

Wellington Enterprise.

J. W. HOUGHTON, Prop'r.

WELLINGTON, OHIO.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gathered from All Quarters.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, December 12.—A resolution was passed authorizing the President to suspend, by proclamation, the extra territorial jurisdiction now exercised with regard to American citizens within the dominion of the Bey of Tunis and to accept the jurisdiction of the French Consular Courts. The Senate then took up the Naval Appropriation bill, which included the provision for constructing additional steel cruisers, rams, torpedo-boats and guns, contained in the unsuccessful bill of last session. An amendment was made limiting the services of the Gun Foundry Board only to the present session of Congress. The bill as amended was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill was resumed, and Mr. Crisp of Georgia offered a further amendment that nothing in the act shall be construed as to prevent any railroad from continuing to provide accommodations for white and colored persons. Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas offered a substitute providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to prohibit railroads from classifying passengers as they may deem best for comfort and safety. Mr. Goff of West Virginia moved to add to Mr. Breckinridge's amendment the words "no discrimination shall be made on account of race or color;" agreed to—yeas 161, nays 106. Pending a motion to reconsider and to lay the bill on the table, Mr. Reagan made a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to.

SENATE, December 13.—Mr. Vest introduced a resolution declaring that the power to send an expedition into the territory of Nicaragua for the purpose of surveying a route for an inter-oceanic canal, and to expend the public money for such a purpose, was not vested by law in the Navy Department, but should be referred to Congress, and directing the Secretary of the Navy to discontinue the arrangements entered into by him for such an expedition until the final action of Congress on this resolution; laid over. A bill appropriating \$20,000 for the erection of a statue in Washington to the memory of General Lafayette and his compatriots was passed. Mr. Culom's bill to regulate Interstate commerce was taken up, discussed and several amendments were offered. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A motion to reconsider Mr. Goff's amendment to the Inter-State Commerce bill was adopted—yeas 168, nays 108. Mr. Barkdale then moved to amend by adding "and that furnishing separate accommodations at the same charges shall not be considered a discrimination;" agreed to—yeas 131, nays 124. Several other amendments were offered and rejected. Adjourned.

SENATE, December 13.—A bill making Inauguration Day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia was passed. Mr. Hale reported that the conference on the part of the Senate and House on the Navy bill, relating to the had been unable to agree, though the Senate conferees offered to waive the provisions with regard to the new steel cruiser, thus leaving the bill in the hands of the House itself, deducting only the fifty per cent from each item already appropriated by the exigency of the bill of last session. The House conferees insisted that the Senate must take the House bill of this session, making a lump appropriation of none, and would not even go into a conference. The conferees left it to the House, saying that if the Senate should further insist, and by a unanimous vote insisted on an itemized appropriation bill. The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Chair laid before the House a memorial from John G. Thompson, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, asking for an appropriation to pay a judgment rendered against him in favor of Hallett Kilbourn by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to reimburse him for the expenses incurred and for a reasonable compensation for his time and services; referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then taken up and discussed until adjournment.

WASHINGTON.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs, which made a tour of the different soldiers' homes of the country during the past summer, has not yet made its report, but General Rosecrans, the chairman of the committee, will, during the coming holiday recess, prepare the report in time to submit it soon after the re-assembling of Congress.

At the executive session of the Senate on the 18th, Hugh McCulloch was confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

At the close of business on the 19th the following were the balances in the United States: Gold coin and bullion, \$23,099,711; silver dollars and bullion, \$19,549,188; fractional silver coin, \$29,147,893; United States notes, \$34,554,189; National bank notes, \$9,005,897; deposits with National bank depositors, \$10,102,213; total, \$67,564,003. Certificates outstanding, gold, \$60,151,620; silver, \$111,439,831; currency, \$24,500,000; internal revenue receipts, \$103,044; customs, \$333,127.

Representative McAdoo, of New Jersey, has introduced a joint resolution in the House, providing for the appropriation of \$250,000 to be distributed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and expended under his direction by the proper local authorities of New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, to prevent by proper quarantine and sanitary measures the entrance of cholera to this country, and to prevent its spread if it should take a foothold.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate in executive session on the 19th: Kittredge Haskins, United States Attorney for the District of Vermont; Lewis E. Stanton, United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut; John G. Brady, Commissioner for Alaska at Sitka; George F. Ihrie, Commissioner for Alaska at Wrangell; Chester Seber, Commissioner for Alaska at Ounahaska; Thomas A. Cumming, Collector of Customs for the District of Montana and Idaho.

THE EAST.

A few weeks ago Marion McFarland, a farmer living near Geneva, Ga., was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. On the 17th he died of most horrible death, after two days' suffering with all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

The committee of the Philadelphia Councils who have had under consideration the question of loaning the old Liberty Bell to the New Orleans Exposition, made a report to the Councils with favorable recommendations on the 17th, "authorizing the Commissioner on Markets and City Property to take down the bell, and directing that a joint committee be appointed to attend the Fair and take charge of the bell and hand it over to the authorities of New Orleans."

A cave-in occurred on the 17th at No. 11 mine of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company, known as the Lona Colliery, at Plymouth, Pa. A heavy report was heard and the residents rushed from their homes to find that three acres of land had sunk nearly five feet. One house went down with the surface, but no one was injured.

Rev. George W. Blagden, D. D., died at the residence of his son-in-law, E. C. Sampson, in New York City on the 18th. Dr. Blagden married a sister of Wendell Phillips and was himself in full sympathy

with the Abolitionists. For many years he was pastor of the old South Church, Boston, and had a wide acquaintance in New England.

Captain C. L. Hathaway died at his residence, Brockton, Mass., on the 18th, aged seventy years. He was the founder of the well-known Lynn and Boston firm of C. L. Hathaway & Sons, the largest exporters of shoe dressings in the country.

A broken rail caused the wreck of a passenger train on the East Brandywine & Waynesburg Railroad, near Reed's road, Chester County, Pa., on the 18th. William Barker, engineer, was killed, and the fireman was seriously injured. No passengers were hurt.

Rev. H. Colcaser, a well-known Methodist Episcopal minister, and one of the founders of the University of Michigan, died at Philadelphia on the 18th, aged seventy-five years.

The recent disappearance of Andrew J. Moore, of the firm of Shirk & Moore, prominent shoe-dealers of Lebanon, Pa., is explained by the discovery that he had issued forged notes against his partner.

Business failures reported for the seven days ended December 19 were: In the United States, 367; Canada, 28; total, 395. This is a marked increase over the previous week, when the failures numbered 348. The Western and Pacific States furnish half the number.

Rev. Jotham S. Sewall, late of Chicago, a widely known preacher of the Congregational Church, died at Bangor, Me., on the 18th, aged ninety-three years.

George A. Proctor, who is believed to be the leader of the gang who in July, 1880, stole from the United States Express vault at Susquehanna, N. Y., a package containing between \$30,000 and \$40,000, has been captured. Proctor was a boiler-maker at Susquehanna, but after the robbery he went to Canada. Other arrests are expected.

A freight train on the Huntingdon & Round Top Road collided on the 19th, near Huntingdon, Pa., with a hand-car containing a party of trackmen, fatally injuring Russell Rohl and William Clark.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The completion of the inventory in the assignment of the J. L. Case Plow Company, of Racine, Wis., shows the assets to be \$440,000 and the liabilities \$740,000. Of the latter \$75,000 is due workmen.

Dr. James Ewing, a pioneer physician of Hebron, Licking County, Ohio, died suddenly of paralysis of the brain on the 17th, aged eighty-five years. He was a prominent Mason and well-known throughout the State.

The Marquis de Chamondley died at London on the 17th.

Judge Joseph R. Swan, author of Swan's Treatise, and ex-Supreme Judge of Ohio died at Columbus on the 18th, aged eighty-two.

At Brownsville, Ga., a few days ago, Athos Crawford, a well-known citizen, struck James Davidson, who was abusing his wife, with a club, killing him instantly. Perry Harrington, a well-to-do farmer, on the evening of the 18th was seated with his wife at their home near Geneva, Ash-tabula County, Ohio, when a man, his face masked with a white handkerchief, suddenly entered and flourishing a revolver, demanded his money or his life. Harrington started for an adjoining room to get his money, when the handkerchief dropped from the robber's face and Mrs. Harrington recognized him as Lewis Webster, a well known young man of the vicinity. At the instant of recognition, the robber fired at Mrs. Harrington, the ball striking her in the left arm. The terrified woman fled from the house and gave the alarm, and upon returning with assistance Mr. Harrington was found upon the floor unconscious with a bullet-hole in his forehead. He died soon after. Webster was arrested the next morning, but denied all knowledge of the crime. There was strong talk of lynching, but he was safely lodged in the county jail.

John Ward, believed to be the oldest man in Kansas, wandered away from his home in Atchison a few days ago, and was found in the suburbs frozen to death. He was 105 years old and had lived in Atchison ever since it had a name. He was somewhat given to drink.

Advices from thirty-five counties in Oregon concerning the ravages of hog cholera are published in the Omaha Republican. Thirteen counties report an epidemic of the disease, ten its existence in a mild form, and twelve thus far are free from the scourge. Sarpy County reports that the hogs have all died. The loss in that county is estimated at \$70,000. The nature of the disease is too little understood to permit of the cure of the animals.

Prof. Slocum, the schoolmaster who defended himself against a mob, killing one man and wounding several others, at Horse Cave, Ky., a few days ago, was on the 18th discharged from custody on motion of the Commonwealth's attorney.

While William Holt, a colored boy, was compounding a chemical mixture in the drug store of Lamar & Co., at Augusta, Ga., on the 18th the mixture exploded. Holt was instantly killed and the store somewhat damaged.

It is said that Sergeant Bates, whose fancy it has been to carry the United States flag over a goodly part of the earth, is nearly starving at his home in Saybrook, Ill. His army sabre, which was wont to clank at his heels as he strode proudly along, was recently seized for a debt. His family are destitute.

Albert Keyport and Fred Miller were instantly killed by the explosion of a boiler in Plummer's planing mill at Jackson, Mich., on the 19th. Four others were badly injured and may die. The mill was blown to fragments and many houses in the vicinity were badly damaged by flying pieces of boiler.

Rev. W. Doty, of Marshall County, W. Va., recently received a pension, the accrued payments amounting to \$2,500. While the family was absent from home attending a revival meeting on the night of the 18th the house was totally destroyed by fire. It is supposed the money was stolen and the house fired by incendiaries.

A fire at Flint, Mich., on the 19th destroyed the elegant residence of Colonel William B. McCrory, ex-State Treasurer of Michigan. Loss, \$35,000; insured for \$6,000. The mansion was originally built by McCrory's father-in-law, Ex-Governor Fenton.

"Uncle" Peter George, the oldest resident and first settler in Hancock County, Ohio, and one of the pioneers of that section, died recently at the age of eighty-five years. He had a large and valuable property, consisting principally of real estate.

The employees of the Gould southwestern system say they have information that a

reduction of ten per cent. will be made January 1 in the wages of all employees of the Missouri Pacific system from St. Louis to El Paso and Laredo, numbering 16,000 men. They assert that a gigantic strike will follow.

A wealthy farmer named Dunk Groves, living near Falmouth, Rush County, Ind., suicided on the 19th by hanging. Ever since the election Groves had imagined that the country would go to ruin under Cleveland, and he would lose all his property.

The extensive marble firm of Lyman Strong & Son, of Cleveland, Ohio, made an assignment on the 19th.

The trustees of the Indiana State University have elected Professor David S. Jordan, professor of natural sciences, to the presidency of that institution, vice Rev. Lemuel Merg, resigned.

A Sault Ste. Marie dispatch of the 19th states that a fire broke out in the Quartermaster's store rooms at Fort Brady the other night, destroying all the clothing, garrison, stores, camp equipage, etc. Loss to the Government \$10,000. A soldier named Griffin was asleep there at the time and was dragged out by comrades when nearly dead.

A New Orleans dispatch says the British steamer Victoria, from Galveston, collided on the 19th near that city with the steamboat Frederick A. Blanks, making excursive trips to the Exposition. The Blanks sank in a few minutes. The passengers and crew were all saved. The Blanks was valued at \$100,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The English document recognizing the International Congo Association was signed and sealed at Berlin on the 17th.

An investigation by divers below the water line reveals the fact that the London Bridge sustained more injury by the dynamite explosion on the 18th than was at first reported. A diver found in the stone of the second arch fissures an inch wide beginning at a point six feet under water and extending clear to the foundation.

The mails passing between Kamloops and Victoria, B. C., have recently been "robbed" of \$9,000 by unknown parties. The postmaster at Kamloops loses \$500.

A Hanoi dispatch received at Paris on the 17th states that 3,000 Chinese troops made a desperate attempt to capture Chu, but after severe fighting were completely routed by the French garrison occupying the place. The Chinese loss is put at 800 killed, and the French at thirty-four killed and wounded.

Two shops of the Hoyle-Jones Manufacturing Company, at Marth's Ferry, Ohio, manufacturers of threshers and agricultural implements, were entirely destroyed on the 19th by an incendiary fire. Loss, \$16,000; insurance light.

A Vienna dispatch says that Lucas Jauner, the defaulting and absconding director of the securities department of the Lower Austrian Discount Bank, committed suicide in a churchyard near that city on the 19th. Only twenty-four florins were found on his body. He had been connected with the bank for twenty-eight years.

A motion to abolish the French embassy at the Vatican was rejected in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 19th by a vote of 283 to 168. In the course of the debate Prime Minister Ferry took occasion to speak in a highly enlightened manner of Pope Leo XIII's enlightened and conciliatory attitude.

An attempt was recently made by Nihilists to wreck the railroad train conveying the Czar to St. Petersburg.

Three men hailing from America were arrested recently at Mayence, Germany, with boxes of dynamite in their possession.

England has failed to secure the exclusion of spirituous liquors from the Congo and Niger basins. The Conference Committee, however, have agreed upon a clause advising the powers to limit the sale of liquor in those regions owing to the bad results observable from the traffic in the past.

LATER NEWS.

ONE of the immense hotels being built near the Exposition building, at New Orleans fell on the 21st. Frank Green was killed and two others fatally wounded. The men were bracing the building up, as it was thought to be unsafe.

ELEVEN men were probably fatally burned and four others injured by the explosion of gas in a lamp-black factory near Worthington, Armstrong County, Pa., on the 20th. The boiler was thrown fifty feet and the factory totally wrecked.

Six masked men burst in the door of H. Workenour's house, a short distance from Wheeling, W. Va., on the morning of the 21st, and after binding Mr. and Mrs. Workenour and their son, they ransacked the house and found \$4,000 in a trunk, the savings of a life-time. After eating breakfast in the presence of the hapless victims, they coolly departed with the money. When the alarm was given it was too late to trace the thieves.

The wills of Willard Whistler and David C. Ralston, who died on the Greeley expedition, have been admitted to probate in the courts at Washington, and letters testamentary were issued to Lieutenant A. W. Greeley on the estate of the first named, with a bond of \$2,800, and to Sergeant D. L. Brainard on the estate of the latter, bond \$14,000.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned on the 20th to the second Wednesday in July. The general Local Option bill was postponed until the summer session. An appropriation of \$180,000 a year was voted for the new Capitol, and the work will proceed steadily.

The statement of the New York associated banks for week ended December 29 show the following changes: Loans increase, \$4,116,691; specie increase, \$80,000; legal tenders decrease, \$1,253,000; deposits increase, \$4,180,000; circulation increase, \$43,000; reserve decrease, \$1,565,000. The amount held by the banks in excess of legal requirements was \$40,080,000.

At Chicago on the 21st Policeman Machowid being informed that his wife, who was ill, could not recover, went out and killed himself. His wife expired a few minutes later.

By the collision of two freight trains on the Pan Handle road, near Dayton, Ohio, on the 21st, eight trainmen were more or less seriously injured and a number of cars badly wrecked.

The deadlock between the Senate and House of Representatives remained unbroken at adjournment on the 20th. The Senate insists upon considering the detailed appropriation bill prepared by the House last session and amended by the Senate, while the House insists upon the passage of a bill appropriating a lump sum for the naval service for the balance of the fiscal year, on the basis of the last appropriation. Pending an agreement on this question the House resolution providing for a holiday recess until January 5 was held by the Senate without action, and the Senate adjourned until the 23d.

The House conference reported that they had been unable to agree on any of the provisions of the bill with the Senate committee. Mr. Randall then offered a resolution extending the provisions of the present act pro rata for thirty-one days in January, which was adopted. The House adjourned until the 31st.

ORPHAN ASYLUM FIRE.

The Charred Remains of Thirteen Persons Have Been Taken From the Ruins.

Of the 780 Boys in the Building at the Time of the Fire 654 Only Are Accounted For—125 Are Still Missing.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 19.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the drying room in the building adjoining the right wing on the southern end of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum at the corner of St. Mark's and Albany Avenues, and was quickly communicated to the main building, a structure 210x150 feet, which was almost entirely destroyed. The part in which the fire originated contained the boilers, heating appliances, etc., and on the third-floor was the dormitory in which were sixty of the orphan inmates of the asylum, whose ages ranged from six to ten years. They were suffering from various complaints and whether or not all were rescued cannot be known until the children, who are scattered about the neighborhood, are counted. The impression now prevails that some of them have been rescued to death.

Sister Josephine, who was in the dormitory when the fire broke out, made heroic efforts to get the frightened children out of the building and by so doing sacrificed her life. She remained in the room until the flames had nearly surrounded her, when she ran to a window and climbed out upon a cornice.

Meanwhile the firemen had entered another part of the building and began pouring water upon the flames. Foreman McGroarty, of Engine Company No. 4, saw sister Josephine, and being unable to reach her with his hands, extended his coat to her from a window in the wing. She caught it and loosening her hold on the cornice swung toward McGroarty. The coat slipped from her grasp and she fell to the ground, striking upon her shoulder and head, and was conveyed in an unconscious state to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Joseph Ryan, a boy who was upon the same floor, attempted to descend by the ladder. When within ten feet of the ground, the ladder broke, and he was severely injured by falling. John McGrath, eight years old, jumped from one of the third-story windows and was also badly hurt.

Sister De Chantel, the Mother Superior, was in her office when the alarm was given. She quickly dispatched her assistants to various parts of the building and notified the fire department. There were 785 orphans in the institution, and the greatest excitement prevailed among them. The Sisters made every effort to get the children out of the building as quickly as possible, directing them to go to any house in the neighborhood and remain until called for. Hundreds of the little fellows ran out into the storm screaming and crying, most of them being without coats or hats.

There were about thirty Sisters in the asylum, nearly all of whom went out with the throng of boys, but it was impossible to keep the children together. About 100 took refuge in the Bergen Street Railway car stables, and nearly every house, store and saloon in the vicinity was filled with them.

Edward Haslett, the City Supervisor of Hydrants, who was passing the asylum at the time the fire broke out, together with several others who were in the vicinity, including a Beren Street car conductor who left his car for the purpose, rendered valuable assistance in rescuing the inmates from the burning building. Mr. Haslett is of the opinion that the fire could have been checked had the fire department been more prompt in reaching the scene, it being fully twenty minutes after the alarm was given before the second engine came.

George Irish, twenty-two years of age, a truckman, living near the asylum, ran to the building when the fire was discovered and procuring a ladder placed it to one of the second-story windows. He mounted the ladder and handed down seven boys, when bystanders seeing his danger shouted to him to come down. The flames were then bursting out of the windows beneath him and it was with great difficulty that Irish reached the ground, his clothing being nearly burned by his body and his hands and face burned and blistered. From other windows in various parts of the building little boys were being taken out by brave men, while many little fellows disregarding the commands of their rescuers to remain where they were for a moment longer, threw themselves headlong to the ground. The most of them sustained little or no injury.

Several people who watched the progress of the flames, say they are certain that all of the boys did not get out of the burning building, and are also sure that they saw a woman who attempted to reach a window fall back into the flames.

By the time the firemen reached the burning structure it was apparent that the building could not be saved, and they confined all their energies to rescuing the inmates while the fire was having full sway.

Sister Anthony, through whose efforts at least one hundred boys were enabled to escape, was badly burned about the face and hands. One of the boys who escaped from the building said the fire was caused by one of the orphans going into the drying room with a lighted candle, which accidentally touched some clothes hanging upon a line. In an instant the fire blazed up and the boys ran out as fast as possible. Two firemen were severely injured by falling from ladders, one being knocked down by a piece of cornice which fell from the roof.

At one time it was thought that the front part of the building might be saved, but at eight o'clock at night the flames had reached the cupola and the tall, guilt cross surmounting it. As their supports weakened, they swayed to and fro for a short time and then came down with a crash. The scenes in the neighborhood of the burning building were heartrending. Men and women, crying aloud, were running in every direction anxious for the safety of relatives. Yesterday was "visitors' day" at the asylum, and a number of ladies were in the building when the fire broke out.

At midnight the fire was still burning and the entire asylum was in ruins. A portion of it would have been saved but for the insufficient water supply, there not being enough force to throw the water to the top of the building.

Sister Josephine died in the Hospital at six o'clock last evening and it is believed that three others have lost their lives. It can't yet be ascertained whether all the children were got out of the building, but it is thought that all escaped.

Judge Andrew Walsh, the treasurer of the asylum, says the total loss on the building, furniture and appurtenances is \$500,000 and the insurance \$200,000. The struc-

ture was begun in 1858 and finished in 1870. The fire was still burning at two o'clock.

THE LATEST DETAILS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 19.—The blackened walls and smouldering ruins were all that remained this morning of the handsome structure known as St. John's Home, or Male Catholic Orphan Asylum. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather groups of spectators gathered about the place and watched the firemen in their work among the ruins, searching for the bodies of the victims. Last night Sister Superior De Chantel said: "I think they got out all the children, and indeed, I hope so." But the Sister was not in a position to speak positively, for when the fire broke out she was in the office in the main part of the building, and that was almost a block from the fire. Those who were on the outside of the building and were first to assist in helping some of the little ones to escape, asserted that there were many lives lost. They said they could see children in the rooms on the third floor over the laundry, where the smoke and flames had made their way to it, and they knew that all avenues of escape had been cut off. Now the assertions of these people are found to be correct, for as soon as the fire among the ruins had been sufficiently subdued for the police and firemen to work, they began a search for the bodies, and were not long in coming upon the charred remains of a little group of four, who were huddled together before their cries for help had been stifled.

In the dormitory directly over the laundry were sixty boys who had been sick and probably thirty who were too ill to leave their beds. Sister Anthony went to them and carried out all she could, but as far as can be learned, she had very little help and it seemed only a few moments when it became necessary for all those who were in that part of the building to seek a place of safety.

Sister Josephine remained so long in the dormitory that all avenues of escape were cut off. There were also others about her at the time and it is evident she hesitated to leave them. Some she had watched and nursed upon their sick beds. When the flames and smoke were sweeping about her she climbed out upon the cornice and her black dress looked as if it would ignite from the flames which were sweeping about her. The crowd below appeared paralyzed and could not see how it was possible for her to escape death. Fireman N. C. Greenly appeared at a window on the right wing, ten feet distant, and threw a coat for her grasp. A shout went up from the spectators for they supposed she would be saved. But her grasp slipped and she came down upon her head and shoulders. She died shortly after being removed to the hospital.

At half past eight o'clock three more bodies were discovered near where the passage to the main building was located. Some of the bodies appeared to be those of adults. The police, firemen and others continued their search and shortly after nine o'clock they discovered two more bodies. They were all burned to a crisp, and their possible identity destroyed. If all those who escaped from the building were together, some definite idea could be formed of how many perished, but the little fellows were scattered all over the city. The police of the Tenth precinct picked up about twenty. Some were brought by the police of the Fourth precinct, wandering on Myrtle Avenue at nine o'clock at night and nearly frozen. Sixteen were picked up by the police of the Ninth precinct, which is about a mile from the institution. They were wandering about the streets, shivering in the cold. Citizens, who have sympathized with the poor unfortunates have taken them in, and it will probably be a day or two before they are all gathered again. Fireman Mathews, who was injured, is slowly recovering. Great sympathy is expressed on all sides for the orphans and the Sisters, and the special appeals which will be made during the Christmas week in their behalf will, no doubt, meet with a warm response.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 19.—A. M.—Firemen were at work all night at the ruins of the St. John's Asylum, and at eight o'clock, while digging in the masonry and debris under the laundry and infirmary they discovered a lot of charred bones and two headless trunks, also the skull and bones of an adult. These were put into a blanket and taken into the store-room of the unburned part of the building, where they were sorted and found to represent the bodies of eight children and one adult. There are supposed to be more bodies buried under the ashes of the infirmary, laundry, bake-house and wash-house, where the fire broke out, and firemen are now at work throwing water on the hot masonry to expedite their work, and as soon as practicable will begin the task of recovering such other bodies that may be there. Inquiries being made as to the adult whose remains were found, it was learned that two ladies, Mrs. McCarron and Mrs. Halligan, whose addresses are unknown were, at the time the fire broke out, visiting the institution and were in the section of the building where the fire commenced. But one of them is supposed to be burned.

There were 780 boys in the asylum, 631 of whom so far are accounted for. This leaves 149 to be found. The police are looking for the boys, and up to noon to-day but seventeen have been found. The survivors will be sent to St. Joseph's Hospital for girls, and the girls will be removed from that institution to St. Paul's Home until steps are taken to provide another home for the unfortunate boys. Coroner Hess has taken charge of the bodies found, and will await further developments.

THE LATEST.

The search for bodies among the ruins of the burned St. John's Orphan Asylum is still being pushed vigorously despite the intensely cold weather which necessitates frequent changes of the men engaged in the work. A portion of the building was saved and the loss will not be as heavy as first reported.

The loss of life, however, is larger than was supposed by those connected with the institution. Up to six o'clock last night the bones and mutilated remains of 18 persons had been taken out. This raises the total number of lives lost as far as known to fifteen. There are yet 132 boys not accounted for, but it is believed that nearly all of them have wandered away from the neighborhood and are safe. Nearly all of the bodies found were in that part of the building in which the dormitory was situated, and as at least thirty of its occupants were too ill to leave their beds, it is probable that others will be discovered. The remains were all taken to the sewing room in that part of the building saved, where they now lie. Coroner Hess implored a jury but adjourned the inquest until to-day.

Some of the trustees of the asylum visited the building last evening to learn how many bodies had been recovered. Some of the men had stated that thirteen bodies had been taken out and placed in the sewing room, but the trustees in looking over the charred remains which had been gathered, found that there were only ten. It has been ascertained that the body of the woman found among the ruins is that of Mrs. Mary McCarron who was visiting her son at the asylum.

The trustees of the asylum are in receipt of numerous offers of buildings in which to quarter the orphans and it is likely that the asylum will shortly be rebuilt.

NICARAGUAN TREATY.

Full Text of the Proposed Treaty—The Canal to be the Common Property of Both Governments—Can be Completed in Five Years at a Cost of \$50,000,000. New York, December 19.—The Tribune publishes the full text of the proposed Nicaraguan treaty, together with President Arthur's message in transmitting it to the Senate for consideration, in which he points out the necessity for shorter water communication between our eastern and western coasts than that offered by the passage around the Horn, and points out the advantages of the Nicaraguan route. The treaty provides that the canal shall be built by the United States and owned by them and the republic of Nicaragua. There shall be perpetual alliance between the United States and Nicaragua and the former agree to protect the integrity of the latter's territory.

The canal follows the most available route to be selected by the United States, Nicaragua giving the free use of all lands, waters and places within her borders required for the construction and maintenance of the canal, and of a railway and telegraph line, which the United States may build substantially parallel to the canal. A strip of territory two and one-half English miles in width, its centre to coincide with the centre of the canal, shall be set aside for the work and owned by the two constructing parties under Nicaraguan civil jurisdiction. [It will be observed that the synopsis of the treaty recently published erred in stating that any land was to be ceded to the United States.] No customs or other dues shall be levied by Nicaragua upon any vessels passing through the canal.

The canal is to be constructed wholly at the expense of the United States. The management shall be entrusted to a board of six members, three appointed by each Government, the chairman to be one of the appointees of the United States and to have power in case of a tie on any question. The tolls fixed by the board must affect vessels of all nations equally, except that vessels entirely owned and commanded by citizens of the contracting Governments, and engaged in coast trade, may be favored. Revenues from the canal, railway and telegraph lines shall be applied first to the maintenance of the works, the balance to go, one-third to Nicaragua and two-thirds to the United States. The United States disavow any intention to injure their sovereignty. On the contrary, they desire to strengthen the free republics on this continent, and will aid by their good offices to directed in securing the union of the five Central American republics under one representative Government. The United States further agree to lend to Nicaragua \$4,000,000 with which to extend its railway and telegraph lines and improve the navigation of the River San Juan, which enterprises will be of aid to the canal.

This money shall be repaid out of Nicaragua's share of the canal tolls, and until she repaid the United States shall collect the entire revenue of the canal. The treaty is signed by Mr. Frelinghuysen, for the United States, and Signor Zavala, for Nicaragua. Signor Zavala, in an interview last night, named the following advantages presented by the Nicaraguan over