

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

A suit involving the neat little sum of \$688,000 has just been decided at Providence, R. I., after fifteen years' litigation.

Another scene in the contest for women's rights has just been enacted at Worcester, Mass., where the estates of the women who refused to pay taxes, because they were denied the vote, were put up for sale.

The Maine Senate was voted in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. A frightful accident occurred the other day at Union Dale, Pa. A locomotive leaped the track, going over an embankment seventy-five feet, killing instantly the engineer, the conductor, the fireman, and the brakeman.

A shocking tragedy was recently enacted in New York city. A party of drunken detectives, in pursuit of a man for whom they had a warrant, broke into the house of a reputable citizen named McNamara, who, resisting the outrageous intrusion, was shot down by the intoxicated officers.

The perpetrator of the New York Stock Exchange hoax has been arrested and held to bail. He is a young man by the name of McCoy.

The West.

The Chicago brewers have decided to raise the price of beer \$2 per barrel, and the saloonkeepers threaten to import the beverage from other cities if the raise is made.

The Supreme Court of New Mexico has decided that the Pueblo Indians, of which there are some 10,000 in the Territory, are citizens.

The Chicago Crispiens are on a strike. A private letter from the Red Cloud Agency to a prominent army officer at Omaha says that the employes there are in constant fear of their lives, and dare not show their heads out of doors after dark.

Two rabid dogs made a terrible raid through the streets of Chicago, a few days ago, creating the wildest consternation. Seventeen persons and sixty canines were bitten before the brutes were dispatched.

There has been serious rioting in St. Clair county, Ill., between the striking coal-miners and the negroes who have taken their places in the mines. Gov. Beveridge, at the call of the Sheriff of the county, has sent arms and ammunition to be used in suppressing the rioting.

Hostile Indians recently appeared at Julesburg and Chappell stations, on the Union Pacific railroad, stole several head of horses, and fired into the station-houses.

The National Crop Reporter publishes estimates in relation to the percentage of the hay and potato crops of 1873, in producers' hands Feb. 1, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. These States produced last year over 9,000,000 tons of hay, of which there was on hand Feb. 1 a little over 48 per cent., or about 4,300,000 tons. Illinois retains the lightest percentage, a trifle less than 45, and Wisconsin the heaviest, nearly 82. The States named produced last year about 20,000,000 bushels of Irish potatoes. Amount now on hand, 10,000,000 bushels.

The prospects for fruit in Southern Illinois and Southwest Missouri are flattering.

The freight war which has for some time been going on between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads has gradually spread, and fierce battles are now fighting between these two corporations in nearly every city of the Union. The result is a general reduction of rates and a universal rejoicing among the traveling and shipping public. This battle, which has now lasted for several months in the East, has moved westward, until nearly every Western road is on the war-path.

General Sherman is now at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, where he and General Ord are organizing an army to operate against the murderous Sioux. General John E. Smith will be in command of the troops in the field.

Three hundred men went adrift in East Saginaw Bay, Mich., on the morning of Feb. 23, on a cake of ice upon which they had built a fishing village, and which was driven away from the shore by a strong southwest wind. The cheerless craft bore them out into the lake till a change of the wind to the west brought them up to the eastern shore of the bay, where 200 of them managed to escape at different points. About 100 were still on the ice at last accounts, and their escape from the perils of the breaking ice and the freezing weather can hardly be hoped for.

A dispatch from Saginaw Bay of Feb. 21 states that 75 or 100 men were still on the ice-foes, about ten miles from shore. Little apprehension was felt for their safety, as small parties were constantly making their way to shore, although the passage was very perilous, having to be made over broken cakes of ice.

A call has been issued for a convention of delegates from the Northwestern States to be held at Rock Island, Ill., on March 24, on the subject of cheap transportation.

Thirty-six valuable circus horses and other property of Montgomery Queen's circus were consumed by fire at Morris, Ill., last week.

The Government has recovered judgments against the whole batch of Pekin (Ill.) distillers, the total amount being \$315,000.

The Vogel Excise law, which repeals the Graham Liquor law, together with all restrictions upon the sale of liquors on Sundays or election-days, has been passed by the Wisconsin Assembly.

L. M. Havensick, editor of the Rock Island (Ill.) Union, was recently cowhided by J. P. Cropper for an alleged insult to Mrs. J. P. C.

Some excitement is caused in San Francisco by serious charges against the Mayor and City Treasurer touching their management of the city's financial affairs, and broad hints are thrown out that a big steal has been going on. The Grand Jury will ventilate the matter.

The South.

Mardi Gras was celebrated with the usual pomp throughout the Southern cities.

Property is taxed twenty times as much as before the war in South Carolina.

Lieut.-Col. Buell, with a small force of cavalry, recently struck a camp of Comanche Indians on the northwestern frontier of Texas, killed ten of them, and recaptured a large amount of stock.

Col. Wyatt C. Thomas, an old and prominent Arkansas journalist, is dead.

The temperance crusade has extended to Mississippi, Tennessee, and other parts of the South.

Steve Lowery, the last survivor of the notorious Robinson county (N. C.) band of outlaws, was recently killed by three farmers near Lumberton. The entire community turned out to view the body of the dead bandit, and expressed the wildest joy at such a deliverance. Thus ends the history of the worst, most cruel and bloodthirsty gang that ever infested any country. A reward of \$6,200 will be paid the parties concerned.

Damaging freshets are reported in various parts of the South. The running of railway trains has been seriously interrupted by the destruction of bridges and culverts.

There is great rejoicing in Robeson and adjacent counties in North Carolina at the death of Steve Lowery, the last of the Scuffletown outlaws, and large numbers of people flocked to Lumberton to view the dead body of the terrible bandit. When shot he carried a rifle, three pistols and a knife.

Washington.

A strong movement is being made for the abolition of the tax on leaf tobacco.

The House Committee on Appropriations have reduced the amount of the Indian appropriation bill to about five millions of dollars. The estimates were for about seven millions.

A Washington correspondent states that the Senate Appropriation Committee will propose the abolition of the postal-car system on railroads, and the repeal of the clause providing for the free delivery of letters—the latter, on the ground that large sums are thus spent for the benefit of residents in a few cities, which the people at large are taxed to pay for.

Foreign.

A London telegram announces the death of Sir Francis Pettit Smith, the inventor of the screw propeller.

The delegate from Alsace, in the German Parliament, made a speech in that body the other day, violently assailing the Government for its outrageous act in forcibly taking possession of foreign territory.

War has been commenced on the Egyptian frontier. According to late London news, a battle has been fought. The Sultan of Darfour having invaded Egyptian territory, was defeated and his army destroyed. A vizier and many chiefs were killed.

The famine in India is reported to be abating.

Rev. Robert Moffat, the celebrated English missionary to South Africa, is still in doubt as to the correctness of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. The British Foreign Office also entertains the same doubt.

A rumor comes from Havana that the United States Consul Hall was threatened by a mob, and was obliged to flee for safety to a British man-of-war.

Capt. Morton, who recently arrived at New York from Havana, reports that about Feb. 1 a column of Spanish troops, 1,200 strong, was utterly routed by the insurgents, who killed and captured over 600 men.

The Marquis of Westminster is to be made a Duke.

The new British Ministry is composed as follows: First Lord of the Treasury, Disraeli; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote; First Lord of Admiralty, George Ward Hunt; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Richard Assheton Cross; Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, Earl Derby; Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, Earl Carnarvon; Secretary of State for War, Gathorne Hardy; Secretary of State for India, Marquis of Salisbury; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cairns; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Malmesbury; Lord President of the Council, The Duke of Richmond; Lord John Manners is appointed Postmaster-General.

Political disturbances are threatened in Japan.

The French Bonapartists are to be spotted. Duke de Broglie has given orders to Prefects of departments to keep watch of the parties who leave for Chislehurst on the occasion of the Prince Imperial becoming of age.

The King of Ashantee is a prisoner in the hands of the British troops.

London papers announce that Gladstone has determined to no longer take an active part in Parliamentary proceedings.

The Pope has caused an urgent request to be sent to all the Bishops to visit Rome, as he desires to see them before he dies.

The insurrection in Japan is becoming formidable.

A Madrid dispatch announces heavy fighting in Bisaya, with severe loss on both sides. The Carlists have evacuated Portugal.

A Havana letter gives details of the recent disturbances in that city, killings of which have reached us by telegraph. The rioters assembled in large numbers in front of the Captain-General's palace, and demanded, with loud cries, a change of the decrees regarding the draft. The civil guards fired on the mob, killing five and wounding a large number.

Volunteers were then stationed at different points in the city, to prevent further disorders, which fact doubtless led to the absurd rumor, which came via Key West, that the city had been taken possession of by rebellious volunteers and Jewell expelled.

The latest reports from the famine in India state that 250,000 people are now suffering from want of food, and that, but for the aid of the British authorities, 500,000 would starve to death.

A treaty of peace has been signed by Sir Garnet Wolseley and the King of Ashantee.

A London dispatch states that Sir Michael Hicks Beach has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland; Sir Henry Selwin Ebbotson, Under-Secretary for the Home Department, and Sir Charles Adderly, President of the Board of Trade. Sir John Pakington has been elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Hamilton.

The Queen, at the recommendation of Gladstone, has granted a pension of \$1,000 per annum to the children of Dr. Livingstone. Sir Bartle Frere is convinced of the truth of the reported death of the great traveler. The Cameron Expedition will proceed to Ujiji, to obtain the documents and property left by the late Doctor.

A terrible affair is reported from the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. A quarrel between the townsmen of Quimixtlan and Huascaleca resulted in a fight in which seventeen persons were killed. It is reported that the infuriated Huascalecas afterward went to Quimixtlan and began an indiscriminate massacre, killing children and cutting off the breasts of women.

Political.

The Republicans have elected their municipal tickets in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, and Harrisburg, Pa.

A large mass meeting of citizens opposed

to the Kollogg Government was held in New Orleans the other day.

The Grange.

The Kansas State Grange was in session at Topeka last week, 600 delegates being in attendance. The reports of the Executive Committee, Business Agent, and officers show the affairs of the order to be in an excellent condition, and the financial interests to have been economically managed. The order is increasing more rapidly than at any previous time. The membership in the State numbers 30,000.

The State Grange of Missouri, held at Booneville, last week, was one of the largest conventions that ever assembled in the State. Delegates from over 1,600 granges were in attendance. The meeting was characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling among the delegates.

The Tennessee State Grange has just had an interesting and harmonious session at Gallatin. Nearly 500 subordinate granges were represented, there being between 500 and 600 delegates present, many ladies being delegates.

A delegate convention of the State Grange of Illinois is to be held at Bloomington on the 14th of April.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Progress of the Good Work—The Campaign Spreading All Over the Country—The Large Cities Becoming Infected.

The women's crusade against the dramehops is spreading in all directions. The assaulting party is firing regular broadsides of prayer into the saloons, following them up with a raking fire of psalms, sung in long, short and common meter, to suit the occasion, with a few scattering shots in the way of exhortations to the wicked gin-slingers to flee from the wrath to come. The telegraphic dispatches and mail correspondence of the daily papers give reports of the surprising manner in which this singular warfare is extending. It has assumed proportions so formidable that it is no longer a sensation, and must now be discussed, if not as a revolution, at least as a terribly earnest and an apparently effective crusade.

Dr. Ho Lewis has abandoned the field in Ohio and gone to New England to inaugurate the great work in Worcester, Springfield and Boston, but will return about the middle of March to prosecute the war again in the West. The Ohio Grangers in New York and Philadelphia are planning a campaign, and in St. Louis and other large cities active preparations are going on for a temperance revival.

The crusade is being vigorously prosecuted in the towns of Ohio with the greatest success. In Xenia a number of saloons have been closed, and all others are expected to capitulate before many days. A saloon-keeper in that town, who had closed his doors against the women and taken refuge in the cellar, escaped from his subterranean retreat the other day, bearing in his hand a white flag in token of surrender. Each victory is made the occasion of a grand jubilee.

At Hillsboro, Ohio, Judge Steele has dissolved the injunction against the praying ladies. G. W. Miller, proprietor of a saloon at Salem, Ohio, has closed up his doors and emptied all the liquor out of the cellar, and in Dayton, preparations for an active war on the rum-sellers are going forward.

At Terre Haute, Richmond, and other large towns in Indiana, the temperance advocates are marshalling their forces for a vigorous campaign. An attempt to open the movement in Oshkosh, Wis., has met with poor success.

The war has invaded Omaha, Neb., and prayer meetings are being held in the saloons of that city.

The contagion has even developed itself as far west as Colorado, and singing and praying bands are at work in Denver, Golden City, and other towns.

In Indianapolis the women are organizing for the good work.

It is reported from Cleveland, Ohio, that 1,500 women of that city are banded together, and will begin a concerted praying raid on the saloons of that city on the 1st of March. The women of New York and Philadelphia are planning a similar project.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.—Senate.—Howe introduced a bill amending the Soldiers' Home law. Mr. Anthony (R. I.) introduced a bill to extend the time for the construction of the Wisconsin Central railroad. The bill to provide for the day's session was devoted to the consideration of the bill to equalize the currency. Chandler, Howe, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Schurz, Ferry, and Logan were present in the debate. A vote was taken on Scott's amendment, providing for the redemption of the whole volume of national bank currency by special or interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The amendment was lost by the close vote of 30 to 29.

Four Western Senators—Schurz, Chandler, Sargent and Sherman—voted aye. Howe's amendment, providing for the selling each month, to the highest bidder, for United States notes, coupon bonds, or 5 per cent. bonds, was adopted. A circulation secured during the month preceding, the bonds to bear 5 per cent. interest, was voted on and lost—10 to 40. Buckingham's motion, to instruct the Finance committee to report a bill to provide for free banking and for the funding of legal-tender notes into United States bonds, and the redemption of the latter into United States notes, was defeated.

House.—The vote by which Wilshire (Ark.) was declared entitled to a seat was reconsidered and laid on the table. The bill prescribing the penalty for manslaughter in any United States court in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and be fined not exceeding \$1,000. A bill was also passed making the punishment for extortion by officers or persons in the United States court for any offense not capital, or for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless indicted or informed by a grand jury, or instituted within six years, except in case of persons fleeing from justice. The House passed an important bill relating to the duties of the post office, which shall be found afterwards not good, he shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies as provided in such cases in their respective States and Territories. A bill was also passed providing that in the trial of all indictments, informations, complaints, and other proceedings in United States courts, courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, the person charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be a competent witness; the law to apply to all prosecutions now pending. A bill was passed providing for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the country where published, was discussed without reaching a vote. An evening session was held for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.—Senate.—Another day was consumed by the Senate in considering the Currency question. Cameron's amendment to the Red-emption bill providing for free banking was rejected by a vote of 22 to 26. General Howe's amendment was also defeated. Cooper offered a substitute for Morrison's amendment increasing the national bank circulation to \$400,000,000 was then adopted. It instructs the Finance Committee to report a bill providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin or 3 per cent. bonds of the United States, and also for free banking under the provisions of the National Bank act. The bill amending the Federal laws was passed.

House.—A bill was passed providing for the election of two Congressmen-at-large from Alabama. The House consumed most of the day in discussing the bill for the partial revival of the franking privilege, without coming to a vote.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.—Senate.—The bill for the equalization of the currency was again before the Senate, on a motion to reconsider the vote of Thursday. By which the substitute of Cooper was adopted. The motion was carried and the substitute rejected. The question then recurring on Morrison's resolution to instruct the Finance Committee to report a bill providing for an expansion of the National Bank circulation to \$400,000,000, it was adopted by a vote of 28 to 25. No other business of importance was transacted.

House.—The day was devoted principally to the consideration of private bills. The calling up of a bill authorizing the Washington and Point Lookout railroad to extend its line through Washington city produced a good deal of agitation and excitement among members, the Pennsylvania members opposing it bitterly. The discussion was carried on amid great noise and confusion. The House adjourned pending a motion to table the bill.

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—Most of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills, a number of which were disposed of. Banning presented a petition to have the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday declared a public holiday. The bill authorizing the Point Lookout railway to extend its line through Washington was discussed at length, and finally referred to the Committee of the Whole. Adjourned on Tuesday, 24th.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.—Senate.—The Senate met, and after prayer by the Chaplain, Anthony rose and said that the country was to-day celebrating the birthday of Washington, and it was not customary for the Senate to sit on such a day, unless there was an extraordinary pressure of business. He, therefore, moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Not in session. TUESDAY, Feb. 24.—Senate.—Petitions were presented from citizens of Chicago for and against an expansion of the currency. The bill to equalize the currency was again before the Senate, and Schurz delivered an elaborate speech against further expansion. He was answered by Morton on behalf of the inflationists.

House.—Bills introduced: By Woodman, to regulate the service of the collection of customs, also to regulate duties on imported wines; by Smith (Pa.), to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a settlement on public land; by Smith (Va.), to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Commissioner of Customs, etc.; by Packard, yielding to the State of Indiana lands covered by Wolf Lake and Lake George; by Field, to increase the currency and to provide for its inter-conversion with Government bonds, and to abolish the sinking fund; by Barker, to abolish capital punishment; by Burdick, to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits (passed). The larger portion of the day was devoted to the consideration of the bill looking toward the revival of the franking privilege, which went over without action. Schurz offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the status of the Indians in the Territories as to their citizenship under the Constitution. Adopted.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE OF THE SIAMESE TWINS. It was during one of their tours through the United States, traveling as they did at the time in an open barouch of their own, that they visited a place called Trip Hill, in the adjoining county of Wilkes. Here they made a stay of a few days, and here it was they made the acquaintance of a family called Yates, with whom they became very intimate and friendly, the attraction being two young ladies, respectively named Sarah Ann Yates and Adeline Yates. This was in 1843. In a very short time Eng evinced a decided liking for Sarah Ann, or Miss Sally, as she was called; a courtship followed, and to make the story short, Eng proposed, was accepted by the damsel, and a marriage was the immediate result. Chang, though a partner of Eng in everything else, was not a partner in his matrimonial joys and felicities, of which he was constantly reminded, and this state of single-blessedness became very irksome to him. He grew miserable and quarrelsome, and nothing could be done to please him, and this sort of companionship was quite disagreeable to the newly wedded pair. How was it to be remedied? was the question that agitated Eng's and his wife's mind, when suddenly, one day, with a woman's tact, a bright idea struck Mrs. Eng, and she lost no time in communicating it to her husband. She had a panacea for all of Chang's woes, and this was that he should marry her sister Adeline. Eng smiled serenely at the proposition, Chang brightened up at it, but the next question that presented itself was, "Would the young lady agree to come into the family as a wife as well as a peace-maker?" Mrs. Eng said, "Leave all that to me—I will fix that." And sure enough she did. By her persuasive eloquence Miss Addy was won over, and in two weeks from the date of Eng's marriage there were two Mrs. Bankers.

CHANG AND ENG'S FAMILIES. The families of the Siamese twins are very large, Eng's wife having had eleven children, seven of whom are now living. Two of them died in infancy, and two after they were grown. Chang's wife had ten children, nine of whom are living, two of them, a boy and girl, as before stated, being deaf mutes. The latter was recently married at Raleigh to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in that city. The hospitality of the families is a household word in Surrey county. There was also a welcome and a good meal for every visitor, the latter being compelled to eat something in every instance, whether he desired it or not, for good fellowship.

In health the combined weight of the twins was 210 pounds, which was exceedingly light compared with that of their better halves. Mrs. Chang weighs about 175 pounds, is somewhat corpulent, has a fair complexion, and presents the appearance of a healthy country woman in her declining years. Mrs. Eng weighs the enormous avoirdupois of 300 pounds.

CURIOS WAGER.—About eighteen months ago John Hampden, of London, published an offer to bet £250 that the world was flat. Mr. Alfred Wallace, Darwin's coadjutor, accepted it. He won it, of course, and got the £250. Then Mr. Hampden was wroth. He spent all his spare time in writing insults to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and to the umpire. When this became unbearable he was sued for libel. This was in November, 1872. He pleaded guilty, and was fined £1,000. The verdict was suspended on promise of good behavior. Apparently, however, he is bound to show that he himself is a flat, if the world isn't. A few weeks since he began his letters again, and a fortnight ago he was clapped into prison.

The Chinese are adept in the art of manufacturing the sheet-lead with which they pack teas. It is not rolled, as our sheet-lead is, but, when melted, is poured upon a marble slab, and another slab is used to press it to a uniform thickness. To such perfection have the Celestials brought the art of soldering, that they cannot be excelled. No other workmen can solder with such nicety and so perfectly.

General Notes.

MINNESOTA'S Congressmen are all from Maine.

As civilization spreads marriage decreases. Why?

IOWA contains a Roman Catholic population of 100,000.

PITTSBURGH spends \$2,000,000 for intoxicating drinks.

CINCINNATI'S only opera this winter is a cat convention.

The 'og tax in England amounted to \$1,501,098 last year.

BRANDY distilled from sawdust is a late triumph of science.

There are over one thousand tobacco factories in the country.

The Rothschilds, twelve in number, are worth about \$1,000,000,000.

A CLUB of farmers in Chesterfield, Ill., takes \$100 worth of magazines and newspapers annually.

A COUPLE in Kansas lately paid their marriage fee in butter. Somebody suggests that they "belonged to the *creme de la creme*."

PRESERVATION isn't always rewarded. In Indiana, lately, 20 men handled 35 cords of wood to get a rabbit, which escaped after all.

NARROW-GAUGE railways have now 1,364 miles in operation in this country and Canada, and over 3,000 more are now contemplated.

The mint at Philadelphia has received, for re-coining, since New Year's, \$1,513,663.59 in light weight gold coins, the loss upon which by abrasion was \$11,981.55.

CONNECTICUT keeps up her traditional reputation as the mother of inventions. Last year there was one patent issued by the United States Patent Office for every 800 inhabitants of that State.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE has been interviewed in New York, and the reporter concludes that he (Judge Waite) has no prejudices, but decided opinions. He proposes to make Washington his home.

The total earnings of the traffic department of the Union Pacific for 1873 are stated at \$10,266,103; expenses, \$5,043,212; net earnings, \$5,222,891; net increase of earnings over 1872, \$1,130,859.

THE diamonds in rock-drills are usually from three-sixteenths to five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and are very scarce and costly. They come from Brazil, and are used without being ground.

THERE is nothing new under the sun. In "Munsell's Chronology of Paper and Paper-making," under date of 1824, there is an account of a patent taken out in England for making paper from hop-ivies.

A CHAIN of compressed cakes of gun-cotton tied around the trunk of a large tree and exploded will cut it down instantly by the violence of the action. The cut through the trunk is as sharp as the keenest ax.

If there was ever an illustration of enthusiasm hopelessly mad, it is in the case of the Tennessee who has preserved in alcohol an entomological specimen which was caught on a bed that Gen. Jackson slept in.

THE difference between having a tooth properly drawn by a professional surgeon, and having it knocked out miscellaneously by a fall on the pavement, is only a slight distinction—one is dental, and the other accidental.

WATCH springs made of an alloy of aluminum are said to have been successfully prepared by a manufacturer in Saxony. They are superior to those of steel in their freedom from liability to oxidize, in not being affected by magnetism, and in being less brittle.

AN Irishman's idea of finances is happily illustrated by the following anecdote: "If I put my money in the savings bank, when can I get it out again?" asked Pat. "Och!" said Mike, "sure an' if you put it in to-day you can draw it out to-morrow by giving sixty days' notice."

THERE is a paper church actually existing near Bergen, Norway, which is capable of containing 1,000 people. It is circular within and octagonal without. The relieves outside and the staves inside, the roof, the ceiling, are all of papier mache, rendered waterproof by saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey, and white of egg.

GOV. SMITH, of Georgia, says that the four States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina use every year 50,000,000 bushels more grain than they produce. They must look to the Western farmers to supply this deficiency; any attempt to raise corn for themselves would be an expense to their cotton crops, and would cause them a loss of \$50,000,000 a year.

Curious Items.

If a tallow candle be placed in a gun, and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining injury; and if a musket-ball be fired into water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened, as if fired through a pane of glass, making the hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass; if suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk two hundred feet in the ocean, will not rise on account of the pressure of water. In the arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles. We have written upon paper manufactured from iron, and seen a book with leaves and binding of the same material.

MILL AND MILLER.—From the autobiography of the late John Stuart Mill it appears that the father, James Stuart Mill, taught him Greek when a child of tender years, and crammed him besides with all manner of knowledges. Of the two Mills the elder one seems the more worthy of the name, from the prodigious grinding with which he exercised his son's genius. Mill senior was the grinder; Mill junior the ground. When Mrs. Mill presented her spouse with an heir, she brought, in fact, grist to the mill.—Punch.

Anecdote of Thad. Stevens.

Pierce M. B. Young, now a representative in Congress from Mississippi, was a Confederate General and a graduate of West Point. He came to Washington soon after the war, seeking to have his disabilities removed. He is a fine, manly fellow, and seems to have accepted the results of the war in good faith. He went to Thad. Stevens, who was Chairman of the Election Committee, and Thad. began to play with him, as he sometimes did with those whom he intended to make his victims. He said: "You are a graduate of West Point, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"Educated at the expense of the United States, I believe, which you swore faithfully to defend?"

"Yes, sir."

"You went into the service for the infernal rebellion?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were a brigade commander in the raid into Pennsylvania, which destroyed the property of so many of my constituents?"

"Yes, sir."

"It was a squad of men under your direct charge, and under your personal command, that burned my rolling mill?"

"Yes, sir."

Young thought he was gone, but seeing that the old veteran had come into the possession of the last fact, which Young did not dream he knew, it was impossible to deny the truth of his questions. Thad. roared out, "Well, I like your d—d impudence. I will see that your disabilities are removed. Good morning." And the next day the bill passed the House.

The Home Doctor.

THE kernels of peach pits will cure heartburn. Eat two or three a day till relieved.

ONE drop of the spirits of turpentine—applied immediately—will generally deaden the pain of an ordinary bee-sting and stop the swelling.

ASTHMA is sometimes cured with a mixture of two ounces of the best honey and one ounce of castor oil. Take a teaspoonful night and morning.