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EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Condensed from Telegrams of Accompanying Dates.

MONDAY, Feb. 16.—Taylor's pantechnicon and extensive furniture establishment in London, covering an acre of ground, was recently destroyed by fire. The total loss, including the contents of the burned structure, consisting of pictures, mirrors, 500 carriages, and a vast amount of other goods of various kinds, is estimated at $15,000,000. Five houses and several large stables adjacent were partially destroyed. There were a number of accidents and two firemen were killed. The building alone was insured for $1,000,000.....A Madrid dispatch says the National troops have defeated a band of 2,000 Carlists before Tolusa, and revictualed the city....The First Reformed Episcopal Church of New York has been organized by Bishop Cummins. The Bishop announces that two churches in Philadelphia and one in Brooklyn are soon to be added to his charge. ....The latest news from the Western frontier indicates an extensive Indian war. Further outrages are reported. A Cheyenne (W. T.) dispatch says: "A war is inevitable between here and the Sioux Indian reservation. The country is rolling and fine grazing, and there are not less than 50,000 head of cattle there, but we would rather have war than peace when we are robbed and murdered with impunity."....The Mississippi Senate has defeated the House resolution requesting Senator Alcorn to resign.

TUESDAY, February 17.—A dispatch from Key West, Fla., states that news is received there that 7,000 volunteers have taken possession of Havana, Cuba, and the Captain-General has been compelled to take refuge on board the iron-clad Arapiles....At a recent dinner given to his royal visitors by the Czar of Russia he said in a speech that "The Emperor of Germany, the Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria and myself will preserve the peace of the world."....The Gladstone Ministry resolved on the 16th to resign in a body, and Mr. Gladstone started immediately for Windsor to convey the information to the Queen....A Madrid telegram says the Spanish Government has officially notified all foreign powers that it has blockaded all the northern ports of Spain.... President Grant has ordered that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard be composed of Gens. Sherman, McDowell, Pope, Meigs and Cole, with Maj. A. B. Gardner as Judge Advocate. The court will meet in Washington on the 3d of March.....By the falling of the ice building in Philadelphia twelve men were killed, six seriously and eighteen slightly injured.....A bill has been passed by the Illinois Legislature, and signed by the Governor, giving up the dead bodies of unclaimed paupers and criminals in Chicago for dissection....In the town of Lake, near Chicago, a few mornings ago, a family consisting of Mrs. David Thompson, her four children and a nurse woman were found in a pitiable condition by a neighbor, two of the children being dead, and the mother, the two remaining children and the nurse in a semi-conscious state. It was thought the family had either been poisoned or were suffering from the effects of noxious gases from a coal stove in the room. One of the remaining children has since died. Mr. Thompson was absent from home at the time of the tragic occurrence.

WEDNESDAY, February 18.—A late arrival from Honolulu brings intelligence of the death on the 3d of the Hawaiian King, Lunalilo. The Legislature had been called together to consider State affairs and to name a successor....A London dispatch says that Dr. Beke, the English traveler, reports that he has discovered the true Mount Sinai. It is situated one day's journey northwest of the village of Ahata, in Arabia, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Beke says that he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed. He also discovered Sinaitic inscriptions which he copied....The autopsy in the case of the Siamese twins has been concluded at Philadelphia, and shows that Chang and Eng were so vitally united that death would have followed any attempt to separate them during life. The membrane which lines the abdomen was one in both, extending through the mysterious ligament that bound them together. This ligament was also connected with the liver and the heart of each....The Philadelphia municipal election occurred on the 17th. The returns received up to midnight indicated that Stokely (Rep.) had been re-elected by about 10,000 majority. In Pittsburgh the Republicans elected their ticket by from 1,000 to 1,800 majority. In Allegheny City the Independent Republican ticket was elected. In Altoona, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport and Allentown the Democrats carried the day, and in Easton the Republicans were successful. The Democrats of Syracuse, N. Y., elected their Mayor....The State Grange of Ohio met at Xenia on the 17th. There were present 555 delegates, all Masters of Granges. Worthy Master S. H. Ellis presided. One hundred and fifty visiting members were present. The Secretary reported that 555 of the 600 Granges in the State had been organized since last April. A motion to make the meetings open was voted down....The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of a recent date says the firm of George B. Hodge & Co., proprietors of what has been advertised as the Union Furnishing Store, were bankrupt, and their stock was in the hands of the officers of the law; that they had been missing for a week, and that the express companies and Postoffice authorities were retaining all packages and letters addressed to the Union Furnishing Company, for ultimate return to the senders.

THURSDAY, February 19.—The London *Times* of the 18th says the final result of the election may be exactly stated as follows: Conservatives returned, 351; Liberals and Home-rulers, 302. Of these 466 were elected after a contest. The total number of votes polled in the United Kingdom and Ireland was 2,500,000....Disraeli has been tendered and has formally accepted the Premiership of Great Britain.....The 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....At a recent mass meeting in Chicago the saloon-keepers of the city unanimously declared they would not pay the recent advance in the price of beer (the brewers having advanced the rates to twelve dollars per barrel), but that they would import from other cities....The first annual session of the State Grange of Missouri met at Booneville on the 18th. Nearly every county in the State was represented. The State Grange organized last May, with 300 subordinate Granges, since when their number has increased to over 1,700. Master T. R. Allen delivered a long address, in which he gave the history of the Order in Missouri, and made many suggestions looking to the perfection of the organization in the State, and touching the growth and future prosperity of the Order....The Ohio State Grange on the 18th unanimously passed a resolution tendering the sympathy and aid of the Order in Ohio to the women of the State in putting down the evil of intemperance. Columbus was chosen as the place of holding the next meeting of the State Grange. All the amendments proposed by the National Grange, except items first and second of number three, concerning life members, were adopted.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.—A Madrid dispatch announces the capitulation of Bilboa to the Carlists....The United States steamer Dispatch has started from Key West for Havana, in consequence of reports that Consul-General Hall has been obliged to fly from a Spanish mob and take refuge on board of a British iron-clad. ....The Ohio State Board of Agriculture has decided to locate the State fair at Columbus for the next five years....The Kansas State Grange commenced its annual session at Topeka on the 18th. One thousand Granges were represented. The reports of the officers show the affairs of the Order to be in an excellent condition, although but a small amount remains in the treasury. The financial interests are shown to have been economically managed, and the State Business Agency is on a satisfactory basis. On the 19th resolutions were adopted requesting the State Legislature to pass a prohibitory liquor law, and declaring that no person who retails liquor shall be admitted to the Order; also declaring that the greatest good and the highest happiness of an enlightened, virtuous and prosperous people are the legitimate results of thorough and practical education diffused among the masses. Hon. M. E. Hudson was elected Master of the State Grange....The State Grange of Tennessee assembled at Gallatin on the 18th in its first annual session. Nearly 500 subordinate Granges were represented, there being between 500 and 600 delegates present, many of them ladies.

SATURDAY, February 21.—A London telegram gives the following official announcement of the new British Cabinet: First Lord of the Treasury, Disraeli; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote; First Lord of the 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 Salisbury; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cairns; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Malmsbury; Lord President of the Council, Duke of Richmond; Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General....The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has decided that, under the Constitution, a woman can be a member of a School Committee....The Ohio Constitutional Convention has given the Governor veto power, subject to reversal by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly....The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Grange have issued a call for a delegate meeting of the Granges in the State to be held at Bloomington on the 14th day of April next, to ratify some amendments to the by-laws in reference to organizing county Granges....The Ohio and Missouri State Granges have adopted declarations of principles, each Grange fully indorsing the principles set forth by the late National Grange at St. Louis.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MONDAY, February 16.—*Senate.*—Memorials and petitions were presented—from the officers of the National Banks of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, protesting against the passage of a bill for the withdrawal of currency from New England; from colored citizens, asking that the Government detail a vessel to carry them to Liberia and bring back persons who shall also asking the aid of the Government for the construction of a railroad into the interior of Liberia; from the Illinois Legislature, citizens of Chicago and others, asking for an increase in the volume of the currency.... The joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of Rock and Wisconsin Rivers, was presented and referred....A bill was introduced and referred to revive and continue in force certain land grants in the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway.... The bill to equalize the currency was taken up and a substitute was offered for the committee's bill repealing all the acts of Congress which limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation, providing that all associations organized to carry on banking shall be free to establish National Banks with circulation, subject to all the limitations now provided by law, except the limit of capital, which is hereby repealed; after considerable debate on this proposition, a motion was made and discussed to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee....Adjourned.

House.—Among the bills introduced were—to abolish the navy yards at Kittery, Charlestown, New London and Washington; to increase taxation on whisky; to abolish the revenue marine service; to abolish certain custom houses, and to discharge useless officers; to revive the grants of land for the several lines of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway; to abolish Pension Agents and provide for paying pensioners by Postmasters and Collectors of Internal Revenue, thus effecting an annual saving of $500,000; to amend and codify the laws in regard to the payment of pensions so as to secure efficiency and economy....A joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature was presented, asking Congress for such legislation as will secure to the people there equal advantages as to rates, time, and transportation on the Union Pacific Railway, and the several branches thereof, which are reserved and guaranteed as a chief part of the consideration to the company for the large grants of lands and bonds made by Congress....A bill was passed, forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury to refund any duties upon the reversal of his own rulings.

TUESDAY, February 17.—*Senate*—A petition was presented from the bankers and business men of St. Louis, deprecating any increase in the volume of the currency, and favoring a speedy return to specie payments....A substitute for the bill to increase the pay department of the army was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs....Bills were introduced—directing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll the names of all persons heretofore dropped therefrom because of participation in the recent rebellion; to further protect the polls in the election of President and Vice-President and members of Congress, by securing the use of the safety ballot-box, at a cost not to exceed fifteen dollars per box; to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska....The bill to equalize the distribution of the currency came up, and the question of recommittal was defeated....Adjourned.

House.—A bill was passed transferring the military prison from Rock Island to Fort Leavenworth, Kan....The contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas was taken up, the majority report being that W. W. Wilshire is entitled, *prima facie*, to a seat, and that of the minority being to recommit the matter, with instructions to the Committee of Elections to make a report on its merits. After three hours' debate the resolution of the minority to recommit was rejected—yeas 116, nays 117. The resolution declaring Wilshire entitled, *prima facie*, to the seat was then adopted—yeas 118, nays 96. A motion to reconsider and lay on the table having been made, in order to make the last vote final, dilatory motions were made in order to have the question go over. Motions to adjourn were made and voted upon, and finally the yeas and nays were taken and adjournment was carried—87 to 81.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.—*Senate.*—The resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, charging misconduct on the part of the Union Pacific Railway Company by reason of alleged discriminations against the Kansas Pacific Railway, were presented and ordered printed....Bills were introduced—amendatory of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead law; to extend the time for the completion of the Wisconsin Central Railway.... A lively debate occurred on the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, after which an amendment providing for the redemption of the whole volume of the national bank currency in specie or interest-bearing bonds of the United States was defeated—yeas 28, nays 30; other amendments were offered and rejected.... Adjourned.

House.—The motion to reconsider and lay on the table the vote declaring Wilshire, of Arkansas, entitled, *prima facie*, to the seat was laid on the table—133 to 129—and he was sworn in, taking the iron-clad oath....Bills were passed—providing that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of manslaughter in any United States court, in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, and fined not exceeding $1,000; making the punishment for extortion by officers, or persons acting under authority of the United States, a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding three years; providing that where occupants of public lands having color of title have made valuable improvements thereon, and their title be found afterward not good, they shall be entitled to all their rights and remedies as is provided in such cases in their respective States or Territories; providing that in the trial of all indictments, informations, complaints and other proceedings in United States courts, and in trials by 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; to provide for holding terms of the Western District Court of Missouri, one court to be held at Jefferson City and the other at Springfield.... An adverse report was made from the Judiciary Committee on the memorial for the acknowledgment of the Almighty God and Christian religion in the Constitution of the United States.... A bill reported by the Postoffice Committee in regard to the distribution of public documents came up, and a discussion followed as to the effects of the abolition of the franking privilege, it being contended by some members that nothing had been saved by such repeal....An evening session was held for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.—*Senate.*—A bill was passed amendatory of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights....The currency question was again taken up, and an amendment to the pending bill, repealing all acts of Congress limiting the amount of the circulating notes of National Banks, was rejected—yeas 26, nays 32; other proposed amendments were discussed and a substitute for one of them was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin or 5 per cent. bonds of the United States, and also for free banking under the provisions of the National Bank act. The question then recurred on the motion to recommit the bill, and a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the foregoing substitute was adopted, and after debate the Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills were passed—extending to April 5 the time for completing the Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal; to provide for the election of the two Representatives-at-Large for Alabama unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide by law before the time fixed for the election; requiring United States Marshals and Clerks of the United States Courts who have received fees and emoluments in excess of their legal compensation to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States....An animated discussion occurred on the bill for the free distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published, after which a recess was taken, the evening session to be devoted to the bill revising the statutes.

FRIDAY, February 20.—*Senate.*—The motion was agreed to—31 to 23—to reconsider the vote by which the substitute was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin or 5 per cent. bonds of the United States, and also for free banking under the provisions of the National Bank act, and the substitute was then rejected, and an amendment was agreed to—28 to 25—instructing the committee to report as soon as practicable a bill providing for an increase of the National Bank circulation so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed $400,000,000. An amendment was then rejected instructing the committee to report so as to provide for free banking under the present National Bank law....Adjourned to the 23d.

House.—Several committee reports of a private character were made....Chief-Justice Waite was present and a recess was taken, during which he was formally introduced by the Speaker to each member....Bills relating to affairs of the District of Columbia were considered....Adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK

FEBRUARY 19, 1874.

COTTON.—Middling upland, 16¾@16¾c.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—$8.70@12.50. Hogs—Live, $5.25@5.50; Dressed, $6.50@7.00. Sheep—Live, $5.80@8.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Good to choice, $6.75@6.90; white wheat extra, $6.90@7.60. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago, $1.4@1.52; Iowa spring, $1.49@1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.54@1.55. Rye—Western and State, $1.07@1.08. Barley—$1.75@1.85. Corn—Mixed Western afloat, 76@78c. Oats—New Western, 60@65c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—New Mess, $15.80@16.00. Lard—9¼@9⅜c.

WOOL—Common to extra, 40@70c.

CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Choice, $5.30@5.60; good, $4.80@5.25; medium, $4.50@4.75; butchers' stock, $3.25@4.25; stock cattle, $3.00@4.10. Hogs—Live, $4.50@5.80; Dressed, $6.20@6.25. Sheep—Good to choice, $5.25@6.00.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Choice, 34@38c. Eggs—Fresh, 17@18c. Pork—New Mess, $14.15@14.20. Lard—8⅞@9c.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—White Winter extra, $6.50@9.25; spring extra, $5.75@6.00. Wheat—Spring, No. 2, $1.17¼@1.19¼. Corn—No. 2, 36½@37¼c. Oats—No. 2, 42@42½c. Rye—No. 2, 84@84½c. Barley—No. 2, $1.80@1.85.

WOOL.—Tub-washed, 48@58c.; fleece, washed, 36@48c.; fleece, unwashed, 25@34c.; pulled, 35@40c.

CINCINNATI.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—$7.00@7.35. Wheat—$1.43. Corn—58@60c. Rye—$1.07. Oats—46@53c. Barley—$1.80@1.85.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—$14.75@15.00. Lard—8¾@9c.

ST. LOUIS.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Fair to choice, $4.50@5.75. Hogs—Live, $4.70@5.50.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour, XX Fall, $6.50@7.00. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1.50@1.56. Corn—No. 2, 59@61c. Oats—No. 2, 44@49c. Rye—No. 2, 86@87c. Barley—$1.80@1.90.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $14.75@15.00. Lard—8½@8¾c.

MILWAUKEE.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Spring XX, $6.00@6.50. Wheat—Spring No. 1, $1.23@1.24; No. 2, $1.20@1.21. Corn—No. 2, 54@55c. Oats—No. 2, 39½@40c. Rye—No. 1, 79@80c. Barley—No. 2, $1.80@1.85.

DETROIT.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Extra, $1.61½@1.62. Corn—60@61c. Oats—46@47c.

TOLEDO.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Amber Mich., $1.46@1.46½; No. 2 Red, $1.45@1.46. Corn—Mixed, 58@64c. Oats—No. 1, 46@47c.

CLEVELAND.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—No. 1 Red, $1.56@1.57; No. 2 Red, $1.44@1.45. Corn—66@70c. Oats—47@48c.

BUFFALO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—$4.80@6.00. Hogs—Live, $5.12½@5.90. Sheep—Live, $5.25@6.50.

THE WOMEN'S WAR.

Praying Out the Evil One Still Progressing in Ohio and Indiana—Dr. Dio Lewis Makes a Diagnosis of the Movement—A Day's Work in Athens, Ohio—Some of the Rumsellers Backsliding—A Specimen Prayer.

Up to the 16th inst. the temperance war was waging most fiercely in Southern Ohio, and there were indications that it would break out in the northern portion of the State. Dio Lewis, of Boston, who considers himself the leader of the movement, had left the region round about Cincinnati, where for some time he had been operating, and from a more northern point made a diagnosis which he telegraphs to the press, as follows:

I fear that the friends of temperance will move prematurely in those neighborhoods where a few have read the newspaper reports, but where there is not general interest. Under such circumstances a few good women start out, but their numbers bring it into contempt, and then the mass of the better class of ladies will hold back. There are four distinct stages: First, the conversational, which must be complete before the second step—the large public meeting at which the best ladies in the town must be appointed in large numbers—is taken. The third stage will require no management. It is the stage of saloon-visiting, and the women will take care of it. The fourth stage is that of tying up the loose strings, clenching the nail with reading-rooms, etc. The work must be done in this order. DIO LEWIS.

The crusade had affected so many of the interior towns of Ohio whose liquor supplies were drawn from Cincinnati that a perceptible diminution of trade had been occasioned. Liquor men in that city were in anxious consultation about the ultimate result, and were devising ways and means to meet the enemy to the consumption of liquor. The conclusion had been reached, it is stated, to furnish liquors free to those who are subject to attacks from the ladies. In Cincinnati there had been quiet private visits to one or two saloons in the evening, by praying ladies, who asked the privilege of holding prayer-meetings. In two instances the request had been granted, and, after prayer, the inmates were invited to attend revival meetings in some of the churches.

At Athens, which is a town of 1,800 inhabitants, meetings were held nightly, and everybody attended. The whole place was aroused. Here is a detailed report of one day's work:

The ladies met in the morning for prayer. As they were on their way to visit the saloons they were met by a member of the firm of Door & Co., druggists, asking for both the physicians' and druggists' pledges, which they desired to sign. Copies were sent, and they signed. W. H. Potter who for twenty years has kept a grocery where liquors were retailed, was next visited. He not only signed the dealers' pledge, but also the life-abstaining pledge. He stated that he would not destroy his stock, but would ship it as soon as he could. This was agreed to by the ladies. Next J. Grim was visited, and he signed without a single objection. Then they visited John Krame, and sang and prayed. He said he could stand their visits a few days longer, when he expected to go to Columbus. He refused to sign. George Atkinson, who has charge of a drug store owned by his mother, who was absent, agreed not to sell any more liquors until his mother returned.

At Xenia, on the 14th, thirty five saloons were visited and prayer and singing were allowed in nine. The women were resolved and encouraged. In some of the towns a few of the rumsellers were backsliding, but when they did backslide the ladies attacked them with songs and prayers with renewed vigor.

The following was the prayer of a Quakeress in one of the saloons at Ripley, taken *verbatim* by a newspaper correspondent:

Our Father in heaven, who knowest the inmost thoughts of all hearts, who cannot be deceived and will not be mocked, we come again in a sense of our weakness, needing great help from Thee to do what little is in our power for the relief and salvation of Thy creatures and to Thy honor. We come again, in the name of Jesus, asking Thee to put words in our mouths and wisdom in our hearts when we try to talk to this our dear brother. We implore Thee to bless this dear family; we ask again, as we have often asked before, that Thou wouldst send Thy word with power into the heart of this dear brother, that he may give up this terrible sin that has so long kept him away from God. Thou who hast moved so many hearts, in mercy condescend to move upon the heart of this man that he may no longer endanger his immortal soul. Oh, help him to say, "Let others do as they may; as for me, I will get rid of this traffic, which is the cause of so much sin and suffering. O Lord, have we not seen and suffered enough of this great evil, which fills our land with ruin until our dear country is trembling on the verge of destruction? Often we know this dear brother has trembled at Thy word like Felix of old, but still stands where he did, saying, "Go thy way for this time! when I have a more convenient season I will send for thee." O Lord, bless this man that sits writing here. Give him wisdom that he may know the truth in all its beauty and importance; and grant him power to convey that truth unto others to the good of their souls. Impress upon his heart that many—yea, very many—are dependent upon him; that if his own soul were all that he imperiled it were enough, but that thousands look to him for exact truth. He cannot say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" for the souls of many may be dragged down to perdition by error and falsehood. Help him to realize the importance of his words. And may Thy blessing rest upon all here assembled, and finally meet us again at Thy right hand, we ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

At South Bend, Ind., on the 18th, and in various parts of the State, the foundation for a vigorous crusade was laid. The saloon-keepers of Indianapolis received a postal card announcing that the ladies would visit them on the 23d. At Richmond, Ind., about twenty-five women and two or three praying men had taken the movement in hand, and were moving along the line after the late approved fashion. The temperance fever began to manifest itself at Peoria, Ill., on the 18th. At Manchester, Iowa, the women were advancing on the saloons, and with singing, praying and fervent exhortations were imploring the keepers to close their places. The movement was spreading in other portions of the State. At Lincoln, Neb., a large number of ladies visited the saloon of Bailey & Andrews, where a large crowd assembled, completely filling the large hall. While the exercises were at their height the floor gave way, but fortunately stopped when it had settled about one foot. There was great confusion, and in getting out of the room several persons were injured. The ladies then went to other saloons but were not admitted. The Mayor had sworn in extra policemen, and had declared his intention to put a stop to what he calls their riotous proceedings. There was great excitement in that place on the 18th. The movement continued unabated in various parts of Ohio on the 18th, and had commenced in Jersey City, N. J. In the latter city twenty-five ladies proceeded to a billiard saloon, knelt in prayer, and spent half an hour in exhorting. They were greeted with the jeers of the men, and left without seeming to have made the impression they desired.

ASPHYXIATED.

A Horrible Discovery in the Town of Lake, Cook County, Ill.—An Entire Family Poisoned by the Inhalation of Coal Gas—The Children Dead and the Mother Made Insane—A Terrible Case of Asphyxiation.

A horrible discovery was made in the town of Lake, Cook Co., Ill., on the afternoon of Feb. 14. In a small cottage on Forty-third street, near the Union Stock Yards, resided a Mr. Thompson, his wife and four children, one an infant about ten days old, and a German woman who had been hired to act in the capacity of nurse. For several days before Mr. Thompson had been absent, and it was the custom of some of the neighboring women to call in every day to see that the family lacked for none of the little attentions necessary to mother and babe. Those calls were usually made in the morning, but for some reason, on this day, the visit was deferred until the afternoon. When the woman tapped at the door there was no response at first, and it was only after repeated knockings that the nurse was aroused sufficiently to stagger to the entrance and let in the wondering visitor. The woman acted as if dazed and seemed to be wonderfully stupid, but this only excited momentary remark on the part of the good lady, and she pushed on into the inner apartment. On opening the door a scene of horror presented itself. Two little children were lying dead in different positions upon the floor, and a third was almost in the same condition. Mrs. Thompson was raving and raging in her bed, evidently a maniac, and the baby too was apparently suffering from some deadly narcotic. She quickly ran to the windows, let in a little fresh air, and shouted for assistance. This was quickly forthcoming, and physicians were summoned to aid those who still were living. That same night the third child died.

An investigation was made into the circumstances of the case, and it was discovered that some time during the preceding night the nurse had lifted the top from the coal stove and set in a tin pan filled with water to heat for the use of the mother and her babe. The damper in the pipe was closed, and the conclusion was reached by the Coroner's jury that the gas, escaping into the room, had worked all this mischief. Such was also the opinion of the physicians who made the *post mortem* examination.

At last accounts the nurse had recovered, as also had the babe. Mrs. Thompson still remained insane, and did not know of the terrible bereavement which had befallen her.

A DISTINGUISHED President of a college said, in a recent lecture: "I was obliged once to sit two whole hours at a dinner beside a lady with a blazing crimson gown loaded all over with jewelry. The lady had an awful incapacity for conversation, and I never see that gaudy color without thinking of the lady and yawning as I recall the terrible two long hours I had with her, starting topic after topic without a response." It is now in order to hear what the crimson lady thought of the college President.

THE New York *Tribune* of a recent date says: "It is not often that man, ground down by years of tyranny, ventures to lift his voice in complaint against his oppressors. But once in a while he breaks his dumb submission, and a subdued, sad shriek goes meandering along the aisles of Time. Such a one is echoed from the Boston *Globe*, wherein a gloomy editor mourns over the inequality of man and woman as shown in cases of breach of promise of marriage. He takes note of the frantic alacrity with which the average juryman soothes the sorrows of an unappreciated lady with a verdict of glittering damages. And then he points out a fiendish and unjust distinction in law. Does a mere man, whose timid heart has been persuaded to throw itself at the feet of a coquette only to be cast aside, ever get a thousand dollars or a hundred dollars, or one dollar even, with which to mend the rents and tatters in the same? Never! The balm of gold is denied him: even the poor consolation of making a graceful and an impressive appearance in court and the illustrated papers is not for him. There is a stony and barbaric air of oppression about this state of things that takes us back to the dark ages, and causes the disinterested philosopher to shudder at the wretched, crushed and helpless condition of man."

—There is a most ingenious Marshal in Flushing, L. I., a gentleman who is remarkable for the success of his little games on people. Just before New Year's a little girl gave him two dollars to get her a pair of gloves in New York, for a present. The Flushing Marshal got the gloves for a dollar and a quarter, told the little girl they cost one dollar and three-quarters, gave her a quarter change, put the half dollar in his pocket, and nearly chuckled himself into a case of apoplexy over the success of his operation. New Year's morning his wife presented him a pair of gloves, and explained how she had secretly arranged for their purchase with a little girl. The Flushing Marshal put the gloves in his pocket, smiled lightly, and narrowly escaped fainting dead away.—*Danbury News.*

—The Titusville *Herald* says there are upward of 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil in tanks at present in the oil region, to say nothing of the numberless small wooden tanks at the wells, which have absolutely no protection whatever against fire.

DROP GINGER CAKE.—One cup of molasses, half a cup of butter, half a cup of water, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one of soda. Drop with a spoon on a buttered tin.

BRAN, shorts, particularly those from rye, with good tame hay and roots, form a varied and excellent food for milch cows.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LONG DIVISION—A divorce.

UNWELCOME SERENADERS—Mosquitoes.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS—Printers' strikes.

WHEN is a match frivolous? When it makes light of things.

WHY is a retired carpenter like a lecturer? Because he is an ex-planer.

A PARIS correspondent says that scarcely any color but black is worn for street toilets.

A MILKMAN at Elmira, N. Y., has introduced the plan of delivering milk in glass bottles.

A SABBATH day's journey is 1,155 yards, which is a trifle less than two-thirds of a mile.

BOSTON has more corns than any other city. Her popular corn doctor has gathered $800,000 worth.

THE Mayor of St. Louis has vetoed an ordinance providing free baked beans for the indigent classes.

THE Persians say of noisy, unreasonable talk: "I hear the sound of the millstone, but I see no meal."

A MALICIOUS person says that cotton sheets and newspaper sheets are alike in the respect that a great many people lie in them.

THE newest veil is Brussels net, dotted with jet beads. The veil is left unhemmed, merely covers the face, and is not trimmed with lace.

IT is stated that raw oysters contain sufficient pepsin to digest themselves. Pepsin is the active element in the gastric juice.

PEOPLE who figure very closely make their checks payable one day after date, and thus cheat Uncle Sam out of a two-cent stamp.

A NEW YORK paper has an article on "What to eat." A good many people in that vicinity would prefer to be shown how to get something to eat.

THE apiarians throughout Kentucky will suffer heavy losses by the coming spring, as nearly all the bee colonies on hand have starved to death, and many more will do so.

THE *Jewish Messenger* says no Jewess, so far as is known, longs to join the Woman's Rights Reform, and thinks this may be an evidence either of their degeneracy or of their common sense.

FROM the opening of the New Hampshire State prison, about sixty years ago, there has not been among the inmates one clergyman, lawyer, physician, or editor, nor deacon, steward, church-warden, class-leader, nor son of a clergyman.

A FEMALE lecturer in California, speaking in behalf of her sex, says: "Man's pleasures would never suit us, and his profits we have. We allow him enough to dress respectably, and to take him to lectures and other intellectual circuses; but the bulk of his income we appropriate."

THE Legislature of Georgia has been memorialized by persons who represent that the songster of the South, the mocking bird, is in danger of extirpation on account of the number captured and sold. They ask that the capture and sale of young mocking birds be prohibited for a season to give the birds an opportunity to increase.

THE Bishop of Montreal had prohibited dancing. Two officers, wishing to obtain permission to dance the polka at a military ball, danced it together to show the Bishop how it was done. After the exhibition the Bishop gave his permission in these terms: "You can dance the polka as long as you please—with each other!"

DURING the winter the amount of china and glassware broken on the transatlantic steamships is very great. It is almost impossible to prevent some breakage, and during an unusually rough voyage the loss of table ware often amounts to several thousand dollars. And yet, say the owners, if we use common stone china and pressed glass, our patrons would grumble and say we were altogether too economical.

RHODE ISLAND is waking up to the folly of setting a man adrift on the world, when he has completed a term in State prison, without a cent in his pocket, and expecting him to lead a virtuous life. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature providing that one-tenth of the earnings of every convict shall be given him at the expiration of his term, unless the amount has been given to his family previously, in case of sickness.

JOHN MORLEY says, in a recent essay: "It is the turn which a man takes about the age of five-and-forty that parts him off among the sheep on the right hand or the poor goats on the left. This is the time of the grand moral climacteric; when genial, unvarnished selfishness, or coarse and ungenial cynicism, or querulous despondency, finally chokes out the generous resolve of a fancied strength which had not yet been tried in the furnace of circumstances."

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD lad in Boston is of an inquiring turn of mind. A few days ago he was possessed by a desire to know whether his younger sister's head would go into the family bean-pot. It did go in beautifully, but it would not come out again, and a surgical operation was performed upon the pot, from which it will never recover, the instrument used being a hammer. The marvelous infant now wishes to try another experiment with a larger bean-pot, but a strict guard is kept over that utensil.

CLEVELAND was startled recently by a singular discovery made by some workmen. They were repairing a building known as the Woolsey House, situated in the lower part of the town, and in taking down the chimney a skeleton was discovered wedged in the flue. It was pronounced by the physicians who examined it to be the skeleton of a woman, apparently about eighteen years of age, and it had probably been in the place where it was discovered about a year.

—The London *Medical Record* says that during the past year there were 433,295 cases of cholera in Hungary, and that of this number 247,718 persons recovered, 182,549 are dead, and 2,978 remain under treatment. Croatia and Slavonia, the ancient military boundaries, are not included in these lists, nor are the victims whom cholera carried off when it broke out at the end of 1872 in Buda and Upper Hungary. The population of the countries of the crown of St. Stephen amount to 16,000,000, and since it is estimated that altogether they have lost this year 200,000 souls by cholera, it follows that 1 in 30 of the inhabitants has fallen beneath this terrible scourge.

—The total rail shipments of ore and pig iron from the Lake Superior district last year amounted to 1,163,827 tons of ore, and 31,246 tons of pig iron. The figures given for pig iron do not, however, represent the total shipments of the district, some half a dozen important furnaces situated at lake ports within the district having loaded directly on boats, without the aid of railroads. The product of these furnaces swells the aggregate shipments of pig iron by several thousand tons.

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR.

[WE present this bit of wrapped-up philosophy to our feverish wealth-hunters who sacrifice every *good* of life in their mad desire for sudden fortune. It is from a London comic paper:]

If I had ten thousand a year
I think I could manage to spend it;
Could squander the half, very near,
And as for the rest—I could lend it.

Could squander the half, I should say,
On folly, on vice, and on sorrow,
On dreary debauches to-day
Repentance and headache to-morrow.

Could purchase with half of my wealth,
Or less, if I cared to diminish,
Bad morals, bad conscience, bad health,
And a bad-ish lookout at the finish.

And the rest of my gold I could lend
The friend who in want had stood by me,
And lose both my money and friend—
For thenceforward forever he'd shy me.

If I had ten thousand a year,
The sentiment *may* seem clap-trappy,
I'm blest if I think it's so clear,
I should not be sick and unhappy.

At present I've friends—very dear—
Health and comfort, as long as I'm thrifty;
So I don't want ten thousand a year,
I'm content with my hundred and fifty.

Concerning Air.

IN order to appreciate fully the importance of pure air, it is necessary to understand its physiological relations to the animal economy.

Air accomplishes two things—it is the vehicle by means of which a large portion of the waste, dead, poisonous matter which is constantly generated in the system, and thrown off by the lungs and skin,