CALENDAR FOR 1885.

11885

THE OLD YEAR'S BLESSING. I am fading from you, But one draweth near

Called the Angel-Guardian Of the coming year. If my gifts and graces Coldly you forget,

Let the New Year's angel Bless and crown them yet. If I gave you sickness,

If I brought you care, Let him make one patience And the other prayer. ■ If I broke your idols,

Showed you they were dus-Let him turn the knowledge Into heavenly trust. If I brought temptation,

Let sin die away Into boundless pity For all hearts that stray May you hold this angel

Dearer than the last-So I bless his future. While he crowns my past. -Adelaide Proctor

THE BROTHERS

teen Herbert left the farm, while sound stayed on and courted the girl whom Herbert afterward married. Everything then the poor fellow burst into tears.

"Uncle John!" Herbert repeated, and "Uncle John!" Herbert repeated, and teen Herbert left the farm, while John boys. Come, take me home." . stayed on and courted the girl whom "Uncle John!" said his namesake, and ture until Herbert took away John's greater Christmas rejoicing. Herbert by a still stronger one and firmly held. "So you made up your mind to have the girl, of course.

"And you made up your mind to swindle me out of a wife as you have swindled me out of comfort and every- beings that has ever reached these shores thing else ever since I can remember,"

Herbert inquired, showing his handsome

off the arm he had held with a ges- were representatives of the N'Chubb ture which expressed all the disgust he tribe, which resides in the Kulahi desert felt. "Is it possible," he continued, in the interior of Africa. The Africans coward as to want to marry a woman great warmth and remarkable gaudiwho prefers another man?"

Liar and a thief!"

frozen ground, for this was Christmas up unevenly on poor land. Conqui parted. Herbert, from a safe distance, fastened to the hair by way of ornament

girl of his choice. There was no further trouble, for John, completely cowed and humiliated by the blow he had received, that were once known to him knew him Indian. They have flat, small features,

Herbert Trafton carried about with him.

brother was lost to him forever the love own child, Conqui has three young peowhich he had never before been con- ple whom he probably borrowed from scious swept over him with an intensity which distressed and appalled him. not returning them. These are Miss Icy, derness and anxiety for this man who stripling of nineteen, and Finmon, the had always been so simple and so help-dude of his tribe. Finmon, although less, that sometimes in the busiest mo- twenty-four years old, does not appear ments brought a moisture to his eyes to be more than twelve. His tastes ar and an uncomfortable bunch to his decidedly esthetic. On his brow is a throat. It was a strange fancy that in small imitation sunflower, which is kept

uced this millionaire to build a house in position by a piece of brown string a retired spot, many miles from his Finmon shows other evidences of giddi-alatial city residence, in the style of the ness. Instead of the conventional deser-Id homestead. smile of his countrymen, he giggles and simpers as if he were saying, "Go way, y fire. This new place, with the an- you saucy thing." ent look, was furnished as near as pos-

allowed on the table and no servants tolerated under the roof. Mrs. Trafton ret :e kitchen, and the young ladies were initiated into the mysteries of turkey dressing, mince and pumpkin pies, brown bread and Indian pudding. The boys. Herbert and John, twins, strangely enough, both of them in their father's counting room, and with just as little sympathy between them as there had existed between their father on the Panama canal said to a New York holiday festivals. They brought the men employed on the canal, distributed water from the old-fashioned well, split all the way from Colon or Aspinwall to service which was by no means con- over thirty miles between genial to young men whose slightest wishes had been anticipated from their and made, by working overtime, \$250 per month, but I could not stand the climate. The wages for skilled workmen

house, though the sadness which had so or \$4 per day. You ask about the mor-long occupied his heart was now some-tality? Well, that is frightful. Hunone half his fortune for the privilege of that nine out of ten patients who are seeing his brother once more, and she sent to these hospitals die there. If the

the sun shone bravely, and all nature seemed to smile a welcome. During the old saying that every tie of the Panama forenoon Herbert and John started off railroad represents a tombstone for some down the road, Herbert straight as a poor unfortunate. Now, it is true that young sapling. John somewhat delicate in every foot of excavated ground symbolappearance and a trifle bent. Their izes a grave. The canal is twelve feet father, watching them out of sight, was reminded of that Christmas morning The rains, which are abundant, not only when he and John walked off together. Something in their manner toward each the banks to cave in and fill up the caral. other suggested the occasion most Board that one can get in New York for

for his hat and coat, but the absurdity to \$15 per week.

If the action struck him immediately, the laughed at himself for an old fool.

If the idea " he said " Webs and I " he said. "John and I parreled about Elizabeth. Those boys ye no love affair or I should have Ohio, recently at the age of eighty-four. own it." So he occupied himself with He was the largest land owner in the ag great logs in the open fireplace of county, and was exceedingly eccentric. sitting-room, and oh, haunting ought, what had become of his brother? the meantime the young men had land which he called "God's Heart." alked off rapidly and without speaking and of this he took especial care. He r a mile or more. Then they halted ddenly and surveyed each other. Herrt was the first to speak.

Is there any use in asking you to one your decision?" he said. sou talk like a fool!" John an red, with quivering lip. "I decided long ago to marry the girl you have been his brush, but placed it in piles and allowed it to rot. He was an avowed inand I never will give her up." "Can it be possible that you want to treating on infidelity. Four or five of his acres were enclosed as a park, in

ptible sneak, you dastardly spected. tepped back a pace, and with

now," he said. "You are as good a shot as I am, and these pistols shall determine which is the favored one. If you survive me, win her if you can, but I tell you she will despise you in exact proportion as she has loved me." With this the young man measured off a few paces, and then added: "You shall do the

counting: I swear to you I will wait for three. You do the same." They took their places. John's hand was trembling and his whole body seemed in a cold perspiration. Herbert was as cool as when adding up a column of figures in his father's counting room. One-two-three! Just as the fatal number was about to drop from John Trafton's lips an old tramp suddenly appeared upon the scene. With a sharp cry he rushed between the young men, and just in time to receive the bullet from John's pistol square in the shoulder. He had meant to lower his weapon, but in the added excitement of the new arrival he had lo. the remaining vestige of his self-possession and the poor tramp was his victim. Herbert stepped up coolly to see what damage had been

"Never mind me," said the stranger;
"I am thankful to God that the bullet found no worse lodging place;" and then looking pityingly at the young man who had wounded him, he said: "Poor John! No two human beings could have been more thoroughly unlike in all physical miserable uncle. Boys, your father and and mental characteristics than the twin I separated on a Christmas Day, after brothers, John and Herbert Trafton, some such an exploit as this, and From babyhood to young manhood they we have never met since. I am on my had not even a taste in common, and the way to him, for my heart yearns for my total absence of sympathy and even tol- kindred. I have no doubt your quarrel eration toward each other was so marked was about a woman. Let the fellow as to furnish the village where they were bare the girl whom the girl loves best. born and reased with an unending subject of conversation. At the age of six-long enemies on account of a woman

Herbert touched turned to money, hile all John's attempts and speculational though his face was a shade paler there tions inevitably came to grief. Strange-ly enough there was never any open rup-him home and in no house was there promised wife. Then they walked calm- senior, manifested all the affection that ly down the road together until they had been so long pent up in his heart, came to an unfrequented spot, and then and after the doctor had been sent for John suddenly halted, and drawing back and the wound attended to the festivihis strong out arm, prepared to deal ties proceeded. Uncle John had knocked his companies blow. But Herbert was around the world too long to be dison the alert, and John's arm was caught quieted by a bullet. No, the boys never attempted a duel again, but Herbert got

Interesting Visitors r'rom the Desert

of Kulahi. One of the strangest groups of human sat one afternoon recently on the floor in the Castle Garden office, New York. "Look here!" and now Herbert threw These people, says the New York Times, "that you are such a craven-hearted wore barely anything except blankets of ness. The leader of the party, which "It's a lie!" said John. "You have mustered six strong, is Conqui. He dazzled her with your money and your was the chief of the N'Chubba tribe for the show business. He is thirty-five A man would have to have more pa- years of age and has a light mustache and tience than Herbert Trafton possessed to imperial. His hair, like that of the hear such words as those without swift others, grows in bunches little more retaliation. An instant later and John than a quarter of an inch in length, and lay stunned and unconscious upon the suggests small shrubbery which springs So Herbert had succeeded as only four feet six inches in height, but usual in doing what his brother had he was the tallest man in his tribe. On planned to perform. In this way they each side of his brow a small sea shell is watched the prostrate figure, and when The ex-chief carries a long bow, but lest signs of life began to manifest themselves he should do some harm with this, the string has been taken away from him. he hurried away.

A few months later he married the He uses the bow as a staff, and also as corrector for the young of his party.

The N'Chubbas are not nearly as dark as ordinary Africans. Their color, in left his home without a word-the places fact, is almost as light as that of the

with high cheek bones and little day Years slipped by, Herbert grew richer and richer, and there seemed no shadow upon his parfect happiness. His wife wrinkled face. The pair have a brightwas sensible and loving, his children looking immature boy, named Arby healthy and generally satisfactory. This interesting child, like the rest of healthy and generally satisfactory. This interesting child, like the rest of Surely, what could trouble him? Alas his tribe, has a strong passion for tobac-Tor the inconsistency of human nature, co. He will abandon his mother for a pipe or a cigar. But, although the N'Chuba constant sorrow, though no one sus-pected it.

bas are all smokers, they are strict teeto-talers. Nothing stronger than coffee When it became evident that his ever passes their lips. In addition to his former neighbors with the privilege of yearning ten- an interesting maiden of twelve; Co,

The N'Chubbas, when at home. wansible like the old one, and here Mr. der about in families. Rocks and trees, Trafton insisted that his family should are their only shelter. They are not at spend all their holidays. The great all particular what they eat. Anything brick oven was heated and filled with all handy will answer for dinner, no matter sorts of good things as in the days gone by. whether it is a quail, a snake, or a few Mr. Trafton's famous chef remained in roots. They are not cannibals, and apthe city. No new fangled dishes were parently have not energy enough to be mederous. The N'Chubbas do not talk like other Africans. Their language newed her long lost acquaintance with seems to be a series of clicks in the back portion of their mouths. The words evidently have no formation. The peo ple have only mastered two or three Eng-

and uncle, were always present on these Times representative: There are 40,000 They brought the men employed on the canal, distributed the wood and kept the coal-box filled; Panama. The distance by rail is not week previous to the Christmas of is \$5.50 per day and for laborers \$3 to 1850. Herbert Trafton, Esq., and his \$4 per day. The latter are recruited family started for their country seat among the natives and runaway sailors, cual. Time was dealing very who will leave \$18 a month and take ntly with the head of the chances of sickness and death for the \$3 times visible on his face. Once he had dreds die monthly, and the hospitals are told his wife that he would gladly give constantly filled with the sick. It is said replied with a sigh: "He would be wel- dead man has money or influence, he is ome to it."

Ohristmas came cold and sharp, but wise his body is dumped into a pit and interfere with the work, but often causes T afton impulsively started \$2.50 per week costs there from \$10.50

A Curious Character.

Everett Farnham died at Richfield. He called his lands his domains. On his farm was a large tract of meadow was a great admirer of England and British customs, and on a recent visit to London undertook to defend to the Britishers in the streets the advantages of republicanism, and was arrested and

In clearing land he would never burn fidel, and had a large library of books r another man? He best inquired, with which he kept deer, elk and buffalo. He pretended that at one time the emperor She has done no such of Germany had sent an envoy to purreplied. "But, oh, my—if chase his elk. Yet Farnham was an because you have lied to her, honest, upright man, and was highly re-

The London Times was the first newsle as death, drew two pistols paper in the world to be printed by cket, and handed one to his steam power. The date was November 29, 1814, seventy years ago.

Wintering Young Pigs.

Pigs born later than the first of October will need good care and skillful mantage than the large farmer or breeder. are more likely to be liberally furnished from the kitchen when you have only two pet pigs than when you have two score or two hundred.

Whatever method of feeding is adopted, let it be liberal. Let them have or in ammonia. all the good feed they will eat-no more, no less. Let them have good, dry, com-fortable quarters to sleep in, and disturb them as little as possible. Pigs are in part hibernating animals. The more they sleep the better for them and their owner. We do not want to fatten pigs in winter. We simply want to keep them in healthy, growing condition, and the fatter they are when winter sets in, the easier it will be to carry them through

the winter.

Pigs well wintered are in good condition to thrive well on grass and clover standing away through the warm weather, next summer. They will do far better grease them well with mutton tallow, them, and feed liberally. The most but effectual. pasture. - John Harris, in American Agri-

Feeding Boxes for Fowls.

ought to be offered to the fowls in boxes of lumps of undissolved flour spoiling or troughs, protected in such a way that the good looks of the pie. the feet of the fowls. With grain it is table. quite different; this they will run for if scattered on the floor, or on the ground. scratch for if necessary, and neither the fowls nor their quarters will get any harm. have wet weather, or when snow is on the ground, it must be done on the floor, which should be first swent off. In close winter weather laying fowls do off and then covered two or three inches deep with straw cut about two inches long, a few quarts of grain-wheat, buckover it-and the hens will work diliget both food and exercise. Exercise, it should be borne in mind, while it is conducive to health, is essential to contin-

Farm and Garden Notes. Bone meal is said to be an excellent

-The Cultivator.

fertilizer for strawberries and other The good feeder of stock never gorges be eaten with a relish. It is not what is others.

eaten, but what is digested which furnishes the profit. Stones are a nuisance in cultivated fields, but it is none the less a fact that there are many localities near cities and villages where they will well pay to haul off to sell for building purposes.

prevents the growth of the animals, but s sure to result in some form of disease

A large lump of clean rock salt should About one pound a month is sufficient poor on the day of a death. to satisfy the average horses which have free access to it. Under the pasturing and hay system

to keep a cow a year. With ensilage corn fodder and soiling in summer, every acre may be made to keep its cow, provided the soil is made rich enough. A cow giving milk should never be

Either the milk is deficient in quantity or quality, often both. The best cows are never fine-looking animals. except to the eye of an expert, who can see behind the rough and bony frame evidences of good milking qualities. cow which greatly disappointed her owner by bearing no calves, and, as a

plain feed, with no grain. She ran down n flesh, but owing to this treatment is about to calve. roots are apt to flavor the milk objection-

gain.

phrases and with bated breath, but entering into the minute and sometimes in the West and Northwest, the thermometer again. the ground in order to maintain the most immodest details. The mourning curve in the neck. Without doubt Arabian horses are among the best in the band or wife, and brothers and sisters; was the coldest felt in ten years, the therworld, and if feeding on or near the six months for grandparents and uncles ground is one reason of their superiority, and aunts; three months for a cousin.

it is an argument for low mangers that should not be overlooked. If land is naturally wet and has not in the form of a cross. They lie in a been drained, most farmers think it exactly right for meadow. It will undoubtedly pay better to mow than to a fine veil. They are covered with cultivate in ordinary seasons, as the mea-

remains that good grass will not long grow on soil always saturated with stag-A warm soil is quite as important as tertility in growing a good corn crop.
One of the advantages of stable manure of the advantages of stable manure of the delay and line and learned to sin. The announcement of its death is received with a cry and greensward plowed under lies in the fact that their fermentation adds to the warmth of the soil. The same amount to, it is accompanied with music and manures which do not supply heat will

not produce an equal effect. It is very difficult to keep horses in pasement stables without injuring their eves. This is in part due to poor ventilation, but also to the position of basement windows, which throw a light on the horse's eyes and cause him to be always peering into comparative darkness. orse thus treated will be very apt to go blind after two or three years.

Gas tar will drive away ants, but where they gather around apple trees, as they are apt to do, it is a question whether it is to the advantage of the orchardist to get rid of them. Ants are very destructive to the apple or plant lice which on apple trees are a frequent cause of unfruitfulness by destroying the foliage at a time when it is most needed for starting the young fruit.

If any one desires to use horses unshod let him choose for the purpose thick skinned, thick and strong hoofed horses and he will be able to get on quite successfully; but if he choose very thin skined horses, with thin shelled hoofs, he will find them lame at once if used to for a period equal to the term of sentence any extent on hard roads. The southern of the escaped prisoner until the latter part of Georgia and Florida are full of be caught.

"We will settle this affair here and FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. horses that have never been shod. The soil is sandy, and there is no need of shoeing.

One of the strongest points in a really good cow is that she will continue to agement to keep them in a thrifty, growing condition through winter. This is time. Many otherwise good cows fail in particularly the case if you keep them in this respect. They give a large quan-large numbers, and it is a good plan to tity in the first flow but soon drop off sell all you can before winter sets in. and are dry half the year. The habit of People who keep only two or three pigs the heifer with her first calf fixes her to eat up the slops from the house can habit as a cow in this regard. It is handle their late pigs to better advan- therefore not advisable to allow a young heifer to drop a second calf within a Such young pigs need milk, greasy year of the first. It is better to wait so water, or broth and bread, or cooked as to have the calves fifteen months or potatoes, with corn meal pudding; these more apart, in which case the heifer can be kept in milk a year or more.

Household Recipes and Hints. Lemon stains on cloth may be removed by wasning the goods in warm soapsuds,

A nice dish for breakfast-or for teais made of sweet potatoes boiled. Remove the skins, rub the potatoes through a coarse colander, make into flat cakes,

dip into flour, and fry in hot butter. A delicious sauce for plain rich pudding is made by stewing some apples and grapes until perfectly soft, then rub them through a sieve, sweeten, put a lump of butter in, and if too thin stir in a little cornstarch.

To keep stoves from rus.ing while on pasture alone than young spring pigs. and before putting them up in the We are not now advocating having young autumn put them in the yard and build pigs come in the autumn, but if you have a fire in them, which will burn off the them and cannot sell them, or do not tallow. Wash them with soapsuds and wish to, then take the best of care of then polish them. This is troublesome, profitable pork we have ever made, was | Excellent pies are made of canned

from young pigs which had been well currents. Take one cupful of them, cared for through the previous winter, half a cupful of sugar, one tablespoon and the next summer fattened on clover ful of flour, beaten with the yolks of two eggs. Bake with an under crust, then frost the top with the whites of the two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Be sure to beat the sifted flour There are certain kinds of food which | with the yolks, then there is no danger

the fowls cannot get into them, but simply put their heads through a wire or steak is made of four tablespoonfuls of ooden paling. Ground bone, oyster butter, one of vinegar or of lemon juice, shells, vegetables, meat and all soft food, half a teaspoonful of salt, quarter of ought to be thus presented and protected. teaspoonful of pepper, and a teaspoonful It is desirable to do so, both on the of parsley, or a tablespoonful of tomato score of economy and cleanliness. If catsup. The butter must not be melted, fowls can run over their soft food, scratch in it, etc., they will refuse it to be poured over or spread upon the subsequently. Beside, it will be tracked steak, and a hot plate should be laid all about, and defile the floor as well as over it when it is being carried to the

When making a soft pillow of the crazy patchwork be careful to put the brightest and most striking pieces near the center. When the cushion is made Grain may therefore be scattered broad-up the effect is quite different from cast on the floor of the feeding room in what it is when it is spread out flat, winters, and it is best to do so. We have and it is of more consequence that the had good results by adopting the rule to center should be handsome than that grain only so long as the fowls the corners should. This, when reduced will run after it. This feeding is best to writing, looks like a foregone condone in the open yard, but when we clusion, but it is not, as an unfortunate pillow-maker can testify.

If apples are decaying faste can use them, apple jam may be made, not get exercise enough; hence it is well which will keep for several weeks. To to make them do a little work to get every pound of fruit weighed after it is their grain. If the floor is first swept pared and sliced, allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar, and the juice and grated rind of half a lemon. apples into a jar, and set this into a pan wheat, barley or oats may be scattered of boiling water. Let the apples stew until quite tender, then put them into a gently for it for several hours, and thus porcelain kettle with the sugar and lemon juice. Stir until soft, and let it The excellence of the following receipt

ued egg-laying. The straw thus em- for keeping tomatoes is vouched for by ployed may be used again and again, two good women who have proved its day after day, if care he taken to throw virtues for many years: Choose perfectly day after day, if care he taken to throw virtues for many years: Choose perfectly out with a rake any which may become sound, ripe tomatoes, the skin must be defiled. This is easily done, for every unbroken, and the tomatoes must not be lump of dung will be coated all over soft, but should be taken from the vines with bits of straw, which will adhere, at the stage when they have just turned and so form masses that can be raked red; put them into a jar and pour over out. The straw is an advantageous adthem vinegar and water in the propordition to the hen manure compost, which tion of two quarts of water to one of is not only a saleable article, but of great vinegar; turn a plate over them, and advantage in the garden, or on the farm. put a weight upon it so that the tomatoes will all be kept well under, then tie a cloth over the jar, put the cover on and set it in a cool cellar or closet. Tomatoes preserved in this way have been known to keep for months; it is essential that the tomatoes shall be kept covered with the vinegar and water, for if one even is not, it will decay and the them, nor does he give more than will ferment occasioned by it will spoil all the

Sicilian Funeral Customs.

In past ages a piece of money was put into the mouth of the corpse—a survival of the fare which Charon was bound to receive. A virgin has a palm branch and a crown in her collin; a child a gar-Compelling calves and colts to lie in land of flowers. It is the worst possible filth or on damp floors or bedding is the omen for a bridal procession to meet a poorest kind of economy. It not only funeral. It has to be averted by making the "horns"-or "le fiche" (thrusting the thumb between the first two fingers), or by putting a promegranate before the door or in the window. At Piano de' be kept constantly in the manger of Greci certain little loaves or bread-cakes every horse and colt while stabled, in the form of a cross are given to the behind the funeral procession comes an ass laden with food, which, after the burial, is distributed either here in the of feeding, four or tive acres are needed open or under cover in some house. The Sicilian-Albanians do not sit on chairs during the first days of mourning, but on the dead man's mattress. In some houses all is thrown into intentional confusionturned upside down to mark the presence of death. Others put out the mattress to show that the invalid is dead; others again remake the bed as for marriage, placing on it the crucifix which the sick man had held in his hand when dying. Woe to those who let the caudle go out while burning The Epitomist tells us of a fine Jersey at the foot of the bed! On the first day of mourning there is only one of these corpse-lights: on the second day two; last resort, the cow was put on very on the third three. Men and women sit round-the men covered up in their cloaks with a black ribbon around their throats-the women with their-black Beets or mangel wurzel are preferable mantles drawn closely over the head, to turnips for milch cows, as the latter all in deep mourning. For the first nine days, friends, also in strict deep mournably. We can, however, avoid this dif-ficulty to some extent by feeding the visits of condolence. The mourners do roots directly after milking. The odor not speak nor look up, but sit there like passes off before the cows are milked statues, and talk of the dead in solemn

lasts one or two years for parents, hus-Babies are buried in white with a red grees above zero. At Chicago it was ten deribbon as a sash, or disposed over the body basket on the table, with wax candles set around, and their faces are covered with flowers, and on the little head is also a dow requires less labor. But the fact garland of flowers. No one must weep for the death of an infant. It would be an offense against God, who had com-

to make of it an angel in Paradise before it had learned to sin. The announceof "Glory and Paradise!" and in some places the joy-bells are rung as for a There was a big run on the bank, and the city

The soul of the dead is to be seen as a butterfly, a dove, an angel. The soul of a murdered man hovers about the cross aised to his memory on the place of his murder; the soul of one righteously executed by the law remains on earth to righten the timid; the soul of the suicide goes plump to hell, "casaldiavolo," unless the poor wretch repents at the supreme moment. Judas is condemned to hover always over the "tamarix Gallia," on which he hanged himself, and which still bears his name; children go to the stars: while certain women be lieve that their souls will go up the 'stairs of St. Japicu di Galizia,' plain people call the Milky Way. - Tomple Bar.

prisoner sentenced to chains shall be fined five oxen and 1£ and be condemned or a term equal to the sentence of the prisoner. Another section provides that f a convict in chains or a prisoner escape his guard will be undersentence to chains

The laws of Madagascar relating to con-

victs state that whoever shall set free a

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States THE City bank, of Schenectady, N. Y., has

THE Edgar Thompson Steel works, at Braddock, Penn., employing 1,600 men, have shut down. Lack of orders has caused the closing of this, the largest steel rail mill in the country. the country. MUCH damage to property has been done at Erie, Penn., and vicinity, by a violent storm. Fine forests and extensive orchards were laid waste, and at Erie a Polish Roman Catholic church, just dedicated, was com-pletely demolished.

A LAND-SLIDE occurred on the railroad near Highland, N. Y., and an express train was derailed by running into the mass of stone and earth that covered the track. The train caught fire, five cars were burned, and several persons injured, one—the fireman—with probably fatal result.

A HEAVY earthquake shock was felt in Laconia, N. H., and adjoining towns. Doors and dishes were shaken in many houses. A TOUR of the New York candy factories by the health authorities revealed the fact that in thirte n of them candy was being col-ored by poisonous chemicals. Two tons of the dangerous stuff were seized. SULLIVAN and Greenfield, the two pugilists recently indicted for prize fighting at Madison Square Garden, New York, have been acquitted by a jury.

New counterfeit five-dollar treasury notes of the series of 1875, marked letter A, have been extensively circulated in New York and will doubtless soon make their appearance in other parts of the country. Two discharged workmen who were alleged to be engaged in inciting a riot were killed at Oakdale, Penn., a railroad station, by Conductor Hutchinson.

by Conductor Hutchinson.

The huge building occupied by the Roman Catholic Orphan asylum of Brooklyn, one of the largest charitable institutions in the city, caught fire and was partly destroyed. The 780 orphan boys who had in it a home were rescued unharmed, except one who wasfatally injured, and two who were slightly hurt; but one of the Sisters of Charity who cared for and instructed them lost her life. The other occupants of the building, fifty or sixty in number, escaped. The estimated loss is \$200,000, which is covered by insurance. The personal effects of the boys and their teachers were nearly all lost.

South and West.

THE business of Richmond, Va., for the year will be about thirty per cent less than last year, and will reach about \$20,000,000. AT a session of the Presbyterian Minister union, in Chicago, a committee was appointed to consult with other ministers for the purpose of calling a mass-meeting to deman vigorous Mormon legislation. A CROWD of twenty armed horsemen surrounded the house of P. J. Slocum, a school teacher at Horse Cave, Ky. Slocum had incurred their ill will, and they wanted him to leave the place. The teacher fired into the crowd, killing one man and wounding another.

MR. BLAINE has written to his attorneys Indianapolis, instructing them to dismiss his libel suit against the Journal of that city, leavest during the early part of the late brought during the early part of the late campaign. Mr. Blaine says in his letter that on account of the political feeling it would be impossible for him to get justice in Indiana.

Two men, two women and a child were ourned to death at a fire which destroyed five ousiness houses in Newport, Ark. Two moonshiners had a desperate fight with United States deputy marshals in Hall county, Ga., and both were killed.

AT a meeting of representatives of \$90,000,-000 invested in the Lake Superior iron mines, held in Cleveland, resolutions were passed protesting against the ratification by the United States Senate of the reciprocity treaty with Spain. Similar resolutions were passed at a meeting of the National Sugar Growers' GOVERNOR HOADLY, of Ohio, refused the the long-continued strike of miners. The governor stated that the civil authorities should be able to cope with the difficulty. Many shots were exchanged between the

GENERAL HAZEN, chief signal officer, has preferred charges against First Lieutenant Ernest Garlington, Seventh United States cavalry, for disobedience of orders and gross neglect of duty in connection with his command of the Proteus expedition of ISS3 for the whist of the Greek scheme that the description of the Proteus expedition of ISS3 for the

Nominations by the President: B. Platt Carpenter, of New York, to be governor of Montana Territory; William H. Bliss, of Miscouri, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri; George M. Carpenter, of Rhode Island, to be a district induced in the district of Physics Island. udge of the district of Rhode Island.

THE steamship Carranza, from Rotterdam for Lisbon, has foundered off the Isle of Wight. Eleven persons were drowned and A MESSENGER from Khartoum, reports that A MESSENGER From Knartoum, reports that General Gordon was well, and that the gen-eral recently severely defeated the rebels, killing a large number of them and blowing up the forts at Omderman.

SMALL-POX is raging in the city of Trieste, Austria, and the schools have been turned nto hospitals. DURING a heavy gale at St. Hyacinth Province of Quebec, the first span of the new bridge in course of erection across the Yamaska river was blown down. One man was instantly killed, another fatally injured and fifteen others seriously hurt. THE British schooner Turtle was upset by a violent squall in Smith's sound, N. F. Four

of the crew were saved. The remainder, who were below, sitting in the cabin at the time, went down with the vessel. DURING the trial of anarchists at Niede wald, Germany, one of them confessed that he was connected with a plot to assassinate the emperor, and referred in a most vehement

manner to the condition of the PORTUGAL is ceding to Germany pos-In view of the recent explosion at Londo Bridge extra guards of soldiers and police have been placed around Buckingham palace. COLONEL NEWTON, an American scientific lecturer, while riding a tricycle in London collided with a cab and was killed. A FORCE of about 3,000 Chinese in Tonquin was dispersed by the French with heavy loss. The French lost twenty-four in killed and LUCAS JAUNER, an official in a promin Vienna bank, has misappropriated \$1,000,-000 of the institution's funds. THE English court of appeals has granted a new trial in the case of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who was found guilty of illegally voting in the house of commons.

LATER NEWS

west caused a rapid fall in the thermometer when it struck the East. In Boston the thermometer dropped to 6 degrees below zero; at New York it was zero; Middlesex, Vt., 20 legrees below; Springfield, Mass., 9 degrees below; Hartford, Conn., 3 degrees below; yracuse, N. Y., 14 degrees below. lropping all the way from zero to forty degrees below zero. In Virginia the weather mometer at Petersburg falling to thirteen de-

time, has been re-engaged for the same service under President Cleveland.

passion on the little creature and took it | that the weight of the monument is 81,120 Congress appropriated \$887,710. JAUNER, the defaulding and absconding official of the Vienna bank, committed suicide.

> withdrew its deposits. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. MEMPHIS is to have a new hundred thou-

Two women are painting a drop curtain Boston is believed to have more music teachers than any other city in the United DESPITE the bad season, the accessions from

the amateur stage to the professional ranks is

NEW YORK critics are disputing upon the uestion whether Irving or Ristori speaks the vorse English. MR. ACHILLE RIVARDE, a young American violinist, made a very successful first appearance the other day at a concert in Paris. THE Hungarian band, which has performe in London for about twelve years, will give one hundred concerts in America this session.

BERNHARDT having set the fashion of play ng the sleep-waiking scenes in Macbeth with pare feet, we may expect a general epidemic n that direction. MLLE. RHEA is rehearsing "Arcadia," an adaptation from Sardou, which she will produce at the Walnut street theatre in Philadel

than cotton.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION

Opening Ceremonies at New Orleans and Washington.

President Arthur Sets the Machinery in Motion by Telegraph.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial exposition was opened at New Orleans in the presence of an immense assemblage, which manifested its enthusiasm in an exuberant manner. The city had been gayly decorated for the occasion, the principal streets being covered with flags, emblems and other decorative d signs, and at an early hour in the day almost the entire resident population and the many thousands of strangers attracted by the opening of the exposition were out of doors. When the exposition management and their guests reached the main building about twelve o'clock, the large hall, where the ceremonies were to take place, was already filled to overflowing. At this time 25,000 people were in the building and many more thousands were scattered about the extensive grounds. The streets through which the procession passed were well filled with spectators, and with the profuse display of bunting the scene was exceedingly animated.

At half-past ten Governor S. N. McEnery of Louisiana, who had been selected in the absence of President Arthur for the post of honor, left his hotel, accompanied by the brilliant staff. The governor entered a carriage, in which

were also seated Governor Hamilton, of Illinoise; Governor Knott, of Kentucky, and Governor Holdsworthy, of British Honduras. Other carriages were occupied by the governor's staff. Escorted by the State Guard, the line of march was taken up.

When the governor and escort reached the steamer Blanks, upon which was already assembled the principal guests of the Exposition managers, including Secretary Teller, Postmaster General Hatton, Mr. John Eaton, the facility and State, and city officials.

master General Hatton, Mr. John Eaton, the foreign consuls and State and city officials, the steamers lying at the levee saluted the party with their whistles and other vessels displayed their colors. Nearly every vessel in the harbor had spread every bit of available bunting. The long line of the levee was marked with the flags of all nations. Gogernor McEnery went on board the steamer arm-in-arm with Governor Hamilton, of Illinois, and Governor Knott, of ilton, of Illinois, and Governor Knott, of Kentucky, and the other guests of the Expo-sition filed rapidly on board, the more promi-nent being received with a screnade by the fa-mous band of the Mexican 8th cavalry. As the steamer swung into the river a great shout went up from the multitude on the shore, and as she passed the French corvet Bouvet, the yards of that ship were manned, a national salute was fired, and the Bouvet weighed

anchor and accompanied the exposition steamer up the river to the wharf at the grounds.

The party reached the exposition grounds at The party reached the exposition grounds at a quarter to one, and was met at the wharf by Director General E. A. Burke. The party on the Blanks were here formed in procession in the following order, with General W. J. Behan as grand marshal:

The Eighth Mexican Cavalry Band.
Officers of the Louisiana National State Guerd

Guard. Lieutenant Colonel Quintos Arroyo. Major Garcia ior Iquacio Fernandez and a of visiting Mexican troops.

Battalion of Washington artillery.

tinental Guards and Crescent Rifler

Director General E. A. Burke. resident Edward Richardson and Chief Installation Samuel Mullen, of the E position Company. Governor S. D. McEnery and Staff. The President's Cabinet, represented Secretary of the Interior Tellor and F

master General Hatton.
The United States Special Commissioners
The Diplomatic and Consular Corps in U The Diplomatic and Consular Corps in Unform.

The Lady Commissioners.
The Foreign Commissioners.
The State Commissioners.
The Commissioners of Colore 1 Exhibita.
The Board of Managers of the Exhibition at the Finance Committee.
Other Executive Officers of the Exposition President and Officers of the National Cotte

Planters' Association.
The Mayor of New Orleans.
Executive Officers and City Council. State Officers.

Members of the General Assembly. Federal Officers.
Governors of States and Territories.

Governors of States and Territories.

Army and Navy Officers.

Officers of Foreign Governments.

Officers of the United States Army and Navy.

Exhibitors' Committees.

The Clergy, the Press and Invited Guests.

The Washington artillery, of the State National Guard, fired a national salute as the procession formed to march to the main exhibition building, where so dense was the crowd that it was with great difficulty the managers and their guests could reach the platform, on which too seats had been reserved for them. As they entered the buildand as the orchestra struck up the nations airs, the applause was renewed again and again. The hall had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, the stars and stripes and other national colors being lavishly used for the purpose.

The Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage at

Sclock advanced to the front of the stage and made the opening prayer. He invoked the Divine blessing on the officers, directors and managers of the exposition. "May this day," he said, "mark the beginning of a new dispensation of prosperity and brotherhood. May there come from the influences of this exposition, from these fields of industry results which shall give the people more complete apparel and better food, more comfortable shelter and more thorough educational advantages. May it result in spreading out the golden sails of our paralyzed shipping, in starting the plow and opening the doors of the storehouses; and may there come to this whole land increased prosperity from this gathering together from day to day and month to mouth, of the peoples of all States and countries. We pray he said, "mark the beginning of a new dis peoples of all States and countries. We pray that the past feeling of sectional discord may vanish from the North, South, East and West, and that they become four parts of one

great national harmony. May it be the unification of North and South America!" Dr. Talmage then proceeded to invoke the blessing of God on the manufacturing, industria educational and reformatory institutions the world. Director General Burke, to whose energ Director General Burke, to whose energy the enterprise is largely due, was enthusiastically received when he rose next to speak. He said that there were not 10.7 feet of space in the sixty acres of buildings which had not been allotted to exhibitors, and that the failure to occupy it all on the day of opening was due to causes not within the control of the management, and that it would be occupied within a short time and the apposition was certain to

short time and the exposition was certain to be a success. Mr. Richardson, president of the exposition, made a speech presenting the the exposition, made a speech presenting the building to the government by means of the wire in the hall.

Colonel Edmund Richardson, the president of the exposition, the largest cotton planter in the world and the richest man in the South, read a short speech. His address was forwarded immediately to the President at Washington, and the response was received and read. The President then by telegraph declared the exposition open. The electric circuit was closed and the machinery was put in motion. A large portrait of the President was displayed on the platform and it was warmly cheered. Governor McEnery and the mayor of the city made speeches, and a poem was of the city made speeches, and a poem was read when the exercises closed. The exposition orchestra with the Mexican band entertained grees above zero; at Colgary, British America, forty degrees below zero was the point the people for an hour or more. At night the city was brilliantly illuminated, the sky was brilliant with skyrockets and the air resounded with explosions of gunpowder. The universal expression was that the day had been a complete success and a credit to the management of the great World's exposition.

Among the more active whibitors, who pre-Among the more active exhibitors, who preander President Cleveland.

The report of the joint commission in charge of the Washington monument shows that the weight of the monument is 81,120 tions and that it has cost \$1,187,710, of which the president of the monument is 81,120 tions and that it has cost \$1,187,710, of which the president of the monument is 81,120 tions and that it has cost \$1,187,710, of which the monument is 81,120 tions and the monument is 81,120 t conception and execution, as well as con-vincing in its array of cereals and statistics. Some of the Western railroads have also made fine displays, and scores of manufacturers from the Eastern and Middle

> ing large supplies from their factories and The South shows up with wonderful completeness her mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources, and is evidently taking the greatest pride in the success of the exposition and in the results which it is hoped will follow it. Mexico and the southern represented. It seems probable that inside of a fortnight the scope of the exhibits will be greatly enlarged, and that even the present manmoth buildings will hardly accommodate all the displays. The opening day brought in not only thousands of sightseers, but numerous car loads of goods from near and distant States, and reports received by the management indicate that steady streams of visitors and new articles for the exposi-tion may be expected from day to day.

Opening Ceremonies at Washington.

The ceremonies in Washington were con lucted by President Arthur in the east room in the Executive mansion in the presence of his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, committees from both Houses of Congress, justices of the supreme court, army and navy officers, and commissioners from several State. The President stood during the Aspestos cloth is now used in Europe for ireproof theatrical scenery. It costs three imes more than linen and six times more exercises near a mahogany table, on which was the telegraph instrument, which was to be used to start the machinery in the exposition building. A telegram received from New Orleans about 2 order's announced that the board of managers had arrived at the exposition building. Half an hour afterward the last grant began to work, and in a few

minutes the address of President Richardson of the exposition to the President was in the hands of Commissioner-General Morehead. It recited the history of the undertaking, spoke of its benefits, and concluded: "I now present to you this exposition ready as our best efforts with the brief period of time at our command have been able to make it, and for the degree of success attained we appeal to a generous judgment."

When Mr. Morehead had read the address President Arthur read in a clear voice the

President Arthur read in a clear voice the following reply:
"In the name of the people of the republic

I congratulate the citizens of the Southwest on their advancing prosperity as manifested in the great International exposition now about to open. The interest of the nation in that section of our commonwealth has in that section of our commonwealth has found expression in many ways, and notably in appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi and by the national loan to promote the present exposition. Situated as it is, at the gateway of the trade between the United S ates and Central and South America, it will attract the attention of the people of the neighboring nations of the American system, and they will learn the importance of availing themselves of our products as we will of theirs, and thus not only good feeling but a profitable intercourse between the United States, the States of Central and South America will be promoted. States, the States of Central and South America will be promoted. "The people also of our own country, thus brought closer together, will find in this ex-position of competitive industries motives for strengthening the bonds of brotherhood. Railstrengthening the bonds of brotherhood. Alternads, telegraph lines and submarine cables have drawn much nearer the nations of the earth, and an assembly like this of the representatives of different nations is promotive of good will and peace, while it advances the material welfare of all. The United States extend to those from foreign countries who visit us on this occasion a cordial welfare.

welcome.

"And now, at the Executive mansion in Washington, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the friendly nations of the world, of the president of the Senate, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, of a committee from each House of Congress, and of the members of my cabinet. I again, and in their name, congratulate the promotors of the exposition upon the auspi-

or and in their hains, congratuate the promotors of the exposition upon the auspicious inauguration of an enterprise which promises such far-reaching results. With my best wishes for the fulfilment of all its great purposes. I now declare that the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial exposition is open."
The address was immediately telegraphed to New Orleans. Then Senator Logan read an address tendering the congratulations of Congress to the exposition.

This address was telegraphed to New Orleans, and a few minutes afterward a reply was sent from the president and director-general of the exposition. Then President Arthur touched the button of the instrument, and a minute or two ofterward the answer been taught, and you will get out safely."

Those who were able to do so tramped down the stairs as deliberately as though they were going out to recess. Others, who were too ill to rise, were soon carried out by strong arms, and put in places of safety before the firemen arrived. When the high wind had swept the flames across a narrow passageway to the roof of the main building the efforts of the firemen were turned principally in that direction. No one dreamed of anybody being left in the infirmary. The roof had fallen in and the fire roaring inside the walls like a great furnace. About midnight, after everything was under control and people began to talk matters over, somebody inquired for the half-blind children on the upper floor, who were in no condition to get out by themselves, and whom everybody else seemed to have forgotten. A few firemen poked around in the red-hot ruins, but they soon found it impossible to do anything in that direction until daylight. The most definite information attainable was that eleven children suffering from ophthalmic inflammation, common in institutions of that kind, were confined in the isolated ward and had not been accounted for. But nobody knew for a cer'ainty. No one had been allowed to go near them but the sister whose voice was stilled in death.

As soon as daylight made an examination possible Foreman McGroarty, of Engine Company No. 14, jumped into the steaming mass of ruins with a shovel and began to look around. Early as it was people stood around and watched him anxiously. Amid a mass and a minute or two afterward the answer came that the machinery in the exposition building was in motion and the ceremonies

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS

Senate. Mr. Hill called up his resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that there was no reason for the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars or for the issue of silver certificates. The bill was discussed without action by Messrs. Sherman and Allison...Mr. Logan and Mr. Sherman presented several protests from tobacco and liquor manufacturers and labor organizations against the ratification of the Snanish treaty. against the ratification of the Spanish treaty, and Mr. Lozan then submitted petitions signed by 7,600 Union soldiers, asking Congress to purchase for the national capitol Miss Ransom's portrait of General George H. Thomas...Mr. Miller reported favorably from the committee on foreign affairs the bill to authorize the President to accept invitations from foreign governments to interna-tional expositions and to appoint commission-ers thereto, and appropriating \$25,000 to be at the disposition of the President to cover necessary disbursements in such cases...Mr. Miller introduced a bill for the protection of the forests on the public domain.

the forests on the public domain.

Mr. Beck spoke against the bill to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar...Mr. Morgan made a speech against the bill admitting Southern Dakota as a State.

Mr. Garland's substitute to this bill was voted down, and then the bill passed the Senate by 34 to 23, a party vote. From the Senate the bill goes to the House. the House.

A large number of remonstrances against the ratification of the Spanish treaty were presented and referred.

A bill was referred by which the President was authorized to

send to the proposed exhibition of American Arts and Manufactures, to be held in London, England, 1886, the govern-ment exhibits now at the New Orleans ment exhibits now at the New Orleans exposition, and appropriating \$300,000 to defray the expense... After some debate the navy bill was passed substantially as it came from the committee... The inter-state commerce bill came up, and Mr. Slater submitted a proposed amendment to be moved by him, embodying the provisions of the Reagan House bill. House bill.

Mr. Vest submitted to the Senate a joint resolution declaring that without the consent or authority of Congress the proposed Nica-ragua surveying expedition ordered by the secretary of the navy was illegal, and di-

copal hospital, whence a large number of the children had been removed during the night. Mothers, fathers and relatives of the little inmates of the burned institution, who had spent the whole of the night going from house to house in the immediate vicinity secretary of the navy was illegal, and directing the secretary not to enforce the orders for the expedition until Congress had taken final action on this resolution...

Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, and to grant pensions to invalids and dependent soldiers who served three month in the war of the rebellion...Mr Cullum called up the Inter-State Commerce bill, which provides for a commission of five members, to be appointed by the spent the whole of the night going from house to house in the immediate vicinity of the burning building searching for their children, gave full expression to their agony as they passed from place to place without finding them. These expressions of grief, however, every now and then gave place to shouts and tears of joy, as one after another the little ones were recognized. Some of the incidents and expressions were Some of the incidents and expressions were touching in the extreme, as some of the poor women, who had well-nigh succumbed to the mental strain and anguish attending their search, would clasp their children to their breasts amid sobs and wild and endearing expressions. matters pertaining to the regulation of com-merce among the States and Territories and the method of operation of transportation

Upon motion of Mr. Wilkins, and by a two-thirds vote, the House agreed to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution setting aside Thursday, January 1d, for the consideration of the McPherson and Dingley National Bank bills. The McPherson bill passed the Senate last session. It authorizes national banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited as security, provided the total amount of notes does not exceed the capital actually mid in A motion to suslepartment of agriculture was passed by 166

to 69.

A resolution for a holiday recess from December 20 to January 5, 1885, passed the House...The consideration of the inter-state Commerce bill was resumed. By a vote of commissioners of inter-state commerce, reported by thirteen of the fifteen members of the commerce committee, and substituted therefor what is known as the Reagan bill. Seventeen Republicans voted for the subtitute.
The House resumed the consideration of the

inter-state commerce bill: the pending question being on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House on the previous day adopted the amendment offered by Mr. O'Hara providing against discrimination. that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any railroad company from providing separate accommodations for white and colored persons. Mr. Breckenridge offered as a substitute for Mr. Crisp's amendment an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers as they may deem best for the public as relate to transportation between points wholly within the limits of one State. Mr. Breckenridge's amendment was adopted as a substitute for Mr. Crisp's amendment; yeas 138; nays, 127, and Mr. Crisp's amendment as companied was agreed to Yeas 137; nays.

The consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill was resumed. The motion to table Mr. Goff's amendment, to prohibit ailroad companies from making disc tions on account of race or color in trans porting passengers, was carried. Mr. Barksdale's amendment, providing that the furnishing of separate accommodations, with equal facilities and equal comforts at the same charges, shall not be considered a discrimina add to that amendment the words "provided that such separation shall not be made on the basis of race or color," was lost. ...Mr. Curtin offered a joint resolution which requests the President to direct that the government exhibit now on display at the

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

MEXICO now has 3,426 miles of railroad in

"CHINESE" GORDON, the hero of the Soulan, never carries a weapon Ow the 32,000 Indians in Dakota Territory 30,000 speak the Dakota language. THE sheriff's fees for hanging a man in New York county are fixed at \$300 in the future. At Cardiff, in Wales, has been manufactured a wire rope 2,300 fathoms, or two miles and 108 yards, long. THERE are so many seals in the river at Oregon City, Ore., that salmon catching with a seine has been suspended.

THE net debt of Brooklyn is \$38,000.000. and the assessed valuation of terty of the city is \$300,000,000. THE Mississippi department of the New Orleans exposition offers \$10 for the largest sweet potato sent there from that State. It is estimated that the annual production 500,000,000 packages, or ten for every person. In a population of 624,000 in Connecticut, there are 6 000 persons who are more than eighty years of age. Of this number twenty are centenarians. THE Australian colony of Victoria offers a reward of \$1,250 for a reaping machine adapted to the uses of its farmers, and

American competition.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Many Children's Lives Lost in the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

Their Charred Remains Discovered in the Ruins.

First reports stated that only two or three

ives were lost at the partial destruction by

but forty-eight were accounted for on the

she said:
"Now, children, remember what you hav

around. Early as it was people stood around

way out of the pit of fire and smoke. The iron beams had fallen in such away as to pre-vent the roof from falling on him. He had

felt only too sure of finding buried in it.

The firemen did not have to look long, or to go far beneath the surface. The remains of four more little ones were found in a heap close to the blackened wall, as though they had huddled together in a corner, and staid there until the floor gave way and deported them into the pit of fire

and staid there until the how gave way and dropped them into the pit of fire beneath. In less than an hour the fragments of certainly nine bodies—eight children and one adult—had been picked out from the smoldering leap. They were tied up in scaked blankets and carried in a the sewing room,

about the only room in the asylum fit for use. Soon after 9 o'clock the fremen went home for needed rest, leaving three men to "drown" the ruins and a squad of policemen to keep

the crowd within reasonable bounds.

During the early morning hours there were many affecting scenes in and about the Epis-

"Oh, me darling boy," exclaimed an old

Irish woman, whose uncovered hair was dis-hevelled and her eyes red with weeping. "I thought you was burned to death an' I'd

never see yer dear little face any more, Jimmy," and she hugged and kined her little flaxen-haired child, whose eyes were filled

with tears.

"I've seen many affecting scenes in my life," said the superintendent, "but never

fleetness of a deer. The next moment the poor mother had fallen insensible at her darl-ing's feet, her left hand touching his little

thoe.
The child was momentarily frightened by

The child was momentarily frightened by the sudden appearance and fall of his mother, and the other little fellows ran out of the room, crying "Lady dead." lady dead." When a couple of the nurses arrived hurriedly on the scene little Willie was on his knees beside his mother, caressing her and smoothing back her hair. "Wat's matter mamma? Mamma sick! Det up mamma an' tiss mc." lisped the little feilow, great tears falling from his cyes. The woman was soon resuscitated with the aid of restorative.

soon resuscitated with the aid of restoratives and the endearing expressions as she caught her boy up in her arms, kissing him again and again, was something to be remembered.

CONGRESSMEN INJURED.

fwo Car-Loads of House Member Upset by a Hunaway Car.

An accident which resulted in injurier to

everal Congressmen is described in the fol-

It began to snow here before noon, and this afternoon by 4 o'clock, when members began to leave the House, the Pennsylvania

began to leave the House, the Pennsylvania avenue car tracks running down fro 1 Capitol Hill upon the south side of the capitol had become very slippery. The grade here is very steep and is nearly an eighth of a mile in length. The tramway company was unprepared for the storm and, as all of their horses were smooth shod they gave orders to have the horses un'coked from the cars, so as to let the cars slide down, locked by a single brake upon the front of

locked by a single brake upon the front of each car. It was a very safe proceeding for the horses, but, as it proved, the risk was

ing a number of members, slid down safely. It had to wait at the foot of the hill, how

It had to wait at the foot of the hill, how ever, as there was a double car stuck upon the turn just beyond. Down followed a double car packed with members. It slid down at quite a rapid rate, but the brake held it very well, notwithstanding the lety tracks and the heavy load. When it was about three-quarters of the way down a third car, a double one, and crowded, left the top of the hill. The brake slipped before it had gone but a few feet, and it came down like a flash of light and crashed right upon the second car and drove it with tremendous

force upon the single car. Two of the cars were upset and badly smashed. Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, had his head driven

through a car window, and had his face cut open by glass. One of his fingers was broken. He was badly shaken up beside and had to be carried home. Mr. Hemple, of South Caro

lina, was knocked senseless. Although no bo

were broken he sustained a nervous shock Mr. Leedom, the sergeant-at-arms of th

House, had one finger cut off, an artery opened and his knee badly bruised. Mr. *Cobb, of Indiana, received a very severe shock,

the second car and drove it with tre

owing dispatch from Washington:

fire of St. John's Catholic Orphan asylum in Brooklyn. In the hurry, and frightand excitement of getting the ablebodied children out of the burning asylum he bedridden little ones in Sister Mary Josehine's quarantine ward, on the top floor of 3 4 5 6 7 8 the infirmary were forgotten. The woman whose special duty it was to care for them had been nearly killed by a fall from the roof in attempting to escape, and was on her way to the hospital. She died soon afterward without letting any one know definitely whether any children were in the ward when she left it. In the ashes underneath their room Eclipses for the Year 1885. There will be four eclipses this year—two of the sun and two of the moon.

I. Annular eclipse of the sun, March 16, visible in the United States as a partial eclipse.

II. A partial eclipse of the moon, March 30, Invisible in America.

III. A total eclipse of the sun, September 8. Invisible in the United States.

IV. A partial eclipse of the moon, September 24. Visible in the United States. bones representing nine little bodies were found on the following day, with other remains representing certainly one and possibly two women. Of the children in the Home, estimated at 785, though those in charge can give no certain number, all

following night. Only a preliminary super-ficial examination of the ruins was made, and it was thought more than probable that other bodies would be found in a thorough search. The list of victims numbered eleven, and it was believed that it would reach twenty when Venus, until May 4.
Mars, until November 1
Jupiter, after September 8.

Evening Stars.
Venus, after May 4.
Mars, after November
Jupiter, until September 8. was beneved that it would reach wenty when the investigation was ended.

Sister Anthony, who had another ward on the floor below that in charge of Sister Jo-sophine, managed, with assistance, to get all her children out in safety. They had been trained in the school room to march out with-out confusion in case of fire at a signal from Saturn, after June 18 Saturn, until June 18 until September 17. after Saptember 17.

Planets Brightest out confusion in case of fire at a signal from the teacher. When she learned of the fire Mercury, January 26, May 25, September 18, rising then just before the sun. Also, April 7, May 5, November 30, then just after the sun. Venus, not this year. Jupiter February 19, Mars, not this year. Saturn, December 25. been taught, and you will get out safely."

Those who were able to do so tramped

PROMINENT PEOPLE

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND is expected to visit

COLONEL OYAMA, Japanese minister of war, now on a visit to this country, was re-cently presented to the President. Mr. Manning Hodgbon, a Dartmouth graduate, who is to be principal of the Lim-erick, Me., academy, is a native of Green-land.

GROVER CLEVELAND, in 1885, vill lay the capstone of the Washington monument of which James K. Polk laid the corner stone LIEUTENANT GREELY and his wife will be the guests of General and Mrs. Ruggles in Washington until their own house is ready

THE czar of Russia is said to be growing quite gray, and to bear on his face the wrinkles of premature old age, induced by worry and anxiety. MISS IDA LEWIS, the heroine of Li

and watched him antobay. And a mass of iron beams, bent and twisted by the heat, he saw a child's body, burned and charred beyond all possibility of recognition—the limbs separated from the trunk and the skull nothing but a blackened bone. Rock, was on a recent Sunday received into the communion of the Methodist Episcopal church at Newport, R. I. GENERAL CUVIER GROVER, now colonel of the First United States cavalry, and stationed in Montana with his regiment, is a nephew of President-elect Cleveland. skull nothing but a blackeried bone. It was lying about where the staircase ended which ran from the engine room to the attic. Evidently the little fellow had run down stairs and had been unable to find his Sin Henry Bessemer now holds 114 patents on his inventions. It is said that his steel-process patents brought him \$600,000 a year for twenty-one years. doubtless been smothered to death. Calling a few men to help him. Mr. McGroarty began to turn over the debris for bodies which he year for twenty-one years.

The New York Herald asserts that President Arthur will continue to make appoint ments to office up to the 4th of March, anticipating vacancies whenever practicable.

Arabi Pasha is of lofty stature and imposing bearing; he has thin lips, good brow and a long black beard; he converses like a cultivated gentleman, and lives in Ceylon in luxurious captivity. THE old German, Ferdinand Schumache by name, the inventor of oatmeal on the American breakfast table, is now the owner of great wealth, including half a dozen mills, two grain elevators and several warehouses, with upward of a thousand people employed

A LOST SCHOONER

a Wrecked Whater's Spoils.
In 1881 the whiling vessel John Easmond, of South Boston, heavily laden with sea elephant oil, and sealskins, homeward bound from the Arctic ocean, encountered a hurri cane and was driven into the breakers cane and was driven into the breakers at Desolation Island, and a portion of her crew was washed overboard and drowned. Only Captain Easmond and the colored steward, P. M. Olsen, of Baltimore, were rescued, and they only after several months' terrible experience on a desolate island. After hearing their story Capt. R. Tarrof Gloucester and General Butler decided to make an attempt to recover the spoils. On August 12 much excitement was created in Halifax by the report that these gentlemen had purchased the schooner Conquest, which vessel was, as alleged, to be used for itatical purposes. It now appears that this vessel was purchased for the proposed Antarctic voyage. The schooner sailed from Halifax on August 15, 1882, but since that time nothing has been heard from her, and she is now given up for lost. Captain Easmond commanded her. She had a crew of ten men.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Sealskin is all the rage in Paris. Beaver is the ruling fur for young Long wraps with high shoulders are

Velvet grows more and more in favor as the winter advances. A Newburgh (N. Y.) woman received \$4,000 for a broken rib. More and more hideous grow hats and bonnets as the season advances.

round or flat, they are always very costly. Flat fur trimming have an especially pretty effect on overskirts made

afternoon, giving the man who operates

in the latest Parisian styles. The latest freak for female head-gear lating a pen-wiper, on the top.

stoles and collars around the neck. Uncut velvet is the prettiest of all ribbons for making bows, producing soft effects beside which plain velvet and even plush seem heavy and sombre. The Princess of Wales and the Princess Christian have adopted the new boas

fitted like a frock in the back, gathered slightly in front and fastened with a clasp or with tongues. The lining usually forms a strong contrast with the out-

Black is the ground color in nearly all

the newest stockings. It may be dotted or striped, or plaided with white or color, but it is there in all, except some very fine stockings in soft color whi have lace stripes in the san

"I've seen many affecting scenes in my life," said the superintendent, "but never anything compared to this—never so much real joy"—and as he spoke a shriek starded all in the adjoining ward. There a poor woman named Hartigan, of East New York, had fallen in a swoon. She had arrived at the institution but half an hour before in search of her child. She seemed beside herself with excitement, and as she scanned the little faces it seemed as if the poor woman's heart would break. Her eyes were dry, but they betrayed break. Her eyes were dry, but they betrayed suppressed emotion. As she eutered a ward on the west side her eyes rested for a moment on a seven-year-old little curly-headed and dimpled cheeked, fellow who was the center all the rage. Astrakhan cloth is much used for children's garments. of a group of a dozen boys at play. "Oh, Willie. My God, he's safe!" she shrieked, and rushed to his side with the

Old oak is the latest craze for the furniture and wood finishing of the house. Very young ladies fasten their bonnet strings on the left side by a hook and loop without tying them at all. The buttons worn on waistcoats are almost invariably very small, but whether

many deep points at the back and Very fine gold braid is laid between the strips of ribbed velvet, forming bands which are used to trim both coats

and skirts. Ribbon embroidery executed on bands of cloth is now used for trimming cos-tumes. It is mingled with gold braid in very small quantities. Mrs. A. T. Stewart has contracted a habit of being weighed every Saturday

the scales a five-dollar note. The women of Turkey wear trowsers on ordinary occasions, but when they attend balls they wear dresses fashioned

in New York is called the pen-wiper bonnet. It has a huge rosette, stimu-Feather fur, as the feather bands of wraps and costumes, and is worn as

of dark fur, which settles the question of their becoming fashionable in England. Children's plush garments are cut and

Hat and bonnet trimmings are clustered in front in a singularly defiant, aggressive style, which, with the terrierlike bangs worn by most women, gives a ferecious expression even to the milde

but had recovered this evening, alchough he was still quite
lame. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut,
was very badly bruised and shaken up, although he had no b nes broken. He moved
with difficulty and had to be helped home.
These are the unonless who were the no... These are the members who were the no.

sixty-fifth year, and engaged upon her sixty-fifth novel. She writes with a gold pen in a heavy hand. MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH is in her