FOREVER SLEEP WELL!

[Written and printed for the Chicago Union Veteran Club, of which General U. S. Grant was an honored member.]

Sleep well, comrade Grant; and serene be thy slumber;
And sweet be thy rest, in the tomb of the brave,
While fast-flying time—rolling years without number—
Shall prosper the land that unfettered the slave.
With the Nation restored; all her warriors disbanded;
The just rights of each freely granted to all;
And the fame of the heroes thy genius commanded,
Their children, with pride, ever love to recall.
For the grand deeds of heroes their children recall.

Sleep well, comrade Grant. For while Time's rolling billows
Shall sweep o'er the graves of the heroes who fell—
While the brave boys in blue slumber under the willows,
And the gray, 'neath the lilies, are sleeping, as well,
Still high over them all waves the Old Flag of beauty—
The Ensign of Right, still afloat in the sun,
Sustained by those heroes, performing their duty,
Defending the land that shall always be one.
Surely must not be two, but shall always be one.

Sleep well, comrade Grant; for a peace loving Nation,
The victor supreme, over faction and strife—
The victor, but just—fair in every relation.
Moves onward, redeemed, to a glorious life.
It was duty that called thee to marshal our millions,
Engaged in a contest of Right against Wrong;
And to save, in the future, the anguish of millions
From fetters that held down the toilers so long.
From the bondage that held down the toilers so long.

Sleep well, comrade Grant. And when Justice shall rally
Her grand host to combat with Error again,
They will come—like those heroes, now low in the valley,
But high in the records and glad hearts of men.
For they fought to Restore—fought for Freedom and Honor;
They fought for the Right, and for Liberty fell;
And death is not feared in the great cause of Justice,
For those who may die shall forever sleep well.
Those who die for the Right shall forever sleep well.

Sleep well, comrade Grant; while around the white marble
That shelters thy dust from the cold storms of years
They are planting the cedar, the ivy and myrtle,
And bright, lovely flowers—and bedew them with tears.
Worthy man and thy legions—a million in number,
Wherever they may sleep, in the vale, plain and dell,
Ever sweet be thy rest, ever peaceful their slumber,
True friend and great leader, forever sleep well.
Freedom's chieftain and leader, forever sleep well.

—*Charles A. Story.*

EASING THE SUPREME COURT.

Why the Davis Bill Was Defeated by the Last Democratic House of Representatives.

President Cleveland's declaration that there is "an imperative necessity for legislation" to relieve the overburdened Supreme Court meets with general approval. To supply the remedial legislation needed rests on the present Congress as an urgent and imperative duty. The court is now between four and five years behind the docket, and the long delay of justice amounts in many cases to its practical denial. Corporations and other powerful litigants who are able to stand the expense of prolonged litigation can keep cases pending until the controversy is settled by lapse of time rather than according to law, and the victorious party is the one able to wear the other out. A fresh illustration of this fact is furnished by the litigation against the Bell Telephone Company. The alleged fraudulent patent held by this company has only five or six years more to run, and by carrying its cases up to the Supreme Court and prolonging the litigation the corporation can maintain its monopoly for the full time whether it has law on its side or not. To escape this hardship was the sole object in asking the Government to institute a suit to set aside the fraudulent patent. The present condition of the Supreme Court docket gives an enormous advantage to powerful litigants, and in many cases makes it impossible for other suitors to obtain justice.

The Senate at its last session adopted the Davis bill, which aims to deal with the difficulty by establishing an intermediate court midway between the District and Circuit Courts and the supreme tribunal. The function of the new court would be substantially the same as the Appellate Court in the Illinois system. It would diminish the pressure on the higher court by cutting off needless appeals, and the great body of cases could be pushed to final judgment without unnecessary delay. This plan commended itself to the people and to the bar as much better than the schemes for increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court and dividing that body into sections—measures of doubtful constitutionality, to say the least. The Davis bill adopted the wiser plan of dealing with the difficulty near the source, and provided a good method for expediting business without disturbing the present organization of the Supreme Court. The measure was thoroughly considered, and the best thing Congress can do is to take it up again and put it through both Houses as soon as possible.

The Democratic House defeated the Davis bill for the partisan reason that it would give a Republican Administration the appointment of eighteen new Circuit Justices. Had it not been for this partisan objection the bill would undoubtedly have been adopted at the last session. The situation is now reversed, and if the bill should be adopted Mr. Cleveland would have the appointment of the new Judges. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the Republican Senate to adhere to its former action and not imitate the Democratic House in denying a needed and important public measure solely because it would enable a few members of the opposite party to obtain office. The appointment of Democratic Judges is an unavoidable evil, and public interests of great importance demand that business in the Federal courts be expedited and the Supreme Judges relieved of needless and frivolous appeals.—*Chicago Tribune.*

REPUBLICAN BRIEFS.

☞Nothing that General Black reports explains the Democratic hostility to the Union soldier.—*Detroit Tribune.*

☞The Democrats in Congress are "working for harmony." What they most need to work for is a principle and a policy to be harmonious upon.—*Boston Herald.*

☞The Republican Senate made Andrew Johnson know that it was the appointing and removing power, and it will teach Mr. Cleveland the same lesson.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

☞Dakota, with a population far beyond the requirements of the situation, is again demanding admission as a State. Yet Dakota knows these two facts: That she has a Republican majority and that this is a Democratic Congress!—*Philadelphia Press.*

A PROGRESSIVE RACE.

The Great Advance of the Negro in Education and Material Prosperity.

The negro seems destined to prove the fallacy of every prediction made concerning his future. The prophets who foretold his deterioration and gradual extinction were numerous twenty years ago, and have not yet ceased to fill the public ear with their lugubrious tales. The credence once given them, however, has lessened greatly as the signs of the progress of the colored people have become more marked and numerous. Some significant indications in this direction have been given during the year now drawing to a close. Within a few weeks an address has been issued by a convention of the colored people of Kentucky and another one by the colored preachers of Charleston, S. C., both of which are marked productions and worthy the study of those who have the good of the race at heart.

The industrial advancement of the race was evidenced by the admirable display made in the colored department of the New Orleans Exposition last winter, and by the recent colored state fairs held in Mississippi and North Carolina. In Georgia they own 600,000 acres of land, and pay taxes upon about $10,000,000 worth of property, and in the whole South their taxable property reaches nearly $100,000,000. The 271,000 negroes in Kentucky have accumulated upwards of $4,000,000 in property. The deposits in the savings banks by the ex-slaves, which reached $12,000,000 ten years ago, illustrate also the progress they are making and justify the claim made in the address issued by the colored ministers of Charleston that the race has shown the ability to become in time a prosperous and strong people.

The educational progress made has been limited by the want of school facilities in all the Southern States, but the eagerness of the colored children to learn has been manifested steadily for the past twenty years. In South Carolina 66,429 of the 122,093 pupils in the public schools are colored. In Georgia a calculation made by a Democratic paper recently showed that the taxes paid by the colored people were within a fraction of the sum set apart for the schools of that race. The colored convention held in Kentucky adopted a resolution asking for more normal and public schools, and declaring in favor of compulsory education. The appreciation in which habits of economy, industry and sobriety are held is additional proof of the intellectual advancement of the race.

With these signs of progress everywhere, it is not strange to find the colored people restless under the privation of their political rights. The Charleston ministers' address to the race asserts that in that State "there has not been an election that could be called an election in eight year" and, after citing the methods by which the colored vote is suppressed, sayironically: "It is not strange that the governors of some of the Southern States assure their Northern friends that 'the negro is not so much interested in politics as he used to be.'" The address to the colored people of Kentucky urges them to seek the rights of citizenship guaranteed by the Constitution, but now denied, by a positive and prudent course. All these evidences of growth and progress among the colored people will be encouraging signs to those who have labored for the advancement of the race.—*Philadelphia Press.*

UNDOING PREVIOUS WRK.

A Practical Acknowledgment by Democrats of the Superior Statesmanship of the Republican Party.

The most remarkable change made by the rules adopted was the addition of the Holman amendment adopted early in 1876, and which, upon its face, seems to be a measure of economy, but which, in effect, was the authorization of "riders" upon appropriation bills, and the source of dictatorial power. It reads:

"Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto, changing existing law, be in order, except such as being germane to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures."

At the time this amendment was under consideration several Republican members pointed out its practical effect. General Garfield said it would enable the committee to "recast the legislation covering the public service". General Banks went still furthe and charged that it would "scoop all legislation into the Committee on Appropriation", and he was about right. Its adoption was by a strictly party vote, 156 to 102.

It will be observed that this whole business, from beginning to end, was Democratic. The old rules, including the Holman amendment, were the work of the Democracy, and so are the new rules. The adoption of the new rules was not, it is true, by a strictly party vote, but a very large majority of the Democrats voted to undo what their predecessors of a decade or so ago had done.

This spectacle of the Democratic party in the present Congress undoing what a previous Democratic Congress had done is an interesting phase of the case. It is only one more practical acknowledgment by the opposite party of the superior statesmanship of the Republican party.

In the discussion of these changes in the rules, both on the floor of the House and in the press, a good deal of apprehension is expressed that they will lead to prodigality, but it is to be remembered that the Republican party got on very well without any such extraordinary barriers and safeguards as the old rules, and a party which can not be trusted without being bound and foot ought not to be given control of power.

During fifteen years, and there were years of enormous public revenue, the Republican House of Representatives was under rules certainly no more restrictive than those just adopted. The Democrats now have a chance to show their trustworthiness, as compared with the Republicans, and if they are not able to stand the test, the country ought to know it. This test was not thrust upon the party by the Republicans, but was assumed voluntarily and from the result, whatever it may be, there can be no escape. If the contended extravagance is avoided, then it will be only fair to frankly admit; if these fears should be realized, then there will be no escape from the consequent popular retribution.—*Inter Ocean.*

☞So long as the National Democratic party, through its proper leaders, utters no word of protest against the efforts of the Ohio Democrats to secure power by proven confessed fraud, the National Democratic party will be properly regarded as sympathizing with the Ohio leaders.—*Washington Republican.*

GRAND ARMY GLEANINGS.

On Christmas evening Burnside Post of Wyandotte had a social hop which netted a handsome sum for the relief fund.

Mr. Enochs, a member of Blue Post, G. A. R., North Topeka, died recently and was buried under the auspices of the order.

Meriden Post No. 160, of Jefferson County, Kan., elected A. Swallow Commader, J. H. Miller Senior, and W. F. Tudor Junior Vice-Commander.

The Woman's Relief Corps, McPherson Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of Kansas City, will have a regular installation of officers the second Wednesday in January.

The funeral of Isaac George, who died in North Topeka, Kan., Christmas morning, was attended by Fort Pillow Post, G. A. R., of which the deceased was an active member.

It is thought that the State Encampment of the G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans, which will convene in Wichita, Kan., some time in February, will draw a large attendance.

Mrs. Woodruff, of Topeka, Kan., recently presented to the State Historical Society a red jacket worn by a drum major in the Revolutionary War. She also presented a belt obtained from a Navajoe chief soon after he was killed in a skirmish.

The New York Grant monument fund is now $111,728. The committee recently received a check from the Chinese Minister at Washington for $500, $300 of which was contributed by the Viceroy of China and $200 by the Minister towards the fund.

Lakin Post, G. A. R., at Lakin, Kan., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: B. C. Parcells, P. C.; Tune Bentley, S. V. C.; G. H. Tate, J. V. C.; G. S. McCune, Adjutant; David Frolic, Q. M.; A. A. Truesdale, Surgeon; A. M. Carr, Chaplain; William Shap, O. D.; B. Ferrell, O. G.; Charles Schultze, S. M.; William Crew, Q. M. S.

A camp fire and festival was held at Bell's Hall, York, Neb., recently, by Robert Anderson Post of the G. A. R. Department Commander Cole, Rev. Dr. Britt, Senior Vice-Commander Culver and Captain Blanchard, of Seward, were all present and gave interesting reminiscences of army life. Captain J. B. Reed, who was in the rebel army, was also called forward and made a good speech.

The famous Ocean Grove in New Jersey had a Christmas gift of national interest. The gift was bestowed by Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, who has done so much for Long Branch and Ocean Grove. The gift consisted of a memorial window to General Grant, to be erected in the Library Hall. The window will be placed in the eastern side of the hall and will be a triple shaped window of the finest stained glass.

Colonel Stewart, who has recently been making official visits to Grand Army Posts in Kansas, reports a highly satisfactory trip. He visited the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth and was most royally entertained by Colonel Smith, Governor of the Home, and Major Shockley, Treasurer. None of the buildings are yet completed, but comfortable quarters have been provided for all who have applied, and there are now 225 old soldiers being cared for.

STOCK ITEMS.

It is said that so acute is a sheep's sense of hearing that she can distinguish the crying of her own lamb among a thousand others all bleating at the same time; and the lamb is able to recognize its mother's voice, even though it be in the midst of a large flock.

J. S. Hawes, of Colony, Kansas, recently sold a thoroughbred Hereford bull calf six months old, by Fortune 1080, for $1,000. The same party that purchased this animal has bought all of $4,500 worth of these celebrated cattle from this gentleman. He also sold another bull to parties in Texas for $300, and stated that his stock are all in good condition.—*Kansas Farmer.*

We are at work to perfect arrangements to have a general stock sale here in the spring, under the auspices of the Southwest Stock-Breeders' Association, and would be pleased to hear from every stockman as to plans, and what each will have to sell or buy. This sale will be properly conducted. Several thousand catalogues will be published and sent to prospective buyers over Southwest Missouri.—*Sarcoxie (Mo.) Vindicator.*

Mack Dorton, of Orrick, visited the herd of Colonel Platt, in Kansas, and purchased five choice Galloway heifers and an imported bull, magnificent animals, paying $650 for the bull and $200 each for the heifers, which he and others that have seen them pronounce about the finest in the county. Mr. Dorton thinks that the black cattle will be the beef of the future, as it is no trouble for a Galloway yearling to weigh 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and they always command ready sale.—*Richmond (Mo.) Conservator.*

A grey color is often objected to by horsemen, but the London *Live Stock Journal* comes to its defense in these words: Grey is a color which is promising to become fashionable among draft horse breeders. The grey horse, be it noted, is the favorite horse of art, also of the general public, and we would like to see it better esteemed in the show ring. Special prizes should be given for horses of special colors, such as blue-roans and greys, in order to encourage breeders to institute families of such. The grey is always stylish, and as a rule is of higher stature.

Prof. Law, of Cornell University, caused some cows to drink for several days from a stagnant pool of water that existed in a swale, and then examined the milk and found it full of living organisms. Then the water from the pool was examined and the same little living germs were found. Then the cows were examined and were found to be in a feverish condition, the result of their blood being charged with this living animalcule. Then some pure milk was taken and some of this pond water put with it, and these same germs multiplied within a few hours so as to take full possession of the milk. Cows should have pure water.

Farm Notes.

The Missouri River has swallowed up 700 acres of land belonging to farmers in Otoe County, Neb. The loss amounts to $5,000. The County Commissioners have been petitioned to take steps to prevent further encroachment of the river.

Prof. Sanborn told his hearers at the Farmers' Institute how to make a 160 acre farm bring $6,000 or $7,000 per year, but we are afraid he left out of his calculation such items as black-leg hog cholera, Hessian fly, drouth, excessive rains, hail storms, wind storms and various other ills that farmers fall heir to.—*Marshall (Mo.) Democrat.*

A business education in a great measure supplies the lack of a good common school or collegiate education. Those farmer boys who have been denied good school advantages may, by attending a business school, learn to write gracefully, spell correctly, draw up contracts, articles of agreement, leases, make out all kinds of business papers and in short, be prepared, if possessed of natural ability, to take leading positions in the county, if not in the State, in which they live.—*Exchange.*

Potato tops are well worth carting to the barnyard for increasing the manure pile; they are rich in potash. Left where they grow, they dry up or are blown about to waste.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Senator Edmunds' wealth is estimated at half a million.

—Nathaniel Hawthorne never used an italicized word in any of his works, his style furnishing all the needed emphasis.

—Mrs. Dahlgren, the novelist, is a Zanesville (O.) girl. She is wealthy, and she owns several houses in Washington.

—Lotta, Mary Anderson, Emma Nevada and Marie Wilton are all communicants of the Roman Catholic Church.

—The tallest man in Washington Territory is John Hutchinson. He stands seven feet four inches in his stockings.

—Robert H. Newell, the "Orpheus C. Kerr" of popular remembrance, enjoys a serene old age at a cosy home nest in Jersey City.

—Hon. Galusha A. Grow and Hon. A. Gilmore are the only surviving members of the Thirty-second Congress.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Mme. Sophie Menter, the famous pianist, is now enjoying the possession of a fortune of three million dollars, left her by a Russian admirer.

—Catherine Gregory, who died in New York the other day, was a school teacher for twenty-two years, and never missed a day during that period until she was taken sick.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The Mexican Congress proposes to change the press laws to the end that offenses charged against newspaper writers shall be tried before a special jury, and not as is now done, under the criminal code.

—Lord Hotchkiss, one of the swell cowboys of Montana, recently won a heavy wager by walking from his ranch to Miles City, a distance of twenty-two miles, in four hours and four minutes.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Senor Quesada, the new representative of the Argentine Republic at Washington, is a journalist and author. He is distinguished as a writer on international law, has filled several prominent posts in the civil service, and for the last four years has been Minister to Brazil.

—Ex-Governor Bishop, of Ohio, is sixty-three years old, but is still very active. Last summer he went to his son's home in Clifton, and, passing through a high gate, was attacked by a savage dog who did not recognize him. The Governor took a running jump and cleared the high gate at one bound like an athlete.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—A queer old lady, the Baroness Rolle, has just died in England at the age of ninety years. She was married at twenty-eight to a gentleman who was seventy-four year old, and if he were living now he would be one hundred and thirty-five years of age. At his death he settled an income of $50,000 per year upon her, and she has devoted more than fifty years of her long life in charity.

HUMOROUS.

—Why is the barber's trade easy for men to learn? Because every man was once "a little shaver."

—"Is the man honest?" asked old Hyson. "Honest as the day is long." "Ye-es," said old Hyson; "but then he won't do at all. I want him for a night watchman."—*Boston Bulletin.*

—Boston Æstheticism.—

What to me are heavenly pleasures,
That from earth my fancy weans?
What care I for worldly treasures?
Waiter, please, more pork and beans.

—*Chicago Telegram.*

—Our Countrymen Abroad—(In the Champs Elysees).—English Gentleman (inquiring way)—"Pardonnez moi, Monsieur." French Gentleman (very politely)—"Certainment, Monsieur." Together: "Good gracious! Smith, Jones, is that you?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

—"Do you allow drunken people on the train?" asked an old gentleman at the City Hall elevated station. "Sometimes, but not when they are too drunk," replied the brakeman. "Just take a seat near the middle of the car and keep quiet, and you'll be all right."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—He—"My dear, we can't possibly take this flat. Why, when our furniture is in there won't be room for me to walk around in it." She—"Nonsense; you are not expected to walk around in a modern flat. When you want to walk what is the matter with outdoors?"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A four-year-old, who has a drum and is not so slow to beat it, heard a hand-organ the other day, and was particularly struck with the fact that the organ-grinder took up a collection. After the "musician" had departed the little fellow remarked: "I don't drum any more only for money."

—We are told that more than eight courses at a dinner is vulgar. Snibbs says he is in the height of the fashion, for he has only six, as follows: Soup aqua pura, beans a la oven door, pork de scored top, brown bread a la steamer, oleomargarine in a butter-dish and toothpicks ad libitum.—*Boston Budget.*

—A few days ago two men were in Smith's barber-shop. One had red hair and the other was baldheaded. Red hair to baldhead—"You were not around when they were giving out hair?" Baldhead—"Yes, I was there; but they only had a little red hair left, and I wouldn't take it."—*Bowersville (Ga.) Union.*

—"Now, John," said the keeper of the cigar store at closing up time to his boy, "take the Indian figure from the door and lay it down behind the counter." "Hadn't we better let it stand behind the counter?" said John. "Why so?" asked the employer. "Because figures never lie, you know."—*Boston Courier.*

—Brown to Smith, who has been an invalid for years—"Hullos, Smith! How are you now-a-days? Has Dr. Dubbledose helped you any?" Smith—"A little, perhaps, but not nearly so much as I have helped him. You should see the new house he has just built! Nothing like it in town—elegant, perfectly elegant!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Sun-Glows in Sweden.

Toward the end of October the remarkable sun-glows were again seen at Stockholm. In the western horizon a yellow cloud-bank, strongly illuminated, appeared behind a number of tiny clouds, grayish in color, the sky above the former, to a height of forty-five degrees, being lurid, entirely coloring the clouds. Later on in the evening the glow imparted to the edges of the clouds the most remarkable reflections of color, varying from ochre to yellow, violet and pink, with shadings of blue. At times the higher-lying clouds formed most remarkable formations. It seemed that the glow was situated between cumulus and cirrus clouds.—*N. Y. Post.*

A SOLDIER'S YARN.

Beating the Ghost Story Record—Dead Gunners Coming Back to Drill.

The strangest experience I ever had was at old Port William, on Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, over twenty years ago. I was a Sergeant at the time, married, and with my young wife had been living on the lower end of the island, but the commanding officer concluded to tear it down, and I was to select the best rooms of the non-commissioned officers' quarters in the then unoccupied fort. What with my usual military duties and the fatigue of moving and placing things to rights, I was pretty well tired out when night came and slept like a log. My wife was worn out, too, but did not sleep so sound as not to be disturbed every night by what she called "the funniest noises, that sounded just like thunder," but I paid little attention to her, thinking that it was only the noise of passing steamboats or the wash of the water on the shore. It might have been two weeks after I had settled down that one night I awoke suddenly from a sound sleep with that peculiar feeling of dread or uneasiness upon me which arises from an unknown cause, and has been experienced by nearly all of us.

"John, do you hear it now?" asked my wife, when she discovered I was awake; "it sounds like some persons at work below."

Listening for a short time, I recognized familiar sounds, and had I not been positive that the doors were locked, with the keys hanging on a nail in my room, I would have sworn that the batteries were manned by experienced gunners. The quick tread of the men as they dragged the guns in, the ring of the rammer, the handling of the shot that lay piled in readiness for use, the return of the iron wheels over the rails as it was run out of the port was perfect in every detail, only lacking the words of command and the report of the piece to complete the illusion.

As I listened the uproar increased in volume until it was impossible for us to hear each other's voices without raising them to a high pitch. The guns were served with what seemed incredible rapidity and the very walls, massive as they were, trembled under the heavy artillery in continual motion, while the balls were rolling from one end of the casements to the other, striking the sides with heavy thuds. Unable to stand this state of affairs any longer, I arose and lighting my lantern, took the keys along with a loaded revolver, and descending the stairs as lightly as possible, reached the doors. The noise at this point was, if anything, more deafening than when I left my room.

Cautiously inserting the key into the lock I cocked my six-shooter, and throwing the door open suddenly, with raised lantern and weapon presented, entered the nearest casement to find it unoccupied, save by the grim old gun and the shot stacked in their usual places. It was the same in every battery I entered. Not a foot-print disturbed the thick dust upon the floor, nor was there a finger-mark upon either the gun or shot. The tompions were in place and no carriage had traveled over the rusty rails. Confounded even still more than I was before, I returned to my room, and was disturbed no more that night. The racket, however, commenced again the following night and was kept up with slight intermission for a month. My account of this singular disturbance was met with jests and laughter from my fellow-soldiers, which they modified, it is true, when I corroborated it by my wife, but then only so far as to declare that it was a scheme on our part to get removed from uncomfortable quarters to one of the new quarters then about completed. Nettled at their taunts I vowed that if ever the noises commenced again I would have other witnesses to them, and I did not have long to wait, for about one month after I was awakened by the phantom gunners. This time I passed out over the draw-bridge, and, going to the men's quarter's awakened a Sergeant by the name of Smith—poor fellow! he served with me twenty years and is now in the insane asylum at Washington—and much against his will made him accompany me to the scene. After standing listening to the racket until Smith's face was as white as a sheet, and he was trembling from head to foot, I threw open the door. Smith always declared that for a moment he saw the ghostly crew at their places, but I could detect nothing, nor could I ever discover any cause for the disturbance.

Some months after leaving the island I learned that during the Mexican war an artillery company drilled with these guns some time before they left for Mexico and that they were nearly all killed in battle. I suppose it must have been a freak of theirs to have their reunions in these casements and practice with their old friends, the guns.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Laconic patient to physician: Caught cold. Physician: Take Red Star Cough Cure; no morphia, no poisons. Only twenty-five cents. St. Jacobs Oil cures pain.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, January 4.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$4 00	@ $5 00
Native cows	2 15	@ 3 25
Butchers' steers	3 50	@ 3 70
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 40	@ 3 60
Light	2 75	@ 3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	71	@ 71½
No. 3 red	54	@ 55
No. 2 soft	85	@ 86
CORN—No. 2	24½	@ 24¾
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 26½
RYE—No. 2	45	@ 47
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 85	@ 1 95
HAY—Large baled	5 00	@ 5 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	25	@ 26
CHEESE—Full cream	10	@ 11
EGGS—Choice	16	@ 17
BACON—Ham	9	@ 10
Shoulders	5	@ 5½
Sides	6	@ 6½
LARD	6	@ 6½
WOOL—Missouri unwashed	14	@ 15
POTATOES	60	@ 80
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Butchers' steers	3 25	@ 3 70
HOGS—Packing	3 60	@ 3 70
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00	@ 3 50
FLOUR—Choice	4 00	@ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91	@ 92
CORN—No. 2	29½	@ 29¾
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 27½
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 50½
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 32
PORK	10 00	@ 10 10
COTTON—Middling	8	@ 8¼
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 30	@ 5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 75	@ 4 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@ 4 20
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 50	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85	@ 86
No. 3	72	@ 73
No. 3 spring	84	@ 84½
CORN—No. 2	29½	@ 29¾
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	47	@ 48
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@ 33
PORK	9 45	@ 10 20
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Exports	4 60	@ 6 00
HOGS—Good to choice	4 10	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Common to good	2 00	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	2 80	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90½	@ 90½
CORN—No. 2	40½	@ 40½
OATS—Western mixed	34	@ 35
BUTTER—Creamery	26	@ 34
PORK	9 [illegible]	@ 10 [illegible]
PETROLEUM—United	88	@ 88½

CALENDAR.

1886.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1886.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.							1	July.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31														
Feb.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28								29	30	31				
Mar.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Sep.				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Apr.					1	2	3	Oct.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						
May.							1	Nov.							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30				
	30	31													
June			1	2	3	4	5	Dec.				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	

Why Jews Live so Long.

The *New England Medical Monthly* comments very favorably on the proverbial long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. Picard holds that this superiority is due to their stringent health laws. The Mosaic, like the older Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the eating of flesh and other articles of food. Of the animals examined, a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately are very prone to disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of nitrogen, which the kidneys have to remove from the blood, and of course they can not do this successfully except by the aid of Warner's safe cure, the best kidney strengthener, unless it is temperately partaken of and only the very best meat is used. Jews also use alcoholic liquors very sparingly and thus keep up good digestion, and then again they are a holiday-loving and Sabbath-observing class.—*Housekeeper.*

—The famous Lorillard farm in New Jersey contains one thousand acres. The barn has stalls for fifty-six horses; forty hands and fifteen teams are employed in the farm work. In one building are two hundred stalls for cattle. The pig-pen is four hundred and eight feet long and holds three hundred hogs. The corn-crib holds ten thousand bushels of shelled corn. The stable in which the yearlings are housed contains sixty-eight box stalls, and the center of the three sections of the building is covered with glass, and affords a dry place where the colts can exercise in wet weather.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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