THE TARIFF BILL.

A Talk With a Member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Proposed Changes in the Tariff and Internal Revenue.

A New York *World* Washington correspondent has questioned a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means regarding the present condition of the Tariff bill. He replied:

"The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have gotten that portion of the bill that deals with rates about completed, subject only to a final revision. Wool is made free and put in the front of the bill. The duties on woolen and worsted manufactures are substantially reduced and the present difference in the classification between woolen and worsted goods is abolished. It is estimated that the reduction of revenue from changes in the woolen schedule will probably be from $22,000,000 to $15,000,000. The present tariff makes the duties on cheaper woolen goods much higher proportionately than on the finer fabrics, so that the poor are taxed out of all proportion to the wealthy. The schedule that will be reported reverses this entirely and taxes finer fabrics higher in proportion to value than the cheaper goods used by working men."

"What articles will be added to the free list?"

"Salt, lumber and many chemicals are put upon the free list. It is not yet known whether fish will be made free or not, as the commission is embarrassed by the pending negotiations with Great Britain. The necessity to obtain certain votes of members from those States which are large producers of coal and coke may prevent any reduction on coal."

"How about the metals?"

The metal schedule has not been completed and is now being revised by consultation with tariff reformers who are acquainted with the production and manufacture of metals. There will be substantial reductions on metals, though. Steel rails will probably be put as low as $10 or $11. The changes made in this schedule have been made for the purpose of cheapening as far as possible all agricultural implements, tools and metals used in building. The Democratic members from Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama and Pennsylvania, who otherwise will vote for the bill, urgently request the committee not to put iron ore on the free list, and this influence may prevent it from being done.

"The principles upon which the bill has been prepared have been to permit the introduction as far as possible of raw material free and to reduce corresponding duties on the manufactured propucts, to cheapen the taxation on all food and the necessaries of life, and to leave substantially untouched the duties on luxuries or the imported articles which are brought by persons of wealth. Few or no changes have been made in the schedules affecting imported cigars, tobacco, liquors, silks and such articles.

"How much of a reduction of tariff will the bill produce?"

"The bill will be more moderate than the more decided revenue reformers would prefer, but it will be in the right direction, and it is thought will commend itself to the country by its conservatism. The reduction on sugar will be 20 per cent., or $11,000,000, and the entire reduction of tariff somewhere between $50,000,000 and $55,000,000, possibly $60,000,000.

"The alterations in the Internal Revenue law will be very marked. The tax on manufactured tobacco, amounting to about $20,000,000, will be abolished. The special license and the tax on the manufactures of stills will be repealed, and all fruit brandies made free. This will make an aggregate reduction of internal revenue of perhaps $30,000,000, so that if the bill passes the entire reduction of revenue will be between $80,000,000 and $90,000,000.

"As to the industries of the country which have been established under the present system and have now a protection no greater than seems to be necessary to prevent them from being destroyed or badly crippled, the committee has made no changes in the present duty. As to all the industries, the rule adopted by the committee has been to remove from them as many obstructions caused by the present tariff as was possible, and to give them as many advantages as possible, for the purpose of furnishing to the producers of raw material in America a home market sufficient to take up all their product, so that there might be an increase instead of decrease of material produced in this country. It is firmly believed that if the bill passes there will be a large decrease of importations on account of the additional advantages furnished by this bill, and that the price of wool, timber and other material produced in America will be increased and not diminished."

FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

Many Crippled Children in Danger—All Saved by Prompt Action.

There was a fire the other evening in the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, at Lexington avenue and Forty-second street, New York, which threatened to end in great loss of life. The calamity was averted by the courage and coolness of the doctors and nurses in charge of the little cripples and the ready help given by the police, firemen, and many citizens attracted to the scene by the fire. The 185 children were all carried out in safety, and found shelter in a hotel and in several private houses in the neighborhood, whose occupants threw open their doors and were proud to have the privilege of sheltering and caring for the little unfortunates.

The only casualty was the suffocation of Mary Donnelly, the head cook of the hospital who, when the fire broke out, was asleep in her room on the top floor of the building, and who, apparently forgotten in the excitement, was suffocated by the dense smoke which filled the stairway, which was her only means of escape.

FATAL SNOW SLIDES.

Loss of Life on the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

A Winnipeg (Manitoba) dispatch says that the latest reports from the mountains indicate that there has been great loss of life on the Canadian Pacific owing to snow slides. Strong chinook winds have been prevailing for a week, and all along the line from Donald to Glacier snow has been coming down on the track in tremendous quantities. Near Palliser station, British Columbia, several men were caught in a slide. Only one was dug out alive, and he was so badly bruised and injured that he is not expected to recover. The mild weather has put an effectual stop to all through Canadian Pacific trains, and as the mountain streams are considerably swollen, it may be some time before traffic is resumed.

RICH IN YEARS.

ALTHOUGH 90 years of age, the Hon. Francis Brinley, of Newport, R. I., is still a brilliant speaker.

MR. AND MRS. HIRAM BATES, of Hanover, Mass., were born on the same day and at the same hour, and are 92 years of age. They have been married sixty-two years.

SAN ANTONIO boasts a citizen, a century old, who recently rode to a dog fight eighteen miles away, and was bright enough to pick out the winning dog.

THERE are yet living 303 of the old members of the Tippecanoe Club of Indianapolis, the average being 74 years and 21 days. Jas. Hubbard, of the club, is in his 103d year.

WEALTHY John W. Jackson, of Chicago, although over 80 years of age, has not lost his gallantry, and he made Mrs. Sarah Golden Mrs. Jackson recently. This is the third time he has led a bride to the altar.

TOM MURPHY, of Enfield, N. H., is 99 years of age, and still cares for his old horse that he has driven for forty years. Murphy is straight as an arrow, and has a full head of dark brown hair, with scarcely a tinge of white. He has a full set of natural teeth that are remarkably even and white. He reads the finest print, and never uses glasses.

WILLIAM REED, of Pittsburg, Penn., the eccentric locator of oil and minerals by means of divining rods, who was drowned recently on the New Jersey coast, left the greater part of his estate of $250,000 for the benefit of students for the ministry, struggling churches and missions.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A NATIONAL anti saloon Republican conference will be held in New York City on April 18 and 19.

OWING to the blinding blizzard, the engineer of a fast freight on the Connecticut River Railroad dashed into a gang of laborers at Holyoke, Mass., killing Martin Griffin, James Kennedy and John Shea, and fatally injuring Mike Connors.

AN engine on the Greenwich Railroad, near Philadelphia, dashed into a carriage containing the Revs. Phillips Brooks, William N. McVickar, C. D. Cooper and Miss McVickar, tossing the vehicle fifty feet, but the occupants were uninjured.

DANIEL REESE, Jr., was killed and Matthew Davis, John McOliver, and Stephen Ward fatally burned by a gas explosion at Plymouth, Penn.

THE Martha flats in New York City were destroyed by fire, rendering sixteen families homeless. Several persons were rescued from the flames by firemen.

CHRISTIAN FIECK, of Snowden, Penn., murdered his wife with a shotgun in the presence of his six little children and then committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth. He was a miner and was insane from poverty.

THE new $25,000 Directors' car of the Delaware and Hudson Company was blown up by the explosion of an experimental heater it was supplied with, and William Burt was fatally injured.

THE business houses of Urling & Sons, Heeren Bros., and William Haslage & Sons, were burned at Pittsburg, Penn., with a loss of $300,000.

BURNING naphtha in the sewer at Binghamton, N. Y., caused considerable damage to property and two men lost their lives.

IN Marblehead, Mass., diphtheria is epidemic and twenty-eight persons have died thus far.

DURING a fire at Norwich, Conn., Fred W. Spicer, a fireman, slipped on the ice and struck his nose against the hydrant with such force as to break his neck.

A HEAVY earthquake shock was felt at many places in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Furniture was thrown down and window glass broken in Newport, R. I., and New Bedford, Mass., but no further damage was done.

EDWARD WENTWOTH, of Sidney Centre, Me., attempted to kill his wife and thirteen small children, when one of his sons grabbed the revolver and shot him dead.

THE Retail Grocers of the United States will hold a pure food exhibition at Albany, N. Y., in June.

THE snow blockade made sad havoc with the live stock en route to Eastern markets from the West. The animals were made furious from hunger, and tore each other like wolves. Thousands of them perished.

THE steamship Alexandria has arrived in New York Harbor badly battered by a hurricane, which carried away the life-boats, the shrouds and the rigging. She was sixty days at the mercy of the waves, and, added to this, small-pox broke out on board and many were taken ill with it.

PROFESSOR ASA GRAY, the eminent botanist of Harvard College, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., at the age of seventy-seven.

THE suits for eviction against the miners who are on a strike in the Lehigh region, were decided in favor of the strikers, by Judge Woodward.

BY the derailment of a train at Somerset, N. Y., two people were killed, and thirty more or less injured.

THE Paymaster of New York City lost a satchel containing $225,000, but it was found by a stranger, who turned it over to the authorities.

JOSEPH W. LOCHER, of New York City, was convicted of stealing letters from the Postoffice, and when his mother heard the sentence she fell dead.

South and West.

CHARLES FOSTER, of the Indian Territory who lost his wife and child in the blizzard, has hanged himself.

AN oil well yielding 5,000 barrels per day has been opened at Carini, Ill.

JAMES MCKNIGHT murdered Duke Cummings at Purcell, Indian Territory, and, after killing two of the posse that attempted to arrest him, was himself killed.

THE citizens of Logan County, West Virginia, have appealed to Governor Wilson, to send militia to disperse the rival forces of the Hatfields and McCoys. Business is suspended.

A GERMAN named Anschlag was arrested for murdering Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, of Santa Anna, Cal., whose guest he was.

MAXWELL, the Englishman soon to be hung at St. Louis, is attempting suicide by smoking fifty cigarettes daily.

SIXTEEN persons were injured, two of them fatally, by the breaking away of a street car, operated by cable, on a down grade at St. Paul, Minn.

GOVERNOR WILSON has sent two companies of infantry to suppress the warring factions of McCoy and Hatfield, the Logan County (W. Va.) desperadoes.

PATRICK MURRAY, eighty years of age, committed suicide at Richmond, Va., by tying a large stone around his neck and jumping in the river.

AT Dawson, Ga., the house of Mrs. Mary Brown took fire and her two children were roasted to death before her eyes, all attempts to rescue them being in vain.

IN the Kinishi Mountains, Indian Territory, masked robbers fatally burned an old cattle dealer named Williamson, while torturing him in order to learn the hiding place of his money.

INDIANA is to have a soldiers' monument which will be 250 feet high and will cost $300,000.

SPEAKER CARLISLE and wife visited Fortress Monroe and were received with a salute of seventeen guns.

WILLIAM BOWEN, twenty years old, died in great agony at Atlanta, Ga., of hydrophobia, brought on by a dog bite received two months ago.

AN ice gorge swept down the Mississippi River and damaged property at St. Louis, Mo., to the extent of $1,500,000.

GOVERNOR WILSON, of West Virginia, officially announces that the famous Hatfield-McCoy war has ended and that there is no necessity of sending militia to suppress it.

THE shoe shops in the Virginia State Penitentiary were burned, with a loss of $200,000. The militia was called into requisition to prevent a wholesale escape of convicts.

THE Supreme Court of California has affirmed the decision in the famous Sharon-Hill case, granting Sarah Althea Sharon a divorce from the late Senator Sharon, and allowing large counsel fees.

Washington.

THE House Committee on Elections by a party vote declared Mr. White (Republican) ineligible to represent Indiana in Congress. Should the majority report be sustained, the House will be Democratic by State delegations.

THE eclipse of the moon, a few nights ago, was observed with varying success by the leading astronomers of the country.

REAR-ADMIRAL CLARK H. WELLS (retired) died a few days since in Washington. He was born in Reading, Penn., in 1822.

THE President has nominated Commodore Bancroft Gherardi to be a Rear Admiral, Capt. William E. Fitzhugh to be a Commodore, and Commander Henry B. Robeson to be Captain.

THE Senate has confirmed as Postmasters: John H. Curry at Nashville and John W. Ross at Washington, and as Consul at Rio Grande do Sul, L. G. Bennington, of West Virginia.

FIRST COMPTOLLER DURHAM has decided that per diem employes are the only class of public employes who are entitled to extra compensation for work performed on legal holidays.

TWO more Cabinet dinners are to be given to the President and Mrs. Cleveland, which will close the series for this season.

Foreign.

THE Senate of Spain has decided to adopt in that country trial by jury.

THE village of Aisane, Italy, has been destroyed by fire, leaving the inhabitants destitute. Two were killed and many injured.

FOUR American prospectors in the Sierra Madre mountains, Mexico, were attacked by Indians and murdered.

HON. JOSEPH R. COX, Home Rule member of the British Parliament, was sentenced in Dublin to four months' imprisonment at hard labor for addressing proclaimed branches of the Irish National League. He appealed and was admitted to bail, but on leaving the court-house was re-arrested on another charge of a similar character.

ALL the physicians of the German Crown Prince have met for consultation, and it is said an operation will be performed on him.

FATHER MCFADDEN, of Gweedore, Ireland, was arrested for holding anti-landlord meetings and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Father Stevens, another priest, has been arrested under the Coercion Act.

AH FAT, a Chinaman, was hung at Victoria, British Columbia, for the murder of a Chinese woman.

AN army officer committed suicide at St. Petersburg, in order to avoid the necessity of assassinating the Czar. He belonged to a secret society whose object was to kill the Czar, and he had been chosen by ballot for that purpose.

OF ten persons injured at Matanzas, Cuba, by the explosion of a boiler, three have died.

MR. BLANE, member of Parliament for South Armagh, Ireland, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting tenants to resist the authorities.

THE seven Nihilists who were sentenced to death for an attempt on the Czar's life have had their sentences commuted to various terms of imprisonment.

A BLIZZARD IN THE EAST.

High Snow Drifts Greatly Impede Traffic in Many Places.

A heavy wind and snow storm has visited New England and portions of the Middle States, greatly delaying the railroads in almost every direction. A Boston dispatch says:

A very good imitation of a Western blizzard, if indeed it is not the genuine article, settled down on New England. In the northern and western sections it was accompanied by an unusually heavy snowfall. On the coast but little snow fell, but the wind during the day blew a veritable gale. Boston Harbor has not been in such a dangerous condition since 1875. The new 1,000-ton four-masted schooner Clara Goodwin, from Portsmouth to Baltimore, was caught in the ice off Chatham, and was sinking when the big tug Underwriter got hold of her and towed her back to Boston. There was a fleet of 50 sail off Chatham, ice bound. With the southeast gale which prevailed the ice was piled up and they are firmly held. An unusual number of disasters are expected. The blizzard has been most severely felt in New Hampshire and Maine. It is the worst storm that has been known for years. The railroads were in a bad condition when this storm came on. Snow was piled high on the sides of the tracks, and now these tracks are buried deep under drifts that will take days to clear away. Through travel on the northern railroads was practically paralyzed. Dover, N. H., was blockaded with two feet of snow on the level and badly drifted.

From Vermont and Maine similar reports to the foregoing were received. Trains were stopped by huge snow drifts, and the telegraph and telephone wires were down in many directions. The roads and streets about many of the towns and villages were impassable.

Along the Hudson the severest snow storm experienced in many years prevailed. When the snow storm subsided a regular blizzard began, scattering the snow in all directions, blockading roads, stopping ferries, and delaying travel. In Central New York and in portions of Pennsylvania the storm was also severe, and the heavy fall of snow caused numerous blockades on the railroads.

THE LABOR WORLD.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR favor government telegraphy.

THERE is a boom in cotton factory building in North Carolina.

CIGARMAKERS to the number of 1,200 are striking in New York City.

LAST year there were 383,404 cases of shoes shipped from Brockton, Mass., against 361,584 in 1886.

WILLIAM D. HARTUPEE is now preparing plans for the new window-glass factory to be built at Grapeville, Penn.

SEVERAL engineers on the Reading Railroad will be removed because they have failed to pass the color test examination.

OF the 100 tons of zinc annually produced in the world, Missouri turns out twelve tons, and the industry is only partly developed there.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad coke shipments ments show an increase of 207,699 tons in 1887 over the previous year. The total was 3,757,344 tons.

J. J. MCGARRY, a Knight of Labor, got a verdict in St. Louies, Mo., for $1,500 against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for malicious prosecution.

A REPORT from South California mills states that cotton operatives commence work at 5:30 in the morning, take forty minutes for dinner, and leave off at 6:30 P. M.

THE Sultan has requested Prince Bismarck to send a competent German to Asia Minor to instruct the natives in the better working of mines and forests and in husbandry.

THE long strike of the shoemakers in Rochester, which has continued since November 1, has collapsed, the men having returned to work on the manufacturers' terms.

THE National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Penn., completed a new plate mill for rolling sheets of iron over six feet wide, to be used in manufacturing twenty-four inch lap weld pipe.

TAKING six trades as a basis, the average pay of a skilled laborer in North Carolina is $1.60 a day; unskilled, 65 cents; farm labor, without board, 55 cents, and with board 30 cents.

THERE are a number of woolen mills and knitting factories in operation in Utah where hosiery, mittens, leggings, ladies' knit skirts, and men's knit underwear are turned out in large quantities.

AT a conference between Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of the Homestead Steel Works, Pittsburg, Penn., and a committee of the Amalgamated Association, an amicable settlement of the wage question was effected.

THE Brotherhood of Carpenters of America originally (in 1881) had only twelve local unions, consisting of 2,042 members. On January 1, 1888, it numbered 353 local unions, located in 331 cities, with 41,721 enrolled members.

THE International Hatters' Union is said to be one of the best protective organizations in the world. There is a National Union in this country and one in Europe, and both are affiliated under the name of the International body.

THE organizers of the Longshoremen's National District Assembly have received communications from nearly all the organizations of that class of workers in the United States, and all thus far heard from favor the scheme.

THE total iron output in the South last year was 929,436 tons—an increase of 30 per cent. in two years, and represents one-eight of the total production of the United States. The total number of furnaces in blast January 1, 1888, was: Charcoal, 28; coke, 30, and anthracite, 1.

A BIG petition which, when complete, will contain upward of 500,000 signatures, asking for a Government telegraph service, is being prepared under the supervision of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Powderly expects to be able to take it to Washington and present it to Congress.

THE statistics from the Michigan Labor Bureau show many million dollars in mortgages on the farms of that State. In one county nearly half the farms are mortgaged, the total reaching nearly one-fifth of the assessed value of all the farms in the county. It is said that other counties are in a much worse condition.

ON account of the agricultural depression in Great Britain farm laborers are not generally employed during the winter as they formerly were. As a consequence large numbers of them come to cities to obtain something to do. As the cities are crowded few of them succeed in obtaining employment and their condition becomes distressing.

THREE ODD ACCIDENTS.

WILLIAM FRY, of Rushville, Ind., a colored man who wore a corset tightly laced, fell while dancing and died soon afterward.

GEORGE SWANK, of Beaver Falls, Penn., ran at full speed against a clothes line that caught him just under the nose, tearing out his upper teeth and splitting the face from ear to ear.

L. C. BAKER, a brakeman on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway, caught his foot in a frog just as a train approached. He could not extricate himself. His leg was crushed, and he died from shock.

BIG BUILDINGS ABLAZE.

Most Destructive Fire Known in New York in Years.

Half a Block of Business Houses On Broadway Destroyed.

New York has been visited by one of the most disastrous conflagrations experienced in many years, and which destroyed property valued at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, situated on Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets. Four big business houses, with their contents, were completely destroyed, and three more seriously damaged. Thirty-two firms were burned out, one of which employed over two hundred girls, who will be thrown out of work for some time.

The fire endangered the whole neighborhood. For hours torrents of water were poured on the burning buildings from twenty steam fire engines and two water towers. Besides the brave firemen who manned them were seven hook and ladder companies called out with their trucks. Many brave deeds were performed, and there were numerous narrow escapes among the firemen, several of whom were injured, but fortunately no fatal casualties occurred, although three victims had to be removed to the hospital. The following is a vivid description of the fire:

The ominous three-sixes alarm call was sounded for the first time this morning since Chief McCabe used it on the Fourth of July a year ago. It called every engine south of Fifty-ninth street in all of that part of the city lying between the Battery and Central Park to Broadway between Prince and Spring streets, where a fire was then eating out the heart of one of the busiest blocks in the city. The fire broke out just before business was about to begin at 7 o'clock, and at 10 the walls were falling right and left, threatening life and spreading terror among the dense crowds of spectators that had flocked down on their way to business attracted by the dense clouds of smoke that hovered over Broadway. At that hour the danger of further spread of the fire was over, however, and the worst was known. Seven five or six-story buildings were involved in the wreck. Four were altogether destroyed: Nos. 547, 549, 551, and 553, and Nos. 545 and 555 were greatly damaged by water.

The fire broke out with sudden and unexampled fury in John C. Rogers's fancy goods store in the basement of No. 551. This is the northern half of a big double building numbered 549 and 551. Like most of the wrecked houses, it extended to Mercer street, and had several tenants. The fire was no sooner discovered than the firemen had tackled it, but the streams of water they threw upon the buildings seemed rather to feed than to check the flames. In five minutes second and third alarms had been sent out, summoning reinforcements, and Chief Shay had assumed personal charge. But with engines posted in front and rear and throwing floods of water over the block, the flames ate their way right and left in the heart of it, as if no obstruction was offered to their progress.

When Chief Shay ordered the sounding of the three-sixes emergency call and signaled to the gatekeepers at the reservoir to open wide the water gates, it looked as if the west side of Broadway would be laid waste all the way from Spring to Prince street. But with the enormous accession of fire apparatus the firemen gained the upper hand. The weakened walls began to tumble, allowing the engines free play, and in three hours they were masters of the situation. In the hour of victory, when the men's untiring work was crowned with sure success, the top of the front wall of No. 547, falling out in the street, unexpectedly struck down Assistant Foreman Reilly, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, who had been foremost in the perilous work with his men. He was carried to St. Vincent's Hospital with a broken leg, and otherwise very badly hurt.

The firemen were hampered very greatly in their work by the enormous network of electric wires stretched in front of the burning buildings. The danger of their presence was very great, as the current had not been turned off at the Stanton Street headquarters. Word was sent around to have them disconnected at once, but there was a long delay before the order was heeded. The iron wall of No. 551 fell outward in a solid body shortly after nine o'clock, and mowed the network of wires down before it. From out the tangled mass of debris bright sparks flew and flashes of lightning shot in the descent, that were hailed with exclamations of delight by the spectators, safe a block away, but with awe by the firemen and police who knew the deadly peril so close at hand.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LAWYERS is proposed.

THE fire loss in the United States in 1877 was $130,000,000.

THE Government estimates the cotton crop at 6,300,000 bales.

CHICAGO reaper and mower manufacturers talk of forming a "trust."

THERE has been 2,000 deaths from smallpox in Havana since May.

ONE fireman was killed and four injured at a fire in Manistee, Mich.

FRANCE is about to issue nickel-silver coinage to the amount of $14,000,000.

DURING the past year 341 persons, among them 68 females, committed suicide in Vienna.

SPAIN is organizing an expedition for Morocco, according to reports, to consist of 25,000 men.

REPORTS from Russia indicate that the Czar is now showing marked favor toward the war party.

GUSTAVE OLSEN fell eighty-three feet at the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) bridge, and was instantly killed.

THE Minnesota Farmers' Association has passed resolutions demanding that oleomargarine makers be compelled to color their product pink.

GOVERNOR MARTIN, of Kansas, has appealed to the people of his State, asking assistance for those suffering in the southwestern part of the State.

IN consequence of the closing of the Russian universities, large numbers of the students are leaving the country to take up their residence in Switzerland.

AN International Council of Women will be held in Washington on March 25, to celebrate the first woman's rights convention, which was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848.

NATURAL gas has now been found in about a dozen localities in central Iowa, within a radius of sixty miles of Des Moines. Each new find develops a stronger flow and heavier pressure.

DURING a conflict between the police and a party of peasants near Sweedon, Ireland, a woman was stabbed with a bayonet, a girl wounded with a club, and several other peasants seriously hurt. Two peasants were arrested.

AN engine on the Northern Pacific Road dashed into a herd of nearly a thousand antelope which had huddled together in a cut, near Mandan, Dak., the other day. A score of the animals were killed, and some of their carcasses were gathered up by the train men.

MRS. MIRANDA and daughter, the two lepers now in the Municipal Hospital at Philadelphia, are to be sent to Brazil, and a movement has been started to raise money for the purpose. It is intended to charter a vessel if pas age cannot be procured on any regular passenger ship.

STEPHEN RANE, an old resident of Waupun, Wis., met his death in a singular way. He was ascending a ladder in his barn when he lost his footing and fell between the rounds, his chin catching on one of them and holding him there until he slowly strangled to death.

A RUSSIAN general has created a great sensation in Europe by furnishing an elaborate scheme for the construction of a railway through Siberia to the Pacific Ocean. It is intended to go by the shortest possible cut from the Urals to the Pacific Ocean. The total cost of the road is estimated at $200,000,000, which, it is believed, can be readily raised in Russia itself.

FOR the season of 1887 the total production of corn in the United States was 1,456,000,000 bushels, value $640,000,000; of wheat 456,000,000 bushels, value $309,000,000; of oats 659,000,000 bushels, value $200,000,000.

LEPROSY is said to be afflicting many Scandinavian immigrants in northern Minnesota and Dakota. It is brought from the old country, and seems to spread but little here.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

28TH DAY.—The following bills were reported: To cancel certain land reservations in Louisiana on account of live oak thereon; to establish a public park at Pazosa Spring, Col.; a constitutional amendment fixing a time for the meeting of Congress.... The bill to reduce letter postage to one cent was discussed by Messrs. Hoar, Beck, Platt and Saulsbury... Mr. Morgan made a lengthy argument against the Educational Bill, and Mr. Blair replied in support of it.... Mr. Plumb asked an investigation of the inefficient postal service in the South and West.

29TH DAY—The following bills were introduced: To establish a United States Land Court for the settlement of private land claims; to enforce the Chinese immigration restriction act; to permit prospecting and mining in any Indian reservation; to regulate the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia.... Mr. Dawes had passed a resolution asking information concerning the sale of lands of the Omaha Reservation ... The joint resolution was passed providing that the term of office of the President and of the Fiftieth Congress shall continue until the 30th day of April, 1889, at noon; that the Senators whose existing term would otherwise expire on the 4th of March, 1889 (and thereafter) shall continue in office until the 30th of April; that the 30th of April at noon shall thereafter be substituted for the 4th of March as the commencement and termination of the official term of the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Congress; and that the twelfth article of the amendments to the Constitution shall be amended by striking out the words "4th day of March" and substituting the words "30th day of April at noon."

30TH DAY.—Mr. Coke presented a memorial urging a reciprocity treaty with Mexico, in order to prevent smuggling. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.... The bill to facilitate the settlement and development of Alaska was reported back adversely, as was also the bill to open an overland route between Asiatic Russia and the United States..... A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a statement of changes made in original plans of certain vessels and why they were made.... The following bills were reported: To establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory; for an inspection of exported meats; to prohibit the importation of adulterated food and drink; to increase pensions of veterans who have lost both hands ... The Senate then took up the resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report legislation necessary to prevent United States Courts (managing railroads through receivers) from depriving creditors of their liens, and was addressed by Mr. Call.

House Proceedings.

28TH DAY.—Mr. White introduced in the House a bill for the pro ection and administration of the forests on the public lands; referred. It withdraws from survey, sale, entry and disposal the unsurveyed public lands, embracing natural forests and all public lands returned by the public surveys as timber lands, and provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Forests, at a salary of $5,000 a year, and four assistant Commissioners, who shall have the control of all the forest lands owned by the United States.... On motion of Mr. Burns, the Senate amendments to the Little Deficiency bill were concurred in.... The House proceeded to the consideration of private business.

29TH DAY.—The following bills were introduced: Authorizing the building of a bridge across the Missouri River, below St. Charles, Mo.; to prevent aliens from pre-empting homestead lands and to provide for leasing grazing lands for a period of ten years; a bill placing salt on the free list; to inquire into the expediency of reducing the postage on seeds, bulbs, etc., and of reducing to 3 cents the fee for money orders for $5 or less.... Public Printer Benedict sent a response to the resolution asking for information concerning affairs in his department, denying that he was in arrears with work and justifying the discharge of certain men.... The Senate amendments to the Agricultural Station bill were concurred in.... The Hewitt Administrative Tariff Bill was referred to Ways and Means Committee.... The following resolutions were presented: To abolish the oleomargarine tax; to pay a bounty on corn, wheat and flour exported; to prevent the creation of trusts; to make a survey for a continuous water-way from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

30TH DAY—Messrs. Cummings and Gallinger were added to the Committee of Inquiry into the Government Printing Office .... A bill was reported authorizing the Treasury to invest the money held in trust for National Banks.... A resolution was offered to request the Inter-State Commerce Commission to investigate the Reading strike .... A bill was reported requiring land-grant railroads to construct telegraph lines... A bill was adversely reported to regulate the postal rates on second-class matter at carrier offices .... Bills were passed changing the name of the port of Lamberton, N. J., to the port of Trenton, N. J.; rewarding Esquimaux natives of the Asiatic coast for hospitality to the ship-wrecked crew of the bark Napoleon .... Mr. O'Neill introduced a bill to prohibit enlisted men from being engaged in any employment where they come into competition with civilians.

31ST DAY.—A memorial from the Woman's National Relief Association, asking that pensions be granted to those engaged in the Life Saving Service, was referred.... The Urgent Deficiency bill was reported and referred to Committee of the Whole.... A bill extending a leave of absence of Government employees to thirty days was passed.

A BLIZZARD ROMANCE.

A Drummer Finds His Future Bride in a Deep Snow Drift.

There have come to light a few bright and cheery pictures from the terrible blizzard which has desolated the West, carrying death and suffering to thousands of homes, says the New York *Sun*.

But a story with romantic variations comes from Sioux City, Iowa. In a rude log cabin by the Cheyenne River a French Canadian named Robeaun once lived a lawless life. He married a comely Indian maiden, and a rosy cheeked, brown-eyed girl was born to them, and they named her Lillian.

A band of vigilantes hanged the lawless Robeaun, and soon afterward his wife died, leaving the young girl alone in the world. A family at Chamberlain adopted Lillian, and she grew up a handsome and accomplished young woman. Just before the great blizzard came Miss Lillian was visiting friends at Huron, and on the day of the storm had gone a short distance in the country to see a friend.

On January 11, Harry Oglebee, a St. Louis commercial traveler, arrived at Huron. The day of the dreadful blizzard he found himself in the suburbs of Huron. After wandering about a half hour he found a woman in a deep snow drift. Rescuing her from a possible grave, the two set out and soon found a farm house, where their wants were cared for. The young woman was Lillian Robeaun.

Sequel: The young people were quietly married at a hotel in Sioux City on Monday last. The handsome daughter of a once notorious outlaw became the happy bride of an industrious commercial traveler, and the blizzard which brought ineradicable sorrow to others brought them a gladness which cannot be measured.

HER LAST LULLABY.

A Mother Falls Dead While Lulling Her Babies to Sleep.

Mrs. Julia Sophia Walker died at her home in San Francisco the other night under peculiar circumstances. She was a handsome, vigorous woman, not yet thirty years old, and the mother of two children, one a baby and the other about four years old. Save for their company she was alone at home in the evening. She was busy with her household cares, and the children climbed about her until shortly after 8 o'clock, when it came their bedtime. She tucked them in their cribs by the fire, and kissing them good-night turned down the light that they might sleep the better. Going into the parlor adjoining she left the door ajar, and sitting at the piano played for a time in a soft strain as a lullaby. After a time the music ceased abruptly, and the elder child was aroused by a sound from the parlor like a heavy fall. Calling its mamma repeatedly and receiving no reply, the little one arose, went into the parlor, and there, by the piano, on the floor, just as she had fallen from the stool, lay the mother, dead. Mr. Walker reached home within a few minutes' thereafter and was overwhelmed at the spectacle which greeted his entrance. His wife lay dead and his children were crying with fright. The Coroner was informed, but, as death plainly resulted from heart disease, no inquest was held.

SANFORD TANNER, a wealthy man of Albert Lea, Minn., was swindled out of $22,000 by confidence men.

OUTLAWS RUN DOWN.

A Daring Gang of Train Robbers in the Southwest Captured.

Adventures of Detectives in Search of the Plunderers.

News has been received to the effect that the gangs which had been committing the numerous train robberies in Arkansas and Texas had been broken up by the detectives and many of the robbers arrested. For the last two years or more there has been a regularly organized gang of train robbers operating successfully in the northern and eastern part of Texas and the southeastern part of Arkansas. Their last robbery was that of an express car on the St. Louis and Arkansas Railroad, near Genoa, Ark., in Dec. 1887. Pinkerton detectives finally captured one of the gang named Brock, and Brock declared that the leaders of the band were two Burrows, brothers, who were then at their old home near Vernon, Alabama. A Sheriff's posse surrounded a cabin, supposed to be that of the brothers, about daylight one morning. As the posse were about to enter the house their guide, one of the deputies, suddenly discovered that he had made a mistake, and that they were at the wrong house. They went on to the next house and after surrounding it, as they were just about ready to enter, the deputy discovered that he had again made a mistake, and that the house they were in search of was further on. It was now daylight and the detectives and the Sheriff were about to go back into the pines and wait until night before making any attempt to capture the Burrows, when a man was seen in the distance who was supposed to be one of the brothers and a run was made for him. He was captured, but he turned out to be a man named Thompson.

A consultation was then held, and it was concluded to go ahead, as there was danger of its becoming known that the Sheriff and detectives were after the Burrows brothers. They pushed on through the pine woods, and as the Sheriff came suddenly into the clearing where Jim Burrow's house was located he was seen by a woman, who ran into the house, as McGinn supposed, to give the alarm. A run was made for the house, the Sheriff and McGinn going for the front and the two detectives for the rear. As they came near the cabin they saw a man plunge through the rear door with a pistol in hand. Firing was at once commenced between this man and the detectives who were making a run for the rear door, but the man got into the timber. Detective McGinn had an opportunity of shooting this man with his Winchester, but just as he had drawn his gun one of the posse called out to him not to shoot; that he had Burrows. It was then discovered that the man who had been captured was not one of the Burrows brothers.

The man who escaped was Jim Burrows. An attempt was made to follow him through the timber, but it was impossible to trace him, although the detectives were satisfied that he had been wounded. The detectives surrounded the house of the father of the Burrows brothers. The house was searched, but Rube was not found. His father stated that he had left home the day before and had gone to Kennedy, an adjoining town.

The posse was then divided, and two of the detectives were sent to Kennedy to intercept Rube, but it was learned at Kennedy that previous to the arrival of the detectives a relative of Rube Burrows had gone on horseback to Kennedy, and the word had reached Rube, and he had taken to the timber. The country was thoroughly scoured by the posse, but the boys had taken te the mountains, and, as the mountains of that part of the country are filled with "moonshiners," it was impossible to find them.

The towns on the line of the railroads were telegraphed to and messages were sent out to all neighboring inland towns in order to hedge the boys in and capture them before they left the country. They succeeded, however, in getting to the railroad, but as they boarded a train a party at the depot, who had heard that they were being searched for, told the conductor, and he telegraphed ahead to Montgomery to the Chief of Police that the Burrows boys were passengers on the train. Captain Montgomery, of the Montgomery police force, was at the depot on the arrival of the train and arrested them and took them to the police station. As they reached the foot of the stairs leading up into the station, they made a break for liberty, and Rube slipped and fell into a ditch and was captured, but Jim, who is very fleet of foot, was distancing his pursuers when Captain Martin called on Neil Bray, a compositor, to head him off. Jim drew a pistol and fired on Bray, shooting him through the body and mortally wounding him, and thus escaping.

Burrows was finally traced to a cabin ten miles from Montgomery. Three of the posse surrounded the cabin and called on Burrows to surrender. Instead of doing so Burrows jumped through a window and made for a swamp near by. The officers fired at him and wounded him. He dropped his hat and boots, and, turning, fired four shots at the officers, slightly wounding one of them. He escaped to the swamp, but at last accounts the swamp was surrounded with men, and a pack of bloodhounds from a convict farm had entered it on Burrows's trail.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LESTER WALLACK is writing his Recollections of the Stage.

ROSE COGHLAN has left Wallack's, New York, and will be a star once more.

THOMAS B. Macdonough will revive Bartley Campbell's "Siberia" next season.

THEODORE THOMAS was a fiddler at $9 a week in the old Broadway Theatre in the metropolis.

THE authorities at Madrid, Spain, have ordered every theatre unprovided with electric lights to be closed.

THE salary of the Rev. Lyman Abbott, temporary pastor of Plymouth Church, has been fixed at $6,500.

THE Duke of Sparta, son of the King and Queen of Greece, is to marry a younger daughter of the Prince of Wales.

MASTER WORRELL, a nine-year-old prodigy, recently played the cornet before the crowned heads of the Vanderbilt family.

EDWARD HARRIGAN says he pays 104 people every week, and that his salary list is larger than that of any other theatre man in New York.

MRS. LETITIA MCCULLOUGH, widow of John McCullough, the tragedian, died recently in Philadelphia. She leaves an estate worth $50,000.

THE opera is said to be having a hard time all over the world, but twenty-five new ones were produced in Germany last year and thirty-five in Italy.

EDW