THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXII---NO. 13. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1881. THREE CENTS.

SECRETARY BLAINE.

SOUTH AMERICAN INSTRUCTIONS.

Letters from the State Department to the American Ministers at Peru and Chili—The Calderon Government Ordered to Be Recognized.

The following official dispatches, containing the instructions given our Ministers to Peru and Chili last summer, are furnished for publication by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1881.

I. P. CHRISTIANCY, esq., &c., &c., Lima:

SIR: In your last dispatch you informed this Department that the Chilian government refused absolutely to recognize General Pierola as representing the civil authority in Peru, and that Senor Calderon was at the head of a provisional government. If the Calderon government is supported by the character and intelligence of Peru, and is really endeavoring to restore constitutional government, with a view both to domestic order and tranquillity with Chili for peace, you may recognize it as the existing provisional government, and render what aid you can by advice and good offices to that end.

Mr. Elmore has been received by me as the confidential agent of such provisional government. I am, sir, &c., JAMES G. BLAINE.

[NOTE. In pursuance of this instruction, Mr. Christiancy, on the 26th day of June, 1881, formally recognized the Calderon government several weeks in advance of the arrival of General Hurlbut at Lima.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1881.

STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, esq., &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: The deplorable condition of Peru, the disorganization of its government, and the absence of precise and trustworthy information as to the state of affairs now existing in that unhappy country, render it impossible to give you instructions as full and definite as I would desire. Judging from the most recent dispatches from our Ministers, you will probably find on the part of the Chilian authorities in possession of Peru a willingness to inaugurate the establishment of a permanent government, which has been attempted by Senor Calderon. If so, you will

DO ALL YOU PROPERLY CAN

to encourage the Peruvians to accept any reasonable conditions and limitations with which this concession may be accompanied. It is vitally important to Peru that she be allowed to resume the functions of a native and orderly government, both for the purposes of internal administration and the negotiation of peace. To obtain this end it would be folly to delay accept conditions which may be hard and unwelcome that by demanding too much to force the continuance of the

MILITARY CONTROL OF CHILI.

It is to be hoped that you will be able, in your necessary association with the Chilian authorities, to impress upon them that the more liberal and considerate will be their policy in the end, as it will tend to a lasting and satisfactory settlement. The Peruvians are certainly aware of the sympathy and interest of the people of the United States, and will, I hope, be found prepared to give to your representations the consideration to which the friendly anxiety of this Government entitles them. The United States cannot refuse to recognize the fact that the Chilian government has acquired by the successes of the war, and it may be that a cession of territory will be the necessary price to be paid for peace. It would seem

TO BE INTOLERABLE

to declare that under no circumstances could the loss of territory be accepted as the result of negotiation. The great objects of the provisional authorities of Peru would seem to be to secure the establishment of a constitutional government and next to succeed in the opening of negotiations or peace within the limitations of preliminary condition as in addition as in addition to the above sides. It will be difficult perhaps to obtain this from Chili, but as the Chilian government has distinctly repudiated the idea that this was a war of conquest, the government of Peru may claim the opportunity to make propositions of indemnity and guarantee before submitting to a cession of territory. As far as the influence of the United States will go in Chili, it will be exerted

TO INDUCE THE CHILIAN GOVERNMENT

to consent that the question of the cession of territory should be the subject of negotiation, and not the condition precedent upon which alone negotiation shall commence. If the Government of Peru shall succeed in securing such a result you will have rendered the service which seems most pressing. Whether it is in the power of the Peruvian government to make any arrangements at home or abroad, simply or with the assistance of friendly powers, which will furnish the necessary indemnity or supply the required guarantee, is a question which will be better able to answer after you have reached your post. As you are aware, more than one proposition has been submitted to the consideration of this Government looking to a friendly intervention by which Peru might be enabled to meet the conditions which would probably be imposed. Circumstances do not seem at present opportune for such action, but if, upon full knowledge of

THE CONDITION OF PERU,

you can inform this Government that Peru can devise and carry into practical effect a plan by which all the reasonable conditions of Chili can be met without sacrificing the integrity of the Peruvian territory, the Government of the United States would be willing to lend its good offices toward the execution of such a project. As a strictly confidential communication I inclose you a copy of instructions sent this day to the United States Minister at Santiago. You will thus be advised of the position which this Government assumes toward all the parties to this lamentable conflict. It is the desire of the United States to act in a spirit of the sincerest friendship to the three republics, and to use its influence solely in the interest of an honorable and lasting peace. I am, sir, &c., JAMES G. BLAINE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1881.

JUDSON KILPATRICK, esq., &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: The unfortunate condition of the relations between Chili and Peru makes it incumbent upon the duties of which you are now entering one of grave responsibility and great delicacy. Difficult as would be any intervention of the United States under ordinary circumstances, it is further complicated by the failure of the conference at Arica undertaken at our suggestion. It is evident from the protocols of that conference that Chili was prepared to dictate and not to discuss a term of peace, and that the arbitration of the United States upon any questions of difference with the allied powers of Peru and Bolivia was not acceptable and would not be acceptable by the Chilian government. Since that time the war has closed in the complete success of Chili and in what can scarcely be considered less than

THE CONQUEST OF PERU AND BOLIVIA.

This Government cannot, therefore, anticipate that the offer of friendly intervention in the sentiment of the very serious questions now pending would be agreeable to the government of Chili. It would scarcely comport with its dignity to invite such an offer should be refused, and it would be of no benefit to Peru and Bolivia that it should be offered and declined. But I am sure that Chilian government will appreciate the natural and deep interest which the United States feels in the termination of a condition so calamitous in its consequences to the best interests of all the South American republics. I should also know that if at any time the interposition of the good offices of this Government can contribute to the restoration of friendly relations between the belligerent powers, they will upon your intimation be promptly offered. While, therefore, no instructions are given you to tender officially any advice to the government of Chili, which is unsought, you will on such opportunity as may occur govern your conduct and representations by the considerations to which I shall now call your attention.

WITHOUT ENTERING UPON ANY DISCUSSION

as to the causes of the late war between Chili on the one side and Peru or Bolivia on the other, this Government recognizes the right which the successful conduct of that war has conferred upon Chili, and in doing so it will not undertake to estimate the extent to which the Chilian government has the right to carry its calculation of the indemnities to which it is entitled, nor the security for the future which its interests may require. But, if the Chilian government, as its representatives have declared, seeks only a guarantee of future peace, it would seem natural that Peru and Bolivia should be allowed to offer such indemnity and guarantee before the annexation of territory—which is the right of conquest—is insisted upon. If these powers fail to offer what is reasonably sufficient indemnity and guarantee, then it becomes a fair subject of consideration whether such territory may not be exacted as the necessary price of peace.

BUT AT THE CONCLUSION OF A WAR

avowedly not of conquest, but for the solution of differences which diplomacy had failed to settle, to make the acquisition of territory a *sine qua non* of peace, is calculated to cast suspicion on the professions with which war was originally declared. It may very well be that at the termination of such a contest the changed condition and relation of all the parties to it may make readjustment of boundaries or territorial changes wise as well as necessary; but this, where the war is not one of conquest, should be the result of negotiation and not the absolute preliminary condition on which alone the victor consents to negotiate. At this day, when the right of the people to govern themselves, the fundamental basis of republican institutions, is so widely recognized, there is nothing more difficult or more dangerous than the forced transfer of territory, carrying with it an indignant and hostile population, and nothing but a necessity proven before the world can justify it. It is not a case in which the power desiring the territory can be accepted as a safe and impartial judge. While the United States Government does not

PRETEND TO EXPRESS AN OPINION

whether or not such an annexation of territory is a necessary consequence of this war, it believes that it would be more honorable to the Chilian government, more conducive to the security of a permanent peace, and more in consonance with those principles which are professed by all the republics of America that such territorial changes should be avoided as far as possible; that they should never be the result of mere force, but if necessary should be decided and tempered by full and equal discussion between all the powers whose people and whose national interests are involved. At the present moment the completeness of the victory of Chili seems to render such a diplomatic discussion impossible. The result of the conflict has been not only the defeat of the allied armies, but the dissolution

OF ALL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN PERU.

Its soil is occupied, the collection of its revenues transferred to the conqueror, and its executive, legislative, and judicial functions in abeyance. It can neither enforce order within nor assure peace without. An effort, and apparently a very earnest and honest one, has been made to create a provisional government, which shall gradually restore order and the reign of law; but it is obvious that for such a government to succeed in obtaining the confidence either of its own people or of foreign powers, it must be allowed a freedom and force of action which cannot be exercised while Chili holds absolute possession and governs by military authority. This Government, therefore, has been glad to learn from its Minister in Chili, whom you succeed, that the Chilian authorities have decided to give their support to the efforts of Senor Calderon to establish on a steady footing a provisional government in Peru.

YOU WILL, AS FAR AS YOU CAN,

do so with propriety and without officious intrusion, approve and encourage this disposition on the part of the Chilian government, and this Department will be exceedingly gratified if your influence as the representative of the United States shall be instrumental in inducing the government of Chili to give its aid and support to the restoration of regular constitutional government in Peru, and to postpone the settlement of all questions of territorial annexation to the diplomatic negotiations which can then be resumed, with the certainty of a just, friendly, and satisfactory conclusion. In any representation which you may make you will say that the hope of the United States is that the negotiations for peace shall be conducted and the final settlement between the two countries determined without either side invoking the aid or

INTERVENTION OF ANY EUROPEAN POWER.

The Government of the United States seeks only to perform the office of a friend to all the parties in this unhappy conflict between South American republics, and it will regret to be compelled to consider how far that feeling might be affected, a more active interposition forced upon it by any attempted complication of this question with European politics. If at any time you shall judge it expedient and advantageous to read this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, you are authorized to do so. The decision on this point is left to your discretion. I am, sir, &c., JAMES G. BLAINE.

The East River Finally Bridged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Saturday morning at ten o'clock the gap that has existed for so many months in the centre of the East River Bridge was closed, and easy communication established between the two towers. All the floor beams on the up-stream side of the bridge are now in position, and a wooden floor has been laid upon them. Five floor beams yet remain to be hung on the down-stream side, and these will probably be put in on Monday morning. The engineers will then proceed to hang the floor-beams of the two land spans. After this foundation has been finished from land to land, the lower chords will be laid and the trusses erected. There will be six of these in every cross section of the bridge, separating the spaces reserved for carriages and wagons from those for the steam cars, and leaving in the middle a space for telegraph and telephone wires, over which will be the promenade for foot passengers. The carriage-ways are to be 18 feet 9 inches in width, and will permit the largest trucks to pass without the slightest difficulty. The promenade will be 15 feet 7 inches wide, and the spans for steam-cars 12 feet and 8 inches. The carriage-roads are to be on the extreme outside, the railways between them and the promenade above the space between the two railways.

General H. B. Banning.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—General H. B. Banning died suddenly Saturday morning at his home in Cumminsville, Ohio. Born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 5th of November 1834, he was educated in the common schools and studied and practiced law in his native town until the outbreak of the war. He was a Douglas Democrat in 1860 and was one of the first to enlist in the spring of 1861 as a private soldier. Promoted successively to the rank of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brevet brigadier-general, he continued in the service until the end of the war, having distinguished himself at the battle of Chickamauga. When he returned home the citizens of Knox County elected him to the Ohio Legislature in 1865 and again in 1867. He removed to Cincinnati in 1869 and practiced law. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a representative from Ohio, running as a liberal Republican against defeating ex-President Hayes, who ran as a Republican. He was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat.

Suicide by a Woman.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Dec. 11.—Last night Mrs. Cassie Rathburn, aged twenty-four years, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart at Shamokin, Pa. She was married about six years ago, and with her husband went West, where she was soon afterward deserted by him. She returned to Shamokin recently, and was employed as a domestic in the family of John McIntyre. Several days ago she visited her brother's house, where she spent a pleasant time, but asserted that she was tired of life. Upon being questioned as to the cause of her despondent feeling she evaded all questions. Last night she went to her room, dressed in her best attire, and, having previously secured Mr. McIntyre's revolver, laid himself down on the bed, pointing the pistol to her breast, fired the fatal shot. The ball passed through her heart, and was found by the coroner to the pillow. Her husband, it is said, threatened her life, and this is believed to be the cause of her terrible act.

'The Earl's Wooing.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In the Divorce Court yesterday a decree nisi was pronounced in the suit brought by Alfred Munday, of Shipley Hall, Derbyshire, against his wife and the Earl of Shrewsbury as corespondent. The suit was undefended by the corespondent in its remarks, saying he preferred the Legislature should settle the matter as it saw fit.

Hon. J. B. Belford, of Colorado, the scarlet caparisoned chanticleer of the Rockies, is the best qualified member of the House for chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, or of any committee which has to elucidate the development of the resources of the mighty West.

Postmaster Watson, of Helena, Ark., active Stalwart, who has made a popular and efficient officer, is here, desirous of re-appointment. Mr. Watson sturdily maintained his principles in the dark days of politics in Arkansas, when it took true manhood to do so. He will doubtless be reappointed.

One of the important measures to be introduced in Congress will provide for giving lands in severalty to the Indians. Whether this provision should extend to all the tribes will be left to the discretion of the Interior Department. The matter has been discussed frequently in Congress, but has never been made the subject of a bill. Another bill will be introduced to make the Indians citizens.

The New York and Pennsylvania delegations are working strenuously in behalf of their respective candidates for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Upton—the former for Mr. Charles E. Coon, of the Elmira (N. Y.) district, at present assistant chief of the Loan Division, and the latter for ex-Representative Calvin W. Gilfillan, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Sergeant-at-Arms Hooker, of the House of Representatives, has announced the following appointments: N. A. Fuller, cashier, vice E. E. Winship, resigned; M. C. Curtis, paying teller, vice N. A. Fuller, promoted; Thomas Cavanaugh, financial messenger; Sergeant-at-Arms Leonard, vice J. F. Brock, resigned; Fred W. Miller, page, vice Frank W. Miller, resigned.

Lewis Reinburg, of Chicago, Ill., the stationery clerk of the House of Representatives, was born and raised in East Washington, at the navy-yard section. He served his boyhood days in the navy, and was a messenger in the Capitol at the age of 15, his length of service being thirteen years. He is an efficient officer, and a host of friends are glad to see him back in his old position.

Congressman Moore may have been unnecessarily grandiloquent when he objected to General Chalmers taking his seat on the ground that his presence there would be an insult upon liberty, common sense, and the civilization of the nineteenth century, but at the same time he was simply stating facts. Chalmers has stolen a seat for the third time. He has been allowed to hold it twice. If he should be allowed to hold it again the permission would be all that Mr. Moore says it would. Happily there is not the slightest prospect that he will be allowed to hold it.

The following appointments were made on Saturday by Clerk McPherson: Mr. John R. Bailey, to be chief clerk of the House, vice Green M. Adams; Assistant Doorkeeper Russell, vice Adam Reesinger; A. Herbertan Lloyd, to a clerkship in the Clerk's office, vice H. A. Olcott. Mr. Bailey, who is made the chief clerk, was for many years the acceptable disbursing clerk of the House. Charles N. Clisbee, reading clerk in place of Thomas S. Pettit, and J. Gilbert White at the Speaker's table. Mr. Clisbee formerly held the place, and for a long period, but when the Democrats got control of the House he removed to Michigan, and was elected circuit judge in that State. He was handicapped by the delinquents of several States. Mr. Pettit will return to Kentucky at once, and expects to run for Congress from the Second District, in which he resides, now represented by the Hon. James A. McKenzie.

That there is a volcano under the Treasury Department, which is liable to break out in a violent state at any moment, sending forth huge volumes of smoke, burning lava, scaring messengers, and employees generally is commonly believed. This may be an exaggerated idea, but a mere mention of it is enough to make a Treasury employee turn pale. A gentleman high in that Department told a Republican Reporter he regretted that the trouble with Lamphere was in the "lapse roll." This roll is made up in this way: When the position of clerk or other employee of the Treasury Department is vacant, it often happens that the vacancy remains for some weeks without filling. The salary of this position, which accrues during such vacancy, is set aside as a separate fund called the "lapse fund." Persons are then employed and paid out of this fund, and they form the "lapse roll." Those on the "lapse roll" are considered as next in line of promotion to regular positions, so that while they are paid a lower rate of compensation than the regular employees, a place on the "lapse roll" is considered a good thing to have in the family. The trouble with Mr. Lamphere, the appointment clerk, was about this roll. In the goodness of his soul he had became "long" on the roll and "short" on the fund—that is, he carried more names on the roll than he could pay without leaving the regular positions vacant an unconscionable length of time. This caused a change in that office to be deemed advisable by Secretary Folger, and Mr. Butler was accordingly appointed in Mr. Lamphere's stead. The Secretary and Mr. Butler are busily engaged in the endeavor to straighten this matter out.

Drawing-Room Concert.

A society event of this week, which is farther to be of great benefit to a most necessary and deserving charity, is the parlor concert at the residence of Mrs. Carlisle, 267 D street, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Central Free Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, the only institution of the kind in the city. The lady patronesses are Mrs. Waite, Madame Outrey, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. McKeever, Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. W. T. Sherman, Mrs. Parke, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Merrick, Mrs. Carlisle, and Miss Cochran. The following ladies and gentlemen have promised to participate in the concert, and others are expected: Miss Nogueira, daughter of the Viscount, the Portuguese Minister; Miss Hunt, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mrs. Dutton, Mrs. Garrick Mallory, Mrs. G. A. Pearson, Miss Lida Miller, Mr. B. U. Keyser, Mr. H. C. Bernays, and Mr. C. H. Reed. The acting Vice-President, the Chief-Justice, Mr. Corcoran, and other distinguished persons will attend. Tickets can be obtained at the residence of the Chief-Justice or Mrs. Carlisle from two to five p. m. to-day and to-morrow.

The Lawrence Barrett Club.

The Lawrence Barrett Club held a full meeting on Saturday night, and entered in earnest upon the rehearsal of the "Merchant of Venice," which it is intended to produce shortly. There will be two representations of the play, and at the first the part of *Shylock* will be taken by Mr. C. B. Hunford, and at the second the Jew will be personated by Mr. D. C. Bangs. The balance of the cast will be as follows: *Antonio*, H. C. Robinson; *Duke* and *Tubal*, J. Mahony; *Lorenzo*, J. Hawkins; *Salanio* and *Gobbo*, S. Milton; *Bassanio*, S. Flynn; *Launcelot*, C. B. Hheems; *Portia*, Miss M. K. Schreiner; *Jessica*, Miss Belle Cavis; and *Nerissa*, Miss Annie Cavis.

Another Frightful Accident.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 11.—A frightful accident on the Cincinnati Southern Railway occurred two miles south of Kismet, 103 miles north of here, at eight o'clock this morning. The second section of freight train No. 38 ran into the first section, killing Engineer Brice, his fireman, and a brakeman, and tearing up the track, demolishing the engine, and damaging several cars. The brakeman was killed outright, Brice and the fireman died two hours afterwards. The cause of the accident is not known. The wreck is being rapidly cleared, and there will be little delay in the passage of trains.

A Church Burned.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Dec. 11.—The Congregational Church, one of the finest buildings in the city, was damaged to the amount of $9,000 by fire this morning; insured.

GOSSIPY CHIPS,

OFFICIAL AND SEMI-OFFICIAL.

Appointments at the Capitol on the House Side—Rumors of Intended Appointments in the Various Departments—Who Are in Town Looking for Office.

Who is Keifer?—*Boston Post.* Speaker?

Congressman Jones, of Texas, says that the ante-Bourbon feeling is growing in Texas.

The President will send the name of Mr. Frelinghuysen to the Senate to-day as Secretary of State.

Senator Pendleton will address the Senate upon his bill, to reform the civil and administrative service, to-day.

The Hon. Ben. Butterworth is urged by the progressive element of the House as chairman of the Committee on Territories.

It is rumored that the young Iowa Stalwart, Acting Postmaster-General Hatton, is likely to become Postmaster-General in fact.

Lots of postmasters and other truly-good people carry their commissions around with them these days to make sure the flag is still there.

The Hon. M. L. Bundy, of New Castle, Ind., a prominent citizen and Republican of the Hoosier State, is at the Ebbitt. Don't know what he wants.

"Uneasy rests the head that wears a crown." But that isn't a circumstance to the "uneasiness" of the man who wears an application for "a office" in his trousches pocket.

Governor-elect William Cameron, who is in the city, thinks that ex-Senator Riddleberger is virtually elected Senator, and did not have any idea that any one ever doubted that Riddleberger would be chosen.

The New York delegation and most of the experienced legislators of the House are outspoken in their choice of the Hon. Richard Crowley, of New York, for chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The many friends of the Hon. Godlove S. Orth are pressing his appointment as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he being an experienced legislator, and having long served on that committee.

A reception is to be tendered to Speaker Keifer at Masonic Temple next Friday night. The opening speech is to be delivered by Judge Lawrence, and Speaker Keifer will respond. Other speeches are expected. About one thousand invitations have been issued.

Here is a chip about as big as half of the log: Speaker Keifer said to a friend yesterday that Congress would probably adjourn for the holidays on the 21st inst. He further added that he now thought he would not announce the committees until after the holidays.

There is an animated contest going on with regard to the appointment of United States district attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, at Davenport, the present efficient incumbent, and Runnels of Des Moines. The outlook points in favor of the Stalwart Lane.

President Arthur was waited upon by a delegation of Virginia Republicans Saturday in regard to the pending election for United States Senator in that State, but he contented himself in his remarks, saying he preferred the Legislature should settle the matter as it saw fit.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 11.—A frightful accident on the Cincinnati Southern Railway occurred two miles south of Kismet, 103 miles north of here, at eight o'clock this morning. The second section of freight train No. 38 ran into the first section, killing Engineer Brice, his fireman, and a brakeman, and tearing up the track, demolishing the engine, and damaging several cars. The brakeman was killed outright, Brice and the fireman died two hours afterwards. The cause of the accident is not known. The wreck is being rapidly cleared, and there will be little delay in the passage of trains.

A Church Burned.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Dec. 11.—The Congregational Church, one of the finest buildings in the city, was damaged to the amount of $9,000 by fire this morning; insured.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Ten Men Perish in the Flames—A Sickening Tragedy.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 10.—A terrible affair has taken place at Gibson Station, a small place on the line of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, about eight miles from this city. A shanty in which forty-five men were sleeping took fire about an hour before daylight this morning. The fire made such a dense smoke that some of the men were instantly overcome. Several of the inmates, however, managed to crawl out into the open air. These soon recovered sufficiently to take measures for the rescue of their less fortunate comrades. Ten men were taken out of the shanty dead, and three more were so badly burned that they cannot live. Several others received injuries which were not of a serious nature. Those who perished were Patrick Foley, a section boss, aged fifty, single, a native of County Galway, Ireland; Michael Donahue, aged fifty, single; Michael Doyle, aged thirty-eight, single; John Conners, aged thirty, single; Jerry Hanlon, aged thirty-eight, single; James Korns, aged thirty, single; John Riley, aged thirty-five, single; John Daily, aged thirty-five, single; John Kennedy, aged thirty-eight, single; Thomas Foster, aged twenty-five, single. None of these have fixed residences. The testimony at the coroner's inquest established the fact that the fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The scene at the ruins this afternoon was desolate. The shanty stood at the opening of a green hollow, and nothing remained but three blackened joists and a part of one door. The site of the building was strewn with kitchen and dining-room furniture more or less half consumed, kitchen utensils, charred clothing, human bones, strips of crisped flesh and skulls, the latter being found in different places. Where the north end of the building had stood, on portions of a partially consumed straw bed, were the remains of seven men who had sought safety there to give the beholder an idea of the horrible agony the victims must have suffered before losing consciousness. This bed was located under one of the openings, and it was evident from the positions of the bodies that the original occupants having escaped, others had sought to flee from the opening, but had become hopelessly entangled and suffocated. They were burned to unrecognizable shapes, and when the floor of the loft gave way the charred remains dropped to the ground below.

The remains of the unfortunate victims were interred to-day. No friends appeared to claim any of the dead except a brother of Michael Kennedy, but as the bodies were all burned beyond recognition it was impossible for him to identify his brother's remains. The wounded at the West Pennsylvania Hospital are recovering as easily as their painful injuries will permit.

A Famous Will Case Settled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—After a long and bitter contest over the will of Edwin P. Christie, the founder of negro minstrelsy, who died in 1862, and the will of his son, E. Byron Christie, a decision has been rendered by which the heirs of the widow of the former are entitled to some $35,000. Edwin P. Christie originally accumulated about $200,000, but through litigations the major portion passed into the hands of the attorneys.

Disastrous Fire at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 10.—The stables of the Atlanta Street Railway Company were destroyed by fire to-night, twenty or thirty mules being burned and several small buildings. The fire is not yet under control, and a heavy wind prevails. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar's wholesale drug store is in danger, and the whole block may go.

Assaulted by Four Negroes.

ANSONIA, CONN., Dec. 10.—Mary Dowling, who was so brutally assaulted here on Thursday night last, is not expected to survive her injuries. She thinks she was attacked by four colored men, and was in a state of insensibility when found. Her assailants were thrown out and injured. The balloon then arose with Mr. Powell, and was seen again to descend at sea. Nothing has since been heard of the balloon or Mr. Powell.

A Big Blaze in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—The extensive steam box factory of Becker Brother & Sons, 45 and 47 North Frederick street, between Baltimore and Gay streets, was burned this afternoon. The fire raged furiously for three hours. The entire fire department was called out, and by active work confined the flames within the walls of the factory, a substantial three-story brick building. The firm estimate their loss on stock, lumber, machinery, and building at $25,000; insurance, $8,000.

Henry G. Stebbins.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Colonel Henry G. Stebbins, one of New York's foremost citizens and one of the few men who, having led an active political life, retired with their own self-respect, as well as the esteem of their fellow-citizens, died in this city of his birth and labors on Friday night at the age of seventy years. There are few New Yorkers the announcement of whose death would cause such sincere regret as that of Colonel Stebbins.

Assassination in Tennessee.

GALLATIN, Dec. 11.—News has reached here of the killing of Jerry Ausbrooks in the northern portion of this county Saturday night. He was sitting with his family about the fireside when a ball fired under the window sash from without struck him in the head and he fell dead. It is supposed that he was murdered by illicit distillers, about whom he had given information to the authorities.

The Sprague Divorce Suit.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11.—At Kingston Saturday afternoon Judge Potter, on application of Mrs. Sprague's counsel, assigned the second Monday in January for hearing the Sprague divorce case. The counsel for ex-Governor Sprague claimed that negotiations had been going on between the parties to the suit, but this was denied by the other side.

A Passenger-Coach Burned.

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 11.—Last night while the fast train from the north was passing Rocky Mount Station, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, a passenger coach with baggage apartment took fire from the stove and was entirely consumed. Baggage valued at $1,500 was burned. The passengers escaped without injury.

Freaks of Two Sleepers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—A north-bound passenger train on the Chicago and Alton road, when near Bloomington, yesterday morning struck a broken rail and two sleepers jumped the track, falling on their sides and dragging several hundred feet, but without damage to any of the passengers.

Death of Secretary Hunt's Father-in-Law.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—John T. Adams, of Medford, Mass., died yesterday afternoon, aged seventy-six years. He leaves a wife and two daughters—one the wife of Secretary of the Navy Hunt and the other the wife of General Rutledge, late of the confederate service.

Hart and O'Leary the Winners.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—The seventy-five-hour contest between Hart and O'Leary, against Harriman and Schmehl, was concluded to-night at eleven o'clock. The scores were: Hart, 403; O'Leary, 393½; Harriman, 278; Schmehl, 260.

The Murderer Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—Assym Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed General Wallace, the American Minister, that Ali, who murdered Mr. Parsons, the American missionary, died over a year ago.

Jeff Davis Declines.

ATLANTA, Dec. 11.—Jefferson Davis has telegraphed to the managers of the Cotton Exposition, stating that circumstances will prevent the acceptance of their invitation to visit the exposition before its close.

Died of His Injuries.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Joseph Cunningham, who was stabbed last Monday night by Michael Cooney, died to-day. Cooney is under arrest.

AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY PERSONALS.

Movements of Officers on Land and Sea—Latest from the Forts, Arsenals, Navy-Yards, and Men-of-War—Army and Navy Orders—Gossip.

Colonel Fred D. Grant left Houston, Texas, last Tuesday for New York.

General Thomas G. Pitcher, retired, was in New York city last Saturday.

The Coast Survey steamer Bache was at the Norfolk Navy-Yard last Friday for coal.

Captain R. S. Collum, of the Marines, has been ordered to duty at League Island, Pa.

Colonel Dickinson Woodruff arrived at New York last Tuesday in the Servia from Europe.

The Kearsarge, Commander George B. White, arrived at the Pensacola Navy-Yard Saturday.

General Richard H. Jackson, major Fifth Artillery, arrived in New York last Friday from the South.

Colonel William B. Lane, retired, and Mrs. Lane arrived at the Ebbitt Saturday evening from Carlisle, Pa.

Captain Quintin Campbell, formerly Fifth Infantry, returned to Kansas City last Thursday with his bride.

General Judson D. Bingham and Mrs. Bingham were at Kansas City, Mo., last Wednesday, from Fort Leavenworth.

Commander William Bainbridge Hoff is commanding the training-ship Portsmouth, now at the navy-yard here.

The Enterprise has nearly all of her standing rigging rolled up in such condition as the engineer officer expects to get up steam next week.

Captain William R. Brown, of the Marines, has been granted leave of absence for thirteen months on account of ill-health.

It is announced that Paymaster L. Goodwin Hobbs, U. S. N., is engaged to be married to Miss Helen Hazard, of Newport, R. I.

Rear-Admiral George Henry Preble, who is well known as the author in addition to his military career, was in New York city Saturday.

Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Chenery is recommended for retirement on account of physical disability, incurred in the line of duty.

Lieutenant Charles Dodge, jr., Twenty-third Infantry, is at No. 4