RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Its Frightful Ravages Causing Anxiety Among Medical Men--What it Is.

Diphtheria is increasing to an alarming extent in sections of the United States. In New York the medical society have held a number of meetings. At one of these a paper was read by Dr. M. S. Buttles, setting forth his theory that diphtheria is a contagious disease and commences as a local disease, brought on by contact of a parasite, evolved from a patient already suffering from the disease, with the mucus membrane. These parasites or bacteriæ, he argued, caused the false diphtheritic membrane. Bacteriæ force their way into the blood vessels and then the disease becomes constitutional; it therefore becomes necessary in the first place to destroy the parasite on its first lodgement and prevent if possible its absorption; and if the case has not been brought under the notice of the physician in time for this to be done he must use antiseptics to destroy the bacteriæ which have already entered the blood. For this purpose Dr. Buttles recommends the use of Smith's solution of bromine (page 482, U. S. D.) locally and internally in doses of three to five drops, in water, every two hours, which treatment would undoubtedly bring about favorable results. He also recommends that the nostrils be frequently and thoroughly syringed with a weaker solution of the same. The patient should be given milk, beef tea and other nourishing diet. Large doses of quinine might also be given twice a day, morning and night. Under this treatment the doctor reported that he had not lost a single case.

Dr. Garrish thought that diphtheria was the result of blood poisoning, and that it was infectious he thought there was no possible room for doubt. He agreed with Dr. Buttles that the treatment he submitted was calculated to be most effectual. For himself, however, he was greatly in favor of giving chlorate of potash, and feeding patient on nourishing diet, but giving frequent and large doses of milk.

He was of the opinion that the dissemination of the disease was in a large measure due to the filthy condition of the horse cars, which were, especially at this time of year, illy ventilated and reeking with the unwholesome stench arising from the damp straw, which was allowed to remain in these moving pest houses week in and week out without being changed. Another element which is active in causing the spread of the infection is the crowded state of the tenement houses, where but little, if any, attention is paid to hygienic conditions, and to the impossibility of the people living therein isolating their children from others who were attacked. But the greatest of all disseminators was the public schools, where the ventilation and accommodations provided for the hundreds assembled are most disgraceful to the authorities. In fact, they may be considered under the present system as so many pest houses. What is needed is the passage of a law by which every child shall be allowed so many cubic feet of space, similar to the system in force in England. The drainage of most of the schools he had found to be very defective, which was greatly aggravated by the inattention of the janitors or others in charge of the buildings. The consequence is that all kinds of diseases are bred and disseminated among the pupils.

Dr. Prescott agreed with Dr. Garrish, and cited a case which had occurred in New Hampshire under his own observation. A public school there had been provided with earth closets, which, by the laziness of the janitor, were neglected so far that, instead of using earth as a disinfectant, he had used sawdust. The result was the air became foul and contaminated and the children began to be taken with diphtheria and typhoid fever. In fact a regular epidemic broke out in the school, and it was closed through the pupils being unable to attend on account of their sickness.

The following resolution was then offered by Dr. Buttles and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That diphtheria is contagious and should be treated on antiseptic and disinfectant principles, and can be readily controlled by proper medical treatment.

Rapid Bleaching of Linen.

According to the experience of some, time may be saved by bleaching linen by the following process: Rub the linen as it comes from the loom, in a dry condition (best on a table), with a brush, with a lather of soap made by boiling 1½ pounds of soap for a piece of coarse linen, or one pound for a piece of fine, and allowing it to cool; then cover the linen in a tub with a cloth. Prepare a lye, for a piece of linen, by boiling one-half a bushel of good sifted beech-wood ashes in rain or spring water, and filtering it through a lye-basket, bring it to boiling in a clean kettle, and pour it upon the linen. Cover the vessel well, so that the warmth and moisture may be retained as long as possible, and allow it to stand over night. Spread the linen on the grass in the morning, see to it that no spots become dry during the day, and cover at night again with the boiling lye. Turn the linen on the second day, and expose as before, without allowing it to become dry, and steep it over night in weak hot soap-suds in a well-covered vessel. Wash out the dissolved dirt in the morning, and expose again, without allowing it to dry before evening, and then treat in the usual way until it is as white as may be desired; six to eight days often being sufficient. If necessary, however, the soaping and steeping may be repeated as before, when only two days additional bleaching will be required.

A French Story.

A terrible affair occurred lately at a place near Saintes, in Charente Inferieure, where a man named Tarin, after shooting at his father and his brother, set fire to their barn and burned cattle and brandy to the value of 30,000f. He then retired to his house, loopholed the walls, and prepared to stand a siege. He had three guns and quantities of ammunition. Five gendarmes arrived at full gallop, and Tarin killed one and wounded two. The two other gendarmes, aided by the peasantry, surrounded the house. Reinforcements were telegraphed for, and before long brigades of gendarmerie arrived from Pons, St. Genis, and Saintes, under the command of a captain; the sub-prefect also repaired to the scene of action. For ten hours a force estimated at 1,000 strong kept up a fire on the house, Tarin replying incessantly. Corporal Boucherie exposed himself for a moment and was shot dead. At last a navvy, an old soldier, volunteered to storm the house, and he managed to get on the roof and to pour a bucket of flaming petroleum into the house. While accomplishing this Tarin wounded him slightly in the forehead. The house was soon in a blaze, and the assassin perished in the flames.

Johnny's Essay on "The Tode."

Todes is like frogs, but more dignity, and wen you come to think of it, frogs is wetter. The warts wich todes is noted for can't be cured, for they is cronick, but if I couldent git well Ide stay in the house. My grandfather knew a tode wich some body had tamed til it was folks. Wen its master wissled it would come for flies. They cetches 'em with there tong, wich is some like a long red worm, but more like litenin, only litenin haint got no gum onto it. The fli will be a standing a rubbin its hind legs to gether and a thinkin wat a fine fli it is, and the tode a settin some distance away like it was a sleep. Wile you are seein the fli as plane as you ever see any thing, all at once it aint there. Then the tode he looks up at you sollem, out of his eyes, like he said wat's become of that fli? but you kno he et it.

IRISH KINGDOMS.—Once Ireland was divided into four kingdoms, each having a separate court, and the whole country is scarcely 300 miles in its greatest breadth. Those divisions remain until the present day, and are called Ulster (the north), Connaught (the west), Leinster (the east), and Munster (the south). Belfast is chief city of the first, Galway of the second, Dublin of the third, and Cork of the fourth.

SMALL BANDITTI.

Brigandage in the West—Capture of the James Brothers.

For several years past, says an exchange, various States in the West and Southwest have been more or less cursed with petty banditti. These disagreeable personages have been the topic of conversation among hundreds of lawyers, have thrown consternation into a variety of courts, and have done much to injure the reputation of the United States as a law-abiding country. They have now and then distinguished themselves as the robbers of railway trains, or as the plunderers of weak and defenseless immigrants. Sometimes they have dictated terms to legislatures, and at others have imprisoned and plundered whole villages which were timorously subject to their lawless demands. Whenever and wherever they have found a community without the necessary police to guard its domain and to maintain the necessary security for life and property, they have enjoyed an immunity which is without parallel in the history of Italy or Sicily. Their small brigandage has been the curse of a hundred otherwise prosperous localities; their exactions have hindered the growth of a score of communities; their daring and their impudence have put to scorn all the puny efforts of the brigands in Italy, who, influenced by hunger or by the desire for gain, have copied their tactics. They have continued their career of crime, fancying that justice was too weak or too puerile to attack them.

The James brothers, bandits by profession, robbers by nature, and Western bravadoes by reputation, have been concerned in most of the crimes of violence recently recorded in that section. Their history comprises a number of thrilling incidents, whose variety and horror and boldness are nowhere equaled in the annals of crime. They are first detected in small predatory excursions in the wilds of southeastern Missouri and of northern Arkansas. They gradually increase in boldness and violence, and begin a career chiefly distinguished by the plundering of railway trains, the robbing of whole regiments of tourists, and the sacking of villages. The gallows has but few terrors for them, although they are threatened with it daily. The somber horrors of Monsieur Lynch affect them but poorly; they scoff at vigilance committees, and laugh at county authorities. Masked, and armed with repeating rifles, they from time to time plunge down upon the rich harvest awiting them in a Pullman car, much as the Bedouins of the desert pounce upon a caravan. They deal in death, and are prodigal of slaughter. The State authorities suffer the shame and igrominy attached to the doings of a few banditti, and are powerless to oppose any decided obstacles to the marauders. Sometimes the population of a whole county is held in abeyance by a few masked knights, who ride hither and yon heroically, their heroism being very much heightened by the powerful adjuncts of a few shot-guns, bowie knives, and revolvers.

Every one who has read the story of crime and violence in the Southwest, knows that these James brothers, who have made whole counties tremble, and on whose devoted heads proclamation upon proclamation has been heaped by the Governor of Missouri ever since the daring exploits of the Gad's Hill train and the Hot Springs stage robbery, have been pursued pretty much in vain. Somehow or other, the army of detectives dispatched from Chicago and other Western cities has not succeeded in penetrating to the retreats of these marvelous freebooters. Now and then an adventurous detective, venturing too far into the wilds of unsettled countries, has been found dead in a sage-brush thicket, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his lifeless remains, removed to Chicago, have served as a solemn advertisement to courageous folk not to interfere in the sports and spoils of a rough-humored gang, which brooked no interference.

But the detectives have been as determined as the banditti for some months past. It therefore does not surprise us to learn that they have latterly been making desperate efforts in the neighborhood of Kansas City, in Missouri, to capture the famous James brothers, and to bring them within the walls of the penitentiary, which position they would grace so eminently. It is said that a corps of detectives from the Western cities, intent upon glory and capture, recently charged and bombarded the house near Kansas City occupied by the mother of the "James boys." They besieged it in the authorized, good old fashion, being fully convinced that the banditti were concealed therein. They threw grenade shells into the beleaguered house, killing some of the children within, and fired the mansion in several different places by means of Roman candles filled "with cotton saturated with turpentine." The detectives fought desperately with rifles and small cannon, and are reported finally to have won a complete victory over the banditti, bringing them wounded and prisoners on a special train to Chicago. But it is needless to say that this report lacks confirmation, and that it is still undecided whether or not the dreaded James brothers, who have disgraced American civilization, and who may be said to be the terrors of the Southwest, are really maimed and captured, or are still at large in the prairies of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, setting State, Federal and municipal laws aline at defiance.

A Brief Temperance Lecture.

There is one man in South Leavenworth who will forever have occasion to remember the terrible consequences of getting dead drunk in zero weather. His name is Joseph Barnes, he attended a party given at a neighbor's house, accompanied by his wife. On their way home the woman discovered that she had dropped her apron, and requested her husband to stay where he was till she went back and recovered the lost article. It was very cold, indeed, and when she returned she did not find her husband where she had left him. Supposing he had gone to a neighboring saloon to get a drink, she went home without him and never gave his sudden disappearance a second thought till the next morning. As he had not then put in an appearance she thought possibly something might be wrong, and started out in search of him. His whereabouts could not, however, be ascertained. For two days and nights the search was continued, and no trace of the missing one was found till he crawled into his own home, in a most wretched plight, and with hands and feet so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated.

Barnes says that after leaving his wife he went to a saloon and took two or three big drinks to keep out the cold. After going out in the air again he did not know anything till he awoke from his stupor, nearly forty-eight hours afterwards, and found himself in a gully in a vacant lot, completely stiffened up, and it was with the greatest agony that he was enabled to crawl on his hands and knees to the shanty where he lived. The loss of hands and feet will be a terrible affliction to the suffering man.

The Romance of It.

A Rockland county (N. Y.) girl, who was recently "finished" at a fashionable seminary, has begun a diary. Her mischievous young brother cut out the first entry and it got into print. Here is a portion of it: "Sunday night.—It has just struck twelve and I am still writing. What are these thoughts that surge across my heart? What is this strange longing after the unattainable? Am I what I really seem, or is it, as it were, not so much the infinitesimal as the unspeakable? Let me be calm. I have reread 'Don Juan' to-day. Ah! alas! will there ever be another Byron? May there not be somewhere, coming toward me from the mist of the mountain top, or the flowers of the valley, some sun-crowned youth, who"—

A SLY FOX.—One of the gardeners at Old Montrose has had a female fox in his possession for eight or nine months back. It was secured by a chain and strong leather collar. The animal disappeared the other night, and it was discovered that a male fox had got over the garden wall, gnawed through the collar and carried off his mate in triumph.

The Bennett Family.

Why does not James Gordon Bennett get married? This is a question very frequently put, says a correspondent, and not unnaturally, since he is the only son of the founder of the *Herald*, of the indefatigable man who gave his entire life to the building up of that great newspaper. Paragraphists and correspondents have labored diligently to answer the interrogatory, crediting him with as many engagements as if he were a Chinese army. He does not show any alarming symptoms of approaching connubiality, and is affirmed to be in no hurry whatever. He is quite old enough to be a husband, being, I believe, thirty-six, which is six years later than Plato thought to be the proper age for man's espousals, and one year later than Aristotle has recommended. Of excellent constitution and health, he will be young for a long while yet, which may be the reason he is so willing to hasten slowly. The arguments applicable to Whitelaw Reid's case are equally applicable to Bennett. Indeed, the latter has no such excuse as the former might have, if immediate wedlock were demanded of either or both. The *Herald* is perfectly settled, running in an ancient and prosperous groove, no new building to complete, no stockholders to consult, no future to shape. The *Herald's* dividends are pronounced always satisfactory, and they all go into one pocket, on an average $300,000 to $350,000 annually.

Before the elder Bennett died, it was currently reported that he sent for his son, and urged him to marry early, reminding him that the line of succession hung on his life alone, which might cease at any moment. He wished the young man to call his eldest boy James Gordon, that the name should be constantly kept in the family, so that generations hence James Gordon Bennett would continue to be editor and proprietor of the New York *Herald*. The sole heir to the newspaper property is said to have promised, whereupon the old man remarked, "Now I shall die in peace. The *Herald* has been from the beginning my one, my only ambition. Other men have had loves, schemes, friendships, foes to punish, great ends to gain. I have had nothing, I have labored for nothing, I have thought of nothing but the *Herald*. For nearly forty years I have struggled to make it the greatest newspaper in the world. I have succeeded. I leave the *Herald* to you as a sacred legacy. Make it better than it has been. Improve it all the time. Remember the one thing valuable is news. Don't be satisfied ever to get beaten; always try to beat. That's what has built up the *Herald*."

Bennett, however, might naturally aspire to the hand of a lady of social distinction and wealth, being himself very rich, and enjoying whatever reputation his father gained for the name he bears. The elder Bennett never had, never cared for, any acceptance by society. His early career had ostracised him, and he rather enjoyed his ostracism. His son has been held responsible for some of the paternal sins, and may not have the *entree* to just the kind of society he covets. The woman he might want as a wife might not want him; the woman who might want him for a husband he might be unwilling to take. So, under the circumstances, wedlock would not thrive particularly in the *Herald* establishment. There are unquestionably thousands of well-bred and charming young ladies here who could not be brought to consent, connubially speaking, to advertise in the New York *Herald*.

Bennett possesses energy, enterprise, pluck. If he be really desirous of transforming himself into a husband and father he will be pretty sure to accomplish it. Practical considerations ought to impel him. He has no near relatives, except his sister, Jennie Bennett, ten years his junior. His demise would put the journal into the hands of strangers, and thus the solitary ambition of the departed founder of the *Herald* would be frustrated—a cruel frustration, that would be enough to make him turn in his grave-sleep, and rebuke from the tomb the memory of his neglectful, recreant and absolutely unconnubial son.

Position in Sleeping.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and heavy, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending dangers, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouse us, and send on the stagnating blood, and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or in a perspiration, or feeling exhausted, according to the degree of stagnation and the length and strength of the efforts made to escape the danger.

But when we are unable to escape the danger—when we do fall over the precipice, when the tumbling building crushes us—what then? That is death! That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning: "That they were as well as ever they were the day before;" and often it is added, "and ate heartier than common!" This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, the writer gives merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know with certainty, and waking up in the night with painful diarrhea, or cholera, or bilious colic, ending in death in a short time, is probably traceable to a late large meal. The truly wise will take the safe side. For persons to eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it; while a perseverance soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day's comfort.

Calling the Roll.

The method of proceeding in the United States House during the filibustering on the Finance bill, was as follows: Some one of the leading Democrats moved that the House adjourn; another demanded the yeas and nays upon this motion. Then some member on the Republican side demanded the tellers on the yeas and nays. This is where the fun came in for the Republican side. The Speaker asked if the call for tellers was seconded, and a sufficient number of Republicans rose in their places. The tellers were then appointed and took their places before the Speaker's desk, and the Democrats who desired the yeas and nays came marching down the aisles and passed between the tellers. The Speaker then declared that a sufficient number had voted for the yeas and nays to second that demand, and the other side was not counted, so the Republicans had an opportunity of giving the Democrats some physical labor without trouble to themselves. Gen. Butler remarked to some of the Democrats amid one of these proceedings: "Some of you Generals and Colonels that were in the Confederate army know how to march already, and we will teach the rest of you." The yeas and nays having been ordered on a motion to adjourn, some other Democrat moved that when the House adjourns it be to meet on Saturday. On this question the yeas and nays were demanded, the Republicans called for tellers again and repeated the same proceedings as on the first motion. Next a motion was made by some Democrat to amend the last motion by striking out Saturday, and inserting Friday as the date of meeting. The Democrats were made to march between the tellers again in order to get the roll called upon this motion. Three roll-calls were thus ordered, and consumed the time for two hours or more. When the last motion had been voted upon and voted down, then the same routine was begun over, and the same monotonous proceedings were repeated.

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The track of the Hoosac tunnel has been laid and trains run through..... The Senatorial contest in Wisconsin ended with the defeat of Mr. Carpenter and the election, by a coalition of the Democrats and bolting Republicans, of Angus Cameron, of La Crosse. Mr. Cameron is a native of Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, and is a lawyer. He has served six terms in the Wisconsin Legislature, has been Speaker of the House, and a hard currency Republican. Mr. Cameron, on the twelfth ballot, received 68 votes to 59 for Carpenter. ..... The strike on the part of the female operatives in a shoe factory at Lynn, Mass., ended by the employer restoring the former schedule of prices ..... A serious accident occurred on the Midland Pacific railroad, by which a number of passengers were badly hurt. Capt. White, a notorious horse thief, was shot and killed at Henderson, Tenn..... Two new judicial districts are to be made in New Jersey. .....The bill to exempt the Midland railroad from taxation was defeated in the New York Legislature.....The United States committee on ways and means find that a full year's supply of whisky, tea and coffee is now on hand.

Reports from the far West say that many people have frozen to death from the extreme cold.....In the course of the Civil Rights bill debate in the United States House, Brown, of Kentucky, made a severe attack upon Butler, of Massachusetts, compelling the House to make the cause of the latter its own. Dawes proposed to have Brown expelled for what he termed a gross violation of the privileges of debate; but he finally withdrew this proposition, and a motion of Hale, of New York, was passed, by which Brown was called to the bar and censured.....A locomotive was thrown from the track on the South Side railroad of Long Island. On striking the water the boiler exploded, killing four men and injuring others.....A bill is before the New York Legislature providing more effectually for the punishment of peculation and other wrongs, affecting the public moneys and rights of property .....It has been ascertained that twelve female patients of the Beaufort (Ont.) Insane Asylum perished in the fire there..... General Hersey, of Bangor, Maine, is the fourth member of the next United States House of Representatives who has died since the election took place. The fatality among the members of the 44th Congress is unexampled.....A mammoth concert is to be given at the New York Hippodrome for the benefit of Miss Linda Gilbert, the founder of prison libraries. It will take place April 20th, and 1,000 performers have volunteered.

Five counterfeiters, two alleged murderers and one hotel thief escaped from jail at St. Louis.....The Attorney-General is of opinion that prisoners sentenced by United States consular courts cannot be legally held if brought to the United States for imprisonment.....A dispatch from Madrid says that the national troops continue to meet with success in their operations against the Carlists.... Samuel Foote, a young man of temperate habits, committed suicide in Auburn, N. Y., by taking poison. This was the sixth attempt he had made on his own life. .....Senator Carpenter, after his *debut*, returned to Milwaukee. He was met at the depot by about one thousand citizens who detached the horses from his sleigh and drew him through the principal streets amid enthusiastic demonstrations..... One of the escaped lunatics, from the Montreal asylum, named Fleury, killed his sister at Three Rivers with an ax.....Two more men were killed at shaft 5, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway tunnel in New Jersey.....It is ascertained from one of the Freedman's Bank commissioners that all the branches are now closed, and that the present prospect is that the depositors will not receive more than forty or forty-five cents on the dollar.....In the North Carolina House of Representatives a resolution was introduced thanking Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, for his manly defense in Congress of the South and his denunciation of Mr. Butler.....Cordelia Powell, a child in New York, was fatally burned while playing with a candle in her home..... Owen Lindsay, charged with the murder of Francis A. Calvin, in December, 1873, was found guilty at Syracuse, N. Y., of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, March 26. Lindsay received his sentence coolly. ....In the examination into the bankruptcy of a New York dry goods house, it was shown that three years ago their capital was $201,000, and that three months ago it was only $18,009.....Gen. Fitz-John Porter has made another appeal to President Grant for a new trial. He says he has new evidence to offer.....The sharp-shooters who go to Ireland from the United States are all native Americans, and include a captain and nine men.

By the explosion of a boiler in the saw mills at Germantown, Ohio, Peter Schneider was instantly killed, and six others badly wounded, two of whom will probably die.....During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Daniels, of Lyme, Connecticut, from home their house was burned, taking fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Their children, seven in number, the oldest being seventeen years, were obliged to flee half dressed. One of them, a boy eight years old, reached a neighbor's and was found on the door steps nearly dead. The others took refuge in a clump of cedars near by, and when help arrived one of them, a girl thirteen years old, was frozen dead, and another so badly frozen that life is despaired of.....Robert and Margaret Clark, husband and wife, aged respectively 86 and 81 years, died of old age within a few hours of each other in Newark, N. J., and were buried together. They came from England forty-two years ago, and lived together sixty-one years. They had nine children, were grand parents to thirty-seven children, and great grand parents to five children, the oldest of whom is aged seven years.....President Grant announces the ratification of the convention with Mexico. ..... The Louisiana Conservatives agreed to a plan of compromise with the Kellogg government, which was afterward rescinded. The Congressional committee submitted a plan, by which the Conservative members of the Legislature are to take their seats, and are to allow the Kellogg government to remain undisturbed until the next election. No action has been taken on this measure; but at a mass meeting of the Conservatives resolutions were adopted protesting against any compromise.....The two German girls stolen by the Cheyenne Indians are still with the tribe, although separated and at a long distance from each other.....The Shaker settlement at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., was nearly destroyed by fire. .....It is stated that $2,000,000 worth of goods have been smuggled from Montreal into the United States in a single day.....Wm. S. Fitch, father of General Sherman's son-in-law, died at his home in Greenpoint, N. Y..... Adams Express Company was robbed of $500,000, and four of the employees in the New York office were arrested for the crime. There seems no doubt of their guilt.

Several leading Republican members of the North Carolina Legislature have formally announced their intention of dissolving their connection with the Republican party in consequence of the passage of the Civil Rights bill. .....The United States committee on ways and means intend to prosecute Mr. Wm. S. King, the alleged disburser of the Pacific Mail corruption fund, for perjury.... The United States House refused, by a vote of 67 to 102, to second the demand for the previous question on a resolution, offered by Mr. Speer, declaring the election of a President for a third term dangerous to the liberties of the country. All the Democrats voted for and all the Republicans, but one, against the resolution....The Chief Secretary for Ireland stated in the British House of Commons, that the danger to the potato crops from the Colorado beetle was greatly exaggerated..... An attack was made by a party of whites on the Indians at the Apache agency; sixty horses were stolen, and several of the Indians were killed. The Indians deserted the agency and hid in the mountains. Squaws sent as messengers to the whites were murdered by them..... A Brooklyn pawnbroker was gagged and robbed by a party of thieves who entered his store early in the evening..... Thirty-five horses were burned to death in a stable at Bennett's Station, Penn. .....The bill passed by the United States Congress, and known as the "Little Tariff bill," has been signed by President Grant..... A bill is before the United States Congress, the effect of which would be to break up what is known as the Associated Press, an association owned and controlled by the leading newspapers in New York city, its object being to supply news to itself and papers elsewhere.

A resolution was offered in the United States House stating that as the government requires additional revenue to the amount of thirty or forty millions, and by the act of 1870 the duty on sugars was cut down 33⅓ per cent., which diminishes the revenues $14,000,000 in gold annually without reducing the price to the consumer, therefore, the committee on ways and means be directed to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duty..... A dispatch from Montreal states that the strike on the Grand Trunk railway is at an end, and the accumulations of freight are being moved as rapidly as possible.....Charles Van Scoy, of Lewisborough, Westchester county, N. Y., was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary, having been convicted of arson in firing a barn. He is an ignorant farm laborer, and acknowledges firing many barns solely for the delight of seeing them burn..... By a fire in New York city two children of Lewis Leavy, aged ten and seven years, were burned to death..... Mrs. Ivanties Cooley, of East Lay Meadow, Mass., an old lady of sixty, was taken sick when alone in her house, and being unable to keep up the fire, froze to death.....Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has appointed Senator-elect Wm. W. Eaton to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by Senator Buckingham's death, the term ending March 4.....The United Order of American Mechanics, at a meeting held in Albany, show that the receipts for the past six months in the State councils amounted to $20,511.11, and the disbursements for the relief of sick and distressed members upward of $5,000. The present property of the councils is valved at $43,965.49, and the present membership is 7,079.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of General W. H. Emory, United States army, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, called up the House bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining His Majesty King Kalakaua during his visit to this country. Passed.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature protesting against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. He said he would endeavor to show that the treaty would be a very bad bargain, as we had no revenue to spare, and it would have a bad effect upon the agricultural interests of the country, as well as upon the fisheries and manufactories. He spoke of the old treaty, and said it began with the balance of trade—$8,000,000—in favor of the United States, and ended with a balance to be paid in specie of $30,000,000, in one year, against us.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented a memorial, signed by 1,500 colored men of Baltimore, depositors in the Baltimore branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, asking for relief. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, from the committee on pensions, reported with amendments the Senate bill amending the pension law, so as to remove the disability of those who having participated in the rebellion have since its termination enlisted in the army of the United States and become disabled.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting the report of the Secretary of War relating to the action taken in issuing supplies for the relief of persons in Nebraska and Kansas who were suffering from the drought and grasshopper plague, and asking an approval of such action. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, announced the death of his late colleague, Wm. A. Buckingham, in appropriate words, and offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral of the late Senator.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Ferry, of Connecticut, Sherman, of Ohio, Stevenson, of Kentucky, Fenton, of New York, and Washburn, of Massachusetts.

As Mr. Ferry was unable to attend on account of ill-health, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, was appointed in his place.

The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, from the Judiciary committee, reported adversely on the bill to give jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Custis Lee for Arlington, Va., and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, presented the memorial of James A. Whitney, president of the New York Society of Practical Engineers, remonstrating against the passage of the Senate bill providing for the regulation and issuance of patents to inventors.

A message was received from the President as follows:

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished relative to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the constitution of the State was by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceedings overthrown, and a new constitution adopted, and a new State government established. These proceedings if permitted to stand practically ignore all rights of the minorities in all the States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States recently readmitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges if the action in Arkansas is acquiesced to? I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the national government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in the matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon the questions which should be decided by the Legislative branch of the government.

U. S. GRANT.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report on the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, and a resolution declaring him entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana from March 4, 1873. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Morrill, Sargent and Davis, on the part of the Senate, as members of the committee of conference on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bills.

House.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked that the House consider his motion to reconsider the votes of last session by which the Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary committee. The vote resulted—yeas, 147; nays, 91. The question then was, "Shall the reference be reconsidered," and it was carried—yeas, 151; nays, 93.

The second day's discussion of the bill was of a very general and acrimonious description, and Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, nettled at the remarks of members in regard to Southern affairs, said in the course of his remarks: "In Scotland years ago there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burking." The Speaker interrupted him with the query: "Does the chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this language to a member of the House?" Mr. Brown replied: "No, sir. I am describing a character who is in my mind's eye," and resumed: "No, sir. I call no names. The man whose name is linked to his crimes, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burking. If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals, and infamous in politics, I should call it Butlering."

Instantly there was intense excitement, and after the clerk had read the words from the official report, Mr. Hale, of New York, offered a resolution that the offending member be taken to the desk by the sergeant-at-arms and publicly censured by the Speaker. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, pressed a resolution of expulsion, but it was not entertained; and on the passage of Mr. Hale's resolution, Mr. Brown was taken to the desk by the sergeant-at-arms and the Speaker censured him in these words: "Mr. John Young Brown, you are arraigned at the bar of the House, under its former resolution, for having transgressed its rules by disorderly remarks, and for having resorted to prevarications when your attention was called to the rules of decorum by the Speaker. For this duplicate offense the House has directed that you be publicly censured at the bar. No words from the chair can add the performance of this most painful duty could possibly add to the gravity of the occasion or the severity of the punishment. It remains only to pronounce in the name of the House its censure for the two offenses charged in the resolution."

Mr. Brown replied: "I wish now to state that I intended no evasion or prevarication to the Speaker, and no disrespect to the House."

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on naval affairs, made a unanimous report acquitting Mr. Stowell, of Virginia, of the charges made against him of selling a naval cadetship, and the report was agreed to.

After considerable discussion of the Civil Rights bill, it was proposed to insert as a preamble a portion of the Democratic platform of 1872, when Mr. Potter, of New York, asked leave to offer as an amendment to the preamble the fourth section of the same platform, as follows: "Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any central power." Objection was made, and the amendment was not received. The preamble was then adopted—219 to 26.

A motion was received to strike out all in reference to schools, and it was agreed to by a large majority, but without the yeas and nays. The bill was then passed—yeas, 162; nays, 100.

The text of the Civil Rights bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous conditions of servitude.

Section two declares that any person who shall violate this section by damaging these rights to any citizen shall, for each offense, pay a fine of $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be declared guilty of misdemeanor, and for each offense, upon conviction, be fined from $500 to $1,000 and be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

Section three declares that the United States courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in these cases, and that any district-attorney who shall fail to prosecute them shall pay to the person aggrieved $500, and be fined not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000.

Section four declares that no citizen possessing all other qualifications shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And any officer who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

Section five sets forth that all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution adding $20,000 to the contingent fund of the House. Passed.

Mr. White, of Alabama, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress next year at Rome. Passed.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to increase the public revenue, and to reduce the interest on the public debt. It proposes to repeal the sixth section of the act of June 20, 1874, which limits the circulation of United States notes to $382,000,000; also to repeal the first and third sections of the act of January 14, 1875, which provides for the issue of silver coins instead of fractional currency, and providing for the resumption of specie payment on the first of January, 1877; and provides for the exchange of United States bonds for new bonds bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in legal tender notes.

Mr. Ward, of New Jersey, offered a bill giving to the widows and heirs of officers who enlisted for less than a year, and who were killed or died by reason of service, the same bounty as if they had enlisted for three years. Agreed to, 191 to 29.

Mr. Spear, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the republic; is in violation of the example of Washington, now sacred as law itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country. The motion was lost.

Mr. Sayler, of Indiana, from the committee on patents, made an adverse report on the application for the extension of the Wilson sewing machine patents. The report shows that the patents have been in existence twenty-one years; that the combination of sewing machine companies which owns the patents have received over two millions from them, and that the public has therefore paid heavily for the invention. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which passed, calling on the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duty on all imported cigars.

The Choctaw Appropriation bill was defeated.

Stock Gambling.

The New York *Sun* notes the introduction into Wall street of a new method of gambling in stocks, specially adapted to the use of persons of small means and less wisdom, and more particularly to people outside of the city. One per cent. is now the modest sum on the par value of a stock that is required to be deposited with a broker, as a guarantee or margin, instead of at least ten per cent. which was formerly demanded.

On the old plan the gambler risked the entire value of the stock involved in his operations, but on the new one he can lose only the little sum he pays down. The system is simple and easily learned, the editor says, and promises to become as popular as faro or keno. Several brokers have issued little pamphlets describing the nature and advantages of this new invention. The possibility of loss in doing business with them is strenuously denied, while the certainty of immense profits is portrayed in glowing colors. Of course, says the editor, it is idle to warn the public against the fraud. There are always fools enough to swallow the bait even when the hook is in plain sight. Only we should like to see the grand jury take these gentry in charge and deal with them as they deserve.

Its First Effort.

It is curious to observe the first efforts of the child to exercise his powers and range of experience. He seems to manifest his innate wish to do something, and to connect his little intelligence with things around him, by inarticulate crowing, and by vague, unsteady motions of his limbs and body. His tiny fingers are always busy. He soons exhibits curiosity, and picks and pries into everything. His first attempts to walk are most awkward, feeble, and ludicrous. His activity is incessant. He rolls and tumbles and babbles for hours together. After hundreds of falls he learns to stand. How little control he has over his own motions. He starts to go forward, and staggers backward or to one side. His first attempt to utter words are as wide of their aim as his first attempts to walk. He has no distinct idea what he