IF YOU WANT A KISS, TAKE IT.

There's a jolly Irish proverb
That is pretty much like this:
That a man is half in heaven
When he has a woman's kiss.
But there,s danger in delaying.
And the sweetness may forsake it;
So, I tell you, bashful lover,
If you want a kiss, why take it.

Never let another fellow
Steal a march on you in this;
Never let a laughing maiden
See you spoiling for a kiss.
There's a royal way to kissing,
And the jolly ones who make it
Have a motto that is winning—
If you want a kiss, why take it.

Any fool may face a cannon,
Anybody wear a crown,
But a man must win a woman
If he'd have her for his own.
Would you have the golden apple,
You must find the tree and shake it;
If the thing is worth the having,
And you want a kiss, why take it.

Who would burn upon a desert,
With a forest smiling by?
Who would give this sunny weather
For a black and wintry sky?
Oh, I tell you there is magic,
And you cannot, cannot break it;
For the sweetest part of loving
Is to want a kiss, and take it.

TYPOETICAL.

O, ye gay and festive printer,
When ye summer days are come,
Puts ye hungry "sub" upon his case,
And starts upon a bum.

He loafeth on ye diamond green,
Where balls sweep hotly by;
'Tis better than ye fattest "take"
When ye baseman clasps ye "fly."

He betteth on ye fickle game
His pasted string of "dupes;"
Alas! his club is goose-egged,
'Tis ye other party scoops.

So ye gay and festive printer,
Having squandered all his dirt,
Ambles round on Monday morning
In ye same old dirty shirt.
—*Chicago Ledger.*

QUIETING MATTERS.

A few years ago, when Gen. N. was making an active political canvass in the Territory of——, then on the eve of its admission into the Union as a State (he was then Territorial Governor),he was confronted by an opposition which had small respect for the amenities of debate, or the conventionalities observed in more cultivated communities.

At Sandy Gulch, where a meeting was to be held, there appeared in the crowd opposed to him a rough, pestilent, desperate fellow named McGuire, puffy with pistols and things, who was bent upon trouble, and meant, if possible, to break up the proceedings. In Gen. N.'s following was a "gentleman" named Taylor equally ready for similar work and thoroughly devoted to his chief.

At the opening of the meeting it became evident that McGuire had inserted into his noble form just enough whiskey to be reckless. He was thoroughly inflated.. As things went on he became more and more offensive, until the General's friend came up, and whispered in his ear:

"General, hadn't I better kill him?"

"O, no," replied the General, "that wouldn't do. I couldn't sanction any violence, much less a murder; but if any little thing should happen" (here he lowered his voice and spoke jocosely, as he meant it), "if any little thing should happen, I've got my pocket full of blank pardons."

A few minutes later McGuire broke out into a fresh tirade, whereupon Taylor drew his revolver and shot through the brain. He fell like a log. Walking up to his body and standing astrde of it, revolver still in hand, he looked coolly upon the excited crowd, and said:

"Gentlemen, I trust that *now* we shall have *order* in this meeting."

Order was had. The General concluded his remarks; the meeting quietly adjourned; McGuire's body was slung over a mule, and taken away by his friends, who buried him "with his boots on," and that was the end of it. There was some talk for a day or two; nothing more. It was one of those little incidents, you know, that will occur in frontier life.

"No Sir; I Have Never Voted."

A correspondent of the Louisville, Ky., *Commercial*, writing from Paducah, Ky., Septemer 24, shows in the following paragraph how Democratic condidates are elected in that section of the State. The same practice no doubt prevails generaly all over Kentucky and some of the other Southern States:

While waiting for the train in the afternoon we made a little dicovery; that is, we learned something after this fashion: Seeing several colored men sitting around the platform, we accosted one of them, an intelligent-looking mulatto, and asked him how many colored men there were in town. He said he did not know, but quite a number. We asked him how many votes they polled. "We don't vote," said he. You vote when there is an election, don't you? "No, sir; I have never voted; they don't allow us to vote."

He seemed frightened at what he had said, but on questioning him further he stated that the negroes in that community had never voted at any election; that just before an election they were told if they attempted to vote they would surely be visited soon after by night-riders and made to suffer. I asked if he had ever been told this. He replied that he had often been, and had never tried to vote. This, in the law-abiding State of Kentucky. This is no sensation talk, but facts that are patent toti any one who is acquainted with this section of the country. Then is it any wonder that the Democratic candidates fear no danger from a Republican candidates coming into office with the hold they have upon the feeling of colored voters?"

A little Bridgeport shaver who wanted to be a good boy was told by his mother to pray. He said he had prayed, but he didn't get good. "But" said he, "I don't want to keep teasing Him all the time."

DOMESTIC.

How to Banish Rats and Mice.—A French paper says that petroleum destroys all insects and banishes rats and mice. Water slightly impregnated with petroleum applied to plants infected with insects, will, it is said, destroy the latter at once.

Brown Gems.—One pint sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar; stir in middiings or shorts until quite stiff, drop in hot gem pans previously greased and bake quick. An egg is an improvement. Gems made from white flour, in the same way, are very nice.

Buttermilk Yeast Powders.—One quart of fresh buttermilk made up with corn-meal to a stiff batter, with a teacupful of yeast; let it rise, then add enough flour to make a stiff dough. Put it on dishes or boards to dry in the shade. Rub it up and keep it in a bag. To one quart of flour put one tablespoonful of yeast powder.

A Good Mattress Filling.—If farmers would save their oat chaff and sift it, an excellent filling for beds could be made of it, as it is soft, light, elastic and very sweet. It can be renewed every year at little cost, while for children's beds it is nice.—Keep a sack or two stuffed full of oat chaff in a dry place and then filling is always at hand.

Pure, soft water is the best of all blood-purifiers. It dissolves almost every impurity that may find its way into the blood, and passes it off thro' the skin, lungs and kidneys, thus washing out th blood without any irritation in passing through the system, and without those chemical changes and deposits which are likely to arise from the action of drugs.—Why then use doubtful, dangerous, and often injurious drugs for purifying the blood, when pure, simple, safe, pleasant, and far more effectual water may be had without money and without price.

Broiling.—When meats are broiled on a gridiron over hot coals, the sudden high heat applied sears the outside, which shuts in the juices, and the rapid application of heat soon cooks the meat through, if in moderately thin pieces. It is then tender, juicy and palatable. Those who never broil their fresh meat, fish or poultry, do not know the excellencies of a properly cooked dish of animal food. Of all methods for fowl, broiling is the best—provided that the cook is active enough to handle dexterously, so as not to make charcoal of an atom, and yet cook every part of the meat sufficiently to suit the taste of the consumer.

Don't Burn the Prairies.—Every season thousands of dollars worth of property is destroyed by intentional or careless starting of fires on our prairies. In the districts where the drouth has been severe everything is in condition to burn with fearful rapidity, and the danger from this source is great, not only to property but to life also. Another good reason for not burning the prairie is the scarcity of feed and the need of all grazing within reach of settlement. Would it not be a good idea to have this subject talked over in the granges, and the necessity of great care fully impressed upon all?—*Kansas Farmer.*

Removing Grease Spots.—In taking grease from clothing with benzole or turpentine, people generally make the mistake of wetting the cloth with the turpentine and then rubbing it with a sponge or piece of cloth. In this way the fat is dissolved, but is spread over a greater space and is not removed; the benzole or turpentine evaporates and the fat covers a greater surface than before. The only way to remove grease spots is to place soft blotting-paper beneath and on top of the spot, which is to be first thoroughly saturated with the benzole and then well pressed. The fat is then dissolved and absorbed by the paper, and entirely removed from the clothing.

Yeast From Grape Leaves.—Last summer I discovered that grape leaves made a yeast in some respects superior to hops, as the bread rises sooner and has not the peculiar taste which many object to in that made from hops. Use eight or ten leaves for a quart of yeast; boiling them about ten minutes and pouring the hot liquor on the flour, the quantity of the latter being determined by whether you want the yeast thick or thin. Use hop yeast for raising it to begin with, and afterward that made of the grape leaves. Dried leaves are equally as good as fresh. Some times the yeast has a dark film over its surface when rising, but this entirely disappears when stirred.

How to Clean Soapsuds.—It is well known, says an Australian paper, that a little alum dissolved, is very effective in cleaning muddy water; but a short time since, some alum was applied in a manner, which, from its novelty and its valuable results, is worthh of notice. In a place where water is scarce at present, a little alum was dissolved in hot water, and thrown into a tub of thick soapsuds. In a moment the soap curdled, and accompanied by the muddy particles, sank to the bottom, leaving the water perfectly clear, pure and devoid of smell. This water was found very useful for washing clothing again, when poured off the sediment. A similar result was attained in a quick manner by filling a boiler with soapsuds, placing it on a fire and throwing a bit of alum into it. When the suds boiled, the scum went over and left the water clear, soft, and as useful for washing clothes as it had originally been.

Brief colloquy in Texas between a tourist and a native: "My friend, why is it everybody in this country thinks it necessary to carry one or two revolvers?"

"Well stranger," said the Texan, "you might travel around here a good long time and not want a weapon, but when you do want a pistol in this country you want it like hell."

The thanks of the civilized world will be due to the courts of Utah if the promise now given to punish the participants in the "Mountain Meadow Massacre" be fulfilled, and the miscreants who have survived the twenty years of criminal immunity that they have enjoyed from any inquiry into their infernal murders, be finally brought to justice.

Twenty years ago, a party of emigrants consisting of 300 innocent and peaceable men, women and children were crossing the plains from Missouri to California. At Mountain Meadow, Utah, they were overhauled by an army of Mormons, and being uprepared for resistance, surrendered, and were then mercilessly shot down in cold blood irrespective of sex or age.

Only nine small children were spared who were taken home and into Mormon families to be reared as slaves.

These were thought to be too young to remember the circumstances of the fearful crime, but three of them in their childish prattle afterwards, betraying some dangerous remembrance of the massacre, were also murdered without compunction. The other six were afterward liberated by U. S. officials when Johnson occupied Utah with Federal troops.

A number of the leaders in the massacre who are high church officials, have been indicted, and it is to be hoped will at last, if found guilty, be subjected to the just penalty of their crimes.—*State Journal.*

What Alcohol Will Do.

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that alcohol, regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the boards from the fence, let the cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, and sow it in wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his building, break the glass out of the windows, and fill them with rags. It will take the gloss from his clothes and polish from his manners, subdue his reason, arouse his passion, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family, and topple him into a drunkard's grav. It will do this to the artisan and the capitalist, the matron and the maiden, as well as to the farmer; for in its deadly enmity to the human race, alcohol is no respecter of persons.—*Sanitarian.*

We believe it was Tristam Burgess who stood with a Southerner on the steps of the Capitol as a drove of mules was passing by, when the Southerner remarked, "There goes a lot of Yankees!" "Yes," replied Tristam, "They're going South to teach school."

The Alaska *Herald* says that in Nushik, Alaska, in latitude 62° north, the thermometer on the coldest day last winter indicated 12° above zero, and that out-of-door work can be successfully carried on there from the 1st of April to the middle of October.

A Milwaukee man has applied for a patent on a fountain pen, which, by the pressure of the thumb on a small rubber ball, projects a stream of ink through the holder, and into the eye of the fellow who is looking over your shoulder while you are writing.

OFFICIAL.

Treaties, Postal Conventions, and Executive Proclamations, received between the Adjournment of the Third Session of the 42d Congress and the First Session of the 43d Congress.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador. Concluded May 6, 1872; Ratification advised by Senate May 23, 1872; Ratified by President May 25, 1872; Ratified by President of Ecuador September 30, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington November 6, 1873; Proclaimed November 24, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

The United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador being desirous of regulating the citizenship of persons who emigrate from Ecuador to the United States, and from the United States to the Republic of Ecuador, have decided to treat on this subject; and for this purpose have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, to-wit: the President President of the United States, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Don Antonio Flores, accredited as Minister Resident of that Republic to the Government of the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—Each of the two Republics shall recognize as naturalized citizens of the other, those persons who shall have been therein duly naturalized, after having resided uninterruptedly in their adopted country as long as may be required by its constitution or laws.

This article shall apply as well to those already naturalized in the countries of the contracting parties as those who may be hereafter naturalized.

ART. II—If a naturalized citizen of either country shall renew his residence in that where he was born, without an intention of returning to that where he was naturalized, he shall be held to have reassumed the obligations of his original citizenship, and to have renounced that which he had obtained by naturalization.

ART. III.—A residence of more than two years in the native country of a naturalized citizen shall be construed as an intention on his part to stay there without returning to that where he was naturalized. This presumption, however, may be rebutted by evidence to the contrary.

ART. IV.—Naturalized citizens of either country on returning to that where they were born, shall be subject to trial and punishment according to the laws, for offences committed before their emigration, saving always the limitations established by law.

ART. V.—A declaration of intention to become a citizen shall not have the effect of naturalization.

ART VI.—The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and it shall remain in full force for ten years. If neither of the contracting parties give notice to the other six months previously of its intention to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ART. VII.—The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President of the Republic of Ecuador, with the approval of the Congress of that Republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within eighteen months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention at the city of Washington this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH,
[SEAL.] ANTONIO FLORES.

And whereas the said general convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the sixth day of November, 1873:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this twenty-fourth of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [SEAL.] hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Acting Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador. Extradition. Concluded June 28, 1872; Ratification advised by Senate January 6, 1873; Ratified by President January 10, 1873; Ratified by President of Ecuador November 12, 1873; Ratification exchanged at Quito November 12, 1873; Proclaimed December 24, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals, fugitives from justice, between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Quito on the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows;

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

The United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, having deemed it conducive to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories that all persons convicted or accused of the crimes enumerated below, being fugitives from justice, shall be, under certain circumstances, reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a treaty upon the subject; and the President of the United States has for this purpose named Rumsey Wing, a citizen of the United States, and their Minister Resident in Ecuador as Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States, and the President of Ecuador has named Francisco Javier Leon, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, as Plenipotentiary on the part of Ecuador; who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, and the same having been found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, viz:

ART. I. The Government of the United States and the Government of Ecuador mutually agree to deliver up such persons as may have been convicted of or may be accused of the crimes set forth in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the contracting parties, and who may have sought refuge or be found within the territory of the other; it being understood that this is only to be done when the criminality shall be proved in such a manner that according to the laws of the country where the fugitive or accused may be found, such persons might be lawfully arrested and tried, had the crime been committed within its jurisdiction.

ART. II. Persons convicted of or accused of any of the following crimes shall be delivered up in accordance with the provisions of this treaty:

1st. Murder, including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning.

2d. The crime of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on ship-board when the crew, or a part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commanding officer, have taken possession of the vessel.

3d. The crime of burglary, this being understood as the act of breaking or forcing an entrance into another's house with the intent to commit any crime; and the crime of robbery, this being defined as the act of taking from the person of another goods or money with criminal intent, using violence or intimidation.

4th. The crime of forgery, which is understood to be the willful use or circulation of forged papers or public documents.

5th. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank bills and securities, and in general of any kind of titles to or instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of stamps, dies, seals and marks of the state and of the administrative authorities, and the sale or circulation thereof.

6th. Embezzlement of public property, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositaries.

ART. III. The stipulations of this treaty shall not be applicable to crimes or offences of a political character; and the persons delivered up, charged with the crimes specified in the foregoing article, shall not be prosecuted for any crime committed previously to that for which his or their extradition may be asked.

If the person whose extradition may have been applied for, in accordance with the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for offences committed in the country where he has sought refuge, or if he shall have been sentenced therefor, his extradition may be deferred until his acquittal, or the expiration of the term for which he shall have been sentenced.

ART. V. Requisitions for the extradition of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in case of the absence of these from the country or its capital, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition is asked shall have been convicted of a crime, the requisition must be accompanied by a copy of the sentence of the court that has convicted him, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge who has signed it, made by the proper executive authority; also by an authentication of the latter by the Minister or Consul of the United States or Ecuador, respectively. On the contrary, however, when the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of any evidence in writing upon which such warrants may have been issued, must accompany the aforesaid requisition. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority of Ecuador, may then order the arrest of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the judicial authority which is competent to examine the question of extradition. If, then, according to the evidence and the law, it be decided that the extradition is due in conformity with this treaty, the fugitive shall be delivered up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ART. VI. The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportion of persons claimed shall be paid by the Government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ART. VII. This treaty shall continue in force for ten (10) years from the day of the exchange of ratifications; but in case neither party shall have given to the other one (1) year's previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, then this treaty shall continue in force ten (10) years longer, and so on.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the capital of Ecuador, within two moths from the day on which the session of the coming Congress of Ecuador shall terminate, which will be in October, 1873.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in the city of Quito, capital of the Republic of Ecuador, this twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[SEAL.] RUMSEY WING.
[SEAL.] FRANCISCO JAVIER LEON.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Quito on the 12th of November last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city Washington this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [SEAL.] hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

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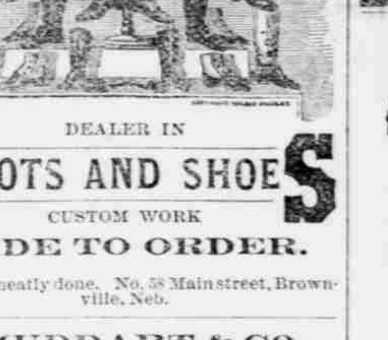

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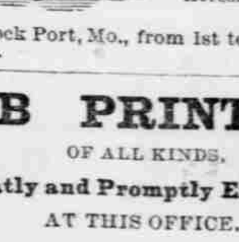

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The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

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Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

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For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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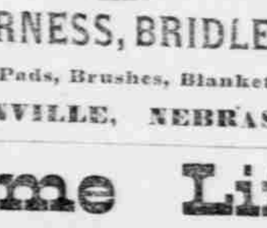

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