NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

William Last, aged 12, employed in a Newark needle factory, was passing a coil of wire through, when a wire broke and coiled around him, cutting him in two.

At a dinner of the Boston Merchants' Association, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., made a speech in favor of a national railroad commission and submitted the draft of a bill therefor. He also nominated for the board Judge Cooley, Robert Harris and Gen. Francis A. Walker.

Henry W. Longfellow, on his 75th birthday, was visited by numbers of friends and received forty letters of congratulation.

The widow of the great Daniel Webster died a few days ago at New Rochelle, N. Y. She was born in 1797.

Heavy rains, followed by floods and washouts, are reported in the Eastern States and Southern Canada. Numerous railroad accidents, attended with some loss of life, are among the natural results. A freight train ran into a washout at Swanton, Vt., scalding the fireman to death and wrecking nine cars. A passenger train on the Ogdensburgh road was ditched at Mooers Forks, N. Y., killing the engineer and fireman.

West.

Joseph W. Curtiss, a prominent citizen of Milwaukee, committed suicide through shame at being arrested on a criminal charge.

William Studebaker, a wealthy German farmer living twelve miles east of Council Bluffs, was fatally shot by masked burglars who entered his house.

A desperado named Weldon was lynched at Hockberry, Arizona, for the murder of a peaceable citizen.

D. J. Murphy, formerly Distric Atttorney at San Francisco, was shot through the neck, in the Police Court of that city, by Policeman John Morony, who had been referred to as an Australian convict. The latter attempted to kill himself while being taken to prison.

The express office at the depot in Lima, Ohio, was robbed of a package containing $7,300. The money had been sent from Lafayette, Ind., for Mr. Thomas, paymaster of the Lake Erie and Western railway, to pay off the men on his rolls.

A monster Prohibition Convention is to be held at Chicago next August.

An Alton freight car, loaded with brick, in which ten tramps had secreted themselves, was ditched near Joliet. Two men were killed and the others terribly wounded.

The bill taxing church property was defeated in the Wisconsin Assembly.

August Ash, United States Marshal for Nevada, shot himself through the heart at Virginia City, on account of financial troubles.

A characteristic letter from Mrs. Scovile, addressed to the Senate of the United States, has been given to the press. It is a protest against the appointment of Roscoe Conkling to the Supreme bench, on the ground that he is morally responsible for the murder of President Garfield.

On opening the door of a school-house, one mile north of Salem, Adams county, Ind., a few mornings ago, the children discovered the teacher, Miss Emma Numbers, lying on the floor with one arm cut off, her tongue torn out and lying on the boards beside her, and her neck pinned to the floor with a large dirk knife. They ran home and gave the alarm, and within a few minutes the farmers gathered and began a search for the perpetrators of the crime. A hasty examination of her person showed that she had been outraged The fiends had evidently entered the schoolhouse during the night or early in the morning, and when she arrived before the pupils to build the fire they caught her, violated her person and then, to prevent her from telling any tales, hacked her with an ax and stabbed her with a knife until her arm was chopped off, and her bowels ran out on the floor. Still fearing that she might tell on them, they cut her tongue off, flung it down on the floor and left the knife sticking in her neck, with the point driven through to the planks. Miss Numbers was 16 or 17 years old, and is described as being a beautiful girl.

Repeated attempts have recently been made to wreck trains on the Chicago and Alton road at Joliet, Ill.

The Iowa Legislature has passed a resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment on the question of liquor prohibition. By a vote of 63 to 49, the Wisconsin Assembly refused to order to engrossment a prohibitive resolution.

South.

The wholesale dry goods house of Menken Bros., at Memphis, has made an assignment to cover liabilities of $500,000.

In Russell county, Va., two young men named Floyd and Elijah Smith, cousins, engaged in a fight, when Floyd drew a revolver and shot his antagonist through the abdomen. Elijah fell back with a groan, but suddenly straightened himself and wrenched the pistol from his cousin's hand with a triumphant shout, placed it against Floyd's abdomen, and sent a bullet into his stomach. Both men rolled from each other's arms in the agony of death.

A loss of nearly $100,000 was recently inflicted upon the town of Conway, Ark., by fire.

Catholic Bishop Lynch died at Charleston, S. C., aged 65.

Dr. Williford, of Memphis, mistook for a burglar a colored nurse in his employ, and fatally injured her by firing through a window.

Five persons were overwhelmed by the rush of waters, caused by the breaking of the Mississippi levee near Concordia, La.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The General Assembly of Virginia elected the five Judges of the Supreme Court nominated by the Readjuster caucus.

The Democratic Representatives in Congress held a caucus last week. Mr. House resigned the Chairmanship of the caucus, refusing a re-election, and Gen. Roseeans was chosen his successor. It was decided that each State with Democratic representation should have a member in the Congressional Campaign Committee, to be selected by the State delegations.

Bancus, Democrat, has been chosen State Senator in New York to succeed the late Webster Wagner. His competitor was a Conkling Republican. Senator Wagner was elected by a majority of 7,000.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Frightful stories of persecution are told by the Russian Jews, who lately arrived at Philadelphia. One of them was compelled at Warsaw to witness the burning of his wife and three children, the victims being bound to stakes. During the riots in Warsaw, Jewish children were thrown out of third-story windows, men were murdered, children slaughtered, and the women suffered nameless horrors. Shops were turned out and houses pillaged and burned, while the police and military stood by without offering interference.

A bronze cast of the face and left hand of President Garfield has been made in New York for his family, and the mold broken to prevent duplication. It represents his features after death, and plainly depicts his sufferings.

In a long letter to the Canal Committee of the New York Assembly, Horatio Seymour approves the proposed abolition of tolls, and expresses alarm at the appearance of a railway tribunal which assumes to regulate commerce.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Grand Jury at Washington has found twenty-nine indictments in the postoffice straw-bond cases, making thirty-two in all.

The first proof of the new 5-cent postage stamp, containing the vignette of President Garfield, is ready to be forwarded to Queen Victoria. It has been inclosed in a costly frame of ebony, with a matting of silver and border of gold. A duplicate will probably be sent to Mrs. Garfield.

The Washington *Post* publishes the following: "To the editor of the *Post*: There is a man in this town who authorizes me to inform you or the authorities in case Guiteau is not reprieved, or his sentence commuted but is sure to be hanged, that he will be glad to take his place. His name is Benjamin F. Courtney. There is no nonsense about this, as I know him well. J. B. CANFILL, editor *Effort*. Turnersville, Texas, Feb. 15, 1882."

Attorney General Brewster, in reply to questions asked by the Secretary of the Treasury, has given his opinion that national banks organized under the act of Feb. 25, 1863, for a period of less than twenty years from the date of the act cannot by amending their articles extend their period of existence to twenty years from that date.

Gen. Sherman and Maj. Gen. Hancock gave the House Committee on Military Affairs the benefit of their views in regard to the retirement of army officers. Both of the distinguished soldiers pronounced emphatically in favor of a "young" army, and suggested a system of retirement graded according to the rank of officers.

Gen. Skobeleff, en route to St. Petersburg, interviewed by a journalist in Vienna, expressed surprise that so much stir had been occasioned by his speech, because such sentiments were written and spoken by Russians generally.

The following is the regular monthly debt statement, issued on the 1st inst.:

Extended 6's	$ 129,473,900
Extended 5's	401,50 ,900
Four and one-half per cent. bonds	205,000,000
Four per cents, extended	738,801,350
Refunding certificates	546,450
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,534,325,600
Matured debt $ 10,037,925	
Legal tenders 346,740,821	
Certificates of deposit 205,000,000	
Gold and silver certificates 73,862,600	
Fractional currency 7,068,877	
Total without interest	439,219,368
Total debt	$1,983,544,893
Total interest	11,764,123
Cash in treasury	257,617,648
Debt less cash in treasury	$1,742,729,369
Decrease during February	9,783,511
Decrease since June 30, 1881	97,869,442
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid $ 1,408,663	
Debt on which interest has ceased 10,037,925	
Interest thereon 611,120	
Gold and silver certificates 73,862,600	
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit 11,550,000	
Cash balance available Feb. 1, 158,146,338	
Total	$ 252,617,648
Available assets—	
Cash in treasury	$ 252,617,648
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable by them on money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by United States	53,405,977
Interest paid by companies—	
By transportation service	14,841,656
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States	37,909,121

President Arthur has nominated Cornelius A. Logan, of Illinois, to be Minister to Chili.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A well-known London physician has been arrested for complicity in the theft of Earl Crawford's body.

The death is announced of Victor Theodore Junod, the celebrated Swiss physician and medical writer.

It is reported from Berlin that Germany and Austria have ordered the strengthening of the Eastern fortresses.

Austrian troops had a battle lasting nine hours with a force of 1,000 insurgents, and defeated them.

Reports are current in Europe that the Czar will abdicate after his coronation, unless the condition of Russia improves, and that Gen. Skobeleff will be ordered to reside on his estate.

Of the Nihilists on trial at St. Petersburg, ten have been condemned to death, and eleven will be sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

The election of Davitt, the Irish patriot, as a member of the House of Commons was declared by that body null and void by a vote of 208 to 20.

Gen. Sherman has left Washington on a tour of inspection of the military posts on the Mexican frontier.

China is preparing for hostilities with Japan on the Loochoo issue.

Representatives of thousands of unemployed persons in London waited on the Lord Mayor to ask his advice in regard to emigration. They were urged to confer with Sir Alexander Galt, the Canadian Commissioner.

A great sensation was produced throughout Great Britain by an attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria. She was fired at as she was leaving the Great Western railroad station, in London, for Windsor Castle. A miserably dressed man named Roderick MacLain, a native of Southsea, and insane, was the assassin. The Queen did not know the shot had been fired, and suffered no ill consequences. But for the intervention of the police the crank would have been roughly handled by the people. During Queen Victoria's reign of forty-four years this is the seventh personal attack made upon her.

A RAILROAD OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED.

Not every one so cheerfully communicates his knowledge and opinions as recently did E. L. Loweree, Esq., cashier of the Cincinnati Southern railway, that splendid outlet to the South from the Ohio. Our representative waited upon Mr. Loweree, and in reply to certain questions the latter gentleman observed: "I was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism in my right foot; it was in a terrible condition; the pain was almost intolerable; our family physician waited on me without success; I sent for another well-known M. D., but even the twain could do nothing for me; I could not get down here to the office to attend to my duties; in fact, I could not put my foot under me at all, and after nine weeks' suffering I began to grow desperate. My friend (whom, of course, you know, for he is known by everybody), Mr. Stacey Hill, of the Mt. Auburn Inclined Plane Railroad Co., called to see me; he spoke very highly of St. Jacobs Oil, and recommended the remedy to me in glowing terms. I laughed at the idea of using a proprietary medicine, and yet the party recommending it (Mr. Stacey Hill, remember), being a man of sound judgment, set me to thinking the matter over. The next day, when the physicians called, I dismissed them, and said to myself that I would let nature take its course. That resolution lasted just a day. On the following morning I, in a fit of desperation, sent a servant for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. I applied that wonderful remedy, and it penetrated me so that I thought my foot was about to fall off, but it did not; in fact it did just the opposite. The next morning the pain had entirely left my foot, the swelling was reduced, and really the appearance was so different from the day before that it actually surprised me. I applied more of the St. Jacobs Oil, and that afternoon I walked down to the office, and was able to attend to my duties and get around as well as any one. Let me say for St. Jacobs Oil *that it beats railroad time*, and is always sure to win.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Two Tenors and a High C.

A story is told by *Music*, to the effect that Prevost, on the afternoon before he was to appear as Arnoldo in "William Tell," went into a beer saloon for a moment and was seen by Campanini, who rushed after him, and, patting him on the back, said: "Caro, Prevost, there should be no jealousy between us. Let us be friends." Prevost was delighted, and asked Campanini to take a drink. Campanini took beer, and then treated Prevost six times in rapid succession, complimenting him generously. That evening Prevost cracked on his high C, and Campanini was in the lobby, grinning like a Cheshire cat. The beer had done its work.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL SERVICES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Prior to 10 o'clock this morning admission to the Capitol was refused to all save members of the two houses of Congress and their employes, but at that hour the doors were thrown open to persons holding tickets to the memorial services of the late James A. Garfield, and soon the galleries of the House were filled to the utmost capacity. A large majority of the spectators were ladies, who, out of respect to the occasion, had, for the most part, discarded bright colors, and somber black was the prevailing hue. There were no signs of mourning in the hall. A full-length portrait of the late President was hung just back of the chairs of the presiding officers, being itself undraped, the members of the House early in attendance all being arrayed in black. In the lobby, back of the Speaker's desk, the Marine Band was stationed, and at intervals from 10 o'clock until noon discoursed solemn music.

Among the distinguished guest first to arrives were Judge Bancroft, Cyrus W. Field and Admiral Worden, who took seats directly in front of the Clerk's desk. Among the guests who at an early hour occupied seats upon the floor, were Gen. Schenck and Govs. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, Foster, of Ohio, Hamilton, of Maryland, and Bigelow, of Connecticut. At 11:30 Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard and Meigs and Admirals Ammen, Rogers and Rodgers entered, and were assigned seats to the left of the Speaker's desk, and a few moments later the members of the Diplomatic Corps, in full regalia, were ushered in, headed by the Hawaiian Minister as Dean of the corps. Their brilliant costumes only served to throw into stronger relief the dark attire of the members of Congress, who sat immediately behind them. The members of the Supreme Court of the District, headed by Marshal Henry, were the next arrivals. Dr. Bliss was also in attendance. Mrs. Blaine occupied a front seat in the gallery reserved for the friends of the President.

At precisely 12 o'clock the House was called to order by Speaker Keifer, and prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The Speaker then said: "This day has been dedicated by the action of the two houses of Congress to services in commemoration of the life and death of James Abram Garfield, late President of the United States. This House is now assembled and ready to perform its part."

The resolutions setting apart to-day for the memorial services were then read by Clerk McPherson.

At 12:10 the Senate was announced, and all rose as the Senators, headed by the officers of that body, entered and took their assigned seats.

They were followed by the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, dressed in their robes of office.

Again the assembled multitude arose, as the President of the United States and his Cabinet were announced. They were accompanied by Senator Sherman and Representative McKinley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The President took the front seat on the right of the presiding officer's chair.

The orator of the day, Hon. James G. Blaine, was announced at 12:30, and the ceremonies then opened by a short prayer by Chaplain Power, of the House, after which President Davis said: "This day is dedicated by Congress for the memorial services of the late President of the United States, James A. Garfield. I present you Hon. James G. Blaine, who has been fitly chosen as the orator for this historical occasion."

Mr. Blaine then rose, and standing at the Clerk's desk, immediately in front of the two presiding officers, proceeded, with great impressiveness of manner and clearness of tone, to deliver his eulogy from manuscript.

The oration was quite lengthy and worthy of the occasion.

A Detective's Story.

Our readers were no doubt nearly all apprized of the robbery of a U. P. train last summer and the capture of the band by our heroic, efficient and astute detective officer, Mr. Steve Mead; how, after the first robbery had been committed, Mr. Mead joined the robbing band and effected the capture and subsequent imprisonment of that desperate crowd. Mr. Mead yesterday regaled us with an account of the leader of the band, who was captured a short time ago. The story is as follows:

"After having jugged the gang, I was called East, and had to forego for the time the pleasure of handing their leader over to justice. I knew that he had fled to California, and there I was forced to leave him. Not long ago, however, while working up another case in San Francisco, I received a note one day in my hotel, in which the writer requested me to call at a certain place and time and hear of something to my advantage. I never pay attention to anonymous notes, but something impelled me to do so in this case. I called at the time and place mentioned, and found both time and place anything but assuring. The house was a rookery in the Chinese quarter. I was met at the door by a man of remarkable height, stoutly built and wearing long whiskers. He ushered me inside in a manner at the same time polite and suspiciously mysterious. I observed mine host very carefully, and the furtive glances he shot at me made me wish I had remained at my hotel. I never before or since was looked upon by eyes such as he seemed to pierce through me with. They actually glittered in his head with a mocking, cutting glance that made me uncomfortably nervous. He addressed me by name, treated me kindly and politely, but would answer no questions. His manner impressed me as being unusually strange, and I watched his every movement. It was well for me that I did so, for suddenly, while in the midst of a courteous speech, he leaped upon me in my chair and hurled me backward to the floor, with his knees upon my breast and his hands tightly clutched about my throat with an embrace like an iron vise. It was the most desperate struggle I ever had, and I have had several. Over and over we rolled, now one on top and then the other. I broke his hold upon my neck by an almost superhuman effort. It was a long and tight struggle for the mastery. My right arm was lamed at the time from rheumatism and that made matters worse. However I managed to get out my 'billy.' A blow of that peacemaker soon quieted him, although I struck him with my left hand, the right arm, as I remarked, being crippled with rheumatism. The nippers were soon on him. In the struggle, the whiskers, which were false, were pulled from his face, revealing the well-known mug of the leader of the train robbers.

"Had the struggle lasted much longer without giving me a chance to get my billy he would have overcome me, owing to the weakness of my rheumatic arm; but the rheumatism and a struggle for life never caught me together again. I got rid of the robber and the rheumatism together. The next day, while reading an account of the struggle in the San Francisco *Call*, I noticed an advertisement of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, and I immediately and sensibly purchased a bottle of that peerless medicine. I had tried so many different liniments and so-called remedies before I tried St. Jacobs Oil, and found them all useless, that I am warranted in calling that medicine peerless. The way in which St. Jacobs Oil knocks the rheumatism is astounding. I had not used it more than a day before I noticed a remarkable change in my arm, and after a week I felt as though it would be a delight to meet with another adventure just to have a chance to wield it. In less than twelve days' time my rheumatism had disappeared, a complete and permanent cure being the result of using St. Jacobs Oil, and I can truly say that I have never felt the least sign of pain in my arm since. Could I but rid the West of train robbers as fast as St. Jacobs Oil can knock the rheumatism, travel on the U. P. would be safe."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

A Miniature of Aaron Burr.

Burr lived until 1836. I remember that as I was walking one day, in my early boyhood, with my father in Maiden lane, he pointed out to me a little, shambling old man, with rumpled white cravat, hair whiter than his cravat, and rusty black coat—a very forlorn and doleful-looking creature. "When you are older," my father said, "the time will come when you will remember that you have seen that man; that is Aaron Burr."—*Richard Grant White, in the Century Magazine.*

FROM an extensive use of St. Jacobs Oil in the editor's family, we are able to speak confidently of its great worth in numerous ailments, and fully recommend it as an article most desirable to have on hand in the medicine chest.—*Stamford (Ct.) Herald.*

Comet Seeking.

The number of comet seekers is so few, compared with the amplitude of the tracts of sky to be explored nightly, that it is probable that many celestial visitors escape detection. Several observers may be simultaneously at work upon one region, while larger areas may be left entirely unexplored. To prevent such unintentional waste of time and labor the *Science Observer* suggests a mapping out of the heavens and an allotment of special tracts to particular observers, who shall agree to explore them nightly.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Feb. 25, Mr. Henderson asked unanimous consent to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs the Senate bill retiring Gen. Grant, but Mr. Springer objected. A resolution was passed to form a select committee of nine to consider all questions relating to woman's rights. Mr. Stephens reported a bill authorizing the coinage of silver dollars and fractions thereof on the metric system. Mr. Grout reported a bill to establish the Territory of North Dakota. When in committee of the whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, Mr. Springer caused the passage of an amendment that all correspondence on official business shall be transmitted in penalty envelopes. The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendment authorizing the Postmaster General, in case of the sub-letting of a mail contract, to arrange with the sub-contractor, was agreed to. The bill then passed. There was no session of the Senate.

Mr. Windom reported a resolution to the Senate, on the 28th ult., instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report on the alleged abstraction of important papers from the office of the Secretary of State, as also upon the charges that our representatives in France and Peru had been concerned in contracts with those Governments, or whether other officials had been so involved. Mr. Vest introduced a bill for a public building at Hannibal, and Mr. Ingalls presented an act authorizing the President to appoint Alfred Pleasonton a brevet Major General and place his name on the retired list. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed. The Chinese Immigration bill was taken up. While Mr. Miller was airing his views four members of the Chinese Legation appeared in the gallery, but retired as soon as they learned what subject was under discussion. The nominations of Messrs. Conkling and Sargent were reported favorably to the Senate, in executive session, and went over to the next executive session, under the rule. Mr. Gibson introduced a joint resolution for a committee of sixteen to attend the anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river. Bills were passed authorizing the bridging of the Mississippi at Keithsburg, Ill., and appropriating $100,000 to continue work on the harbor of Galveston. Three reports were submitted in regard to the Utah contested election, the majority favoring the rejection of both Campbell and Cannon. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was passed. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to organize the National Labor League Railway Company of America, to run from New York to Council Bluffs, with a capital of $40,000,000.

Mr. Vest offered a bill in the Senate, on the 1st inst., to prohibit the issue of notes by the national banks organized or reorganized after July 1. The resolutions for an investigation into the Chili-Peruvian imbroglio, after being amended to include any promise of intervention by officials of the United States, were passed. Mr. Voorhees made a long speech upon the necessity of better accommodations for the Congressional library. The Chinese bill was taken up, and Mr. Hoar spoke against the measure. Mr. Kellogg introduced a resolution for an appropriation sufficient, when combined with local revenues, to give all children in the States and Territories a good common-school education. Mr. McDill presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature asking the amendment of the patent laws to prevent unjust exactions. In the House, a bill to make Denver a port of delivery was passed. Bills were reported favorably to stop the coinage of trade dollars and exchange those now out for standard silver pieces; to adopt a meter to measure the quantity and test the gravity and temperature of distilled and malt liquors; to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; for the distribution of pure vaccine virus, and for the erection of a public building at Detroit. The contested Louisiana election case of Lanier vs. King was dismissed. A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the Interior examine and report upon the bill to create a sinking fund for the Sioux City and Pacific road. The Indian Appropriation bill, covering $4,920,203, was perfected and passed.

Mr. Platt made a favorable report to the Senate, on the 2d inst., on the bill to regulate practice in patent cases. Mr. Gorman offered a resolution directing the Postmaster General to transmit a statement of the cost of fast mails and a list of railroad companies which performed the services. Mr. Vance offered a resolution, which was laid over, reciting that in the Sixth District of North Carolina the cost of collecting internal revenue was 60 per cent. greater than in any other district in the United States, and asking for a committee of three to investigate charges against the officials. Mr. Conger made a favorable report on the House bill to better the life-saving service, with amendments providing for pensions for widows and children of keepers losing their lives. Messrs. Farley and Hoar debated the Chinese Immigration bill, when the Senate went into executive session. Roscoe Conkling was confirmed as Associate Justice by 39 yeas to 12 nays, among the latter being Hoar, Dawes, Morrill and Hawley. The other eight voting against confirmation were Democrats. The nomination of Aaron A. Sargent to be Minister to Germany was approved without division. In the House, the Oregon contested-election case of McDowell vs. George was dismissed. Debate on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which sets aside $1,198,530, took a wide range, and resulted only in outlining party action in the future. The Senate amendments to the Post-Route bill were concurred in.

Mr. Butler presented a memorial in the Senate, on the 3d, from citizens of South Carolina for national aid in the education of the youth of that State. Mr. Hoar reported adversely on the petitions in regard to the celebration of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi. Bills were passed to compile and print the naval history of the war; to reduce the charge for licenses to engineers and pilots, and to make Denver a port of delivery. The Chinese bill gave rise to a prolonged and spirited debate. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to appropriate $6,113,000 for improvements along the Mississippi river. A bill was passed to reduce fees for licenses to officers of steam vessels. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was granted leave to sit during sessions of the House, to investigate the Chili-Peruvian correspondence.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The three Indian scouts—Dead-Shot, Dandy Jim and Shippy—who gave the signal for the onslaught on Gen. Carr's command, were executed at Fort Grant, Arizona.

Robert Jones, a white man, and William Miller, colored, were hanged at Aberdeen, Miss., for the murder of three brothers, named Walker, in November last.

MacLean, who fired upon Queen Victoria, was examined by the Windsor borough Justices. On his person was found a letter written before the shooting, in which he said he was compelled to commit crime against the blooded aristocracy because of the insufficient relief offered him. Policemen testified that he aimed straight at the royal carriage, which was thirty paces distant. After a search of an hour the bullet was found imbedded in the ground. When the carriage containing the prisoner left the Town Hall, twenty men endeavored to overturn it. The discovery has been made that MacLean was discharged from the Wells Asylum last September, and has until recently been an inmate of the asylum at Weston-Super-Mare. Sympathetic messages have been received by the Queen from all nations.

Gen. John C. Fremont has filed a petition in the Senate asking that the Court of Claims adjudicate his claim to Bird island, in the Bay of San Francisco, which he claims to have purchased in 1847, and which the Government afterward unlawfully squatted upon.

Many people in the lowlands of the Lower Mississippi valley were compelled to seek refuge in trees from the flood.

Failures in the United States for the week ending March 4 numbered 152.

A half-dollar of 1796 brought $23.50 at an auction sale in New York. One of the year following went off at $46.50.

The trunk-line pool has ordered an advance in east-bound freights from Chicago, the rate on seventh-class being 30 cents per 100 pounds.

Crop reports for the West and Northwest are unanimous'y good.

At Portland, Ore., Annie Murray, a notorious woman, killed Henry C. Prang, and then inflicted fatal wounds upon herself.

IN THE details of the first voyage of the English to India, in 1591, we find rhinocerous horns monopolized by the native sorcerers on account of their reputed virtues in detecting the presence of poison.

A Curious Scientific Instrument.

A New York paper mentions a curious instrument invented by a young Japanese engineer. It is a familiar fact to those acquainted with the problems of surveying and engineering, that the most tedious calculations associated with professional services of that class arise from the method of triangulation now in use, and from the fatiguing and abstruse relations of sines and cosines which enter into the work. The necessity of an instrument capable of measuring these relations with accuracy and of experimentally solving the problems of trigonometry arising in the course of a survey, has been long confessed by engineers. The invention perfected by the young Japanese engineer—not patented, by the way—consists primarily of a steel or brass plate, near the bottom of which is a graduated bar which may represent the base of any given triangle. The bar is graduated into ten equal parts with extreme accuracy, and these sections are again graduated until a linear register of the utmost conceivable fineness is produced. At one end of the bar is fixed a semicircular plate, the circumference of which is graduated into degrees, minutes, and seconds, and the base of which is parallel with the bar itself. At the other end is placed a quadrant, or quarter of a circle, graduated in the same manner. At the center of each of the circles of which these plates form sections, a movable bar turns upon a pivot, in the same manner as the hands of a clock. Each of these bars is graduated into ten equal parts of the same length as those of the bases, and each part is finely subdivided. The quadrant and semicircular plates are also so constructed as to slide into the fixed bar, thus forming a base-line of any convenient or assignable length. With this instrument such problems as those in which one angle and the adjacent sides, one side and the adjacent angles, or one angle and the opposite side are given, to find the other factors, may be performed instantaneously without calculation. Having for example, one angle and the adjacent sides given, the engineer revolves the graduated bar upon the quadrant if the angle is less than a right angle, and upon the semicircle if it is obtuse, until the proper angle is registered. He then revolves the second bar until a triangle is formed whose sides are exactly proportionate to those given, and reads off the second angle from the plate. To find the third it is only necessary to subtract the sum of the two already ascertained from 180. In the meantime, the ratio of the third side to the other has already been registered upon the second movable bar. The problem is consequently solved without reference to the sines, cosines, and tedious logarithms with which trigonometry abounds.

Fortune-Tellers.

The fortune-telling sisterhood contrive to make considerable money in pandering to the credulity of their "clients." The usual charge for a consultation is fifty cents or a dollar; but the price is as elastic as the seer's conscience, and can be stretched indefinitely. The trade of fortune-telling is now monopolized by women. Some years ago there were a few men in the business. They called themselves astrologists, and had an astonishing kind of intimacy with the stars. But the women now have the field to themselves. The impression that all their dupes are of the servant-girl class is a mistake. A great many wealthy ladies patronize them. It is not by any means uncommon to hear a woman of average intelligence and fair education say that she believes in fortune-telling. With a great many women of this sort, the first impulse when anything goes wrong, is to consult a fortune-teller. The parlor as well as the kitchen contributes to the coffers of the card-shuffling swindlers. When the late Philander Doesticks, P. B., wrote up the fortune-tellers of New York, some five and twenty years ago, the trade was considerably hurt, for some time. But it soon flourished again, and is now as ever, if not more so. We have a law against it, but the harpies who follow it don't mind that. The law says that those who "pretend to tell fortunes, or where lost and stolen goods can be found" shall be held as disorderly persons. But it is easy enough for them to find bail, take another name, and go on with their nefarious business.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS

taught their daughters that "a stitch in time saves nine." A timely dose of Kidney-Wort is only nine but ofttimes an incalculable amount of suffering as well. An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (Little Sugar-coated Pills), to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents disease but often breaks up sudden attacks when taken in time. By druggists.

Taking Care of the Cedars.

The cedars of Lebanon are now inclosed by a heavy wall, and the pick nicking tourists who have been in the habit of building fires out of their twigs and against their trunks and distributing sardine boxes and scraps of paper under their shades will no longer offend travelers who feel a reverence for these relics of antiquity. It is the most enlightened thing the Turks have done for some time past, and we have to thank Rustem Pasha for it.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart through reflex action. The backache and "dragging down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

BEN BUTLER figures up that he has had 122 different chances in his life to hang or shoot newspaper men, and as he sits by his evening fire and reads such head-lines as "cock-eyed Ben again on the war-path" he sincerely wishes he had made the most of his opportunities.

FOR weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, night sweats and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery," is specific. By druggists.

A SUBTERRANEAN stream has been discovered in Idaho connecting Indian creek and Snake river, whose rushing waters are audible at a long distance.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

The explosion of a boiler in Wesler & Barnes' saw-mill, at Stone, Randolph county, Ind., was attended with shocking loss of life. The employes had just gone to work and some of them were adjusting the pump which feeds the boiler. There was a very heavy head of steam on, and the pump commenced working, throwing cold water into the boiler, when suddenly there was a deafening explosion. As soon as citizens could gather, it was found that the following persons were instantly killed: Hodson Clark, Robert Randall, George Wesler, William Yankee, Lewis Mann, William Fleming. In addition to this shocking death-list a number of persons were hurt, some of them quite severely. The dead victims of the explosion were frightfully mutilated. Wesler's body was found partly wrapped around a post, with all of the large bones broken, his head split, and a grate bar sunken in his face. Robert Randall's head was smashed flat, and one eye and the temple gone. Hodson Clark had his throat cut with a piece of iron or a splinter, and the back part of his head was pinched off. William Yankee's head was in the same condition, and his brains ran out on the ground. A piece of the casting from the engine penetrated Lewis Mann's side and cut his entrails.

ALEXARDER STEPHENS says it took him ten long years to learn that nine men out of ten who want the favor of a small loan, have no intention of repaying it until they want a larger one.

DECIDED steps ought to be taken to cure a Cold or Cough at once. We should recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup This valuable medicine is indorsed by the physicians and you can rely on its doing the work every time.

Spring Fever!

Persons should not think lightly of that feeling of extreme debility so common in the spring of the year. It is often the forerunner of a year of ill health. It renders the system very susceptible to disease, and is caused by the blood being filled with poisonous humors. The blood, by all means, should be kept healthy; otherwise its power to assimilate nutritious food becomes impaired, and dyspepsia, liver complaint, headache, nervous debility, extreme languor, weak kidneys, want of physical and mental endurance and general prostration is the result. Since prevention is better than cure, don't wait for the final result of spring-time indisposition, when the first symptoms of languor are manifested, but begin using Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. As a spring medicine it excels all other remedies, gently but surely expelling the poisonous blood humors with which the system becomes impregnated by the incidental effect of changeable winter weather. It makes the blood red, rich and pure, causes it to circulate with more vim, enables it to renew the wasted tissues, and carries strength and vitality to every weakened part of the human system, restoring impaired bodily functions, and checking all decay of the urinary, digestive and pulmonary organs, which, if neglected, too often ends in a premature grave.

TO AVOID danger from rear collisions, a newspaper correspondent suggests that the rear car be emptied instantly whenever a train comes to a stop elsewhere than at a station. We would suggest that some of the worst rear collisions have been at stations—notably that at Revere, so that it might be well to empty the rear car there too. It is an Irish philanthropist, we believe, who proposed to take radical measures and leave off the rear car entirely.

MR. ROBT. B. BARTON, of Dayton, Ohio, writes: "I wish every one to know that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla has cured me of severe dyspepsia and urinary troubles. It has made me very strong."

A DEALER in rubber goods was invited by a friend into a New York restaurant, where liver and bacon were served to them. After chewing on it for a while the rubber merchant said, "How curious it is that, although I live out of town, these restaurant people know me, and know that I deal in these goods, too."

POTASH for grape vines is being tested in France. A variety of the black muscat has been found defective in color where potash is deficient in the soil, and the writer recommends that one vine of this grape be placed in every grapehouse, to show by its full or by its deficient color whether the border for the roots has a sufficient supply of potash.

DRUGGISTS say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female complaints they ever heard of.

HOMELINESS is almost as great a merit in a book as in a house, if the reader would abide there. It is next to beauty and a very high art.

IT flies on the wings of the morning, good news as well as bad, always. We mean the fame of "Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh."

MRS. EMMA P. EWING, an authority on culinary science, says that bad cooking has made America a nation of dyspeptics, inebriates and criminals.

AN unadvertised and positive cure for Catarrh—"Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure."

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY has 3,237 students, the school of medicine taking the larger proportion—1,628.

KIDNEY-WORT has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number.

WITH God go over the sea; without Him, not over the threshold.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, mental or physical debility, etc. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

EVERY HOME should contain Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry. This celebrated remedy will surely cure Colds, Coughs, Croup, Catarrh, Consumption and all Bronchial complaints. Common Colds neglected, are the cause of one-half the deaths. Don't wait for sickness to come, but this day take home a bottle of Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, for it may save the life of a loved one, when delay would be death. Sold by all Druggists.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy coat of hair and keeps the animal in good condition. It cures Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and most of the diseases to which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are subject, and should be used by every one owning or having the care of stock. Sold by all Druggists.

SOLID men admire the beautiful, and this accounts in some measure for the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dressing, which have been sold yearly since its invention, by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises,