

THE NEWS.

A meeting for the purpose of considering a uniform law of extradition for all countries was held in New York, recently. Judge Peabody was elected president, and A. T. Sprague secretary. A committee of seventeen was appointed to draw up a code of laws relating to extradition to be presented to an international conference to be held in Liverpool next August.

The Boston Journal says that hundreds of counterfeit \$10 greenbacks have been put in circulation in that city lately.

The latest reports in regard to the cyclone in Iowa indicate that forty persons were killed, and a great many wounded, and much property destroyed.

The mortgage for \$5,000,000 was recorded in the office of the county clerk of Poughkeepsie, New York, given by the Mutual Union Telegraph Company and covering their entire lines.

Charles Bach, of Toledo, Ohio, who murdered his wife in October last, has been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on October 30.

The following losses by fire have been reported by telegraph: At Glasgow, Alabama, sixteen business houses, \$50,000; insurance \$10,000. At Boston Highlands, Massachusetts, Remick's cotton-wash mill, \$6,000; nineteen men were caught under falling walls and nine or ten seriously injured. At Willis, Texas, twenty buildings, \$75,000. At Schofield's Mills, Hazleton, Pa., \$75,000. At Cambridge, Massachusetts, stables of Sawin's Express Company, \$7,500; two colored hostlers were burned to death and thirteen horses.

A dispatch from Warren county, Ohio, says that the army worms is playing havoc with the barley in that section. Some of the farmers attempted to get advantage of the worms by harvesting their barley, though green, but in this they are being defeated and have quit counting for the sheaf would no sooner be bound than the worms would gather in it, and as soon as the shock was put up they would cover it and eat the grain.

Kansas City, Missouri, was visited by a terrible storm, inflicting damage estimated at \$200,000.

Eight miles south of Geneva, Illinois, after preparing dinner for her husband and a hired man, and while they were eating, Mrs. Linquist took her own life, aged five years, to a corn-crib near the house, and was thrown, and then killed herself. No cause is known for the act, but the woman is believed to have been insane.

It is rumored that Hovgate, the defaulter, has been living in St. Louis for three weeks past. He is said to have disguised himself by shaving off his heavy mustache.

At Kelly's Tunnel, Tuscarora county, Ohio, while men were blasting rocks, a premature explosion killed one man, broke both arms and tore out the eyes of another, and seriously, if not fatally, injured several more.

At San Francisco, the British steamer, Escombra, loaded with wheat, put to sea bound for St. Vincent, Portugal. Information from the signal at Point Loma has been received that when about five miles off the heads the steamer capsized and sank, and so far as known all hands were lost.

Mrs. Dunmore, Gutierrez's divorced wife, denies that she wrote a letter to Mr. Reed asking for Gutierrez's pardon.

The Parnell-Dillon Land League of St. Louis has adopted resolutions encouraging the Irish women of America to stand by their country, and condemning the Bishop of Cleveland for threatening to ex-communicate women in his diocese attending meetings of the league.

Mr. Michael Davis made a speech at the Academy of Music in New York to a small audience. In explanation of the meagre attendance it is said that there is some dissatisfaction among the local organizations growing out of Mr. Davis's resignation. Among those present were Nelson J. Waterbury and Mrs. Parnell. Mr. Davis explained his views on the land question, and denied there was any dissension between himself and Mr. Parnell.

The Johnson harvest workers, of Brookport, were burned recently. The loss is estimated at about \$500,000; insured for \$200,000 in thirty-five companies. Four hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

An appeal for aid is made for the sufferers by the recent terrible storm in Iowa. Hundreds of persons were killed or wounded, and many left homeless.

The latest advices from Oregon put the Republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot at seventeen. George, the Republican candidate for Congress, will have about three thousand majority.

Captain Rose, with fifty Arizona volunteers pursued the hostile Apaches across the line into Chihuahua, Mexico, was arrested by the Mexican authorities, who gave him to understand that he was fortunate in escaping summary death for invading Mexican territory. He and his party were disarmed and sent back to Arizona.

The Eagle Mills at Glastonbury, Connecticut, have been burned. They were owned by A. L. Clark & Co., manufacturers of knit goods. Loss, \$100,000. Charles Roberts, aged fourteen; Lulu King, aged twelve, and Grace King, aged thirteen, were burned—the latter probably fatally.

The demonstration attending the meeting of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Baltimore, June 21, was one of the greatest ever seen in that city. The city was crowded with people from all parts of the country. The grand parade of the Grand Army, state militia and visiting militia brought out twelve thousand, and the appearance of all was very creditable. It was one of the greatest parades ever seen in Baltimore. President Arthur, accompanied by several members of his cabinet, reviewed the parade, with General Sherman and other prominent men, from the City Hall portico. At night there was a gathering of over 25,000 people at Camp Agnes, where there was a gala time. Entertainment was furnished for all who came. At night there were speeches by several prominent citizens and visitors, and a grand display of fireworks.

A passenger train leaving Clarkburg, West Virginia, and going to Weston, was just entering on the trestle at Walden's place, when the train was stopped, and the passenger coach, together with the gondolas and a house car, were precipitated over the trestle. The passenger car inverted itself and struck on the top, mashing in and almost wrecking the car. About twenty passengers were aboard, including some six or seven ladies. Samuel Steel, engineer, Jack Crogan, fireman, and Ben Jackson, baggage master, all escaped. Wood was immediately sent to Clarkburg, and all the physicians in town were soon on the ground. Ready and willing people repaired to the scene in carriages, with medicines and nurses. The suffering of Crago, supposed to be from New York, was heart-rending in the extreme. He was not conscious at any time, and nearly three hours of excruciating pain, he died and his body was taken to the St. Charles. The suffering of others so afflicted that many went away sick. The injured ones seemed to be hurt internally. So

far as could be learned the names and injuries received were as follows: J. W. Smith, conductor, so severely hurt that he could not move, and had to be sent home to Weston on the engine; Charles O'Hara, of Weston, cut on the head and back; F. B. Shorb, salesman for Pierre Brothers, Baltimore, cut in the head, face and back; he was taken to town early in the day; Miss Emma Gibson, of Freeman's creek, Lewis county, hurt internally, but not dangerously; Miss Addie Alkire, fourteen years old, of Janeler, left arm broken and injured in the breast; Dr. Ramsey pronounces her case serious; Mrs. George H. Moffett, wife of ex-Speaker Moffett, received a severe nervous shock and had her face lightly scratched; Captain Moffett and his three-year-old son escaped with but slight scratches; Miss Leonie White, aged twenty-four of Freeman's creek, was injured in the side and breast, and will hardly recover; John W. White, of Weston, injured in the chest and spine; Dr. C. J. McKinley, aged twenty-nine, of Freeman's creek, was hurt internally and probably seriously; Colonel Mommart, a pianist, from Baltimore, was injured in the head, face and left side; he was taken to the St. Charles, where he is stopping; I. Cowen, of Clarkburg, collar-bone broken and otherwise injured; Dr. Gibson, of Lewis county, was badly injured; and a Mr. Bohrborough, of Freemansburg, internally hurt; Edward Carley, of Clarkburg, slightly injured; Richard T. Goshobrough, a drummer for Armstrong, Carter & Co., of Baltimore, was seriously injured internally and died soon thereafter.

At New Orleans, J. John King, watchman of the United States dredge-boat Essayer, went out sailing upon the river, taking with him ten boys, sons of well-to-do citizens of Algiers, (fifth district). While returning homeward from the boat capsized, and six boys were drowned. Their names and ages were as follows: Thos. McCormack, 16; George McCormack, 14; Willie Shores, 15; Merry Mcgett, 14; Daniel Keller, 14; Charles Depassey, 13. An Apache Indian, at Dudley, New Mexico, attempted to outrage a Mrs. Watkins, whom he found alone in her cabin, when she seized a rifle and killed him.

The Prussian government has selected Aiken, South Carolina, as one of the stations for the observation of the transit of Venus in December next, and the members of the expedition from the Royal Observatory in Berlin are expected to arrive there about the end of October.

Henry Hadenston, colored, assaulted Mrs. Mae Vaughn, of Winchester, Tennessee. He was taken out of jail and hanged.

Judge Lazarus, of New Orleans, has dissolved the injunction restraining State Treasurer Durke from investing the accumulated interest fund in United States bonds.

The final splice of the Mexican cable has been made, placing Galveston, Texas, within telegraphic communication with Mexico and South America.

Washington. After a continuous session of eight hours, the House of Representatives passed the river and harbor bill by a vote of 119 to 41. But little change has been made in the bill as reported by the committee. Only one amendment involving a change in the amount of the appropriation was agreed to, this being an item of \$25,000 for the improvement of the Great Kanawha river in West Virginia.

Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, has refused the application of Gutierrez's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus, holding that the court by which Gutierrez was tried had full jurisdiction.

The trade dollar seems to be doomed, the House of Representatives having passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive, until the 1st of July, 1884, trade dollars upon presentation, and to give in exchange for them standard silver dollars. The law repeals all laws authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar.

Mr. Kelly introduced in the House a bill abolishing the tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes, to take effect January 1, 1884. The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The nominations for members of the tariff committee were confirmed by the Senate by the unexpectedly large vote of 31 to 21. Senators Brown, of Georgia, Davis, of West Virginia, and Gorman and Groome, of Maryland, voted in the affirmative, while twenty-seven republicans, and Mr. Van Wyck, voted no, with twenty democrats.

The Senate in executive session confirmed Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska, George L. Godfrey, of Indiana, James P. Pettigrew, of Arkansas, and Ambrose B. Carlton, of Indiana, as members of the Utah commission.

Deadly Wreck of the Cyclone. A tornado swept through central Iowa from northwest to southeast, from twenty miles north of Des Moines. The town of Grinnell was struck by it and half destroyed. In a rain. A special dispatch from Grinnell says:

"The engineers now report that forty-one are dead at Grinnell, and that five or six cannot possibly live. Diegan, the Rock Island Railroad conductor, is dead. The surgeons report that the number of wounded exceeds what was expected. About thirty of the houses destroyed is between one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty. The total loss of property is now estimated at \$600,000. It is stated that the path of the cyclone, from Grinnell will reach seventy-five. The path of the tornado is well defined as having been about twenty-five miles long and half a mile wide, extending in a northeastward direction from Grinnell and twenty miles southeast."

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A man and his young son were blown into a well. The father climbed up the pump-stick, pushing the child before him. South of Brooklyn a barn was destroyed and three persons were killed.

A terrible wind storm prevailed at Leavenworth, Kansas, St. Mary's Academy, four miles south of Leavenworth, suffered greatly. Four girls were killed.

The storm did severe damage at Cairo, Illinois, and other places; also great damage to property lying within its track.

There was a heavy storm at Saratoga, New York, in which damage was done by the overflow of water courses and some of the embankments of the Mount McGregor Railroad were washed out. In the northern towns of the county very heavy hail, accompanied by rain, did great damage, and many bridges are reported gone.

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been passed by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 336 to 150. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

The number of recruits for the Russian army for 1883 has been fixed by imperial ordinance at 212,000.

The public prosecutor at Berlin has appealed against the verdict of acquittal in the case of Professor Gumboldt, who was charged with insulting Prince Bismarck.

Fighting has begun between the rival chiefs in Zululana.

It is thought that the English Cabinet has resolved upon more energetic measures in reference to the Egyptian crisis. Arabi Pacha has been entrusted with the entire command of the Egyptian army.

Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that words would be introduced in the Depression bill limiting the right of search at night.

An extensive seizure of arms is stated to have been made in Ireland.

Mrs. Langtry will make a theatrical tour in America.

The French crown jewels are to be sold for the benefit of disabled artisans.

The French government has accepted the bill for the readmission of American pork.

Forty-seventh Congress. Senate. In the United States Senate the joint resolution to re-appropriate \$375,000 to pay mail contractors for service in Southern States before the war was further discussed. Mr. Maxey spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution, after which it went over. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate the correspondence touching the conduct of the British minister at Lima in connection with Mr. Hurlbut's negotiations for the cession of the bay of Chimbote. The bonded spirits bill was again taken up, the question being whether to amend the bill. After speeches by Messrs. Windom, Beck and others a motion to postpone the bill and amendments indefinitely was adopted—yeas 20.

In the United States Senate Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of his resignation, inability, death, or removal from office. The bill was referred to the committee on the President and Vice-President. It vests the succession to the presidency in the members of the cabinet in the order in which they were named in Washington's cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State, and concluding with the Secretary of the Interior, and excludes cabinet officers not actually confirmed by the Senate. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee. The Senate then took up the House bill to enable national banking associations to issue their corporate stock, and the amendment of the resolution, which was referred to the committee on national banks.

From attachments and injunctions by the State courts against the national banks, the resolution was wholly repudiated. The Democrats voted "no" and were reinforced by Messrs. Dawes, Miller, of California, and Sherman. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, and Mr. Hoar voted in the affirmative. The Senate then adjourned.

In the United States Senate a bill was reported from the judiciary committee providing for the performance of the duties of President and Vice-President in case of their inability, etc. House bill was passed to regulate the national banks, and to extend the charter of national banks occupied the remainder of the session.

In the United States Senate a bill was passed for regulating the Soldiers' Home in Washington. An appropriation of \$200,000 for the extension of the Executive Mansion, \$300,000 to be appropriated for the work this year. The remainder of the session was spent in discussing House bills, and national banks to extend their corporate existence.

The House took up the river and harbor bill, and Mr. Patterson's provisions. Mr. Hoar defended the bill and denounced the published charge that there was a job in it. Mr. Cox favored appropriations for works of general interest, but argued against the constitutionality of making appropriations for the improvement of streams of purely local importance. Mr. McLean made a constitutional objection to the power of Congress to improve the navigation of rivers. Messrs. Townsend and Reagan advocated the bill, after which general debate on the bill was resumed.

The House spent considerable time on the river and harbor bill, and a joint resolution offered was voted down. A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$25,000 to continue the work of scientific exploration near the shores of Lady Franklin bay and at Port Barrow, Alaska. An appropriation of \$100,000,000, was passed; also the bills to regulate immigration and to establish a bureau of animal industry.

In the House a bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President led to a lengthy debate, after which it was recommended to the committee on the law respecting the election of President and Vice-President. The House further considered the bill for the creation of a congressional library building.

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THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.

It was a lonesome, dreary old house, for all there were so many persons in it. It had never seemed so dreary to Rhoda before, as it did this afternoon, when she clung to the rickety old stairs, and heard the Flannery children whooping like a pack of wild Comanches in the hall above, while the O'Leary girls were singing a doleful dirge in the next room; in the shrillest of shrill voices.

"Dear me," sighed Rhoda, as she stopped on the landing, "I'm just tired and discouraged," and then she broke down, and cried all to herself.

And she had good reason to be discouraged. She had napped all over town, it seemed to her, in search of work and found none. "Dozens of women out of work," they told her everywhere; "not half enough to do to meet the wants of half the applicants."

What was she to do? That question frightened her, because she could not answer it. It has frightened many older, stouter hearts than Rhoda's. It is one of the always-recurring problems that some one is always trying to solve.

She had been napped all over town, and dried her eyes coming to the door, and cried her heart out. "Oh, Rhoda!" cried Lucy, opening the door and discovering her; "I'm so glad you've come; Mr. Brownlow's been here."

Rhoda's heart gave a great jump, and then seemed to stand still. Mr. Brownlow owned the old tenement-house, and the rent was due.

"What did he want?" asked Rhoda in a frightened tone. "If it was rent he was after, where was it coming from?" She had come near forgetting that, in trying to solve the perplexing problem of where bread was to come from.

"He didn't say," answered Lucy. "He said he wanted to see you."

"And he said he'd come again this evening," called out little Rob, who could hear the conversation at the door.

"And he asked me how I'd like to have a nice house to live in, and have my foot on the rug, so I could walk like other boys, and go to school."

Rhoda sighed to think of these things, which were so far out of her reach. Everything seemed far off in these days, some way.

"I can't imagine what Mr. Brownlow is coming for," she repeated a dozen times before he came.

"I don't like him one bit," protested Lucy decidedly; "I hate him."

"You shouldn't hate anybody," chided Rhoda, just as a knock came at the door; and, trembling all over with a dread she knew not what she went and let Mr. Brownlow in. He was a great, coarse-looking man, but there was a sort of rough kindness in his face after all. He went well, but that didn't hinder his having a kind of repulsive-ness for Rhoda.

She gave him the best chair, and he sat down. She wondered if he would ever do his errand and go away? He sat down, if he had come to stay for a long time.

He talked with crippled Rob for an hour before he got round to business. But Rhoda, though she didn't look at him once, knew that he was watching her all the time.

When he had mused up sufficient courage to do his errand he did it very suddenly. "If not diplomatically," said Rhoda, "I'm a single man, Miss Alstyne," said he, edging with his hand, as if he helped him about saying what he had to say.

"I've seen a good deal of you, off and on, I've concluded you'd make me a good wife. I'll take care of these children, an' give 'em a good bringin'-up, an' give you a good home, if you say so."

Rhoda was never so frightened in her life.

She couldn't speak for a minute. He seemed to think her speechless because of the magnitude and magnificence of the offer.

"I'm sudden, of course," he continued; "but there ain't no sense in beatin' round the bush. I don't want none o' them fine, flashy girls that can't work an' help take care o' things. I know you can, an' your smart an' respectable, an' I'll do just as I said, if you'll marry me. Most girls in your circumstances would jump at the chance. You'd have a nice home, an' I'd take care of you 'till you've thought it over 'till you see 'twon't you let such a chance slip. I don't want you to give me an answer now. I'll wait a week for you to think about it."

Then he went away, leaving poor Rhoda so bewildered that she hardly knew if she knew anything. Marry him! She couldn't think of it! And yet she couldn't help thinking of it. If she accepted, she and the children would have a home. They could have plenty to eat and wear. Robbie could, like enough, be cured of his deformity, and obtain an education. If they lived on in the present way, there was a prospect of starvation ahead; never anything, at the best, beyond a decent living out with that man! She felt sure that if she married him she would live to be a hundred years old, and the sight of him would be more repulsive to her every day of her life. She shuddered at the thought.

If Tom would only come! Tom was Rhoda's cousin, who had sailed three years ago, and never been heard from since. The ship had never been reported as wrecked, and she believed he was alive and would come back some day. If he would only come now!

She went to the next morning to look for work again. If she could hear the wolf from the door by working her fingers to the bone, she would never marry Mr. Brownlow. She hunted up and down the street all day among the shops, and found nothing to do. Some one had always been ahead of her, and got the work she might have had if she had come sooner. She crept home at night weary, discouraged, and sick at heart.

The next day it was the same, and the next. No work! No work! In day or two it would be no bread! No fire! She had spent her last cent. When the loaf she had bought with it was gone, where was the next to come from, unless she found work? That terrible problem! It made her brain whirl with puzzling over its solution. And she never came near solving it, only in one way—it she married Brownlow. But always at the thought of that alternative, she turned sick at heart. Better death!

"Tell me a story, please. A real nice story, Rhoda. One of them you make up as you go along, you know," pleaded Rob one night.

"I can't," averred Rhoda, feeling more like crying than story-telling. But seeing how disappointed Rob looked, she took him in her arms, and began to manufacture a fairy-tale, while Lucy sat down at her feet to listen.

"Once upon a time there was a maiden who lived in a great, lonesome forest, and she was loved by her save a pretty white kitten and a dove."

"Say a dog," interposed Robbie; "dogs is nicer than doves, I think."

"Well, a dog then," answered Rhoda. "Now this maiden was afraid of living alone, but she had to, because she hadn't any friends except the kitten and the dog. They were more to her than all the world beside, because they loved her. Well, it got to be winter, and she had to go out into the forest to pick up sticks to burn, and one day a great wolf saw her, and followed her home."

"Go away!" she told the wolf. "But the wolf shook his head, and wouldn't go."

"Give me the kitten to eat," he said, gnashing his teeth together at the door.

"You can't have the kitten," answered the maiden.

"Give me the dog, then," snarled the wolf.

"You shan't have that, either," declared the maiden.

"I'll have them, and you too," said the wolf, glaring at the window. "I won't wait long," and then he showed his sharp teeth, and growled.

"Then the maiden took her kitten and her dog and thought she'd run off at the back door. She didn't know where to go to; all she thought was to get away from the wolf. But when she opened the back-door, there stood the brute, snarling and growling."

"Oh, you can't get away from me," he gritted, showing his great, sharp teeth. "I'm going to eat you up." But just then a brave prince came riding by out of the forest, and he slew the wolf and saved the maiden, and—oh dear! oh dear!—And Rhoda broke down crying. She had heard her own pitiful little story into the fairy-tale, but where was her rescuer to come from?

"Who would save her from the wolf at the door—and Mr. Brownlow?"

A step on the stairs! A knock, and then before Rhoda could open the door, a tall, broad-faced fellow came tumbling in, and—