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NEBRASKA NEWS ITEMS.

Major Frank North and his Pawnee scouts are located near Sidney, under the bluffs of Lodge Pole creek. There are 28 Pawnee Indians in Major North's company, all enlisted in the United States army, and duly uniformed. The company was organized in September 1876, and the men were picked by the Major from those who had gone to the Indian Territory. He brought them North immediately, and the first operation of any particular note in which they were engaged was the capture of Red Cloud's band and stock, which was reported in detail at the time of its occurrence. The company proceeded thence to Fort Laramie, and subsequently they marched from Fort Peterman with Gen. Crook's command on the Powder River expedition. They were engaged in McKenzie's raid through the Big Horn country. They did gallant service in the fight with "Dull Knife," from whose hands they captured 17 lodges and 600 head of horses. After scouting the Belle Fourche District, they started southward and went into their present camp on the 20th of January last, having marched 1,200 miles in three months. Jack Coates, who killed a man near Fort Mitchell, March 3d, was surrendered to the authorities at Sidney, March 8th. Hon. S. D. Hastings, Grand Worthy Chief of Wisconsin Good Templars, has been holding temperance meetings in Kearney. One night he addressed a large crowd in one of the leading saloons. Temperance revivals are in progress in many other towns of the State. Recently parties came to Lowell in search of a drove of 400 cattle, stolen from Kansas. This stupendous theft was accomplished by thieves driving through Kansas, picking up a few stray steers here and there, till when they reached Lowell, they numbered 400. The cattle were captured in the sand hills near Lowell. The parties were about to ship them to Chicago, two thieves were captured in Lowell, and one in Sidney. It is one of the most remarkable robberies on record.

USEFUL RECIPES.

RAISED CAKE—Three cups of dough, one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, two eggs, one cup of raisins, one tablespoonful of yeast, a little salt, and one half teaspoonful of soda. Work the dough and shortening together, beat the eggs thoroughly, then add to the dough, beating well; add the other ingredients, with the raisins rolled in a handful of flour, add cinnamon and nutmeg to taste, pour into tins, let it raise till light, and bake. I make it when I make bread, and have my dough as stiff as bread ready for the oven. CHICKEN DRESSED AS TERRAPINS.—Boil a fine, large, tender chicken; when done and well warm, cut it from the bones into small pieces, as for chicken salad; put it into a stewpan with one gill of boiling water; then stir together until perfectly smooth one quarter of a pound of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, and the yolk of one egg, which add to the chicken, stirring all well together; then season with salt and pepper. After letting it simmer about ten minutes, add half a gill of Madeira wine and send to table hot. VIENNA BREAD—For four pounds of flour, take one and three-quarter ounces of Fleischman's yeast, half an ounce of salt, and three pints of milk and water in equal portions. Dissolve the yeast and salt in the liquid, and make a very thin sponge in the middle of the flour. Let it stand three-quarters of an hour, then stir in the rest of the flour. Let it stand two and a half hours. Then take it upon the board cut it into round pieces, knead a little then cut each round piece into twelve pieces, form into circular balls of dough and bake fifteen minutes in a very hot oven. TO STEW CHICKENS WHOLE—Take a large, tender chicken, and clean as for roasting; wash it thoroughly in several waters and wipe it dry with a clean towel; then season, inside and outside, with salt and pepper; have ready as many oysters as the chicken will hold, which take out of their liquor, and after removing all the little particles of shell that may adhere, put them into a colander and let them drain; then season the oysters with salt and pepper and fill the chicken with as many as it will hold. After skewering it tight, put it into a tin pail with a closely-fitting top, put the pail into a pot of boiling water and let it boil until the chicken is tender. When the chicken is done, remove it to a hot dish, covering immediately, and set it where it will keep hot. Turn the gravy from the pail into a sauce pan; add one tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of cream, the yolks of three hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, a little minced parsley, and a tablespoonful of corn-starch made smooth in a little cold milk. Boil up once, pour over the chicken, and serve very hot. "Isn't that a beautiful piece of music?" said one of Mrs. Clogger's female boarders, as she looked from the piano. "I like it very much," replied James; "particularly those long rests that occur all through it."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

James Harper, colored, has been arrested in Washington for the murder of Wash McGrath. The United States District Court grand jury at New Haven, Conn., has found three indictments against John C. Tracy, President of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, for misapplying \$50,000 funds of the bank, and five indictments against J. L. Chapman, cashier, for assisting the President, and for embezzlement and perjury. At Flora, Ill., five men were arrested, March 9th, for stealing goods from freight cars on the Ohio & Miss-R.R. The men were traced to an old house south of the depot which was surrounded and the thieves captured. In the house was found a large amount of stolen goods, also a complete outfit for making counterfeit nickles, silver, twenty-five cent pieces and half dollars. One of the men, named Dan Ridge, has intimated a desire to turn State's evidence, and if the authorities will be ready to give him the names of about 30 men who are members of the gang. On the night of March 8th, the Phoenix Chemical Works Building, in Brooklyn, N. Y., was blown down. Loss, \$30,000. Miller & Bros' furniture warehouses, in St. Louis, were burned March 9th. Loss, \$25,000. A fire in Boston, March 9th, destroyed several stores with their contents. Total loss, \$50,000; insurance, about \$250,000. The wall of one building fell, and at least eight persons were buried beneath the debris. The second trial of Alexander Sullivan, for the murder of Francis Hanaford, in Chicago, has terminated. Sullivan was acquitted and discharged from custody. In New York, on the night of March 8th, a five story brick building occupied by a wholesale grocer, fell, owing to defective girders. Loss, \$50,000. The Prohibition State Convention of Rhode Island, nominated the Republican State ticket, with the exception of the candidate for General Treasurer. For this office they nominated Samuel Clark, Democrat. In the State Senate of Ohio, March 9th, the bill to provide for compulsory education was passed. Oliver Ames, brother of Oakes Ames, and also brother of Judge Ames of the Probate Court, died in Boston, March 9th. The printers in the office of the New York Graphic struck, March 10th, against reduction from 40 to 35 cents per thousand, and the office was consequently filled with non-union men. The following schedule of rates went into effect, March 10th: From New York to Chicago, on first class, 76c; second, 70c; third, 60c; fourth, 45c, and special class 30c per 100 pounds. To St. Louis and Quincy rates are 97c, 91c, 76c, and 49c for the same classes respectively. Corresponding rates were agreed on for intermediate points. Through rates from the west to Europe have not been agreed on. Receivers have been appointed for the North American, Guardian, Mutual, Widows and Orphans, and Reserve Life Insurance Companies, of New York and Albany, and the State Life Insurance Company, of Syracuse. A planing mill burned in Philadelphia, March 10th. Loss, \$36,000. In the United States District Court, at Springfield, Ill., March 10th, Nathan Curtis and Lafayette Shaw, of Logan county, were sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, for counterfeiting. A fight occurred near Jackson, Tenn., a few days ago between the Deputy Sheriff Russell, and three assistants, and four outlaws named Potete. The Sheriff was killed and one of the outlaws, and several others wounded. At Minneapolis, Minn., on the evening of March 13th, the dead body of Mrs. Mary Lyons, was found at her residence. Her face and head were terribly mutilated and her skull broken. Her husband, Daniel Lyons, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. The ship Bethany, from Hong Kong, went ashore at Cape May, March 12th, and is a total wreck. The cargo consists of silks, teas, etc., valued at \$50,000. The Jackson House, at Leavenworth, was burned at Pulkask, Tenn., on the night of March 10th. Loss, \$14,000; insurance, \$12,000. James Kingan, dealer in land, and other provisions, New York, has failed, with liabilities estimated at \$1,000,000. Matilda Heron, a well known actress, died in New York recently. On the 11th of March, in Elmira, N. Y., Peter H. Penwell and wife, owing to domestic disagreements, took arsenic with a view to suicide. The poison falling to cause death, Penwell, with an ax, killed his wife, and then cut his own throat, but not sufficient to keep him out of jail. Mr. Kingan of New York, who failed a few days ago, was short 60,000 acres of land on which there was a decline of 80 per cent. Loss, \$80,000. The German Banking Company, of Pottsville, Pa., has suspended. Deposits, \$38,000. It is thought the assets will cover the liabilities. The Connecticut Assembly has passed a bill making the legal rate of interest 6 per cent, when the rate is not specified in the contract. The bill has passed authorizing the State House Board of Indiana to locate a new State House to cost not over 2 million. The contest over the Vanderbilt will has ended. The matter has been arranged, and Cornelius Vanderbilt has

Post in a leading article announces that a cabinet council will be held to decide upon the acceptability of the proposals brought by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador. The official organ of Montenegro says Russia intends to go to war, and nobody can expect Montenegro to keep the peace in that event. The Vienna Correspondent of the London Telegraph writes that a body of Persians have devastated part of the Province of Bagdad, and carried off 40,000 sheep. Stanley writing to the London Telegraph from Uffle, Aug. 13, 1876, announces that he has completely surrounded lake Tanganyika. A dispatch from Paris says it is rumored in political circles that a ministerial crisis is imminent, owing to disagreement between President MacMahon and Minister Simonin in regard to changes of government functionaries. The President finds the existing cabinet too radical. A dispatch from Constantinople says placards have been posted in Stamboul, calling on the Porte to make war against Russia and threatening the Ministers if they make any further concessions to Montenegro. A correspondent at Pesth, asserts that the Austro-Hungarian government has accepted Russia's project of the European declaration, but merely in its capacity of a signatory of the Berlin memorandum. The opinion prevails in Pesth that Russia, despite the present negotiations, is determined to make war. The Turkish government is unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding upon the Montenegrin demands, and will submit them to a grand council, which must be summoned for the purpose, or to a parliament. Foreign representatives, particularly the British Charge d'Affairs, are endeavoring to effect an arrangement between the Porte and the Montenegrin delegates, but the latter are only disposed to take a slight concession provided the Porte concedes their principal demands. The Khedive of Egypt has formally, through the British representative at Cairo, renewed and confirmed his father's gift of Great Britain of "Cleopatra's Needle." Preparations for its removal to London are progressing.

Speech delivered in the Amphitheatre of the Primary College of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Tuesday, the 6th of November, by M. Edouard Favre-Perret, Member of the International Jury on Watches, Exhibitions at Philadelphia, and one of the Swiss Watchmakers to the United States. Mr. Arnold Grosejan, President of the Board of Commerce, announced that M. Edouard Favre-Perret, Member of the International Jury on Watches of the Exhibition at Philadelphia, had just returned from La Chaux-de-Fonds, the speech delivered by him at Locle and Neuchatel, on the situation of the Industry of Watchmaking in the United States. "GENTLEMEN," I wish to start with an assurance to you that you have not an orator before you, but a manufacturer, and as such I ask your indulgence. I shall give you information which, unhesitatingly, I believe, will be of some utility to the condition of Swiss watchmaking compared with the American competition. I shall tell you of facts simply such as I have seen them, such as I have under my hand, and which I believe are here more necessary than anything else, for it is not by palliating the bad sides of a difficult situation that we can succeed in improving it. "For a long time we have heard here of an American competition, and of our believing it. The skeptics—and there were many of them—denied the possibility of a competition at once so rapid and so important. To-day we are forced to believe the truth of it, and to acknowledge the existence of a formidable manufacturer. "We have had the proofs of it under our own eyes; we have seen the American factories, and we have been able to satisfy ourselves as to their power. We have treated the American manufacturer as we have treated the neighboring manufacturers—in the future of which we did not wish to believe at first, and which to-day is the most serious competitor we refer to: Besancon, Biennet, St. Imier, Morat, and Schaffhausen. "For a long time America has been the principal market for our watches—our watches, and our watches. To-day we are earnestly preparing to struggle with the American on the fields where hitherto we have been the masters. Some of you have seen Mr. Danison, who was, we say, the father of American watchmaking. Mr. Danison, who studied through the Canton of Neuchatel, studying our mode of manufacturing, seeking to inform himself of every thing, and carefully noting the weak parts of our industry. After his return to the United States, he founded a factory at Boston—The Boston Watch Company. This was in 1854. The capital—scarcely \$100,000—was subscribed by capitalists more than by practical business men. In organizing the company turned out only the rough skeleton movement, and attended to the finishing; all other parts, such as trains, balances, screws, etc., were imported from Switzerland. Little by little, however, the factory extended its operations, and produced other parts. Notwithstanding all this progress, this mode of doing things, not suited to the American character, so little inclined to let capital remain almost unproductive, the capitalists abandoned the factory, and it failed in 1858. "Another American, Mr. Robbins, whom you have also known, gentleman, when he had business relations with us, scented a good speculation, and bought in the entire factory, tools included, for \$75,000. A new company—The American Watch Company—was afterwards formed, with a capital of \$200,000. Since this capital became sufficient, as it was increased to \$300,000 before the war of secession. This was, which seemed calculated to destroy such an enterprise, was, on the contrary, the cause of its prosperity. America put on foot a million of soldiers, and every one wanted his watch, there was great estimation in the watch busi-

THE SENATE EXTRA SESSION

FRIDAY, March 9.—The standing and select committees were announced as follows: Privileges and Elections—Morton, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron [W. Va.], McMillan, Hoar, Saulsbury, Merrimon and Hill. Foreign Relations—Cameron, Morton, Howe, Conkling, McCree, Boye, Eaton, Johnson, Conover, Dawes, Ferry, Jones, Newell, Allison, Howe, Bayard, Kernan, and Wallace. Appropriations—Windom, Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Blaine Davis [W. Va.], Withers, Eaton, Beck. Agriculture—Faddock, Spencer, Burnside, McMillan, Patterson, Gordon, Dennis, Bansom and Randolph. Manufactures—Booth, Bruce, Robb, Johnston, McPherson. Civil Service—Faddock, Sharon, Hoar, Davis [W. Va.], Gordon. Military Affairs—Spencer, Chairman; Wadleigh, Cameron, [Pa.], Burnside, Taylor, Plumb, Randolph, Cockrell, Maxey. Naval Affairs—Sargent, Kirkwood, Newell, Conover, Blaine, Kirkman, Whyte, McPherson. Judiciary—Edmunds, Conkling, Howe, Christiansy, Davis [Ill.], Thurman, McDonnell. Post Offices and Post Roads—Hamlin, Ferry, Jones [Nev.], Kirkwood, Conover, Kirkwood, Saulsbury, Maxey, Bailey. Public Lands—Ogelsby, Plumb, Booth, Chaffee, Plumb, McDonald, Jones, Grover, Sherman. Private Land Claims—Thurman, Bayard, Boye, Edwards, Christiansy. Indian Affairs—Allison, Ogelsby, Ingalls, Saunders, Hoar, McKirrow, Cook, Ferguson, Teller, Kirkwood, Davis [Ill.], Withers, Bailey. Revolutionary Claims—Johnston, Jones [Pa.], Hill, Davis, McMillan. Claims—McMillan, Mitchell, Cameron [W. Va.], Teller, Hoar, Cockrell, Herndon, Grover, Sherman. District of Columbia—Dorsey, chairman; Spencer, Ingalls, Rollins, Saunders, Merrimon, Bagum. Patents—Wadleigh, chairman; Booth, Cameron, Kernan, Morgan. Public Buildings and Grounds—Dawes, Merrill, Cameron [Pa.], Saulsbury, Jones [Pa.]. Territories—Patterson, chairman; Christiansy, Chaffee, Saunders, Gardner, Sherman, Mitchell, Howe, Dawes, Dorsey, Taylor, Ferry, Morton, Bansom, Boye, Barnum, Lamar. Mines and Mining—Sharon, Chaffee, Kirkwood, Plumb, Bedford, Cook, Hill. Penitentiaries—Conover, Conover, Ingalls, Davis [Ill.], Wallace, Kernan. Education and Labor—Burnside, Patterson, Morrill, Bruce, Sharon, Gordon, Money, Bailey, Lamar. Civil Service and Retrenchment—Blaine, Ogelsby, Patterson, Booth, McCree, Whyte, Beck. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Jones [Nev.], Robinson. Finance—Anthony, Sargent, Whyte, Linn, Hoar, Edmunds, Bansom, Conover, Ferry, Hamilton, Merrimon. Proposed Bills—Bayard, Withers, Faddock, Burnside, Conover, Faddock, Hill, Sherman, Conkling, Winpenny, and others. Resolutions—so the Senate—Cameron [W. Va.], Windom, Conover, Burnside, Saunders, Davis [W. Va.], Harris, Lamar, Beck. The chairman are named first in each case. The resolution of Russia, claiming to be the owner of Louisiana, were referred to the elections committee. Senator Grover submitted a resolution to refer the message from Oregon in reference to himself to the committee on privileges and elections, who shall

Watchmaking in America—A Foreigner's Testimony.

At this juncture, which might have been a lucky one for our industry, we failed to comprehend our real interests. Instead of sending good watches to the Americans, the worst of them were sent. The mere skeleton movements were sent in cases they would have been thought good enough. The Americans, however, went to work on an entirely different plan. The company increased their capital, and turned out a better ordinary watch than the Swiss watch. At the end of several years, and with the aid of patriotism, the American watch enjoyed a good reputation, while our own was directed everywhere. In 1863 the capital was increased to \$750,000, and the operations of the new company grew to enormous proportions. During the following years business went on so well that everywhere new watch factories sprung up. Every one wanted to make watches. To-day you can count about eleven factories. The most important, after the Waltham Company, is the one at Elgin, which turns out about 300 movements a day. The Waltham Company give employment to 900 workmen, and make about 425 movements per day. The company again increased their capital in 1865 to \$1,500,000, besides \$300,000 as reserve fund, or a capital of 9,000,000 francs. This watch factory is a real power; there is none like it in Europe. We have seen it, and we are all proud of it. Last May, on the eve of the Exhibition, we still seemed masters of the situation. One event, however, dealt us a mortal blow. It was the opening of the exhibition, or from any other motive, the Elgin Company made, all of a sudden, a reduction on the price of their movements of 40 per cent. to 50 per cent., so that all stocks of Swiss watches were seriously affected. Lever movements, with visible pallets, were sold at 19 francs. How can we meet this? Under such circumstances how can we maintain competition? It will be necessary to turn out our movements at 13 or 14 francs to pay the custom duties, and to leave a little margin of profit. The Waltham Company, however, would not be outdone by the Elgin Company; they even proposed to do better. They announced a reduction of price from 40 to 50 per cent. on prices already lower than their rivals, but at the same time they made known their intention to reduce their stock as far as January 1, 1876. So that a dealer in watches had simply to indicate the stock of his Waltham goods on hand to secure the rebate of 40 to 50 per cent. This coup d'etat has cost the company \$40,000. "It is unnecessary, gentlemen, to tell you how very detrimental this was to the Swiss watch. Still another and more important reason explains the growing prosperity of the American Company. Their tools work so regularly that all parts of the watch may be interchanged, by a simple order on a postal card, without necessitating the forwarding of the adjoining piece. The question has often been asked whether the Americans can sufficiently supply the demands of their markets. Yes, they can; we are driven out of the American market! I herein exclude, however, complex watches, in which we are now, and I hope we shall always remain, masters. "In 1869 the American Companies produced only 15,000 watches; in 1873, 100,000. To-day they produce 250,000, and this figure is still doubled in some cases the crisis, which so severely prevails there as well as here, should come to an end. For we must not forget that, if several factories have been shut down, the tools which they sold as well as the workmen are still there, all well as to resume work again. Nor must we leave out of sight the exorbitant custom duties and freight, which amount to about 30 per cent. of the value of the watch, and which will take away from us every possibility of being able to stand the fight. And now that we know the figures of production in the United States, we can easily, with the aid of official reports, give an account of what is that country's consumption of watches. We have sent to the United States during the past twelve years, viz: 1864 to 1875 inclusive, 2,842,000 watches, being an average of 236,833 per annum. "In 1876 we shall barely send there 75,000 watches, or, since 1872, a deficit of 300,000 watches. What a loss for Switzerland, and particularly for Neuchatel! For this deficit concerns principally our country, and it is impossible to convince one's self of the fact. In 1875, Chaux-de-Fonds turned out 108,000 watches or movements. In preceding years she turned out double that amount. The deficit, therefore, amounts for Chaux-de-Fonds alone to 400,000 francs for Locle, Neuchatel, &c., it reaches the same figure in proportion. "We have stated that the shipment of our goods has largely decreased. Shall we attribute the cause to the present crisis? Certainly in many respects we may do so; it cannot be denied. But the American competition contributes still more largely to it. "The Americans have already commenced to send their manufacture to Europe. In England they sell annually from 30,000 to 50,000 watches. The American watch commences to drive from the English market the Swiss and even the English watch. The Americans commence by great quantities for their goods in the Indies and in Australia; and then—thanks to some powerful exporting houses—they invade England. At Moscow and St. Petersburg they have already established important branch offices. They do not keep it secret, but loudly advertise it; their aim is to drive us first out of their own country, and then to compete with us on our own soil. If our sluggishness and our blind confidence leave the door free to them, I sincerely confess that I personally have doubted that competition. But now I have seen—I have felt it—and I am terrified by the danger which our industry is exposed to. Besides, I am not the only one to think so; the "Societe Intercontinentale" have sent a delegate to make inquiries, and his report perfectly agrees with mine. Up to this very day we have believed America to be dependent upon Europe. We have been mistaken. The Americans will send us their products since we cannot send them our own. We ask ourselves whether the Americans can maintain their prices? I answer you, yes, for if they obtain a good profit on their superior quality goods they can afford to be satisfied with a smaller profit on the lower grades of watches. In America everything is made by hand. We count in Switzerland about forty thousand workmen, making an an-

average each per annum 40 watches in the United States the average is 150 watches. Therefore the machine produces three and a half to four times more than the workman. It remains for us to solve the situation. But how can we get out of the corner into which we have been driven? To-day, even without machines, we cannot dispose of the 1,000,000 watches which our people manufacture. How will it be if we establish machines which will three increase our production? We must either diminish the number of our hands and make machines, or else cling to our system, and be resigned to see our industry decline. "Gentlemen, I do not pretend to point out the remedy. I simply call your attention to the evil—that is all. It remains for you to see to it. How, however, I believe that it will be good for our mechanics that we have done for our watchmakers—that is to create schools. You must not despair; you must not desert the field; we must on the contrary, struggle for our rights, and re-conquer the lost ground. If America closes her gates to us by customs duties and exorbitant freights, we are, at least left the resources of energetically struggling against her in European markets. "Had the Philadelphia Exhibition taken place five years later, we should have been totally annihilated without knowing it, and we should have received the terrible blow. We have believed ourselves masters of the situation, when we really have been on a volcano. And to-day we must actually struggle if we do not want to succumb in all the markets that rival manufacture. We must not sneer at Besancon at the outset? And how Besancon suffers for France, and besides, she exports her surplus of manufacture. We ask ourselves, if, in reducing the price of watches, we can increase their sale in the same proportion? And if the sale do not increase, what will become of us? We shall have an enormous stock of goods and a permanent stagnation in the custom duties, you know, amount to 25 per cent. For a long time hopes have been entertained they might be reduced. We cannot count on it. America needs all her resources, especially in the present situation; and, whether Democrats or Republicans be in power, we cannot hope for a reduction in import duties. We must therefore make up our minds to lose the American market! "It has been said, and it has been complacently repeated, that the Americans do not make the entire watch, and that they are dependent upon Switzerland for several parts of the watch. This is a mistake. The Waltham Company make the entire watch—from the first screw to the case and dial. It would even be difficult for them to use our products, so great is the regularity, so exact the precision with which their machines work. They arrive at the regulation of the watch—so to say—without having seen it. When the watch is given to the adjuster, the former delivers to him the corresponding hairspring and the watch is regulated (sans regard to the audience.) Here is what I have seen, gentlemen! I asked from the director of the Waltham Company a watch of the fifth grade. A large safe was opened before me, in which I took a watch out of it and fastened it to my chain. The director having asked me to let him have the watch for two or three days, so as to observe its motion, I answered, "On the contrary, I persist in wearing it just as it is, to obtain an exact idea of your manufacture." At Paris I set my watch by a regulator on the Boulevard, and on the sixth day I observed that it had varied thirty-two seconds. The watch is of the fifth American grade; it cost 75 francs (movement without case). At my arrival at Locle I showed the watch to one of our first adjusters, who asked me to let him regulate it. In other words, to take it to pieces. I, however, wished first to observe it; and here is the result, which I noted: Hanging, daily variation, one and a half seconds; variation in different positions, from four to eight seconds; in the "heated room" the variation was but very slight. Having thus observed it, I handed the watch to the adjuster, who took it down. After the lapse of a few days, he came to me and said, with a few words: "I am completely overwhelmed; the result is incredible; one would not find one such watch among 50,000 of our manufacture." "This watch, gentlemen, I repeat to you, I took at hazard—out of a heap, as we say. You understand from this example that the American watch may be preferred to the Swiss. I have finished gentlemen, and I have told you of things such as I have seen them. It remains for us to profit from this and experience, and to improve our manufacture. Competent men are not wanting among us; they must go to work at once."

OSTER SALAD.—Drain the liquor well from a quart of oysters and cut them with a sharp knife into dice. Cut the white part of one bunch of celery into pieces of the same size as the oysters. Beat two eggs very hard and mix in one tablespoonful of powdered sugar; then whip in gradually one tablespoonful of salad oil until it is light cream; have ready the yolks of two hard boiled eggs, rubbed to a powder; add to them one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of made mustard; beat these into the oil and yolks and then, two or three drops at a time, a half teaspoon of olive vinegar. Whip the dressing lightly for two or three minutes, mix the oysters and celery, dressing them lightly; pour half the dressing over them, stirring gently for a minute, and pour the rest on top. Garnish with celery tufts and the whites of the hard boiled eggs. Serve soon as possible after it is mixed.

FRENCH ROLLS.—One pint of milk, one small cup of home made yeast, and flour enough to make a stiff batter; raise over night; in the morning add one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, and four ounces of sugar to it. Roll it well and let it rise; then knead it again, roll out, cut with a biscuit cutter fold over. Set them in a warm place until very light. Bake quick.

Eternity, then pleasing, dreadful thought!—(Addison.)