



The English markets have been, for several days, disturbed by rumors of European complications, threatening coming wars.

The State prison at Jackson contained 805 prisoners last week. In 1874 there were eighteen males in this State who were over one hundred years old.

They have had enough snow at Lansing to hinder the farmers with their corn husking. An Oregon man proposes to furnish fir boards one hundred feet long and twelve feet wide, for the Centennial Exposition. Who next?

The dimensions of the great Democratic victory in Maryland are manifest from the fact that, excluding the ballot-stuffed vote of Baltimore, the total Democratic majority in the State was but 250.

James Donaldson was thrown upon a lath saw in Bigelow & Stow's mill at Grand Haven, a few days since, by his coat being caught in some belting while in motion. He was badly cut in the side and shoulder though not fatally.

Samuel F. Henderson, of Grand Rapids, has sued the city for \$10,000 damages for falling into an excavation in one of the streets of that place. A verdict for \$500 was returned by the jury in favor of the plaintiff.

Portions of a gun-carriage have recently been fished up from the wreck of the British man-of-war Royal Sauvage, which was sunk near Valour Island, Lake Champlain, in an engagement with the American fleet, under General Benedict Arnold, ninety-nine years ago.

Rough winter weather has set in earnest in the Lake Superior region snow falling so thick and fast as to render navigation more than ordinarily perilous. A large number of wrecks and other damage is recorded as having been done within the last few days.

The official vote of Iowa shows a Republican plurality for Gov. Kirkwood of over thirty-one thousand. The Republican majority for Governor in 1872 was 22,558. The total vote of Iowa this year was over two hundred and fifty thousand.

The machinery at the Centennial Exhibition will be driven by a pair of Corliss engines. Each cylinder is forty-two inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet; the fly wheel is thirty-five feet in diameter and weighs fifty-five tons; the engines are of 1400 horse power, are fed by twenty boilers and will drive about a mile of shafting.

Liquique, a city of Peru, S. A., was almost entirely destroyed by fire in October, the loss being estimated at over \$5,000,000, with no insurance. The city was built almost entirely of wood, and the flames rushed over it almost without resistance, carrying everything before them.

Ludington, Republican, is elected Governor of Wisconsin, over Taylor ("Klondike") Demorest, by some 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The Senate will have twenty-one straight Republicans out of thirty-three members, while the Assembly will stand fifty-four Republicans, forty-five Democrats and one tie.

The official returns of the late Minnesota election are not yet all in, but the majority for Pillsbury, Republican, for Governor, cannot be less than 10,000. The Legislature will stand about 93 Republicans and 50 Democrats, the Republicans having gained in many districts.

The Kansas Legislature will be nearly unanimously Republican this time. The returns show that there are but seven districts in which Democrats are elected, and eleven members which are classed as "Reformers." There are eighty-five out-and-out Republican members.

A match has been arranged between E. R. Weston of New York, and Daniel O'Leary of Chicago, to walk six successive days in the rink at Chicago, commencing on Sunday night next. No wager is made, but a purse contributed by the Chicagoans will be given to the one who covers the greatest number of miles before the following Saturday night.

The Senatorial contest in the State of Iowa promises to be an exceedingly close and bitter one before it is ended. The friends of the several candidates are active and untiring. The most prominent candidates now in the field are four, as follows: Gov. Kirkwood; Gen. Belknap, present Secretary of War; Hon. James H. Lane, ex-Senator; and Hon. Hiram Price, ex-member of Congress.

The following is the cash value of the different agricultural productions of this State, according to the census of 1874: Wheat \$28,416,146; corn \$10,500,420; potatoes \$4,632,885; pork marketed \$2,554,828; butter \$6,713,808; cheese \$591,358; wool sheared \$3,511,179; and fruit and vegetables \$3,886,866.

Reviewing the results, the New York Tribune decries of the Democracy at last, and says: "But their stupidity is adamant. Nothing penetrates it. When the people, rising up against the degeneracy, the corruption, and greed and recklessness of the party in power, give to the Democrats, as they did last fall, the opportunity to show their capacity and their disposition to do better, the occasion is frittered away and the opportunity is wasted by some such treacherous blunder as was made in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The business wants of an enterprising and thrifty people therefore we must have a paper circulation, and this paper currency can never be based on gold, unless it is of exactly the same volume with the gold on hand to redeem it with. Such a currency would not add one mill to the increase of circulation beyond the supply of gold but would add largely to the expense of supplying the same, in the issuing thereof, and in the expense of guarding the gold coin, held for purposes of securing the circulation, against thieves. Issue the least fraction more of paper currency than the amount of gold on hand to back it, and they begin to use the credit of some body to back that fraction of over-issue, and that credit must be either an individual, a corporation or the government. The credit to secure the over-issue must lie somewhere, and who can doubt for a moment that the credit of the government for a basis of a paper circulation is infinitely safer than that of an individual or a corporation. This gives us the greenbacks—the best paper money ever issued by the United States ever since—and as long as the government lasts your banks will not break.

Take the threat of contraction and forced resumption away and you will infuse new life of energy in every department of productive industry and legitimate enterprise. The revenues of the new government will increase, and the national indebtedness will decrease, and the promises to pay issued by the government will continue to increase in value just in proportion as the same can be profitably employed by the people in their daily vocations, and but a short time will elapse before they will be convertible into gold. Prosperity and thrift, the same that brought greenbacks up from 270 to 110, will suffice to bring it up to equal value with gold, while contraction of currency will bring on stagnation and hard times, and reduce the value of greenbacks. From the foregoing we deduce these considerations:

1. That the American people to a man favor the early resumption of specie payment. 2. That the vast indebtedness of the United States, being but a small fraction of its actual wealth—and the stability of the government is not doubted—it follows that there can be no occasion to discredit its promises to pay. 3. That the annual required revenues of the government should never succeed a small per cent. of the people's yearly increase of wealth, and to afford the facilities for these accumulations, the government should liberate its resources, and curtail all unnecessary and unproductive expenditures. It should pay off interest-bearing indebtedness and substitute therefor non-interest-bearing obligations whenever practical, and the same ought to be convertible into either, at the will of the holders—and it should never unduly contract the currency, and thereby contract all values of property, and thus cripple all the vast productive industries of the country.

4. That to restore prosperity to the country and increase its wealth, and make it possible for the people to pay their taxes, the willing laborers must have employment—our factories and workshops must again resound with the cheerful music of the hammer, the saw and the spindle. The masses must be provided the means to gain an honest livelihood. 5. That in matters of finance it will be far safer to follow the advice of the industrial classes than that of the money aristocrats of Wall street. The former are of the people—their interests are identical. Out of crude materials they erect valuable structures, affording employment to thousands and bringing comfort and happiness to many households. The latter, always seeking to contract values, that they may gobble up the savings of their victims, give employment to but few, and impoverish thousands daily, and wide-spread ruin and distrust follow in their wake. In the slum-house, insane asylum and prison, their victims are found by the thousands. 6. That the gold in circulation is at no time sufficient to meet the requirements of trade, that in addition to the gold, credit for a basis of circulation is necessary, and that it is infinitely safer to use the credit of the government for said basis than the credit of individuals or that of corporations. 7. That the government should at all times receive its own promises to pay in payment for all dues—for import duties the same as for internal revenue. 8. That it should be made lawful for national banks to offer or receive American gold coin as security or collateral security for loans, or for consideration to agree to withhold the same from use. Yours, etc. URBAN BRUNER.

Prosperity in Business Means Resumption.

WEST POINT, Neb., Nov. 1, 1875. To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean.

The Manchester Guardian (Eng.) of a late date, in reference to the result of the Ohio election, says: "Of whatever conventional party stripe the position may be, it seems at least certain that it will not be an inflationist, for not only are the Republicans, who appear to be covering ground in the effort of the resumption last year, advocates of hard money to a man, but the mass of the Democrats in New York and the New England States are equally opposed to the policies of the same school elsewhere in this important question."

We are all in favor of resumption at the earliest possible time, and in our great haste to arrive at our cherished haven we overreach ourselves. Our public servants of the Treasury are persuaded by the Wall street speculators that we can reach specie payment by contracting the circulation. That certainty is a correct position—and with a vengeance, too—if we contract it nearly out of sight, for the government can never redeem \$350,000,000 legal tenders and \$375,000,000 national bank notes with less than \$70,000,000 of gold coin in its vaults. Contract the greenbacks out of sight, and the government is still pledged to redeem the national bank currency. We have seen to our sorrow that the more the currency is contracted, the greater hardships become, that values in everything decrease, except in money. All other property for the purposes of paying debts and settling balances become almost valueless. It can make no difference how hard a manager in his business may be; if he is ever so deep in debt, he must eventually go to the wall, if the policy of contraction is continued. The government must have gold to pay interest on its bonds, and the importers must have gold to pay duties, but it is gold brokers have got the gold to speculate on the necessities of the government and importers. How is it done? The law does not permit the national banks to hold greenbacks as collateral security for loans, etc., but gold coin. American gold coin can be put up for collateral security, and a dozen men in Wall street can look up \$50,000,000 of American gold as a gold's notice. They buy all the gold they can get, and put up the same as collateral security with our national banks, and negotiate loans therewith, and thus by one operation look up \$50,000,000 in gold coin, and with the currency they can operate on the necessities of the victims of contraction, and thus our financial advisers, like a great snow-ball, go on increasing in power with every turn. But we are nearing resumption? Are we not rather diverging from it, and the longer this policy of contraction is continued, the further off from specie resumption we will be, unless we contract the currency almost entirely out of existence. When the specie resumption bill becomes a law, the gold premium will be 10 per cent. Now it has gone up to 16 and 17 per cent. Two years hence it will be 33 per cent; on the day of resumption it will be 100 per cent. I because the demand for the government's gold on hand will be 100 per cent. in excess of the same, and the same day that the government resumes specie payment it will become bankrupt also. And every national bank unwarily caught with more of its notes out than it can redeem on presentation will have to suspend. Then indeed has come to the heyday of the money aristocrats, and the measure of the people's sorrow has become full to overflowing. What a spectacle! The great United States—in a season of peace and plenty, will have become bankrupt, with the exception of a few mines in the world, and the Treasury will be unable to pay the bonds of interest-revenues to collect any more, and with its credit gone, Resumption lies in another direction. There is not gold enough in the country to meet

the business wants of an enterprising and thrifty people therefore we must have a paper circulation, and this paper currency can never be based on gold, unless it is of exactly the same volume with the gold on hand to redeem it with. Such a currency would not add one mill to the increase of circulation beyond the supply of gold but would add largely to the expense of supplying the same, in the issuing thereof, and in the expense of guarding the gold coin, held for purposes of securing the circulation, against thieves. Issue the least fraction more of paper currency than the amount of gold on hand to back it, and they begin to use the credit of some body to back that fraction of over-issue, and that credit must be either an individual, a corporation or the government. The credit to secure the over-issue must lie somewhere, and who can doubt for a moment that the credit of the government for a basis of a paper circulation is infinitely safer than that of an individual or a corporation. This gives us the greenbacks—the best paper money ever issued by the United States ever since—and as long as the government lasts your banks will not break.

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Presidential Prospects.

Judging the Presidential prospects in next year's contest by the results of the latest elections this year, supposing that both parties will nominate strong candidates, upon at least respectable platforms, so that each may pull its full strength, the Republicans may fairly consider the great Centennial election contest as nearly certain to result in their favor. The only Northern States which can now be fairly regarded as doubtful are Connecticut, New York and Indiana, with the chances of New York going Republican greatly increased by the angry differences between the Western and Eastern Democrats, which differences will prevent New York from receiving the Democratic nomination for President, and thus defeat the ambitions of the Democratic leaders of that State, dull their enthusiasm, and prevent the great effort on their part necessary to keep the State from going Republican. If the ambitions of Hendricks and the other Democratic leaders of Indiana are disappointed, that State may be set down as pretty sure to go Republican. Of the Southern States, the Republicans will probably carry North in the world, and South Carolina, Louisiana, with fair chance to recover Mississippi and Florida. The latest election in California indicates that the Republicans are strongest in that State. As one of the great issues,

next year will be the currency question, and as the inflationists are strong in the Democratic party, it may be regarded as pretty nearly certain that the Republicans will carry all the Pacific States. The Democratic party is divided and bitter over the currency question, and distracted and entangled in a Roman Catholic alliance over the public school question. Its Eastern and Western divisions are at war with each other, and its Southern division is insolent and dictatorial. The Republican party has its differences of opinion; but they are of a milder character, and are rapidly healing. One hundred and eighty-five electoral votes will be needed to elect a President, counting in the new State of Colorado, supposing that State to be fully admitted in season to take part in the election, or one hundred and eighty-three without that State. The following States may be set down as probably Republican:

Table listing states and their electoral votes: California 9, Colorado 3, Idaho 3, Iowa 11, Kansas 11, Louisiana 10, Maine 7, Massachusetts 13, Michigan 11, Minnesota 11, Missouri 9, Nebraska 7, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 3, New Jersey 7, New York 35, North Carolina 10, Ohio 23, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 23, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 7, Vermont 5, Wisconsin 10, Total 285.

This leaves Indiana and Connecticut, with twenty-one electoral votes, to be disputed. If the Democratic party makes any mistakes, either in its ticket or platform—and, being torn by internal dissensions, it is almost certain to make serious mistakes—the Republicans will have a fair prospect of carrying over the additional votes. They will almost certainly recover Mississippi, with eight electoral votes, if anything like a fair election is possible, and carry Florida, with three electoral votes; nor is it impossible to recover Arkansas, Texas and West Virginia, or to redeem Delaware and Maryland.—Detroit Post.

Are the Mormons going?

A wholesale emigration of the Latter-Day Saints from Utah is one of the possibilities of the future. Despotism thrives best on a lonely soil. The pressure of "Gentiles" forced the Mormons from their homes on Lake Michigan, from the sacred city of Nauvoo on the Mississippi, and from their Missouri settlement. The same pressure is now making itself felt on the shores of Great Salt Lake. Brigham Young settled Utah as the site of the new Zion because the reports of Fremont and other officers sent out on exploring expeditions by the Government declared that the locality was inaccessible, shut out from the world by hundreds of miles of desert. The "Prophet" knew that his system of legalized lust, to succeed, must be beyond the bounds of civilization. He placed it where he thought it would be secured in its loneliness. But a certain rude civilization has reached it and made its fate sure. The discovery of the rich mines of the neighborhood, mines that were probably known long ago by the Mormon chiefs, brought thousands of Gentiles to Utah. The completion of the Pacific Railway has annihilated the desert that once surrounded and secured this bit of barbarism. The perfection of the machinery of Federal Courts in Utah, the erection of a fort, the coming of the Utah City and that could blow Troy's "Horse" and harrow in nothing less within half an hour, and the ease of concentrating any number of troops there within a few days at the farthest, have made the maintenance of the Mormon faith, in its ex-stronghold, a sheer impossibility.

Emigration en masse may save the decaying creed. The remedy would not be a new one. The faithful have already moved in a body at least three times. The possibility of repeating this heroic cure of evils too great to be borne has been discussed at Salt Lake City for some years. Men have been sent to investigate the chances of finding a haven and a heaven of rest there, where marriages by wholesale could be safely practiced. It was reported some time ago, that Brigham was negotiating with the Mexican Government for the possession of the fertile State of Chihuahua. This plan, if it ever existed, has been abandoned. A new land is said to be the goal of Mormon hopes. Dr. Manning, the general manager of the London Tract Society, writes from Utah that Palestine will probably be chosen, and the new Zion placed on the soil sacred to the old one. One of the last acts of the late George A. Smith, first Vice-President of the Mormon Church and State, —or Church-State,—was to visit Palestine. He was accompanied by the Mormon Superintendent of Public Works, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Emigration. They were received in a friendly way by the Pasha, who is believed to favor the project. The resident Mohammedans would not oppose it, they consider the Mormons as much nearer the true faith than the ordinary Christian sects are. The barren-idea doubtless appeals to both Mormon and Mohammedan at first, was afterwards legalized by a "special revelation" to the two prophets, Mohammed and Joseph Smith. The authorities at Constantinople would sell any "concessions" for a little cash. Brigham Young has money enough to buy any privileges he may wish. Irrigation would do as much for the Holy Land as it has for Utah. With time, a powerful State might be built up on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean.

A Mormon crusade to the Holy Land, would, of course, not take the whole Mormon population, but the fanatics would go, men, and the women. The Holy Church would be called the "living lagoons" and the "dead lagoons," the former of which are flooded by the ordinary tide, and the latter only reached by very high tides. The ancient Venetian Republic apprehended the danger of disease and disaster from the rivers,—the first

Our Spanish Relations. Considerable speculation has already been indulged in concerning what the coming season will say, in its forthcoming course, touching our relations with Spain. This speculation has been stimulated by the news from Spain that King Alfonso's Cabinet has been considering a reply to be made to the note of United States Minister Cushing. This note referred to unsettled questions between the two countries, growing out of the Cuban rebellion. Besides touching on the Virginian affair, and other difficulties, it is alleged that Mr. Cushing allowed the Spanish government to understand that the United States is somewhat weary of being compelled so many years to bear an extra expense and a trouble, and to be frequently involved in difficulties with the Cuban authorities, arising from a civil war which the Spanish government allows to drag its slow length along, without a vigorous effort to end it, either by conquest or by compromise. Besides, the Spanish authorities in Cuba have put altogether unprecedented heavy taxes upon American commerce, charging as high as thirty to fifty dollars a ton, in gold, for merchandise of certain kinds, delivered in or taken from Havana; and, as most of the commerce of Cuba is done by United States vessels, this tax falls upon our people. It is true that Spain may happily say we are at liberty to put back the sails, instead of turning away the course of the Brenta and the other rivers, they should be assisted in filling up the lagoon, and thus eventually making an inland city and terra firma out of Venice as the only hope of its future existence. The problem is certainly a serious as well as an interesting one.—Chicago Tribune.

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Marriages.

Oct. 30th, 1875, at the residence of the bride, in New Troy, Berrien Co., Mich., by Rev. F. I. Bell, pastor of the Church, Dayton, Ohio, Mr. EDWARD L. LUTZ, of Lutz, Mass., and Mrs. MARY MORLEY, of New Troy.

Deaths.

Died, Nov. 8th, 1875, at the residence of his son, in Three Oaks, HENRY MILLER, aged 92 years, 3 months and 10 days. The deceased moved to this county thirty-three years ago, being one of the first settlers. He has lived a sober, Christian life, honored and respected by all who knew him. He died protesting great faith in Jesus the burden of his prayer being that his passage to eternal glory might be easy. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." His son, J. D. Miller, would return thanks to friends in Buchanan for services rendered in laying away the remains of the father.

BUCHANAN PRICES CURRENT.

Table of market prices for various commodities: Wheat, white, per bushel, 1.20; Flour, white, per barrel, 7.00; Corn, yellow, per bushel, 60c; Pork, dressed, per hundred, 9.00; Lard, per cask, 2.00; etc.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Train Public—July 28, 1875.

Table of train schedules for Michigan Central Railroad, listing routes, times, and agents.

A Doomed City: Venice.

It seems that the Italian Parliament is confronted with a more serious problem than the dredging of the Tiber and the purification of the Roman Campagna,—projects which the patriot Garibaldi introduced to the attention of the Venetian Government. If the Venetian correspondent of the London Times is to be believed, the "Queen of the Adriatic" is a doomed city; and its destruction is now regarded as so certain, if left to itself, that the Italian Government has appointed several scientific Commissions to ascertain the actual imminence of the danger, and to suggest ways and means whereby it may be averted. The Times correspondent says that the danger is grave and imminent, and the remedies suggested remote and uncertain.

The danger is not from the sinking of the city, which has been going on for centuries, but from the filling up of the lagoons from the washings of the rivers, after which it is held that the whole district will be swallowed up by the great commercial and Republican people of early times will disappear. There are in Venice what are called the "living lagoons" and the "dead lagoons," the former of which are flooded by the ordinary tide, and the latter only reached by very high tides. The ancient Venetian Republic apprehended the danger of disease and disaster from the rivers,—the first

water, and the second from the washing of the sands,—and so contrived to turn the courses of the Rivers Brenta, Bacchiglione, Piave, and Sile, and forced them to empty into the sea outside the lagoon. But the Brenta frequently overflowed its banks, spreading disease throughout the adjoining districts, and the Austrian Government, then in dominion, and at the instance of the Province of Padua, diverted the Brenta from its channel, and permitted it to empty into the lagoon. This was in 1840, and ever since that time its deposits have been filling up the bed of the lagoon, ruining the commerce of Chioggia, a seaport town of 27,000 inhabitants near by, infecting the surrounding district with miasmatic fevers, and threatening the existence of Venice.

The problem is now to dredge and clear out the lagoon, and again turn the course of the Brenta, and at the same time avoiding the overflow which damaged the Padua districts before; but the cost of this scheme is estimated at 7,500,000 lire (about \$1,500,000), a sum at which the impoverished Italian Government must hesitate. It is proper to say that there is another view of the subject, not altogether supported by scientific men, which holds that, instead of turning away the course of the Brenta and the other rivers, they should be assisted in filling up the lagoon, and thus eventually making an inland city and terra firma out of Venice as the only hope of its future existence. The problem is certainly a serious as well as an interesting one.—Chicago Tribune.

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B. T. MORLEY

Expect to run the

FOUNDRY

all winter, and sell SLEIGH SHOES as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. Now is the time to get your stoves repaired.

PATENTS OBTAINED.

R. B. WHEELER, SOLICITOR & COUNSELLOR IN PATENTS. NILES, MICH.

WORCESTER'S

DICTIONARIES. Worcester's Quarto Dictionary, Illustrated, Price, \$10.00. Worcester's Octavo Dictionary, Illustrated, Price, \$5.00.

READ THIS!

It may save your life. The most wonderful discovery known to man. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a powerful purgative, and cures all kinds of blood diseases, such as Scrofula, Eczema, and other skin eruptions.

MONEY TO LOAN

IN SUMS TO \$10,000, on approved real estate security from three to five years.

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Moses Leggett, 215 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION! EVERYBODY! Now is Your Time. We have just received an

Immense Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS. To supply the wants of our friends of Dayton and vicinity, who will find all the latest and leading styles of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing, Fine Custom-Made BOOTS & SHOES, And Men's & Boy's Hats & Caps.

Fully represented and being sold at the lowest living prices. The prospect for a heavy fall trade is very encouraging, and we have made ample provision for the same, and our friends will have

An Unusual Large and Varied

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OWNERS of horses, cattle, &c., who have allowed the same to run at large in the village, had no "better look a little out," as the time for allowing cattle, &c. to run at large has expired, and Pattengill will be looking after them. So look out for your "critters."

THE man who makes a practice of chopping holes in the sidewalk in certain parts of this place would do a good thing for himself and others by repairing damages done by himself, his boys, &c., lest the Marshal get after him with a sharp stick.

Remainder of the Post Office at Buchanan, Tuesday, November 10, 1875. Baker, J. H. Ludwick, Adam Chapman, J. H. McCallen, Laura ...

MR. O. D. CARLISLE has commenced manufacturing his "Little Giant, Carpet Stretchers," and will soon be able to furnish them in large numbers. It is a neat and powerful machine, being able to withstand the draft of several hundred pounds.

S. W. REDDEN's house, over Smith & Son's store, was entered on Sunday last, while the family were absent at church, and a young chap who lives on Oak street, during his search he found a pocket-book, containing about eight dollars in money, belonging to a Miss Mars, who was boarding with the family, which he appropriated to his own use.

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Sunday Reading.

AT EVENING-TIME.

All day the snow fell down Upon the meadows bare and brown; But ceased at evening, and the skies Grew bright with sunset's mingled dyes.

All day we watched our dying child With quietness—she broke out wild When she, removed from hopes and fears, Could not be tortured by our tears.

But when the sudden radiant glow Purpled the whiteness of the snow, And stone scene upon our dead, Our grieving souls were comforted, We crossed her hands upon her breast, And kissed her in her dreamless rest; And God's voice whispered through the night: "At evening-time it shall be light."

Quit Swearing. The first step toward getting rid of profanity is to cultivate equanimity of temper. It is always foolish to get angry at what cannot be helped, and it is especially silly to fall into a passion over inanimate objects, such as windows that will not go together, sticks that will not split, etc. The best plan is to take such things coolly, and then if they can be helped you will the sooner find it out, and if they cannot be helped, all the swearing in the world will not mend matters.

Swearing is not only undoubtedly wrong, but also obviously foolish; every oath you utter, every vulgar word that passes your lips, degrades you and accomplishes no good whatever. Why not quit the vile habit at once? Do you say that you cannot quit—that you have tried, but the oaths come out before you think? Let your own conduct prove the falsity of your reasoning. You do not swear before your wife, your mother, your sister or your sweetheart, no matter how great the provocation. Why? Because you would be ashamed to let them hear such words pass your lips. But you are always in the company of your God. No vulgar word escapes you that he does not hear. Are you not ashamed to be profane in his presence? When next you are tempted to swear, remember whose ear will catch the words and desert; or if the oath comes before you remember, ask his pardon whose law you have transgressed, and you will soon find that it is possible for you to live without swearing.

Sacred places for pure thoughts and holy meditations are the little graves in the churchyard. They are the depositories of the mother's sweetest joy, half-unfolded buds of innocence, half-nipped by the first frost of time, ere yet a canker worm of corruption has nestled among its embryo petals. Callous, indeed, must be the heart of him who can stand by a little graveside and not have the holiest emotions of the soul awakened to thoughts of purity and joy which belong alone to God and Heaven, for the mute preacher at his feet tells of lives begun and ended without stain; and surely if this is vouchsafed to mortality, how much purer and holier must be the spiritual land, enlightened by the sun of infinite goodness, whence emanated the soul of that brief sojourner among us? How sweet the heart of the parent with mournful joy while standing by the earth bed of little ones! Mournful because a sweet treasure has been taken away; joyful, because the precious jewel glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer.

No Burden. There is a gateway at the entrance of a narrow passage in London, over which is written, "No burdens allowed to pass through." "And yet we do pass constantly with ours," said one friend to another, as they turned up this passage out of a more frequented and broader thoroughfare. They carried no visible burdens, but they were like many of us, although they have no outward responsibility on their shoulders other than inwardly beneath the pressure of a heavy load upon the heart. The worst burdens are those which never meet the eye.

There is another gate—one which we are invited to enter, much sooner if we would ever attain to rest and peace and over which is also inscribed, "No burdens allowed to pass through." This is the straight gate that leads to life; and by it stands one who opened the narrow way to which it leads, saying to each one of us, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Congregationalist. When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every ordinate desire forsakes me; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of parents themselves, I reflect how vain it is to grieve for those whom we must soon follow; when I see kings lying beside those who have deposed them; when I behold rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men who divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the frivolous competition, factions and debates of mankind.

The miserable have no other medicine, but only hope.—Shakespeare. It is as impossible to describe a picture well, as to paint one from a description.—De Haistre. They go for the fairest way to heaven that would serve God without a hell.—Sir Thomas Browne. It is a strange desire; to seek power and lose liberty; or to seek power over others, and lose power over a man's self.—Bacon.

Any man can fight a battle when he's sure of winning, but give me a man who has pluck enough to fight when he is sure of losing.—Geo. Eliot. God is the only being who has time enough; but a prudent man, who knows how to seize occasion, can commonly make shift to find as much as he needs.—Lowell. The shortest way to arrive at glory would be to do that for conscience which we do for glory.—Montaigne.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking cough, and general debility. Only a few of the above named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than Catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is, beyond all comparison, the best preparation for Catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, soothing, and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always, at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied warm with Dr. Fierco's Nasal Douche—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected to all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed. These medicines are sold by druggists.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEBATE having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to the said mortgagee by a certain mortgage, the said mortgagee, on the 25th day of September, 1876, and on the 25th day of October, 1876, and on the 25th day of November, 1876, and on the 25th day of December, 1876, and on the 25th day of January, 1877, and on the 25th day of February, 1877, and on the 25th day of March, 1877, and on the 25th day of April, 1877, and on the 25th day of May, 1877, and on the 25th day of June, 1877, and on the 25th day of July, 1877, and on the 25th day of August, 1877, and on the 25th day of September, 1877, and on the 25th day of October, 1877, and on the 25th day of November, 1877, and on the 25th day of December, 1877, and on the 25th day of January, 1878, and on the 25th day of February, 1878, and on the 25th day of March, 1878, and on the 25th day of April, 1878, and on the 25th day of May, 1878, and on the 25th day of June, 1878, and on the 25th day of July, 1878, and on the 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