TOE BONDS BURSTING.

Property Endangered by Melting Ice and Swollen Rivers.

Twelve Barges and a Steamer Torn from Their Fastenings in Pennsylvania-People Driven from Their Homes by the Water.

PINISBURG, Feb. 1.—The ice on the Youghiogheny and Upper Monongahela rivers has broken up. River men generally had made preparations for the protection of their prop-erty, but, notwithstanding their precautions, ierable damage was done. Near Elizabeth, twelve barges were swept away. The steamer Oella broke loo e. She struck a pier of the bridge and stove in her cabin. Several mpts were made to pull her ashore, but the current was too strong. The men aban-coned her and came ashore. The dam at Leonards was completely swept away.

many families were driven out of their homes and that many homes were ruined. At West Newton and Broadford the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks are covered with water and trains are greatly delayed. A wooden bridge was swept off its piers and soon floated out of sight. Just before it went down the stage coach, loaded with six passengers,

pet but the river is rising rapidly, and the prospects are that the lower part of the town will be under water. The ice has gorged at a number of places up the river, and more damage is expected in that direc-

River men are watching the Allegheny with grave fears. The ice in it is expected me out te-morrow. It is very heavy to come out to-morrow. It is very heavy

WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. L-Fully three feet of snow covers the ground throughout the stain region. Grave apprehensions destructive flood in the river are now

The Strequehanna is covered from the Chesa-peaks to its source with ice ranging in thick-Williamsport the dam which forms the boom, where three hundred millions of feet of lumber in the log are annually caught, is frozen to a thickness of eighteen inches. The great tributaries of the west branch are

The point where dumense ice jams generally form in the river when a break-up takes cace is at a short distance above Fairands-till. Three years ago the great ice gorge here covered the track for five miles, and rehere covered the track for five miles, and renot through in two days and nights. At present the see is gorged here for nine miles to the depth of six and eight feet. If it canet be forced out a frightful jam must be the result, which may endanger Lock Haven intendent Westfall, of the Easte Smarintendent Westiall, of the Eastern division of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, is already making preparations to o combat the great ice barrier, in case the

A Destructive Ice Gorge. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.-At dark the ice bridges across the Mississippi river broke and the great mass commenced moving from st below the bridge. The ice was very thick, and great consternation ensued ong the craws of vessels. Fires were burands of people to the river front. The irresistible wall of ice moved on

es though to carry everything down before it. The Anchor wharf boats, moored with ase chains, were the first to succumb to and they were driven high upon the crushed like an egg shell and buried out of sight beneath the ice. The St. Paul and St. Louis Packet company's fine steamer Minneand she was totally demolished. The Salvo was valued at \$10,000 and was owned by were sunk or damaged, and the ice is still

Toledo, O., Jan. 31.-Toledo, Ottawa, Napoleon and several points on the Maumee river are threatened with a serious ice gorge and flood. The snow along the banks of the river averages a foot in depth for forty miles up the Maumee. The ice is from one feet thick and has melted so fast in the last forty eight hours that the river is rising to a degree which is very alarming.

Without a Leader. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.-While ex-Sens-

tor Conking was sitting behind the counsels' desk in the Dinsmore suit, a friend approached him and asked him what he in Chicago, received a telegram yesterday thought of the political situation. "I am from Daniel B. Robinson, superintendent of g no active interest in polítics just now," said Mr. Conkling, "being fully occu-pied with legal business. I think, however, miles to be finished. Large forces are workthat if the republican party wins next fall it will be by means of democratic votes. I do minal points are now Jiminez and Jimulco. not consider the republican party strong The territory to be covered is generally ders, as usual, will give victory to the republicans. No party, like no corporation, can succeed without a leader. The republicon party has no leader at present."

New York, Feb. 1.—Gen. Hancock has again settled down at his quarters on Govproved by his jaunt through the west and south in conversation he couragingly of the prospects of, Southern ince he rode across the plains in 1858. In the southern states energetic capitalists were establishing numberiess mills and factories, and the whole section impressed him as being in a flourishing condition. He feared that the fence question in Texas might result in serious consequences.

A Monament to Paine. New Your, Jan. 39. The freethingers of his sity offebrated the 12th anniversary of mple. The attendance was ve sincipal half being filled to acity. Many ladies were presen The progression consisted of speaking by T. B. Walleniss, S. Pillinam and others in-terspersed with vocal and instruments music At the conclusion of the exercises an organization to be known as "The Pain

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The fog, the heavies none of them ran on schedule lime. The bridge cars were madequate, but the road-way for foot passengers offered a grateful outlet for the hurrying through

Trrosvelle, Pa., Jan. St. A few days presented himself to be J. B. Studebaker, of auspices of the American Agricultural assothe firm of Studebaker Brothers, of South ciation, discussions will be had upon ensi-Bend, Ind. He said the object of his visit lage, dairying, cattle breeding and feeding, was to establish branch works here. He the tariff, transportation and other subjects was well received by the citizens and ulti- of direct interest. Addresses will be delivmately selected fourteen acres of land as a ered and papers read by leading men in site for the proposed works. He presented agriculture and public affairs from all secat the Commercial bank a duly certified tions of the country, including United States check for \$550, drawn on the Quassaick Senator Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina National bank, of Newburg, N. Y., which United States Senator John W. Johnston was paid. Inquiry proved the check to be of Virginia, Dr. Byron D. Halstead, editor a forgery. Search made for the man showed of The American Agriculturist, Hon. Casthat he had left fown in a sleigh for Oil city. He is being pursued by citizens and police.

THE LATE MR. MACKEY. A Romantic Story Connected With

mantic story connected with the courtship and marriage to his octoroon wife of Congressman Mackey, of South Carolina. Mrs. Mackey's father was a white man-one of the celebrated Sumpter family of South Carolina-and her mother a quadroon, was Cecelia Preston, a sister of William Preston, turnkey at the Nineteenth District police station in this city. Congressman Mackey first met his future wife, Vickey Sumpter, when she was a girl of twelve years, and he a man of twenty three. At that time she was a child of great beauty, but without any education. Mr. Mackey fell in love with her at first sight and determined to make her his wife. He gained her mother's consent and sent the girl to Oberlin college, Ohio, to be educated at his expense, that she might to fitted to become his wife. She passed nearly five years at Oberlin, diligently pursuing her studies and corresponding with Mr. Mackey, but never seeing him until the day before she was to be graduated. Her vacation had been spent in ton, with whom her mother and younger sister resided. In the spring of 1874, when she was to be graduated, Mr. Mackey came on from Charleston and took Miss Sumpter's mother on to Ober-lin to witness the commencement exercises and to bring Miss Vickey home. Mr. Mackey met her there after the five years separation she had grown, if possible, more beautiful. She was highly accomplished, and received her diploma with hon-ors, after which Mr. Mackey, the young lady and her mother came to this city and stopped at the Continental hotel. That evening Bishop Simpson was sent for and the young couple were married in the parlor. The only witnesses to the ceremony were the bride's mother, her young sister

FAILING FOR A MILLION.

Rosalie, and William Preston, her uncle.

Mrs. Mackey has four children, who, like

herself, are blondes. Two of the sons of

the late congressman are students at Maple-

wood institute, Concordville, Pennsylvania.

an Extensive Canadian Lumber Company Goes by the Board. TORONTO, Jan. 30 .- For some time rumor has been busy with the affairs of the British Canadian Lumber and Timber company, which has made an assigment. The ompany had a capital of \$1,000,000, mostly Scottish money, when formed some years ago, and bought extensive limits and mills from George J. and W. H. Cooke. It is unlerstood that the Messrs. Cooke made a good thing out of the sale. George J. Cooke is president of the company and J. S. Lockitt, formerly manager of the Bank of Commerce, is its financial manager. The banks mainly interested are the Toronto, up close on to \$1,000,000, perhaps half of

to be tolerated in this state that a corporation, whose existence depends upon the legislative will, and whose property is exempt from taxation because of its religious uses, should be permitted to make a distinction between the white man and the black man , therefore, recommend a passage of a law which shall make such a refusal, based on color, a criminal offense, with such penalty Gen. Grant's Mexican Enterprise. CHICAGO, Jan. 31.-The Chicago capital-

ists, who are a leading factor in the Mexican Central railroad, properly known as Gen. Grant's line, have begun to agitate the subject of the formal opening to the great international line. A. S. Kent, one of the principal owners of Mexican Central stock from Daniel B. Robinson, superintendent of construction, in which it was announced ing on the line from each end, and the tersmooth, and the work can be done very fast. The greatest effort will be in bridging the Santiago river, four 100 feet spans being necessary to raise the tracks to a point of safety from the sudden rise of waters which cality. Mr. Robinson is confident that conons will be made with the city of Mexico by March 15, and that by April 1 through trains will be running from Paso del Norte, the northern terminus, into the ancient city

A Desperate But Fruitless Sortie. CAIRO, Feb. 1.-Information has been reeived that on the 19th inst. the Egyptian forces under Tewfik Bey attempted to cut their way out of Sinkat, and after desperate ighting, in which the Egyptians inflicted severe losses upon the rebels, Tewfik Bey and his command were compelled, on account of the large force of the enemy in the vicinity, to fall back to Sinkat. Tewfik Bey's loss was nineteen killed and fifty wounded. The rebels, who are under the command of Sheikh Ibrahim, have completely invested Sinkat, and the Egyptians are on the point

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30 .- Intense excitement was raised on Sixth street, one of the most rominent thoroughfares of the city, by the obbery of S. Levein's jewelry store. roprietor was absent and had left his wife i charge. She was in a rear room, and happening to hear a noise in the store, observed hat the front door was open. She started to close it when she was confronted by a burly negro man who presented a revolver and drove her back into the room. After securing the door he made his escape, taking with him jewelry, diamonds and watches to the value of \$1,500. An attempt had been made to open the inner door of the safe. but the noise attracted the attention of Mrs. Levein. Her screams attracted a large crowd n front of the store, but the thief escaped

The Coming National Agricultural Convention.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 .- At the national agricultural convention, to be held at the Grand Central hotel in this city on Wednesday and, Thursday, Feb, 6 and 7, under the

## TO REINSTATE PORTER.

Text of the Bill Passed by the PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 .- There is a ro-House after an Excited Debate.

> Fighting the Memorable Battle All Over Again-Gen, Garfield's Position in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Gen. Fitz-John Porter has at last been vindicated, the bill to restore him to his position in the army having passed its biggest stumbling block by wote of 184 to 78. The debate over the bill lasted until nearly eight o'clock. At times it was very spirited. The bill as passed is as

ropresentatives of the United; States of America in congress assembled: That the president be, and he hereby is authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint Fitz-John Porter, late a major general of the United States volunteers and a brevet brigadier general and colonel of the army, to the position of colonel in the army and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army by sentence of court martial, promulgated January 27, 1863, and to place on the retired list of the army as of that grade, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent; and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are suspended for this purpose only; but this act shall not be construed as authorizing pay, compensation or allowance prior to the passage of this act."

sion and devoted the day to debate upon the bill. Mr. Wolford, of Kentucky, speaking in support of the bill, said he hoped that no man who shad served in the confederate army had got so angry over the fight that after twenty years he could not fought against him. He hoped that no man would get up and say: "I can't vote on this bill. I am interested. I am still mad." He understood that his Confederate friends were here loving the flag and loving the country, and that they were here saying today and forever that they had left behind them the bitter feelings engendered by the war and everything that divided the country. Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, began his speech by saying he knew there was no doubt about the passage of the bill. There was a condition of affairs now which made it probable that the bill would pass all the way through, but if there was such a condition of affairs now he would appeal from the action to the people. Members were asked by this bill to say, in the language of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Slocum), that Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton and Gen. Halleck conspired together to organize a court to convict Fitz John Porter, and the gentleman undertook to attack the name of William T. Sherman to help him out. Gen. Sherman was true to his country, and while he and Stanton had a difficulty yet, with the generosity of late years, the general had said to be re-enacted here, there might come a time when the bugle blast of the grand army of the republic, by the side of their camp fires, would ask Gen. Sherman to come out

Mr. Phelps of New Jersey spoke in favor of the bill - Speaking of Gen. Garfield's connection with the case; he read the joint resolution introduced by him for the appointment of a board of review, and stated that he had private letters of that gentler a which he could twist into an approved of this bill, as other gentlemen had twisted private letters into a disapproval of it. The leader of the confereracy went down the staps of the Capitol threatening to return and destroy it. He failed in the attempt, and yet he walked in freedom. The men who penned Union soldiers in Andersonville and Libby still lived. Officers who were trained at West Point, whose treason needed no investigation, were sitting in this cham Should Porter be the only victim! Should he be the sacrifice of the nation? The bill was finally reported to the house after several attemps to kill its purpose by amendments had been defeated, and Mr Curtin, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate with a speech in favor of the bill. In a brilliant peroration, which was warmly ap-plauded, he appealed to the house to do justice to a wronged man, and at the conclu of his speech was heartily congratulated by

his friends.
The bill was then passed, 184 to 78.

Carlisle for Senator, CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—A special to the News-Journal from Frankfort, Ky., says: "At the beginning of the cancus several efforts were made to drop the lowest candidate after each ballot, but all voted the proposition down. Mr. Hallam appealed to Harcourt to withdraw Mr. name, but Mr. Harcourt refused. Mr. Robbins left the chair. He said that he was originally a Carlisle man, but felt that he reflected the wishes of that gentleman in saying that he could not be a candidate. But for the magninimity of Mr. Blackburn. Mr. Carlisle could not have been speaker. and it was just that Mr. Carlisle should not now be projected into this fight. Mr. Hallam followed with similar remarks, saying that Mr. Carlisle could not be a contestant for this office and could not accept it unless it came to him without his seeking. In order to give the members time for reflection he moved for an adjournment, and his mosion was carried by a vote of 68 to 50. There is a strong feeling that his action points to

The Morey Letter Recalled. New York, Feb. 2.-In the suit of Josh Hart to recover damages for libel from George Alfred Townsend the plaintiff said in regard to the famous Morey letter that he had first seen Morey's name on the hotel register at Kirkland, Mass., in October, 1879, and had subsequently seen it entered at democratic headquarters. To the national democratic committee he had sent 172,000 copies of the edition of the paper containing the Chinese letter. The envelope which had held the Morey letter was produced for the inspection of the jury.

The New York Scott Bill. ALHANY, Feb. 1.-Mr. Locke, of Renssel aer introduced as a bill today the Scott liquor law with some modifications. first section of the Scott law, which is the central point of it, is as follows:

"Upon the business of trafficking in intoxicating liquors there shall be assessed yearly, and shall by paid into the county treasury by every person engaged therein as hereibafter provided and for each place where such business is carried on by or for such person the sum ues through the year, namely, from the second Monday of April, exclusively in the traffic in malt or vinous liquors, or both. Such assessment shall be but one-half of the

Mr. Locke's bill makes the yearly assessment \$300 for spirithous and \$150 for malt lights. The machinery provided for collecting the fax is substantially the same as TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—In the house a democratic cancus substitute for the republicent tariff resolution was adopted by an almost strictly party vote. The substitute favors a tariff for revenue limited to the necessary expenditure of the government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 — Sullivan failed of traw here. The small audience his sed the He threatened that if it was reCONDENSED NEWS Monday, January 28.

The troubles of the West Shore railroad have been lightened by a loan of \$12,000,000. Ben Butler says: "I have no ambition be-

here I am 'out of politics.' The Liberal League of Philadelphia celebrated the 147th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine with addresses and a ban-

A cut has been made in the prices paid job hands in the Waltham watch factory, reducing the pay roll from \$100,000 a month to

Gov. Hoadley's appointment of ex-Gov. Foster as one of the trustees of the Toledon Mrs. Abe Buzzard and three members of her husband's band of outlaws have been arrested yesterday on Euphrafa mountain,

The Ohio senate has refused to confirm

Tuesday, January 29. Ged. Hancock is expected to return from

Franz Josef Potmeky, the murderer of Mrs. Pauline Froitzheim, has been sentenced to be hanged in Auburn, N. Y., March 2L The skeleton bridegroom of the Philadelohia dime museum will habeas corpus his bride, who is forcibly detained rom him. Disastrous storms have visited England and France, with destruction to life and

A man named Lyden has been arrested in New York for a murder committed in Washington ten years ago.

The Chinese New Year was celebrated in New York, Chicago and San Francisco by resident Celestials on Saturday and Sunday. The United States carried off the largest number of medals awarded by the late international fisheries exhibition Mr. Webster Gillette, of New York, has invented a telephone with twenty points, by

Wednesday, January 30. Permission to erect a monument to Luther at Riga has been refused by the Russian au-

The steamer City of Macon, Capt. Nickerson, is to take the place of the lost City of

and cotton mills began running on half tin Monday on account of low prices.

The breakwater at Port Erin, Isle of Man, the construction of which cost £70,000, has been entirely destroyed by the storm

the charges against Gov. Murray, of Utah. ings in New York, and the shorts in Oregon it was enacted that the secretary of the navy Navigation and Northern Pacific preferred should not repair any vessels in the service The safe in the post office at Blue Island. one of the southwestern suburbs of Chicago, The startling statement is made that unless

was blown open by burglars on Monday this law is repealed or amended there will night. The value of the plunder secured is not be half a dozen ships of the American The Nihilists are again active in Russia.

tured the next day. Twenty-nine freight cars were smashed on me Boston and Albany road, at Ashland, by collision. No one was hurt. At a meeting of the New York Produce exchange grain trade a new grade of corn dence that the new cruisers would be first was adopted to be called "rejected." One of the Oriental Powder company's mills at Windham, Me., was blown up and an employee named McKinney was killed. Jay Gould discounts the value of the

sold to the Baltimore and Ohio company. Bonanza Mackay has guaranteed Patti hundreds of petitions to congress A force of workmen began operations

Parallel Railroad.

Friday, February 1. Hazing renewed at the Naval academy at Ex Mayor Robert Liddell has been nomi-

nated by the democrats for mayor of Pitts The Poenix Glass works, in Phillipsburg Pa., were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is \$125,000; insurance, \$74,500. The seven months' strike of the window

and operations will be resumed at once in the western factories. Representative Brumm says he does no propose to let drop the investigation of the harges against Mr. Hewitt in connection

glass workers in Pittsburg has been settled,

At the office of the Oregon Transconti-

It is believed now that the man Rugg, arrested for the assault on the Spragues, was the murderer of the Maybees and the ant of the Townsends, on Long Island. The trial of Rowell for the killing of quite a number of delegations from other Lynch, his wife's seducer, at Batavia, N. Y., labor organizations in the United States Lynch, his wife's seducer, at Batavia, N. Y., was ended yesterday by a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of self-defense.

Saturday, February 2. The death of the Swedish bishop Carl Olaf Bjorling is announced.

Mr. Morrison is ready to submit his tariff bill to the ways and means committee. Temperance and the tariff promises to b the leading issues in New Jersey legislation. Admirals Porter, Rogers and Jenkins are arging the construction of additional ships

H. N. Nevins, of Red Bank, was elected commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New Jersey. The report that Admiral Courbet had

lately stormed Bac-Ninh and been repulsed is pronounced to be without foundation. The workmen in the window glass factories at Pittsburg, Pa., have resumed work. They have lost \$500,000 in wages by the

Meyer, who was carved by Koebel in a

fight in a foundry at St. Louis, on Wednesday, is dead. Berger, who was also stabbed, is dying in the hospital. The great ice carnival will begin in Montreal Monday, and a great number of persons will be in that city from various parts of the country to take part in the sport. Bradstreet reports 865 failures in th United States during the week, fifty-five more than the preceding week, eighty-nine more than the corresponding week of 1883. The Newfoundland sailing steamer Bear can government for the coming Greely ex-pedition. She leaves St. Johns for New

York next week. Bostox, February 2.—Wendell Phillips began to show signs of falling at 4.30 this afternoon and died at 6 o'clock. He was conscious up to within an hour of his death. He had been ill just one week. Mr Phillips was in his seventy-third year.

-In a lonely snot on the East shore, twenty-five miles from Galverton, on Sunday evening a hunter named Lewis McComb, while eating supper in a lonely cabin owned by Mrs. Burrows, with whom he boarded, was shot and instantly killed by some unknown person. Mrs. Burrows recently separated from her husband, who is still living in the vicinity.

OUR PATCHED UP NAVY

Startling Statement of American

Naval Decadence.

The Public Debt-The Duty on Wool -Popular Elections-Workingmen Moving on Congress-Southern Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The reduction of the public debt during the month of January was \$119,580,04. The cash in the treasury on January 21st was \$393,415,283. The reduc-\$65,007.487. The gold certificates outstanding are \$101,250,620; silver certificates outstanding, \$110,137,031; fractional currency certificates outstanding \$16,880,000; frac-tional currency outstanding, \$6,987,750; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; refunding certificates outstanding, \$30,790. senate committee on privileges and elections will meet to-day to consider how to make the investigation of political outrages in Virginia and Mississippi, called for by the Sherman resolution adopted on Tuesday. The members of the committee are unde cided as to the wisest plan to adopt. There s considerable talk about sending sub comittees to the two states to make inquiries the spot, but there are some difficulties the way of this course. The resolution passed by the senate made no prongton, and to do so the committee would have to get special permission from the smate. Then, too, only the chairman of a committee is allowed by the statutes to minister oaths, so that if the sub-comittees desired to take sworn testimony ees of the senate. It would be inconenient for the prominent members of which he says he will be able to talk to the election committee to leave the cap-tial for some time. Mr. Hoar, for example, has his hands full of work, as a nber of the judiciary committee, of presiding officer of the senate. Mr. Sherman is also very busy with measures before the finance committee. The committeemen are also undecided whether to investigate first one state and then the other, or to go The total of lives lost and aggregate of trst one state and then the other, or to go property destroyed by the recent storm in on with both at the same time. It is probable, however, that both investigations will A large number of New England factories the begun here, and that the question of

decided until the committee can judge what to do from the results of its work here Regard will be paid to this respect to the wishes of senators on the democratic side. Mr. Brewster Cameron testifies that reports in the department of justice sustain the charges against Gov. Murray of Utah he charges against Gov. Murray, of Utah.

A good deal of excitement attended dealadditional ships of war. In the last congress where the cost of the same should exceed 20 per cent, of the original cost of the ships. navy affoat at the expiration of two years. the necessity for the prompt completion of The new Spanish minister presented his the new cruisers, now being constructed, and credentials to the president yesterday.

A verdict of sane was rendered by the jury war. It is proposed also to amend the law,

in the case of William Meredith, of Philaso is to allow repairs on old vessels to be
delphia.

The Zulu King Cetywayo made his escape
The Zulu King Cetywayo made his escape should put more sail power on the new cruisers. He favored steam as an auxiliary to sail power, while the board wished to make sail simply an auxiliary to steam power. All the officers who spoke expressed their confi-

class in all respects. The Ohio legislature has asked the representatives of that state to vote for a restoration of the old duty on wool. Mr. Hurd proposes to disregard these instructions, and wants to tell the house and the country National Telegraph company's property just his reasons for disobedient conduct. The farmers of the Buckeye state have presented So,000 for a season in Frisco, and Mr. restoration of the wool duty, and the damo-Mapleson has accepted the proposition for craft say it will be impossible for them to carry the state next fall unless the duty is reimposed. On Monday next Mr. Converse Stamford and Greenwich on the New York will be recognized to move to suspend the Air Line, better known as the Olmstead viles to fix an early day for the consideraion of his bill restoring the wool duty. Converse will advocate the motion and Hurd

will oppose it. A two-thirds vote is required to suspend the rules, and it is not probable Mr. Converse's motion will prevail Senator Pendlaton reintroduced in the senate his joint resolution of the last congress proposing such an amendment of the provide for the election by the people of estmasters, marshals, district attorneys of the United States and all such other civil officers of the United States as exercise executive or ministerial power within the several states or territories and in districts

composed of the whole or a part of any state or territory. congress will be made by a Pittsburg delegation. This represents the working innental company, in New York, the story that terests of the Iron and Steel association and Messrs. Gould and Sage will enter the directory is emphatically denied. the Miners' union respectively. The deletory is emphatically denied. committee, of which Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, is chairman. This is the first instalment of what may be expected of the latter committee this session. It is said that will be here before the session is well on.

DE LONG AND HIS COMRADES The Funeral Services to be Held in

Trinity Church, New York. BROOKLYN, Feb. 1.—Lieut. Ward, Com. modore Upshur's aide, is busily occupied making preparations for the receptio the bodies of De Long and his comrades. In view of the fact that some of the deceased were Catholics and some Protestants the lieutenant has sent a letter to each of the relatives of the dead men, of which the following is a copy:

The remains of your late husband for ative) will arrive in this city by Feb. 14. Should you indicate nothing to the contrary. it is proposed to hold the funeral services of the deceased at Trinity church, New York. and either to inter the remains with those of the late Lieut. De Long, at Woodlawn or to hold them subject to your orders. Please indicate at your earliest convenience your preference in the above matter, and any other wishes you may have in this con-

Vary respectfully, COMMODORE UPSHUR.
The Seventh and Twenty-third regiments will act as escorts in the procession from the Battery to the equipment department in the

navy yard, where the remains will be deposited temporarily, Commodore Upshur fur-nished the following list of the dead, together with the ages and birthplaces of the de-Lieut. W. De Long, New York, 37 years, 7 months; James M. Ambler, Virginia, 33

years, 3 months; Jerome J. Collins, Ireland, 40 years, 4 months; Heinrich H. Kaack, Germany, 24 years, 4 months; Carl A. Gortz, Sweden, 87 years, 2 months; Adolph Dressler, born at sea, 24 years, 3 months; Walter Lee, Rhode Island, 41 years, 1 month; Nelse Jarson, Denmark, 33 years; George W. Boyd, Pennsylvania, 26 years, 3 months; Ah Sam, China, 29 years, 7 months.

John Bull Always Ahead. Carro, Jan. 31.—One of the results of the conferences between Sir Evelyn Baring, the British diplomatic agent, and M. Barrere, the French diplomatic agent, in regard to French interests in Egypt, was the appointment today of M. Muzac, a Frenchman, who has been kindly disposed toward British in myself."

myself."

"Ah," said her husband, with the Three Musketeers."

The poor boy, gentlemen, was home sick for "The myself."

"Ah," said her husband, with the Three Musketeers."

He was easily fluence in Egypt, to the important post of director general of the Egyptian revenues.

AN HOUR WITH MODJESKA. A Delightful Chat With the Charme ing Actress ... Sensible Talk Concerning Real Life.

["Mary Jane" in Courier-Journal.] It was on a murky, ugly afternoon, real Cincinnati dirty day, which cannot be appreciated unless seen, and the more seen the less appreciated it is, and we went down to the Burnet house encased in umbrellas, gossamers and the

We sent up our cards, and in a few minutes were conducted to the famous suite, occupied in years past by Sontag Nilsson, Neilson, Jenny Lind, and where, last year, I was so delightfully entertained by Miss Mary Anderson and there we found Modjeska, her husband and a lady of our acquaintance were seated about a little table. The count rose to meet us. I was presented to madame la countesse, who shook hands with a real, good old-fashioned hand-shake, and in a minute was at the table talking and being talked to, as though we had known each other since

childhood.

"Which of your plays do you like best, madame?" asked Dickey.

"None of them; none of them. I'm tired of it all; and went to rest. I like to play, but I don't like the rehearsals." and her fine face showed a weariness which made me think of a tired child

looking for its mother. "The houses have not been good in Cincinnati, and you are depressed," said her husband. "When the clouds are dispelled and the sun shines it will be quite different." And we all laughed over her woes; and she laughed, too, and told us how lonesome it was at the matinge, and how, if it had not been for a few familiar faces, she would hardly have had heart to go through her lines. The conversation drifted along in a

delightfully aimless way, full of interest, as would be the floating down a river winding among beautiful hills and artist. dividing lovely valleys, carried along the current whither it would Finally Modjeska's own work came up, and gracefully and without egotism she talked of it. It happened that 'Fron-Fron" was the play spoken of, and

Dickey said: "Do you think, madame, that Frou Fron loved her husband? Do you play it with this feeling?" "Ch, no," she answered. "Frou Fron was a spoiled girl, who knew nothing but to be loved. Careless and thoughtless she went about until Louise came upon the scene, and she thought her husband loved her sister. I think she loved her child as a result of instinct, but her surroundings and her associates led her away from all such thoughts. When at last she left her home it was not done though jealousy, but anger and for spite, and she at Frou, however, and in the death agony was but a child."

"Do you play those parts with other

"What of the effect of applause and good audiences?" asked Mrs. W.

duced by the play?" said L.

"No, indeed. I appreciate the compliment and like it. I think the illusion is mostly gone when the curtain do not, however, approve of recalls during an act."

"How do American audiences compare with foreign audiences in enthusiastic demonstrations?" asked Dickey, "Not at all. Why, when I made my first appearance in San Francisco, was told that such applause was rare and I could scarcely understand that I had not made a failure. In England audiences are cold, but I received five recalls in London; in Dublin it was almost like home; in France audiences are less demonstrative, but in Italy and in Poland, especially, they are wild. One night I was recalled twenty-two times, and I was so tired that I had to have a chair on the stage and finally I had to ask the manager not to let the curtain be rung up again. That was a little too much, but it was very flatter-

We spoke of Mary Anderson, and I told her how I met her in that room, and how cordial she was. Modieska praised her greatly, and the count dwelt glowingly upon her beauty. They had seen her in London, and I asked if she thought the fair Kentuckian was cold as the critics had pronounced her to be. "No woman is cold," she said. "Though

I think one must know something of the feelings she would portray to do it perfect in her physical development and is well and strong can be cold. It is her nature to have a heart, and when it is touched, then the feeling will be developed and her womanhood will be beautiful. There is a right one some the coldest woman is warmed."

"Oh," laughed madame, "that was be

cause you were the wrong one, that's Love and friendship were discussed. "I think," said Mrs. W., "that friend-ship with no thought of love can exist between a man and woman."

"A very young man and young woman?" said I, interrogatively.
"Well, no; not that kind," she said, and they all smiled. "The love of a husband and wife." said Modjeska, "is the purest friendship, and the husbands and wives who are

friends, as well as lovers, are the hap-"Love is selfish," said I, "the highest and best form of selfishness." "Yes," said the count, "it is."

"I know," said I, "that a woman who is in love thinks first of her own happiness and what may be apparent sacrifice is her pleasure. She can't be happy only in being miserable for one she loves. Her love is subjective as much as it is objective.". "Is a mother's love selfish?" asked

"To an extent, yes," said the count and I simultaneously.
"Oh, don't talk so," said she. "You ish, and every morning when I get up I resolve to be better, but it seems days." very hard to fulfill my promises to Tres Mosqueteros." The poor boy, a sweet letter."

look of a lover: "you are not sale-1

I know you better than that," and their eyes met in a way which made my old maiden heart go out warm to them, as old people hold out their hands in blessing upon happy lovers.

And so the talk ran on for an hour full of interesting topics, full of variety and having nothing in it of that unde sirable constancy of stage talk, so often marring the conversation with and among actors. A more delightful call I never made, and a more womanly woman does not live than Modjeska. She calls her husband "Charlie" in the brightest sweethearticalist way, and there is none of that disagreeable gush one sees between married neonle. and

which one knows is only a little dash of sunshine to fool people into going out without an umbrella only to be caught in a storm. They are an ideal couple, as much in love as when years ago they joined hearts and hands. They are both highly intellectual and both accomplished, and upon neither has there ever been cast the slightest shadow of reproach. As an actress Modjeska, I think, ranks

first of all English-speaking women. She has a nature loving warm and true, and it imbues all the characters she assumes and gives to them such lights and shadows of feeling, that every listener follows her action and expression as if they were parts of him- in the natural grain of the lumber, reelf. She presents in her acting an deal realism which is the ultimatum of the highest dramatic art, and she possesses to the fullest extent a quiet force of expresssion, which is intensified by its very greatness. She can bring tears to the eyes of her auditors without saying a word; she is, indeed, a heart pantomimist. In her love scenes there is a purity as beautiful as love itself, and her own high character permeates all the characters she assumes. This is my idea of art, and this is why I say the true woman alone can be the true

However, life is short, which this letter is not, as Dickey would say, and I must bid this delightful couple adieu, with a world of good wishes. As we went away we shook hands

three several times (Modjeska has a beautiful hand), and the soft young newspaper man stepped back for an instant, while I overheard him say: "Ah, madame, your golden hair and brown eyes are like my sweetheart's." "Have you only one?" she said,

"Only one, madame." "Ah. most unusual man," she replied, and the door shut us out from all but

The Orchestral Baton.

Home Journal ? The baton was first used at the King's theatre by Chelard. He came to London at Monck Mason's invitation with a once realized what she had done, and German company in 1832, and always the woman, wife and mother developed conducted with a baton. Before that she had done. She was still Frou ducted the orchestra. Sir Michael Costa saw at once the advantage of the baton the same spirit was with her, and she and adopted it from that time. But the practice was much criticised both in the case of Weber and Mendelssohn, who than the feeling of the artist?" asked it in conducting for the Philhar-Dickey.

"Not always; but sometimes one that Mendelssohn, in company with can not help but feel what one is Meyerbeer and Costa, were dining with him the day after the Philharmonic rehearsal, and was so much annoved at the impertment remarks made by the "They are much, very much." leaders of the orchestra, who criticised "Do you approve of recalls? Don't his use of the baton, that he was seriyou think they spoil the illusion produced by the play?" said L current outly thinking of giving it up, when Ella exclaimed, with his usual strong sense: "My dear Mendelssohn, do no such thing; don't pay any attention to them; if you give up the baton to please goes down, and the appearance of the them, it will be put down to cowardice player after that has no bad effects. I on your part." Both Costa and Meyerbeer urged the leaders to set a good example by accepting the baton. This decided Mendelssohn, and he retained

the use of the baton, which was also used by Moscheles, and has been retained ever since. [St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] Flood, Fair, and Mackey are brawny, full-blooded men, with good color, heightened by good living and drinking. They dress carelessly and have all the California characteristics-free and easy in address, hail fellows well met with all their friends. Sharon, on the contrary, could sit for a picture of a good Connecticut deacon. He is thin. angular, undersized, flat-chested, with straight, lank hair, whitened by age, combed down smooth over his small head; a pallid face, almost destitute of expression, and a mustache that adds nothing to the countenance, When he looks at you, however, you notice a pair of eyes as sharp as those of a weasel, and the quiet gestures show that the small body has a good deal of nervous energy. He always dresses in plain, black broadcloth, of ministerial cut, and this, with his white necktie and silk hat, adds to his clerical appearance.

He is one of the best poker-players on the Pacific coast. They Wanted Him Twice. [Wall Street News.] he was in pursuit of a broker.

"A broker-for what?" ting ahead so fast that it must needs parts of the body. Different colors or send to Chicago for a broker. It wanted him bad and he came. He opened an office, put in a ticker, displayed quotations, and made about \$20,000 in six weeks.

"Well, that's what they want him the second time for-they want to ask

"Well, a little. I think that if a chap should come through there offering to sell tickets to heaven at \$2 for down a nickel in advance. They'd ex- produced. pect to be side-tracked somewhere about half-way."

Dying to Finish a Book. [Edmond About's Oration.] And I conclude that the good Dumas intelligent appreciation on the part of has lost none of his freshness since the animal that the change has been time, alas! rather long, when he was made. The experiments with the symnear causing the death of one of our schoolfellows. He was a Spanish boy, a boarder at Massin's. He had lost his appetite, ceased to sleep, and was slowly wasting away, like one suffering from home-sickness. Sarcey, who was lis, our common southern lizard, that in his class, and who had struck up a seems to take the place of the chamefriendship with him, said to him one leon, is the most wonderful in its power day: "You want to see your mother?" of changing color, adapting itself to a "No," replied the child, "she is dead." variety of hues." father?" "No. he would beat

PAPER LUMBER PRODUCTION.

A Novel Substitute for Natural Lumber .- Its Many Desirable Quali-

[New York Cor. Chicago Tribune.] A tall, elderly man, with a round, pleasant face, took from the marble mantel shelf of a room overlooking noon a section of what appeared to be walnut board. "That is paper lumber," he said. "You may not be aware that a process has been invented for utilizing paper pulp in the manu-facture of a substitute for natural lumber. A mill has been erected in a western town for the purpose of manufacturing artificial lumber from paper stock, and a number of capitalis taken hold of the matter. We are thoroughly convinced of the perfect practicability of paper lumber in the manufacture of all articles at present from wood. It is only a question of a very short time when paper lumber will come into general use. I feel confident that it will prove much cheaper than wood, equally as durable, and fully as

good an article for fine work." Attention was directed to several articles of cabinet ware made of the parlor tables, one of which was finishe sembling somewhat the peculiar mot tled appearance seen in some choice hardwoods. The surface of the table was varnished and highly polished, presenting a smoothness equal to fine plateglass. The other table was finished in exact imitation of resewood. A panel door was also shown, the finish resem bling mahogany. A couple of jewelry or ladies' work boxes, made after an elegant pattern and highly finished, were also produced, showing the adaptability of paper lumber in the construc-

tion of ornamental articles. gentleman alluded to, "is susceptible of taking the finest polish as well as any tint, shade, or color. The lumber is made principally of the pulp of wheat, rye, oat straw, and other vegetable fibres, combined with chemical ingredients and cements. It is formed of layers about one-quarter of an inch in together by powerful machinery, and thus rendered as hard as the hardest wood, besides much more dense. The boards are also rendered waterproof in varying degrees, according to the purpose for which they are to be used. The material is as durable as time, and can be sold at a good price for almost half the price of ordinary pine lumber. It will take any finish, and in this respect alone is equal to the finest hard woods. Moreover, it can be marbleized in imitation of any kind of marble, both in respect to a high degree of polish and an exact imitation of grain. It will not warp and can be rendered making it suitable for the construction of burial caskets. It makes just as solid a surface as any wood, and may be substitute for we in the construction of buildings it possesses qualities of perfect adaptation. It will make the finest material in the world for roofing. sawed, split, or planed, and boards made of it are perfectly smooth and flat from end to end on both sides, without any knots, cracks or blemishes of any kind commonly met with in wood."

"Do you think that the supply of paper stock is sufficient to permit the general use of paper lumber as a sub-

stitute for wood?" "Why not? The production of straw alone is sufficient. It takes 100 years to grow 20,000 feet of natural timber on an acre of ground. This is according to official statistics. On the other hand an acre of ground will produce every year straw enough to make 2,000 feet of artificial lumber, and hence in a hundred years it will produce 200,000 feet, ten times the quantity of natural

lumber. "What do we propose to do? It is our purpose besides entering into the manufacture of paper lumber on an extended scale, to lease machinery to other parties desiring to embark in the

How Certain Animals Change Color "Is the change a physiological

industry."

secret?" "Not at all. We have well-defined ideas concerning it. In the first place, their color at a moment's notice, espe ially fishes and reptiles. Among former the stickleback, perch serra nus and dolphin are the most remarkable. In many this change is evidently made at the option of the fish. This is also true of the reptiles, and now for the explanation. Here is a microscopical section of a frog's skin. You see it consists of two distinct portions, the epidermis and the cutis. The former is made up of cells, while the latter contains nerves, fibres, and cavities for cell clements. These A Nebraska sheriff who was on a cells are filled with pigment or train coming east from Omaha the coloring matter, and are known as other day fell into conversation with a chromatophoses, and to their contrac-New Yorker, and finally admitted that | tion and expansion is due the coloring of various animals, for all, from man down, have them, differing in color in "Oh, one of our smart towns was get- different individuals and in various degrees of intensity seem to cause a contraction or expansion of the cells. Thus, in the gobins, the pigment cells, that are yellow when distended, assume an orange-colored hue when contracted, and the orange or red cells when shrunk become brown or black, as the case may be. Now, when a fish that habitually lives on a white bottom passes on to a black one the change is conveyed by the eye to the brain, and telegraphed, so to speak, to the pigment cells by way of what are called the the trip he could not get a man to put sympathetic nerves, and the change is "How do we know this? By watching

a blind fish pass from one colored ground to another. In such a case there is no change at all. The eye is the medium, yet there is probably no pathetic nerves are very remarkable. By cutting one a fish has been shown spotted on one side and striped on the other, and, in fact, the coloring is at the will of the skilled anatomist. The ano-

Meens I'm His Carre would make us all creatures of self.shness and destroy whatever beauty of
spirit we may have. I know I am selfish a book I logon during the bolt.

Mrs. Tabor tells a reporter in Denwer that her husband, the ex-senator, ish a book I began during the holi now away from home, sends her "a days." "What was it called?" "Los postal card every day and once a week

> Tennyson's income is about \$20,000 per year.