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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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CATARRH

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VETERAN FIREMEN.

Interesting Facts From Old Records in Their Possession.

THE COLUMBIA COMPANY.

Incidents in Its History From Its Formation in 1804—Reorganized After the War of 1812—Some Prominent Citizens Whose Names Are Found on Its Roll.

As stated in last Saturday's STAR there were several fire companies organized in the fall of 1804, and during the war of 1812 they disbanded, to be revived after the close of the war. The Columbia Company on Capitol Hill was one of these, and during the sixty years preceding the organization of the present system, with the exception of the hiatus during the war of 1812, it existed almost continuously under that name. Prior to that war it is stated that the apparatus was kept in a small frame building of one story about on the site of the statue of Washington, east of the main portico of the Capitol, and this was destroyed by fire when the British burned the Capitol.

REORGANIZED IN 1815.

That it was reorganized in 1815 is certain, but the books and papers of the company were destroyed in the destruction of the residence of John T. Frost, the secretary, by fire in 1817. Among the archives resurrected by the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association are the books of the Columbia, dating back to January, 1818. The entry of this date states "At a meeting of the citizens of the third ward at Queen's Hotel for the purpose of forming a fire company Mr. Daniel Rapine was called to the chair and John P. Ingle appointed secretary, and they were appointed a committee to prepare articles for the government of the association. These articles were reported, considered, amended and adopted. They provided, besides a president, &c., for the election of eight engineers, four axmen, four laddermen, six sentinels and four house or furniture men, a total of twenty-six men. The engineer's duties were to take charge of the engine and apparatus, on every just alarm to have the engine brought to the place of fire and afterward, at the expense of the company, safely return it to the engine house," &c. The sentinels were charged with the safe keeping of property removed from fires and keeping unknown and suspicious characters from entering houses on fire. The president, vice president, secretary and treasurer were the house or furniture men, whose duty was to move property and deliver it to the sentinels or place it in safe places. In case of a fire in the third ward the property of members or contributors to the company were always to have decided preference and their services were to be rendered in any part of the city.

THE OFFICERS IN 1818.

At the meeting of January 21, 1818, the following were elected to the positions: James Young, president; Daniel Rapine, vice president; Wm. Ingle, secretary; Alixir McCormick, treasurer; Daniel Homans, John P. Ingle, N. L. Queen, Wm. Erby, Richmond Johnson, Wm. J. McCormick, Henry V. Hill and John Dunning, engineers; James Middleton, Ignatius Wheatley, John Wood and Thomas Hurdle, axmen; George Dawson, Henry Tims, John Carns and Thomas Burch, laddermen; A. R. Dowson, R. P. Washington, Joseph Ingle, Henry Ingle, James Hickey and Benj. Burch, sentinels. Mr. Young resigned the presidency and John G. McDonald was elected in his place. Committees were appointed to report suitable badges, to procure axes, ladders, fire hooks, &c., and notice was given for claims against the late company to present them.

At the election on January 5, 1819, Mr. Rapine was chosen president and Andrew Hunter vice president; James Young, Griffith Coomb, James Middleton and Charles L. Nevitt, directors. At this meeting the ladder men were directed to have the ladders and fire hooks painted and secured in the market house on Capitol Hill, and the directors to procure wards or staffs bearing the name of the company. At the meeting March 3, 1819, a resolution was adopted looking to the adoption with other companies of a plan of signaling at night the location of fires. The president and vice president were appointed a committee to wait on the President of the United States in the event of Congress purchasing engines and inform him that the company would take charge of that designed for the protection of the Capitol.

DANIEL CARROLL A MEMBER.

The April meeting was held at Pic's Tavern. Among those in attandance was the late Simeon Mattock, who had been a member of the company in 1804, and who lived to see the present department organized in service. At the following meeting John Daniel Carroll of Duddington and John Duckworth were elected members. In September the number of laddermen was increased by the addition of eight. Some of the meetings this year were attended by less than a dozen, but the increased number present at the beginning of the year showed growing interest when officers were elected, and among the new members was Robert Brent, as a ladderman. At this meeting the number of engineers was increased to twelve.

It was reported by the committee that Col. Lane, commissioner of public buildings, had expressed his willingness to place the public engine in their keeping upon a resolution of thanks to Col. Lane and directing the engineers to take possession of the same were adopted.

At the following meeting the president was directed to tranfer to the Phœnix Fire Company the engine of Lyon's make on condition that they pay the balance due for the said engine by the firemen of Columbia Company. This offer was declined. At the January meeting, 1821, John G. McDonald was elected president and John F. Frost vice president, Mr. Rapine being elected a director. In January, 1886, a resolution was adopted authorizing the president to wait on the commissioner of public buildings to solicit through him additional engine hose and two hundred feet of hose in addition to what they then had.

A NEW ENGINE HOUSE AND A BELL.

In November they asked for the erection of an engine house with an alarm bell outside the Capitol grounds. This request was successful, for the annual meeting, January 1, 1828, was held in a new house on New Jersey avenue, and through Mr. Everett an appropriation of $1,227 had been made, and Col. Elgar, the commissioner of public buildings, had purchased a suction and hydraulian, 400 feet of hose, three pair of fire buckets, four axes, four hand lamps, shafts and harness for attaching horses to the apparatus, and all the old apparatus had been repaired and repainted. A vote of thanks to Mr. Elgar was adopted. The number of engineers was increased to twenty, and among the members were Wm. A. Bradley, treasurer; John Coyle, sr., Benj. Sprugg, David Pancoast, John Coyle, jr., Harvey Crutcherian, Col. C. K. Gardner and Maj. Thos. Law. At a meeting on January 4, 1828, John Purdy, L. J. Middleton, James Towles, Frederick May, A. J. Stansbury and others were elected members, and the following year Messrs. John Underwood, Carroll C. K. Gardner, John McLeod and Thos. Law were among the laddermen. In May following Col. Wm. Hickey became a member. In compliance with resolutions of the Franklin Company looking to a meeting of delegates of the companies to form a fire association of the District Messrs. James McCormick, H. Cruttenden and C. H. Dunn were appointed. At this meeting James Call, afterward justice of the peace, and Col. Elgar (commissioner of public buildings) were elected members. Henry Timms was elected president and W. J. McCormick vice president.

AN ATTEMPT TO DISSOLVE FOILED.

At a meeting January 11, 1829, Mr. John P. Ingle offered resolutions directing the treasurer to turn over his accounts to the commissioner of public buildings; that the secretary do likewise with his books and the company be dissolved. The first and second were adopted and the vote on the third resulted—yeas, 28; nays, 15, and was declared carried, when the minority filed a protest because there was no provision in the constitution; that unanimous consent is required and it was against every principle of justice for twenty-eight members to dissolve a company of seventy-seven members without previous notice being given. On January 16 following a meeting was called at the engine house, but admittance could not be gained because the commissioner of public buildings had placed the keys in the hands of Roger C. Weightman, president of a newly organized company. They therefore adjourned to Dr. McCormick's house and twenty-one answered their names. Resolutions were adopted declaring the resolutions adopted on January 11 null and void and fourteen members were elected. A resolution was adopted under which Wm. Ingle, James McCormick and R. S. Bayley were appointed a committee to wait on Commissioner Elgar and inquire the grounds of his action in dissolving the company, to remonstrate with him, &c., to the end that they may regain possession, and, if he fail to give good and sufficient reasons, then to wait on the President of the United States and ask the application of a correction.

FIREMEN EXEMPT FROM MILITARY DUTY.

Alexandria was at this time and for sixteen years after in the District and the delegates from the companies of that town met those of the city and Georgetown companies in convention to memorialize Congress to exempt members of fire companies from military duty in time of peace and to give companies power to enforce obedience to their rules by fines and forfeitures and to enforce their collection. This convention met on January 23 and adopted a memorial to Congress on the subject. The five Alexandria companies—Friendship, Sun, Star, Relief and Hydraulian—were represented, with the Columbia, Franklin, Washington, Phœnix, First Ward, Columbian, Vigilant and Eagle. Congress complied with the request to exempt firemen from military duty and for some years the certificates of membership in the company recited the exemption.

A NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

On April 25, 1837, a new constitution was adopted and the company reorganized under Col. C. K. Gardner, and numbers of the old members continued on the rolls, among them Col. James A. Tait, for many years president, and P. W. Browning, who still survives. Col. Gardner resigned in a few months and Mr. James Adams was elected in his place and held the position for many years. In 1838 Mr. B. E. Gittings was elected vice president; W. W. Stewart, secretary, and Simeon Bassett, treasurer. In the latter part of the year a resolution was adopted looking to the procurement of new apparatus from Congress, and Col. Tait was elected captain of engineers. In October, 1839, Mr. Joseph Fry, one of the veterans, was elected a member and arrangements made for participating in a firemen's procession in April. The apparatus, built by John Rodgers of Baltimore, was received and a supper tendered him on December 18. In January, 1840, John McDermott and in 1842 Col. Tait was elected vice president, and a month later James McDermott. In 1846 Col. Tait was elected president.

The National Bird.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

In your issue of this evening a correspondent expresses himself as being in favor of having the turkey for our national emblem instead of the eagle. How could a barn-yard fowl which grovels in the dust, as it were, for his living, whose only ambition is to make a glutton of himself and which has, in fact, no soaring qualities for us to emulate, inspire us with the feeling of respect akin to devotion which we entertain for our present national emblem, the bird which is never content with less than the highest niche of a rock in which to build her nest? So we, as a nation, aspire to attain the highest point to which education, intelligence, religion and republican principles can raise us.

And another reason the eagle should be our national bird—it has unbounded liberty!

I am not alone in my sentiments on this subject, as the following lines, taken from Moore's Rural New Yorker, will indicate:

THE AMERICAN EAGLE

I build my nest on the mountain's crest,
Where the wild winds rock my eaglets to rest,
Where the lightnings flash and the thunders crash,
And the roaring torrents foam and dash,
For my spirit free ever forth shall be
A type for the sons of Liberty.

Aloft I fly, from my eyrie high,
Thro' the vaulted dome of the azure sky;
On a sunbeam bright take my airy flight
And float in a flood of liquid light;
For I love to play in the noontide ray
And bask in a blaze from the throne of day.

Away I spring on a tireless wing,
On a feathery cloud I poise and swing,
I dart down the steep where the lightnings leap
And the clear blue canopy slowly sweep;
For dear to me is the revelry
Of a free and a fearless Liberty.

I love the land where the mountains stand
Like the watch-towers high of a patriot band!
For I may not hide in my glory and pride,
Though the land be never so fair and bright,
Where luxury reign o'er voluptuous plains
And fetters the free-born soul in chains.

Then give to me in my flight to see
The land of the pilgrim ever free,
And I never will rove from the haunts that I love,
But watch from my sentinel track above
Your banners free, o'er land and sea,
And exult in your glorious Liberty.

Oh! guard ye well the land where I dwell,
Lest in future times the tale I tell
How, slow expires in mouldering fires,
The goodly heritage of your sires,
When freedom's light rose clear and bright
O'er fair Columbia's beacon height,
Till ye quenched the flame in a starless night.

Then will I tear from your pennon fair,
The stars ye have set in triumph there;
My olive branch on the blast I'll launch,
The flutt'ring stripes from the flag staff wrench,
And away I'll flee, for I scorn to see
A craven race in the land of the free.

Long live the eagle as our national emblem!

EIGHTH GRADE, ANACOSTIA.

Anacostia, December 24, 1891.

MONTT PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT.

He Will Be Inaugurated as Chile's Executive Today.

Special Cable to the New York Herald.

VALPARAISO, CHILE, Dec. 25.—Admiral Jorge Montt was proclaimed as president of the republic in every town and city in the country today.

Elaborate preparations are being made in Santiago for the inauguration ceremonies tomorrow. Two regiments of troops from the south arrived in that city yesterday, and they, with a battalion of sailors, will act as a body guard to President Montt during the ceremony.

It is proposed to proclaim a general amnesty tomorrow to all the minor military and naval officials who served under Balmaceda. The amnesty will not, however, extend to officers above the rank of major, to ministers of state, judges, counsellors, members of congress, governors or others who are particularly prominent.

Active measures have been taken to prevent any outbreak or uprising on the part of the Balmacedists tomorrow. Valasques was brought here from Santiago yesterday and handed over to the intendente. He was at once placed on board the war ship Cochrane for safe keeping. This action has given rise to the idea that the government believes Valasques was at the head of a plot to cause trouble during the inaugural ceremonies.

The reason given for his arrest is that several persons were caught Wednesday night conveying Mauticher rifles into his house. A search of the house resulted in the discovery of other rifles.

It is announced that the government intends to build more war ships. Thompson, the correspondent of the London *Times*, who is the agent of the Armstrongs, has offered to sell to Chile a ship of the Esmeralda type, of 4,000 tons, with a speed of twenty-one miles, for £200,000. The Cochran has been ordered to Nagellanes.

Locusts are advancing north toward the wheat district and are doing much damage.

Soldiers have searched the house of William McKenna and other well-known Balmacedists in Santiago for arms.

All is reported quiet, while a state of active vigilance prevails at Valparaiso.

EUGENIE CLEMENTI'S SUICIDE.

She Fell Among Noblemen, Who Betrayed Her and Robbed Her.

Eugenie Clementi, whose suicide was announced recently from Milan, was a few years ago a celebrated soprano on the light opera stage in Austria. Clementi was an assumed name, says the New York *Sun*. She was the daughter of Du Gaal, a Vienna banker of noble ancestry and considerable wealth.

At the age of sixteen Eugenie du Gaal began studying at the Vienna Conservatory of Music, and three years later she made her debut in a provincial city. She was well received and for several years was the most popular light opera singer outside of Vienna. She was engaged throughout the season, was welcomed everywhere by scores of masculine admirers, and was stormed with all the temptations that beset a handsome young woman on the comic opera stage. Nevertheless, she remained untainted. Her mother was her constant companion off the stage, and not a breath of scandal touched her until 1885. Then she loved a young German reserve officer. She became engaged to him, and he deserted her while still bearing her child. She was abandoned by her family to meet her disgrace alone. She rose from her sick bed to confront her lover in the street, and she stabbed him in the breast. He recovered, but she was sentenced for attempting murder to five years' imprisonment. She was released in the summer of 1890. She drew from the bank the money that she had saved while on the stage, and went to Italy to live out her ruined life in seclusion among strangers. Near Milan a young Italian nobleman sought her acquaintance, eventually won her friendship, wheedled her out of her money and ran off to Paris.

Eugenie lost in this second experience all her hope of a decent existence. She wandered from Milan to Naples, Genoa and Florence, attracting admiration from the demi-monde of each city by her beauty and elegance of dress. She had a dozen lovers, yet no longer sought one to love her. She was fickle to eccentricity and occasionally quite irresponsible. Then she began drinking, and finally in a drunken stupor put herself out of the world to which she had given her all for her mystery.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Its Eighth Annual Meeting Will Be Held in This City Next Week.

The American Historical Association will hold its eighth annual meeting in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. There will be sessions both in the morning and evening, the former being at the National Museum and the latter at the Columbian University. The present officers of the association are Hon. Wm. Wirt Henry of Richmond, president; James B. Angell, the president of the University of Michigan, and Henry Adams of Washington, vice presidents; Chas. Winthrop Bowen of New York, treasurer; Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins, secretary, and A. Howard Clark of Washington, assistant secretary and curator. It is expected that the sessions of the association will be attended by historians of note from various parts of the country.

The program for the meeting is as follows:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29.

Opening session, 8 p. m.—"Inaugural Address," by Hon. William Wirt Henry of Richmond, Va., president of the association. I. Southern History.—1. "The South Carolina Convention of 1860-61-62," by Francis N. Thorpe, Ph. D., of University of Pennsylvania. 2. "The Virginia Secession Move-ment—the Convention of 1861," by Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett of Baltimore. 3. "A Few Facts from the Records of an Old Virginia County," by President Lyon G. Tyler of William and Mary College. Appointment of committees.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Morning session, 10:30 a.m.—II. American History.—1. "The Earliest Texas," by Mrs. Lee C. Harby of New York city. 2. "Henry Clay, the First Political Speaker of the House," by Miss Mary Parker Follett, Harvard "annex." 3. "Gov. Wm. Leete and the Absorption of New Haven Colony by Connecticut," by Dr. B. C. Steiner, Williams College, Massachusetts. 4. "Lord Lovelace," by Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, president New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. 5. "Once Famous Louisbourg and Memorials of the French Regime in Cape Breton," by J. G. Bourinot, C. M. G., LL. D., D. C. L., of Ottawa, Canada. 6. "Enforcement of the Slave Trade Laws," by W. E. B. DuBois, A. M., Rogers Memorial Fellow, Howard University.

Evening session, 8 p.m.—III. American History.—1. "Lotteries in American History," by Hon. A. R. Spofford, librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. 2. "Some Characteristics of Boston Puritans," by Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard University. 3. "Parliamentary Government in Canada," by J. G. Bourinot, C. M. G., LL. D., D. C. L., of Ottawa, Canada. 4. "Slavery in the Territories, Historically Considered," by President James C. Welling of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C. 5. "Historic Portraits of Benjamin Franklin," illustrated, by Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Ph. D., of New York.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Morning session, 10:30 a.m.—IV. Economic, Legal and International.—1. "The History of the Irish Land Legislation," by Prof. Wm. A. Dunning of Columbia College, New York city. 2. "Phenomena of Universal Suffrage," by Brooks Adams of Quincy, Mass. 3. "Treaty-making Power Under the Constitution," by Judge Charles E. Elliott, Ph. D., law school University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. 4. "The United States and International Arbitrations," by Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia College, New York city, ex-assistant secretary of state. 5. "Visitorial Statutes of Andover Seminary," by Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin, law department Yale University. 6. "State Sovereignty in Wisconsin," by Albert H. Sanford, B. L., of the University of Wisconsin; to be read by Prof. C. H. Haskins.

Evening session.—V. Italian and American History.—Report of committees. 1. "Commerce and Industry of Florence During the Renaissance," by Dr. Walter E. Scaife of Pittsburg. 2. "The Present Status of the Subject of Pre-Columbian Discovery by the Norsemen," by James Phinney Baxter of Portland, Maine. 3. "The History and Determination of the Line of Demarkation Established by Pope Alexander VI Between the Spanish and Portuguese Fields of Discovery and Colonization," by Prof. Edwards G. Bourne, Adelbert College, Cleveland. 4. "Recent Discoveries Concerning Columbus," by President C. K. Adams of Cornell University.

The association now numbers 622 members, with 104 life members. Sixty-one new members have joined since the last meeting.

Papers are strictly limited to twenty minutes and remarks to five minutes.

The board of managers of the Cosmos Club, corner Vermont avenue and H street, have extended the privileges of their club house to members of the association during their stay in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Horatio King, 707 H street northwest, have extended an invitation to the members of the association, and the ladies accompanying them, for Wednesday afternoon, December 30, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

The Society of Church History.

The American Society of Church History will hold its fourth annual meeting in the reception room of Columbian University, 15th and H streets northwest. There will be three sessions, the first on Tuesday, December 29, at 8 o'clock; the second on Wednesday morning, December 30, at 10 o'clock; the third on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The following program has been arranged for the sessions: Tuesday, December 29, 8 p.m.—1, opening address, by the president, Rev. Prof. Dr. Philip Schaff, Union Theological Seminary, New York city; 2, "The Religious Motives of Christopher Columbus," by Prof. William Kendall Dixwell, University of the City of New York; 3, "The Heads of Agreement and the Union of Congregationalists and Presbyterians based on them in London, 1691," by Rev. Prof. Dr. Williston Walker, Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.; 4, "Christain Unity and the Kingdom of Heaven," by Mr. Thomas Davidson, New York city.

Wednesday, December 30, 10 a.m.—1, "The Papal Bulls Distributing America," by Rev. Prof. Dr. John Gordon, Theological Seminary, Omaha, Neb.; 2, "Recent Researches Concerning Mediæval Sects," by Rev. Prof. Dr. Albert Henry Newman, Baptist College, Toronto, Canada; 3, "The Confessional History of the Lutheran Church in America," by Rev. John Nicum, Rochester, N. Y. Wednesday, December 30, 3 p.m.—1, "Calvin and Melanchthon," by Rev. Prof. Dr. Philip Schaff, Union Theological Seminary, New York city; 2, "Studies in the History of the Apostolic Church," by Rev. Prof. Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio; 3, "Christian Thought in Architecture," by Mr. Barr Ferree, New York city.

HUNTING THE BANDITS.

Oklahoma Infested With Thieves, Who Are Now to Be Exterminated.

Ever since the opening of Oklahoma territory the people have been troubled by the depredations of outlaws, who were at first supposed to be Indians, but who have since been discovered to be white men and half-breeds who swarmed in to take advantage of the opportunity for plunder. The mountains and heavily timbered river bottoms afford a shelter for these thieves, where they are almost absolutely safe from pursuit. The United States marshals have been almost powerless, and, while they have occasionally captured one of the felons, the bandits have more than evened the score, fifteen officers having been murdered within the past two years by these outlaws.

This state of affairs has been growing worse from week to week and the United States officials have determined to make a regular campaign against the outlaws in the territory. Heretofore the work has been done by one or two men at a time, but now there will be a regular advance by as many deputies as can be pressed into service, and, if necessary, the government troops will be called upon for assistance. The campaign will be pushed in such a manner that the whole portion of the territory infested by the robbers will be carefully searched and wherever there is the slightest resistance offered with arms the men so resisting will be shot down before they can murder the officers.

It is estimated by the marshals that there are now within the limits of the territory not less than 1,000 men who are making their living by depredations on the settlers, and it is these men the officials are after.

Cheering News for Foot Ball Players.

From the Boston Transcript.

"Athletic lung" is a medical term used to designate the abnormal development of lung possessed by some athletes. The condition is produced by those forms of exercise that call for the constant use of the lungs at their highest power. The result is an enormous development of lung capacity.

Such men, upon giving up their active athletics and taking to sedentary pursuits, are peculiarly subject to pulmonary complaints. The over-developed lung is only used in part, and the unused cells easily fall a prey to disease when once an athletic lung has been restored to health.

The wise physician forbids any violent athletics on the part of the patient, for a second attack is likely to be followed by collapse. The term athletic heart is applied to a similar condition of the heart produced by like causes.

IT WAS THE BRAKEMAN'S FAULT.

His Carelessness the Cause of the Railway Disaster at Hastings.

The terrible disaster at Hastings, N.Y., Thursday night was due to the carelessness of Brakeman Albert E. Herrick of the Buffalo express, which was lying still below Hastings. Herrick fled and has not yet been found. He left his uniform in the train and put on his citizens' clothes.

From the official report given out by Third Vice President Webb of the Central road train No. 93, which left New York at 6:40 p.m. Thursday night, stopped at Dobbs' Ferry to make slight repairs on the engine. The distant signal was thrown out, and the following train, the Buffalo and Niagara Falls special, which left here at 7:30 p.m., was stopped about three-quarters of a mile south of Dobbs' Ferry station.

The conductor of No. 45 immediately sent Brakeman Herrick back to signal the coming train. He proceeded as far as the station at Hastings. He went inside and talked with the station master, waiting for the Cincinnati and St. Louis express No. 7, which left this city at 8 o'clock. While Herrick was standing near the door the St. Louis express whizzed past, running at the rate of forty miles an hour.

Engineer J. Donohue of the St. Louis express received no warning whatever of the presence of the Buffalo express on the track ahead until he was almost on the track. He reversed his engine, put on the air brakes and jumped for his life. The engine of No. 7 crashed into the rear sleeper "Gibraltar."

To add to the horror of the occasion thieves got to work and began to rob the injured passengers. How much they secured is not known. It was not known that thieves were among the injured at the time of the accident, and the fact was not discovered until yesterday. A number of volunteers worked among the passengers and it is probable that this was made a cloak for stealing by some. Undertaker Vanderbilt in preparing the remains of Mr. Polley, one of the dead, for burial, discovered that the body had been robbed. Upon removing the clothing from the body Mr. Vanderbilt found that the pockets had been rifled and cut from the garments. All of his jewelry, money and his wallet are missing.

The coroner took possession of the effects of the dead and will hold them until they are claimed by relatives of the deceased.

The scenes about the waiting room at Dobbs' Ferry were pathetic. Little Homer Baldwin, son of Mrs. A. M. Baldwin, was crying for his mother. His arm was bruised, but the child seemed anxious to know how his mother was. He did not know that she had been instantly killed. The child had been sleeping in the same berth with his mother. Two young girls were among the injured.

CHRISTMAS IN GOTHAM.

How the Dwellers in the Metropolis Passed the Day.

Early worshippers in New York yesterday were out in good force when the doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral were opened at 4 a. m. for the first solemn mass of the day, and large congregations succeeded hourly until 11 o'clock, when Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the grand mass, sung with all the splendor and pomp of the ritual. The preacher was the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J. At the close the archbishop imparted the papal benediction.

Old Trinity and Grace churches, on Broadway, were even more elaborately decorated with flowers and greens than usual. The morning services had very artistic musical programs and large congregations listened to the sermons appropriate to the day. These are the leading churches of the city, and the same order of exercises was duplicated in most of the other shrines.

In all the public institutions there was feasting and merrymaking. The much-debated entertainment of Mr. "Ollie" Teale's Christmas Society came off in Madison Square Garden. He had presents for a great crowd of children, a banjo orchestra of 400 performers and other amusing features.

The custom of leaving New York for the holidays and spending the time in the country has grown steadily and now makes quite a notable lack in the population. Country people do not come to pass the week in the city. The theaters and the hotels show a big falling off in their patrons and the real season in the city does not now begin until a day or so after New Year. Practically no business will be done in the city today. All the exchanges will be closed and so will many of the stores. The work of the week before Christmas is extra hard on the employes and the three days' rest will be none too short.

There is a very heavy travel on all the roads leading out of New York of commuters who live in the suburbs. One of the luxuries of those who can afford the extra expense is "club cars." A number of commuters living at distances of an hour or so on a road lease a special car, which is ready for them on a certain train twice daily, and to which they alone have access. The time spent on the road is passed in social intercourse, card playing, &c., that makes the rail journey a pleasure. The first of these cars was started by a number of wealthy brokers and business men living near Plainfield, N. J., several years ago, and has since been imitated elsewhere. This club has sixty members, who charter the parlor car Howard of the New Jersey Central road.

Thursday they had a holiday frolic. In one end of the car a big Christmas tree was put up and loaded down with candles, trinkets and gifts. With the arrival of the late ferry boat for the train rollicking fun began. The sedate men of business became as frolicsome as schoolboys, and with trumpets, balloon screechers and similar instruments, kept up a continual babel of sounds so that the jokes that were shouted back and forth could barely be heard above the din. After a time the noise abated, the gifts were distributed and a program of speechmaking and singing was carried out. The gifts were in each case suited to the business of the recipient. A dealer in railroad securities got a toy railroad train and a candy locomotive. A wholesale dealer in cutlery received a mammoth tin razor. A tobacco importer received a trick cigar box, from which artificial snakes leaped out. It was a "big time" for all. The trimmers were generously remembered with a fat purse.

N. P. Ross, owner of the Clinton dynamite works, which exploded at Haverstraw a few weeks ago, gave a Christmas present of $1,000 each to the four widows who lost their husbands in the disaster.

A PRETTY SHOPLIFTER.

Mrs. Mary Doner Held for Stealing Goods From a Dry Goods Store.

Mary Doner was arrested on Thursday in H. Batterman's dry goods store in Brooklyn and held yesterday under bonds to appear for trial on Monday. James R. Doner, her brother-in-law, became bondsman.

Mrs. Doner is well known in the eastern district. Her husband's family is wealthy, and moves in good social circles. Detective Hasslinger claims that he has been watching the woman for a month. Her actions were suspicious, and although until Wednesday nothing could be proved against her, the detective kept his eye continually on her in the store.

She approached a certain counter one afternoon where Hasslinger was standing. The detective concealed himself behind a partition and saw the young woman slip a dime savings bank under her cloak. As she was in the act of picking up another one he arrested her.

Mrs. Doner was startled and began to protest her innocence. She was taken in a private room and searched. A satchel that she carried was found to contain two astrakhan fur capes. She said she bought them from a street peddler, paying $2 each for them. The capes are worth $31.

It was midnight before Mr. Doner learned of his wife's disgrace. Mr. Doner is a stair-builder, and has a successful business in Green Point. Mrs. Doner has always been censured by her neighbors for her pride. She was said to be "stuck up," but nothing more serious was alleged. Mrs. Doner is the mother of three children. Mrs. Doner was much affected when she first entered the court room. She recovered herself, however, and when the charge was read to her she laughed merrily and pronounced the judicial inquiry a "farce."

Death of Col. Sharpe.

Gen. A. B. Sharpe, a leading lawyer and prominent citizen of Carlisle, Pa., was found dead in his bed at his home yesterday morning by his wife, who had gone to his room to call him. Death was due to heart failure. He was sixty-four years old and a representative of a prominent family that settled at Carlisle in 1847. He graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, in 1846; studied law with Judge Watts and was admitted to the Carlisle bar in 1848. When the rebellion broke out he enlisted as a private in the seventh Pennsylvania reserves and soon distinguished himself. He was placed on Gen. Orr's staff and did valuable service at Drainsville, Newmarket Heights, Chapin's Farm and Fort Harrison. In 1865 he was brevetted lieutenant colonel on the recommendation of Gens. Ord, Mead and Grant. After the war he devoted himself to the practice of law and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, and continued in the profession until his death. He figured prominently in local affairs, but never sought nor held public office. He leaves no children.

DRUNK AND "GLAD OF IT."

Monkeys at the Philadelphia "Zoo" Ate Cranberries Soaked in Whisky.

Head Keeper Byrne of the monkeys' house at the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens resolved to give the monkeys a treat yesterday. Half an hour later the monkeys' cages could have given points to any writer of farce comedy. All the funny things on the road could never have held a candle which the simians gave to a very limited number of onlookers. They were drunk, every one of them, and as the sporting phrase goes, "glad of it."

"Jack" and "Reddy" and "Harry," who are named after three well-known young men, were perhaps the most amusing. Jack and Harry forgot that they are accustomed to walk on their hands and walked upright, each steadying the other by interlocking their arms and chattering something in the baboon language, which Prof. Garner, the student of quadruman language, would have immediately translated as a version of the "Razzle Dazzle" song. "Reddy" is only a baby yet.

He stood up with an expression of great gravity, swayed from side to side, while his mother, who is a large macaque, looked at him with mingled grief and anger. The rest of the monkeys showed their individual traits exaggerated.

One, called "The Diamond Thief" on account of his habit of lying in wait for a chance to snatch any bright subject worn by visitors, descended into pretty thievery and stole a woman's bonnet because it had some tinsel ornament on it. When he saw how valueless his plunder was he tore it up in a rage. The playful apes became quarrelsome, the capuchins looked silly, acrobatic apes did unheard-of performances, and the chattering made a din like a caucus of Congressmen discussing the silver question.

This was all because Mr. Byrne had prescribed cranberries soaked in whisky. "Whisky," said the head keeper, "is good for a bad cold in the human family. As a matter of scientific fact, the monkey is just like the human family in his diseases and their remedies. They are remarkably fond of cranberries and the acid in them is very beneficial to them. Like many human beings, too, the monkeys like liquor. The effect was very satisfactory; their coughing was quieted, the exercise which the stimulant prompted them to take opened their pores and this afternoon we haven't an acute case in the monkey ward."

EXPLODED IN CHURCH.

Worshipers in Valencia Hurt by Bombs at Midnight Mass.

While midnight mass, in celebration of the Christmas festival, was being performed yesterday in a church in the city of Valencia, four bombs were exploded in the edifice in rapid succession. The congregation were for a time paralyzed by fear, and a number of the many lights burning in the church were extinguished.

The affrighted worshipers when they had somewhat recovered from the shock caused by the explosion commenced to utter shrieks and loud cries for help and a wild rush was made for the doors. The church was filled with smoke and dust, adding greatly to the alarm and confusion.

When the smoke and dust had cleared away it was seen that the high altar had been destroyed and that several persons who were standing near it had been injured. The side of the church was completely wrecked and a number of worshipers were bruised by the falling debris. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion of having exploded the bombs.

LIEUT. ANASTUY CONFESSES.

He Describes How He Murdered Baroness Dellard.

Lieut. Anastuy, who is under arrest for the murder of the aged Baroness Dellard in Paris, has justified the conviction of the police that he is the murderer by confessing that he committed the crime.

The baroness, it appears by the evidence submitted by the police, was at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of December 4 seated in the salon of her apartment on the first floor of the large and fully inhabited house which she occupied with her son at No. 42 Boulevard du Temple, close to the Place de la Concorde. Baroness Dellard was the daughter of a general of the first empire, the widow of a colonel of cuirassiers of the guard and was seventy-two years of age. She is described as a tall and stately old lady, with snow-white hair and was held in much respect and esteem by her neighbors. Her son, Baron Dellard, holds and important position on the clerical staff of the minister of war, N. de Freycinet. He is about forty years old, a retired army officer and a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

The assassin timed his visit so as to find the baroness alone in her apartments. He cut her throat with a lace knife and was about leaving with his booty when the servant, a strong country girl, returned. He concealed himself and made an attack on her with the knife, stabbing her in the breast and throat. She knocked the knife from his hands and cried for help. The assassin escaped through a court yard and disappeared in the crowd on the streets.

The lieutenant now under arrest