

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The firm of Thomas Perkins & Co., of New York, has been bankrupted by its dishonest clerks, who have for some time been speculating with the funds of the establishment and lost heavily. They have made a full confession. Both the tragedian, has joined the grand army of bankrupts. His liabilities are put down at \$200,000.

The Massachusetts Legislature has tabled, by a large vote, the resolutions relating to the centennial celebration. Three prominent Boston hotel-keepers were arrested and taken before a police court the other day, for violation of the liquor law. One of them pled guilty and escaped with a \$50 fine. The other two plead not guilty, and were sentenced each to three months' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of \$75. They have appealed, and will carry the case through the courts.

A bill appropriating \$100,000 for the centennial celebration has passed the New Jersey Senate.

A man named Guss, who has for some years been in charge of the Soldiers Orphans' Home at Caswell, Pa., is charged with the most heinous, horrible practices toward the innocent creatures placed under his care. It appears that he has in the last six years debauched a large number of young girls in the Home, in many cases using force to accomplish his heinous ends. The wretch is under arrest. Owing to the fact that the names of William M. Tweed and Thomas C. Fields are on the Commission to represent New York at the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia, the Assembly of that State has abolished the whole Commission. Charles Kingsley, the English author, has arrived at New York.

The West.

The ice crop in Indiana will prove a total failure this winter. The women of Southern Ohio continue their crusade against the whisky saloons, and are meeting with encouraging success.

ELIJAH SMITH, Richard Worthington and Jesse Thatcher were recently killed near Chariton, Mo., by the explosion of a boiler in a saw-mill.

REV. FLORENCE MCCARTHY, a Baptist preacher of the sensational school, and pastor of one of the leading churches of Chicago, having been locked out of his church by the Trustees for indecorous language in the pulpit, is creating something of a sensation by going about the city preaching in the streets, in saloons, billiard halls, etc.

The woman's whisky war in Ohio spreads like wildfire, and is about breaking out in Toledo, Columbus, and Wheeling. At Harmony, Clark county, the last saloon in the place has been closed. The crusade has reached Cambridge, Ind., and the women, armed with prayer and hymn-books, are invading the saloons. Not a single drop of spirits is left in the town of Hocking, Logan county, Ohio. At Blanchester, Clinton county, the saloons have been prayed out. At Pomeroy, the ladies, to the number of eighty, make daily visits to the sixty saloons, but are not meeting with very great success. At Syracuse they are also on the war-path. At Ripley, nearly every saloon-keeper capitulated after a week's siege. At first it was the pre-arranged plan that all saloons in that place should shut the ladies out. The weather was stormy and cold, and as the ladies sang and prayed in the public sentiment over-whelmingly vetoed the cowardly course of the saloon-keepers, and they were glad to apologize and open their doors. Van Pelt, the New Vienna saloon-keeper, whose conversion required so many days of constant watching and praying, has joined hands with the crusaders, and is delivering telling lectures to his former companions in iniquity. Advice from the West report that evidence is daily accumulating that the Indians, being ill-treated on the reservations, contemplate an uprising in the spring, and are even now swearing the prairies prepared for war.

A DISPATCH from Cincinnati says the women's whisky war: "The temperance movement receives fresh impetus from repeated successes. In Washington C. H. a man named Passmore opened a new saloon last week. Immediately the whole moral and religious power of the town turned upon him. Ladies prayed before the door, and at half-past 10 at night during the snow-storm. At the business men's prayer meeting a message from Passmore announced that he had closed. An immense procession immediately marched to Beck, who had enjoined the women from using laborers in front of his place. Those enjoined remained in church to pray. Beck, on seeing the procession, said he, too, would stop. Only one remains. At Blanchester, all the saloons are closed. At Logan, the ladies likewise celebrate a complete victory. At Lancaster and Athens, work is beginning. At Pomeroy a society has been organized on the principle that there is enough moral and religious power in the city to exterminate the business of trafficking in intoxicating liquors, and will remain in law only when other means fail." An Omaha dispatch says: "The excitement over the Indian news is becoming very great. There is no doubt that in consequence of the failure of agents to provide for them the Indians are leaving the reservations for the purpose of providing themselves at the expense of the settlers, herders and ranchmen."

DISPATCHES from the West continue to furnish details of Indian outrages. Indian Agent Howard telegraphs from the White-house Agency Washington an urgent appeal for military protection. It is estimated that 8,000 Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are ready to take the war-path, and that at least 10,000 soldiers are needed to protect life and property.

Political.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut, in session at Hartford last week, nominated Henry B. Harrison for Governor. The platform declares that States should be left to regulate their own internal affairs; indorses the course of the National Administration in reference to the recent election in Texas; opposes any further increase of paper currency; favors early resumption of specie payments and equal taxation; denounces land grants to monopolies; demands prompt punishment of dishonest officials, and strict economy in national and State Governments.

MAJ.-GEN. JAMES B. STEEDMAN, has been elected to succeed Chief-Justice Waite as a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention from Toledo.

The Grange.

The National Grange, at St. Louis, has unanimously adopted a declaration of purposes and principles. They state that they mean to co-operate for their mutual advancement in every way, morally, socially, and industrially. They energetically put it, they propose to meet together, talk together, work together, busy together, sell together, act together, in short, do about everything together, except vote together. Every Patron is left free to act with any party that he thinks best, but he must carry out his part. They take pains to discover anything like hostility to middlemen or to railroads, but they will not have a surplus of the former nor submit to any monopoly by the latter. There is a plea for education of a practical sort in technical colleges. The women of the country and their friends have not failed to notice that women have taken part in the deliberations and committee work of the grange, and the declaration closes with a pledge that has more promise in it for the rights of woman than any other thing that has been said or done in her behalf in America.

The National Grange circular for January shows an increase, since the 13th of December, when the last circular was issued, of 1,566 granges. The total at that date was 9,236; and at that of the last circular was 10,802. The membership is only approximately stated at about 780,000. The increase is largely in the South and the Valley States.

General.

An extensive cave, abounding in articles and hieroglyphics of great antiquity, has been discovered near Ottawa, Canada. The Council of the Ohio State has entered its protest against Territorial Government for the Indian Territory.

The National Crop Reporter of the 9th inst. publishes estimates of the percentage of the last crop of barley and rye in the hands of producers Jan. 15, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The percentage of barley on hand at the date named is, respectively 76 and 92 per cent. The percentage of rye on hand averages 26.6-10 per cent., which, with a total production last year of about 4,300,000 bushels, indicates an amount now on hand equal to a trifle less than 1,140,000 bushels. The consumption in 1875 was in Kansas—80 per cent.—and lightest in Wisconsin—70 per cent.

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Foreign.

A LONDON dispatch of the 7th says: "So far 484 members of Parliament have been returned, of whom 255 are Conservatives, 229 Liberals. The Conservatives replace 71 Liberals, and the latter have ousted 27 Conservatives. Baron Rothschild is defeated in the city, standing at the bottom of the poll. It is now rendered certain that Disraeli has secured a fair working majority in Parliament. The defeat of the Gladstone party is attributed to Disraeli's unpopular licensing act; the division of the Liberal party on side issues—such as the Education act, female suffrage, the Permissive bill, etc." Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Lorne have been re-elected. Sickinge has left Madrid for home. Another dispatch reports that the French and Prussian troops on the Great Western road collided, killing and injuring many people. A London dispatch announces the death of Baron Meyer Rothschild.

The news from Cuba is important. Captain-General Jovellar, who has lately been invested with extraordinary powers by the Madrid Government, has issued a proclamation placing the whole island in a state of siege, and ordering the mobilization for active service of four volunteers out of every ten. This mobilization to begin immediately, and continue six months. All persons between the ages of 20 and 45 not volunteers on the 1st of February are to be enrolled in the militia. Voluntary enlistment is to be for one year, and any volunteer who may enlist for one year will be exempt from all future drafts. Every drafted volunteer will receive \$100 bounty. The proclamation embraces other stringent orders, which the Spaniards think will have the effect of ending the war before the summer is over. Two women lately fought a duel in Sinaloa, Mexico, one of them being killed and the other wounded.

A COMPANY has been organized in London to lay a new cable from Great Britain to Halifax, via the Azores, by which messages will be conveyed at a shilling a word. David Friedrich Strauss, the eminent German theologian, is dead. An attempt was recently made at Yeddo, Japan, to assassinate Iwakura, the head of the Japanese delegation that visited America last summer.

Up to the 11th inst. 536 members of the British Parliament had been elected, of whom 283 were Conservatives, and 253 Liberals and Home Rulers. The Paris Patries sharply worded notes have recently been exchanged between the Governments of Germany and the United States. The subject of the correspondence is not stated. A Paris dispatch announces the death of Jules Michelet, the well-known author. British Columbia is having trouble. An attempt by the Ministry to force an alteration of the terms of a treaty between the British and the Indians without submitting it to a vote of the people was resisted by the latter, who proceeded to the ball, 1,000 strong, and broke up the sitting.

A LONDON dispatch announces the loss of the German bark Hercules. Fourteen of her crew perished. The war in Ashantee is closed, and the English troops are en route for home. The savages have been completely subdued, have surrendered the British subjects held by them, and given guarantees for good behavior in the future. A London telegram says there is a disposition to have the part of the counselors of the Queen of England to appoint the Earl of Derby as Premier instead of Disraeli.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.—Senate.—Hitchcock introduced a bill providing that all lands granted to railroad companies shall be subjected to State and national taxation. The bill amends an act to provide for the removal of Flathead and other Indians in Montana Territory was passed. The bill relating to bounties was taken up and passed. It provides that all who enlisted in the army under the proclamation of May 3, and previous to August, 1861, be paid a bounty of \$100. The Senate devoted a large portion of the day to the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill. A number of amendments were offered, some of which were adopted and others rejected. Morrill (Me.) was appointed by the Chair a member of the committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, but declined the honor.

House.—This being private bill day, the whole session was devoted to the introduction and consideration of bills of a private and local character.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—The session of the House was for debate only, and a number of speeches were delivered. No business was transacted.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.—Senate.—Boutwell introduced a bill amending the National Currency act. The bill contains two sections, one prohibiting national banks from paying or receiving interest on deposits, and the other requiring national banks to keep 75 per cent. of their reserve at home. Ramsey presented a petition for the improvement of the Red River of the North. Daves introduced a joint resolution of the Legislature of Iowa praying for the passage of the House bill in relation to the Des Moines river land grant. The Senate act concerning the attention of the Senate during the afternoon. Thurman's amendment abolishing the office of Register in Bankruptcy was rejected. Other amendments were offered pending which the Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills introduced: By Sawyer, to issue 92 per cent. of the circulation to national banks, instead of 90 per cent.; by Daves, fixing the rate of letter postage at two cents; by White, for the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western canal by the indorsement of bonds, and issue of currency notes to an amount not exceeding \$7,000,000; by Stone, for the construction of the St. Philip canal; by Smith (N. C.), repealing the internal revenue tax on whisky distillers. Daves introduced a concurrent resolution, sine die adjournment on May 15. A motion to table the resolution was lost, and it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. A resolution was then adopted declaring it the sense of the House that there shall be no adjournment until action is taken upon the resolution on the fractional currency and the measures of governmental economy and reform which have been introduced. On motion of Smith (Ohio) the rules were suspended and a bill was introduced for the right of woman than any other thing that has been said or done in her behalf in America.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.—Senate.—Gordon introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what time will be required, after the resumption of specie payment, to enable the mints of the United States to manufacture enough silver coins to replace the fractional currency. A favorable report was made by the Foreign Relations Committee upon the bill requesting the President to issue, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign Governments to exhibit in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Gordon introduced a bill granting to the Atlantic and Great Western canal, for each section of 10 miles of canal that shall be constructed, twenty-five per cent. of the cost of the canal. The bill authorizing the coinage of twenty-cent silver pieces was adopted. The bill of the Committee to investigate affairs of the District of Columbia, the committee consists of Boutwell, Thurman and Allison. The Banking bill came up, and the Senate agreed to the motion of Senator Edmunds, that to make arrangements for settlement between creditors and a debtor valid they must receive the signatures of two-thirds of the number of creditors, representing one-half the amount of debts. The bill was then passed by a vote of 42 to 11.

House.—The bill authorizing persons to write their names and the contents of all packages upon the outside of any printed matter of the third class was passed. The bill also permits the writing of a form of presentation on the inside of books, and declares that no additional charge shall be collected for matter heretofore sent by means of additional letters in newspapers, and in a personal explanation in regard to a publication in the newspapers, and said that as to them they would not object to the bill. The bill prescribing the oath for Postmaster-General was passed. The Postoffice Committee reported adversely on the bill to provide for the public advertisement of mail letters in newspapers, and in the Congressional District where the routes are located having the largest circulation in the district. Some time was spent in considering the Army bill.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.—Senate.—Bayard called up his resolution asking the President to inform the Senate whether any army officer on duty, in South Carolina had been instrumental in procuring legislation in that State to compensate him for services rendered in the discharge of his duty, etc., and moved its passage. Patterson objected, and it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A resolution in relation to the coinage of silver, informed the Senate that it will require four years to coin the entire stock of the Cherokee lands, in Kansas, make proof of settlement. The bill providing for the withdrawal and redistribution of \$25,000,000 of national bank currency came up. Merriman moved to substitute \$100,000,000. The bill was passed. The bill providing for the prohibition of frauds upon the Indians. The Army Appropriation bill was discussed, amended and passed—131 to 104. The Postoffice bill was under consideration when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.—Senate.—The credentials of the newly-elected Senators from Kansas and Mississippi, were presented, and they were sworn in. The bill for the redistribution of the currency was before the Senate, but no action was reached.

House.—The following bills were passed: Authorizing the sale at auction of the military reservation of Fort Reynolds, Colorado Territory; making it the duty of the Secretary of War to cause frequent inquiries to be made into the economy, propriety, and necessity of the disbursement of moneys by disbursing officers of the army; governing leaves of absence of army officers; authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expenses incurred by the territorial authorities in Dakota in the Indian war of 1862. The Fortification bill was discussed and finally passed. Several hours were devoted by the House, in Committee of the Whole, to the discussion of the bill repealing the stamp tax, on liquor matches, Daves alone making a three hours' speech.

SINCE the establishment of the Government it has given away 74,052,800 acres of land to soldiers, making in all half a million farms of 160 acres each. If the half million of farms were occupied by these soldiers, they would greatly add to the productions of the country; but they are sold to speculators who hold them for years, awaiting good prices and a large profit.

HERE is another of those delightful facts of science: "Feeling is a much slower sense than sight. If a man had an arm long enough to reach the sun, and were to touch that body with the tip of his finger, he would never find out whether it was hot or cold, as he would be dead before the sensation arrived at headquarters, which would require one hundred years."

Items of Interest.

COMMON lye of wood ashes will soften hard putty in a few minutes.

VERMIN DESTROYER.—The following mixture has recently been patented for the destruction of all kinds of vermin in the house, car or stable, together with the larvae: Bi-sulphide of carbon, 80 parts; essence of petroleum, 20 parts. The liquid is to be applied with a brush.

THE editor of the Boston Journal of Chemistry says: "It is curious that a chain of the compressed cakes of gum cotton, tied around the trunk of a large tree, and exploded, will cut it down instantly by the violence of its action. The cut through the trunk is as sharp as the keenest ax. It may be useful in this way in clearing out forests."

NEVER put a particle of soap about your silver, if you would have it retain its original luster. When it wants polish, take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub hard. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the city of Philadelphia says that "housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap-suds, as it makes it look like pewter."

ELASTIC VARNISH.—As an excellent and easily manufactured varnish for wicker-work, Mr. Rbien recommends the following composition: One part of good linseed oil is boiled down to a sirupy consistency, and mixed with 20 parts of copal. This mass is then diluted with oil of turpentine to the proper thickness. The varnish dries easily, and remains elastic, so as not to crack by the bending of the basket.

LIFE IN OCEAN DEPTHS.—Light only penetrates water for a few hundred fathoms. Sunlight is positively absent at two hundred fathoms. Agassiz contrived that a photographic plate, inclosed in a case, should be covered by a lid revolving at a set time, according to the depth that was meant to be tested, and with a result as stated. This absence of light is undoubtedly the reason of the cessation of plant life below that distance.

WAR AND DISEASE.—A report made by Dr. Engel, Director of the Statistical Office at St. Petersburg, who has collected from various sources a large amount of interesting information concerning the loss of life in the German army during the late war, shows that out of a total—round numbers—of 41,000 deaths, about 12,000 were caused by disease, more than one-half of these, or 7,000 cases, being due to typhus fever. The number who died of dysentery was 2,000, and next in fatality were phthisis, pulmonary diseases, other internal acute disorders, gastric fever, variola, and sudden death.

BORAX FOR COLDS.—A writer in the Medical Record cites a number of cases in which borax has proved a most effective remedy in certain forms of colds. He states that a sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in public speakers or singers, from colds, relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be often obtained by slowly dissolving, and partially swallowing, a lump of borax the size of a garden pea, or about three or four grains, held in the mouth for ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion of saliva, or "watering" of the mouth and throat—probably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as "wetting" brings back the missing notes to the flute, when it is too dry.

Cicero on Old Age.

Nothing can be more void of foundation than to assert that old age necessarily disqualifies a man from engaging in the great affairs of the world. As well might it be affirmed that the pilot is totally useless and unengaged in the business of the ship, because while the rest of the crew are more actively employed in their respective departments, he sits quietly at the helm and directs its motions. If in the great scenes of business an old man cannot perform a part which requires the force and energy of vigorous years, he can act, however, in a nobler and more important character.

New Cereal.

A new cereal has been grown in Oregon, and the people are puzzled as to whether it belongs to the wheat family, or more nearly resembles rye, barley or oats, opinions being very nearly equally divided. From seven to ten stalks grow from one root, to a height of about four feet, and these stalks, or straw, are thin and hard. The radicals are tough, and spread widely. The heads are six inches in length, and covered with a heavy beard, each filament being five inches long. The grain is double the length of a kernel of wheat, and instead of being firm and compact, is hollow, the cavity containing glutinous matter. While the grain bears a closer resemblance to wheat than anything else, the straw looks more like that of rye or barley. Its origin is somewhat peculiar, the first grain having been taken from the stomach of a wild goose, by a farmer of Tillamook county, nearly three years ago. He was struck with its appearance, and planted it, and the succeeding season sowed the product. He distributed a portion of the second crop among a few friends in different parts of the State, who this year raised small quantities. It will require another year to determine the value of the grain.

WHEN the jury returned a verdict that John Jackson, of Green Bay, was guilty of burglary, Mr. Jackson rose up and said: "I'll bet a hundred dollars I ain't!"

BRICKS adapted for ordinary building purposes are made in England from the refuse of the coal mines.

Education Among European Nations.

An Italian journal contains some interesting reports as to the educational condition of different European countries.

In Saxony education is compulsory; all inhabitants of the kingdom can read and write, and every child attends school.

In Switzerland all can read and write, and have a good primary education. Education is obligatory, and greater efforts, in proportion to its means, are made to impart primary instruction than in any other European nation.

In all the smaller States of North Germany education is compulsory, and all the children attend school.

In Denmark the same is true. All the Danes, with a few exceptions, can read, write and keep accounts. The children all attend school until the age of fourteen.

In Prussia almost all the children attend school regularly, except in some of the Eastern districts. An officer who had charge of the military education of the Landwehr, in twelve years had only met with three young soldiers who could neither read nor write. An inquiry having been instituted, it was found that those three were the children of sailors, who had been born on the river, and had never settled in any place. Instruction is obligatory.

In Sweden the proportion of inhabitants who can neither read nor write, is one in a thousand. Instruction is obligatory.

In Baden every child receives instruction; and in Wurtemberg there is not a peasant, or a girl of the lowest class, or a servant in an inn, who can not read, write and account correctly; every child goes to school, instruction being obligatory.

In Holland public assistance is taken away from every indigent family that neglects to send its child to school. It is estimated that the number of illiterate is three per cent.

In Norway, almost all the Norwegians can read, write and account passably well. Instruction obligatory.

In Bavaria, among one hundred conscripts, but seven whose education was incomplete, or entirely wanting, were found. Instruction also obligatory.

France, with its twenty-three illiterate conscripts in a hundred, occupies the twelfth class. It is followed by Belgium, Italy, Austria, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Moldo-Wallachia, Russia and Turkey, in the order named.

In Italy, however, the conditions vary much, according to the province.

Rough on Phelim.

The hero of the following narrative, says the Danbury News, must have had his curiosity satisfied, Phelim O'Callaghan, a well-to-do, jolly tempered Hibernian, who "never spoils a joke for relations' sake," tells the following on himself:

During a recent visit to the metropolis, Phelim observed while strolling up one of the principal streets, a fierce-looking (Igneous) Modoc in front of a tobacco shop, which suggested, naturally, a smoke, Phelim walked in.

A bright-eyed Caucasian woman was in attendance, of whom such a satisfactory purchase was made, that Phelim asked the price by the box, when the young woman called to her husband, who was in an adjoining room, for the desired information. Much to the consternation of Phelim, in walked (in response to the inquiry) a thick-lipped, white-ivoryed, woolly-pated, unadorned son of Guinea, who examined the quality of the cigar, named the price, and retired.

"Is that your husband," whispered Phelim, with protruding eyeballs, after the apparition of the "Lord and Master" had withdrawn.

Upon the woman replying affirmatively, he continued: "What in the devil did such a pretty white young gal as ye marry a nigger for?"

"Oh, said the better-half, I have a sister who did a great deal worse than that!"

"Was nor that!" echoed Phelim, dumbfounded. "By the blue blazes if I know how that could be!"

"Well, said the woman, archly, "she married an Irishman."

Reminiscence of Lord Palmerston.

Then we have some criticism upon the unobscure character of modern fashionable society, some remarks upon the art of conversation, and some reminiscences of Lord Palmerston. At a dinner-table, or in general society, Lord Palmerston, though always genial, did not always shine; but when you were at home with him, or when you were at work with him, or when you were walking with him, he was a charming companion. And what was said about his avoidance of the past, and his intense interest in the present and the future, is exactly true. I saw a great deal of him in the last ten years of his life, and I only remember two or three instances when he went back upon the past; but, as regards our hopes and prospects for the future, he was always ready to discourse at large, whether the subject was agriculture or law, or politics or political economy.

A Preliminary Difficulty.

The professor of natural philosophy in a certain college recently gave the class a problem to think of during the night and answer the next day. The question was this: "If a hole were bored through the center of the earth, from side to side, and a ball dropped into it, what motion would the ball pass through and how would it come to a state of rest? The next morning a student was called up to solve the problem. "What answer have you to give to the question?" asked the professor. "Well, really," replied the student, "I have not thought of the main question, but of a preliminary one. How are you going to get that hole through?"

The cultivation of the liquorice plant in England is confined to the neighborhood of Pontefract. The plant resembles a bunch of young ash saplings, growing in twigs of four or five from each root to about two feet in height. The roots are about two or three feet deep, requiring very deep soil for full growth. At first it is set in a deep trench, and afterward earthed like celery. Cabbages are generally grown in the furrows, which come to perfection some weeks earlier than those on the open market gardens, from the shelter of the ridges.

The Temperance Crusade in Southern Ohio.

(Correspondence Chicago Tribune.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The woman's whisky-war shows no signs of abatement. At Franklin, Warren County, the siege of the saloons is kept up without intermission. On commencing their work for last week, the ladies directed nearly all their efforts against one saloon, kept by Mr. Webber. Nobly and bravely did they stick to their post from early dawn to late at night, watching and praying in front of the saloon. On Saturday evening he came to time, and signed the pledge never to engage in the business again in the place. The committee then presented the pledge to a Mr. Spader who also signed. After signing the pledge Mr. Webber opened his doors and invited the ladies in, and they held a general prayer and praise meeting. None seemed to enjoy it much more than he did, shaking hands with the women who had prayed so fervently for him during the week, and he seemed happy that he had taken the step at last. Only two saloons and one drug-store remain which have not complied with the conditions of the pledge. These, of course, will receive all attention possible.

At Hillsboro, Highland County, the eighty-three ladies who occupied the tabernacle in front of Dunn's drug-store have removed their shanty and suspended operations on account of having been served with an injunction from Judge Safford.

Mr. Dunn has entered suit against the ladies for trespass and defamation of character, laying his damages at \$10,000. When the injunction is dissolved, the ladies propose to continue their work of love in prayer and song. In the meantime immense temperance meetings are being held in churches. At London, Madison county, the temperance excitement is at fever heat. A petition to stop the traffic in the town has received over 1,000 signatures. Crowded meetings, alternating between churches, have been held every evening. The ladies called on druggists, and, without exception, they signed the pledge and entered heartily upon the work. The dealers, of whom there are twenty-five or thirty, have not yielded, though they are visited daily by from fifty to one hundred ladies. Feeling is becoming more intense every hour.

Yesterday morning it was resolved to close all the business houses for one hour from 9 a. m., till victory is secured. At the top of the bell, banks, stores and shops are closed, and the people assemble for prayer.

Strong symptoms of a crusade have broken out in Logan, Hocking county, also at Cedarville, Greene county. At the latter place two saloon-keepers have struck their colors in anticipation of trouble and will move away.

The ladies went their rounds yesterday, as usual, at Morrow, Warren county. At Jerold's saloon they were received kindly by Jerold and his wife, who entertained them, and thanked them for the call. Mrs. Jerold joined in urging her husband to sell out. Another saloon-keeper called on was courteous but says though he has banished strong liquors he will continue to sell wine and beer. At Waynesville, Warren county, the war for total suppression is actively maintained. Three lawsuits have been begun by wives, under the law. One grocery-keeper has sold out to a temperance man. The women held a prayer-meeting yesterday at Roper's saloon. He received them moodily, but let them proceed without interruption.

Hostilities have commenced at Moscow, Clermont county. The first meeting was held last Wednesday, at which sixty ladies were enrolled. The first victim was made next day at 11 a. m. Twenty-six ladies went to Wintzell's saloon. He took each name at the door in writing. When the ladies got inside they discovered that red pepper had been placed on the stove and scattered on the floor. Those who sang were obliged to go outside, but several remained in and prayed while the proprietor danced and made irreverent remarks. His wife and daughter ordered the ladies away, but were met with pious expostulations. In the afternoon the praying-band went to Arm's saloon. The greeting of the proprietor and his wife was polite, and both were moved to tears by the persuasive talk of the visitors. The saloon-keeper, however, would make no promises.

At New Vienna, Clark county, the only saloon-keeper holding out is Van Pelt. The guard over his house consisted of eight or ten ladies, who are relieved every two hours. Van Pelt seems to enjoy their prolonged visits, and invites them in warmly, treating them with every civility. This daily watching does not suit the customers, who object to having their names enrolled as frequenters. Van Pelt says he will not quit the business as long as he can raise money to buy a pint of rum, and the women say they will never raise the siege until they pray him out.

Sea-Sickness.

The opinion so commonly held in regard to sea-sickness, namely, that it is due either to a congestion of the brain, or to a commotion in the abdominal viscera caused by the motion of the vessel, are very plausibly combated by M. Pellerin, who, in a paper read before the French Academy, attributes the malady to a deranged circulation of the blood produced by the alternate rolling and heaving of the vessel. The result of this, he says, is not a congestion of the brain, which is, on the contrary, deprived of some of the blood required to keep up a stimulus to the nervous center; that sensation which is felt in seafaring, resembling, peculiarly, what is felt immediately after a letting of blood when the patient sits or stands, namely, disposition to vomit, or actual vomiting. In support of this opinion, mention is made of the fact that persons who are liable to sea-sickness experience its effects in a much slighter degree when they are in a horizontal position, the relief thus afforded being like that which is produced in the same position when a person is in a state of syncope.

FLATTERY.—It is easy to tell when others are flattered, but not when we ourselves are, and every man and woman will lend firm belief to the soft nothings of the very man they believe to be an arrant flatter when others are in the case.