VOLUME III.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

NUMBER 36.

A STRANGE STATEMENT.

The Process of the Formation of Anthra cite Coal D scovered in the Indian Ridge Shaft.

We have before us now on ou table a specimen which is one-half anthracite coal and the other half a solidified sediment that four years ago was all soft sediment. For over four years there has been in use in the Indian Ridge Shatt of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, this district, a wood up at, a or

in diameter, made of inch boards nailed together, which served to carry water from one of the rings in the shaft to a Church in Detroit was burned March lower level. The rings are boxes around | 25th. the sides of the shaft which catch the | 000. water coming out of the rock, slate or coal, and are put in to prevent the water from falling down and making a regular shower-bath of the shaft. At the ring | tent of \$55,000. in question a large spring in the slate, about thirty feet below the Primrose vein, had been struck, the water from which is apparently as pure as a crystal. Some four months since it was found that this wooden pipe had become so clogged with the reddish-brown sediment that is deposited by all mine water, that the open space in it was not more than two inches in diameter, and not large enough to carry off the water from the ring. Consequently a new pipe was put in, and the old one, nearly feet or over in length. On Friday last, after remaining in the shaft without any water passing through it for over four months, the greater part of this old pipe was taken out, and when broken open the wonderful phenomenon presented itself that the sediment was gradually changing into what appears to be anthracite coal. About a half inch of the inside of the sediment lining the pipe had changed into coal, and the remainder was also gradually changing, the only portions of the sediment remaining quite soft being that part deposited first and next the sides of the pipe. A cross section of the pipe now shows, commencing at the center, first a circle of about a half an inch in diameter surrounding the two inch opening remaining in the pape, men a circle of sediment partly turned into coal, and then the sediment in its natural state and the

Samples of coal taken from the pipe have been tried on the blacksmith fire at the colliery, and it makes an exceedingly hot fire, but being of a softer nature than the natural anthracite, it clinkers badly. Fortunately there are an quantity of samples of this wonderful formation, and those who are unwilling to believe without themselves seeing and touching can be accommodated. There Is no Keely motor business about this discovery. A section of the pipe about sixteen feet long has been left standing in the shaft to see what results will follow in the next six months or year. Samples have also been sent to General Pleasants at Pottsville for examination, and we suppose the public will soon have the opinion of gentlemen qualified to judge on this surprising formation . but if anthracite coal will form from sediment deposited by mine water when exposed to the action of the atmosphere under certain conditions for a period as short as four months, what becomes of all the pet theories of the geologist and mining engineers on this subject? How about the great heat, the millions of years of time and tremendous pressure which, according to the various theories of the heretofore accepted authorities were necessary to account for our deposits of the finest and best fuel yet

sides of the pipe. The surface of sedi

ment which was exposed to the action of

the atmosphere has changed first, and

the same influence or chemical combi

nations which had changed its nature

were gradually operating on the rest of

the sediment. The process of formation

is plainly seen in the sediment next that

already turned into coal.

OYSTER SHORT CAKE .- One quart flour, three teaspo nfuls baking powder. one tablespoonful butter, a pinch of salt, and enough sweet milk to moisten well. Roll about an inch thick and bake on tin pie plates quickly. While it is bak ing, take one quart of oysters and a half a cup of milk and the same of butter, mixed well with a tablespoonful of flour, and a little salt and pepper; add ali together, and boil up once. When the cakes are done; split them open and spread the oysters between them, some on the top. Put the oysters that ar- drical form, with an opening through left in a gravy dish, and replenish when its bottom, provided with a valve, and

making strenuous efforts to raise money also serves as a guide for the valve legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation will. Mr. Huribut, of Illinois, spoke against the to sid the Des Moines & Fort Dodge stem. Railroad Company in extending their road through the northern counties to the State line, and thence to the pineries of Minnesots. Subscription papers are being circulated, and are being generally signed by the citizens along the proposed line. Never before were a people an enterprise to completion.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

John S. Eldridge, a former president of the Erie railroad, died in New York few days ago. A fire at Sheboygan, March 27th des-

troyed a crockery store, with a loss of \$7,000. Insured. Two men were killed in the coal

mines at Scranton, Pa., by the falling of coal and rock, March 25th. Five buildings were burned in Joliet

on the night of March 24th. Loss, \$23,-650; insurance, \$11,650. The Fourth Street Presbyterian

Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$60,-R. P. Rogers, receiving teller of the Fulton Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has

absconded, being a defaulter to the ex-Sammon's cleyator at Cedar Grove, Wisconsin, with 10,000 bushels of grain, was burned March 26th; also an adjoin-

ing warehouse. Loss, \$12,000, with but little insurance. Additional telegrams from Ft. Fetterman state that Gen. Crook's victory over Crazy Horse was complete, and that

tion, etc., were destroyed. On the 27th of March several citizens closed with the sediment adhering to its of Baton Rouge were arrested and sides, was left standing. The water was taken to New Orleans, charged with then turned into the new pipe and cut | conspiracy and intimidation. Some off from the old one, which is some fifty | time ago the parties under arrest notified Judge Davis that it would not be safe for him to remain longer in that Davis left the parish. The prisoners

gave bail in the sum of \$5,000 each.

Disastrous floods are reported in Massachusetts. On the 27th of March a dam gave way at Worcester, flooding Cherry Valley so that the citizens had to remove their families to the hills. The loss of property 13 estimated at france. \$200,000. At Lawrence the mills were stopped in consequence of the high waters. Many buildings were washed away or destroyed. The losses in the neighborhood of Clinton, Mass., aggregate \$350,000, and about Norwich, Connecti ut, the same amount. At Taftswille, Commetticut, the same day, flyt men were drowned by the washing away of the dam embankment they were strengthening. The aggregate loss in

New England is enormous.

A dispatch from Gen. Crook, dated Fort Reno, March 22d, gives the follow ing information:-Gen. Reynolds, with a part of his command, pushed forward on the trail leading to the village of Crazy Horse, near the mouth of the Little Powder River. This he attacked and destroyed on the 17th, finding a perfect magazine of ammunition, war material, and general supplies. Crazy Horse had with him the Norther Cheyenne and some of the Minucoujores, probably in all one-half of the Indians of the reservation. Gen. Crook recommends the immediate transfer of the Indians of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Lieutenant Colonel, \$3.000; Major, \$2.500; Captain agencies to the Missouri. The telegram further reports that Gen. Crook and bis \$1,600; First Lieutenant (not mounted), \$1,500; command experienced terrible cold weather during their absence from their wagon train.

Industrial.

THOMAS G. ORWIG, Solicitor of Patents of the IOWA PATENT OFFICE, at Des Moines, reports the following U. S. Patents issued to Western In

MARCH 7, 1876.

Guard Fingers for Harvesters-A Burkholder, Ciarksville, lowa: A device for raising fallen grain to a position in which it can be cut by the knives. Wagon Endgates-Alfred Bartlett and

Alfred Bartlett, Jr., Toledo, Iowa. Merchandising Cars-Augustus

Burhaus, Hastings, Nebraska. Plows-Eugene R. Knight, Omaha Nebraska: Plow formed of a broad colter plate, bent at right angles to form a flat cutting share, also turned up to form a ver ical cutter at the outer end, and provided with an adjustable skeleton mold board.

Water Wheels-N. M. Prince, Concordia, Kansas: Two gates pivoted on opposite sides of the wheel, and connected together, so that the water pressure is balanced, making the gate work essier, and the form of the gate is such that each one makes two chutes, through which the water enters upon the wheel

tangentially. Clothes Driers-John J. Reed, Lyons, with supporting ribs, provided with slats, to which are attached arms for bold-not believed, some measure could be read to the construction of the consular appropriate the consular special sumed the considerson of the consular appropriate the con slats, to which are attached arms for holding the clothes.

Water Elevator-James Chenoweth, Omaha, Nebraska: A gravitating device is attached to the endless rope or chain, to which the bucket is fastened, which gives the up and down movement to the bucket. The bucket is of cylinbelow the bottom of the bucket is a disk which will spread the water and dis-The people north of Fort Dodge are charge it into the trough. The disk

Elastic Links for Hammer Connections-Geo. Carkendali and J. Emesis,

Davenport, Iowa. Pipe Connections for Ice Machines-Thomas L. Rankin, Emporia, Kansas: The object is to prevent the leakage of

gas at the pipe joints. Running Gears-A. B. Wroth, Winterset, Iowa, assignor of two-thirds his more in earnest in an endeavor to carry | right to E. C. Mercer and F. G. Nolgren, same place.

THE XLIVth CONGRESS.

SENATE-Wednesday, March 22. - Senator Edmunds introduced a foint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution—referred. Senate bill for counting the votes for It as deat and Vice President. After several amendments had been offered, discussed and rejected, the Senate went into executive session. Mr. Pana's nomination came up with adverse report of the comm ties, but was laid over ind-finitely. The committee on privileges and elections continued the investigation in the case of Senator Spencer, but nothing was elicited damacing to him. The committee on foreign affairs continued its layer tigation in relation to the Emma mine affair. Ex-Senator Stewart was before the committee, and testified that after the negotiation was made with Albert Grant for putting the stock on the market, it was agreed that Gen. Schenck should have some of the stock, as he had expressed a desire to invest. It was not by acquiring any interest that he became a director. The salary was \$2,500. The witness did not know whether Schenck paid

for the stock himself or not.

The joint resolution introduced by Senator Edmunds proposes a substitute for Article XII of the Constitution, and a new article, of which the main features are the following: The electors re to ballot in their respective States for President and Vice President as at present, but the ist of votes must be sent to the presiding Jusice of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court at a time and place to be fixed by law, is to pub-licly open all the certificates and count the vote, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be considered by the Court to have been lawfully given and certified, shall be President, if such number be a majority

of the whole number of electors lawfully ap rotes shall be immediately testified to the House of Representatives, which, from the person having the highest number, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, shall choose the President immediately by a rica roce vote, the representation from each State to have one vote, if a m jority of its delegators agree on one candidate; a querum is to consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the State, and a majority of the States shall be necessary for a choice. The voting must continue till a President is elected. In case the House tails to many of the Indians who escaped must starve, as all their previsions, ammunilect before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President, as in case of the death or constitutional disability of the President, will act The person having the greatest number of elec-toral votes for Vice Pres dent, to be counted and determined as above provided, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors. If no person is thus elected, the Senate is to choose a Vice President

by a majority of its whole membership. Finally, it is provided that no Justice of the Supreme Court shall be eligible for election as resident or Vice President until the expirati two years after he shall cease to hold office House-Mr. Rice, from the committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill providing that all eccived or wounds contracted in the service of mence from the date of death or discharge, and for the payment of arrears of pension. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Wednesday next. On motion of Mr. Atkins, the Senate amendments to the bill to supply a denciency in the appropriation for certain Indian tribes, were non-

SENATE-Thursday, March 24.-Senator Morgan gave notice that he would ask the Senate on next Monday to consider the Mississippi election Senator Wright said that he would ask Senator Christiancy to call up and press for consideration the motion to reconsider the vote or the bill fixing the salary of the President. The latter said he did not care to call up the matter, that he had no interest in it except to give Sens-tors further chance to speak. Senator Wright bought it should be called up speedily. The bill o count the votes for President and Vice President was taken up. Senator Randolph proposed an amendment making additional sections, requiring the yeas and nays from each House as to the validity of the returns, and in case 2 a disagreement, requiring the President of secures valid, which received a majority of the votes in both houses-lost, 37 12. The bill was amended in its phraseology without materially altering its meaning. The bill was laid aside to take up the post route bill, and the Senate agreed. In commencing its consideration it was announced that the post route bill had been sent to the printers, with the pending amendment. The Senate went into executive

session, and soon after adjourned.

House,-Mr. Seelye moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had concurred in the senate amendment to supply the dencioncy at the Red Cloud agency—the amendment being to in crease the appropriation from one hundred thou-eand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars After remarks the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Boon.; from the committee on Indian afairs, reported back the bill prohibiting the cutting of timber on any Indian reservation, on lands to which the Indian title or right of occupancy has not been extinguished—passed. Mr. Cook, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to reduce the area of the military reservation of Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, 1911 Equation from the same committee, reported a bill repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the army of any person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States In the late rebel llon-passed. Mr. Banning, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the pay of a my officers. The bill fixes the pay as follows: General, \$10,000; Lt. General, \$8,000; Major General, (mounted), \$2,000; Captain (not mounted), \$1,800; Adjutant, \$1,800; First Lieutenant (meunted).

Lieutenant (not mounted), \$1.400.

Pending action on the bill the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative, execu-tive and judicial appropriation bill, with the understanding that all general debate on the bill should be limited to two and a half hours. The committee was addressed by Mr. Scales, who sup-ported the bill, and advocated the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. After some further discussion the committee rose and

SENATE - Friday, March 24 .- The chair laid before the Sena e the House bill in relation to political contributions. Mr. Dawes suggested that the bill be referred to the committee on Ju-diciary. He thought it effected political matters more than anything else, and that there was no law or question connected with it that any committee was not competent to wrestle, and he sug gested it to be sent to the committee on Privi leges and Elections. (Agreed to, The Senate voted to adjourn over till Monday, when it adourns to-day.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill on the

Sioux deficiencies with notice that the House will not agree to the amendments of the Senste The Senate voted to insist upon its amendments, and asked for a committee of conference. Messes ithers, Allison and Oglesby were appointed The Senate then took up the post route bill. bill was amended as to miner points and passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to count the votes of President and Vice President. Senator Bur naice moved to reconsider the vote by which the hill was passed to its third reading, and then introduced an amendment providing for the emergency of two sets of returns from one State. The amendnent was rejected. Senator Bayard introduced an amendment providing that in case of disagreement in the casing of the votes, that the House should decide which was legally elected. After some debate this amendment was lost.

il was then passed-yeas, 32; navs. 26. Senator Thurman said he was at a loss to see what Senstors could see in this bill of a partisan nature, and moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was passed, in order to give one The motion was entertained, and the Senate took up the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and made it the order of business. Adjourned till Monday. asking for legislation to promote temperance in the United States-referred. Mr. Blount, from the committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply a deficiency of \$62,000 for the manufac-ture of postal cards for the year ending June 30, 1870—passed. Mr. Wilshire, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide a ter-ritorial government for Indian Territory—re-ferred to committee on Indian Affairs. The House went into committee of the whole on the reduction of salaries of government officials.

Mr. Kasson suggested that in the matter of economy the majority of the Honse want to go possibly too far, and the minority possibly not far enough. He proposed to see if there was not some ground on which the careful and prudant men on both sides could combine in the consideration of this bill. Proceeding to discuss the eduction of salaries, Mr. Kasson declared that he would a thousand times rather strike down the compensation of members of Congress to what it was prior to 1860, \$8 000, than to touch

At the conclusion of Mr. Kasson's remarks the | efficiency of the army of the United States, to ommittee proceeded to consider the bill in dewhich is the first flem in the till, having been read, which fixes the salaries at \$4,000. Mr. Baker of Indians, moved to reduce to \$3.000-re-jected. Mr. Fister moved to reduce it to \$2.700.

and pencing the motion the committee rose, and SENATE-Monday, March 27 .- The Chair Ivid fore the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War enclosing a communication from the Commissary General of Subsistence, asking an appropriation of \$100,000 for the sub-sistence of the army, with authority to spend the same during the present fiscal year to purchase subsistence for inilitary posts in Arizons, New Mexico and other outposts by b ginning of com-ing fiscal year. Referred, Senator Spencer reorted the petition of the colored cittzers prayor that the 14 h of April be set apart as a hollday for the government employes, to enable them to attend the unveiling of the Lincoln monument. Passed. Senator hardin, from the committee on post offices and post reads, reported the bill fix-ing the race of postage on third-class matter. Senstor Morton called up the resolution for the appointment of a remissible to investigate the ands in the Mississippi cle tions. Senstor Christiancy introduced in smendment and pro-ceeded to discuss its herits. Senator Morton said he was willing to accept the substitute.
Senator Cooper demaided the regular order,
being the appropriation bill. Mr. Morton moved
to lay it aside and take up the Mississippi resolution, which the Senati refused to do by a vote of 31 to 28. The Senate then coreid-red the consular and diplomatic Mil. The question was then taken on first ameriment of the committee for sala ies of envoys extraordinary and ministers plentpotentiary to Grat Britain, France, Germany and Russia, fixed by the House at \$14,056. he committee insert \$11,570. Senate agreed to amendment. The sext was on the restoring of Italy to its former seition, which had been stricken out by the ligies. Edmunds, Hamilin and Morten advocated, and Stevenson and With ers opposed it. Camen moved an executive session, but finally albeed the business to proeed, giving notice that he would insist on an executive session at 3 of lock to morrow. Sena-tor Morrill of Vermot advocated the Senate amendment in restoring Italy. At the close

Cameron again urged t motion to go luto excurive session. Agree to Senator Conkling ob ned leave to introduce a joint resolution regressing the President of the I mied States if compa ble with his duties, to accept the invitation of feru to join is a conference of governments of North and South America, with a view to the recipration and codificaon of international lawof foreign relations. The Senate then went into an executive session, and after an cour session adjourned. House.—Bills were introduced by Jones of Kentucky for the distribution of official patrenage of the government at Vashington equally among the States of the Unio. A bill by Hancock to State officers. Mr. W. S. introduced a bill to estore the national creft by funding the noninterest bearing dobt im four per cent bonds, and to repeal so much I the resumption act as to require the Secretar of the Treasury outstanding lead tenders by January 1 1879. Mr. Payne movedo suspend the rules and pass his bill to provide for graded resumption of pecie payment. Thefirst section of the bill rects the Secretary ofhe Treasury to set aside nd retain in coin, each ear, until United States notes shall be appreciate to par with gold, in an mount equal to three preent of the outstanding ega: tenders or legal teder notes, to be neld as resumption fund for he redemption of such egal tender notes, proteed that such coin set

aside and retained sha be counted as part of the sinking fund. The vote being take. Payne's motion for the evious question weidefeated; nave 156; year It would have regired a two thirds vote to pass the bill. Among lose voting yeare Bagby, anifield, Harrison an Morrison. Among thes votiaz hav are Anderon, Burchard of Illinote, Campbell, Cannon, Cuse, Eden, Farwell, Fort. Hartzell, Henderson, priburt, Kusson, McCrary, laisted, Rice, Spas, Sampson, Springer, ht ing, Wilson of ita, Tutts and Oliver. Mr. Randail moved b suspend the rules and opl a metion to he ite evening sessions on ruesday, Wednasday and Thursday this week or the consideration of a legislative and just-an appropriation fill. The motion was agreed

The House then wint tate a committee of the the engraving and finting bureau of the treasoin. Speeches wermade by Landers of Indiana and Phillips of Kajas against the bill, and be Earnes of Rhode land and Burchard of Illinoi a support of it. Trious amendments were ofered and some agrid to, after which the comnittee rose and repried the bill and amend ments with the unerstanding that five minutes debate would be albed in the House, and votes aken on each amelment. The House then ad

ourned. SENATE-Tuesday March 28. - Senator Ed mands, from the juctary committee, called the bill to relieve SJ. Shalfor, of Mississippi, olitical disabilitie imposed by the 14th am Senator Cheron moved to insert th name of Joseph Junston. Senator Edmund explained that the smmittee only considered th es of applicant for the removal of politics itsabilities, at d the Johnston was not such an motion. Senator Vhyte moved to insert the name of Walter Henifer, of Baltimore, which same Senator Edunds said had not been reached

lost, and the bill psed.
Senator Frelingtsen called up Senate bill 18 o amend the lithlection of the act to establish he judicial courtef the United States, approved Sept. 17th. The prining hour having expired, the censular appreciation bill came up as the regular order. The mestion being on restoring Italy, it was restord. The amendment restoring everal posts while the House had stricken out was con-idered. major Sargent explained the sting laws. Seters Sherman and Hamilt the necessitof conforming to the existing aw, and spoke agast the general principle ngrating new its upon appropriation bills. ending the constration of the bill the Senate went into executi session and soon after a

ourned.

House.-Severabills and resolutions were of fered and referred. The Speaker laid before the House a communicion from the D strict Atto ney for the Distri of Columbia, informing the House that the gnd jary had found an indict ment against Hall Kilb urne, the recusant witness in the real este pool investigation, on fivounts, and othersom Thompson, bergeant-at Arms, informing he House that the United States Marshal force District of Columbia had ome to them and puested that Hallet Kilbourne e given into his ctody, which he (Thompson efused to do, and king for further instructions rom the House. resolution was adopted in tructing the Serant at Arms not to deliver dibourne to the ctody of any persons or any ribunal until furth orders from the House he question wheer the recusant witness hould be surrended to the judicial authorities the District, to e tried on the indictment ound against him f refusing to testify, was dismesed at considerac leagth. Kasson content d that whereas Corress has provided a certain mode of punishir recusant witnesses, each louse was theren divested of its individua wer to inflict purhment for contempt. Mr. Atkins, frombe conference committee on the bill to supply to dencioncy at Red Cloud, Stony agency, ma a port that the House should concur in the bertage amendment increase. ing the amount fm \$100,000 to \$10,000. The report was agreed 1 The House then ok up the bill reported from the committee on ammerce to smend the law for the regulation Gream vessels, and Mr. Rea-

next Saturday. Hoe adjourned. SENATE. - Wednessy, March 29.-The Fenate after the introductio of bills and petitions, reallowed, some measure could be perfected to meet the necessities of the case: if not, there was no hope of getting it done at the formula of the case: if not, there was no hope of getting it done at this Congress. | now held by him or freather received as trustee of the various Indian bes on account of the re-demption of the U. S.ones or other securities belonging to the Indis Trustee Fund. The bli House.—Mr. Holman presented a memorial of also provides that the nited States shall pay the Woman's Temperance League of Indiana. per cent per annum open on all sums so de posited. Passed. Walco o Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the regration of appropriations cut down by the Hone. All amendments proposed by the committee of appropriations were agreed to. Various amponents were explained as to restoring services is the existing laws only. creating no consulates and creasing no salaries, my restoring what the Hore had stricken out. The bill was then passed oyeas and nays vote. Yeas 25, hays 17. Morton Mississippi resolu-tion was made undnished beiness. Adjourned. the poor pay of the various employees of the sovernment, who are only receiving now the same as they received thirty years ago. The proposed reduction in the State department is not retrenchment but disorganization.

In the poor pay of the various employees of the same as they received thirty years ago. The proposed reduction in the State department is not retrenchment but disorganization.

In the poor pay of the various employees of the saming from the pay and allowance of the same as they received thirty years ago. The proposed reduction in the State department is not retrenchment but disorganization.

In the poor pay of the various employees of the saming from the military committee. The bill is to take effect July list. Mr. Banning procedured to address the House in explosion of the bill. Bill passed—yeas. It is not a proposed reduction in the State department is not proposed red

provide for its reduction, and to consolidate cer-The item for the compensation of Senators, tain of its staff departments-referred to the his the first i em in the till, having been committee of the whole. The House then considered the bill appropriating \$161,000 for print-ing treasury notes and providing for the issue of silver con. Mr. Page's amendment to continue the issuing of silver coin to not less than a milhon of dollars was rejected. Also, an amend-ment by Burchard of Illinois, allowing the mint to coin silver buillon for private parties. The next amendment was one offered by Williams of New York, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not fur her increase the interest bearing debt by the issue and sale of bonds for the purchase of aliver bullion for cottage-reject od. The amendment by Mr. Hewitt repealing sections 1 and 2 of the remaining sections 1 and 2 of the remaining sections. sections 1 and 2 of the resumption act and d cting the sale of buillon in the treasury, was rejected. A number of their amendments were offered and rejected. The bill for the equaliza-tion of bounties was made the special order for Wednesday. The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, the question being on amendment as to the salary of Senators. The first vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Douglass of Virginia, fixtem was then passed as reported in the bill a \$4,500. Various propositions were made in regard to mileage, Mr. Foster, of Ohio, moving to

ing the salary of Senators at \$6,000-rejected. The next vote was on the amendment of Mr. O'Brien to fix the salary at \$5,000 rejected. Th abolish it altogether. There was considerable discussion on the mileage question. Mr. Poster's amendment was rejected. The next paragraph was one appropriating a handred thousasdollars for various officers, clerks, messengers &c. of the Senate, and an amendment was offered by Mr. Robbins to give the permanent position as messenger in the Senate to a Union seldier who had lost both his legs at Gettysburg, was made the subject of debate, in which there was more effort at comedy than anything serious Without disposing of the paragraph the commit-tee rose and the House adjourned.

Mrs. Whistler's Case.

Why She Changed Her Church. The facts in Mrs. Wuistler's case seem to have been these: Mrs. Whistle: has singular absence of mind, and on the last Sunday that she attended her

attentive, and when the doctor came to secondly, because it is probably the three countries represented by donors the story of how it rained for so meny | most expensive meal ever placed before | the United States stand seventh. elected on salaries of days and nights, she was so absorbed in the narrative and so strongly impressed with it, that she involuntarily put up front, frequently brings her lap-dog to church with her, and when Mrs. Whistler raised her umbrella suddenly, the action affected the sensibilities of Mrs. Moody's dog in such a manner that he

> Of course, the sexton came in for the purpose of removing the animal, but it dodged into a vacant pew on the other side of the aisle and defied him, barking vociferously all the time. Then the sexton became warm and indiguant, and he bong a hymn book at the dog, whereupon the dog flew out and bit his leg. The excitement in the church dreadful. Not only was the story of the Deluge interrupted, but the unregenerlery actually hissed the dog at the sexton, and seemed to enjoy the contest ex-

began to bark furiously.

Then the elder crept softly up the stairs, | maintain. and after a short struggle he succeeded in grasping the dog by one of its hind with it, the dog meantime yelling with whom they have no such connection

did so she permitted her unconscious to their regular customers. It is, in dangling from the umbrella. Mrs. feed to the hogs. Moody had become exceedingly warm,

"What'd you grab that bonnet for you catamount Haven't you made venders are almost certain to be cheated. enough fuss in this sanctuary to-day, ekeering a poor, little innocent dog without snatching off such bonnets as the likes of you can't afford to wear, no

per cent per annum lurest on all sums so de- by going home. And as she stepped into the aisle her enemy gave her a part-

too! You'd better spend less for breastpins and give more to the poor heathen if you don't want to ketch it hereafter!"

House.—A bill passed b provide for the expense of admission of forein goods to the Centennial. A resolution we adopted fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned before the House at \$3 ter day and \$5 te mileage. Mr. Burchar i from the committee on a season to fan herself furitionally and as Mrs. Whistler emerged to the form the front, and things became calmer, the Doctor resumed the story or registered bonds necessary to pay the indigments of the Alabama Claims Commission. Passed The regular order was taken up, being the bill Prespyterians, and there are rumors that Then she began to fan herself furi-The regular order was taken up, being the bill Presbyterians, and there are rumors that reported by Mr. Banning from the military com-

A Breakfast With the Khedive.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Cairo gives the German was the new Gover following account of a breakfast with Alsace began to be available and the Khedive of Egypt:

The servants were not arrayed in the wealthy Egyptian seigneurs, but wore European liveries of green and gold. Of the breakfast itself, which lasted till than twenty-two courses, the most interesting features to the foreigners who partook of it was, I imagine, that it opened with fresh oysters and real turtle soup. Respecting one of the plates, 'ris a la Khedive,' composed of peculiarly small and delicate rice stewed in a consomme of calves' brains, I cannot to me by my neighbor at the table, one of the great dignitaries of the Khedive's court: 'I cordially recommend that rice to you,' said his Excellency; 'in the own Church Dr. Dunderby began to first place, because it is a really admirread from the Scriptures the account of able, dish in the preparation of which his the booksellers and publishers, down to the Deluge. Mrs. Whistler was deeply Highness' chief excels all others; and, Minor and Egypt. In the list of twentyanybody since the days of Heliogabalus. Every grain of that rice, my dear sir. costs the Khedive a louis: I venture to her umbrella and held it over her head appraise you consumption of it at \$250 perhaps as rare as perfect personal as she sat in the pew. It appears that a mouthful. That hock you have just Mrs. Moody, who sits in the next pew in been drinking is not absolutely cheap fractionally, now a small fraction, they wine; Ishmael Pasha took all he could a large fraction. Very few are married get of it at 68 francs a bottle,-about \$14; but, in comparison to his rice, he may be considered to have got it for nothing. That rice is of a peculiar sort, grown on the Khedive's own estates; it is, consequently, the most costly article that appears on the Viceregal table."

Tree Peddlers.

Persons moving from the city to the country with the intention of making it their homes are quickly beseiged by the ever-watchful tree peddler. These men are always equipped with a goodly supby this time, of course, was simply ply of books filled with colored plates of monstrosities in fruits and flowers, attractive and enticing to the novice, ate Sunday school scholars in the gal- and made more so when their good qualities are deftly and ingeniously described by the glib-tongued fellows, who seldom fail in capturing their victim-if not at Then Elder McGinn came after the the first, surely at the second, third, or dog with his cane, and as he pursued the fourth visit. The stock of trees and animal it dashed toward the pul it and plants with which they fill their orders ran up the steps in such a fierce manner is usually of an interior quality, seldom that the Doctor quickly mounted a chair, true to name; but their prices run from and remarked, with anger flashing 50 to 100 per cent higher than those at through his spectacles, that if this dis- which first-class trees, plants, or vines graceful scene did not come to an end can be purchased from responsible he should dismiss the congregation. nursersmen who have reputations to

These tree peddlers, in order to perfect | cascane, a little salt; mix it well toa sale, often represent themselves as the legs. Then he walked down the aisle authorized agents of nursery firms, with supernatural energy, and the Sunday They go from place to place and buy at School boys making facetious remarks. very low prices what is known to the Mrs. Whistler turned around, with trade as "hospital stock," the cullings other members of the congregation, to of one or more years' business, and such watch the retreating elder, and as she stock as nurserymen wouldn't send out umbrella to drop over so that the end deed, discouraging to wait four or five of one of the ribs caught Mrs. Moody's years for a pear-tree to come into bearing. bonnet. A moment later, when she and then you find that, instead of a was straightening up the umbrella, the Bartlett or Seckel, you have some worththe soul without the body .- | Colton. bonnet was wrenched off and hung less sort that has no value, fit only to

The best and least expensive way to at any rate, over the onslaught made get fruit trees, vines, or plants, is to upon her dog, but when Mrs. Whistler send direct to some well-known nursery removed her bonnet she fairly boiled firm; you then get what you order, and over, and turning around, white with it it does not turn out well, there is a way of redress. Those who will pur--P. T. Quinn; Scribner for April.

A Mystery of Perfume.

No one has yet been able to analyze matter how mean you live at home, you or demonstrate the essential action of red-headed lunatic you! You let my perfume. Gas can be weighed, but not bonnets alone, or I'll warm you with scents. The smallest known creatures this parasol, if it is in the meeting, now | -the very monads of life-can be caught by a microscope lens and made Then Mrs. Whistler first seemed to to deliver up the secrets of their organirealize that her umbrella made her con- zations, but what it is that emanates spicuous; so she furled it and concluded from the pouch of the musk deer that to eshape from an embarassing position fills a whole space for years and years with its penetrating odor-an odor that an illimitable number of extraneous substances can carry on without diminish "Sneaking off before the collection, ing its size and weight-and what is it that the warm summer air brings to us from the flowers, no man has yet been able to determine. So fine, io subtle, so imponderable, it has eluded both our most delicate weights and measures and our strongest senses. If we come to the essence of each odor, we should have made an enormous stride forward both in hygiene and in chemistry, and none would profit more than the medical profession if it could be as as conclusively demonstrated that such an odor proceed ed from such and such a cause, as we al ready know of sulphur, sulphurst hydrogen, ammonia, and the like.

The Library in Strasburg.

Immediately after the Frepri public institutions us had suffered

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These are our lowest cash rates, and no other

"Great taste was displayed in the de- war. One of the greatest sacrificacoration of the table -I have rarely seen | the siege of Strasburg was the destrusuch fruit and exotics even in English, tion by fire of its ancient library. The houses-and the ornamental structures German Imperial Government laid the in sugar and sweet pastes, which served foundation of a thoroughly German as centre pieces, were as remarkable for University, and connected with it the their size as for the elaborateness of their new library, which was to take the place design and the richness of their colors. of its predecessor. An appeal was made to all German reading people to aid, and picturesque and frequently very costly the result is published in an address, costumes worn by the retainers of most recently received here, made by one of librarians. Contributions were freely made in the United States, and the thanks of the library and university as well as of the Government, have been 3 o'clock, and was composed of no less formally tendered to Colonel M. Richards Muckle, of the Philadelphia Ledger. who worked diligently and successfully in securing not only private gifts but the aid of the General Government and of the various State author ties too. The library now counts 350,000 volumes, part of them brought from the other old ibraries of the city not injured during the siege. Contributions have gone from Philadelphia on the part of the forbear reproducing a statement made United States, from Hong Kong and Bombay, from St. Petersburg and Lasbon, from Rome and Athens; in all 2,750 persons and governments have made gifts varying from the splendid presents of the German Government and German cities and citizens, especially the single gifts from Java and Asia

A Perfect Marriage

A perfect and complete marriage is forty or fifty years of gradual approach and experiment. Such a long and sweet fruit is such a complete marriage that it needs a very long summer to ripen in. and then a long winter to mellow and season in. But a real happy mariage of love and judgment, between a noble man and woman, is one of the things so very handsome that if the sun were, as the Greek poets fabled, a god, he might stop the world, in order to feast his eyes with such a spectacle. Theodore

COCOANUT CAKE .- Four cups of flour, three of sugar, one cup of milk, five eggs, beaten separately (save the whites of three for icing), one cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tariar, one teaspoonful of soda, the half of a coconnut grated and put into the cake, the other half put with the whites of three eggs and half a cup of powdered sugar, with a little orange water or lemon juice for the icing; bake the cake in jelly pans; when done spread the icing beween and on top; put in the oven for a

CHICKEN CELERY. - Boil two chickens; when cold, take the meat from the bones, chop it fine with the yolks of nine eggs boiled hard, two heads of celery chopped, add sweet oil, mustard

Fishwomen cry noble oysters. They are certainly full as noble as any family blazoned out in Collins' peerage. If not of as ancient a house, of as old a bed at least. And to show their richness, too, pearls and they are congenial,-

He that studies only men will get the body of knowledge without the soul; and he that studies only books will get

THE MARKETS.

1		
1	NEW YORK.	
1		(9.5) (2.10.50
1	Beef Cattle Hogs-Dressed Sheep-Live Flour-Good to choice Wheat-No. 2 Chicago Corn-Western mixed Oats-Western new Eggs	9.75 (\$10.00
ı	Sheep-Live	5.50 @ 7.50
1	Flour-Good to choice	4100 (\$14.50)
1	Wheat - No. 2 Chicago	122 00 12036
1	Corn Western mixed	0174.00
1	Kore	13 13 15
Į	Rye	NO 62 16
1	Perk-New Mess	22 30 (22 40)
ı	Rgge Rye Pork—New Mess Lard	4 17 (214 50)
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1	Beeves-Choice	4 30 (3, 5 00)
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1	Butter-Choice to Yellow	10445 18
1	Vient-White winter	4 00 64 4 50
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4		1.80
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1	Oats-No. 2	55. 55.
1	Rye-No. 2	6346. 64
1	Port-Mess, new	22 40 1948 00
1	Barrey-30. 4	18 79
4	Rye-No. 2 Pork-Mess, new Barley-No. 2 Lard ST. LOUIS.	
1		475 @ \$50
1	Hoge-Live Flour-Fail XX	7.79 (3.8.20)
ı	Vonz-Vail XX	4 3 6 5 5
1	Wheat-No 2 Red	149 8
	Corn-No. 2	15 G 46
	Wheat—No. 2 Red Corn—No. 2 Oata— Rye—No. 1 Pork—Mees	3056
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	Purk-Mees	14 00
	Lard	21100
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•	Oate	37 65 45
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t	Figure	
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	Cort	22
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e	Ree No 1	72%
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Ŧ	Oste	23 6 25
7	Barley Bigs Butter Hogs	20 (2) 32
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e	Bauer	750 6 750
	MUCO	