required to move a ton of freight on a level by rail; while less than one-fourth that traction is required to move a ton afloat in still water. A fair average price of moving freight by rail is $30 per ton per 1,000 miles. Most of our farmers' boys have enough arithmetic at command to enable them by use of the above factors and of the census reports, indicating the amount of grain and other products of farms, mines and factories we have to transport, to show that we have an amount here involved annually exceeding the interest on the public debt. There is no doubt that the great body of our freight can and should be floated instead of rolled, leaving the railways still plenty of work in carrying passengers, express and mails.

No more silviculture than is needed for timber, for fuel and manufacturing and kindred purposes—or than will "pay" as such—will so restore and preserve these streams as to make them available for the grandest system of inland navigation the world ever saw. England has so elaborate a system that, between using the channels of scarce a score of streams—few of which are large enough to be called rivers in America—together with canal connections, the aggregate length of her inland lines is more than ten times her territorial length. To secure a system similarly continuous in this country we should require in some cases to construct "slack-water" courses, but that in turn would nearly or quite pay for itself in adding to well-distributed hydraulic power for manufacturing purposes. Over a large majority of such lines river boats would run which would travel at full treble the speed of steam canal-boats, and so be available for passenger travel. Less than fifty years will see not alone the Mississippi, the lakes and the Atlantic connected by ship canals and the Chesapeake and Ohio united. It will witness the headwaters between the Missouri and the Columbia, and also many of the minor streams tributary to these and to others of the major arteries, so improved by means of combined forest and navigation engineering that the farmers, miners and manufacturers of the next century will have their freights moved at rates fabulously low compared to those now paid. In cases where "summit levels" could not be "locked" over the transit could be made as has been done over the Allegheny Mountains, by section boats mounted on rail cars. We presume it is not necessary to review ground gone over in previous papers to show that the forest care and culture must in the very nature of the case have the effect of restoring and of saving the beautiful streams of our country. That it will have such an effect no truly scientific man will question for a moment. Water enough falls every year to keep our streams alive and strong; but we want the millions of tons of forest leaves and moss and the millions of acres of soil loosened by the roots of forest trees to act as the huge sponge to hold it back from the sudden plunge into the streams incident to deforested regions. We want the cooling influence of the vast banks of green forest leaves to more frequently contract the water-laden air, so as to give us many minor rain-falls in place of less and less frequent and more and more violent rains, always and necessarily resulting from wholesale slaughter of our forest friends.—*Geo. May Powell, before the American Institute, New York City.*

The Wonders Discovered by the Microscope.

A "magnifying glass" used to be regarded as a mere toy to please and amuse children and youth, and with little, if any, farther practical purpose. But this time has passed, and the microscope is now firmly established as one of the most efficient instrumentalities in anything like liberal culture. In fact the flood of light which it throws upon physical science is probably greater than all that we derive from other sources. In the departments of botany, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, the practice of medicine, this instrument is now altogether indispensable. It reveals secrets which but for its aid would remain forever hidden from human observation. As a means of instruction the field of knowledge which it opens before us cannot be bounded or described; and for this reason it is especially adapted to enlarge the ideas of children and youth, inspire thought and develop a spirit of inquiry. Two or three dollars will buy a microscope sufficient for the purposes of ordinary observation, so that it is within the reach of all. But if the purchaser's purse and tastes incline him to something more expensive he can gratify his ambition all through a scale of prices which runs up to $1,700 or $2,000. We can imagine that it would be very gratifying to possess so high a priced instrument as the last named, with all of the little accessories needed for perfect work; but it is quite as gratifying to know that for general and ordinary purposes a little, simple instrument costing from $2.50 to $25 will answer quite as well. Only professional microscopists or wealthy amateurs need to indulge in the luxury of a $1,500 instrument. One of these cheap instruments should find a place in every intelligent household, where parents are anxious that their children shall neglect no attainable means for culture and improvement. With a little instruction—and there are books not costing over fifty cents to one dollar from which it may be obtained—boys and girls will readily learn to work with one of the simpler forms of this instrument. Anyone can prepare objects for inspection, and they are everywhere. In the summer time every drop of stagnant ditch water teams with life. The wing, eye, or foot of a fly is a subject for a world of study. A human hair assumes the proportions of a crowbar; the horns of a caterpillar become as large as a walking-cane, and armed with barbs like a fish-hook; in fact, there is no end to the great variety of objects, and they exist all around us.

But our purpose at this time was more particularly to speak of a few of the revelations of the microscope, some of which are quite recent. Mr. Nobert, of Pomerania, has ruled a series of lines on glass which have attracted much attention from their exquisite fineness. There are nineteen of these bands of lines, the coarsest of which are separated by the 11,000th part of an English inch. The finest band has 112,000 separate lines to the inch! This extreme fineness is quite incomprehensible if we try to think about or understand it, and yet we believe that they have been resolved by Dr. J. J. Woodward, of the Army Medical Museum at Washington. To do this of course the highest magnifying power is required, as well as great experience and care in the working of the instrument. Another instance seems to border upon the marvelous. It is called "Webb's Test." It is simply the writing on glass of the "Lord's Prayer," but it is so extremely fine and small that it is estimated that the Bible, in characters of like size, could be written eight times in the space of one square inch!—and there would be still room to write the Lord's Prayer 2,000 or 3,000 times in the surplus room. How the writing is done, and how Nobert's lines are ruled, are secrets with the gentlemen who have produced them, but the microscope brings out the fact beyond dispute, and the method of measurement is easy enough to an expert. It is a well-known fact that chalk is an aggregation of microscopic shells. The old cretaceous seas were fairly alive with these little animals—soft and gelatinous, and inclosed in beautiful shelly cases. They were constantly dying and sinking to the bottom, where in time they hardened into the substance known as chalk. They were so extremely small that millions of their shells are contained within a piece of chalk one-half inch square. The microscope brings them out in such plain view that they have been classified in genera and species. A species of rock is found near Richmond, Va., which is made up of the siliceous shells of animalculæ which lived millions of years ago. Take a cubic inch of this rock and "there's millions in it" of these siliceous shells. They are so hard, were so perfectly formed and remain so indestructible that white heat has no effect in destroying them. Under a magnifying power by no means the highest these shells become very beautiful and interesting objects. We occasionally read of the "red snow" which is found in high northern latitudes. For a long time this redness was supposed to be due to the presence of animalculæ, but more recent investigation proves that the coloring matter is a minute vegetable. Animal substances were found associated with it, and hence for a long time it was deemed to be animal matter; but the miscrope has settled the question. It is fully proven