

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOLUME III.

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 Legal advertising at special prices.
 Business cards 50 per year.
 There are our lowest cash rates, and no other terms will be given.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

James Bennett was fatally stabbed by Geo. Knight a few nights ago in New York—cause, jealousy... Wm. Braddie has been hung at Tucumbia, Tenn., for rape committed in September, 1874... New Orleans, a few days ago, was visited by a \$10,000 fire... A few days ago a driver for the National Express Company in New York was unloading two boxes marked "Peter Jones, Plattsburg," when one of the boxes fell from the truck and broke, exposing the body of a colored man. The other box was then opened, and found to contain the body of a white woman. Both bodies had cuts in the neck, into which were stuffed pieces of cotton-wool. It was thought they were subjects for medical examination prepared for shipment... Judge Dillon has issued a decree transferring the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad from Wm. Bond, receiver, to the Union Trust Company of New York, and appointing Wm. Bond its general manager... A man named John T. Norris, who was in the Ohio penitentiary for swindling, has been carrying on an extensive and systematic swindling business at Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, since his discharge. He orders goods and products of various sorts from firms in all parts of the Union and Canada, referring them to bankers and other business men in those cities. When the goods arrive they are immediately taken from the express office or depot and transferred to other parties for any amount Norris or his confederates can get for them. He has made \$40,000 by this style of business... Gov. Rice of Massachusetts, has vetoed the bill to legalize the marriage of James Parton with his step-daughter, on the ground that the act is not within the constitutional power of the legislature... The amount of national bank notes issued during April, was \$284,215; amount of legal tenders retired, \$227,372, reducing outstanding legal tenders to \$705,527,876.

The United States Centennial Commissioners have decided against opening the Exposition to the public on Sunday—only nine States voting in favor of Sunday exhibitions... The effort to pass the Parton marriage bill over the Governor's veto failed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by a vote of yeas, 88—nays, 114... A fire occurred at Williamsport, Pa., a few nights ago which destroyed property to the value of \$125,000; insurance, \$75,000... On the 29th of April New Haven suffered by an incendiary fire to the amount of \$90,000; insurance, \$23,000... Barnard Bailey, a young man respectably connected, was found dead in his room a few days ago in St. Louis, with a pistol shot wound in his side. He left a letter in which he describes for the benefit of medical men, religious and moral philosophers, the physical, mental and moral ailments that unrequited love impelled him to kill himself... Two men named Long and Downer were killed and a boy named Inkpaty fatally injured on the 29th of April in Cambridge, Ohio, by the fall of a stable on which they were working.

were burned in Pioche, Nevada, May 31... The Willamette woolen mills, at Salem, Oregon, were burned, May 31. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$67,000... It is reported that the road from Fort Laramie to Custer City is strewn with wagons, the owners having fled, or been killed or captured by the Indians... A receiver has been appointed for the Loaner's Bank, New York—total liabilities, \$200,000.

Lieutenant Cameron's African Journey.

The first object of Lieutenant Cameron's expedition, it will be remembered, was to reach and assist the lamented Livingstone. Starting from Zanzibar in March, 1858, he did not reach Unyamweye—the Arab trading-post, lying nearly between the Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika—until August. Here, while prostrated by fever, he received the news of Livingstone's death and the approach of his corpse, guarded by Chumha and Wainwright. Two days after this sad cavern had left for Zanzibar, Cameron set out for Ujiji to save the papers which the great explorer had left there, and, if possible, to continue the latter's work of discovery. He describes the first view of Lake Tanganyika from the brink of the central tableland, as something marvelous; the vast blue lake appeared to be sky and the mountain beyond it floating clouds. In spite of severe attacks of fever and ophthalmia, he completed the entire circumnavigation of the lake in February, 1859. He found ninety-six rivers flowing into it, besides torrents and springs, and only one river—the Lukuga, on the western side—flowing out. Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone had previously established the fact that there was no northern outlet. The Lukuga was discovered at a point about twenty-five miles south of that to which Captain Speke crossed, in February, 1858.

The beginning of Cameron's exploration was thus signified by the settlement of a very important geographical problem. He appears to have followed the Lukuga but a short distance westward, and then to have taken Livingstone's route to the great Luabala River. This stream he traced to a point but a few leagues beyond that reached by his predecessor, when the hostility of a native tribe barred his advance. But he saw the stream leave its northern course and flow westward, and he followed it to its elevation above the sea level conclusively shows that it can have no connection with the Nile. The drainage of Lake Tanganyika into the Luabala, and the identity of that river with the Congo, are, therefore, not absolutely proven, but they have reached a degree of probability which comes very near to certainty.

After being defeated in his attempt to follow the Luabala, Cameron turned southwestward through an unknown region, of which he gives us, as yet, but scanty reports. He represents it as a land of wonderful beauty and fruitfulness, with one of the grandest rivers and lake systems in the world. There are meadows where the grass grows to the height of twelve feet, and almost prevents travel. He there discovered another river, called the Lolame, flowing through a chain of lakes, which Sir Henry Rawlinson considers to be the true Luabala. Beyond this he came upon a new political power in the center of Africa—the great chief Kosongo, whose authority is acknowledged throughout a vast extent of country, named Urua. At the capital of this chief he remained four months, and then started for the western coast. His course led him along the watershed between the affluents of the Congo and Zambesi Rivers, and the greater part of it was over entirely new ground. He crossed Livingstone's route from Loanda to the latter river, and finally reached the territory known to the Portuguese traders. At Benguela he concluded this remarkable journey of 3,000 miles on foot, during which, in spite of disease, baffled toil, and unceasing dangers, he took nearly 5,000 observations of latitude, longitude, and elevation. These are now being computed at the Greenwich Observatory, and they are said to be elaborate and accurate beyond those furnished by any previous explorer.

Mr. Henry Rawlinson followed Lieutenant Cameron in a highly complimentary speech, at the close of which he announced that the society's gold medal for the year had been bestowed on the young explorer. It is also announced that the latter will soon be promoted to the rank of captain in the Royal Navy. For an Englishman of 32 this is distinguished yet wholly deserved success, and we do not doubt that it will keep alive an enthusiasm in which humanity has an interest keener than that of science. The complete exploration of Africa is the extinction of the slave trade and there is no other way to that end.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Between the years 1820 and 1870, European immigration to the number of 7,319,025 arrived in this country. Classified by races we find that we have undertaken to assimilate 3,857,850 inhabitants of the British Isle, 2,747,935 of the Continental Teutons, and 404,546 of Latin races. These figures do not include the Chinese immigration of the Pacific coast.

Anna Dickinson, the Philadelphia Press says, made her first appearance fourteen years ago.

THE XLIVth CONGRESS.

SENATE—Tuesday, April 27.—Legislative business was suspended and the impeachment trial began. Mr. Lord submitted a motion that the evidence be read in the Senate on the 29th of May. The motion was carried, and it was ordered that the evidence be read on the 29th of May. The motion was carried, and it was ordered that the evidence be read on the 29th of May.

FRIDAY, April 28.—The impeachment trial was resumed. The pending question was the motion submitted by the managers to hear testimony in regard to the jurisdiction of the Senate before the argument in regard thereto. Mr. Carpenter, of the counsel for the accused, addressed the Senate, charging any members of the House who might manage the case on both sides. He asked for a postponement of two weeks. Mr. Lord opposed postponement, said witnesses were ready, and asked that they be heard. The Senate proceeded first to hear and determine the question whether W. W. Belknap is amenable to the trial of impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation; that is, whether he had been heard touching the exact time of such resignation, and touching the nature and purpose of such resignation. It was reserved without prejudice till the question above stated had been considered. Senator Edmunds submitted a substitute for the last paragraph of Mr. King's order, so as to insert the following: "And that the managers and counsel, in such argument, discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material. The Senate then retired to consider the order as submitted by Mr. Edmunds and the amendment of Senator King, and the consideration of the order and amendment of Senator Edmunds returned to the chamber, and the presiding officer announced that several orders had been agreed upon, which were read as follows:

Ordered, That the Senate proceed first to hear and determine the question whether W. W. Belknap is amenable to the trial of impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War notwithstanding his resignation of said office; and that the managers and counsel, in such argument discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material. The Senate then retired to consider the order as submitted by Mr. Edmunds and the amendment of Senator King, and the consideration of the order and amendment of Senator Edmunds returned to the chamber, and the presiding officer announced that several orders had been agreed upon, which were read as follows:

Ordered, That the hearing proceed on the 4th of May; that the opening and close of the argument be given to the respondent; that three counsels and three managers may be heard in such order as may be agreed on between themselves; and that such time be allowed for argument as the managers and counsels may desire.

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\$500,000—referred. Senator Sargent called up his resolution in regard to Chinese immigration, and spoke in favor of it. A discussion ensued, pending which the Senate adjourned on executive session, and soon after adjourned.

Bill was introduced and referred relating to the punishment of witnesses adjudged in contempt by either House of Congress, and to repeal the law which requires the Speaker to certify to the case of a recusant witness to the District Attorney on criminal prosecution. Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution directing the several committees of the House charged with investigations to conduct such investigations with open doors while testimony is being taken, and to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several committees charged with investigations to conduct such investigations with open doors, except in the opinion of such committee public interest will be promoted thereby. It is provided that any person accused before a committee shall have a right to be heard in his own person, or by counsel, or both. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted. Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules and to make it a matter of course to offer an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill, to repeal the legislation of last session in regard to third class matter—agreed to. Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal so much of the resumption act as authorizes the redemption, cancellation and sale of United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose. The bill was passed.

Some Arabs digging among the ruins of the great Temple of Karnak, in Jan, last, came upon a sandstone cist buried in the debris, inside of which was the sculptured figure of a female hippopotamus in green basalt. The monument, including the slab, is 3 feet high, and is admirably carved and polished. A long inscription in hieroglyphics runs along the back, and another is cut on the slab in front of the figure. The inscriptions contain the names of Psammetichus I. and his Queen and daughter, and also of a hitherto unknown King.

Among the botanical notes in the Naturalist, there are some interesting facts bearing upon the question of the vitality of seeds. The authority for the data is Prof. Ernst, of Caracas, who relates that, in 1867, the market occupying the Plaza Bolivar was removed by order of the Government, and the ground devoted to the purposes of a park. To carry out the plan, six feet of the soil was taken off, leaving a fresh surface exposed to the air. Numbers of weeds immediately sprang from this uncovered mercurial plants of the Brodiaea trimerata, a species growing only in a locality south of the plaza, whence it was judged impossible that seeds could be borne to the spot where they had so quickly germinated. The Professor believes that the seeds of these plants had remained dormant for thirty years under the old market, and that, on being subjected to moisture, warmth, and atmosphere, they revealed their unimpaired vitality.

The second case in point fell under the notice of the same observer. During a twelve years' study of the flora in the region round about Caracas, Prof. Ernst had not once met with the Shepherd's Pursue (Capella bursa-pastoris). But two years ago, a portion of the garden of the monastery was graded for the erection of a new building. By so doing, a considerable depth of soil was removed, and, in the dense growth of weeds that very soon covered the fresh surface, there were thousands of specimens of the Shepherd's Pursue. Prof. Ernst concludes that the seeds of these plants had remained latent in the soil for an unknown period.

Mr. Wells, of Missouri, from the committee on reports, reported a bill appropriating \$16,000 for the maintenance of light on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers—passed. Mr. Wells of Mississippi, offered a resolution directing the committee on real estate to accept Hallett Kilbourne's proposition—laid on the table. By unanimous consent the resolution of Mr. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, in the last house, was rescinded and expunged. Mr. Payne, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to issue silver coin now in the treasury to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes; and providing that the said silver coin, when destroyed, and held as part of the sinking fund provided in the act of the 17th of April, 1876. After some discussion on the bill the House adjourned.

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went into Committee of the Whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, but without taking action the Committee rose and took recess until evening. The evening session was devoted to general debate on the bill. Adjourned.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

A Non-Constructor's Egg.

A non-constructor at the Central Park, New York, recently deposited twenty-one eggs, about the size of hen's eggs. Seven of the eggs were sterile, the others having each a young bo in within. One chipped the shell as soon as it was laid, but died immediately. The remainder perished in the egg.

The Purification of Smoke.

An apparatus for washing smoke, and so depriving it of its character as a nuisance, is in operation at a factory at Montilmont, Paris. A fine shower of water, traveling in the direction of the smoke, and at five times its velocity, is projected into the chimney, where it mixes with the smoke, taking up the soluble gasses and precipitating the impurities carried up with the smoke by the draught. The foul water is discharged into a cistern, where it is collected, and a fine black paint is got from it.

An Egyptian Discovery.

Some Arabs digging among the ruins of the great Temple of Karnak, in Jan, last, came upon a sandstone cist buried in the debris, inside of which was the sculptured figure of a female hippopotamus in green basalt. The monument, including the slab, is 3 feet high, and is admirably carved and polished. A long inscription in hieroglyphics runs along the back, and another is cut on the slab in front of the figure. The inscriptions contain the names of Psammetichus I. and his Queen and daughter, and also of a hitherto unknown King.

Vitality of Seeds.

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Astronomy—Its Bearing on Crops.

The recent investigations of astronomers through means of the solar spectrum and the excellent telescopes now in use show that the atmosphere of our planet is very sensibly influenced by what is going on among our neighboring planets, and the sun of the solar system. Prof. Langley, of Alleghany Observatory, has lately published some results of his steady observations of the solar atmosphere, which, he states, is a thin stratum which cuts off one-half the heat which otherwise would reach us. From this it appears that the existence of living beings upon the earth is directly dependent upon the sun's atmosphere, for should that envelope be increased twenty-five per cent in thickness, the mean surface of our globe would, it is estimated, be reduced 100 degrees Fahrenheit in temperature. It has been suggested that the glacial epoch through which the earth passed many ages ago might have been due to a fluctuation in the solar atmosphere.

Whatever has been may be again under similar conditions. Who can tell the immense influence to vegetation by a change in the sun's atmosphere or an extra amount of electric or heated rays that may be suddenly or gradually cast upon our earth? Doubtless the variety of seasons, and the consequent bearings upon our crops come from variations in the sun's clouds or planetary conjunctions, that some day will be traced, by the aid of science, so as to explain many phenomena now inexplicable to us.

Great works are performed, not by strength, but by perseverance. Yonder palace was raised by single stones, yet you see its height and spaciousness. He that shall walk with vigor three hours a day will pass, in seven years, a space equal to the circumference of the globe.—[Johnson.]

Industrial.
 Thomas G. Cowley, Senator of Kansas at the following U. S. Patent issued to Western inventors.

APRIL 11, 1876.
 Saw Sharpener.—Orin Martin, Bloomfield, Iowa. The file, while being reciprocated vertically, has imparted to it a lateral motion to prevent contact with the saw-teeth during its backward movement. An automatic setting device is attached.
 Machines for Laying out Stair-Rails.—Alfred D. Palmer, Lyons, Iowa.
 Gang-Flows.—Edward S. Beckelbymer and Hugh H. Canaday, Fairfield, Iowa. Two beams are secured at their forward ends by a common draw-bar, from which a chain extends back to the axle-tree of the wheels. A lever is mounted in the forks of the tongue for raising the forward ends of the beams, and a like lever is mounted on the axle-tree to raise the plows clear from the ground.
 Lightning-Rods.—Robert S. Cole, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Sheet iron is folded to present two thicknesses of a concave convex form in cross-section and having a rib and tubes to form a slip-joint.
 Wire-Fence Tighteners.—William F. Daniels, Line Springs, Iowa.
 Wind Mills.—Wm. Ford, Great Bend, Kansas. The shaft carries two balance wheels, one on each side of the center, to regulate and control the wheels, and for the application of a brake to stop it when required.
 Stone-Pipe-Thumbler.—C. Inward, Riceville, Iowa.
 Earth-Boring Apparatus.—H. Kelley and J. Kelley, Osage, Iowa. Arms cast in one piece on a rotating shaft intermittently operate a pivoted lever attached to the frame, and connecting with the drill. A detachable derrick frame supports the boring mechanism, which is operated by bevel-wheels, and which, drawn by a rope passing over a pulley in the upright of the frame, and to a windlass. An adjustable collar, upon which a yoked hand-lever rests, and engages with a rack on the frame, regulates the pressure on the augur and a belt-tightener.
 Hand-Supports.—Geo. R. Knapp, Vinton, Iowa. A device for holding a book and supporting the reader's arm.
 Leaf-Weaners.—A. M. McArthur, Onawa, Iowa. Series of teeth or notches extend laterally to cut and enlarge the bore of the augur sinks.
 Earth-Angers.—Ben. F. Metz, Pittsburg, Iowa.
 Windlass Water-Elevators.—E. M. Roberts, Hutchinson, Kansas. Upon the rise of a bucket the toe of the lever upon that side coils up the spring. As the water is discharged, the lever is tripped, releasing the spring, the recoil of which throws the sliding bearing over, brings the power wheel into gear with the other bevel-wheel, thereby reversing the motion of the shaft, lowering the empty bucket and raising the full one.
 Barbed Fence Wire.—Wm. H. Jayne and James H. Hill, Boone, Iowa. Barbs are formed of two pieces of pointed U or staple-shaped wire by folding their arms within each other and bending them with their points projecting in four directions, around the wire.
 Fence Barb Formers.—Wm. H. Jayne and James H. Hill, Boone, Iowa. A tool for making and placing the above described barbs.

We can not part with our friends. We can not let our angels go. We do not see that they only go out that archangels may come in. We are idolaters of the old. We do not believe in the richness of the soul, its proper eternity and omnipresence.—[Emerson.]

They that have read about everything are thought to understand everything, too; but it is not always so. Reading furnishes the mind only with the materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours. We are of the ruminating kind, and it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections, we must chew them over again.—[Channing.]

Thousands of pounds of wild rice are gathered from the rice lakes of Anoka and Mille Lacs counties, Minn., and marketed principally at Princeton. A Philadelphian has sent for 500 or 600 bushels, to be planted in the marshes near the mouth of Schuylkill River. This rice promises to be a profitable crop in Minnesota.

Don't you go to church? There are 62,522 churches in the United States, with sittings for 11,365,542 people. The total value of church property is \$349,619,780. England can not afford to bring wool from the Welsh Mountains to London, and yet France has just completed an aqueduct 150 miles in length for the supply of pure water to Paris.

The west coast of South America has contributed two new breeds of sheep to the English flocks. One is a white-wooled variety, with long, curved horns. The other is a species of llama and alpaca bred mixed, with long dark brown and exceedingly fine wool.

On Sundays, in San Francisco, thirty thousand people cross the bay, a distance of six miles, in order to enjoy picnics in the oak woods on the opposite shore. The people who go are mainly Germans.

The ordinary man at 50 years, according to a French statistician, has eaten 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 of meat, 4,000 of vegetables, and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid. A true Frenchman all over, he is gallant enough not to mention the quantity consumed by the other sex.

Dummitt's great grove, between Mosquito lagoon and Indian river, Florida, produced nearly 2,000,000 oranges last year. More than half of them rotted on the ground, and were used in fattening hogs. The grove was formerly owned by Gen. Hardee.

Rhode Island has wisely reduced her militia force to 1,000 men. Now, when general muster day comes, they'll have some chance to turn around and execute tactical maneuvers, without the alternative of jabbing their bayonets into each other's ribs, or lapping over upon the sacred soil of Connecticut.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The report that Turkey has asked the military assistance of the European powers to suppress the insurrection is contradicted. General Diaz, the leader of the Mexican insurrection, unharmed his army of 5,000 men into Camague without firing a shot. He will unite his forces with those of Naranjo and advance on Monterey. A battle will probably take place at the Paso de los Muertos. The Times Madrid dispatch reported that the Clementina, a contraband vessel, was recently seized at Malaga by Spanish revenue officers. The crew were ordered below but refused to go. A sailor belonging to Gibraltar and a British subject was shot, wounded and left without help three hours, so that he died of death. Great indignation is felt by the British Commodore. The matter is in the hands of the British Ministry. Advice from Cape Coast Castle reports that the King of Dahomey has refused to pay the fine recently imposed on him for mistreating a British subject, and has sent an insolent message to the British Commodore inviting him to visit Dahomey, where he promises to pay the demand in powder and bullets. The revolt in Algeria has been completely subdued. The leaders have been captured and are held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes. J. L. Graham, United States Consul at Florence, is dead.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is settled at last, "Shakspeare" is the correct way to spell it.
 The Philadelphia North American is the oldest daily journal in this country.
 The Texas wheat crop for 1876 is estimated at 12,000,000 bushels.
 The memorial lamp to be erected by the State of California in the Centennial Exposition will cost \$5,000.
 Purses to the amount of \$500,000 for the Philadelphia races this summer have already been made up.
 Experiments recently made in England indicate that wagons are most easily drawn, on all kinds of roads, when the fore and hind wheels are the same size, and the pole less lower than the axle.
 During the year 1875 there was manufactured in the city of Rochester, N. Y., 247,000 barrels of ale and beer, in which 217,337 bushels of malt were consumed.
 The wheat reports from the West are very promising, which will probably outweigh the March frosts.
 The Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh Conferences of the Evangelical Association have resolved to unite in raising \$100,000 to endow a college.

Lake Ontario is not adapted to the propagation of shad. Young shad are thrown by thousands upon the shore, dead or dying. The same thing happened last season.
 A Rochester gentleman proposes to give to the University of Virginia, a cabinet of minerals worth \$20,000 and \$15,000 for a building, provided \$120,000 is subscribed for its preparation and care.
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The foreign journals tell of a young Arab widow, daughter of a chief, whose husband was murdered by the Turks. Her father, touched by the prayers and tears of his child, called the Bedouin horsemen of the Beni Kawas to arms, and carrying their banner, like Joan of Arc, was always foremost in her attacks upon the enemy, closely followed by her father and her brothers, and a horde of horsemen. The Turkish Government has set a price on her head in order to stop the slaughter of the soldiers. The Arabian poets have made the heroine the subject of their songs, and she is now the most famous personage in the district of Bedou.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beef Cattle	\$1 30 @ 11 00
Sheep—Live	1 20 @ 6 12
Wool—Good to choice	4 30 @ 1 10
Wheat—No. 1 Chicago	1 10 @ 1 10
Do—No. 2	1 00 @ 1 00
Oats—Western new	37 @ 40
Eggs—No. 1	21 @ 22
Butter—New	20 @ 22
Flour—No. 1	2 00 @ 2 00
Do—No. 2	1 80 @ 1 80
Do—No. 3	1 60 @ 1 60
Do—No. 4	1 40 @ 1 40
Do—No. 5	1 20 @ 1 20
Do—No. 6	1 00 @ 1 00
Do—No. 7	80 @ 80
Do—No. 8	60 @ 60
Do—No. 9	40 @ 40
Do—No. 10	20 @ 20
Do—No. 11	10 @ 10
Do—No. 12	5 @ 5
Do—No. 13	2 @ 2
Do—No. 14	1 @ 1
Do—No. 15	0 @ 0
Do—No. 16	0 @ 0
Do—No. 17	0 @ 0
Do—No. 18	0 @ 0
Do—No. 19	0 @ 0
Do—No. 20	0 @ 0
Do—No. 21	0 @ 0
Do—No. 22	0 @ 0
Do—No. 23	0 @ 0
Do—No. 24	0 @ 0
Do—No. 25	0 @ 0
Do—No. 26	0 @ 0
Do—No. 27	0 @ 0
Do—No. 28	0 @ 0
Do—No. 29	0 @ 0
Do—No. 30	0 @ 0
Do—No. 31	0 @ 0
Do—No. 32	0 @ 0
Do—No. 33	0 @ 0
Do—No. 34	0 @ 0
Do—No. 35	0 @ 0
Do—No. 36	0 @ 0
Do—No. 37	0 @ 0
Do—No. 38	0 @ 0
Do—No. 39	0 @ 0
Do—No. 40	0 @ 0
Do—No. 41	0 @ 0
Do—No. 42	0 @ 0
Do—No. 43	0 @ 0
Do—No. 44	0 @ 0
Do—No. 45	0 @ 0
Do—No. 46	0 @ 0
Do—No. 47	0 @ 0
Do—No. 48	0 @ 0
Do—No. 49	0 @ 0
Do—No. 50	0 @ 0