

PULL DICK, FULL DEVEL.

Railroad wars are not fought altogether in Legislatures, and other weapons than peccable assemblymen and hard cash are sometimes resorted to by the railway autocrats. One of these is force—armed men ready to shed blood in behalf of corporation rights. Just now there is fun going on between Tom Scott and Jack Garrett, rival monopolists. We find in a Pittsburg special dispatch to a New York paper the ground of the differences between these celebrated Railroad Kings and a full description of the scene of war and some account of the animus of the combatants, together with a detailed narrative of the progress of the campaign up to Saturday. As the railway question is going to be one of the great issues of our future we will take the pains to collate the facts in this case and lay them before our readers, taking neither the part of Jack Garrett nor that of our old friend Tom Scott.

The scene of operations is at Broadford, in Western Pennsylvania, the point of connection between the Mount Pleasant and Southwestern roads. The Southwestern is the Pennsylvania Central, and the Mount Pleasant is leased by the Baltimore and Ohio, now called the Pittsburg, Washington and Baltimore Railroad. A short time ago an attempt was made by the Southwestern Railroad to effect a connection with the Mount Pleasant branch of the Connelleville Railroad at Fountain Mills, a small station between Broadford and Mount Pleasant. The Pennsylvania Central, completed its track to Fountain Mills, and desired to make the connection; but this was not agreeable to the Baltimore and Ohio. Accordingly the latter corporation massed a large force of men at the Mills and checked the operations of the Pennsylvania Central. Finding that it was impossible to carry their point, the latter company ran their track across the Mount Pleasant branch down to the terminus. But though the Southwestern Company were worsted in this encounter they were not defeated, and kept a sharp look out on the Connelleville or Baltimore and Ohio Company, in order, if possible, to catch the latter off guard. Scott, not to be foiled in his purpose so easily, combined with Linsman, President of the Broadford and Mount Pleasant Company. The latter issued an order claiming that the Connelleville Company had not paid the interest agreed upon in the lease of the road for ninety-nine years, and that therefore said lease was void. The directors, acting upon this order, tore up the track. We are told by the correspondent how the work was done. The Southwestern Railroad, headed by Superintendent Pleasant, one of the right bowlers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were in waiting with five locomotives and a number of passenger and freight cars to take immediate possession of the road. A full brass band was in attendance, with a great gathering of spectators, who lustily cheered the laborers as they plied their picks and crowbars in the work of tearing up the rails. The gang worked earnestly till after dark, when the last rail was displaced and the branch was disconnected with Garrett's road. On Saturday Scott was running passenger and freight trains regularly. A force of two hundred and fifty armed men guarded each station, and they had instructions from King Thomas to hold the road at all hazard. It was believed in Pittsburg Saturday that Garrett would make a demonstration to retrieve what he had lost. If he does it is thought that there will be bloodshed.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Physicians explain the increase in the death rate in Great Britain during the past year by attributing it to the increased mental activity. At this time the United Kingdom contains some of the most splendid men of genius of the present age, and they are most of them indomitable students, laboring at their several vocations night and main, by day and by night, sparing neither flesh nor sight nor brain, but mercilessly pushing their faculties far beyond their normal power. This is true in some less measure in this country. Here it is not the statesman, the physicist and philosopher, the author so much as it is the editor and the divine who are treading on nature and overstepping the laws of health. We have no Tyndalls and Herbert Spencers and Stuart Mills, but we have a Whitelaw Reid, a Samuel Bowles, a Henry Waterson, a Horace White among journalists, and a Ward Beecher, a Chapin, a Palmer, and a Stuart Robinson among clergymen; and of both professions, lately we had a Thornwell, a McIlvaine and a Greeley. There are thousands of obscure men who keep the last trails of unmanaged study and who do it in harness before they are known to fame or their names are half developed. It is a pity that so eager to arrive at the goal and to reach the summit of their profession, they neglect the physical and mental health which is the foundation of their power.

The New York papers are rejoiced that at last there is a prospect of the Tombs prison being demolished, and the space filled with business houses. The Board of Common Council has adopted a resolution to that effect, and memorialized the State Legislature at Albany in favor of a bill which has been introduced to authorize the removal of the present building, the sale of the land, and the erection of a new City Prison at some point on East river between 20th and 80th streets. The initiative has been taken to annul the lease of the adjacent block to the New York and New Haven Railroad Company with a view of opening the place for business purposes. A business journal says: "The Tombs is an unmitigated nuisance in every point of view. As a prison it is a disgrace to the city. Although it is really more a house of detention for unfriended but suspected persons, who, in the eyes of the law, are innocent until actually convicted, yet they are subject to treatment which has long since been discarded by civilized nations, even for the most hardened criminals. The building was originally erected on a badly drained swamp, and it is noisome, damp and offensive to decency and humanity."

A contemporary considering that half of the perpetrators of murders in this country are not arrested and that four-fifths of those who are tried are acquitted, is forced to "confess that crimes are punished here chiefly by vigorous denunciations in newspapers and vehement invectives in the public pit." This is a melancholy statement, but there is a deal of truth in it. Just look at the mysterious murders that have disgraced New York and other points in the Northern States, at such assassinations as those of Burdell, Rogers, Nathan, Cotocreas and Goodrich; not to speak of hundreds that occur which are seldom if ever mentioned in the press. The detective system is inefficient. More honesty, united with more ability to do what is expected, is required of that important department. What with careless and corrupt officers and sentimental or bribed juries, the country is a bad way to have its criminals detected and brought to punishment and the security of society is endangered to almost an alarming extent. But these homilies have grown stale on the public ear.

Prompt and cheap transportation is now an exciting cry in many parts of the land. In North Carolina the country is not more than half as well supplied with railroad facilities as there is pressing immediate need. The whole transmontane region is without outlet, and many counties in the East are without means of conveying produce to market. The matter of railroad transportation and water connection by canals was prominent before the last Congress, and the Senate in its late extra session ordered that some of the committees should sit during the interval before the assembling of the next Congress. We may confidently expect that these questions of local improvement and general convenience and advancement will occupy much of the time of the Forty-third Congress.

THE COMMOTION IN CATALONIA.

The telegraph informed us yesterday evening that the Spanish Government was about to declare the province of Catalonia in a state of siege. Catalonia lies next to France and is the scene of the Carlist raids. Barcelona is to Spain what Belleville is to France, only on a larger and more intensified scale. Its people have been notorious for generations for their turbulent, lawless and fierce character. During the civil war they never troubled themselves about keeping ward and watch over their prisoners, but murdered them outright. The sans culottes wore grid-iron, ala St. Lawrence, on their breasts, and their shout was: "To the frying-pain with the Moderates." Others, to show their independence of religious dogmas, dragged images of the Savior about their streets by the neck. The people of Barcelona are atheistic and blasphemous to the last degree. But with all this Barcelonians have good points. When the mad frenzy of revolutionary excess is not in their blood they are honest, industrious, and persevering. The city is about the only live one in Spain, a teeming hive of industry; yet its inhabitants are always fermenting. Recently the President of the Republic, Senor Figueras, visited Barcelona and returned to Madrid in disgust with the spirit of discontent and insubordination so manifest there.

We hope the difficulties in Catalonia may soon be quieted, and that Spain may become tranquil and give the new government a fair trial. If republicanism in the Peninsula survives this shock, it will doubtless stiffen the back of democratic sentiment throughout Europe and pave the way for a chain of republics on the continent.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM DANIEL.

Judge William Daniel died last Friday night, of apoplexy, at Nelson Court house, Virginia. Judge Daniel was born in the county of Cumberland in 1805, and he was consequently sixty-eight years of age at his death. He was the son of Judge William Daniel, who, for a long period of years, and to the time of his death, filled with distinguished ability the Circuit Court bench of the Lynchburg District. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College and the University of Virginia, and acquitted himself with honor at both institutions. At an early age he entered the practice of the law and rapidly rose to distinction in his profession. In 1832 he was chosen a member of the Legislature from Campbell county, and for several terms, with Rives, and Clay, and Dearing, served with great honor. In 1847—those good old days when worth and merit were the only passports to position and honor—he was elected by the Legislature to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, which position he held with distinction, along with the most eminent jurists, until the close of the war in 1865. Since then he has been engaged with his son, Major John W. Daniel, in the active practice of his profession. Condensed from the Lynchburg Republican.

ESTHETICAL ETCETERAS.

The Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington is not to be opened until fall.

Charles Mathews is playing in Glasgow.

Mr. Emmeline Reed, formerly of Brooklyn, has made a successful debut on the Malta stage under the name of Beatrice Amore.

The late Henry Thomas Buckle, author of "The History of Civilization," made a point of acquainting himself with the chief languages of Europe, but he could not have acquired much conversational facility. Traveling once in a railway carriage in Holland, he ventured to address a fellow-traveler in Dutch, who after a time explained that he was sorry he did not understand Italian.

"The Jessemey Bride" was introduced as the rarest creature in Goldsmith's time, and to whom he offered his most sincere homage. He was never his professional lover, but gave her books and papers, and followed the family for the sake of being near her. She was still living in 1840, being then 88 years of age. She was beautiful even then, and used to visit Northcote's studio in London.

POINTS POLITICAL.

Connecticut election next Monday.

Rhode Island elects State officers to-day.

Arkansas votes to be enfranchised, by a vote of over 24,000 to less than 4,000. Was ever such presumption?

The Albany Journal, referring to the proposed new party movement, says "Hendricks is not the man to go in advertisement."

The Hartford Courant complains that Mr. Baranum, Democratic representative in Congress from the Connecticut Fourth District, has not devoted a sufficient share of his time to his official duties. So far as some members of Congress are concerned, says the Herald, the less time they devote to their official duties the better for the interests of the country.

PROMINENT PERSONALS.

Hon. Horatio Seymour and wife are returning from their Southern tour.

A court martial sitting at Versailles has sentenced M. Felix Pyat to death for contumacy.

Archbishop Bailey, on his way back home from Florida, stops a few days in Charleston.

Dr. Dollinger celebrated on the 28th of last month his seventy-fourth birthday. He received a letter of congratulation from the King of Bavaria.

The Oswego Reviser is informed that the Neosho river, at Harrison's bend, two miles from Oswego, run over a naked bed of coal. When the river gets low it can be seen, but the proprietor neither takes out any coal from the vein himself or permits others to do so.

J. S. Bacon, of Paola, Kansas, has fed 380 head of cattle this winter, and sold recently 102 two-year-olds which averaged 900 pounds each.

PALMETTO LEAVES.

Mr. Taylor's mill in Lexington, near Columbia, was washed away. A boy caught an eight pound trout.

Fires on the Lexington side of Columbia destroyed a vast amount of timber last Saturday, says the Union.

Charleston was noisy last Saturday, and some of its citizens were entirely too ardent in the pursuit of pleasure.

Three other prisoners from the Florida were discharged in Charleston, but C. F. Sylvester was recommitted for trial in the U. S. Court.

At the meeting held on Friday last to discuss the question of establishing a manufacturing establishment in Columbia, the feeling was unanimous in favor of the enterprise.

Judge John Green, Mr. S. W. Porter and Mr. Swaffield were thrown from a carriage by a breakdown in Columbia, a day or two ago. The two former gentlemen were severely injured on the head, but the latter escaped uninjured.

Two sleepy-headed colored youths, Wm. Middleton and Robert Small, employed on the Savannah & Charleston R. R., fell asleep on the track Saturday and were fortunate in being only scalped and scratched by a passing train. The cow-catcher saved most of their bacon.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

Western Texas has gone into the wheat raising business.

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Augusta is to be reorganized.

Colonel Ben Wharton, proprietor of the Newton House, Athens, died last Friday.

General Gordon has been invited to deliver the Memorial Day oration in Savannah.

Deputy United States Marshal, Siefert, arrested, in Macon, three deserters from the United States Army.

A considerable town of operatives is being built up around the Barlow Iron Works near Cartersville, Ga.

The Canton Copper mines in Cherokee county, Ga., have been reopened, and promises to yield handsomely.

It is estimated that the wool crop of Texas for 1872 reached 677,503 pounds, showing an increase over 1871 of 351,088 pounds.

George W. Barnes and Joseph Kimble, the Philpot murderers, are to be hanged at Austin, on the 7th of April, unless pardoned by the executive in the meantime.

Joe Braswell, who murdered a negro boy in Walton county, Ga., about a month since, is said to be well armed and defies any person to attempt to arrest him.

A Georgia paper says Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, better known to the public and in literary circles by the pseudonym of "Mary Faith Floyd," has been extremely ill for nearly two months, but at last accounts was thought to be slowly recovering.

Says the Savannah Republican: Saturday, by the steamship C. W. Lord, which left this port for Philadelphia, eight bales of cotton yarns were shipped from the Arkwright Cotton Factory—the same being the first shipment of goods from this Southern manufacturing enterprise.

ALL ABOUT.

Fort Scott, Kansas, is to have a castor oil factory.

The foreman of the Rochester (N. Y.) Union is a lady.

The California wine crop of 1872 is nearly 1,500,000 gallons.

The Baptists are said to average eighty communicants to every church in the United States.

What shall we do with our boys and girls? asks a San Francisco philanthropist. Why, marry them off, of course.

One hundred and twenty-five families from the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., will locate in Western Kansas this season.

Almost every man wastes part of his life in attempts to display qualities which he does not possess, and to gain applause which he cannot keep.

Osage orange hedge costs thirty-five cents a rod in Kansas, and will turn stock in three years. Hundreds of miles of it will be set out this spring.

It is now proposed to add fifty per cent. to the daily wages of Pennsylvania legislators, just to keep up with the age's spirit that comes stealing o'er great men.

Some three hundred English families are expected at Victoria, this summer to settle near this new town on the Kansas Pacific, 275 miles from Kansas City.

Mrs. Brazie, a Minnesota woman, saved her little child from great suffering, when it tipped a pail of hot water upon itself, by prompt application of kerosene oil.

The German papers that criticized the President's address so severely are retracting, as they say the full text differs from the telegraphic summary furnished them.

Two black men, Willis Barnes and James Hamer, are under arrest in Tennessee on suspicion of having committed the shocking murder of Mrs. Honson, the particulars of which we have published.

"How is it," asked an enthusiastic English nobleman of a Polish refugee of high rank, "that you regard your country's misfortunes with such stoical indifference?" "You quite mistake me," was the reply; "I have married a Russian lady, and am doing my best to make her miserable."

SYMPTOMS OF MEASLES.

The first symptoms are, in general, of a very formidable character, and the attack is very sudden and quite unexpected. In a large number of cases the patient is in ordinary health and spirits up to the very moment of the seizure, experiencing no preliminary symptoms to warn him of danger, the disease all at once declaring itself. Very generally, however, the attack is preceded by more or less pain of the head, especially of the forehead, temples or occiput. The pain is usually constant, but sometimes remittent, or even intermittent. Pain is sometimes experienced in the back of the neck and along the course of the spine, with a sense of soreness in the limbs and joints. In some cases the attack is preceded by giddiness, with or without dimness of vision. Occasionally the attack commences with a feeling of chilliness, succeeded by a slightly increased heat of the surface, and pain, extending from between the shoulders to the occiput with stiffness of the posterior cervical muscles. In other cases the patient may exhibit chilliness, pallor of countenance, coldness of the extremities, low moaning, or muttering delirium, quickly succeeded by restlessness; flushing of the face, frequent pulse, a wild expression of the eyes, and hot, dry skin. In other cases the disease may be ushered in by lassitude and uneasiness, considerable prostration, and a dull, heavy pain of the head, with vertigo; eyes languid and half closed, speech laborious and indistinct. Occasionally the patient is suddenly attacked with deep coma, or with more or less stupor, extreme debility, giddiness, dimness of sight or double vision. Or, the attack may commence with severe pain in the abdomen, immediately succeeded by nausea, and perhaps vomiting.

In violent attacks of this character the extremities become cold, and of a bluish color, and the pulse reduced to a mere thread. Whatever may be the character of the initiatory symptoms, they are replaced, sooner or later, by a state of violent agitation, by a state of stupor, with a slow, full pulse, and dilated and immovable pupils. When in this condition, touching any portion of the body will sometimes cause a short, plaintive cry; at others the patient utters acute cries and carries his hand frequently to the head. Delirium is very commonly present from an early period of the attack. In the majority of cases there is more or less intolerance of light and sound. In some complete blindness of one or both eyes. In some cases there is partial or complete deafness. An exalted sensibility of the entire surface of the body is very generally present. The patient winces upon the slightest touch, even of the bed clothing. Diminished sensibility and confirmed stupor are always indications of imminent danger. In very violent cases, petechiæ occurs upon the extremities and eye-lids within a few hours after the attack. Sometimes the respiration is irregular and difficult. There is often great irritability of the stomach with insatiable thirst, with great tenderness upon pressure. The most striking characteristic of cerebral spinal meningitis is that presented by the muscular system. The muscles of the neck become rigidly contracted, drawing the head back and firmly fixing it in that position. Rigidity is very common in the muscles of the occiput, the sacrum, being so violently contracted as to force the spine backwards.

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THE GREAT FERTILIZER FOR ALL CROPS. Again for the coming season we desire to offer to our friends and the public

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

The experience of the past year has served to strengthen our confidence in its real worth, showing it to be, as we have heretofore and do now represent it, as good as the best and superior to the greater part of Commercial Manures now offered for sale. We have numbers of certificates from parties well known to all in this vicinity, and can refer to

Hundreds Who Have Tested It and Proved Its Value.

Owing to the great demand we are able to offer only a limited quantity, and would advise those who want to send in their orders, so that they may be filled from first cargo, now nearly due. jan 13-47

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