BY HUGH WILSON.

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THE BOATMAN'S SONG. Fly. fly, my bark, across the sea: The sun is on the wane, The last beam lingers mistfully Upon the steeple vane; The reapers are leaving the fields of grain.

And a face is pressed on the window pane. Fly, fly, my bark, across the sea; Dim shadows veil the strand, And twilight imes glide hazily Across the sea and sand; But I see a form in the doorway stand, And looking this way with a shading hand,

Fly, fly, my bark, across the sea; Leave wind, and wave and roar; The time has come for you and me To lay aside the oar. There is rest for thee on the starlit shore. And a kiss for me at the open door. -Clarence T. Urmy, in the Continent.

THE NEW TEACHER.

"That is the new school-house, is it?" inquired Miss Alice Ray, the "new teacher," as the farmer's plodding little team passed by a little white house standing endwise to the road, inclosed in a rather dilapidated fence.

"Yes, that's where you'll hold forth," remarked Uncle Zeke Woodburn, "but I'm afeered you won't hold out long, fur we've got the toughest set of boys in the State, and Uncle Zeke gave a kind of cackling little laugh as he thought of the timid, demure little damsel at his side controlling the boys of Bear Creek "But don't the directors expel them

when they are beyond the control of the teacher?" asked Alice, her heart beginning to sink at the prospect before her. Expel 'em! no, we never expel nobody; if a teacher can't boss the school we just let it boss him; it ain't our fight, an' the school here generally bosses the teacher, an' thar's been some pretty good men licked in that school-house by the

I did not know the school was so unruly," said poor Alice, wishing heartily that she had hired out as a washerwoman instead of trying to teach the savages of "Oh, well, mebbe it won't be so bad

this winter: thar's Jim Turner, he's one of the toughest of 'em; he'll be twentyone in a month and you'll get rid of him; but thar's the Brindley boys, they're mighty nigh as bad."

Poor Alice listened with a sinking

heart. The cold, hard duties before her were dreary enough at best; but to go alone and unknown into a strange neighborhood to teach her first school and to be met at the outset by such dark proph ecies made her feel homeless indeed. She was naturally a timid, shrinking little thing, and if she had possessed anywhere on the whole broad earth a roof to shelter her she would have turned back from Bear Creek school even then. But she had no home. Her mother had died when she was but 14, and she had kept house for her father two years when he died, leaving her all alone. Before he died he advised her to spend the little sum he would be able to leave her in fitting herself for a teacher, and Alice had fulfilled his directions so literally that when she had completed her course of study at the normal school she had barely ten dollars left and when she naid Uncle Zeke for hauling her and her little trunk from the nearest railroad town to the district where she was to teach, she had but

On Monday morning as she started for the school-house she felt as if she was going to the scaffold. Her course of peda-gogics in the normal institute had in-cluded no such a problem as this school promised to be, and if it were not for very shame she would have given her single five-dollar bill to any one to take her back to the railroad and pay her fare to L., the town where she had attended

When she arrive d at the school-hous about twenty or thirty pupils were grouped around talking, but a spell of silence fell upon them as she walked up and saluted them with a "good morning," which was more like the chirp of a frightened bird than anything else. As she unlocked the door and entered what she had already begun to regard as a chamber of torture, two or three slowly followed her into the room, and depositing their books upon the whittled desks, took seats and fixed their eyes upon her with a stare that did not help to strengthen her nerves.

"Theory and Practice of Opening School upon the First Day" seemed to vanish and leave her brain whirring in dizzy helplessness. She tried to think of some cheerful remark, but her brain refused to form the thought and her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth. She could see in the faces of her pupils, most of whom were now in the school-room, that they were aware of her fright and enjoyed it thoroughly. By a strong effort she partially recovered herself and bravely resisted the temptation to lean her head on down the names and ages of her pupils, and by the time this was completed she began to feel more at ease. She then began examining the pupils in the different branches in order to assign them to their proper classes. She had finished the examination in all the branches except the advanced reading class, which was principally composed of grown girls and young men, among whom was the terrible Jim Turner, of whom she had

been warned. Several of the members of the class had read, and it was now the turn of Moses Bradley, a huge, heavy-set fellow, with small, malicious eyes and a general air of ruffianism. When he was called upon to read he did not rise from his seat, but began to read in a thick, indistinct voice from a book hidden in his

lap.
"Mr. Bradley, will you please stand up when you read?" asked Alice. 'I kin read just as well settin' down. replied the fellow, with a dogged air. 'But it is one of the rules in a reading class to stand up to read," said Alice, her heart quaking with fear as she fore saw the incipient rebellion. "I reckon you will have to make a

new rule for me then," impudently answered Mose, glancing sideways at his companions with a grin of triumph. "If you do not obey me I shall be obliged to punish you," said Alice, bravely, though she could scarcely stand

"I guess all the punishment you could plied the ruffian, leering at her impudently.
"But I can break your bones for you

in half a minute, and I'll do it if you don't stand up and read as the teacher asked you to," said a voice at the other end of the class, and Alice looked in that direction and saw Jim Turner step from the class and face the astonished Mose. Mose's insolent manner abated in an instant, his face turned pale and he muttered something about not being "bossed by other boys," but he stood up as he class cooks; an express wagon protective

mand and said: "Mr. Turner, I cannot allow you to interfere in the management of my school; take your seat."

kept his eye on Mose, as if watching for | ing hog meat and other edibles for the any delinquency. After this little epi- knapsack of the departed traveler. Many sode the exercises proceeded without in- of the laundries have also adopted the terruption till noon.

Alice had no appetite for dinner. She in wagons, instead of carrying baskets. leaned her throbbing head upon the desk. These simple features show that the Chiand wondered wearily how long she could | nese are to some extent adopting Ameri-

She was aroused by one of the little girls running up to her, exclaiming: "Teacher, teacher, the big boys are fighting!" She tollowed the child, exclaim-"Oh, why did I ever come into such | San Francisco Post. ing. "Oh, why did I ever come into such a den of wild beasts?" At the rear of the school-house stood Jim Turner engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with Mose and the German ocean will, it is esti-Bradley and his two brothers, both of mated, save a journey of 600 miles for whom were grown. As Alice stepped vessel making a trip between either of around the corner Jim sent Mose reeling to the earth and then turned like a lion the peninsula of Jutland will be unnecesupon his remaining two assailants. They sary. In all, the proposed canal will be rushed at him from two sides, but Jim only some fifty miles—or about half that down stairs." The learned counsel a curious sort of thing.—Cincinnati Enwas as active as a panther, and Bill Brad- of the Suez canal—extending from Gluck- winked his eye, and then took a look at quirer. ley fell as if shot from a left-handed stadt to Kiel.

blow, and his brother Tom followed hin. in an instant. By this time Mose had secured a ball-bat and rushed upon Jim. but the latter evaded the blow, and wrenching the bat from his hand knocked Mose headlong with a blow of his

As the discomfited trio arose Jim laughed lightly, and asked them "how they liked it as far as they had got," picked up the bat he had taken from Mose, and called out, "Come on, boys, let's have a game of ball."

The combat ended so quickly that Alice had no chance to interfere, but she felt that it would not do to let this open founded his poem, lived about the end violation of school rules pass unpunished, so she rang the bell. When the pupils were assembled she called the culprits up to the desk, and asked what the fight was about, and who began it. The Bradleys stood sullen and silent, but Jim answered, "I would rather not tell what

Mose Bradley down." Alice knew the fight was the result of Jim's espousal of voice faltered as she said: "Then I shall have to punish you; hold out your hand." Jim obeyed her instantly. She took up the ruler with a trembling hand and began the punishment. Jim's face never changed a muscle. The look upon it changed a muscle. The look upon it found in Turkey Greece, and Spain, was one of quiet obedience, in which where it is usually found in veins, as there was no trace of either bravado or sullenness. As Alice inflicted the blows upon the hand so quietly held out to her, the thought rushed upon her mind that she was smiting the only hand that had been raised to befriend her in that law-

ess region. Her face grew pale, the blows fell falteringly, the tears began to run down her cheeks, the ruler fell from her hand, she sank into her seat, buried her face in her hands, and burst into a storm of sobs. Then Jim's countenance changed. His ip quivered, he dashed his hands across is eyes to clear them of unnatural dim ness, and the great lump in his throat seemed to choke him. A chuckle from Mose Bradley recalled his self-possession, however, and he took a step or two to-

ward the latter with eves that fairly blazed with hot indignation. Mose rapidly retreated a step or two and his chuckle died an untimely death, and for a full minute silence reigned over the school-room. At last Alice raised her

At 1 o'clock Alice rang the bell with a feeling of utter despair; but no school ever moved more smoothly than did her school that afternoon. Quiet obedience, study, good lessons and respectful attention were universal. But Alice had determined to quit the school; she felt as if she would rather be the poorest washerwoman than to be badgered, bullied and

tortured for months at a time by a set of

brutal ruffians, whose parents employed

her for the sole purpose of enduring this martyrdom. So when Alice locked the school-house door that evening it was with a mingled feeling of relief and humiliation that she started to offer her resignation to the directors. As she left the school house she walking rapidly toward home. She called his name, and he stopped and respectfully waited until she had overtaken him. "Mr. Turner," she said, "I am

going away in the morning, and I wish to thank you for your brave defense of me at the school to-day, and to ask your forgiveness for the punishment I so unjustly inflicted on you," and in her earnestness Alice held out her little trembling hand, and Jim instantly grasped it.

"I have nothing to forgive," said he 'you could not do otherwise and neither could I; but you are surely not intending to quit the school?"
"Yes," answered Alice, "I would rather die than pass through three months of

snch scenes as I have to-day.' "But you will have no more trouble; there is no one in the school that would be at all likely to give you trouble, except the Bradley boys, and as long as I am there I will answer for their good behavior. At last Jim's eloquence prevailed and

Alice finally consented to teach a week longer, and at the end of that time she decided to stay, for never did a school move along more smoothly. At her request Jim was allowed to remain during the term and as soon as it closed he went to Alice taught the Bear Creek school

successfully for three years, but in the end Uncle Zeke's prediction was verified, for Jim Turner came back and broke up the

He married the teacher.

A Pennsylvania Nimrod.

A letter from Milford, Penn., to the New York Tribune contains the following: For fifty years or more the Green the desk and have a good cry. She felt that she must do something or faint, so she rang the bell, though it lacked fifteen she rang the bell, though it lacked fifteen family, is seventy-five years old, but he family, is seventy-five years old, but he minutes to nine. She then began taking is as straight as a flagstaff, and looks no more than forty-five. For sixty years he has hunted in the Pike county forests, and he knows every acre of ground between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. In appearance he is rather striking. A shaggy, grizzled beard covers his face, his sharp, blue eyes gleam beneath heavy eye-brows, and his physique is that of an athlete. He will hunt all day, tramping through snow a foot deep, and if need be wading ice-bound streams with bare feet and trousers rolled up to the knee. Since he has been a "backwoodsman" he has killed 364 bears

and 1,133 deer, beside a numof beaver, wolves, wildber cats, panthers and smaller game. He thinks no more of a hand-to-hand en counter with a wounded bear or a four ronged buck than he would of cleaning his gun; in fact, he would prefer "scrimmage" with the animals to anything-except, perhaps, the villainous whisky of this region. Many are the tales told of the old man's daring. In November, 1878, he entered a bear's cave and after capturing two cubs had a mother, who appeared upon the scene just as Jerry was leaving the cave. In 1849 he was upset from a boat, in Sawkill pond, by an infuriated buck which he was pursuing, and nearly drowned. A few years later another wounded deer chased him up a tree where he remained until he was nearly frozen to death, when help arrived. His escapes, as told by himself, would fill a volume and would do wouldn't break any of my bones," re- make intoresting reading. He talks in a

in many aphorisms. Labor Unions Among the Chinese.

It may not be generally known that mong the Chinese of San Francisco there exist labors unions, but such is the fact. Among those now active in Chinatown are a union of sewers, who were recently on a strike for ten-hour shifts, which point they carried; one of firstunion, which fixes the price to be charged Alice could have kissed her young within the limits of Chinatown, and shoechampion for very gratitude, but she makers' and cigar-makers' unions. There provides for the observance of Monday as following description of what the coat- of a number of vessels, in which several a holiday for wash-house employes, takes up collections for the burial of its dead members, and has a sexton and a cook of The youth obeyed without a word, but its own to attend to the matter of supply American method of delivering clothes can methods; and the next decade may witness the coolie with a tight-waisted Seymour coat, sucking a little bamboo cane and glaring at the passing females through one eyeglass on Market street.—

> The ship canal between the Baltic sea those waters, as the circumnavigation of

SELECT SIFTINGS. Cows are still used to drag the plow

in Central Germany. There is said to be three cents' wort of gold in every ton of sea-water. The game of draw-poker was invented about 1846 or 1847 by a noted Tennessee turfman named Kirkman. The English sent all their fine goods

to be dyed in Holland until the seventeenth century, when the art was brought to them. Faustus, the professor of magic, on whose traditional adventures Goethe

of the fifteenth century. Amber is a fossil resin, and is now known to be the resinous exudation from several species of extinct coniferous trees. Most of the amber of commerce is obtained from the shores of the Baltic. In early times the method of executing t was about, but I began it by knocking criminals in Holland was to confine them solely to the use of bread in which no her cause in the reading class, and her salt was contained, and which ultimately occasioned death by engendering a fatal

form of disease. The word merschaum is a German compound, and means sea-foam. It is a mineral, and resembles chalk. It is other minerals are.

The reason why a passing train causes the jarring of a building near by is that the train jars the ground over which it passes, which is communicated to the building. This is felt to a greater degree in the winter, when the ground is frozen solid, than in the summer, when the ground, being light and soft, does not so easily transmit the jarring motion given it by the train.

restaurant in St. Denis, when he noticed hanging on the wall a copper drippingpan of unusual shape. He looked at it closely, and saw under a thick layer of rust and smut engraved letters. Without comment he bought it of the surprised owner. It proved to be the plate from Louis XIV.'s coffin. It bears the united arms of France and Navarre, surrounded by the collar of the order of St. Louis, two angels as supporters, and the inscrip-Here lies the noble and mighty as the children passed out she heard some say: "So you got a whipping after all, Jim," and Jim's reply: "Yes, and I got enough to pass some of it around if anybody is anxious about it."

At 1 colors and Mayarre, etc. Requiescat in pace." It was probably torn from the coffin in 1793, when the mob broke into the burial place of the Bourbon kings at the colors and mighty of France and Navarre, etc. Requiescat in pace." It was probably torn from the coffin in 1793, when the mob broke into the burial place of the Bourbon kings at the colors and mighty of France and Navarre, etc. the burial place of the Bourbon kings at | served.

An Offhand Rhymer. There used to be considerable lumber ousiness done on Merrymeeting bay, and there lived a noted character on the bay shore, named—say Johnny Jones, who was noted for the handy way in which he could make a rhyme. He used to steal logs from a certain man, who was justice of the peace, and cut them up into shin-His arrest was caused and he was gles. convicted, and bail was wanted for his appearance at a higher court, but he couldn't get it, so he appealed to the justice to go his bail.

"If you will make me a rhyme I will," said the justice. He agreed to, but said he must make it and took up his paddle.

"Now, Johnny, for the rhyme," said the justice, who was afraid he might deceive him. But Johnny was true to his promise and gave him this one: "As true as I am in this boat, and you are on the shore, I have stole forty ogs from you, and I'll steal forty more,' and away he went. They used to elect Hogreeves at a town meeting, officers whose business it was to impound stray hogs; they also acted as fence viewers. Well, they elected a fellow named Doughty, whom old Johnny didn't like. As soon as they voted Johnny got up and got off the following:
"It appears very strange to my weak
brains, that men should be possessed, to

pass a vote to choose a shoat to govern A professor at Bowdoin, it is said. gave him a suit of clothes for that

rhyme. Johnny picked up a canoe one day on the bay and put it in his boom. A man named Hunter, of Topsham, heard of the find and declared he was going down to get the canoe, although it was not his.

Johnny heard of it, and was on the lookout for the enemy's approach. It was on a bright moonlight night that Hunter started to fulfill his oath. He unlocked the boom and proceeded to the canoe and stepped into it. Just at that moment Johnny stepped out from some birches that grew by the shore, gun in hand, and spoke as follows:

"If you get that I'll pawn my hat. I'll stand not to dispute you. I have got both powder and good shot, and I swear by gad I'll shoot you." The canoe was not taken. - Bath (Me.)

Mortality in Armies. A learned professor of the university

at Pavia has compiled and published a statistical account of the proportionate number of deaths in European armies. He finds that in every 10,000 men the comparative mortality amounts to only fifty-seven in Prussian armies, whereas in the English it is eighty-four and in the French ninety-two, while in the Austrian and Italian it rises as high as 112 and 116. This very moderate number recorded to the credit of Prussia is the more remarkable inasmuch as it is said to have been ascertained that in her armies a considerable number of deaths are the result of spicide. There are. however, some other very curious anamolies in the table thus made out. For instance, the tendency of soldiers to die appears to increase almost in inverse proportion to the rate of mortality among civilians. Thus, among the lat ter, the number of deaths in every 10,000 amounts to 217 in England, 244 in France, and 269 in Prussia. This would make it appear that in the last-mentioned country the warriors are about five times less likely to die than the civil population; whereas, in France and England they are only twice as unlikely to pay the debt of desperate hand-to-hand fight with their | nature. The professor is obliged to infer from this that the sanitary conditions under which Prussian soldiers live are very far more satisfactory than those of mili tary life in England or France. But it may be suggested that some other important considerations ought to be admitted in explaining the difference between the three armies. French, and still more especially British soldiers, are exposed to all sorts of risks in the unhearthy districts to which they are liable dialect peculiar to the region, and indulges to be sent, even in times of peace, whereas Germany, with its lack of colonies, has no occasion to send the children of the Fatherland to such outlandish and uncomfortable quarters. But this explanation still leaves it an open question why the Prussian hosts should be so much more healthy than the Austrian, which enjoy a similar immunity .- Lon-

Great Seal of the United States. Secretary Frelinghuysen says that the with the design of 1782. He gives the of-arms should be:

Arms paly of thirteen pieces, argent and gules, in a chief azure: the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in its dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bunch of thirteen arms and in his branch and in his shinster a bunch of thirteen arms and in his branch. branch, and in his sinister a bunch of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll inscribed "E Phribus Unum." For the crest over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or breaking through a cloud proper and surrounding thirteen stars forming a constellation argent on an azure field. Reverse—A pyramid unfinished, in the zenith an eye and a triangle surrounded with a glory proper. Over the eye are these words: "Ammit Coptic." On the base of the pyramid the numeral letters MDCCLXXVI, and underneath the following motto: "Novus ordose clarum." the following motto: "Novus ordo se clarum.

Ran Both Ways.

the ceiling.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. SUMMARY OF CONGRESS

EXCITING EPISODE IN THE CAREER OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Escape and Final Capture of the Con-federate Steamer Susanna — The Commander's Story. "It was about 11 o'clock in the foresoon some time along in the fall of 1865 -in the month of October, I think it was-that I ran the blockade in Galveston harbor, in command of the steamer Susanna, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Confederate govern-The speaker, says the Savannah (Ga.) News, was a medium-sized, square-built

"I have read the account in the Sunday News," he continued, "of the striking chase at sea, and the story of the remarkable escape of a Confederate steamer at Galveston. I was in command of that ship at the time." The reporter recognized at once an old

man, with deep-set eyes and determined

Savannahan, Captain Charles W. Austin, who is now in the government employ, and who figured in many thrilling adventures in the war, but came out without a scar. "You had a narrow escape, Captain; but tell us something about the affair. "As I said, it was some time in the fall of 1865. I had made four or five successful trips from Havana, bringing

arms and munitions of war, but this trip nearly wound me up. The Susanna, which the writer in the News referred to as a privateer, was a stanch, trim-built iron vessel, with a capacity for from 1,400 to 1,800 bales of cotton, and with an average speed of about fifteen knots She was built in England, on the Clyde, as a blockade runner, and lay M. du Sommerad, the director of the low in the water, with her long, black Clay museum, of Paris, was one day in a hull hardly visible except in broad daylight. She was about 225 feet long by thirty beam, and being a new vessel, l felt her equal to anything in a chase. We left Havana with a crew of twentyseven men, well officered by men who knew their business. We had fine weather and calculated to make land inside the blockade under cover of night between 1 and 3 o'clock in the morning. However, as luck would have it, an accident at sea-the giving way of some of our machinery-detained us several hours and brought us to land in open daylight, about 6 o'clock in the morning. By this time we were in plain sight of the block-ading squadron, but as yet were unob-

> "The entrance to the harbor was filled with gunboats It was near the close of the war, and the blockade at other points on the coast having been raised, the Federal cruisers were concentrated at Galveston. The situation was a perilous one, and there was but one thing left to be done. If we could evade the enemy until nightfall, and then pass the squadron and enter the harbor unobserved, we would be all right. Calling the men all to the bridge I gave them their orders, and the ship was soon heading toward land. We stood well to the eastward, close under shore, with the intention of secreting ourselves until night. We were yet some distance out, and hauling in rapidly, when about 8 o'clock I discovered a cruiser bearing down upon us. All hope of the only chance for escape was to put to sea. Having full confidence in my men, and knowing the speed of my ship, I did not fear the result.

> "Calling to the engineer through the pipe, I discovered that after making twelve hours' run off shore and back again, I would not have coal enough to carry me back to Havana, as there was none to be had in Galveston. I was in a quandary; but no time was to be lost. 'Give her full head,' I shouted to the engineer, and casting my glass across the harbor, I saw the Federal cruisers preparing for action. There was only one lternative, and in forlorn hope I took the desperate chance of running the squadron and breaking the blockade. It was then about noon. I headed the ship for Galveston and passed over the outer bar into the swash or beach channel hauling in south by west in the teeth of the guns on the gunboat Seminole, which had already opened fire. At this point the chase began, and for an hour we ran under a heavy fire from the guns of three of the squadron, which were bearing down on us all the time.

> "'Push her hard.' I shouted again to the engineer. 'All right, sir,' came the reply, and the huge black columns of smoke that poured out our funnels and lay in clouds on the water, the throbbing of the engine in the hold, the straining of the wheels as they flew along, plowing the water and leaving a track of boiling, foaming sea, far astern, told that he was doing his duty. It was an exciting time, but every man was at his post, and not a word was spoken. The shell whizzed over and splashed and drenched our deeks as they fell close under our sides. Two solid shots passed through our funnels as I stood on the bridge, and the fragment of a shell shattered our bow above water, but otherwise we were unhurt. I could watch the movements of the men on the cruisers through my glass, as I stood on the bridge, between

the flashing of the guns and the clearing away of the smoke. We were even now about half a mile distant from each other and about a mile | was from the shore. 'All right below?' I inquired again through the pipe. right, sir;' was the answer, and the ship rushed through the water as the shot fell thick and fast, but the chase was about The bar was between us and the up. gun-boats, and the distance grew greater as the channel widened. In ten minutes more we were out of their reach, and, running the ship under Pelicant Point, we were under cover of our own guns,

sheltered from the enemy's.
"We were now safe. The open bay was before us, with the white sand hills beyond. The fleet was lying below about two miles, and the fort and the wharves along the city were lined with thousands of spectators who had witnessed the chase, and who received us with open arms."

"It was a nip-and-the-bounce, captain," remarked the reporter. did you feel with the shells bursting "Well, about as I do now," was the reply, as the complacent captain stood with his hands in his pockets, quietly

smoking his cigar. "True, there about 200 pounds of powder under the bridge where I stood, but it's all in a life-time. There's no use getting ex-"We lay in port about eighteen days," he resumed, "discharging our cargo, and reloaded with cotton, when we again put to sea and passed the squadron without being molested or interfered with. Everything went smooth until about sixty miles off Cuba, when we broke our

crank pin, and so disabled were picked up by the Federal cruiser Metacomet, commanded by Captain Sewett, and taken to Philadelphia. I was tried there in the Federal courts, and the Susanna was condemned as a government prize. The Seminole which figured in the above affair was employed by the United States government during the war in cruising along the South Atlantic and She cantured and assisted in the capture Savannah citizens were interested at that

How a Diver Sees. It depends upon the water about see

ing. Ordinarily you have light enough at forty feet to see your way about, and in Southern waters you can see well sixty or seventy feet; everything being as clear as possible. But they have the electric light now, so a diver can take it down to almost any distance from the surface. In building the Mississippi bridge we used candles in the cylinders, and under a pressure of 100 feet they would burn down about three times as During the examination of a witness fast as they would ashore, and at eighty s to the locality of the stairs in the feet, when you blew the candle out it house, the counsel asked him: "Which would light right up again. The experiway did the stairs run?" The witness, a ment was tried at 108 feet and thirteen noted wag, replied: "One way they ran times the candle was blown out, relighting

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

The Senate received a joint resolution from the legislature of Ohio asking Congress to establish a government inspection of imported meats, and if, when that is done, our meats be still excluded from France and Germany, that retaliatory laws be passed... The c mmittee on public lands reported adversely the bill providing for the ilregation of lands in the arid regions... A bill appropriating \$10,500 to complete the statue of Admiral Dupont, of the navy, was passed, and also a bill providing for the removal of the Utz Indians from Colora lo to Utah... Mr. Harrison introduced a bill to divide Dakota into two parts, erecting the northern part into a Territry to be known as Northern Dakota, with the capital at Bismarck, and providing for the admission of the southern part into the Union as a State... The consideration of the bill providing for national bank c reulation was resumed. Mr. Morrill, from the co-unitee on finance, reported adversely the bill authorizing the Mr. Morrill, from the counittee on finance, reported adversely the bill authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal tinder notes, but asked that in deference to he wish of another Senator, it be placed on the calendar. It was so placed. Mr. Morril also reported adversely the bill providing for the retirement of small legal tender notes: also, adversely, the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to make final adjustment of claims of foreign steamship companies arising from the illegal action of tonnage dues. The last two bills were indefinitely postponed... Mr. Blair introduced a bill to amend the pension laws... The Senate further considered the bill to provide for the issue of circulation to national banks.

House. Mr. Dorsheimer moved to suspend the rules and make the bill granting copyright to citizens of foreign countries a special order for February 27. Mr. Deuster said the effect of the bill would be to make books dear and to tax our people for the benefit of foreign authors. It would also throw out of employment men who were engaged in making reprints of foreign authors. Mr. Chace believed in international copyright, but was opposed to the bill in its present shaps. Mr. Kelley wished to have the bill fixed for a later date in order to hear authors, publishers and bookmakers. Mr. authors, publishers and bookmakers. Mr. Dorsheimer's motion was lost...The bill for the retirement of the trade dollar was made the retirement of the trade dollar was indeed a special or lar for March 11. Mr. Townshend said he was opp sad to the bill. The trade dollar had circulated at par until the bankers repudiated it, and the merchants refused a said the merchants refused to the trade of the said of the said the sa fused to receive it. It immed a:ely depre-ciated to eighty cents on the dollar, and went into the hands of jobbers in New York, who now wish to have it exchanged at par. ...A bill was passed relieving from the charge of desertion soldiers who served through the war, but who, being absent from

through the war, but who, being absent from their command when it was mustered out, did not receive an honorable discharge...

A bill was passed fixing the postage on transient newspapers at one cent for four ounces... The House voted to hold night sessions on Fridays to consider pension bills.

The House spent all night in a filibustering session. From 5 o'clock at night until 9 o'clock in the morning there was a dea llock, owing to the fact that the Republicans declined to vote on a motion to fix a day for the consideration of the bill to pe sin Mexican veterans, and the survivors of some indian wars. At about 3 o'clock A. M., an exn wars. At about 3 o'clock A. M., an excit ng discussion was brought about by a mo-tion, made by Mr. Lamb, of Indiana, to fine Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, five dollars for leaving the House after the contest of the evening had begun. An angry debate followed, principally participated in by Messrs, Hiscock, Morrison, Tucker, Reed and Hunt. At one time Mr. Hiscock was standing full in front of the Speaker's deek, where he was sur-At one time Mr. Hiscock was standing tulinfront of the S, eaker's desk, where he was surrounded by an excited crowd of adherents and opponents, and the services of the sergeant-at-arms had to be called into requisitions. tion in order to secure some degree of order. Finally, Mr. Brumm explained that he had Finally, Mr. Brumm explained that he had not left the House until the filibustering was begun. He had left before that time. Mr. Lamb then withdrew his motion, and Mr. Brumm was excused. At 8:15 a quorum having been obtained a motion to make the bill the special order for the 21st was carried by 175 yeas to 35 nays, and the House then ad-

Terrible Explosion in a Pennsylvania Mine.

Nineteen Bodies Brought to the Surface-Fearful Scenes,

The little village of West Leisenring, four miles north of Uniontown, Penn., was the other morning the scene of the most terrific other morning the scene of the most terrific explesion ever known in that region. The Connellsville Coal and Iron company, of which Judge Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, is president, has 200 coke ovens there, which have been in operation about a year. The works give employment to about 100 men, and quite a little town has sprung up, named and quite a little town has sprung up, named town, and was alarming to all who saw it. It played have about a mile outside. It to reafter the president of the company. The coal is obtained by means of a shaft, which reaches the mine at a distance of 500 feet

from the surface.

On the morning of the disaster a part of the force, who had worked during the night, left the mine a little after 3 o'clock, and seventy others took their places, making the usual morning shift. At about 6.30 o'clock, while the men were digging, suddenly and without warning, there occurred an explosion that shook the mine in every apartment and threw the men into the utmost consternation. consternation.

The scene of the explosion was in an apart-

consternation.

The scene of the explosion was in an apartment fully 800 feet from the bottom of the shaft and, therefore, about 1,200 feet from the opening at the surface; yet the report was heard outside for a considerable di tance, and the concussion was a great that the top of the derrick, 100 feet high, was knocked off.

The awful scene that ensued among the terror-striken miners cannot be described. All their lamps were blown out, and they were left in darkness and confusion. They had not time to recover from the shock before they found themselves unable to breathe. The explosion, which was caused by firedamp, a term which miners apply to the light carbonated hydrogen, or coal gas, that issues from crevices in roofs of mines, left the mine filled with afterdamp, which contains no oxygen, and renders it impossible for life to be sustained for any time. This afterdamp is densest in the upper part of mines,

damp is densest in the upper part of mines, and the men, therefore, congregated near the bottom. But even here they did not long

find relief.

Of all the men who were in the heading where the explosion occurred Dick Balsley alone escaped to tell the awful story. When the explosion came and all the lights were blown out, Balsley was just changing his clothing. He at once wound part of his clothes tightly around his face and mouth to keep the foul air from choking him, and gave the rest of his garments to his companion, with instructions to take the same precautions. He they started for the main encautions. He then started for the main en-trance, bidding his commanion to follow. They ran over the bodies of men and over shattered wagons. They could see nothing, but could hear the groans of dying men. Presently, Balsley's companion protested that they were not going in the right direction, and turned lack and perished. Balsley pushed on until he finally saw light and was taken our. His second is researed by experienced miners. escape is regarded by experienced mineras one of the most marvelous on record. He says that some of the men kept their heads under water as long as they could, and would change from water to after-damp until

finally they succumted.

When the explosion became known the families of the miners gathered about the shaft and awaited developments in breath less suspense. Balsley's sto y gave them little ground to hope that any of them could be got out alive. So dangerous was the afterlamp that it was fully two hours before any volunteers could enter the mines. Many were on hand realy to make a search, but were unable to d. so until all search receiving the unfortunates alive had a search, but were anable to a so until all hope of rescuing the unfortunates alive had fled. It was about 8 o'clock when the first field. It was about 8 octoes when the first body was brought out. It was that of Michal Hipke, a Hungarian, whose wife and two ittle children were wailing and weeping at the shaft. His face bore no marks of violence and he had evidently died from suf-

focation.

The work of recovering the bodies then went on rapi lly, it being done by willing wolunteers, and at noon nineteen bodies had been carried out of the shaft. The company's books were then examined and the roll called It was found that all the men were accounted for. The work proceeded with quietness and order, amid the subdued sobs and wringing of hands of the grief-stricken families. The died from suffocation.

GLEANINGS.

THERE are 3,500 working wom on in Chica-PEACH trees are in bloom at San Diego AMERICA supplies the world with turpen-

FRESH cucumbers are fifty cents apiece in THE Modoes now number twenty-six families of 106 persons. Boston has a cremation society almost ready for business. JAPAN has 4,733 miles of telegraph and twenty-two miles of rai way. M DE LESSEPS predicts that the Panama canal will be opened before 1888. A TRUG in India has recently been con-victed of the poisoning of ninety-six victims. In a single year the enormous sum of \$27,-000,000 was paid out by Americans for match-

WITHIN ten years the Northern Pacific railroad has broken down two financiers, Jay Cooke and Henry Villard. It is thought that the great Sioux Indian reservation of 33,000 square miles will soon be thrown open to settlement.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Great Loss of Life in Five Southern

Thousands of H uses Destroyed--Hundreds of People Killed.

The States of Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina and Loui iana have been visited by one of the most destructive storms ever seen in the South. Thousands of houses were destroyed in an instant, hundreds of persons lost their lives, and many more were injured. The tornado was particularly se. vere in Georgia and Alabama. An Atlanta (Ga.) dispatch says: One million dollars' worth of property, 5,000 houses, and 500 to 400 lives are the forfet paid to the terrible storm. Forming in the valley of the 1 hattahooche, it spread mio a fan shape in Columbus, one arm run mio a fan shape in Columbus, one arm running into A abaira, until interrupted by the Red mountains, thence across to Cave Springs, Rome, and Canton, and, deflecting a little southerly, to Athens, it demolished property in Banks, Jackson and Madison counties. Another arm shot through Carrol and Chattahoochee counties, killing many people, and another arm crossing the State from Columbus to Columbia, rassel through the town of Columbia, jasse! through the town of Ninety-six, S. C., and thence to the ocean.

From all three arms many smaller torna-loes formed, which ran up the valleys, carrying with them death and desolation. Oxmore lost ten to fifteen lives. Six persons were killed lives. Six persons were killed at Leeds. In Rome and its vicinity the calamity was distressing. The storm began at about 1:30 o'clock, and continued at intervals until Broad street, for tinued at intervals until Broad street, for several squares, was completely flooded. Signs and awnings flew in all directions. The rainfall was tremendous, and there was a heavy fall of hail. In East Rome the frame residence of W. S. Crane was completely demolished, and about 1,000 residences were destroyed in the county. A number of small frame houses in the upper portion of the city were demolished.

Advices reclived from Cave Spring report a great loss of life. Mr. Gilliard and his son were killed by falling beams. Two negroes were also killed, Mrs. Hoke was seriously injured. The family of Mr. Ford were all seriously hurt and several will die. One the line of the East Tennessee railroad below Cave Spring great loss of life is also reported. Everywhere fences, barns and outhouses were demolished.

molished.

In Cherokee and Jasper counties, far removed from communication, the disaster was frightful. With n a space of two miles twenty-two persons were killed and twentytwenty-two persons were killed and twenty-five wounded, many of whom will die. Seven miles above Canton, a school had Seven miles above Canton, a school had been dismissed on account of the threatening aspect of the weather. Some of the children on their way home stopped in a house to escape the rain. The storm struck the house, blowing it down and killing ten children and wounding a number of others. No one can form any idea of the extent of the destruction that the storm has wrought in the mountain counties of Georgia. It swept over a wide track, and left a pathway of ruin behind it. A strip of timber four miles across was completely timber four miles across was completely leveled, making it look as though an immense mowing machine had been run through it. Trees that had stood for nearly a hundred years the lawrest cake well highering work. years, the largest caks and hickories, were snapped off like straws or pulled out by the roots. Everything that was high enough to catch the lorce of the wind was twisted off. and immense trunks and branches of trees are piled helter skelter over the face of the

The storm struck the track at Tates, and The strim struck the track at lates, and extended from there to Ka.p.r, a distance of about three miles. It had been raining all day, and at about 2 p. M. the rain came down in torrents and washed off the whole face of the country. After that the e came ful. Suddenly the people of Tates heard a deep, rumbling sound, like distant thunder or an immense waterfal. Quick as a flash, and without a second's warning, the storm struck. The trees swayed, snapped, and went crashing to the ground; houses went over, and in a half minutes' time the quiet little town of Tates, with its half dozen families, had not a house left stand ng. The inhabitants were thrown out into the storm, and their household furniture, beds, clothing, papers, etc., went

flying through the air.

In Franklin one negro was killed and several other negroes and whites have been badly wounded. Many houses were blown down, and the trees and fences have comdown, and the trees and fences have com-pletely blockaded the roads. Other white families living on the farm of P. S. Moore are all missing, and all buildings of every kind on the place were blown away. The hail at Newnan, Ga., was severe, some of the stones measuring two and a half and three inches in diameter. All window panes t played havoc about a mile outside. It tore t played navoc about a mie outside. It fore Kenzie's place to pieces, even breaking all his furniture, and left not a vertige of his house. Mrs. Kenzie's collar bone was broken and her shoulder dislocated. A little fur her on her shoulder dislocated. A little fur her on toward Coma k it tore Mr. Avery's house, on widow Jonesp' lace, all to pieces, killed one child, carried another child 100 yards, and left Mr. and Mrs. Avery unharmed.

At Indian Springs, Ga., there was the heaviest hail storm ever known, and for half an hour stones fell as thick a: rain drops until the ground was perfectly white with them. til the ground was perfectly white with them. The first ten minutes the hailstones were small, but they continued to increase in size until they measured nine inches in circumference by actual measurement. The stones were in shapes of full-blown roses, dahlias, and crysta's. The damage done was very

great. Many persons were in ured, holes were made in roofs, limbs of trees were torn off, and glass was shattered.

In the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C., the tornado destroyed property and caused death in every direction. A settlement of twenty-five houses was razed to the ground, and eleven persons—three white and eight colored—were killed. A Wilmington (N. C.) dispatch says that the storm passed throu; h four counties, causing loss of life and great estruction of property.

Chester, S. C., was visited by the storm,

and the roofs of many buildings torn off, and several buildings wholly or partially dea large number of persons in the Catawba valley were killed and immense damage was done to property. At least ten persons were known to have lost their lives, and many of Much damage was done by the tornado in and about Clinton, I a. Trees and fences for miles were blown down, and one man was

WHIRLED TO DEATH.

killed by a falling tree.

Vivid Tornado Scene-Six Dead and Three Wounded in One House. A dispatch from Jasper, Ga, describing

the terrible effects of the tornado, says that it came in sight seven miles to the right of that town. "It went over the mountains and out of sight eight miles from Jasper. It was in sight five minutes. The devastated route was from half a mile to three miles across. miles strip of country twenty persons were killed. The scenes that the tornado left in its track are beyond description. One needs to stand in the midst of the demolished forcests and the stand in the midst of the demolished forcests and the stand in the midst of the demolished forcests.

forests and see the destruction of life and properly to form an idea of the extent of the damage. Near where the cyclone was first seen from Jasper three brothers have lived seen from Jasper three brothers have for years. Their names are John, Peter and Levi Cogle. They are all prosperous farmers, owning good lands and run ing an oxtensive government di-tillery. They live within a stone's throw of ea a other, and have good, comfortable houses. Levi Cogle lived in a large two-story, boyes, sitting upon the crest of story house, sitting upon the crest of a hill overlooking the valley. Southwestward from his house was an opening. No trees or hills were in the way, and the residence stood right in the pathway of the tornado. In the house were his wife and five chidren and three hired men—William Grower William Grower William Grower William Grower William Company of the way was the way were the way was the wa ver, Will.am Herren and Alonzo Wright. The tornado whisked over the mountain and Secretary Frelinghuysen says that the last great seal of the United States, used to attest the documents of the State department, was not in strict accordance partment, was not in strict accordance by the state of the State department, was not in strict accordance by the state of the State department, was not in strict accordance by the state of the State department, was not in strict accordance by the state of the State department, was not in strict accordance by the state of the State department, was not in strict accordance by the state of the State department, was not in strict accordance by the state of the State department, was not in strict accordance by the state of the State department, was not in strict accordance by the state of the State department, was not in strict accordance by the state of the State department, was not in strict accordance by the state of the S ers, corn, wheat, tertaing, the care the fact, everything that the place held. Mr. Cogie was at the residence of his brother just causide the fury of the storm, and when he saw the tornado coming he started toward his house. Lefore he reached it he was forced to cling to the underorash to keep from blowing away. As soon as the tornado had gone, he went to where a moment before his house stood, and a heartrending spectacle met his gaze. His wife and two chadr-in were tound one hundred yards away, dead. Further on three other children, one a baby eight-en months old, were picked up in an almost dying condition. Two of them had been blown three hundred yards. Scattered about in the woods were the three mengrover, herren and Wright—all dead, one with a huge tree across his body. Thus in a Grover, lierren and Wright—all dead, one with a huge tree across his body. Thus in a moment in that house six pc sons were killed and three others dangerous. I injured. The distressed husband and tather, in the midst of his demolished home and data and dying family, was wild with grief. The dead bodies and the injured children were taken to the house of Mr. Wesley Cogle, and one messenger went for shrouds for six, and another went for surgeons for three. Such a visitation rarely falls to the lot of one man."

> HALL.-The Rev. Dr. John Hall. of New York, receives \$20,000 a year salary, beside a house rent free, and \$5,000 for a weekly column in the Ledger from Robert Bonner.

Eastern and Middle States.

A FIRE in Philadelphia destroyed a large warehouse for storing flour. After the flames were rubdued a towering wall that had been left standing fell upon an adjoining residence, crushing it to pieces. Edward Curran was killed at his wife's side, and the other inmates of the house had a narrow escent from death. cone from death.

THE International and Eastern Telegraph company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, was incorporated in Albany, N. Y. CONSIDERAFLE interest was aroused by the registration of a ten-million-dollar mort-gage in the offices of forty different town clerks in a direct line across the State of

onnecticut by the Bankers' and Merchants Telegraph company.

MUN.CIPAL elections in Pennsylvania resulted in the success of the Republican candida e for mayor in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pitt burg, Allentown, Lancaster and Allegheny City, and of the Democratic candidate in Williamsport, Chester and Scranton. Realing elected twenty-eight Democrate and trunk three Republicans to the crats and twenty-three Republicans to the common council.

FIVE case; of suicide and several sulden deaths were reported the other day in New York city.

York city.

LAST year's coal product, as reported by the mine inspector of the Pennsylvania middle district, wasa follows: Lehigh Valley Coal company, 64,770,015 tons; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company, 175,116,735 tons; Delaware and Hudson, 135,781,055 tons; Susquehanna, 111,032,0.5; Wyoming Valley companies, 254,465,660 tons; miscellaneous companies, 234,465,660 tons. The number of persons actually accupancy of the product of the companies of th 253,405,607 lone Than 15,007 was 17,833. These figures show an excess of more than 600,000 tons and more than 3,000 employes over the previous year. By an explosion of fire damp in a mine near

Uniontown, Penn., nineteen miners were killed, and others had a narrow escape from

AFTER being twice buried and twice disinterred, and after 11,000 miles of strange wan derings, the bodies of the ten heroes of the lost Jeannette have once more reached the laid Jeannette have once more reached the land from which they went forth to death. The steamship Frisia arrived at New York with the remains of Lieutenant Commander George W. DeLong; Jerome J. Collins, met-oro'ogist of the expedition: Dr. James M. Ambler, surgeon; Walter Lea, George Washington Boyd, Henry Hansen Knaack, Carl Augustus Gort, Adolf Dressier and Nelse Ivorson, seamen, and Ah Sam, cook. The remains of Collins were sent to Cork, Ireland, those of Boyd to Alexandria, Va. and those of Dr. Ambler to Philadelphia. The remains of the others were buried at Woodlawn cemetery, near New York.

South and West.

GEORGE P. CURRY, a banker and cot manufacturer of Augusta, Ga., has failed for about \$200,000. for about \$200,000.

INDIANS at the Poplar Creek and Wolf Point agencies in Dakota are dying of hunger owing to the scarcity of game and the insufficiency of the government rations. Of 3,000 dogs ow ed by the Wolf Point Indians a year ago all have been eaten, as well as many of their horses, and a similar state of affairs exists at the other agency. Several deaths from staryation have occurred. deaths from s'arvation have occurred. THE Red and the White rivers in Arkansas overflowed their banks, and the cou stry was turned into a va t sea. Hundreds of fami-lies were driven from their homes, many

ises were washed away, and thousands of cattle were drowned. DURING the floods in the Ohio valley many towns were completely submerged. From the relief boats moving along the Ohio and its tributaries, to relieve the necessities of the people, nothing but water on either side as far as the eye could reach was to be seen. three miles from Crockett, Texas, went to church at night. and left six children at home asteep, with the door lockel. At 10 o'clock the house was discovered to be on fire, and it burned so quickly that it was inner to the house was discovered to be on fire, and it burned so quickly that it was inner to the house was discovered to be on fire, and it burned so quickly that it was inner to the house was discovered to be on fire, and it burned so quickly that it was inner to the house was discovered to be on fire, and it burned so quickly that it was inner to the house was discovered to be on fire, and the house was discovered to be to save it or the children, every one of whom was burne! to death. The eldest was a boy thirteen years old.

A FREIGHT train left the track near New Philadelphia. Ohio, on account of a mis-place I switch, and a second section followtwo cars and two engines, and killing four

HEAVY snowstorms have prevailed in Dakota and Southern Minneso roads have been blockaded. A CYCLONE which struck Amberson's, THE South has been visited by a tornado which destroyed thousands of houses and killed hundre is of people in Georgia, Alama. North and South Carolina, Louisiana

The breaking of a dam on the Los Angeles river produced the most disastrous flood ever experienced in California. The lower part of Los Angeles was completely inundated, and forty buildings were swept away. Hundreds of families were obliged to abandon their homes and seek abelter on the hills. The loss amounts to \$150,000. From Los Angeles to Mo ave, a distance of 100 wiles brothly a miles of the Southern Pacific. miles, hardly a mile of the South rn Pacific track remains in place, and east to San Gorgonio, eighty miles, the devastation is equally great. The California Southern road from Colton to San Diego is also washed out. Travel in all directions is suspended. It will probably be two months before com-munication can be properly established. Re-ports received from towns in the Southern portion of the San Joaquin valley announced the heaviest floods ever known.

CAPTAIN A. W. KIRKLAND has been se-lected to command the Greely relief expedi-tion, and twelve line officers will be needed, Why He Returned the Lasker Reso-DURING January 12,015 emigrants arrive l in the United States.

THE committees on education of the two Houses met jointly to hear arguments in favor of the pas-age of a bill extending national aid to the States for educational national aid to the States for educational purposes. They were addressed by Dr. G. J. Orr, of Georgia: J. C. Scarborough, of North Carolina: A. Coward, of South Carolina: A. J. Rickoff, of New York: J. M. Holcombe, of Indiana; the Rev. T. W. Bick. nell, representing a committee appointed by the Inter-State Educational convention at Louisville, and C. C. Painter, secretary the National Educational committee. A RESOLUTION introduced by Representa-tive Ochiltree in the House of Represe tative Ochiltree in the House of Represe ta-tives on the recent death of Herr Lasker, the German statesman, who died suddenly in New York, has been returned to our government by Prince Bismarck, with the statement that it cannot be received. the statement that it cannot be received. Various opinions have been expressed concerning Bismarck's action. Following is the resolution in full as passed by the House: "Resolved, That this House has heard with deep regret of the death of the eminent German statesman, Edward Lasker. That his oss is not alone to be mourned by the people of his native land, where his firm and constant exposition of and devotion to free and liberal idea; have materially advanced the social, political and rialy advanced the social, political and comming condition of the sepeople, but by the lovers of liberty throughout the world.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased, as well as to the minister of the United States resident at he capital of the German empire, to be by the capital of the German ampire, at by him communicated through the legitimate channel to the presiding offlier of the legislative body, of which he was a member."

The demand for \$1 and \$2 notes is on the cause I should have officially to advocate before the emperor an opinion which I cannot recognize as correct."

A Berlin dispatch says that the action of Prince Bismarck in returning to the American Congress its resolution. THE medical examination of Captain W. A. Kirkland, who had been selected to command the Greely relief expedition, showed that his physical co dition was not quite ound enough to warra it his being assigned charge of the expedition, and therefore Secretary Chandler selected Commander W. S. Schley instead. THE secretary of war received numero

telegrams showing most satisfactory prog-r ss in the work of relief to the flood suf-ferers along the Ohio river and its tribu-THE President nominated C. S. Palmer Vermont, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota; Max Weber, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Nantes; H. B. Trist, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States SENATOR DAWES has been authorized

punishment of trespassers on Indian lands by imprisonment for one year or \$500 fine, or both. This is specially intended to keep Payne and his followers out of the Oklahama

CHARLES FIELDER, a farmer of Clin C., has lived 103 years. He is a bache Nicholas Boley, a pensioner of the ate an original bill from the committee on agriculture, making the department of ag-

the Senate committee on Indian aff irs to favorably report a bill providing for the

riculture an executive department, whose The Senate has passed a bill making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia. The bill appropriates \$600,000. The House has passed a joint resolution appro-riating \$150,000 to be expended among the Indians for elucational purposes.

A ROYAL commission has been appointe to inquire into the condition of the dwell ings of the poor in Great Britain. The commission includes Cardinal Manning, several delegates from workingmen's associations and a number of Irish and Stotch members of parliament. Sir Changes Dilke is chair GENERAL GORDON, after a long and dan-gerous journey, arrived safely in Khartoum and had a proclamation postel recognizing El Maho, the False Prophet, as Sultan of

THE Anamese minister of war is im licated in the murders of many Christians that have taken place in Anam since January. A Chinese viceroy, prior to the cup-ture of Sontay by the French ordered the Black Flags to murder every Christian found

Kodofan, remitting half the taxes, and placing no restriction on the slave trale. The Arabs of Khartoum express great satis-

PEACE negotiations between Chili and Bolivia have been suspended
Sixty Irish members of the British par liament of all shades of politics have signed a memorial to Mr. Gladstone asking that the purchase clause of the land act be amended so as to authorize the government to advance the state of the state the whole of the purchase money to tenants, and extend the period for the repayment of

the money.

An explosion of gunpowder in a hardware establishment at London, Canada, killed two men, fatally injured the third and wrecked several buildings.

THE first sugar refinery ever established in Cuba is about to begin work. FROM fear of assassins, the False Prophel has surrounded himself with a life guard. Visitors are permitted to approach him only on all fours, and even then must remain at a considerable distance from his sacred

GLADSTONE has been sustained in the British house of commons, the motion to con-sure the government for its policy in Egypt being defeated after debate by a vote of 31:

nays to 262 yeas. ADVICES from Tokar state that 200 of the Egyptian garrison made a sortie, attacked the enemy and kille i and wounded several o them. They also captured a number of cat-tle and camels. An expedition of troops for the relief of Tokar was sent out, well provis-ioned and heavily armed, under command of

eneral Graham. BRADLAUGH, who has given the British parliament so much trouble by refusing to take the prescribed oath of office, for which he was refused his seat, has again been elected—for the fourth time—a member of the house of commons from Northampton, receiving 4,031 votes to 3,665 for his opponent A DISPATCH from Berlin asserts that naturalized German-American citizens who return to Germany are again being rizorously subjected to military duty. It says, too, that the German foreign office ignores United States Minister Sargent, and conducts al negotiations directly with Washington. committee in the Arlington hotel, Washing-

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

DION BOUCICAULT will play an engage ment of three weeks in New York in March LOTTA has bought the copyright of the new operetta, "Nell Gwynne," for production

MINNIE PALMER, now playing a successful engagement in London, returns to America next season to make a tour of the country. PAULINE LUCCA is to appear at the Imperial Opera-house, Vienna, as the heroine in Ponchielli's "Gioconda," and is now studying

M. JULES CLARETIE has written a five-act comedy entitled "L'Americaine," in which he satirizes the influence of Americans on French In 1883 251 dramatic compositions and twenty-two operas were addressed to the general intendant of theatres at Berlin for

An opera company that recently appeared in Peru, Ind., on a cold night, found the hall so cool that the fairies in "Iolanthe" wore seal skins and overshoes. MR. ABBEY will retire from the management of the Metropolitan Opera-house in New York. The opera season there has proven an artistic success, but a financial

MR. HENRY E. ABBEY is now said to have on foot a grand theatrical scheme which looks to the pooling of a number of the best stars in the country, including Edwin Booth, for a combination season. SALVAYRE'S opera of "Richard III.," which has been produced at St. Petersburg with great success, is really a free adaptation of Sha espeare's tragedy set to music. It is, however, too Wagnerian, it is said, to please the French.

RAYMOND'S new play, "For Congress has made a hit. In it he takes the part

of this number thirty-seven are in London, eleven in Liverpool, five in Edinburgh, and four each in Glasgow, Blackburn, Blackpool, Ramsgate, and Stockton-on-Tees. In Ireland there are only ten, including music hails. LAWRENCE BARRETT will open in London April 14 in "Yorick's Love." It is his intention to remove his family to Germany, where they will reside permanently. Mrs. Barrett desires to live near her married daughter. Mr. Barrett will return to America in Au-

gust, and will act during the season, return-ing to Europe each year. BRET HARTE, speaking about dramatizing his stories, says: "I'll leave that to some one who has a tougher hide than I. A man needs more nerve and fewer nerves than I have got to dance attendance on actors and theatrical managers with a play. I have never tried it, but I know people who have and I envy none of them their experience. FOREIGN papers are calling attention to the large number of talented singers pro-duced in America. One reason of the superiority of America over Europe, they claim is that the ranks of the singers receive re cruits from all social circles in America, while in Paris even a course of studies at the Conservatory is looked upon with suspicion by the bight school of the course of studies at the conservatory is looked upon with suspicion

by the high r classes. It is some years ago when Bartley Campbell first said: "In this country I have found the playwright living in a garret and the actor living in a villa at Long Branch. The man who makes the play is treated like a poor relation by the player. When I went to Paris I found the actor living in a garret and the playwright in a villa. I think the Bartley Campbell has done more than any other American dramatist to bring about the new condition in which both actor and play-

A great breeze was created by Bismarck's

return of the resolutions of sympathy with

the German reichstag and family of the Ger-

man state-man, Lasker, who died recently in

Texas, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the president of the reichstag and to the family of Herr Lasker. Upon their presen-tation to Prince Bismarck for transmission

to the president of the reichs's; he returned them with the following explanation: "Any recognition in a fereign country of

fully accepted the communication made by Minister Sargent, and should have asked the

emperor to empower me to present it to the Reichstag, if the resolution had not contained an opinion regarding the object and effect of Her I asker's political activity, which was

o, posed to my convictions. According to my experience of the political economic development of the German people I cannot recognize the opinion as one which events I have witnessed would justify. I should not venture

to oppose my judgment to the opinion of such an illustrious body as the House of Representatives if I had not by more than the type years' active participation in the in-

thirty years' active participation in the in-ternal policy of Germany, gained an expe-rience which justified me in attaching a

the emperor for the neces ary power to com-municate the resolution to the Reichstag be-cause I should have officially to advocate

reichstag, continues to excite much com-ment. The friends of the deceased states-

man in the reichstag propose to demand of Prince Bismarckan explanation of his course.

UNUSUALLY OLD PEOPLE.

JOHN RILEY, of Frederick county, Va., is

W. J. BARLOW, of Live Oak, Fla., is 103

RHODA HOWARD, of Owingsville, Ky., is

LUTHER HOLDEN, of Waterford, Conn., is

Amos Dennis died recently at Ridgeville,

S. C., in his 108th year.

MRS. MARTHA CRUCKETT, of Liberty, Me.,

CHARLES FIELDER, a farmer of Clinton, S

, has lived 103 years. He is a bachelor.

Every communion Sunday Mrs. Annie Gordon, of Blufton, S. C., walks four miles to church She is 111.

CHRISTIAN COOPER, who lives in the house

formerly the residence of Robert Fulton, in Livingston, N. Y., is 110 years of age.

MRS. DANIEL BUCK, of Wethersfield, Vt. and Mrs. George Travis, of Canisteo, N. Y.

have celebrated their hundredth birthdays.

AFTER being blind for twenty years, Mrs. Josephine Lepatria died at Watertown, N. Y., aged 104. Her nusband recently died at

ABRAHAM, Isaac and Jacob are the names

of triplets still living at the age of seventy-two years. They are the children of Catha-rine Kile, of Richland township, Penn., who

recently died, aged ninety-eight.

nois, aged 101.

twe ity-seven.

glasses.

NICHOLAS BOLEY, a pensioner of the war of

A BELLE in Washington seventy years ago academy appropriation bill, and the post

was Mrs. Jessie McGee, who has just diel in | route bill, with Senate amendments, were

years of age.

112 years old.

certain value to my judgment in questof home affairs. I cannot determine to

maker can reside at Long Branch.-Ny

BISMARCK'S REASONS. LATER CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Senate. The Senate passed the bill making it a felony, punishable by three years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine, to falsely personate government officers or employes with intent to defraud Most of the day was spent in New York. These resolutions were introduced debate on Mr. Morgan's amendment permitin Congress by Representative Ochiltree, of ting national banks to deposit bonds of the separate States as security for circulation, and finally Mr. Morgan withdrew it, having introduced the same proposition as an original bill....On motion of Mr. Sherman a

A communication was received from the President, transmitting a statement from CHARLES BARBER, of Staten Island, is 103 priate recognition of the act of the British government. Mr. Finnerty objected and Mr. Randall then put his request in the form of

> LYMAN.-Mr. D. H. Lyman, the new second a sistant post instorgeneral, is a de-voted checker-player, and is reparted as a high authority on the various problems of

AT Blythewood, eighteen miles from Columbia, S. C., Andrew McClellan, aged 112, recently married Martha Wilson, a widow of GRANT.-General Grant, says a New York GRANT.—General and, and all, and it is doubtful if he will ever again go out of the house. General Grant, himself, says that his injury is slowly improving, but that pieurisy and rheumat sm have kept him in his room, and part of the time in his bad. Miss Sabra Phillips, of Norwood, R. I., is 100 years old. She does her own housework, brings her fuel from the woods on her back and saws it herself, and reads without

LATER NEWS.

SALMI MORSE, who gained considerable no toriety in New York some time ago by strenuous but unavailing attempts to produce the Passion Play, which depicts the death of Christ, committed suicide in the metropolis by drowning. Mayor Edson refused to give Mr. Morse a license to peoduce the Passion Play, and a large number of suits for unpaid salaries, brought by performers whom the deceased had engaged, were pending. At the time of his death a melodrama written by

Morse was being played at one of the New York theatres-Two colored men in jail at Lebanon, Ky., for assaulting a woman, were taken out by a furious mob and hanged. B. F. BARNES, a prominent citizen of Booche, Wis., killed his wife and cut his own throat. Protracted illness in the family is

Five pony-stealing Piegan Indians had a pitchea battle in Montana with their pursuers-four Crow Indians and seven white men Four Piegans and two white men were killed and two other whites wounded. SECRETARY FOLGER has issued the 126th call for bonds. The call is for the redemption of \$10,000,000 in bonds of the three per

assigned as the cause.

cent. loan of 1882. THE agricultural appropriation bill, as completed by the House committee on agriculture, appropriates \$430,530—an increase of about \$24,000 over the last appropriation. The bill makes an appropriation of \$3,000 for the propagation of the tea plant.

AT a meeting of the Democratic National

ton, held for the purpose of naming the

t'me and place to hold the national convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, every State was represented either by a member of the committee or a proxy. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, presided, and Frederic O. Prince, of Massachusetts, was secretary. A motion was adopted that the Democrats of each organized Territory and of the District of Columbia be invited to send two delegates to the national convention. Upon the third ballot Chicago was selected as the place to hold the national convention, that city receiving twenty-one votes to seventeen for St. Louis. The date for the convention is July 8. After issuing the call for the convention the committee

aljourned to meet next in Chicago on THE National Greenback Labor party has issued a call for a national convention to bo held in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, May 28, 1884. At a State convention of the Indiana Greenbackers in Indianapolis a full ticket headed by H. G. Leonard for governor, was nominated, and twenty-three resolutions af firming the principles of the Greenback-

Labor party were adopted as a platform. THE London Times, in an article on the Lasker incident, implies that dislike of the country which deprives Germany of thousands of conscripts is the basis of Bismarck's action, and that Mr. Sargent's resignation would strain the relations of Germany and the Unted States.

AFTER holding out for weeks against the attacks of El Mahdi's forces the town of Tokar surrendered to El Mahdi's rebel; before it could be relieved by General Graham's expedition. The news was brought to from Tokar. It was stated that only the soldiers at Tokar who had families had surrendered, while the others attempted to reach Suakim. Upon reception of the news in London great excitement ensued and a special cabinet meeting was called. El Mahdi appointed his brother, Ali Yussuf governor of Barfour, and ordered him to levy 7,000 men, and march to Kordofan to

reinforce the main body of El Mahdi's troops. GENERAL GORDON announced that after restoring order in Khartoum he would pro. ceed to Kordofan, to interview the False

Prophet.

OSMAN DIGMA, the leader of the rebels in the vicinity of Suakim is exciting his followers by quoting the Koran, saying that El Mahdi, the False Prophet, is divinely inspired and requires little food and clotning. NINE sailors belonging to the British bark

Ada Barton, from St. John, N. B., abandoned at sea in a waterlogged condition, were drowned. BISMARCK'S action in returning the Lasker resolutions of sympathy to the American Congress has excited much discussion among the papers of Germany, the government organs praising and the opposition press condemning the German chancellor's course. Mr. Sargent, the American representative at

mently defended by German papers for the part which he has taken in the matter.

Berlin, is also bitterly attacked and vehe-

joint resolution was passed appropriating \$10,000 to enable the committee on privileges the personal qualities of a German, especially when made by so important a body as the House of Representatives, is gratifying to our national feelings. I should have grate-

and elections to carry on its investigations.

the secretary of state to the effect that the British government had apresented the steamsh p Alert to the United States for use on the Greely relief expedition. The reading of Secretary Frelinghuysen's statement, at the request of Mr. Randall, disclosed that in the search for vessels suitable for the expedition now preparing for Greely's reliof, attention had been directed to the Alert, and that Minister Lowell had been instructed to inquire whether she could be spared by the British government; that Minister Lowell was told the British government had not forgotten the action of the United States in the matter of the Resolute, a British vessel which had been abandoned in the Arctic regions, discovered and brought to this country by American sea: men, purchased from them by the American government, repaired and then returned to Great Britain; that the British government, in recognition of this courtesy, had now given the Alert to the United States un conditionally, with all her equipment; that in response to this "graceful and opportune act of courtesy on the part of her majesty's government," Secretary Frelinghuysen had telegraphed to Minister Lowell that this evidence of sympathy "receives the highest appreciation of the President, as it will that of the people of the United States," etc. Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent that the communication be spread upon the journal of the House, and that it be referred to the committee on foreign affairs with the object of having a more formal and appro-

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

a motion, which was agreed to, Mesers, Fin-

nerty, of Illinois, and Robinson, of New

York, voting in the negative The military

that interesting game.

LANSDOWNE.—Before leaving Montreal, after the ice carnival, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Cana a's governor-general, sent a letter to the corporation acknowledging the city's hospitality and inclosing a check for \$5.00 to be distributed among public charities. that interesting game.

room, and part of the time in his bid.

Newell.—In a detailed review of the history of the Life-Saving Service, published in the Tacoma (W. T.) Ledger, Governor William A. Newell, of Washington Territory, stoutly maintains his title to be regarded as the originator of that noble institution—"with which," he says, "I had rather be associated as the inventor and first advocate, than to be the possessor of all the gory honors of the world." JACOB MILLIERN, of Dunstan, Me., on the anniver-ary of his 100th birthday made a singular confession: "I voted for Thomas Jefferson for his second term, although I lacked two months of my majority."