THE PAST WEEK.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Italian bark Ajace was wrecked Coney island. Ten of the crew were rowned, and four others out their throats in

Semuel J. Tilden predicts for Gen. arfield the stormiest Presidential term on

I. B. Boomer, the famous bridgebuilder of Chicago, died at the Windsor Hotel, in New York, of apoplexy. will the west

Herman Fisher, of St. Louis, killed Pater Kealeamann with one blow of his fist.

A fire at Chatsworth, Ill., destroyed

ten mercantile houses, leaving \$31,000 to be adjusted by the insurance companies. A gentleman who has traversed Southorn Iowa and Northwest Missouri reports the

iter wheat in magnificent condition. Harry S. New treated the people of indianapolis to a sensation by cowhiding J. G. npson for writing reflections upon his wife

and father.

Judge Moran, of Chicago, refuses to grant naturalization papers to Chinamen, on the ground that they are not white men.

A shocking double railway disaster oc arred on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. A train was thrown from the track near Bevier, Mo., in the night. Twelve persons were injured, none of them very seriously, however. A wrecking train with thirtysix men on board, which started from Brooklyn, Mo., to the scene of the accident, went brough a bridge into a broken heap, down a oce of over twenty feet. Every man was injured more or less. Dr. Wood, one of the veicians on the train, was killed outright, and five others died shortly afterward. Not man of the entire thirty-six on the train escaped injury.

The State Capitol at St. Paul, Minn. aght fire while both houses were in session, and burned to the ground. The members es caped by means of ladders, although some of hem were slightly singed. The loss on the milding is about \$100,000. The historical and Supreme Court libraries were destroyed. The

A coal field, six miles long and half a ille wide, has been discovered in Arizona, eventy miles north of Tueson.

An immense double-decked, fournasted steamship, with a carrying capacity of 80,000 bushels of grain, has just been launched at Cleveland. She is to be used between Chicago and Buffalo.

Thirty-five Chinamen and three whites were killed by an explosion in the coalemine ear Alma Station, in Wyoming.

By an explosion at the Eureka powderforks, at San Francisco, two Chinamen were filled and five others wounded.

Ex-Sheriff O'Hair, of Edgar county, Ill., shot a Chinaman at Paris. The Chinaman's offense consisted in suspecting O'Hair of

meral of C. E. Freeze, the young man who nifted suicide in Fort Wayne, Ind. His other arrived during the service and anted to take the body home for interment, nich the widow would not allow. The mother in rushed into the street, summoned a crowd, and asked them to take the corpse by force. They refused. She then demanded that a ad inquest be held, alleging that her son had been murdered. She was finally quieted and induced to return to her hotel, and the eral proceeded without further interruption. The South.

The explosion of an oil lamp started a dre which destroyed half the town of Franklin, Ta., the estimated loss being \$150,000.

radford, of Marvland. The house of Dudley Hunter, of Shel-

byville, Ky., was burned, and three children ed in the flames. Andy Page, of Broadwell, Ky., an

ged colored man, got his head fastened in a harrel of water while attempting to get a drink, and before assistance could reach him The Pearl hominy-mills, at Baltimore,

mave been burned, the less being \$70,000.

The United States Supreme Court has decided adversely to the claim of Charles J. Folger, formerly sub-Treasurer of New York, for nearly \$200,000 as commissions on the sale of revenue stamps. Between Feb. 19 and March 21, the

deposits of legal tenders for the purpose of reg circulation amounted to \$18,069,970 The monthly public-debt statement. sed on the 1st inst., is as follows:

Fix per cent, bonds	8	3 202,266,650 469,320,650 250,000,000 738,565,050 782,750 14,000,000
Total coin bonds	6,578,725 346,741,711 7,965,000 7,144,413 54,425,740	\$1,674 ,93 5 ,500
Total without interest.		416,276,865
Total debt	••••••	\$2,097,810,590 15,353,999 233,208,176

terest due and unpaid... bt on which interest has 2,795,597 6,598,725 760,292 54,425,740 Total \$ 233,208,176 aury.....\$ 233,208,176 londs issued to Pacific railway compan-nes, interest psyable in lawful money, principal outstanding.

Street accrued and not yet paid.

Interest paid by United States.

Interest repaid by companies—
Interest repaid by transportation of inatia.

.\$1,879,956,412

mails sransportation of By cash payments of 5 per cent, of net earnings. 14,079,70 alance of interest paid by the United 655,198 Over 1,500 bills which were not acted

in upon the calendar of the last Con Don Piatt has withdrawn from the

Sashington Capital, and proposes to retire to hermitage in Ohio.

** A Washington telegram says : "Repative Hurd, the leading spirit of the new e organizations, says the purpose is to ward vigorously and organize Demothe all through Ohio for a ction this year. Mr. Hurd says free ade will be the Democratic issue in Ohio, supted by opposition to the concer of national banks."

Gen. Garfield arrived as wannington on the morning of the 1st inst., accompanied by his mother, his wife, his daughter Mollie and his sons Irvin and Abram, and was welcomed by Col. Bob Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Iranguration Ceremonies. President Haves, after an interview with Gen. President stated a proclamation convening the Sonate in special esssion March 4. The new President, after much deliberation, thought it would not be wise to advocate a departure from the established precedent, and delay the ses-sion until the election of a successor to the late

The brigantine Isabel, one of the nest ships engaged in the trade between Brazil and Newfoundland, was wrecked among the reefs at Gulf island, and all on board lost.

The coast of Newfoundland has been visited by the worst gale experienced in sixty years. Every vessel in the harbor of St Johns was destroyed. About a dozen people were drowned.

The insane asylum at Danville, Pa., as been destroyed by fire. There were 500 patients in the institution, all 'of whom were removed without confusion or loss of life. The building had been in process of erection for eleven years, and \$600,000 had been expended

Ex-President Hayes and party had arrow escape from death on the trip from Washington to Ohio. The train carrying him self and family collided with another while running at forty miles an hour. Several per-sons were killed and many mained by the collision, but, fortunately, all the Presidential party escaped uninjured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch from Dublin says the average emergency committee are taking steps to procure Protestant tenants for Irish landlords who are about to evict the present occupants of their lands. It is thought there will be no lack of applicants, for the passage of the Coercion bill has emcoldened all who were opposed to the Land League, Numerous evictions are taking place all over Ireland, and the scenes in ome cases are said to be heartrending

Another destructive conflagration has ocurred in Tokio, Japan. Eleven thousand ouses were destroyed, and 30,000 people rendered homeless.

A party of fifty armed men are reported to have visited several houses in Kerry, reland, stolen forty guns, and compelled the farmers to swear that they will pay only Griffith's valuation

Fenian lodges have been discovered in Lancashire, England, and a quantity of arms

Forty-five car-loads of munitions of war, destined for Greece, have been embar-goed at Dunkirk. The authorities at Marseilles have stopped a large amount of dynamite which was on the way to the Greeks.

Thomas Carlyle bequeathed his Dum. friesshire estate to the University of Edin-

The Arms bill passed in the British House of Commons forbids the possession of arms except by license, permits the searchi of houses between sunrise and sunset, and regulates the importation of arms, dynamite and nitro-giveerine. The bill is to have effect for five years.

Detailed accounts of the engage between Gen. Colley and the Boers at Spitzkop render it certain that the British were fairly beaten. The fight ended in a rout, and the most moderate estimate places the loss at 300 killed and wounded

The losses by fire and robbery during the ricts in Lims and Callan are estimated at The correspondent who was with Gen.

Colley at Spitzkop, and who was captured and subsequently released by the Boers, has written a very graphic description of the engagement. His statement shows that, with every advantage on the side of the British, the Boers carried the day by sheer fighting. Gen. Colley had 600 men, and a position that was regarded as absolutely impregnable. several attempts to carry the position with a rush, but each time they were driven back with the bayonet. At last they made a tremendous charge, and the British were routed. It was an instantaneous change from perfect safety to total defeat.

Drouyn de L'Huys, Minister of Foreign Affairs in France under the republic, and again under the empire, is dead.

In the debate on the second reading of the Arms bill in the British House of Commons, Dillon defended his advice to the Irish to arm, and said that in the event of their disarmament they were resolved to disarm the landlords also. He declared that were he a tenant farmer he would keep a rifle to kill landlords, and expressed his regret that the Irish people had not resorted to civil war.

Advices from Honolulu report a de plorable condition of affairs there. Small-pox is epidemic, and many houses are quarantined. and no one is allowed to enter or leave the

city. The Pope has asked the Czar to grant amnesty to the Bishops and priests exiled to Full returns of the census just taken

in Germany show a population of 45,194,172. A cable dispatch from Rome says: The loss of life by the earthquake on the island of Ischia is appalling. One hundred and two bodies have been found at Cassamaciati up to the present. It is stated that 300 houses have fallen at Cassamaciati. One hundred and ten corpses have been recovered, and sixty-seven wounded sent to the hospital. The fissures in the streets were fifty centimetres wide, and the people fled from town and enamped in the fields."

The British Ministry has settled upon erms of peace with the Boers, which were telegraphed Gen. Wood last week.

It has been snowing steadily in Scotland for seventy hours. Traffic is blocked, and many shipwrecks are reported on the coast. Harris, Boyton and Sheridan, the

rish traversers, have reappeared. About twenty Americans in the counies of Cork, Limerick and Kerry, Ireland, have applied to the United States Consul at Queensown for protection. They fear arrest under the Coercion act.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Monroe doctrine resolution was referred o in the Senate on Wednesday, Feb. 28, Mr. Eator nnouncing that he would press the resolut bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell worthless vessels and place the proceeds the credit of a naval construction fund was re ommitted. A bill giving any medical, pay, or en filteer officer who has served, or may served term as chief of a bureau of the navy, and whose name has been on the navy register thirty years, he relative rank and pay of a Commodore on the vired list, was passed. After some further busines, Mr. Windom obtained the floor and, anticipating his intention by twenty-four hours, adiressed the Senate in support of the Moncoe doctrine resolution. A bill was passed uppropriating \$70,739 as payment of the claim of Japt. Samuel C. Reid, of the privateer Gen. Armstrong, which was sunk by the British fleet in a ed with the consideration of the bill. The amen ment requiring our representatives to the mones conference to insist upon the recognition of silv was rejected. The bill finally passed. Mr. Reag moved non-concurrence in the Senate amen ments to the River and Harbor bill and the appoinment of a confere: oe committee. This was agree to. An attempt was made to call up the Fundii bill, but it failed. Mr. White proposed a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of clair for property injured or destroyed in the late we Enlogies upon Fernande Wood were delivered at the evening session. There are 1,5% bills and resolutions pending in Congress. In the United States Senate, on Tuesday,

March 1, the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the consideration of bills for railways or ship canals across the isthmus. Bills were passed: To establish a life-saving station at Louis-ville; to dispose of Ossige Indian lands in Kansas, and to open a portion of the Fort Ridgely reservation ota to homestead and timber in Minnesota to homestead and timber-onliture on try
Tho Japanesa Indemnity bill, directing the payment
of \$4,163,224 to Japan, came up and was discussed,
but no action was taken. There was a bare quorum
present at the evening session. The conference report on the Fortifications bill was agreed to, and
several House bills were taken up and passed.
In the House, bills were taken up and passed.
In the House, the General Deficiency bill, the last of
the appropriations, was reported. The Senatamenuments to the agricultural appropriation were
concurred in, one of which gives \$40,000 for the invectigation of pleuro-pneamonia. The Senatamenuments to the River and Harbor bill were
agreed to, making the appropriation \$11,14,500. vestigation of pleuro-pneamonia. The S-riate amendments to the Bilver and Harbor bell were acreed to, making the appropriation \$11,14,20. Mr. Ackien's fille to the seat from the Third Louisiana district was confirmed. A struggle then en used over the Funding and Apportionment bills. The House refused to consider the latter, but the Funding bill was finally taken up. Mr. Conger raised the point of order that the Senate amendments must be considered in committee of the whole, but the chair overruled it. Without acting upon the measure, the House took a recess. On reassembling the consideration of the bill was resumed, and Mr. Conger raised more points of order, which were regularly overruled Mr. Tucker demanded the previous question upon all but four of the Senate amendments, and it was carried by a vote of 100 to 60. The amendments were concurred in. Attempts were made to modify the remaining amendments, but they failed, and, after a struggle which lasted until 1245 a. m., the House took a recess, leaving three of the Senate amendments to be disposed of.

The Senate took up the Sundry Civil bill. on

The Senate took up the Sundry Civil bill, on

Vednesday, March 2, to which the Senate committee ad added \$2,119,000. Most of the amendments Bayard offered a new amendment, authorizing the cretary to use surplus money for the purchase or redemption of bonds. It was adopted without objection. An amendment offered to the out objection. An amendment offered to the bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to re-imburse President Hayes for the smount he paid out or his own private purse (\$8,500) to meet the expenses of the Wayne MacVeagh Commission to Louisians in 1871 gave rise to a lively discussion, participated in by Beck, Bailey, Conkling, Jonas and Ihurnan, Beck and Bailey favored the amendment, and the latter took occasion to say of President Hayes' administration that there had been no better or purse one for fifty years. Conkling made the amendment the occasion to give the President a hit, sneered at the Commissioners as tourists, and ridiculed the item. Thurman humorously requested that the amendment be allowed to go over ill the next Senate cond act on it, and then John Sherman, who was one of the promoters of the commission, could defend it against the ridicuse of Conking, and Wayne MacVeagh, the prospective Attorney General, could give his opinion on the legality of the item. After some more discussion the amendment appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of the papers of Confederate (tens. Bragg and Polk resulted in its defeat. The bill was finally passed, The Funding bill was received from the MacMarked and the MacMark Bragg and Polk resulted in its defeat. The bill was finally passed, The Funding bill was received from the House and signed by the Vice President. An attempt was made to go into executive ses-sion to act upon the contested cases, but the Re-publicans, in view of the fact that many of their number were absent, opposed and finally defeated it. The House of Representatives met in continuation of Tuesday's session, and the struggle over the Funding bill was resumed. Mr. Tucky demanded the newless question on the Sanata amendment and he previous question on the Senate amendment au-her previous question on the Senate amendment au-horizing pub is subscriptions for the new bonds and scriptions of the rules, the Deficiency bill amendment of the rules, the Deficiency bill Mr. arter a good deal of filibustering on the part of the Republicans, succeeded in obtaining concurrence in the remaining Sepate amendments. All other amend-ments proposed were rejected, and the bill passed. Mr. Carlisle then moved to suspend the rules and passe a bill amending the Funding act so as to com-form with the amendments proposed by the Ways

An attempt was made in the Senate on ing to the Deficiency Appropriation bill an amend-ment embodying all the main features of the vetoed act, but leaving out the objectionable fifth section Objection was made to the addition as not being upo name to the bill, and it was ruled out. The Senate, after an animated discussion, passed the amendment appropriating \$165,000 for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to indemnify the Pones tribe of Indians for losses autained by them in consequence of their removal to the Indian Territory, to secure to them lands in severalty on either the old-or new reservation, in acthe Indian Territory, to secure to them lands in severalty on either the o'd-or new reservation, in accordance with their wishes, and to settle all matters of differences with these Indians. The Japanese Indemnity bill passed, the Senate by a vote of 45 to 6. The bill directs the payment to the Government of Japan of \$1,463,224. Of this sum \$248,000 is togo as a prize to the crews and officers of the United States ship Wyoming and the steamer Takiang. In the House, the Apportionment bill introduced by Mr. Cox, smended by the insertion of 319 members instead of 307, nessed by a vote of 145 to 113. Mr. Cox, smended by the insertion of 319 members instead of 307, passed by a vote of 145 to 113 Several Democrata voted with the Republicans for the number inserted. The veto message on the Refunding bill was received from the President and read by the Clerk. Mr. Tucker moved that the message be printed and laid on the table for fature consideration. Carried. The Sundry Civil bill, which appropriates \$21,573,000, passed the House in the form in which it was reported from the conference committee. Mr. Sungistion, at roidnight, made the point of order that the 4th of March laid arrived, and all legislation after that bour was illegal. Nothing of importance that the sin of march had arrived, and all legislatic after that hour was illegal. Nothing of importance was done after that hour, a general good time bein indulged in, and the floor of the House being give over to a sene of the utmost confusion. A recommission of the confusion of the confusion of the confusion of the confusion of the confusion.

The Senate met at 10:30 on the 4th of March, but transacted no business. A joint resolution was offered for an extra month's pay to the Senate's of ficials and employes, which was briefly debated and passed. At 12 o'clock Vice President Wheeler hade the ate adjourned sine die. Vice President Arthur ther took the gave and called the new senare to order. The coremony of swearing in the new Senators was their proceeded with, and all but Senator Mahone responded to the call of their names and look the oath of office. As soon as this was concluded the ceremony of inaugurating the President was carried out, the Senato adjourning to the east portico. After this ceremony the Senato adjourned for the day. In the Honer, the Admired August 1911 of confusion, and no closing hours were full of confusion, and no business was transacted. Mr. Conger presented the customary resolution of thanks to Speaker Randall, and at 12 o'clock the Fosty-sixth Congress adjoughed without day.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution in the Senate on March 5, extending to Gen. Winfield S. Hancoc the privileges of the floor during his stay in Wash ington. Adopted unanimously. Mr. Blaine, in ac ordance with a notice given by him some weeks ago, submitted the following resolution: "Resolved That a special committee of five Senators be appointed by the Chair to take into onsideration the mode of voting for President and Vice President of the United States, and the mode of counting and certifying the same, who shall report such propositions for a change in the law and constitution as many seem expedient; that said committee have power to sir during the recess of «Congres», and that they be directed to report on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1882." The resolution was temporarilyisid on the table to be printed. Precident Garfield sent to the Senate the names of the persons he has chosen to form his Cabinet, as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Riane, of Maine; Seoretary of the Tressury, William Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln, of Ullinds; Secretary of the Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iows: Postmaster Genera', Thomas L. James, of New York; Attorney General, Wayne Mac-Veugh, of Pennsylvania. That a special committee of five Senators

THERE are a good many things in this world to make a man mad. The young man who kindly stopped to assist a poor blind man afterward found that the young girl who was looking at him from the window of the house was the housemaid and not the daughter and heiress of the proprietor,

THE FUNDING BILL.

the following statement of my objections to its passage: The imperative necessity for prompt action, and the pressure of public duties in this, the closing week of my term of office, compel me to refrain from any attempt to make any fully satisfactory presentation of my objections to the bill. The importance of the passage at the present session of Congress of a suitable measure for refunding the national debt which is about to mature is generally recognized. It has been urged upon the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in my last annual message. If successfully accomplished, it will secure a ever established. Its advantages as a business are free to all who have the necessary capital. It furnishes a currency to the public which, for convenience and security of the bill-holder, has probably never been equaled by that of any other business system. Its notes are secured by deposit with the Government of interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The section of the bill before me which relates the which relates to the national-banking syste and to which objection is made, is not an sential part of a refunding measure. It is

follows:
SECTION 5. From and after the first day of
July, 1881, the 3-per-cent, bonds authorized by
the first section of this act shall be the only
bonds receivable as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money
deposited with such banks, but when any such
bonds deposited to the public for the ing and prompt payment of the public money deposited with such banks, but when any such bonds, deposited for the purposes aforesaid, shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other issues of the bonds of the United States in lieu thereof; provided that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe keeping of the public money, and in case the bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller provided for in section 5,234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and provided further, that section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes and providing for the redistribution of national-bank currency, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed, and sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes be and the same are hereby enacted. Under this section it is obvious that no addi-

Under this section it is obvious that no additional banks will hereafter be organized, except, possibly, in a few cities or localities where the prevailing rates of interest in ordinary business are extremely low. No new banks can be organized, and no increase of the capital of existing banks can be obtained, except by the purchase and deposit of 3-per-cent, bonds. No other bonds of the United States can be used for That purchase. purchase and deposit of 3-per-cent, bonds. No other bonds of the United States can be used for that purpose. The \$1,000,000,000 of other bonds recently issued by the United States, and bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent, and, therefore, a better security for the bill-holder, cannot, after July I next, be received as security for bank curculation. This is a radical change in the Banking law. It takes from the hanks the right they have heretofore had under the law to purchase and deposit as security for their circulation any of the bonds issued by the United States, and deprives the bond-holder of the best security which the banks are able to give, by constitute them to deposit bonds having the least time of any bonds issued by the Course L. The average rate of taxation of espiral employed in banking is more than deadlik the rate of taxation upon capital employed in other legitimate business. Under those circumstances, to amend the banking law so as to deprive the banks of the advantage of securing their notes by the most valuable bonds issued by the Government will, it is believed, in a large pert of the country be a practical prominitation of the organizing of new banks, and prevent existing banks from enlarging their capital. The national-oanking system, if continued at all, will be a monopoly in the hands of those already engaged in it, who may purchase Government bonds bearing a more favorable inthose already engaged in it, who may purchase Government bonds bearing a more favorable interest than the 3-per-cent, bonds prior to next it now is, a banking system free, upon the same terms, to all who wish to engage in it. Even the existing banks will be in danger of being driven from onsiness by the additional disadvantages to which they will be subjected by this bill.

In short, I cannot but regard the fifth sec In short, I cannot but regard the fifth sec-tion of the bill as a step in the direction of the destruction of the national banking system of our country, which, after a long period of busi-ness depression, has just entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The withdrawal of cur-rency from circulation by the national banks and the enforced winding up of the banks in and the enforced winding up of the banks in consequence would inevitably bring serious embarrassments and disaster to the business of the country. Banks of issue are essential in-struments of modern commerce. If the pres-ent efficient and admirable system of banking is broken down, it will inevitably be followed by a recurrence to other and inferior methods of banking. Any measure looking to such a re-sult will be a disturbing element in our finan-cial system. It will destroy confidence and street, check the descript recognitions. surely check the growing prosperity of the

Believing that the measure for refunding the national debt is not necessarily connected with the National Banking law, and that any refunding act will defeat its own object if it imperiled the national-banking laystein or seriously impaired its usefulness, and convinced that section 5 of the ball before me would, if it should become a law, work a great harm, I herewith return the bill to the House of Representatives for that further consideration which is provided for in the constitution. sentatives for that further consider is provided for in the constitution,

BUTHERFORD B. HAYES EXECUTIVE MARSION, March 3, 1831. SPANISH STOMACHIC AND CORDIAL

The well-known tragrant garden faverit, the sweet-scented or lemon verbena. seems to have other qualities than those of beauty and odor, for which it is usually cultivated. The author of a recent work, "Among the Spanish People," describes it as being systematically gathered in Spain, where it is regarded as a fine stomachic and cordial. It is either used in the form of a cold decoction, sweetened, or five or six leaves are put into a teacup and hot tea poured upon them. The author says that not

only is the flavor delicious, but that if it

be used one need never suffer from flatulence, nervousness, dirarhea, or loss of appetite. HOW TO WORK EASILY. Hard work can never be made thoroughly easy; but it can be materially lightened by systematic planning. If

you go to work methodically and free from excitement, it is surprising how much you can accomplish. Then there is scarcely any wear and tear of your strength and constitution. While you are at work, devote yourself to it. Concentrate all your faculties on what you are doing. Do not attempt to work and play at the same time. It was a shrewd observation of Kirke White, the gifted poet, whose early death adds a touch of melancholy to all he wrote, that he found, if he concentrated his whole at-

orbed as to turn over page after page meonsciously to himself. Intensity of thought is not exhausting if not too long continued; so that in one sense he who works hardest accomplishes his task more easily. He has also much time for rest-and recreation. Work by yourself, free from interruption, if you can, with a self-possessed and cheerful spirit, and, though your work be hard, you shall find it easy.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—No quorum was present, and no business was transacted be youd the introduction of the following bills plaintiffs' and defendants' indices in courts of record; allowing persons employed by the United States Coast Survey to enter upon lands within the State for the purpose of exploring, etc.; in relation to mortgages; requiring all fire and mazne insurance companies doing business in the State to refund, with interest, a pro rata amount of the premiums paid in excess of the amount actually paid to the insured in case of loss.

House, -A little business was transacted in the way of forwarding bills a stage on their journey, but none reached passage. New bills were presented: Keeping diseased animals out of the State; appointing a State Bank Examiner; giving County Commissioners \$1,500 per year without mileage; in relation to deposit of funds by foreign marine insurance companies; to allow the people to appeal in criminal cases of the grade of misdemeanors; to amend the Sunday law in regard to amusements on that day; to give Anna \$300 for keeping the yellow fever away from the town in 1878; making a fire maurance company that collects premiums on a valuation in excess of the actual cash value of the property at the time the pelicy is issued refund the excess of premium when the property is destroyed.

Turnually, March 1.—SENATE.—The succial the way of forwarding bills a stage on their

TUESDAY, March 1 .- SENATE. - The special order this morning was the resolution calling on Illincis Senators and Congressmen to stand firm against the national banks on the Funding first against the national banks on the Funding bill. After debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Feder-1 Relations by 30 to 14. A set of resolutions was presented, calling for a commission of five Commissioners on the system of collecting revenue, at \$10 per day. Bills were presented as follows: To provide for the construction and maintenance of drains ing purposes; to correct irregularities to provide means for the completion and furnishing of the State House. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$600,000, provided the people agree thereto at the next general election. House.—The usual number of petitions re-

lating to the Hinds bill and other temperance legislation were sent up. The order of bills on second reading was proceeded with, a number of measures being considered. The following bills were introduced: Providing that where a person resists a suit for ejectment, praying for a second trial, the court may require the party obtaining such trial to give a bond to the dverse party as security for loss of rents; o so smend the Criminal Code that in cases to so amend the Criminal Code that in cases not punishable in the penitentary the Circuit Court shall have the power to try all offenses on information without the formality of an indictment by jury; providing that when the cause of the death of an individual is publicly cause of the death of an individual is publicly known it shall not be deemed necessary to hold an inquest, and, if such inquest is held, the Coroner and jury shall receive no fees: to end the services of a feam upon the public roads belonging to any man owing two or more days of labor on the roads; to secure uniformity of text books to be used in public schools, and to reduce the cost of the same; to remove clouds of title from real estate by the court, as in cases of dissolution of injunction; to correct irregularities and to legalize assessments on bridges across navigable waters on the borders of the State; to place all counties of 50,000 inhabitants in the third class in the matter of regularing fees. in the matter of regulating fees.

Wednesday, March 2.—Senare.—Toward 100

petitions were presented this morning on various subjects. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the resolution request-ing the Attorney General to bring suit against the Kankakee Improvement Company to comthe Kankakee Improvement to bring suit against the Kankakee Improvement Company to com-pel a forfeitur- of its charter. The resolution was adopted. Senater Bell presented a resolu-tion calling on Congress to enact a law requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue legal-tender notes in place of such amounts of national-bank currency as may be hereafter retired. Bilts were presented as follows: Amending the law of town-hip insurance companies so as to permit the taking of risks on the property of -residents; amending the Drain and Ditcl law: to prevent the moumbering of abstracts with letters, worthless contracts for sale, so as to give a Sheriff p wer to take bail of a party arrested on forthwith capias, where the court has temporarily adjourned; amending section 9 of the Fees and Salaries act so as to require an annual report from State's Attoreys. A bill was passed to erect a monu ver the grave of Shadrach Bond, the first

House .- A few bills were ordered to third reading, each one bringing on free discussion and much amendment. The order of second reading was persisted in the entire session.

THURSDAY, March 3. -SENATE. -Bills wer introduced as follows: To appropriate \$42,517 to the Elgin Insane Asylum for general expenses, and \$21,450 to construct a detached building for the epileptic insane; for an act to amend the law entitled "An act to incorporate and to govern insurance companies:" to vide for damages to railroad employes, res less of contracts with employers. A number of bills were considered on second reading.

House .-- The Committee on Judicial Affairs reported adversely on the Senste bill for the consolidation of the Supreme Court. A minority report in favor of consolidation was presented, and, after a long debate, the report of the minority was laid on the table by a vote of 82 to 49. A resolution of avenathy to the Legislature and people of Minnesota, in consequence of the burn ug of their State Capitol, was adopted The Committee on Election manufacture. Committee on Elections reported that S. D. Mieroslawski was elected Representative from Cook county by a vote of 58% votes. Th tal punishment was snowed under.

FRIDAY, March 4. - SENATE. -- A joint revolution was adopted, asking Illinois Congressmen to secure an appropriation of \$100.00 for the improvement of the Kinkakee and Iroquois ivers to the Indian state line. Bills were in-troduced: To punesh by a fine of not non-than \$200 any one keeping open sak one and selling liquor on Suntay: revising the law in relation to State contracts; to prevent the giving of primitive damages in cases punishable noder the criminal law. Some unimportant bills on second reading were discussed and amended. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the !ill to repea! the Dog law was referred to the Agricultural Committee, and to take up the House resolution to distrib-ute the school fu d, and the Senate adjourned until 5 o'clock Monday atternoon.

House. - A joint resolution was adopted, directing the Auditor to distribute the school fund this year on the basis of the census of 1870. The bill to make the Lincoln Park Commissioners elective came up. A motion to strike out the enacting clause prevailed, by a vote of 68 to 55, and the bill died.

SAID a very good old man: "Some olk are always complaining about the weather, but I am very thankful when I wake up in the morning and find any weather at all." We may smile at the simplicity of the old man, but still his language indicates a spirit that contributes much to a calm and peaceful life. It is wiser and better to cultivate that than to be continually complaining of things as they are.

WE should no more lament that we have grown old than the husbandman, when the bloom and fragrance of spring tention on the dryest book he had to have passed away, should lament that study, it soon became interesting, and summer or autumn has come,

A STRIKING EXPERIENCE.

[From the Salem (Mass.) Gasetts.]
Here is a true story, which contains some interesting features: A train was on its way from Salem to Boston at full speed. A man occupied a left-hand seat near the center of the car, next to the window. He was, of course, on that side of the car that would be nearest to any train that might pass on the other track. As he sat there, this speculation without any particular cause, entered his head: "Suppose a freight-train should pass, and a piece of lumber should break away from its moorings, and so far project as to come tearing along the side of the passenger train. How many passengers between the center and rear end of the car would have presence of mind sufficient to jump out of the way on receiving the warning of the first collision at the front end of the car?"

It was not a thought inspired by fear or nervousness, but simply one of those speculations that will enter a man's mind in a moment of idleness, when he is gliding along in comfort on a railroad train. The thought passed away, and the

man took up his newspaper and began

to read with a mind at ease. Not more than five minutes elapsed, and possibly not three, when a thump and a crash were heard which challenged the attention of every person in the car, and justified the stopping of the train for a moment to see what had happened. It was found that something from a passing freight train had struck the passenger car at exactly the point where the man was sitting who had been indulging in this speculation about that kind of accident! The window where he was sitting was smashed in, a hole was stove in the side of the car so that outside daylight could come in, the iron-work which supports the seat at the side of the car was wrenched from its place and broken, and a piece of wood perhaps two feet in length, five inches in breadth, and half an inch thick or more, from the passing train, was hurled into the car either through the window or otherwise, and fell at the man's feet. In fact, there was a wreck right at the point where the man was sitting, and his coat was covered with splinters and broken glass. But notwithstanding all this, he did not experience even a scratch, and so quickly was the whole thing done that he was not even conscious of experiencing any more of a shock than any other passenger in the train, or, in fact, of any shock whatever beyond the noise of the crash. It was really a marvelous escape, and very strange in view of the passing thought that entered the person's mind a few moments previously.

The man alluded to was the writer of this paragraph, who was at first inclined to laugh and joke about the affair with the other passengers, but who, on more deliberate thought, was inclined to think the circumstances were sufficiently remarkable to justify this little narative. not by way of fostering superstitious tendencies, which need no special cultivation in the human mind but to furnish one more of those striking coincidences of thought and event that are often so curious, and to show how wonderful may be an escape from death.

THE DOG IN THE BIBLE. You will search in vain through Holy Writ for any praises of this much-be-

lauded animal. It is only in the apocryphal book of Tobit, the stupid and superstitious book of man's devising which some have thought to foist into the Old Testament, that this detestable beast appears in his modern character as the friend and companion of man. That the majority of Gideon's raw recruits lapped the water "as a dog lappeth" was reason enough for dismissing them from a conflict which was for all time to symbollize the victory of human civilization over brutish barbarism. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" are the strongest words which the Syrian Hazael can find to express his horror of the base and treacherous act Elisha predicts of him. "A living dog is better than a dead lion" is one of the bitter speeches by which the hero of Ecclesiastes indicates for us how deeply he had sunk into doubt and disbelief of all things noble and excellent. "Give not that which is holy unto dogs" is the warning that marks forever the sunderance between this unclean animal and human kind. "Without are dogs" is one of the points in the description of that holy city into which nothing that defiles can enter. In the thirty-eight references which the Bible makes to this unclean animal there is not one which is not disparaging, one of the very worst being the solitary one which is sometimes alleged as favorable to him. "Moreover, the dogs came and licked his sores" is sometimes interpreted as if it were intended to contrast their pity of Lazarus with the rich man's hardness. But, as both the Enlish "Moreover" and its Greek equivalent indicate, the sense is exactly the contrary of this. It is meant as one more detail of the misery and degradation to which the poor man had been abandoned by his kind, one more of the 'evil things in this life" which made up his lot, that he was exposed to this annoyance and, perhaps, pain from these filthy and degraded beasts, - Penn Monthly.

UNEXPECTED ANSWER. Talking to boys in public meetings is

getting to be an art and a science. Billy Ross is a great temperance lecturer, and at Rosherville, Ill., was preaching to the young on his favorite theme. He said : Now, boys, when I ask you a question you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms and cattle, do you ever think who owns them all now? Your fathers own them.

do they not?" "Yes, sir," sh hundred voices. "Well, where will your fathers be in twenty years from now?" "Dead!" shouted the boys. "And who will own all this property then?" "Us boys," shouted the urchins. "Right. Now tell me, did you ever, in going along the streets, notice the drunkards lounging around the saloon doors, waiting for somebody to treat them?" "Yes, sir, lots of them." Well, where will' they be in twenty years from now ?" "Dead !" exclaimed the boys. "And who will be the drunk" ards then?" "Us boys!" Billy was thunderstruck for a moment, but, recovering himself, tried to tell the boys how to escape such a fate

POLICEMAN AND OBELISE. An inebriated policeman mistook the obelisk, a few nights ago, for a disorderly polo player in a red ulster, and, going up to the monolith, arrested it. The ice at the base of the stone added uncertainty to the policeman's footing, and, as he swayed around, it seemed to him that while he was as firm as a rock his prisoner was not only drunk and disorderly. but was trying to escape. Then, with a presence of mind always present, drunk or sober, he drew out his club and began to make his mark alongside of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. Having worked himself into a secure position where he no longer slipped, he concluded that he had brought his prisoner to terms. Then he determined to get the necessary pedigree for the police records:

"What is yer name?" "Thothmes Obeliskis,"

"Where were you born?"

"On."

"On what?"

"On Egyptian soil."

"Whar, ye imperent devil?"

" Heliopolis," "None of yer furrin jabber to me. I hate furriners. Mind yez, yer in New Yawk now, the capitule of the Irish republic. Now, how old are you?"

"Three thousand five hundred and eighty years."

"Now I know yer drunk. Married or single?" 'I've got a sister.'

"Wall, I don't care if you have fifty. Have you a woife and family?"

"There were forty in the family." "An' d'ye mane to say yer the daddy of 'em all? Be jabbers, if you don't answer me question I'll break yer

"You refer to my pyramidion, I suppose ?"

"None of yer furrin talk, I tould ye. Now tell me if you are married?" "I am wedded to solitude."

"Ye belong to a quare family. Yes name is Tommies O'Bliskes, and yer woife's name is Sally Tude. Be gorra, I belaive you're a crooked man. Now, what's yer occupation?"

"A policeman. I've been out on post for 3.000 years."

"Are ye a Tammany man?"

"I don't understand." "Whose yer backer? Who got yeon

the force?"

" Pharaoh." "The one in Ann street? Be gorra, many of us have the same influence. Dovon get a steady stake? You do? Thin you must be a Captain. No wonder you're tough," and, divining that he had made a mistake, the policeman ran away as fast as his legs would take him, while the obelisk took another nap of 1,000 years."-New York Sun.

DISPUSING OF THE POST.

As we were moving from Rolls, Mo. to inaugurate the Pea Ridge campaign. in the spring of 1862, Col. Wyman, then in command of the post of Rolls, upon receipt of an order from Gen. Halleck tomarch with his regiment and join Gen. Curtis, then near Springfield, telegraphed to Halleck: "What shall I do with the post?" An answer, laconic and to the point, came flashing back over the wires: "Drive it in the ground and lesve it."--Philadelphia Times.

"WHAT is fame?" asks the Philadelphia American. Fame is the result of being civil to newspaper men. THE MARKETS.

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