THE INCOME TAX BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS MADE PUBLIC BY THE COMMITTEE.

A Tax of Two Per Cent. on Incomes of Individuals, Corporations and Civil and Military Officials Exceeding $4000—Tax on Whisky $1 Per Gallon.

The Internal Revenue bill, including the income tax, was submitted to the full Ways and Means Committee and then made public.

The title is, "A bill to impose a tax on corporation and individual incomes, to increase the tax on distilled spirits, and for other purposes." The first section provides:

That from and after January 1, 1895, there shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and incomes of every person residing in the United States, or any citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived in each preceding calendar year, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived, over and above $4000, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and incomes from all property and of every business, trade or profession, carried on in the United States, by persons residing without the United States, and not citizens thereof. And the tax shall be assessed and paid upon the gains, profits and incomes for the year ending December 31 next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax.

The definition of profits is specified very broadly, so to cover all incomes from notes, bonds (other than United States bonds), real estate, sales of live stock, pork, sugar, wool and other productions, "except that portion of the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives and Delegates to Congress, from which the tax has been deducted; and except that portion of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to, and does, withhold the tax, and pays the same to the officer authorized to receive it." Provision is also made for deducting losses by fire, shipwreck and by trade depression, from the aggregate of profits.

Section 3 makes it the duty of all persons having an income of over $3500 to render a return. All guardians, trustees, etc., must make similar returns for their charges. The return is to be made to the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the District, who is specially charged with levying the tax. The return is to be verified by oath or affirmation. The bill further provides:

And in case any person having a taxable income shall neglect or refuse to make and render such list and return, or shall render a false or fraudulent list or return, it shall be the duty of the deputy collector to make such list, according to the best information he can obtain, by the examination of such person, or his books or accounts, or any other evidence, and to add fifty per centum as a penalty to the amount of the tax due on such list in all cases of willful neglect or refusal to make and render a list or return; and in all cases of a false or fraudulent list or return having been rendered, to add 100 per centum as a penalty to the amount of tax ascertained to be due. Appeal from the decision of the deputy collector is provided.

The tax is payable July 1 annually, and after that ten per cent. is immediately added on sums in arrears over ten days, and also one per cent. per month while the tax remains in arrears.

Section 5 includes non-residents owning property in the United States within the law's provisions.

Section 6 imposes a uniform tax of two per cent. on dividends of stockholders in insurance companies, banks, trust companies and other corporations and associations. The bill continues: "And said banks, trust companies, savings institutions and insurance companies and other companies and all other corporations shall pay the said tax, and are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made on account of any dividend or sums of money that may be due and payable as aforesaid the said tax of two per centum." The corporation makes the return to the deputy collector, verified by the oath or affirmation of its officers. A corporation failing to make return is subject to a penalty of $1000, besides the increase in its taxes.

Section 8 provides for taxing dividends from railroad, canal, turnpikes, telephone, telegraph, electric light and gas companies, water companies and street railway companies.

Section 9 subjects to a two per cent. tax so much of any salaries, public or private, as exceeds $4000. Government disbursing officers and private paymasters, cashiers or employers are compelled to deduct the tax from salaries and pay it to the internal revenue collector. Stringent provision is made against disclosing to the public any detail of private business or of amount of income.

Elaborate provision is made for assessing the tax on those who fail to make returns in special cases. Every corporation is compelled to furnish a list, under oath or affirmation, of information on the following points:

First—The gross profits of such corporation from all kinds of business of every name and nature.

Second—The expense of such corporation, exclusive of interest, annuities and dividends.

Third—The net profits of such corporation, without allowing for interest, annuities or dividends.

Fourth—The amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends stated separately.

Fifth—The amount paid in salaries of $4000 or less, to each person employed.

Sixth—The amount paid in salaries of more than $4000.

Sections 17 and 18 provide the penalties of perjury for false returns, etc.

The balance of the Internal Revenue bill covers whisky and playing cards, etc. Playing cards are taxed two cents per pack. The tax is payable by the manufacturer by stamps. The tax on distilled spirits is made $1 per gallon after the first day of the second calendar month after the passage of the bill. The bonding period is fixed at eight years.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JULES VERNE is sixty-five years old.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER, of Oregon, is a rich man.

LOUIS KOSSUTH is blind, as the result of influenza.

REED'S picture has just been hung up in the Speaker's corridor.

DR. HALL, the State geologist of New York, is over eighty years of age.

WILLIAM POTTER, the retiring United States Minister at Rome, has given 1000 lire to the poor of that city.

THE British Royal Astronomical Society has conferred its gold medal on Professor S. W. Burnham, an American astronomer.

IT is said that the King of Siam has become so addicted to the use of stimulants that he is practically a mental and physical wreck.

THE Queen has conferred the dignity of knighthood upon William Lane Booker, Consul-General of Great Britain at New York.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, the new President of the Council of Ministers of President Carnot, of France, is the third of his name to fill that high place.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM PENN LYON, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has retired from the bench after a continuous service of twenty-two years.

SAMUEL LAYCOCK, the Lancashire dialect poet who died recently, learned the trade of cotton spinner and got his education by reading after his work.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD, of Illinois, finding that he "could not perform his social duties while ignorant of the art of dancing" has learned how to waltz.

SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, is the only public man in Washington now who was there when Galusha A. Grow first went to Congress, in 1851.

THE Commissioner of Patents has adopted a plan of publishing each day a list of the patents which expire on that date; heretofore this important information has never been made known to the public.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN E. BUTLER, a disbarred lawyer, who was recently found guilty of forging his mother's mark to a deed, was sentenced, at Boston, Mass., to State's prison for five years.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, at Long Island City, N. Y., obtained a verdict of $5000 for the death of his son, who was killed in the accident to the returning race train on the Long Island Railroad, at the Parkville tunnel on June 20 last.

HARVARD defeated Yale in the joint debate at Cambridge, Mass.

THE United States cruiser Montgomery, on her trial run in Long Island Sound, made nineteen knots an hour, two knots more than her contract required, the builders will get a bonus of $200,000.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE CHARLES P. THOMPSON, of Gloucester, Mass., committed suicide by shooting.

ARTHUR AND FLOYD GRIFFIN, aged eighteen and sixteen respectively, sons of Burleigh Griffin, and also James, aged sixteen, son of Aaron Pitcher, were drowned in Otsego Lake, N. Y., while skating.

SEVEN children dead with diphtheria is the misfortune that has befallen the family of Andrew Albert, of Delaware Water Gap, Penn. The last to succumb was George Albert, aged eighteen. One was a young woman of twenty and a bride of two months.

THIEVES tried to wreck and burn a train and then plunder it on the New Jersey and New York Railroad.

THE steamer Andes, of the Atlas Line, was stranded on the New Jersey coast, and will probably be a total loss.

South and West.

MRS. ANNA AUSTIN has been elected Mayor of Pleasanton, Kan., by a majority of eight in a total vote of 338, of which women cast 123.

MRS. MARY DE MOON was killed by a folding bed, which collapsed, at San Francisco, Cal.

THE National Farmers' Alliance in session at Chicago, Ill., has adopted resolutions requesting Secretary of Agriculture Morton to resign because he had denounced their organization.

JOHN HARDY was hanged at Welch, W. Va., for the murder of Thomas Drew. Wilson Howard was hanged at Lebanon, Mo., for the murder of a deaf mute. Albert F. Bamberger was hanged near Cando, North Dakota, for the murder of six members of the Kreider family. Ernst Lacore was hanged at Joliet, Ill., for the murder of Nellie Byron.

N. L. ODELL, an aeronaut, was killed while making an ascension in Washington, N. C. The balloon burst when it had reached a height of 300 feet. Odell's body was badly mangled.

A HURRICANE swept over Oak Cliff and South and East Dallas, Texas, destroying property to the extent of $100,000 and killing a boy. Its path was 100 yards wide.

THREE men were killed and eighteen injured in a wreck on the J. E. Potts Lumber Company's tram road, ten miles south of Camden, Ark. The disaster was caused by the giving away of a trestle.

THOMAS BENNETT, colored and an ex-convict, pleaded guilty in the St. Clair (Ill.) County Court to the burglary of an office, from which he stole two cigars valued at ten cents. He was sent to the penitentiary for six years.

MRS. LOUIS A. LANCASTER met a frightful death by fire at Milwaukee, Wis., in trying to save the life of her two-year-old child.

A MEMORIAL window in honor of the naval heroes who died in the Samoan storm of March, 1889, was unveiled at the Annapolis (Md.) Naval Academy.

ALL the banks of Helena, Montana, which closed during the financial panic last summer are now open. The First National Bank of Helena during the first day received deposits aggregating $290,000

Washington.

THE official trial board of the new United States cruiser Olympia announced her speed as 21.69 knots, earning a premium of $300,000 for her builders.

OFFERS made for the new Government bonds led Secretary Carlisle to think subscriptions would reach 200,000,000, and the price go to 120, thus reducing the interest to 2½ per cent.

THE President sent to the Senate the following nominations: William I. Buchanan, of Iowa, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic; Allen Thomas, of Florida, to be Consul of the United States at Laguayra, Venezuela; Edward W. S. Tingle, of Montana, to be Consul of the United States at Brunswick, Germany.

ST. GAUDEN'S World's Fair medal has been rejected by Secretary Carlisle because of the nudity of the male figure in relief which is represented on it.

BIDS for the new bonds were received by the Treasury Department in remarkably large numbers.

THE Hon. Lorin E. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, reached Washington after his long trip across the continent, and at once went to the legation.

THE hard times have struck Washington society pretty hard, and the gayeties of the winter are on a much more moderate scale and much less numerous than they were last season. Some of the biggest houses are closed.

MRS. CLEVELAND held her first public reception. There were no cards required, and the attendance was, of course, something enormous. The reception began at 3.30, and lasted two hours.

SENATOR ALLEN, of Nebraska, will act as counsel for the Knights of Labor in the effort to enjoin the issue of bonds. He will assist Judge Cole, of Iowa.

HAWAIIAN Royalists sent a memorial to the President, who transmitted it to Congress with other Hawaiian correspondence.

Foreign.

FIFTY men of the Nietheroy garrison were killed in the bombardment of that place by the Brazilian insurgents.

OVER 100 native nomads, with their flocks, were killed by earthquakes in Urga, Mongolia.

THERE was rioting by Anarchists in Berlin, the police charged the mob; many persons were hurt and a large number of arrests were made.

THE Provisional leaders have made all preparation for declaring a Republic in Hawaii; a constitution has been drafted and a flag chosen; a royalist lobby has been sent to Washington.

THE Government troops were repelled by the Brazilian insurgents on Concilcao Island, in Rio Harbor, with a loss of 120 killed.

AFTER four days of continuous fighting the army of President Vasquez, of Honduras, has been completely routed by the revolutionists and their Nicaraguan allies.

ADMIRAL DE MELLO has been deposed from his position of leader of the forces operating against the Brazilian Government, because he failed to bring troops from the South to aid the insurgents in the Bay in making their proposed land movements.

HEAVY gales in the bay at Bilbon, Spain, have caused the loss of twenty-five fishermen.

A FRENCH force in Tonquin, China, was attacked from ambush by pirates and lost twenty men killed and wounded.

THE cloth and yarn markets in Manchester, England, have been paralyzed by the latest developments in regard to Indian currency.

LUJAN and twenty-five of his outlaws were killed and the survivors dispersed in Chihuahua, Mexico.

THE New York State Federation of Labor in session at Albany, by a vote of twenty-three to seventeen, adopted a resolution thanking Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, for pardoning the three Anarchists, Neebe, Fielden and Schwab, imprisoned for complicity in the Haymarket dynamite massacre.

COTTON has been picked in Arkansas. Seventy-five per cent. of the crop of the State has been marketed. Not over 800 bales remain unsold in Little Rock. Indications point to a total crop not exceeding 7,000,000 bales.

THE anathem annually pronounced against the French since the invasion of 1812 at the Christmas mass in the St. Petersburg churches was omitted last year on account of the Franco-Russian entente.

LETTERS FROM HAWAII.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WITH THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Willis Asked to Explain—President Dole Wants to Know Whether He Intends to Enforce His Demands With Arms—Willis Says Dole Insulted President Cleveland.

President Cleveland, in a brief note of transmittal, sent to Congress the latest correspondence relating to Hawaii. It comprises some brief notes of Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, which are unimportant, but the chief features of it are letters passing between Minister Willis and President Dole, in one of which the Minister complains of an utterance of President Dole as reflecting on the President of the United States, and a letter from President Dole, in which he specifically inquires if Minister Willis's instructions authorized the use of force. Both these matters appear to have been settled by the receipt of the last message of the President to Congress and the last instructions of Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis.

The interest felt in Hawaiian affairs was manifested in a striking manner when President Cleveland's message, transmitting the latest diplomatic correspondence on the subject, was laid before the House of Representatives.

The House insisted on hearing all the correspondence read—a most unusual thing—and every word was heard in the remotest corner of the hall, so absorbed was every one in listening to the clerk as he read.

The following is the letter of transmittal:

"To the Congress:

"I transmit herewith dispatches received yesterday from our Minister at Hawaii, with certain correspondence which accompanied the same, including a most extraordinary letter, dated December 27, 1893, signed by Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government, and addressed to our Minister, Mr. Willis, and delivered to him a number of hours after the arrival at Honolulu of a copy of my message to Congress on the Hawaiian question, with copies of the instructions given to our Minister.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, January 20, 1894.

The letter of December 27, to which the President refers, was sent to Minister Willis by Mr. Dole, and part of the language is herewith presented:

"I desire to call your Excellency's most serious consideration to the dangerous and critical condition of this community, arising, I must respectfully submit, out of the attitude which you have assumed, and the language which you have used in public, and in communications to the Government, and also out of the published letter of the Secretary of State of the United States and the President's message on the subject of the restoration of the Monarchy.

"This Government has most earnestly sought from you and through our representative at Washington, from your Government, some assurance that force will not be used, and has failed to obtain it. Your action has unfortunately aroused the passions of all parties and made it probable that disturbances may be created at any moment.

"I am informed by military authorities that while the force at your command is sufficient to destroy this city, it is insufficient to suppress any general rising and conflict of armed forces and insurrections, or to prevent the loss of life and property.

"This Government is reluctant to believe that this condition of affairs was contemplated or expected by yourself or by the President of the United States.

"I have therefore to ask you to inform me, with the least delay, whether you hold instructions to enforce your policy with the use of arms in any event."

Minister Willis was more than surprised at receiving such a letter, and in reply asked the charges so unjustly put forward should be made more specific. To this Mr. Dole answered that the special message of the President of the United States had rendered any further correspondence on the subject unnecessary.

Believing that the charges, whether so intended or not, reflected upon the President, Mr. Willis again insisted that the desired specifications be furnished as soon as convenient, but up to the time of the steamer's departure, no answer had been received. In a letter to Secretary Gresham, Mr. Willis says:

"This delay in answering is a great surprise and regret. I am fully prepared to show that every step taken by the representatives of our Government has been in the direction of peace and good order, and that the military preparations of the Provisional Government were in progress at the time of my arrival."

The remainder of the correspondence consists of the full text of the letters, of which the material portions have been quoted.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

23D DAY.—The Clerk read a letter from Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, resigning his seat in the Senate, to take effect on January 24. The reason for the resignation is that Senator Walthall's health has not been good for several years and he thinks the climate of Washington does not agree with him.——The bill appropriating $50,000 for a monument to General John Stark was passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 15 nays.——Messrs. Peffer and Allen introduced resolutions denouncing Secretary Carlisle's proposed bond issue.——Mr. Vest spoke for repeal of the Federal Election laws.

24TH DAY.—The President sent in additional Hawaiian correspondence, including an appeal from Royalists.——President Cleveland nominated Wheeler H. Peckham to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.——The day was devoted largely to a discussion of the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds.

25TH DAY—The vetoed New York Bridge bill was referred to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. It is proposed to report a new bill.——Mr. Cullom delivered a speech on the Hawaiian question.——Debate was continued on the Federal Election laws and the Peffer bond resolution.

26TH DAY.—A long discussion took place over Mr. Turpie's Hawaiian resolution.——Mr. Lodge spoke on the proposition to repeal the Federal Election laws.

The House.

29TH DAY.—Debate on the Tariff bill was continued; Mr. Burrows's amendment substituting the wool schedule of the McKinley bill for that of the Wilson bill was defeated.

30TH DAY.—Debate on the Wilson Tariff bill continued; there was a sharp personal controversy between Messrs. Dalzell and Johnson.——Mr. Johnson's proposal to put steel rails on the free list was defeated.

31ST DAY.—The amendment to substitute the agricultural section of the McKinley bill was beaten, sixty-three to 116.——At 11.17 the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Richardson in the chair. Brief speeches on the Wilson bill were made by Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Coombs, Mr. Mercer and Mr. Simpson. The amendment proposed by Mr. Hitt provided that when a country imposed a tax on American products which this country imported free, the existing rates be imposed. The hour of 5.30 having arrived the House took a recess without acting on Mr. Hitt's amendment. At the evening session the speakers were Mr. Talbert, Mr. Charles W. Stone and Mr. Wheeler.

32D DAY.—President Cleveland sent in another message and more correspondence on the Hawaiian question.——The debate on the Wilson bill was continued.——Mr. McRae's amendment to the Tariff bill, striking out the bounty on sugar was adopted by the Committee of the Whole.——The amendment putting refined sugar on the free list was adopted.

33D DAY.—The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill, together with the veto message, was referred to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.——In the Committee of the Whole amendments to the Wilson bill putting a duty on coal were voted down.——Both refined and raw sugars were put on the free list.

34TH DAY.—The Internal Revenue bill was reported.——All amendments to the iron ore schedule of the Wilson bill were rejected. The speakers at the night session were Messrs. Ryan, Swanson, Baldwin, Ikirt, Cummings, all Democrats, and Baker, Populist, in favor of the bill; and Messrs. Wanger, Johnson, Moon, Kiefer and Blair, all Republicans, in opposition to it.

PECKHAM FOR JUSTICE.

Cleveland Nominates Him for the Supreme Court Bench.

The President sent to the United States Senate the name of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York City, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Wheeler H. Peckham, nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is a brother of Judge Rufus Peckham, of the New York Court of Appeals. He was appointed District Attorne by Mr. Cleveland when he was Governor, but subsequently resigned. Although the New York Senators delined to talk, it was understood that the nomination was distasteful to them, but they would have been glad to have seen the name of the brother sent in instead. The indications seemed to be that the Hornblower struggle would be renewed against this nominee.

Wheeler H. Peckham, who has been named for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was at one time District Attorney of New York City. Mr. Peckham was born at Albany in 1833. At school he won the reputation of being a careful student and won several medals for proficiency. After receiving an academic education, he entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1854. The young lawyer at once opened an office in his native city, and followed his profession with varying success until 1857, when his health began to fail and he went to St. Paul, Minn. He still continued his law practice, however, and was interested in a number of cases which attracted general attention in that newly settled territory. In 1863 he returned to Albany with his health renewed. In 1864 he went to New York, and rapidly rose to a position of prominence in his profession. He gained much popularity by his connection with the famous Tweed ring suits in which he was instrumental in procuring the conviction of Tweed and his co-conspirators, with the assistance of Judge Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, and John Parsons, of New York City. In November, 1883, Governor Cleveland appointed Mr. Peckham District Attorney of New York City, upon the death of John McKeon. After serving but a short time Mr. Peckham was compelled to resign the office on account of ill health. Since then Mr. Peckham has been engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City.

DYNAMITE IN A STOVE.

Two Persons Killed and Six Injured on a Texas Train.

A stick of dynamite which some person had placed in the smoking car stove on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Marcos, Texas, exploded as the train was leaving that place.

Ed. Binding, a traveling agent of the City Brewerr of San Antonio, and J. C. Heidelman, a merchant of Austin, were instantly killed, and six other passengers in the car seriously injured.

LATER NEWS.

THE Republican Senate at Trenton, N. J., rejected Governor Werts's proposition for quo warranto proceedings to settle the Senate controversy; the Senate and House will meet in joint session on February 6.

WILLIAM T. ZELL, Treasurer of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and of the New York Athletic Club, is a fugitive defaulter, a shortage of $10,000 or more having been found in his cash accounts with the coal company.

THE Hamburg-American Line steamer Normannia, bound for Genoa, returned to the Port of New York for repairs, having been damaged by a tidal wave; several of her crew were injured.

A BLIZZARD raged in Kansas and other Western States.

MRS. ANNA LINDGREN was crushed to death at Chicago, Ill., while struggling for bread at a relief station. Her husband was too weak to go into the crowd and her children were starving.

A BAND of train robbers was captured by police in the Indian Territory; one of the gang was killed and another mortally wounded.

THE Mirz and Daniels brothers fought to the death in Arkansas. Of the four three were killed.

COMMITTEE resolutions on the Hawaiian question favoring strict non-intervention were brought into both Houses.

IN response to a Senate resolution the Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate a statement showing that from the year 1875 to 1894 the United States has paid for the prosecution of criminals in the Territory of Utah the sum of $725,555, which amount was due the United States from that Territory.

SECRETARY HERBERT approved the recommendation of the National Stability Board with reference to the lengthening of the gunboats Machias and Castine in order to relieve top-heaviness.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by his sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, and Private Secretary Thurber, left Washington for Hartford, Conn., to attend the funeral of Henry E. Hastings, the President's nephew. Mr. Hastings was the son of Mr. Cleveland's sister.

AT Fredericton, New Brunswick, Judge Barker sentenced the deaf mute Edward M. Wheary to be hanged on Friday, April 20, for the murder of his sister-in-law, Bertha Wheary.

KAISER WILLIAM has made a peace offering to Prince Bismarck in the shape of a case of old wine and the ex-Chancellor has promised to personally thank His Majesty for the gift in Berlin. All Germany rejoices at the reconciliation.

LACK of work and scarcity of food are causing many acts of brigandage in Spain.

THE Brazilian insurgents recaptured Mocangue Island, with three small cannon and 130 prisoners. The killed and wounded number fifty. The insurgents lost fourteen killed.

STRIKING employes of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Traction Company returned to work.

UNION women hat makers of Danbury Conn., prevented resumption in four factories by refusing terms the union men accepted.

MR. AND MRS. GUSTAVE P. TYSON and Miss Minnie Chapman, teachers in the Sac and Fox Indian School, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, were drowned while attempting to ford Deep Fork Creek.

FIFTY convicts confined in the branch State prison at Coal Creek, Tenn., escaped by crawling through the bars of the water gate leading into the stockade.

THE annual Pension bill reported to the House appropriates $150,000,000.

THE State Department is advised that the death of United States Consul Meade at San Domingo was caused by yellow fever.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND returned to Washington from Hartford, Conn., where he attended his cousin's funeral.

THE ship Willie Rosenfeld, at Queenstown, Ireland, had two of her crew killed and the captain and eight others badly injured in a hurricane.

THE gallery of the Ducal riding school of Gotha, Germany, collapsed during the rehearsal for the festival when the new Duke will make his formal entry into the city. Four of the persons were killed, and twelve were so seriously injured that they were thought likely to die.

LUNATICS BURN TO DEATH

A SCENE OF HORROR IN AN IOWA MADHOUSE.

Eight Human Beings Perish Miserably—Penned in a Little Building on a Poorfarm—The Flames Break Out at Night While a Blizzard Rages.

The building on the Boone County (Iowa) poorfarm used as an insane asylum was burned, and eight of the nine inmates lost their lives. The fire started about 10 o'clock p. m., and when discovered was under such headway that nothing could be done to save the unfortunates in the building.

Six years ago Boone County decided to take charge of its incurable and harmless insane who had before been kept in the State asylums. For that purpose a two-story frame building was erected on the poorfarm near the poorhouse. In this building the insane were kept. The steward of the poor farm is Henry Holcomb, who lived with his wife in the poorhouse.

They retired at about the usual time last night and were asleep at 10 o'clock, when they were awakened by Mrs. Hibbard, one of the nine insane persons, who came into the house and said that the madhouse was on fire.

Mr. Holcomb rushed to the burning building, which he saw was aflame inside, and burst in the door. He could not enter, owing to the intense heat, and no sound except the crackling of the flames was heard.

The unfortunates were already dead, either suffocated before they awoke or lacking intelligence to make their escape. Four of the poor creatures who were not considered perfectly safe were locked in their cells at night and could not have escaped if they would.

The tragedy was over in a half hour, when the roof of the madhouse fell in. The victims were seen in the coals, burned beyond recognition. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the furnace, which was overheated on account of the intensely cold weather.

Mrs. Hibbard, the only one who escaped, is uninjured, but is not intelligent enough to give an account of the discovery of the fire. The victims and their ages are:

Thomas Leper, forty-five; Joseph Craig, eighty-one; Sarah Scott, eighty-two; Christian Peterson, eighty-seven; Christiana Anderson, twenty-eight; Anna Sodderberg, thirty-eight; Johanna Briggs, thirty-five; Nancy Tucker, forty-eight.

TALMAGE WILL RESIGN.

He Startles His Congregation by the Unexpected Announcement.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage at the close of the Sunday services announced to his congregation in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Tabernacle that he intended to resign, and that his resignation would go into effect on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day he took charge of the church.

The church was crowded to the doors, and when Mr. Talmage made the announcement men and women were almost speechless with surprise for several minutes.

There had been no intimation of such a thing. His text was from Revelations vii., 17—"And He shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." When the sermon was finished Dr. Talmage said:

"I have an announcement to make which may be of some interest to this congregation."

He then leaned over and, picking up several sheets of paper, began reading as follows:

"This coming spring I will have been pastor of this church twenty-five years. A quarter of a century is long enough for any minister to preach in one place. At that anniversary I will resign this pulpit, and it will be occupied by such person as you may select.

'Though the work has been arduous, because of the unparalleled necessity of building three great churches, two of them destroyed by fire, the field has been delightful and blessed of God.

"No other congregation has ever been called upon to build three churches, and I hope no other pastor will be called to such a fearful and tremendous undertaking.

"My plans after resignation have not been developed, but I shall preach, both by voice and newspaper press, as long as my life and health are continued by the grace of God.

"From first to last we have been a united people, and my fervent thanks are to all the Board of Trustees and elders, whether of the present or past, and to all the congregation and to the people of the city of Brooklyn. I have no vocabulary intense enough to express my gratitude to the newspaper press of these cities for the generous manner in which they have treated me and augmented my work for this quarter of a century.

"After such a long pastorate it is a painful thing to break the ties of affection, but I hope our friendship will be renewed in heaven."

As Dr. Talmage finished speaking he seemed almost to break down. He nervously clutched at a glass of water which was beside him, and after taking a long drink seemed to regain his strength. He tried to join the congregation in singing the closing hymn, but could not do so.

After the hymn was sung he pronounced the benediction, and then hurriedly left the church for his home.

When Dr. Talmage was seen at his home he refused to say anything about his cause for resigning from the church.

"I have nothing further to say to the public now beyond what is contained in the announcement that I made at the church this evening."

It is suggested that Dr. Talmage intends to resign because he is opposed to the Board of Trustees, who are anxious to charge an admission fee of ten cents to all visitors who attend the church. For several years Dr. Talmage has been greatly worried by the financial condition of the Tabernacle.

His salary is $12,000 a year, but during the past four years he has not received anything for his preaching. Dr. Talmage, in his sermons, often made the announcement that he dedicated his salary as pastor of the church to the cause of God.

He often went on lecturing tours, as he explained, to get money to defray the expenses of the Tabernacle. One year ago he announced from the pulpit in the Tabernacle that the church was in such a condition financially that unless $20,000 of the floating debt were raised by April 1, 1893, he would be compelled to resign. This sum was raised.

Russell Sage holds a mortgage of $125,000 on the Tabernacle, with interest which amounts to $15,000. This interest Mr. Sage thinks ought to be paid, and recently he has been stirring up the trustees.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOSTON has fifty-three labor unions.

PITTSBURG has a trade school for girls.

THE Federation claims 652,300 members.

TEN trade organizations work eight hours.

OMAHA (Neb.) packing houses employ 4500.

THE British miners' strike cost $150,000,000.

MICHIGAN has 6000 union commercial drummers.

IN Great Britain 1000 miners are killed annually.

CORNELLSVILLE, Penn., has 9000 coke ovens running.

EUROPEAN laborers are emigrating from America.

PARKER, Penn., is to have a co-operative glass mill.

RAILROAD trainmen paid $2,243,000 in benefits in a decade.

MILAN, Italy, is to have an international workingmen's congress.

THE labor troubles in the Black Hills are growing more and more serious.

WEAVERS held a convention in New Bedford, Mass., to discuss proposed labor laws.

MATERNO (Spain) weavers' co-operative society owns a mill, club house and fifty houses.

MECHANICS at Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard have had their pay cut from twenty-five to fifty-six cents per day.

THE English inhabitants of Canada do not take kindly to Lord Aberdeen, their new Governor-General. He is a Scotchman and is proud rather than ashamed of the fact.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A FAD FOR PHYSIOGNOMY.

Professor Annie Oppenheim seems to be making quite a good thing over in London out of the proverbial curiosity which people feel about themselves. She is a physiognomist, and has "delineated" 9000 people in five months, hundreds being turned away because she had not time to read them. Miss Oppenheim disclaims any connection with palmistry or pretension to psychical powers, and says her system of face reading is purely scientific. —New York Sun.

THE HANDBAG.

That old-fashioned and dainty little adjunct of a woman's dress has again appeared, and to many whose dressmakers have proved obstinate in regard to pockets it is a boon and blessing. It is quaint looking, and when prettily made is a real embellishment to a handsome dress. A pretty one is of rose silk, brocaded in cream and gold. The shape at the bottom is triangular, and old pink velvet is used to bind it. The bows at the three corners and the drawstrings are of rose ribbon and the lining is of gold surah silk.—New York Mail and Express.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S SILKS AND LACES.

If Susan B. Anthony has a weakness it is black silk, with point lace. The memory of this generation runs not as far back as the time when this famous lady took to wearing these costly, elegant textures. Although a very busy woman, she is quiet and restful. Her clothes never wear out, and, as she scorns to follow the fashion, her dresses and ruffles and lace capes and scarfs last forever. None of her gowns are trimmed, the expense for that item being put in the material. As a result, some of the straight, round skirts are made of satin and silk thick enough and stiff enough to stand alone. She wears nothing but black. When she wishes to change the character of her toilet she changes the lace at her wrists and throat and the little shawl that drapes her shoulders. Miss Anthony reads no newspaper but the marked copies sent her by her friends. She alleges that newspaper reading is a great waste of time, and a great detriment to the mind, making a sieve of the memory and perverting the literary taste. She depends on gossip for the news, and upon her friends for the advancement of thought.—Detroit Free Press.

YOUNG GIRLS' DRESSES.

Pretty styles for young girls' dresses are always most difficult to find and dressmakers generally do not like to make for girls younger than eighteen. Two pretty dresses recently seen were particularly natty and at the same time comfortable and serviceable, two very important points for growing girls. The first was a gown of dark-colored woolen stuff, its yoke, belt and cuffs braided with soutache. The skirt was of straight breadths and gathered to the yoke. The bodice had a fitted lining and full fronts and back joined to the lining with side seams. The dress hooked behind, the opening being concealed by the full folds of the stuff. The sleeves had a fitted lining and very full puffs ending in long tight cuffs. In the other dress the bodice was worn inside the skirt and hooked in back. It had a fitted lining over which the stuff was draped, and was trimmed with two lace ruffles, the lower one ending at the armholes and each headed by a narrow plaited band of white silk. The skirt was gored and trimmed with three gathered bias ruffles. The skirt was made of half a breadth of surah hemstitched at the edges and hooked in back. The sleeves have big puffs and lace epaulettes. The material used was a yellowish pink woolen suiting.—New York World.

SPRING TAILOR DRESSES.

A number of models for spring tailor dresses show the back of the jacket cut with flaring basques and the fronts in Eton shape open on a bengaline waist, under the belt of which is an added basque, which has somewhat the effect of a short overdress or tunic. This is a style becoming to tall, slender women. On some gowns these basques are sewed permanently to the belt, on others it is adjustable and when added converts a house gown into a street costume. There is a leaning toward basques, real or simulated by trimming, and while there is considerable style about a basque bodice it is not a youthful model, imparting always a severe, prim appearance to even the graceful, youthful figure of sweet sixteen. A Russian blouse bodice, a Princess May corsage, pointed waist, Breton corsage, Spanish corselet, baby bodice—any of these styles is far more attractive. The basque bodice is said to be pre-eminently suitable for stately, rather short women. This is not so; the arched hip seam of the basque outlines and emphasizes the fullness of the figure just here and besides gives an ungraceful, short-waisted appearance. Even the slim-figured matron looks better in another style of bodice. A closely-gored skirt and a deeply-pointed corsage is the very best style of dress a stout woman can select for day costumes or evening toilets with train.—St. Louis Republic.

WOMEN OF EUROPE.

The celebrated man of letters, Paolo Mantegazza, of Florence, is airing his opinions through a German newspaper on the women of Europe, says the Philadelphia Times. He gives the palm for beauty to the Spanish woman, thereby showing keen discrimination and judgment. His praise is not, however, wholly unmixed. "The Spanish woman," he says, "is bewitchingly beautiful. She has small hands and feet, and large eyes like the open windows of a sunburnt marble palace. A figure full of grace and life, and long, wavy, dark hair. She is very religious, very ignorant, very jealous, sensitive, idle and proud."

The English woman, he thinks, is beauty itself. "Her hair is like gold. She has heavenly eyes, a peach-like complexion, a delicately-formed nose and good teeth. She is reserved, a little hypochondriacal, very active and generally a slave to etiquette." But the French woman is "a cat and a serpent, a palm and a violet, and even when she is not pretty she is charming. She is amiable, a dreadful coquette, and generally false." The women of Germany are not graceful as a race, but are strong and withstand the ravages of time. They are "blonde, blue-eyed, with white skin, and are more suited to play the part of wives than lovers. They are naive, good-natured and industrious, and make splendid housekeepers and mothers. They are, on the whole, the best educated women in Europe." The Russian woman is an Oriental type which has been prematurely transplanted to Europe. "In her are combined the extraordinary charms of a savage and a highly civilized woman." The Italian woman is fond of art, sentimental and modest, but is generally ignorant and and is often false. Two important points in forming the character of the women of different Nations are, according to Mantegazza, the religion and the amount of freedom they enjoy. The greater the freedom allowed the more virtue. This last will please Americans.

FASHION NOTES.

Some of the handsomest fans for the winter social season are developed in black and gold.

A fine striped velvet that is both shot and moired is a novelty among spring dress fabrics.

A dark-green broche called Persian brocatelle is shot with pale blue, and has trefoils in turquoise blue and gold.

Bayadere stripes of old rose and faint sea green appear on lustrous grounds of fawn-colored corded silk.

Silver bead galloon is a popular trimming for ball dresses, especially effective on gowns of pink or white.

New striped gauzes to be made into gay little gowns show black satin stripes of a greater width than their alternate lines of colored gauze.

Small cone-shaped glasses of delicately tinted Bohemian ware are shown for holding violets, and tall vases of pressed glass for ferns and evergreens.

Everything now being served in courses, the new "corn set" is really an acceptable addition to table service. A platter and a dozen plates comprise the set; the decoration very rich—ears, blades and stalks of corn.

One of the handsomest novelties of the season is a tripod of carved wood standing about three feet high and supporting a huge Dresden china bowl, which is meant for a receptacle for visiting cards and invitations.

Hand-painted frames for cabinet photographs are presented in china, many of them very beautiful. Around the face a friend, a garland of violets, sprays of forget-me-not or a gracefully knotted ribbon holding a single rose.

Among the freaks of fashion appear shoe tips and heels in sterling silver and perforated in a pattern. The woman who "does not know what to do with her money," having never been introduced to charity, will be the willing victim of this snare.

A double reversible shot silk has a mauve ground with pale green spot on one side and a violet one on the other. Novel English silks are woven in fine reps in white on pale tinted grounds, with a cross-stitch row between each cord that matches the background.

Fashionable by way of gift-making is the "trinket get