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R. C. WALL, Editor and Proprietor. TO DEMOCRACY WE PIN OUR FAITH. $1.50 per Year, in Advance.

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The Two Jeffersons.

The Washington *Post* says: Not many years ago an old man of this city, poor at the time, but previously prosperous, and even wealthy, yet through all vicissitudes of fortune universally respected, sat one winter evening by the light of a tallow candle in a small and somewhat cheerless room, examining and arranging the papers contained in his antique desk. A young friend kept him company. The old gentleman's dog was also present, somnolently extended on the hearth before the low wood fire. Paper after paper was drawn forth from the dusty pigeon-holes and quaint recesses of the desk, generally with some brief remark concerning each, and now and then some pleasant or pathetic little story. That night the old man was living his past life over again, and all its animation and color seemed to be restored by the magical notes and letters.

"Here's one from Joseph Jefferson! Dear old Joe! the best friend I ever had! Let me see"—taking up the candle to help his sight, and readjusting his spectacles—"Yes—the money I lent him once, in his theatrical trouble—"

"Is that the actor of whom I heard you speak?"

"The same."

"And the man equally famous in our day, bearing a like name—"

"Grandson of Old Joe."

"I have seen his Rip Van Winkle; it is wonderful. Will you give me that letter?"

"Certainly. It is interesting and valuable as the writing of so great a genius—noble, too, and just, as well as great. His debt to me—I know he would have paid it, but misfortune overpowered him, and then came death. He died the very month in which this letter was written—forty-one years ago." A week later the young man was again with the old. He presented him a letter—a letter from the grandson of his ancient friend, warmly expressing gratitude and inclosing a check for the sum due, with interest. That amount, carefully employed, rendered my old friend comfortable, at least, till the day he "went home."

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

CAPTAIN ISAIAH RYNDERS, well-known in New York as "the old Democratic war horse," died in that city a few days since. He was eighty years old, voted for Jackson in 1828, and many years ago was a power in city politics.

BY an explosion in a soda-ash works near Syracuse, N. Y., one of eight immense distilling tanks was blown seventy feet high and landed thirty feet away. It weighed 10,000 pounds. Eight men were injured, the case of two of them being considered hopeless.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, of Yale college, one of the leading American scientists, is dead in his seventieth year.

SHORTLY before his death the late ex-Governor Coburn, of Maine, was swindled out of $560,000 in railroad securities by a conspiracy of Boston sharpers. Rather than prosecute the rascals Governor Coburn pocketed the loss.

GREGG & SON, boot and shoe manufacturers of Binghamton, N. Y., have failed, with liabilities of $150,000.

TWO men were burned to a crisp and three more injured by an explosion of dynamite at the Somerset Chemical works, Somerset, Penn. The factory buildings were completely wrecked, the pecuniary damage being estimated at $100,000.

THE New York State Dairy commissioner says in his annual report that at least 80 per cent. of the illegal traffic in adulterated butter has been broken up.

GEORGE E. TRAVISS was hanged at Wellsboro, Penn., for the murder of Martha Sylvia. His victim's buried body was found in the ruins of a barn shortly after he had paid her fifty dollars for three cows, and he is supposed to have murdered her to get back his money. Traviss denied the crime to the last.

A BILL has been introduced in the Pennsylvania senate to inflict corporal punishment on any man convicted of having beaten a woman.

THE banking house of Amos S. Henderson at Lancaster, Penn., has gone under; liabilities, over $200,000.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., reports 1,000 cases of measles, an average of one case to every thirty persons.

FIVE men were killed by the explosion of a sawmill boiler at Good Spring, Penn.

South and West.

THE Earl of Aylesford a large property owner in Texas, died at his ranch in Big Springs. He was a prominent English noble man, whose life had been clouded by his domestic relations. His body was embalmed and will be sent to England.

A BODY of 200 grinders in the Oliver Chilled Plow works at South Bend, Ind., struck and, armed with iron rods and clubs, marched to the other departments of the factory and forced the other employes to quit work. Where the men refused to do so they were beaten. The belts were cut and the strikers finally went to the engine-room and forced the engineer to shut down. The next morning the strikers, who are principally Poles and Hungarians, attacked and badly injured a number of men who tried to gain admittance to the works. Considerable property was also destroyed. Governor Gray ordered out a military company from Elkhart, and by its aid quiet was restored for the time being.

A STEAM saw mill, near Smithfield, Ohio was blown up, killing three persons, fatally injuring two others and wrecking the building.

JOSEPH DIBBLE, a farmer, sixty years old, living at Osceola, Mich., was married recently, nine weeks after the death of his first wife. He was given a charivari party, and the other [illegible] serenaders, killing one man and wounding three others.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JONES has been re-elected by the Nevada legislature.

WILLIAM F. HENRY (colored) was hanged at Edwardsville, Ill., for the murder of two colored men; and at San Francisco, Cal., on the same day, Wright Leroy suffered a similar fate for the murder of a rich man named Skerrett, robbery being the motive.

A HEAVY snow storm reaching from North ern Iowa to Northern Texas, and from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Kansas City, Mo., blocked trains on many roads and seriously delayed the mails.

A FIRE at Fayetteville, N. C., caused a loss of $115,000.

A DESPERADO named Perry Pleasants, arrested in Albion, Idaho, fired his revolver with fatal effect at Deputy Sheriff Butterfield, who was guarding him, receiving simultaneously the contents of the latter's shotgun, which killed him instantly.

A HOST of friends were present at Schuyler Colfax's funeral in South Bend, Ind. Governor Hendricks, Governor Porter, Governor Gray, Hon. W. H. Calkins and other prominent Indianians who were to serve as pallbearers were snow bound and did not arrive in time.

A FRESH railroad war has broken out, and emigrant passenger rates from New York to Chicago have been reduced to one dollar.

NUMEROUS towns in Oregon have been cut off from communication with the outside world by immense snow drifts.

FIVE Kiowa Indians were found frozen to death in Indian Territory.

Washington.

GENERAL HAZEN'S charges against Adjutant General McKeever have been returned to the author, and it is understood no official notice will be taken of them.

THE President has nominated William A. Richardson to be chief justice of the court of claims, vice Mr. Drake, resigned, and John Davis to be an associate justice of the court of claims, vice Mr. Richardson. John Davis is the present assistant secretary of state.

THE National Swine Breeders' association have had a two days' session in Washington. Colonel F. D. Curtis, of New York, presided. The association passed resolutions approving the inspection by the government of hog products intended for shipment abroad.

THE chief of the bureau of statistics reports that in 1884 there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minn., New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 453,983 emigrants. These arrivals comprise about ninety-seven per cent. of the emigration to the entire country. The arrivals in 1883 numbered 550,166.

THE annual report of the department of agriculture makes the record of corn production for the year 1884, 1,795,000,000 bushels; that of wheat nearly 513,000,000, and of oats, 583,000,000. These aggregates are the largest ever recorded. The rate of yield is 25.8 bushels for corn, 13 for wheat and 27.4 for oats. These are the figures for permanent record.

THE Senate committee has reported adversely on the bill giving a pension of $30 a month to Mrs. DeLong, widow of the Jeannette commander.

THE Senate has passed a resolution directing that a marble tablet be placed in the room in which Vice-President Wilson died, recording the fact and the date of his death.

AT a meeting of the House committee on military affairs, Mr. Slocum was authorized to call up in the House at the first opportunity the first bill introduced in the Senate of the present Congress providing for the placing of General Grant on the retired list. At a subsequent meeting of the committee a motion authorizing him to call up the Edmunds bill passed by the Senate, and having for its object the retirement of General Grant, was lost by a vote of 8 to 3.

THE consular and diplomatic appropriation bill has been passed by the House.

MUTINOUS MEXICAN SOLDIERS.

They Kill their Captain and Flee—Our Soldiers Watch for them on the Border.

The Mexican soldiers stationed at a point in Mexico 85 miles south of San Diego, Cal., mutined on Friday night, murdered their captain, his wife, and several other persons, and then fled in a body, taking arms and ammunition with them. The band numbers forty.

Application was made to Capt. Bailey, of the Eighty-eighth United States Infantry to forward such assistance as would prevent depredations along the boundary line, and this request was promptly granted. The Mexican citizens are greatly alarmed, as the mutineers are known to be a desperate lot of men. Intelligence has been received that the mutineers have passed near Campo, and are making for United States territory.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Principal Items of Appropriation by the House Committee.

The House committee on rivers and harbor has completed consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. The bill appropriates $11,399,200. The estimates as prepared by the engineers in charge of the various improvements amounted to $31,507,630. Following are some of the appropriations for harbors:

Massachusetts—Boston, $50,000.

Connecticut—New Haven harbor and breakwater, $420,000.

New York—Buffalo, $75,000; Buttermilk Channel, $10,000; New York Harbor (for removing obstructions), $5,000, Canarsie bay, $5,000; Charlotte, $50,000; Flushing bay, $10,000; Great Sodus bay, $16,000; Gowanus bay, $5,000; Greenport, $5,000; Little Sodus bay, $10,000; Saugerties, $5,000; Ogdensburg, $10,000; Oswego, $5,000; Rouse's Point Breakwater, $10,000; Rondout, $2,000; Sheepshead bay, $5,000; channel between Staten Island and New Jersey shore, $7,500.

New Jersey—Raritan Bay, $15,000.

Pennsylvania—Erie, $35,000.

Delaware—Delaware Breakwater, $100,000.

Maryland—Baltimore, $75,000.

Virginia—Norfolk and approaches, $50,000.

South Carolina—Charleston Harbor, $150,000; Georgetown, $2,000.

Georgia—Cumberland Sound, $75,000; Savannah, $85,000.

Alabama—Mobile, $120,000.

Louisiana—New Orleans, $150,000.

Texas—Aransas Pass, $100,000; Sabine Pass, $125,000.

Illinois—Chicago, $75,000; Waukegan, $15,000.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee, $75,000; Sheboygan, $20,000.

California—Humboldt, $100,000; Oakland $75,000.

Oregon—Yaquina, $40,000.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR RIVERS.

Following are appropriations for rivers:

New York—Hudson, $20,000; Newtown Creek, $20,000.

New Jersey—Passaic, $20,000; Raritan, $15,000; Shrewsbury, $10,000.

Pennsylvania—Delaware river, $125,000.

Maryland—Potomac, at Washington (provided title is good to reclaimed land), $150,000.

Virginia—James, $150,000; York, $17,000.

West Virginia—Great Kanawha, $175,000; Little Kanawha, $22,500; Monongahela, $48,900.

North Carolina—Cape Fear river, $70,500.

Florida—St. John's river, $155,000.

Louisiana—Red, $65,000.

Arkansas—Ouachita, $20,000; White, $12,000; Arkansas, $32,000.

Tennessee—Cumberland river, $112,500; Mussel Shoals, $550,000.

Kentucky—Kentucky river, $200,000; Ohio river, $350,000; Falls of the Ohio, $125,000.

Michigan—Detroit, Hay Lake channel, $125,000; Saginaw, $50,000.

Indiana—Wabash, $50,000.

Illinois—Illinois river, $100,000; Hennepin canal, $200,000; Mississippi from St. Paul to DesMoines Rapids, $200,000; Dry dock, DesMoines Rapids, $65,000; Mississippi from DesMoines Rapids to Illinois river, 200,000; Mississippi from Illinois river to Cairo, $400,000; Mississippi to Cario to head of Passes, $2,800,000; survey of the Mississippi, $75,000; removal of snags in the Mississippi, $50,000; fitting up snag boat, $30,000.

Missouri—Missouri river, $450,000; surveys of the Missouri, $50,000.

Oregon—Canal at Cascades, Columbia river, $125,000.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Thirteen new operas in Europe are in receipt

[illegible]

HENRY IRVING has been playing to "big business" in Chicago.

RISTORI was a failure in New York, the audiences being wretchedly small.

ON his fiftieth birthday the municipality of Vienna declared John Strauss free from all local rates for the rest of his life.

THE two oldest artists on the stage are Mrs. Keely, aged seventy-eight, and old Chippendale, aged eighty-three, both now in London.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, the actor, is steadily regaining health, and all idea of placing him under the control of guardians has been abandoned.

IT costs $300 a night to light the grand opera house in Paris. The fuel is $10,000 a year, and the expense of sweeping and dusting $7,000 a year.

THE largest organ in the world is said to be in the cathedral of Riga. It is thirty-six feet wide, thirty-two feet deep and sixty-five feet in height. It has 6,826 pipes.

LAURA HONEY, daughter of the famous comedian, George Honey, is dead. She had written and adapted several plays in her life time. She died at Oakland, Cal.

SARAH BERNHARDT says she never studies a part. She thinks it over and it comes to her. When it is obstinate she reads it before going to bed, dreams of it, and she has it.

THREE great musical festivals will be held in the provinces in England this year—that at Birmingham at the latter end of August, one at Hereford in September and another at Bristol later in the year.

THE Italian theatres are the finest in the world to hear and see in, though they do not compare with ours for decoration. They are oval instead of horseshoe in shape, and as fireproof as all theatres are said to be till they prove to be otherwise.

MANY managers have visited the New York Thalia during the past week to see "Nanon." All agree that it is a most charming opera. A waltz air is running through the entire opera, which is the work of Genee, the composer who orchestrates all of Strauss' operas.

ENGLISH music is attracting at present considerable interest, thanks to the growing independence of young English composers. The latest indication is the commission for an opera for the Stadt Theatre, at Hamburg, by Villiers Stanford from Manager Pollini.

IN the marble memorial to Shakspeare in the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey, the bard, as is well known, has one arm thrown carelessly over a pile of bound volumes of his works. When David Garrick, the great Shakspearean actor died, he was interred underneath the floor in the Poet's Corner, and a few days afterward it was discovered that the forefinger of Shakspeare's effigy pointed directly to Garrick's grave. It was purely accidental, yet nothing could be more appropriate.

DEATH OF SCHUYLER COLFAX.

He Drops Dead in Mankato, Minn., Soon After Alighting from a Train.

Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax dropped dead at the Omaha depot in Mankato, Minn. Schuyler Colfax was born in New York city on March 23, 1823. He removed to Indiana in 1836, and was for some time a clerk in a country store. After studying law and working as a printer and newspaper reporter, he established at South Bend, in 1845, a Whig newspaper called the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, of which he remained proprietor until 1850.

He was Secretary of the Whig National Conventions in 1848 and 1852, and in 1850 a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He became a Republican shortly after the destruction of the Whig party. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress from the Ninth Indiana district, which he continued to represent till 1869. For two terms he was Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He became a prominent figure on the Republican side, and was elected Speaker of the House in the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1863, and was twice re-elected.

In 1868 he was nominated and elected Vice-President on the Republican ticket with Gen. Grant. In 1870 he gave notice of his intention to withdraw from public life at the end of his term, but he was again a candidate for the nomination for Vice-President in the Republican National Convention in 1872, and received 314½ votes against 384½ for Henry Wilson, who got the nomination.

Spouting Oil.

Armstrong Well No. 2, at Bradford, Pa., is still keeping up a flow of 8,000 barrels per day. The gauge of the well for one hour was 300 barrels. The Fisher well when eight feet in the sand was gasing and spraying with all the indications of a good well. After drilling about seven feet more, the well started to flow at the rate of 1,000 barrels daily. The well has an excellent quality of sand, and it is thought that deeper drilling will materially improve it.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS

Senate.

Mr. Hawley's resolution calling for the Sherman-Davis papers was again discussed and finally carried by 52 yeas to 10 nays.... Mr. Dolph reported favorably from the committee on public lands the House bill, with amendments to repeal the pre-emption desert lands and timber culture laws, and to amend the homestead law....The Senate further considered the inter-state commerce bill, and Mr. Vance's amendment that no railroad company be allowed to charge a higher proportionate rate for the carriage of small than of large parcels was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds called Mr. Frye to the chair, took the floor, and called up the bill providing that the President may appoint to the retired list one person who has occupied the position of general commanding any of the armies of the United States, or general-in-chief of the United States army. He moved to amend it by adding, "with the rank and full pay of such general or general-in-chief, as the case may be." The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Cockrell desired to record his vote against the bill, not knowing whether the yeas and nays would be called on it. The retired list, he said, was not the place for private citizens. It was created for officers who, being still in the service, had been rendered unfit for duty. There was neither justice nor propriety in placing private citizens on such a list. General Grant was now enjoying the receipt of $15,000 a year, which was enough for the support of any American citizen. Mr. Edmunds said he concurred in the general principle laid down by Mr. Cockrell as to the retired list, that it was not the place for private citizens. He (Mr. Edmunds) was on that point a Democrat of Democrats. But as a Senator and citizen he was glad of the opportunity to ask the passage of this bill. General Grant had served his country faithfully and gallantly in the Mexican war while a young lieutenant. He became general of the armies of the United States on an occasion of very considerable importance and interest. General Grant had been removed from the office of general of the armies of the United States from which he would have been entitled to receive the proper age[illegible] when he reached [illegible] on this very list, to as[illegible] command of the armies [illegible] as commander [illegible] constitution. He h[illegible] obeyed the call o[illegible] from him the techa[illegible] held in the army to a higher place [illegible] the constitutional commander of the United States under the law. When his term expired he became a private citizen. In that state of the case and under the circumstances which all knew, and in view of the honor, the respect, the gratitude and the duty that we owe him as primus in illustrius in the history of this country, Mr. Edmunds would be glad to have a unanimous vote for the bill. The debate was brief, and the bill was passed, yeas 49, nays 9. Among the Democrats Messrs. Maxey, Voorhees, George, Gilson and Jones spoke also in its favor. The Senators who voted nay were Messrs. Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Harris, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater, Vance and Walker.

Mr. Hale reported favorably the bill for the relief of the sufferers of the wreck of the United States steamer Tallapoosa.... Mr. Miller, of California, introduced a bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Frances L. Thomas, widow of General George H. Thomas, from $360 to $2,000 a year—the same as the pension already granted to the widow of Admiral Farragut....In executive session the Senate discussed the reciprocity treaties with Spain and Nicaragua.

A petition from 3,000 cigar makers of Philadelphia was presented, setting forth that ratification of the pending Spanish treaty would throw out of employment more citizens of the United States than there are inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico, and protesting against ratification....Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the accounting officers of the treasury to settle and adjust [illegible] incurred by it for the purpose of suppressing the late insurrection in the United States....The inter-state commerce bill was further discussed.

House.

There was passed a bill limiting the time for the presentation of bounty and back pay claims to three years from the passage of this act, of all other claims, except pensions, to six years, and providing that claims hereafter arising must be presented within six years from the time they originated....Mr. Browne announced the sudden death of Schuyler Colfax, once speaker of the House, and late Vice-President, and out of respect to his memory the House adjourned.

The French spoliation claims bill was passed by 181 yeas to 71 nays. This is the third time such a bill has passed the House since 1882. The amount of the claims to be presented is variously estimated at from $8,000,000 to $13,000,000 without any allowance on account of interest....The Chinese indemnity bill—a bill to return to China $538,400.90 left ever from an indemnity fund paid by the Chinese government to Americans to repay them for losses to property sustained through lawless bands in China more than twenty-five years ago—was passed....Upon notice of Mr. Randall the sum of $1,500 was appropriated to send a special messenger to Iowa and Oregon to obtain the certificates of the electoral votes of those States, such certificates not having been received by the president pro tem. of the Senate.

The McPherson Funding bill was discussed in the House. Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, said that its purpose was to increase the circulation of national bank notes from ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited to secure it to 100 per cent. Mr. Yaple, of Michigan, maintained that the measure would not necessarily add one dollar to the circulation of the country. Messrs. Hewitt and Potter also opposed the bill. A motion to adjourn, which practically shelves the bill, was carried by 130 yeas to 112 nays.

The Indian Appropriation bill was reported from committee. The estimates upon which the bill is based call for appropriations amounting to $7,328,049, against an appropriation of $5,839,402 for the current fiscal year. The Appropriations committee has reduced the estimates to $5,064,135....A bill was passed authorizing a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis....Mr. Robinson, of New York, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Commander S. Dana Green....On motion of Mr. Cobb the Senate amendments to the Oregon Central Land Grant bill were non-concurred in

TWO BIG FAILURES.

Well Known Bankers and a Great Iron Firm Suspend.

Two big suspensions on the same day—one in New York and the other in Pittsburg—have startled the business communities of the East. In New York the widely-known banking house of John J. Cisco & Son was obliged to close its doors and make an assignment. Rumors affecting the financial soundness of the firm caused such a run upon its funds by alarmed depositors that it finally went under. The effect of the rumors was naturally quickened by the general dullness of business and the persistent depreciation of railroad securities, with which the firm are said to be heavily laden. The liabilities of the insolvent firm are estimated at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

At Pittsburg, Penn., on the same day, the great wire and steel manufacturing firm of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, and the Oliver & Roberts Wire company, (limited,) issued the following card to their creditors:

"We are to-day compelled to suspend payments, and propose calling immediately a meeting of those interested, to whom we believe we can show assets amply sufficient, with some indulgence, to pay every dollar of our liabilities."

The report of the embarrassment of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, the greatest iron firm in the city, flew like wildfire and set the town agog with excitement. Such an event was recognized as a catastrophe unequaled by any previous failure. The firm had about 4,000 men in its employ, and owned more than 100 puddling furnaces. A failure to meet some heavy notes is said to have been the immediate cause of its suspension. Harry W. Oliver, jr., is the best known member of the firm outside of Pittsburg, by reason of his candidacy for United States Senator in 1881 and his membership of the Tariff commission. He has been known as one of the Stalwart Republican leaders in the State and a liberal contributor to campaign funds, but has never held any local office. The firm's liabilities are placed at $4,000,000, and it is asserted they will be able in time to pay creditors in full.

ROASTED ALIVE.

Terrible Death in a Blazing Insane Asyulm.

Many of the Bedridden Inmates Burned to a Crisp.

A Kankakee (Ill.) dispatch says that the south infirmary of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane was burned this morning at 4:25 A. M. The fire originated in the furnace room and had obtained a strong headway before it was discovered. The wood work being of Southern pine, it burned very rapidly. The building was occupied by forty-five patients, six attendants and a night watchman. Seventeen patients in all are missing. All of the patients were infirm and incurable.

The bedridden ones were rescued first, and those who were able to help themselves did not realize the danger in time, and they perished. The attendants narrowly escaped with their lives. One of them had to tie bed clothes together to escape from a window to the ground. There were no facilities for putting out the fire, the State not having made any appropriation for the purpose. The building was a new one, and cost about $16,000. The following are the names of those who perished:

Henry Brown, Rock Island; H. W. Belden, Galesburg; George Bennett, Morris; Joseph Calbert, Chicago; Orlando Ellis, Pontiac; J. W. Galloway, Macoupin; Thomas Hickey, Springfield; Matthew Hague, Chebansee; T. Hachner, Stevenson county; Thomas Herely, Chicago; John Johnson, Vermilion; Michael Jordan, Chicago; J. Nathan, Chicago; A. Runyard, Winnebago county; C. Strotz, Chicago; J. W. Tyler, Chicago, and F. Weymouth, Putnam county.

It was 12 degrees below zero when Watchman Cobb discovered smoke issuing from the floors above the furnaces. He at once awoke the attendants. Smoke was drawn through the hot flues and along the halls and stairways to all parts of the building. The fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the building were in vain. Attendant Reid began dragging and carrying out patients. Many patients clad in night clothes only rushed from the bitter cold air back into the building.

Reid struggled on till twenty-one patients were rescued, when he became exhausted, and was carried away. On the second floor attendant Rose and his wife heard the alarm and escaped down the stairway just before it fell. Attendant Brown, sleeping on the same floor, was awakened by the smoke, and attempted to save a patient in an adjoining room, but failed, and, sliding down by the aid of a sheet from his window, jumped to the ground.

Superintendent R. S. Dewey, with ladders, climbed to the second-story windows, and was able to rescue some of the patients by this means. Almost all the patients refused to co-operate in the efforts being made to save them, and were only rescued by being dragged from the flames and held from returning. A marvelous escape was that of an inmate who fell with the second floor, striking the burning debris above the furnace and bounding through a window to the ground uninjured.

The remains of the bodies of twelve patients have been taken from the ruins, burned to fragments. A coroner's inquest was held, at which Superintendent Dewey testified that he had asked the legislature two years ago for $2,500, to protect these detached wards from fire; that $1,000 was allowed, all of which was used in mains and hydrants. He gave two reasons for the great number of deaths first, the patients were almost all [illegible] reached, and second, the insane were unable or unwilling to help themselves.

The remains of the bodies, with one exception were simply handfuls of charred ashes.

H. W. Beldon, aged fifty years, of Galesburg, the only victim whose remains preserved even the semblance of a human being, was a prominent man in his part of the State. He was on the second floor, was an invalid, and was unable to help himself. Superintendent Dewey placed a ladder to his window and broke the glass with his hand, but being unable to break the sash descended for some implement to break it with. Meantime Belden's shrieks for help were loud and agonizing, but as Dewey descended his cries died away. The smoke and flames poured from the window so that no help could be given him.

Dr. Dewey, hearing calls for help from another window, hurried to the rescue, and dragged a 150-pound patient through the window, and bore him safely to the ground.

Attendant Harry Brown, who was sleeping on the upper floor, escaped by tying his bed sheets together, letting himself out of the window and dropping fifteen feet to the ground without receiving any injury. All the twenty-one inmates on the first floor, except two, were saved. Patient Hague, who lost his life on the second floor, refused to follow one of his companions down a ladder, and an instant later disappeared from sight, overcome by suffocation. It is probable that all the victims were first made unconscious by suffocation.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL BUTLER denies the recent story that he has engaged to write a book.

MRS. GARFIELD, mother of the late president, has passed her eighty-third birthday.

THE Tichborne claimant has made arrangements to come to America on a lecturing tour.

MRS. GLADSTONE, wife of the English premier, is a great worker among the London poor.

THE 8th of January the Prince of Wales eldest son, and, therefore, heir to the throne, came of age.

ALTHOUGH still weak from the effects of his illness, General Grant is said to be rapidly improving in health.

EDITOR M. H. DE YOUNG, who was shot by Adolph Spreckels in the San Francisco *Chronicle* office, is attending regularly to business again.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM A. WHEELER is in feeble health, wifeless and childless, at his old home in Malone, Franklin county, New York.

GOVERNOR KINKEAD, of Alaska, says it will be impossible to build railroads in that country. Alaska is larger than all the United States east of the Mississippi river.

THEODORE TILTON is living in Paris, where he is described as giving good dinners to good persons, writing a volume of poems, and mingling in artistic society, including that of Sarah Bernhardt.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM is said to agree with General O. O. Howard in the opinion that deserters from the army ought to be branded. He says that during the last five years 10,000 soldiers have deserted from the regular army, or nearly every other man.

It is stated by *Harper's Weekly* that "Mr. Hayes was the only President of the United States since Mr. Lincoln who did not smoke tobacco. President-elect Cleveland is a smoker, as were Presidents Johnson, Grant and Garfield, and as is President Arthur."

A MOVEMENT has been started to keep Francis Murphy in Pittsburg as the minister of a "Church of Gospel Temperance." A fund of $5,000 has already been raised in its support. During his late campaign of eight weeks in that city Mr. Murphy obtained 18,000 signatures to the temperance pledge.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE's family physician at Washington is a lady homeopathist named Mrs. Winslow. During his present serious attack of erysipelas she has attended him faithfully, and everybody trusts that she will soon bring him through safe and sound. The chief justice has been absent from his official duties for the first time in ten years

Dalan Rynders Dead.

Capt. Isaiah Rynders, known as the old Democratic war horse, died suddenly at his residence in New York city.

Capt. Rynders was born in Waterford, Saratoga county, N. Y., on Sept. 13, 1804, and at an early age went to New York. He came into prominence in connection with the Democratic Empire Club. He voted for Jackson. He was United States Marshal under Buchanan. When Lincoln was elected one captain sent in his resignation. Lincoln wished to retain him, but the captain refused, saying that he could not be both for and against a man. After that date he held various small political offices, but no longer held his old prominence.

LATER NEWS.

—A steam saw mill near Smithfield, Ohio, was blown up, killing three persons, fatally injuring two others, and wrecking the building.

—John B. Jervis, the engineer who built the Croton Aqueduct, died in Boston. He was 90 years of age.

—The Ohio Wool Growers' Association adopted resolutions calling upon all industries of the United States to oppose the Spanish treaty, on the ground that it would destroy the sugar, rice and tobacco industries, and calling upon the wool growers to unite in a demand for the restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wool.

—Gov. Stockley, of Delaware, issued a proclamation saying that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists among the cattle of that State, and ordering that all diseased animals be quarantined.

—A tank of ammonia blew up in Syracuse and eight men were dug out of the ruins; one of them was fatally injured.

—Republican members of the Connecticut Legislature in caucus nominated United States Senator Platt for re-election.

—A mass meeting held at Barrington, N. S., adopted a resolution urging the Dominion government and Parliament to secure without delay a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

—United States Senator Jones was re-elected by the Nevada Legislature.

—The Fort Wayne strikers refuse to allow freight trains to move under the double-header system. All switches have been spiked.

—Mayor Grace, of New York, reappointed E. Henry Lacombe to the position of Counsel to the Corporation.

—A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature making it a penal offence to intimidate any person who enters into the employ of another.

—A terrible dynamite explosion occurred at some chemical works near Somerset, Pa., Wednesday, by which two men were blown to death.

—Great damage was done in Alabama generally by the tornado in Alabama and Georgia. A number of lives were lost.

—The Democrats, with the aid of one republican, elected Schenck President pro tem. of the New Jersey Senate.

—The Boston Board of Health have forbidden the storing of old rags or paper within any dwelling.

—The grinders in the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, at South Bend, Ind., struck. Arming themselves they forced the other employees to quit work. When the men refused to do so they were attacked and beaten. The belts were cut, and the rioters finally went to the engine room and forced the engineer to shut down.

—A man named Delahanty, who was occupying a farm at Kilbeggan, in Westmeath, Ireland, from which a tenant had been evicted, was shot dead Tuesday night.

—Mr. Rumpff, Chief of Police at Frankfort-on-Main, was killed by anarchists in front of his house, on Wednesday.

—M. Ferry made a speech in the French Chamber, announcing that the whole of Tonquin was to be definitely occupied.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE Standard oil company employs 93,000 men.

COAL oil for fuel bring $1.50 a load in Nebraska.

TRAIN robbing is punishable by death in Arkansas.

THERE were 1,500 roller-skating rinks built during 1884.

IT is 1,413 miles from New York to New Orleans by rail.

[illegible] at $3,251,021.44.

SIXTY-NINE army officers will retire during Mr. Cleveland's term.

THE permanent population of Washington is put at about 212,000.

DURING 1884 the six faculties of France produced about 700 doctors.

THE highest-priced pew in Grace church New York, is $3,000 per year.

A PEARL has been found on the western Australian coast valued at $2,000.

THE Danes formerly imported nearly all their sugar; now they raise it from beets.

OF the 32,000 Indians in the Territory of Dakota, 30,000 speak the English language.

THE value of the agricultural products of the United States for 1884 is estimated at about $1,000,000,000.

THE olive crop in the southern counties of California has been heavy this season where the trees have received proper care.

NEXT to California, Kansas is the largest wheat producer of the States. This year's crop is probably in excess of 40,000,000 bushels.

A colored silversmith of Georgetown, Kentucky, made a miniature steam engine which attracts a great deal of attention at New Orleans.

AN Omaha paper can count 145 deliberate murders which have occurred in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado since the first of last August.

THERE will be 12,000 tickets, at $5 each, issued for the inauguration ball. That will make $60,000, an amount that will probably by a great deal more than pay the expenses.

LARGE numbers of colored people, who emigrated to Kansas a year or two ago, now find the climate too severe, and are reported to be leaving for New Mexico and other points in the Southwest.

A PANAMA letter says: In the celebrated Muzo emerald mines, situated at Boyaca, an emerald has been found weighing in the rough over one pound. This splendid specimen is believed to be the largest ever discovered.

WITHIN four years past, in Tazewell, Russell and Washington counties, Virginia, 1,500 men and 3,400 horses have been engaged in the walnut lumber trade, bringing into these counties $1,500,000. One walnut tree realized $800.

AN elephant seems to take a cold of his own size when he takes any, and his curative dose is sized accordingly. In Cincinnati, a short time ago, five tubfuls of whisky, molasses and ginger were given to each elephant in a show, and the mixture was apparently enjoyed.

MRS. HOPKINS, widow of Mark Hopkins, the late California millionaire, has decided to build a mansion in Great Barrington, Mass., which will cost, with the grounds, $3,000,000. The house is to be built of bluestone from a quarry which she owns, and work will begin as soon as spring opens. The work at the quarry will be carried on day and night. The electric light will be used for the night operations. One thousand men will be employed on the work for three years."

TERRIFIC DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

A Red Hot Poker Ignites the Works—Two Men Burned to a Crisp.

The Somerset Chemical Works, two miles east of Somerset, Pa., where nitro-glycerine and all grades of high explosives are manufactured, was the scene of a terrible explosion Wednesday. Five men were at work in the packing house when the dynamite was ignited from a red hot poker with which one of the men was boring a hole in the door. In a second the entire building was in flames, and the men, with their clothing all on fire, started to run, and were but a short distance from the building when 500 pounds of dynamite packed and ready for shipment, lying outside of the building, exploded with a terrific noise. Two of the men were found about sixty rods away burned to a crisp. The other men were not seriously injured. The shock was so great that people in Somerset ran into the street thinking their houses were falling down. Window glasses were broken in houses half a mile from the scene of the accident.

The Public Lands.

The United States Senate Committee on Public Lands reported favorably the House bill making changes in the land laws. The first section provides for the repeal of the Pre-emption law. This repeal, however, is not to affect the rights of any person which are accruing on the passage of the act.

The committee is of opinion that the time has come to limit the acquirement of government land by one person to 160 acres. Entries are restricted to 160 acres of land, to be but a comparatively few years public lands suitable for h[illegible] exhausted.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

HUMOROUS INCIDENTS IN REAL LIFE FOUND IN THE COLUMNS OF THE PAPERS.

Temperance in all Things—A Very Cold Day—A New Watch-Society Note—They were all Setting—No War Times, Etc., Etc.

POLITENESS WHICH DID NOT PAY.

There was once a polite conductor on the Broadway line of horse cars and he got into the bad habit