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Perrysburg Journal.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—The House joint resolution appropriating $25,000 to enable the United States to be represented at the International Fishery Exhibition at Berlin next April passed. Mr. Burnside, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of National Colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. Placed on the calendar. On motion of Mr. Gordon the motion entered by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, a few days before, to consider the vote by which the committee was appointed to consider the subject of an inter-oceanic canal was taken up and Mr. Gordon spoke against the motion to reconsider. Before the conclusion of his speech Mr. McDonald called for the regular order of business and the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the amount of land located on military warrants in certain States was taken up. Mr. Edmunds spoke at length opposing the bill. Pending discussion the bill went over until the following day. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit Indian trust funds in the Treasury of the United States to draw the interest stipulated by the treaty or prescribed by law in lieu of investment, was passed. Mr. Burnside, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a minority report on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, with an amendment authorizing the President to grant Porter a new trial by court-martial, upon the charges and specifications upon which he was tried and in part convicted by the court-martial convened on Nov. 27, 1862. Ordered printed and laid on the table.... HOUSE.—Mr. Conger, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill for the relief of colored emigrants providing that all charitable contributions and imports for the relief of colored persons who have emigrated from their homes to other States, shall be admitted free of duty, the act to take effect immediately and remain in force until February 1, 1881. Consideration was then resumed of the Hot Springs Reservation bill, and after some discussion it was passed. Mr. King, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canal, reported a resolution calling on the President for copies of all correspondence in regard to the project which may have passed between this Government and foreign Governments. Adopted. Mr. Beltshoover introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for general amnesty. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 11.—Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill granting a pension to the widow of the late General Custer. At the request of Mr. Ferry it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to amend section 5,352 of the Revised Statutes in reference to bigamy and polygamy. Placed on the calendar. The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was made the special order for the 16th. The following bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar: For the reclamation of arid and waste lands; for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, and to aid them to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits and to promote their civilization. The resolution offered by Mr. Eaton on the 8th of December, requesting the President to transmit copies of all correspondence with foreign Governments or their representatives in relation to the Inter-Oceanic Canal was passed. The bill directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain Postmasters in accordance with the provision of section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866, was passed. Consideration was resumed of the bill authorizing the ascertainment of the amount of land located on military warrants, and Mr. Edmunds continued his remarks. Mr. McDonald followed Mr. Edmunds, speaking in favor of the bill, but before he had finished his remarks yielded to a motion for an executive session, which was agreed to, and when the doors reopened the Senate adjourned. ... HOUSE.—Mr. Warner, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported back a bill regarding the value of foreign coins. The Court Removal bill went over without action and the House went into Committee on Revision of the Rules. When the committee rose Mr. King, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canal reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish such statistics as may be in the Department on the following subjects: The amount of shipping between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States; the amount and kind of cargoes from the coasts of the Pacific; the entrance and clearances at the port of San Francisco for the last fiscal year; the amount and kind of cargoes and ports to and from which they were carried; amount of transportation across the Isthmus, and generally its ports of destination and original shipment; the average duration of voyages around the Horn between San Francisco and New York. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 12.—Bills introduced: To abolish all duty on the importation of salt; to extend the time for the completion of the Texas & Pacific Railway. The following bills were reported from committees and ordered to be placed upon the calendar: An adverse report on the House resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the present system of salaries, fees and emoluments allowed officers of the United States and to ascertain if any abuses exist; to incorporate the National Education Association. The bill granting a pension to Hermon Nettenfield, but reported adversely by Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Pensions was taken up. Nettenfield was a citizen scout, acting under military orders when he was disabled. The discussion of this bill was upon the point whether scouts with the army should be paid pensions the same as soldiers disabled, and was interrupted by the morning hour expiring, when consideration was resumed of the bill for the ascertainment of the amount of land located on military warrants and for the payment of five per cent. of its value to the various States named, and Mr. McDonald continued his speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Thurman then made some remarks and the discussion closed for the day. Mr. Blaine submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that the President be respectfully requested, if in his judgment it is not incompatible with public interest, to communicate to the Senate any information in the possession of the Government touching the alleged false statistics and fabricated testimony imposed upon the Halifax Commission and used as a basis of their award in the matter of fisheries. After an executive session adjourned until the 16th.... HOUSE.—Mr. Stephens, of the Coinage, Weights and Measure Committee, reported back five bills relative to the metric system of coinage. Ordered printed and referred. A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the States for the use of agricultural colleges one set of standard weights and measures was passed. Mr. Willis from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported back the resolution calling on the President for information as to the pending negotiations for a change of the treaty between the United States and the Government of China. Adopted. Consideration was resumed of the Court Removal bill. Pending discussion the morning hour expired and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the revision of the rules, and when the committee rose the House adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 13.—The Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill were non-concurred in. The bill appropriating $135,000 for the support of certain Indian tribes for the present fiscal year was passed. Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canal, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for all information and correspondence touching the International Canal now in possession of his department and not heretofore published. Adopted. The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter being in regular order, Mr. Bright raised a question of consideration against the bill and the House refused to consider the bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. When the committee rose the House adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 14.—The House met for debate only and was addressed by Mr. Bright on funding the public debt; Mr. Hayes on the many phases of the financial question; Mr. Joyce in opposition to a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States; Mr. Myer in favor of a bill introduced some time ago by himself for the retirement of National bank notes, and Mr. Finley, who advocated his bill to equalize bounties. He asserted that it would not probably involve an expenditure of more than twenty millions instead of one hundred millions as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—Messrs. Windom, Blaine and Withers were appointed a conference committee on the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Pending debate on the bill giving a pension to Netterfield, a scout, the morning hour expired; and consideration was resumed of the Military Land Warrant bill. Pending debate the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.... HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred: To repeal the duty on medicines; reducing the duty on iron and steel; to return to the producer of cotton the tax collected by the Government which has been declared by the United States Supreme Court to have been illegally collected; admitting free of duty machinery for manufacturing cotton fabrics; granting pensions to certain sailors and soldiers of the late war who were confined in the so-called Confederate prisons; requesting the President to open negotiations with certain foreign Governments relative to the importation of tobacco into their dominions; amending the statutes prohibiting the employment of convicts in the manufacture of such articles as may be brought into competition with skilled labor; to repeal certain sections of the act of August, 1871, relative to the use of Marshals and Supervisors at the polls, and the act of 1872 on the same subject. The morning hour having expired while bills were being introduced, Mr. Weaver demanded the regular order and the Speaker immediately recognized Mr. Coffroth as Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to move to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for a session on the following Wednesday night for the consideration of pension bills. Mr. Weaver protested, but the Speaker adhered to his ruling. Pending the vote on Mr. Coffroth's proposition a motion to adjourn was made and the yeas and nays were called on that motion. The call was not completed until two o'clock, when the District Committee took the floor, and after discussing a bill to prohibit the publication of lottery schemes in the District the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The deficiencies in the annual appropriations for the various departments of the Government for which appropriation bills are asked aggregate $5,779,536.

At the Cabinet meeting, on the 10th, it was decided to allow Major Reno to tender his resignation, as requested by him on learning the decision of the court martial.

The National Democratic Committee will meet at Washington on the 23d of February for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next Democratic National Convention.

A majority report of the House Committee on Elections in the contested election case of Curtin *vs* Yocum of Pennsylvania, recommends that the matter be sent back to the people of the district for a new election.

The Senate sub-committee, on the 13th, reported to the full committee a measure providing for the organization of a Territorial form of government in the Indian Territory.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use a United States man-of-war to convey to Ireland food that may be purchased for the suffering there.

The Senate Committee on Privileges, on the 16th, unanimously agreed upon a report exonerating Senator Ingalls from the charges of bribery preferred by Kansas memorialists.

The exports of domestic provisions and tallow during January, 1880, were $9,498,957. For the seven months ending January 31, 1880, $60,880,725.

THE EAST.

A company has been organized at Boston to construct and operate a railroad from Cairo, Egypt, to connect with the Euphrates Valley Railway, about to be built by an English company.

The International Dairy Fair Association at New York, on the 10th, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Francis D. Moulton, President; Col. R. P. McGilncy, of Elgin, Ill., Vice-President; T. Mortimer Seaver, Secretary, and Washington Winsor, Treasurer.

The City Hall at Albany, N. Y., was burned on the 10th. Seven firemen were crushed by the falling dome; one died shortly afterward and two or three others were expected to die. Many valuable papers and the library were destroyed.

Andrew Smith, for twelve years Treasurer of the North Andover, Mass., bank, was arrested on the 11th and placed in jail, for misappropriating funds.

The bill recently passed by the New York General Assembly, permitting women to vote for school officers in that State, has been signed by the Governor.

The New Hampshire Republican Convention for the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention, has been called for the 6th of May.

The New York Greenback Central Committee has issued a call for Congressional District Conventions to elect delegates to the National Greenback-Labor Convention which meets at Chicago, June 9.

The New York *Herald*, on the 13th, named as a committee to distribute the Irish relief fund, Colonel King Harmon, M. P., Mr. Shaw, M. P., Prof. Baldwin, Cardinal McCloskey and Mr. Parnell. Cardinal McCloskey at first declined to serve, but afterward reconsidered his declination and consented to render the requested service. Mr. Parnell also declined, but the *Herald* thought he would reconsider his decision.

John Benson, Jr., Fusion Deputy Secretary of Maine and a member of Governor Smith's staff, was arraigned before Judge True at Augusta on the 12th, charged with larceny of manuscript tabulations of Legislative returns on Jan. 29, 1880, and also for inciting unknown persons to commit said crime. He was bound over to appear at the April term of the Superior Court.

Frank Dillingham, who outraged and murdered his aunt near Londonderry, N. H., on the 7th, and then shot himself, died on the 15th from the effects of the wound.

At Syracuse, N. Y., on the night of the 14th, Amelia Mantz shot and killed her cousin, Julius Mantz, and then killed herself. They had been living together for several years under promise of marriage. Letters from another woman found on the man indicate that jealousy was the cause.

An Augusta, Me., dispatch states that the missing county returns of last September elections, found on the 16th in a chamber recently occupied by Governor Garcelon, and with other papers were then in the possession of the Investigating Committee. The papers, it is said, implicate several persons in Kennebec, Androscoggin, Oxford, Franklin and Washington Counties in changing and substituting the returns.

At Rainbridge, Pa., on the 16th, Charles Lane, aged twenty-four, killed his wife and then gave poison to his three children and took a quantity himself. One child was found alive but it was thought it could not survive.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The State Normal School at San Jose, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the 10th. Loss over $250,000: insurance, $50,000.

Philip Kreiger, Sr., President of the Broadway Savings Bank at St. Louis, which failed about a year ago, has been found guilty of swearing falsely to the statement of the condition of that bank and sentenced to three months in jail and a fine of $500.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, held at Howard, Ill., on the 11th, adopted resolutions denouncing the manufacture of oleomargarine, and that its manufacture should be prohibited by law.

Some three thousand unemployed workmen assembled at the Sand Lots at San Francisco, son the 11th, and after listening to the speeches about half the crowd marched to the offices of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and a committee was appointed to wait upon the officers and ask the company to comply with the provisions of the new Constitution forbidding corporations to employ Chinamen, and give work to unemployed whites. The General Superintendent replied that he would refer the matter to the Directors and return an answer in a few days.

An elevator at Chicago, containing 123,000 bushels of wheat, was blown down on the 12th.

At Hollister, Cal., on the 12th, a newspaper war between S. S. Brummet, editor of the *Enterprise* and G. W. Carlton, editor of the *Telegraph*, culminated in the fatal shooting of the former by the latter.

The jury, on the 13th, brought in a verdict of guilty in the case of Edward C. Palmer, charged with having as President of the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, embezzled its funds.

A cyclone passed over Nashville, Tenn., on the 13th, damaging property to the amount of $75,000.

President Sanford of the Central Pacific Railroad addressed a letter to the Workingmen's committee at San Francisco, on the 13th, stating in substance that there were only seven Chinamen in the employ of the company in that city, and that the company would respect the laws as construed by the courts. An answer was also received from the President of the Selby Smelting Works, who bluntly said that he considered the law unconstitutional and would not obey it until the United States made him submit. The General Assembly passed a bill to empower the clause of the Constitution at issue by a vote of seventy-three to two, and the Governor promptly signed it.

A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch states that a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry attacked a band of hostile Indians in a strongly fortified position in the direction of San Andreas, on the 9th, and were badly defeated. The troops retreated in disorder and the Indians captured all of their rations and bedding. Several soldiers were killed and wounded.

A fire at Chicago on the 15th destroyed the Empire Warehouse and contents. Estimated loss $472,000.

The Mormon Elder, Thatcher, who went to Mexico to establish a mission, has returned to the United States somewhat disappointed. The Mexican Government promised to protect his people in their worship, but not in polygamy.

The Ohio River reached a height of fifty-two feet nine inches at Cincinnati on the 16th. No serious damage was done.

At Brule City, D. T., on the 13th, the notorious Jim Somers and M. Somers killed each other. There had been a feud of many years standing between the men. Jim Somers was known from Yankton to Bismarck as a lawless, dangerous man.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The condition of the inhabitants of the Shatur Dalagez district, in the Trans-Caucasus, Russia, is reported to be terrible. A quantity of breadstuffs had been seized by the hunger-stricken people.

One woman and seven men were killed, and thirteen workmen and firemen seriously injured by the burning of the Theater Royal at Dublin, on the 9th.

A Vienna dispatch states that there is no longer the slightest doubt that a league has been formed in Central Asia under the auspices of Russia against English domination, and that the most prominent and influential member of the league is the Ameer of Bokhara, whose daughter married Abdurrah Khan, the Afghan pretender.

A Berlin dispatch states that there is every probability that the socialist laws will be prolonged another two years.

The Paris *Soir* says the appointment of General De Burg as Chief of Staff of the Fifteenth Army Corps stationed at Strasburg is significant, as General De Burg is intimately acquainted with the French army.

France sums up the cost to her of the Franco-German war at 13,137,000,000 francs.

The London *Times* says a United States war vessel bearing food for the suffering poor of Ireland will be recognized as a message of good will from the American to the English nation.

The North German *Gazette*, a semi-official organ, referring to the war-like interpretation by the French newspapers of the German army bill, says: "The French army estimates for 1879 were barely 500,000,000 francs, while they now exceed 900,000,000. The French army is better armed and numerically stronger than the German army."

General Grant and party sailed from Havana, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the 13th. The special train which carried the party from La Union to Havana, struck a cow and went off the track, luckily without serious consequences. The train was running on an embankment ten feet high at the time of the accident. The fireman was wounded.

A Berlin dispatch says Herr Lasker, leader of the National Liberals, proposes visiting the United States, where he will make a prolonged stay.

A Berlin dispatch states that Prussia proposes prohibiting foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade except under a treaty or by special permission.

Mrs. Tweed, widow of William M. Tweed, died at Paris on the 13th.

The sessions of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations at Vienna closed on the 15th. President Schmerlong, replying to the thanks of the Emperor, said the increase of the armies in the several European States imperilled the welfare of the people.

In order to guard against famine in Ireland next year, the committee having in charge the Duchess of Marlborough fund, has purchased £10,000 worth of potatoes for distribution there.

A London dispatch of the 14th states that the substance of a treaty between the United States and France, signed at Washington, January 15th, for the settlement of claims of French citizens, resulting from the war of secession had been published there. The treaty provides for a commission of three members, one appointed by the United States, one by France, and the other by the Emperor of Brazil to arbitrate definitely on claims of French subjects and on any counter claims of American citizens who sustained losses under like circumstances. The treaty applies solely to demands for indemnity originating from acts of injury committed with cognizance of Federal authorities, the United States Government having absolutely refused to accept responsibility for acts of Confederates or for any loss arising from the loss or emancipation of slaves.

The Pope has issued an encyclical letter condemnatory of divorce.

The losses to farmers in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland during 1879 is estimated at from £100,000,000 to £150,000,000.

A Berlin dispatch says the object of the bill presented in the Bundesrath by Prussia prohibiting foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade, is to enable the Government to take reprisals against Russia and the United States.

Refunding Bonds---Proposals to be Opened Every Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The following circular in relation to the purchase of United States bonds for the sinking fund was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that proposals for sale to the Government of $1,000,000 of any of the bonds of the United States described below, will be received at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, at noon of Wednesday of each week hereafter, until further notice, on which days the bids will be opened and awards declared, the bonds thus purchased to be applied to the sinking fund, as provided in section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; act of February 8, 1861, sixes of 1880; acts of March 2, 1861, July 17, 1861, and March 3, 1863, sixes of 1881; act of July 14, 1870, five per cents. of 1881. The proposals should state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and under what acts they were issued, and may be for any amount not less than $5,000. The offers must be for the sale of bonds with accrued interest to and including the date of sale, and each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of bonds offered. The checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following business day, when the bonds must be delivered and payment in lawful money will be made as soon as they can be duly examined. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and waive any defects.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

THOMAS VEAL, a pirate, hid himself and his treasure in a cave at Dungeon Rock, Mass., and, in 1658, by an earthquake, both were buried. Such was the story that Edward D. Marble believed, and for twenty-nine years he dug for the loot, under spiritual guidance. He died a few days ago of consumption contracted in the work. A hole in the ground 135 feet deep is all that he made by his labor.

"A WOMAN After All" is the title of a book before us. That's it. That is the thing they are usually after, and they get it, too.

A PROCLAMATION

Warning All Persons From Settling Upon the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

The following was issued this afternoon:

WHEREAS, It has become known to me that certain evil disposed persons have, within the Territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot preparations for the organized and forcible possession of and settlement upon lands of what is known as the Indian Territory west of the State of Arkansas, which Territory is designated, recognized and described by the treaties and laws of the United States and by the Executive authorities as Indian country, and as such is only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, officers of the Indian Department, military posts and such persons as may be privileged to reside and trade therein under the intercourse laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Those laws provide for the removal of all persons residing and trading therein without the express permission of the Indian Department and agents, and also of all persons whom such agents may deem to be improper persons to reside in the Indian country; and

WHEREAS, In aid and support of such an organized movement it has been represented that no further action will be taken by the Government to prevent persons from going into said Territory, and settling therein; but such representations are wholly without authority;

Now, therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian Nations and tribes, as well as of the United States in said Indian Territory, and of duly enforcing the laws governing the same, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so intending or preparing to remove upon said lands or into said Territory, without permission of the proper agent of the Indian Department, against any attempt to so remove or settle upon any of the lands of said Territory; and I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who may so offend that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the agent, according to the laws made, and that no efforts will be spared to prevent the invasion of said Territory, rumors spread by evil-disposed persons notwithstanding; and, if necessary, the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to carry into execution the laws of the United States herein referred to.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and fourth.

R. B. HAYES.
[Signed]
By WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

Something About Fiji.

The receipt of the first discovery of Fiji, published in 1879, suggests some remarks about that group, which is destined to occupy a prominent place in the future of the Pacific half of our globe. The islands are situated in latitude eighteen degrees south, nearly in a direct line between San Francisco and Sydney, 1,400 miles from the latter port, and about the same distance from New Zealand, Tahita, Honolulu, the Marshall Islands, Caroline Islands, and New Guinea, and half as far from New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, Solomon, Ellice, Samoan, and Friendly groups. Amid all these, Fiji is a central point, with the prospect of great commercial facilities when Micronesia—a name including those small islands of the South Pacific—is well supplied with steam-vessels. Five years ago Fiji became a British colony, but the civilized authority was so weak in some of the smaller islands, or districts remote from the seaports, that cannibalism did not cease till two years later. "Long Pig" has ceased to appear on the native bills of fare. There is an orderly government, with police, courts of justice, public records, and last, but not least, a regular system of taxation. The group has an area of 7,000,000 acres, much of which belongs to the Colonial Government, and is offered for sale at five dollars an acre for first-class, and less for poorer qualities. The area cultivated by white settlers is 13,000 acres, and no mention is made of the acres sold to white men, belonging to natives, or of unsold of the first quality. The group has eighty islands, making an archipelago 370 miles long by 260 wide. There are 120,000 natives, including 20,000 available for work, but, when employed as laborers, they idle away their time, unless closely watched. Their wages are twenty dollars a year, besides food, clothing, and tobacco, costing twenty dollars more, making the total expense less than four dollars a month. Natives of New-Britain and New-Ireland, hired by terms of three years at twenty dollars a year, are more industrious. With such wages there is no chance for a white man to make anything as a laborer, and there is little opportunity to make much as an employer unless he has $10,000 capital to begin with. The chief exports are cocoanuts, cotton and sugar, and it is supposed that coffee will be largely cultivated. The dried cocoanut, called copra, makes up nearly two-thirds of the exports; and of the 13,000 acres planted by white settlers, 6,000 are in cocoanuts, 2,600 in cotton, 1,500 in sugar-cane, 1,000 in coffee, and 250 in arrow-root. We are told that all these can be cultivated profitably. January, the hottest month, has a mean temperature of 84 degrees, with a maximum of 99 degrees in the shade, and 160 degrees in the sun; and July has a mean of 77 degrees, with a minimum of 67 degrees three feet from the ground, 55 degrees in the grass, and a maximum of 85 degrees in the shade and 140 degrees in the sun. There is never a month when the heat does not go to 140 degrees in the sun. The coldest month of Fiji is about twenty degrees hotter than the warmest weather in San Francisco, if the adjective cold can be applied to any month in the former place or warm to any in the latter. Though Fiji has 100 inches of rain in the average year, it has only 150 rainy days, and the climate is generally considered a very pleasant one for those accustomed to the torrid zone. There are no malignant fevers or malarial diseases, and the vegetation is most luxuriant and beautiful. Taken altogether, Fiji will always be considered a tropical paradise.—*San Francisco Alta.*

A Singular Will.

An eccentric clergyman, who recently died in Worcester, Mass., left behind him a most singular will. After providing for the payment of his debts, he directed that the balance of his estate should be applied to defraying the expenses of services in the Tabernacle Congregational Church. His books he gave to one of his parishioners, with whom he made his home some time before his death. All his sermons, manuscripts, and papers, letters, etc., were to be thoroughly burned, unread. He forbade any announcement of his death in any newspaper, and requested the papers to take no notice of his death. He directed that after death he be placed in a box of unplaned boards, dressed in his poorest clothing, stockings, drawers, and shirt, and no other garment, and immediately nailed up; that no one be allowed to look upon him at his funeral; that there be no flowers, no minister, and no public notice of the funeral; and no other religious service than the reading by Deacon Bowker, or some other member of his church, of Psalm xxiii. and xc., and the singing of his favorite hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," and that no strangers be allowed to attend the funeral. He then provides: "That, after the above exercises, I be taken in an express wagon, or any other cheap conveyance, to be interred in any lot or place or parcel of ground that any member of my church will, for the love of God, give me. I am not ashamed to ask this, for my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ had to be under a similar obligation and to be favored with a like disposition after His death; that no headstone, floral wreath, or other sign be used to mark the place of my burial, as my Lord and God needs no such reminder of the place where my dust reposes." He then denies his wife, with whom he had trouble and separated from some time before his death, any participation in his funeral, and gives detailed directions for the settlement of a mortgage.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Senate, Feb. 10.—A number of bills were read the second time. A bill was introduced making it obligatory on County Commissioners to pay Recorders for keeping up indexes.

House.—Bills introduced: To appropriate $10,000 for repairs of the Miami & Erie Canal from Paulding County to the Indiana State line; providing that the wife of an assignor be made a party in proceedings of sale, and that she may ask the Court to allow her a just amount as her dower in the property of the assets; amending the law to correct the decisions of the courts so that building associations will not come under the general provisions for the government of incorporations; providing for a State Board of Health; authorizing County Commissioners to borrow money for certain special purposes; amending the mechanics law so as to secure payment for materials ordered by the husband to improve the wife's property. Adjourned.

Senate, Feb. 11.—A number of petitions for local option were presented. A communication was received from the Attorney-General embodying an opinion to the effect that the appointment of Gen. J. S. Robinson as Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs was legal and valid. Bills were passed: To change the time of meeting of County Boards of Equalization from the Tuesday after the first Monday of September to the second Monday in August; allowing assessors of real estate $3 per day. Bills introduced: To correct an error in the Revised Statutes so as to authorize Mayors of cities to issue licenses; to require duplicate records to be made in cases of petitions in error; authorizing courts to correct defects in county bonds of real estate from the records where the original instrument is not in existence. The House joint resolution directing the Ohio delegation in Congress to secure, if possible, legislation for the regulation of freight and passenger traffic on railroads was adopted.

House.—Bills were introduced: Changing the time of sending in poll books of school elections from within five to eight days of the said election; making owners of land not situated upon public highways pay half the expense of keeping fences along private roads in repair; giving associations incorporated under the old laws the right to perfect organization under laws previous to the new code; providing for changing roads to avoid bridging; equalizing expenses of corner and other property by improvements of streets according to the benefits received; requiring clerks of City Councils to receive and open bids at certain specified times. The bill regulating the proceedings in condemning lands was passed.

Senate, Feb. 12.—A petition was presented, quite numerously signed, praying the repeal of the act compensating members of the General Assembly by salary, reviving the five-dollar-per-day law, and limiting legislative sessions to sixty days annually. The Senate bill to reconcile conflicting sections of the Revised Statutes by providing that it shall be discretionary with Infirmary Directors whether they shall require the establishment of a school for pauper children, was passed. House bill repealing the law making two separate voting places for State and Congressional elections was taken up and after an extensive discussion the bill passed. Andrew Roy was confirmed as Mine Inspector.

House.—Mr. Reed (Ross), on leave offered a resolution calling upon the disbursing officers of the several State institutions for a statement of the financial condition thereof up to the 13th day of February. Adopted. A large number of petitions from various sections of the State were presented praying for a local option law. The following bills were introduced: Providing that insurance companies organized under the laws of Ohio shall be restricted to the transaction of one kind of business; to prevent the receiving of fees for procuring pardons; to provide that land granted to railroads for right of way shall revert to the original owners when not used for a period of years; authorizing the Board of Public Works to sell all property of the Public Works of the State not in use or in current repair; making it unlawful for Boards of Education to employ as teachers or superintendents of schools persons nearer of kin to any of their members than second cousin; establishing rates for the transportation of persons or freight on railroads, and to prevent railroads from discriminating against intermediate points along their lines by charging greater rates for transportation to such points than to other points at greater distances; authorizing the trustees of several townships of Knox County to levy additional taxes to improve the roads; amending the Insurance laws so as to provide that in case of destruction or partial destruction of an insured building, three appraisers shall be appointed to appraise the loss, who shall be competent carpenters or builders; amending the Revised Statutes by providing that in cases of conveyance of property the person making such conveyance shall make affidavit as to whether he or she is married or single. Adjourned.

Senate, Feb. 13.—Bills passed: House bill constituting the 22d day of February a legal holiday; Senate bill providing for filling vacancies in municipal councils. Bills were introduced: Providing that volunteer soldiers entitled to a bounty according to the act of 1867, shall receive said bounty with interest from 1869; to reorganize benevolent institutions; providing that all executions shall take place in the penitentiary.

House.—A large number of petitions for local option legislation were presented together with some for local legislation. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed with slight amendments. Adjourned.

Senate, Feb. 14.—Senate bill to empower township trustees to locate voting precincts any place in the township was reported back and passed. A resolution was introduced requesting the Ohio Senators and Congressmen to vote in favor of the passage of the bill now pending in Congress to remove the duty on paper imported into this country to be used in printing books, periodicals and newspapers. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

House.—A large number of petitions were presented from various sections of the State, praying for local option. Bills introduced: To regulate the advertisement of Sheriff's sales; reducing the exemption in relation to married persons and widows to only fifty per cent. of the earnings instead of all; improving the Public Park ground at Medina. Adjourned.

Senate, Feb. 16.—A bill was introduced to repeal the law creating loan and building associations, and after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned.

House.—Bills passed: Appropriating $1,594,494 55 for the support of the public schools; Senate bill relating to driving wagons with narrow tires over improved roads. The following bills were introduced: Repealing the act requiring the affixing of seals to deeds; restoring to citizenship persons convicted of crime, making exceptions of those who are in for public embezzlement; amending the fish laws so as to allow fishing in rivers with dip-nets; requiring purchasers of promissory notes to notify makers thereof at least one day before making the purchase; changing the time of municipal and village elections to the Saturday preceding the first Monday in April where the election of the township is held outside of said village; amending the ditch law as to the manner of serving notice and letting work and correcting an error. Nineteen bills were read the second time. Adjourned.

THE Rochester *Democrat* suggests that young men who stand in front of church doors waiting to see the congregation come out might be used as stands to hang wraps and umbrellas on.

ALL SORTS.

—A horse-heir—A colt.

—Earthquakes are losing ground.

—Originally woman was man's sequel.

—A slow match—Marriage after ten years' engagement.

—There is an old saying that "leap year is fruit year."

—Love can excuse everything except a missing shirt button.

—High heals—The charges of fashionable physicians.

—In leap year woman proposes and man disposes—sometimes.

—The fences of the United States have cost about $2,000,000,000.

—White hair is the flag of truce under which old age parleys with death.

—A carpenter is about the only man who is mad when he can't find his level.

—In Oude and the northwest provinces of India, 401,080 persons died of fever last October.

—This is something like weather.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.* That is what Jenkins said when he put his teeth into the cold mutton.

—Magistrate—"Do you know if the prisoner had any provocation before he committed the assault?" Witness—"Well, sir, I cannot be certain on that point exactly, but I dare say he might have had a glass or two."

—A Deadwood society had a cane voted to the handsomest man in town by the ladies, and the man selected is lurking in the woods till the men of Deadwood will give him a chance to get out of the country.

—At Catti, near Freiburg, Switzerland, a tradesman named Wicky has just died at the age of ninety, leaving 158 descendants—viz: Sixteen children, ninety-four grandchildren and fifty-eight great-grandchildren.

—The *Transcript* says that a bee's sting is only one-fourth of an inch long, but when a man has just had one stuck into him all the argument in the world won't make him believe that it isn't over two feet long and hotter than chain lightning.—*Boston Post.*

—Charles Jones, a third owner of a Leadville mine worth $1,000,000, died without making a will. A lawyer, taking advantage of a small mortgage, got fraudulent possession of the property; but some miners discovered the scheme, and have found heirs in a poverty-stricken Vermont family.

—The latest fashion in Cincinnati is for a young lady to rush into the office of a bachelor friend, kiss him, and say she accepts his offer of marriage, although of course the unfortunate creature has never made any. Their only excuse is that this is leap-year.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A Justice at Albia, Iowa, performed a marriage ceremony, and was asked how much he charged for the service. "The law of this State allows me two dollars," he replied. "Well, here's fifty cents," said the bridegroom, "and that, with what the State allows, will make two dollars and a half."

—"If the county will give me as much money as it paid fees for sendin' me here," remarked a vagrant in the county jail this morning, "I could buy an outfit and go prospectin'. Instid o' usin' me to develop the resources o' the country, they stick me in here and board an' lodge me fur three months fur nothin'. Law 's a queer layout."—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

—The Duke of Argyll says that the skies of America are higher, wider and more full of sunshine than those of England, and he is very earnest in suggesting that the introduction of the skylark to this "glorious privacy of light" would be happier than that of the London sparrow.

—Some maliciously disposed people having accused a New Hampshire widow of being fifty-one years old, she indignantly denied it, and a zealous friend of hers was so provoked at the slanderers that, at the cost of great trouble, he hunted up the record that proved conclusively that her age, instead of being fifty-one, was forty-nine, and somehow the widow doesn't speak to that friend nowadays.—*Boston Post.*

—Seth Green thinks that fish converse with one another. "How'd those trout of mine out there at the pond," he lately said, "know the difference between a plain, long stick and a regular fishing rod, as they do, if they didn't talk it over and compare notes? Why, they'll most break their heads bumping them together to get out of the way of a fish-pole, and you see I couldn't scare them at all with that stick to-day. They know the difference, too, between the man who carries a pail about dinner time and the man who don't, I can tell you."

—Some California people undertook to scare a Chinaman into owning up to stealing a shirt, by putting him to listen at a telephone, and telling him that the voice he heard commanding him to own up was that of the Deity, and while the racket was being worked some one stole up behind the fellow who was doing the talking at the other end of the line and jabbed a brad-awl into him, which resulted in the believing but unterrified heathen's remarking that the Lord "talks vely muchee like Melican man."—*Boston Post.*

—The nearest realization of the Cheeryble Brothers of Dickens is furnished in Sir W. Lawrence and Alderman Lawrence, of London, brothers and partners, who retired from business a few weeks ago. They handed over the whole of their business to their clerks and managers who had served them faithfully for years, with the sum of £30,000 to carry it on, gave the artisans who had served them for ten years and upward sums in proportion to the number of years, and a few of the oldest an annual pension of £20, reserving no interest in the new firm for themselves.

—Our society reporter was at fault in announcing Mrs. Ouray as being at the Capitol yesterday attired in a sealskin sack, silk dress and flashy hat. Chipeta (Mrs. Ouray) has not yet developed a taste for the finery of her white sisters, and is content to plait her hair and wear her beaded blanket, hood shape, over it. "Dashing Sarah" Winnemucca was at the Captol in such