

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

The Eastern railroad freight sheds in Boston have been burned. Loss, \$120,000.

The death is announced, at his residence in Buffalo, N. Y., of ex-President Millard Fillmore, aged 74.

A New York fool named Henry Connors made a wager, the other day, that he could drink a pint of whisky and a gallon of beer in an hour.

The West.

A family of thirteen persons at Grinnell, Iowa, have been poisoned with trichina, caused by eating uncooked ham.

A convention was recently held at Springfield, Ill., to take action in favor of the building of a quadruple-track railway from Denver via Quincy to Philadelphia.

The Railroad Commissioner of Michigan, after giving the subject an exhaustive examination, gives it as his opinion that it would be impossible to devise any measure for the regulation of railway tariffs that would be of just application to all the roads.

The Red Cloud Agency, in the Sioux country, is virtually besieged by the savages.

No real hostilities have been attempted yet, but the Agency people are trembling for their lives, daily expecting to be murdered.

Friday, March 6, writes a correspondent, will be a memorable day in the annals of Dayton, Ohio.

The Women's Prayer League, in two divisions, of about twenty women each, marched upon the three hundred bar-rooms of Dayton through a drizzling rain and slippery streets.

The inquiry into the conduct of the Department of the District of Columbia has at last commenced.

A bill has been prepared by the House Committee on Civil Service Reform, designed to put an end to the system of allowing perquisites to various officers of the Government.

The Senate has passed, by a vote of 26 to 21, the bill for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the liquor traffic of the country.

The proposed extension of the patent of the Tanner railroad-brake, which is now under consideration by both Patent Commissioners, excites attention on account of the vast pecuniary interests involved.

The temperance crusade in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois is still being prosecuted vigorously.

Hilledale (Mich.) College has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000.

The troops sent to the relief of the Red Cloud Agency have arrived safely at their destination, where they found everything quiet.

A man named Bigelow stabbed and killed Joseph Peschke at Muskego, Waukesha county, Wis., a few days ago.

A young man named Fred Olds recently shot and horribly mutilated a grocer named Ferris, in Topeka, Kansas.

Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature have passed the Railroad bill, which originated in the State Senate, by a vote of 92 to 4.

The temperance movement is beginning to develop itself in Missouri.

Scattering war-parties of Indians are reported in Dakota.

The house of George King, at Independence, Iowa, was recently burned.

The Ohio women have closed up 396 saloons so far.

Eight convicts recently escaped from the Penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyoming, by overpowering the guard and knocking the keeper down.

All the saloons in Winchester, Ind., have capitulated to the praying women, but the druggists refuse to sign the pledge.

The South.

Bryan, Texas, has been visited by another destructive conflagration.

The Louisiana Legislature, after a session of two months, has adjourned.

Recent heavy rains have caused the overflow of the Mississippi river at a number of places below Cairo and above Memphis.

An extraordinary duel was fought at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, between two colored men, Peter Blair and Moses Sullivan.

Peter Blair and Moses Sullivan. Peter told Moses he was no gentleman. Moses demanded an apology, which Peter couldn't concede.

The British Parliament convened on the 4th inst. Speaker Brand was re-elected unanimously, and the members duly sworn in.

The French Government has interdicted the sales of photographs of Count Chambord.

A Havana letter states that the natives among the Spanish volunteers are constantly deserting to the insurgents.

A cable dispatch says the British Government will be obliged to maintain 3,000,000 half-famishing Indians for three months.

England and Turkey are engaged in a diplomatic dispute touching the arrest of British subjects.

There has been an extensive conflagration in Salonica, Turkey. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and eleven persons burned to death.

Official advices have been received from Sir Garnet Wolsley, commanding the British forces in Ashantee, announcing the capture and destruction of Amassie.

The death of Céspedes, ex-President of Cuba, is confirmed. He was surprised by a party of volunteers, resisted bravely, and was killed with bullets.

A London dispatch says several prominent Englishmen will be prosecuted for conspiring with Arthur Orton to get possession of the Tichborne estates.

Dispatches to the British War Office from Gen. Wolsley say: "No means were left untried to effect a peaceable solution of the campaign. The King's palace was not touched till the last hour, and the troops left Coomassie without one article of plunder."

Charles Orton has made a confession in which he acknowledges that the Tichborne claimant is his brother.

The terrible condition of Cuban finances is thus told in a Havana dispatch: "The market is disorganized. Merchants refuse to sell exchange. It is impossible to give quotations. Higher rates are asked hourly for gold. No sales."

A London dispatch informs us that the negotiations between Sir Garnet Wolsley and the King of the Ashantes have been completed.

The King agrees to pay 50,000 ounces in gold, and renounces all claims to Adairi and other territory specified. He consents to withdraw from Appoloma and the coast, promises to keep the road free of brush from Coomassie to the river Prah, protect commerce, prohibit human sacrifices, and keep the peace forever.

Fifty thousand pounds in gold is the indemnity paid by the King of Ashantee to the British.

Missouri, appealing to Congress to secure the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries by simple appropriations. Nearly the whole day was consumed by the House in Committee of the Whole, in consideration of the general appropriation bill.

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The combined weight of the Iowa State Senators is 8,527 pounds.

LITTLE Norway has more than twice as much tonnage as the United States.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is treated with severity and no one is allowed to visit him.

A 299-YEAR-OLD newspaper of Stockholm, Sweden, circulates 15,000 copies daily.

INDIAN MEAL as a fertilizer is enthusiastically recommended by a New Jersey farmer.

A SENSITIVE Californian killed himself because the Legislature wouldn't change his name.

THE INDIANS have invented a new process of scalping, and not even a bald-headed man is safe.

THE SPIRIT-WORLD is sixty millions of miles from the earth, some spirits tell us who have come back.

SOMEbody has discovered that the "Fenians" date back their origin to within 242 years of the deluge.

IN China two people of the same name dare not marry. The Smith family would suffer in that country.

IT is stated that a lamp chimney put in water and allowed to remain till the water boils will not readily break.

THE ladies of Chicago are reported to wear \$800,000 worth of false hair, or enough to buy a Bible for every heathen in Africa.

IT is estimated that in less than a century the whole arable land of the United States will be taken up by actual settlers.

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

THE winding ways of the drunkard of the future, if these women crusades continue, are likely to take the shape of a private corkscrew.

THE highest inhabited spot in the world is the Buddhist cloister in Thibet, where twenty priests live at the enormous and elevated height of 16,500 feet.

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A RHODE ISLAND paper claims that Rhode Island has the purest Legislature in the world, and believes that the chief reason is because members receive only \$1 per day.

ANDREW JACKSON was accused of bad spelling, but John Randolph defended him by declaring that "a man must be a fool who could not spell a word more ways than one."

THERE is a man in Kentucky who has for several years past been drinking coal oil. He takes a teaspoonful at a dose, and he says it has cured him of consumption. This is authentic.

A DELAWARE physician some time ago grafted a piece of his own skin (white) on the body of a negro. It grew, but at the end of three months was as black as the surrounding cuticle.

THE word bankrupt is from the Italian words *banco rotto*—broken bench. Bankers and merchants in Italy used formerly to count their money and write their bills of exchange upon benches in the street, and when a merchant or banker lost his credit and was unable to pay his debts his bench was broken.

IN 1848 the United States had 6,000 miles of completed railroad. In January, 1873, the total had grown to 71,000 miles in actual operation, with 8,000 miles more in course of construction. The average railroad growth of the United States for the last five years has been nearly 6,000 miles per annum.

Few people have any adequate idea of the extent to which the inhabitants of Holland have an interest in American railroads. In proportion to its population, not over 3,500,000, that country owns more than any other country in Europe, amounting to nearly \$160,000,000, besides large amounts of United States bonds and other American securities.

THE Siamese Twins.

Dr. Louis A. Sayre, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, who is a most distinguished surgeon in his specialty—the deformity of the human body—is thoroughly convinced that the twins might have been separated in life with perfect safety by a simple process well known in the profession and frequently practiced, most often in cutting horses' tails off.

This process is to run a silver wire or a piece of silk through the center of the band, by tying the ends together and making a stricture around the part of the band encircled, the tight impression would cause the wire to gradually cut through the band, the flesh sloughing away until the whole structure was cut into two.

The severance in this way would have been gradual that the shock to the system and the danger of peritonitis would have been avoided.

The arterial circulating between the two was so slight that when one twin was chafed by the Doctor at Apollo Hall, New York, in 1843, though his pulse increased greatly in rapidity, that of the other was perfectly regular. The Doctor was then convinced that his theory could have been carried out in practice. The Professor, then a young doctor, actually proposed to attempt it; but the twins preferred to continue their profitable partnership. He returned to New York at midnight.

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General Notes.

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Congress and Transportation—Speech of Mr. McCrary.

Hon. George W. McCrary, of Iowa, in his speech in Congress in advocacy of his bill for the regulation of interstate commerce, argued that the power of Congress over interstate railroads was plenary and unlimited, except where limitations were imposed by the Constitution, and was equal in intent with the power of any single Government over common carriers.

There was no limitation in the Constitution in the declaration that Congress may regulate commerce. As to what Congress might do in the way of regulating commerce, it was for Congress itself to decide, provided what it did was in the nature of regulation. There was not, and there could not be, any other limitation in the power of Congress under the Constitution, both in the authority and reason. The proposition contained in the bill was for the regulating of commerce, and would inevitably be held to be a proper and legitimate exercise of the power of Congress. He declared that the charges fixed by the great railroad corporations were fixed, not by competition, but by combination, and he quoted the shrewd aphorism of old George Stephenson that competition is impossible whenever combination is possible.

He also quoted from the address of Charles Francis Adams before the Massachusetts Legislature to show that the only competition possible is between land transportation and water transportation, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there was but one railroad between two points over which goods could be shipped. There were but two alternatives: either regulation of railroad commerce among States by means of national legislation, or else letting them remain permanently without any regulation at all. He asked the House to consider seriously whether this great commerce, these vast combinations, these powerful monopolies, having to do with the rights and interests of the people, ought to be left permanently free and independent of any legislative control. The States could not regulate them. Any attempt to do so by States would be held void as the statute of Pennsylvania had been held void. The question, therefore, confronted Congress whether it should let this commerce remain without regulation or should assert the power which the Constitution conferred on Congress over the subject. Referring to the immense profits made by railroad companies, not on their stock but on their actual cost, which was a very different thing, he instanced the case of the New York Central, which in a few years had paid \$45,000,000 in dividends. The enormous dividends had been made by levying exorbitant charges on commerce. Talking of the opening up of new routes and improving old ones, he said that no one was more in favor than he was of doing so. He knew that water transportation was one of the features in the solution of the question, but he knew, too, that Congress might spend any amount of money in the improvement of the Mississippi river, and in opening other water routes, and commerce would still need aid of legislation in order to compel railroad companies to connect with these water routes on fair and reasonable terms. The railroads would discriminate so as to destroy practically the value of these water routes. They had always done so, and always would do so, unless compelled by law to connect with water routes on fair terms. As to the proposition for building a great national railroad, it should be considered only, if at all, as a last resort. But, even if there was such a road, Congress would still need to control railroads so as to compel them to connect with it. He closed his speech by saying that Congress was the only power that had the right, and on which devolved the duty, of adopting such reasonable rules and regulations as the case required. He hoped that Congress would not hesitate to discharge its duty, and its whole duty, in the premises.

Who are "they"? Who are the cowed Monks, the hooded Friars, who glide with shrouded faces in the procession of life, muttering in an unknown tongue, words of strange import? Who are they? The midnight assassins of reputations, who lurk in the by-ways of society, with tongues sharpened by invention, and envenomed by malice; to draw the blood of innocence, and hypocrites to banquet on the dead? Who are they? They are a multitude no man can number—black, stolid, familiar of the inquisition of slander, searching for victims in every city, town, and village wherever humanity throbs, or the ashen of mortality find rest. Give me the bold brigand who thunders along the highways with flashing weapons, that cut the sunbeams as well as the shades. Give me the pirate who unfurls the black flag, and shows the plank which your doomed feet must tread; but save me from the They-seers of society, whose knives are hidden in a velvet sheath, whose bridge of death is woven in flowers, and who spread with invisible poison, even the spotless whiteness of the winding sheet.

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THE Markets.

NEW YORK. BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers, 6 00 @ 6 25; Choice Natives, 5 65 @ 5 75; Good to Prime Steers, 5 30 @ 5 50; Cows and Heifers, 2 50 @ 3 50; Medium to Fair, 3 75 @ 4 75; Inferior to Common, 2 50 @ 3 50; Stock Steers, 3 50 @ 4 50; HOGS—Live, 4 75 @ 5 00; Dressed, 5 50 @ 6 12; FLOUR—Choice White Winter, 8 50 @ 9 37; Red Winter, 7 75 @ 7 00; WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, 1 24 @ 1 25; No. 2 Spring, 1 12 @ 1 22; No. 3 Spring, 1 16 @ 1 16; CORN—No. 2, 62 @ 62; OATS—No. 2, 43 @ 44; BARLEY—No. 2, 84 @ 84; BUTTER—Good to Choice, 38 @ 43; Medium to Good, 30 @ 35; EGGS—Fresh, 13 @ 15; Pork—Mess, 14 65 @ 14 70; LARD, 9 @ 9.

ST. LOUIS. FLOUR—Choice Graded Steers, 5 00 @ 6 50; WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, 1 23 @ 1 24; No. 3 Fall, 1 60 @ 1 60; CORN—No. 2, 60 @ 61; OATS—No. 2, 47 @ 47; RYE—No. 2, 92 @ 93; BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 1 75 @ 1 75; Pork—Mess, 15 00 @ 15 50; LARD—Mixed, 8 25 @ 8 50; HOGS—Dressed, 4 25 @ 5 75.

CINCINNATI. FLOUR—Spring Super, 6 75 @ 7 00; WHEAT—No. 1, 1 43 @ 1 45; No. 2, 1 26 @ 1 24; CORN—No. 2, 60 @ 61; OATS—No. 2, 47 @ 47; RYE—No. 1, 80 @ 81; BARLEY—No. 2, 1 69 @ 1 69; Pork—Mess, 14 50 @ 14 75; LARD, 8 25 @ 8 50; HOGS—Dressed, 6 60 @ 6 60.

TOLEDO. WHEAT—Amber Michigan, 1 47 @ 1 48; No. 2 Red, 1 51 @ 1 51; No. 2 do., 1 44 @ 1 44; CORN, 68 @ 68; OATS, 47 @ 47; HOGS—Dressed, 6 50 @ 6 50; CLOVER SEED, 5 50 @ 5 50.

DETROIT. WHEAT—Extra, 1 60 @ 1 61; No. 1, 1 54 @ 1 54; Amber, 1 46 @ 1 46; CORN—No. 1, Old, 65 @ 65; OATS, 49 @ 49; CLOVER SEED, 5 15 @ 5 20.

CLEVELAND. WHEAT—No. 1 Red, 1 56 @ 1 56; No. 2 Red, 1 45 @ 1 45; CORN—Old, 67 @ 67; New, 64 @ 64; OATS, 46 @ 46.

Why the Red Sea is Called Red.

A question that has puzzled scholars found a solution, some time since, in the observation of an American submarine diver. Smith's "Bible Dictionary" discusses learnedly the name of the Red Sea. The "Dictionary" surmises that the name was derived from the red western mountains, red coral zoophytes, etc., and appears to give little weight to the real and natural reason which came under our American's notice. On one occasion, the diver observed, while under sea, that the curious wavering shadows, which cross the lustrous, golden floor, like Fraunhofer's lines on the spectrum, began to change and lose themselves. A purple glory of intermingled colors darkened the violet curtains of the sea-chambers, reddening all glints and tinges with an angry fire. Instead of that lustrous, golden firmament, the thalassphere darkened to crimson and opal. The walls grew purple, the floor as red as blood; the deep itself was purpled with the venous hue of deoxygenized life-currents. The view on the surface was even more magnificent. The sea at first assumed the li'l'awny, or yellowish red of sherry wine. Anon, this wine-color grew indistinct with richer radiance; as far as the eye could see, and flashing in the crystalline splendor of the Arabian sun, was glorious as a sea of rose. The dusky red sandstone hills, with a border of white sand, and green and flowered foliage, like an elaborately wrought cup of Bohemian glass enameled with brilliant flowers, held the sparkling liquid petals of that rosy sea. The surface, on examination, proved to be covered with a thin brick-dust layer of infusoria slightly tinged with orange. Placed in a white glass bottle, this changed into a deep violet, which was the wide surface of the external sea was of that magnificent and brilliant rose color. It was a new and pleasant example to the lustrous, ever-varying beauty of the ocean world, as it was caused by diatoms, minute algae, which under the microscope revealed delicate threads gathered in tiny bundles, and containing rings, blood disks, of that curious coloring matter in tiny tubes.

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