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## A WOMAN'S CONFESSION.

### The Story of the Ravenna Train Fight

### Told by a Soiled Dove of at Massillon, Ohio.

### A West Virginia Derperado Kills One of a Band of Indignant Citizens.

**Story of the Fight.**

MASSILLON, O., Feb. 13.—Late last night a young, well-dressed and intelligent woman went before Mayor Frantz and made a voluntary statement which is regarded as an important clue to at least the identity of the things who assaulted Detectives Hulligan and Hoehne at Ravenna, and rescued the fur thief McMunn. She gave her name as Margery Robinson, and said she was the wife of Edward Robinson, a nephew of John Robinson, the circus man. She says she was in the house of Jennie Rogers, a Third avenue brothel in Pittsburg, and assisted to secrete the fur wraps stolen from Benedict & Ruedy in Cleveland. They were taken to the Rogers house by an expressman. There was a regularly organized gang of crooks numbering nineteen, and the Rogers house was their resort. Four of them, Tom Hoidly, Joe Johnson, Smith Carson and her husband, went to Alliance, via the Fort Wayne road, the evening preceding the rescue of McMunn and returned to Pittsburg the following Monday. Johnson was wounded in the encounter, went to Harrisburg, Pa., and died there from the effects of his injuries. The house was searched three different times while the furs were there, but the goods were not discovered. They were stored in cupboards and ice boxes in the basement.

In explanation as to why she disclosed the secret the woman said the gang had threatened her life. She appealed to the mayor for protection and gladly consented to be confined in the city prison, where she now is and will be held to await instructions from the chief of police of Pittsburgh.

**Killed by a Desperado.**

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 13.—A man named Miller, who is a desperate character, had been living near Timber Ridge, a small settlement beyond Pawpaw, with a married woman named Wallace, who was separated from her husband. This created much scandal in the town, and feeling ran so high that the people determined to tar and feather the pair, and last night a party of men, headed by Wallace, the woman's husband, started for the house; with this intention. Millard White was persuaded to join the mob, and was the first to enter the building. Miller was armed with a shotgun which he discharged as the crowd passed in. The charge struck White in the head, killing him instantly.

The crowd fled panic stricken, allowing Miller to escape and he is still at large.

White was in the town to attend his mother's funeral.

**Longshoremen Will Stand Out.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Delegations from all the longshoremen's unions of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City had a convention this afternoon for four hours, and they decided not to return to work save at 40 cents per hour day work and 60 cents per hour for overtime. One shipowner was present and agreed to set 125 men at work at 40 and 60 cents pending a permanent adjustment of prices, but with the understanding that if the general scale should become 35 and 45 cents, his work should be done by the men at the same rates. These propositions were accepted.

**A Saloon Keeper's Frenzy.**

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 13.—Charles Klose, a Schlesingerville saloon keeper, loaded two shotguns this evening and emptied the contents of one into his wife's head as she was kneading bread, killing her instantly. He then tried to shoot himself but merely blew away one cheek. Then he locked the door, poured kerosene over the furniture and set the house ablaze. When the neighbors tried to enter he reloaded one of the guns and blew out his brains.

**Stabbed With a Stiletto.**

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 13.—During a quarrel over cards this afternoon in a Clark street saloon Daniello Florio, lately from Genoa, slashed Felice Ramondi over the hand with a razor. An instant later Ramondi's companion, Francesco Trimaric, plunged a stilette into the heart of Florio. He sank to the floor dead, while the other two hastily made their escape. The trio had been carousing together since early morning.

## HITHER AND THITHER.

A Santa Ana, Cal., dispatch says: Notwithstanding contrary reports, it is positively affirmed that the famous San Joaquin ranch, containing 400,000 acres, has been sold to a syndicate representing the Southern Pacific railroad company for $1,250,000. Vice-President Smith, of the Santa Fe road, is reported as saying the purchase would not interfere with the construction of his road to San Diego.

A New York dispatch says: When Bismarck dissolved the reichstag the socialists of the city met and promised to collect $5,000 for the election expenses for twenty-five socialist members of the German legislative body. Saturday the sum was $20 over the $5,000 mark.

Advices from Wabash, Indiana, say Mrs. Henry Dunham of Kosciusko county regained consciousness and told the story of the murder of her husband and child. She says that Plew, who is in jail at Warsaw, was the murderer, and that he alone committed the horrible crime. This story is being carefully guarded for fear that it will incite the mob that had been waiting for proof of Plew's guilt, to take summary action. The county jail at Warsaw is strongly guarded and the sheriff says he will shoot the first man to take Plew.

Dr. Howard Crosby, in a lecture before the students of Rutgers college, contended that intemperance must be dealt with as a sin, as the pledge has proven a failure, and that the use of wine should not be condemned.

The officials of British Columbia report a marked decrease in the arrivals of Chinamen, owing to the imposition of $50 head money.

The British house of commons, by a vote of 352 to 246, rejected Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech.

The Russian fleet in the Mediterranean has been ordered to Japan, where it is proposed to assemble a large squadron.

John Sullivan, for throwing red pepper into the eyes of a Chicago pawnbroker and stealing a valuable watch, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at Joliet.

A Paris cablegram chronicles the death of Edgar Raoul Duval, a politician who became the chief of the young imperialist party in 1878.

A fire at Rangoon, India, destroyed four hundred houses.

**Terrible Effects of Blizzards.**

DEVIL'S LAKE, D. T., Feb. 9.—The body of Mrs. Edward Waller who disappeared a few days ago has been found near Devil's lake. She had become alarmed at her husband's prolonged absence from home and started to go to the nearest neighbor's. Her body was discovered a short distance from her own home and the snow about the spot where she lay indicated that she had walked about in a small circle for a long time.

The blizzard last week was the severest ever known for many years and reports are coming in every day of lives lost by parties being caught out upon the prairie in the storm. The total of these in Dakota this winter can hardly be below the death figures in the Vermont railroad accident, while a larger number will suffer permanently from freezing parts of the body.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

**SENATE Feb. 11.**

A number of railroad right-of-way bills were passed—The committee on education and labor was instructed to sit during the recess and investigate the conditions and relations of capital and labor and report at the next session—The post-office appropriation bill was considered, Mr. Plumb being the only senator to speak on it.

**HOUSE.**

A message was received from the president announcing the veto of the dependent pension bill—James Johnson's liquid-evaporating process, for which an extension of patent is desired, engaged attention all the afternoon, and at the night session, pension bills were looked after.

**SENATE, FEB. 12.**

The naval establishment appropriation bill, as amended, was reported back and notice given that it would be called up on Monday. The post-office appropriation bill was again considered and interesting debate indulged in on the items for ocean steamship mail service. The bill was materially amended and passed.

**HOUSE.**

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri made an effort to secure the floor for consideration of labor measures, but was defeated, 142 to 101, and the bill for the recoinage and retirement of the trade dollar was taken up, and considered and passed. The balance of the day was spent in debate on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

**SENATE, Feb. 14.**

Citizens of Washington county petitioned that testimony in the election outrage cases charged against that county be taken at Brenham, Texas. The petition was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The naval establisament bill was taken up, but consideration not concluded. Insinuations were made by Senator Dolpe, in calling for reasons why the house conference committee considering senate bill restoring to the United States certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific railway had not reported to the senate conferees, that the committee was influenced in its delay by the railroad company, who were constructing a new road and earning more lands while the delay continued. The Eads-Tehauntepec ship-railway bill was debated till the senate went into executive session on the motion of Senator Riddleberger, who desired action on some Virginia appointments.

**HOUSE.**

The Mrs. Logan pension bill was productive of a long and spirited debate over a proposed change of rules, which terminated temporarily by the speaker taking under consideration till to-morrow a point of order raised—Mr. Springer made an effort to have the tariff bill made the special order for Thursday next, but a point of order too hard for the speaker to decide was sprung and the matter hangs fire—Mr. Lawier of Illinois introduced a resolution instructing the secretary of state to learn if Great Britain has not violated the treaty of Ghent of 1814 by building the Welland canal and menacing the United States with a warship waterway to lake cities and harbors of the United States—Mr. Little introduced a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment making United States senators elective by a popular vote of the people—The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to considering District of Columbia matters.

**SENATE, Feb. 15.**

Communication from the secretary of the treasury concerning the need of appropriations for Sitka, Alaska presented—House amendments to trade dollar bill nonconcurred in—Missouri judicial district bill passed—Federal officials in the Western district of Texas were the subject of an investigating resolution by Mr. Hoar in connection with the alleged Washington county election outrage cases—Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution to still further investigate the financial relations of the Pacific railroads and the federal government, the idea being that the government is getting the worst of it—Discussion of the naval establishment and Eads' ship railway bills consumed the afternoon.

**HOUSE.**

Conferees appointed on the Indian appropriation bill—The point of order raised concerning the rules and the Mrs. Logan pension bill were decided by the speaker in favor of the point of order, resulting in the matter being sent to the committee on rules, thus preventing present consideration of the matter by the house—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was debated till adjournment and very material changes made in its provisions.

**SENATE, Feb. 16.**

Turpie's credentials presented and referred. River and harbor bill reported. Messrs. Hoar and Coke had a mild tilt over the so-called Texas outrages. The naval establishment bill was debated till the hour for eulogies to the memory of the late Senator Pike of New Hampshire, after which the senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

A substitute for the senate Canadian retaliatory bill was introduced and notice given that it would be called up to-day. Report called for from the secretary of state on Venezuela claims. Bill reported to organize Alaska territory. The house conferees insisted on its report to make the Northern Pacific Railway company forfeit 36,000,000 acres of land, instead of senate report forfeiting only 3,500,000 acres. Mr. Hatch of Missouri failed to secure consideration of the pleuro-pneumonia bill. Balance of the day devoted to Logan eulogies.

### Secretary Lamar's Gallantry.

There is no member of the cabinet who is more gallant than Secretary Lamar. Just before he left for the south his office was filled with a host of callers, and among them was a very buxom and prepossessing lady. She intercepted the secretary as he was stepping into a private room for a conversation with a senator, and stated her business. Lamar told her that he would attend to her matter in a few minutes. "Oh, but you'll forget me, Mr. Secretary," said the lady, plaintively. Throwing a look of intense admiration upon the attractive form of the suppliant, the secretary said in rapt and intense tones, "How could I!" whereupon there was a general laugh. This is not for Mrs. Lamar's eagle eye.—*Washington Cor. Boston Traveler.*

**Cardinal Gibbons in Rome.**

ROME, Feb. 14.—The propaganda will give a banquet in honor of Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau after the consistory.

The Armenian patriarch, at the pope's reception to-morrow, will present his holiness with a diamond ring from the sultan of Turkey.

Numerous visitors, lay and ecclesiastical, called upon Cardinal Gibbons to-day, among them Cardinals Jacobini and Parocchi. Cardinal Gibbons this afteroon quietly visited several members of the sacred congregation. Besides receiving visitors, he is busily occupied with various matters.

## WITH DEEP REGRET.

### The President Accepts the Secretary's Resignation.

### Text of the Letters Exchanged Between the Chief Magistrate and His Faithful Minister.

**Manning Resigns.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The following correspondence between the president and Secretary Manning in regard to the latter's withdrawal from the cabinet was made public this morning:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—My Dear Sir: In view of the near adjournment of congress and in order that the time may suffice for the selection and confirmation of my successor, I desire again to place my resignation of the office of the secretary of the treasury in your hands and trust you will now deem its acceptance no detriment to the public service.

When you requested me last June to delay insisting upon the acceptance of my resignation, as again in our conferences last October, you honored me with such terms of personal consideration and expressed so grave a decision in respect to the requirements of the public service that it was impossible to question my duty as to forget your kindness. I have not spared myself in the endeavor to comply with your wish and to contribute to the policies which have illustrated your administration.

THE CHANGE BEST NOW.

The approaching end of the Forty-ninth congress marks a period in your own term of office and in the divisions of our political calendar. If a change must occur in the heads of departments and at your council board, it is clear that your personal convenience and the public interests are best subserved should it occur now. Moreover, the financial situation is to be seriously different from that which opened before us when the present congress entered upon its life and upon the opportunities created by a transfer of the people's trust to new hands. In this most critical condition, the circumspect execution of a wise fiscal policy or of administrative reforms in the collection and disbursement of our colossal revenues is not alone demanded, though labors such as these have exacted and exhibited the abilities of our foremost statesmen since the constitution of the government. But there is also an exhausting round of daily administrative tasks which however subordinate and clerical, an efficient secretary of the treasury can not or should not evade. These are tasks beyond my present strength. I therefore submit to your considerate judgment that, in asking release by the 4th of March, or as soon as you may select my successor, I fulfill a duty to my family that may now be permitted to outweigh the duty of accepting longer that assignment of public service which, two years ago, you did me honor to make.

Returning to the ranks of that great party which has called you to its lead, I shall still hope to follow its fortunes under your successful guidance with a fellow-citizen's loyal pride. Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL MANNING.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEEP REGRET.

Hon. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—My Dear Sir: Your informal letter of resignation which I have received, although entirely unexpected, presents the reality of a severance of our official relations and causes me the deepest regret. This is tempered only by the knowledge that the frank and personal relations which have unbrokenly existed between us are to continue. I refer to these because such personal relations supply, after all, whatever of comfort and pleasure the world affords, and because I feel it to be almost superfluous to speak of the aid and support you have given me and the assistance you have furnished to the administration of the government during the time you have directed the affairs of the exacting and laborious office which you now seek to surrender. Your labors, your achievements, your success and your devotion to public duty are fully seen and known, and they challenge the appreciation and gratitude of your countrymen.

Since I must at last relinquish my hope of your continuance at my side as counselor and co-laborer, and since I can not question the reasons upon which your request to be relieved is based, it only remains for me to accept the resignation you have tendered and to express my profound thanks for all that you have done for me in sharing manfully the labors and perplexities of the past two years.

THE RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

I feel that I may still ask of you that the 1st day of April next be fixed as the date at which your resignation shall take effect, and that you will regulate what remains to you of official duty in the meantime as to secure that measure of freedom from vexatious labor which you have so justly earned. With the earnest hope that in any new path of life you may hereafter follow there may be allowed to you more comfort and ease than a conscientious discharge of duty here permits, I am, very sincerely your friend,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The president will nominate a successor to Secretary Manning before the adjournment of congress, but the appointment will not take effect before April 1.

## DOTS AND DASHES.

D. T. Todd, the leading fruit-dealer at Des Moines, was found dead in the ice-box at his warehouse. The police report that a strong odor of gas and chloroform pervaded the place, leading to a suspicion of suicide. His watch and chain lay on a box near his body.

Managers of large ranches in Indian Territory report that the winter has been the mildest for five years, and that the loss of stock will only be from 2 to 4 per cent. Advices from the Yellowstone ranges are to the effect that two hundred thousand head of cattle are suffering terribly for grass and water, and carcasses can be counted by hundreds along the river.

C. A. Scofield, a leading citizen of Winnipeg, was on Saturday night killed in his office with a knife, and his body was dragged to the river and pushed down an air-hole.

On a farm near California, Missouri, L. D. Wright and Miss Thompson were killed by the bursting of a saw.

The house of representatives passed the senate bil for the retirement of the trade dollar, with an amendment providing that its recoinage shall not count in the bullion required to be coined under the Bland law.

A bill has been introduced in the Nebraska house to provide for the stamping of merchandise made in the penitentiary.

The Northern Pacific road is building a car to supply light, heat, and pure water to passenger trains. It is to be placed immediately behind the locomotive.

An incendiary fire at Anaconda, Montana, burned thirty buildings, valued at $75,000.

The Knights of Labor have purchased for their general headquarters a building on North Broad street, Philadelphia, for $65,000.

The United States government has 150,000 Springfield rifles stored away, and is still manufacturing the antiquated weapon at the rate of 40,000 per annum.

General R. B. Potter is reported to be seriously ill at Newport, Rhode Island.

A Dispatch from Winnipeg announces the death of Lieutenant Colonel MacKeant, who led the Ninetieth battalion in the campaign against Louis Riel.

For the first five weeks of 1877 the railway construction was double that of the same period last year.

**Irish Police on a Tear.**

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—The police at Loughres broke into a tavern to-day and stole a quantity of liquor and then made an unprovoked attack upon citizens, wounding several.

Fifty men made a raid this evening upon houses in Bally Vourney and Kilmical, County Cork, and seized all the firearms they could find. They evaded the police.

**A Lynching Likely.**

NEVADA, MO., Feb. 15.—About 2:30 o'clock this morning Frank Nixon, a machinist, was called to the depot to straighten a guide bar which had become bent on a locomotive. Shortly after he left his home a negro gained an entrance to Mrs. Nixon's bedroom, and approaching the bed where she was sleeping, seized her by the throat, at the same time drawing a revolver, and commanded her not to scream or he would blow her brains out. She did not heed his warning, but throwing off his hand ran into the yard, closing the door after her.

The lady screamed at the top of her voice for help and Mr. Rogers, who lives in the next house, was awaken and went out just in time to see the negro disappear in the darkness.

The alarm was given and the citizens turned out armed and have been scouring the country near the city all day.

Mrs. Nixon says she is certain she could identify her assailant. Great excitement prevails and if the wretch is captured and positively identified his life will pay the penalty.

A negro named Williams was arrested here this morning who almost answered the description given, and was taken before Mrs. Nixon, but she said that he was the wrong man and he was released.

A reward of $100 has been offered and men have been sent to all towns adjacent to this city.

Mrs. Nixon is confined to her bed from nervous prostration. The imprints of the negro's fingers are plainly visible on her throat.

Sheriff Hill, with a large posse of deputies, are following the trail leading north, and it is believed the fugitive will be captured.

Late this evening a telegram was received here stating that a man answering the description of the negro had been arrested at Rich Hill.

**Crazed by Jealousy.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—When Jacob Hohe, last July, took his pretty wife, Rosie, to live at No. 519 Eldridge street, his neighbors said he was the luckiest man in the world. She is a pretty brunette with waving hair and jet black eyes. Before the wedding cake had been eaten she was installed in the saloon of her husband in the basement of the Hohe dwelling. She proved a mascott to her husband, as men who had never drank beer before cultivated the habit just to get an excuse for visiting his bar and have Rosie draw the foaming beverage for them.

Hohe, however, did not remain merry. The glances which his gay young wife cast upon the customers made him very unhappy. He resolved to destroy his wife's beauty and forever bar all possibilities of further annoyance. Accordingly yesterday afternoon he went to a drug store at Delancey and Eldridge streets and bought a bottle of cologne and a bottle of vitriol. Returning home he was met by Rosie at the door of the saloon. She was radiant with smiles; and when he said, "Come into the kitchen, I have something for you," she followed him so quickly that every bottle in the place danced a jig.

"Take this bottle of cologne," said Jacob with a smile on his face, but just as Posie reached out her hands he seized her and dashed the vitriol into her face.

The unfortunate woman shrieked with agony and called aloud for help. Several persons rushed to her aid and in the excitement of the moment her husband escaped, but Policeman Reap found him in the basement of 30 Forsythe street. He was locked up.

Rosie was burned on the shoulders and arms, but her face was uninjured. Hohe pleaded that it was an accident. Justice Ford viewed it in another light and held him in $5,000 bail for trial.

**Swept by Floods.**

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 14.—At Lyons, the ice gorge is frozen solid to a depth of from five to ten feet and the river is still flowing through the main street and merchants are building trestle works to their stores. The cold weather settled nearly a foot but made work impossible. The first mail since last Wednesday arrived to-day, being carried across the gorge below. Families who were driven from their homes without changes of clothing returning in boats through the windows find everything covered with ice.

The whole country from Lyons to Muir presents an Arctic panorama of desolation. Many merchants have been unable to visit their stores since Thursday morning, and several who attempted it were swept down by the current and narrowly escaped death. All the merchants lose heavily; all manufacturing establishments are crippled, and many buildings are ruined. The ice gorge shows no signs of breaking, extending as a solid glacier five miles long and from fifteen to twenty feet thick. The loss of property will doubtless reach $150,000. The Holly water works building stood in the midst of the flood and was literally ground to pieces.

At Three Rivers the water began rising again Saturday afternoon, and this morning the river was six inches higher than in the great flood of 1869. Men were at work all night on the Lake Shore track, which was only saved from being washed out by a severe freezing.

**Dying by Thousands.**

FORT KEOGH, MONT., Feb. 14.—In round numbers there were January 1, 200,000 head of cattle and 25,000 sheep on the ranges north and south of the Yellowstone river within a radius of 100 miles of this point. Up to that date the stock had not suffered much from the severity of the winter, but during January and the half of February just closing storms have been of unprecedented frequency, and the temperature has averaged the lowest for fifteen years. It is not possible to accurately estimate the losses, but they have been enormous, in some places amounting to a practical annihilation of whole herds.

A Tongue River stockman who has just returned from an examination of his herd said yesterday: "At Lignite, where my herd is located, as far as I could see up and down the river, cattle were standing knee deep in the snow, unable to obtain a blade of grass for sustenance, and gnawing the wood of the willows as a last resort. In a space fifty yards square I counted twenty-five dead beasts, and a cowboy told me there were fully a thousand dead between Lignite and Moon Creek, a few miles above. The cattle are almost unable to move, as their feet and ankles are but raw masses of bleeding flesh from having been cut at every step by the crusted snow. They occasionally go upon the ice in search of water, and finding air holes tumble into the river. Men cutting ice saw thirty cattle drowned in two hours. They could not be driven away, as they were mad with thirst."

**Liberals Beaten Again.**

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The house of commons this evening resumed the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech.

An amendment offered by Mr. Esslemont, liberal, in favor of an inquiry into the condition of farm laborers in Scotland was rejected by a vote of 198 to 96.

An amendment offered by Mr. Campbell in favor of local government in Scotland and other parts of the kingdom was withdrawn after a short discussion.

**The Union Pacific's Statement.**

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 10.—The annual statement of the Union Pacific railroad shows earnings for the year of $26,603,797, expenses $16,553,109, surplus $10,050,688, taxes $7,105,055, net earnings $8,905,178. This shows an increase of $929,122 in gross earnings, an increase of $7,146,933 in expenses, a decrease of $740,811 in surplus, an increase of $151,451 in taxes, and a decrease of $602,262 in net earnings compared with 1885.

**The Czar's Mind Unchanged.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—It is semi-officially stated that the czar maintains that the candidacy of the prince of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne must be submitted to the sobranje, and adheres to the position that the Russian policy in Bulgaria necessitates the displacement of the regents and prefectora nominees.

## FOREIGN FLASHES.

### Tidings From Various Quarters of the Old World.

**Measures for Ireland.**

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Encouraged by their decisive victory Friday night in the house of commons on Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the cabinet, after quite a long discussion, has determined to proceed with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's amendment of the criminal law of Ireland. This demands that the executive be strengthened with further powers of expression, and embodies all that has been expressed in the recent debates concerning government with a strong hand for Ireland. These ideas are sustained in the cabinet by Mr. Goschen, who represents the liberal unionist element, and who, it appears is out-running his tory confreres in the matter of severity towards the sister isle. Lord Randolph Churchill's influence is manifestly gone, and the conservative cabinet, lacking the check of his influence, is determined to stand or fall on the issue of English rule in Ireland or none at all. They look upon home rule for Ireland as a movement of secession, as a first step toward the dismemberment of the empire, and one which they will not brook.

Home rulers are perplexed and annoyed over the absence of Mr. Gladstone from the house of commons, as up to the last moment many of them had fostered the hope that he would speak to the Parnell amendment. They expect, however, that the production of the coercion bill will be the signal for his return and the renewal of his co-operation with Mr. Parnell, but Mr. Gladstone's return depends largely on the extent of the government's coercive proposals. It is not known that the liberal leader does not intend to be present in his seat until home rule is to be debated to a definite motion or attack the severe repressive measures proposed by the government. Should Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's bill be limited to the power to change the venue of trial and to deal with persons charged with conspiracy to defend landlords and other creditors, Mr. Gladstone, knowing full well that it would be most impolitic to assail the adoption of the ordinary law to extraordinary conditions—and it cannot be denied that the state of affairs in Ireland at this present time is extraordinary, to say the least—will again leave the Parnellites to fight their own battles in their own way.

The finesse which the ministry have hitherto displayed in the tactics employed in the debates on Irish matters is not likely to fail them now. A careful review of the situation fails to disclose the slightest chance for the Gladstonian leaders to weaken the position of the government. The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment tended to materially demoralize the Gladstone party and the attitude of Sir William Venron Harcourt, Mr. John Morley and other leaders toward the National league's plan of campaign was equivocal and hesitant. Not one of the liberal allies of the nationalist party freely indorsed the plan, nor did any of them even partially condemn it, and the conservatives, therefore, were given ample opportunity, of which they availed themselves, to denounce the liberal leaders as dishonest or at least disingenuous in evading the main question.

**A Desperate Battle.**

ROME, Feb. 13.—General Jene, Italian commander at Massowah, reports as follows: Boretti, commanding at Saati, on January 25, at 11 a. m., saw the heights occupied by thousands of Abyssinians, who disappeared on the firing of some shells. Boretti sent out a party under Lieutenant Como, who surprised and engaged the enemy. The latter advanced intrepidly on all sides to within 300 yards of the Italian positions. There was desperate fighting until 3 o'clock, when the enemy retreated.

Borettti applied for reinforcements and Jene sent a column under Colonel Decristoforis. The column was delayed by difficulty in transportation. Decristoforis asked for more men and guns.

While the latter reinforcements were on the way it was learned that the Decristoforis party had been massacred after forming a square, defending themselves to the last man and cartridge.

The relief party found the bodies lying in the order in which the men fought and the enemy retiring. Many corpses were mutilated.

**Irishmen Full of Fight.**

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—At midnight yesterday gangs of Orangemen and Catholics pelted one another with stones on the Falls road in Belfast. They were dispersed by the police. One man was stabbed and some policemen were bruised.

The meeting announced to be held at Youghal to-day and proclaimed by the government was held at Terry Point, Waterford, and Mr. Tanner spoke. The crowd burned copies of the proclamation amid cheers and groans. After the meeting the crowd returned to Youghal and had some encounters with the police.

**American Cardinals in Rome.**

ROME, Feb. 13.—The American cardinals arrived in Rome this evening. Father O'Connell, rector of the American college, met them at Genoa. They were met at the depot by Archbishop Cake of Melbourne, and Kirby, of the Irish college. Bishop Keane of Richmond, Mgrs. Callahan, Stover, Straneiro, Count Muccioli, Vice Rector Deasy and many prominent laymen. Cardinal Gibbons will make his home here in the American college, being assigned to the apartments formerly occupied by the late Cardinal McCloskey.

**Noted Russian Conspirators.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—Twenty-five cadets and officers have been arrested for connection with the recently discovered conspiracy against the government. A grand general of the staff of the academy is implicated. Nearly all of the prisoners are connected with the naval and military schools. Among the others are several university students.

**Davitt Speaks at Loughrea.**

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—At Loughrea to-day 400 police were refused food and shelter. Michael Davitt arrived in the morning but refused to accept a copy of the government proclamation prohibiting the proposed nationalist meeting and addressed the meeting in the afternoon in the league rooms, which were barricaded. He spoke at Woodford in the evening.

**A Cardinal and McGlynn.**

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Cardinal Taschereau while here only received visits from Canadians and church dignitaries. He was reserved in expressing opinions, but showed no sympathy with Dr. McGlynn, though looking at the latter's enormous influence he may advise the pope to concilate him.

**The Czar Writes a Friendly Note.**

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The *National Gazette* says that the emperor of Russia has sent a friendly letter to Emperor William and denies that there has been any unusual movements of troops in Alsace-Lorraine.

The archbishop of Posen-Gnesen has forbidden clergymen in his diocese to become candidates for any legislative body.

**Hawaii Shaking.**

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 10.—Advices from Honolulu report the volcano Mauna Loa on Hawaii island again active. The eruptions began Januray 15 with an emission of fire, smoke, lava, the matter flowing down the south slope. If its course is not changed it will flow to the sea without doing much damage. Earthquake shocks throughout this island are frequent, but without serious accidents.

The Rev. J. D. Paris writes from Kaawola, Hawaii, under date of January 19: "For thirty-six hours there has been one continuous series of earthquake—tremulous jars, with pretty hard shakes interspersed—running into each other, and our house has seemed like a little craft or a bubble floating on a chopped sea. While I write my table rocks so that it is with difficulty I can keep my seat and hold my pen."

## LIFE IN SIBERIA.

### How People Live in the Coldest Inhabited Spot in the Globe.

Lieutenant W. H. Scheutze, of the United States Navy, who was sent to the Lena Delta in Northwestern Siberia to deliver to the natives gifts from the Government of the United States to repay them for the aid they rendered him in his search for the missing members of the Jeannette party, has recently returned from there. He says that the town of Veroynsk, Siberia, is the coldest inhabited spot in the world. The thermometer stood eighty-six below zero when he was there, and he says it seldom goes above fifty below. I asked him the other day what the people did who lived at this blissful spot; what they had to eat and how they liked it.

"Why," he replied, "they think it is a pretty good sort of a climate. 'Home, Sweet Home,' is the song all the world over, and if the Veroynskers should come here they would wonder what people did where it is so hot. They would smother in this climate and pine for a stiff Northwesterly Arctic gale. It is wonderful the amount of cold human flesh can endure. The natives of Tierra del Fuego go stark naked the year round, and in their country it freezes every night. It is much colder in the Lena Delta, yet the people manage to keep comfortable, and more die of small-pox and scurvy than from the effects of the intense cold. You seldom hear of any one's freezing to death, and then it is only those who expose themselves imprudently. More people are frozen to death in the United States than in Siberia."

"But how do they manage to keep warm?"

"Well, in the first place the Yakuts are an enduring race, and are born in that climate. Their houses are built of logs, smeared over on the outside and inside with mud. In each cabin is a large fireplace which is used for both heating and cooking. There is seldom more than one room in these cabins, and usually the owner's cattle, if he has any, occupy one end of the room in which he lives, being tied or prevented from trampling on the babies by a bar. The houses are commonly very comfortable, but are awfully dirty, and small—there is no word is describe it. Often until I got used to it I would rather lie down in the snow out side, with the thermometer 50 deg. below zero, than sleep in one of these huts."

"Have they windows in their houses?"

"Yes, ice windows. They use ice as we use glass. A clear piece is selected, about five or six inches thick, morticed in the window opening in blocks two feet and sometimes as large as four feet square, and with water is made solid. The water is as good as putty. When the window becomes dirty they scrape it off with a knife, and when it has been scraped thin they substitute a new pane."

"Doesn't the window ever melt?"

"Bless you, no; it is freezing cold that far from the fire. If the room ever got warm enough to melt the ice the Yakut couldn't live."

"How do they sleep? Do they undress when they go to bed?"

"Always. They strip to their shirts, which are made of a thick sort of Russion cloth as heavy as our canvas. The men and women wear the same kind of garments, and never have more than one at a time. I took up a lot of thick flannel for them, enough to last the rest of their lives, and it will be a great deal more comfortable than the native stuff, although they don't like it at first. When they undress they get into bunks built in the side of the house, sometimes a man, his wife and all his children in the same bunk. They have reindeer skins under and over them, and curtains of the same hanging before the bunks. The last man or woman to undress hangs all the clothing of the rest out doors over a pole that is kept for that purpose."

"What is that for?"

"To freeze the lice. They coudn't live if they didn't do it, and it has become a national custom. The lice get into the fur, and that is the only way to get them out. By hanging their clothes over the pole every night they can keep reasonably free from them, but the fur fills up again the next day."

"Do they ever bathe?"

"Never in their lives; they havn't any word for bathing in their language, and the impossibility of keeping clean is one of the greatest hardships of Arctic life."

"What do they eat?"

"Reindeer meat, beef—they have cows, queer looking animals about half as large as ours, with a hummock on their backs like a camel—fish, bread made of black rye flour, tea and an imported food made of chopped beef rolled into balls about the size of a marble and covered with dough. Mixed with reindeer meat it makes a good soup. They often eat their fish raw. Of course they freeze solid as soon as they are taken out of the water, and the native, particularly if he is on the road, cuts them off in shavings as thin as our chipped beef and eats them raw. They are palatable and I have lived for days at a time on them, with a cup of tea made over an alcohol lamp by way of variety. The greatest luxury they have is butter, and they will eat it by the pound as our people eat confectionary. A poor sort of butter is made from the milk of the native cow that looks and tastes more like cheese, and they prize it above all other classes of food.

"Their drink is the Russian Vodka, almost pure alcohol, and they will trade their shirts for it. The liquor is scarce and expensive, so they are necessarily a temperate people."

### Training the Voice.

The quality of the voice, which is the chief consideration in song, depends on the intrinsic mechanism of the vocal organs, viz., on the length, thickness and elasticity of the vocal cords. These cannot be altered or modified by practice, but the muscles acting on them may be better controlled and made to work in more perfect unison by careful cultivation. So we sometimes find a singer with what is called "no voice" that is to say, the vocal cords are not in any way above the average quality (as those of all great singers must be), yet he has learned to employ them in so perfect a manner that his singing brings him success and professional reputation. But the training of the voice for singing is much more difficult and tedious than that required to educate the speaking voice. Indeed, it is a thankless and almost hopeless task, unless the student be endowed with a correct musical ear as well as superior larnygeal qualifications. In song the voice progresses, as it were, on stepping-stones by intervals, the least of which is a semi-tone, and if the singer does not rest fairly and firmly on each note he is out of tune.—London Queen.

**A Deer-Hunter's Story.**

"I had a plaguey good ol' musket that I'd brung with me from my hum in Jersey, an' I'd polished an' ifed it till it was slick as a whistle, an' I kinder thought I'd open Jeff's eyes a leetle if I got any kind of a chance to pint it at one o' them air deer Jeff'd ben a bellerin' so much' bout," said Dr. Banty Hull, describing a deer hunt to a New York Sun correspondent at Scranton, Pa. "Wal, arter we'd got in the woods an' Jeff'd put the houn' on a track, he showed me a runway, an' then he said: 'Now, Banty, you stan' right in the middle o' that runway an' don't leave it fur a minute. The deer'll come down this way, an' when he gits close'nough fire at him. I'll go over on that runway, an' if I hear you shoot 'fore I see any deer I'll run over an' see what kind o' luck ye've had.'

"So I got right in th' middle o' th' runway, 'cordin' to Jeff's orders, an' Jeff trudged off tew find his standin' spot. Durin' th' nex' hour I could hear th' dog a-yellin', now in one d'rection an' then in t'other, up on th' hill 'bove me now, an' 'way down in th' valley a few minutes later, an' all this time I stood right in ta' middle o' th' runway an' jest trembled, 'cause I was 'fraid I might miss th' deer ef I got a shot at him. I was a tarnal sight more anxious to kill a deer so's tew let Jeff know I could shoot a leetle than I was tew murder'n innercent animal for his meet, an' so I keep' up courage an' waited. I'd ben there nigh on to three hour, when Jeff come near 'nough to ask me if I'd diskivered any deer yet, an' when I told him I hadn't he spoke a few cheerin' words an' went away. It was an all-fired cold day fur that time o' th' year, and standin' still in one spot made me numb all over. But I was gritty an' tough in them days, and I made up my mind tew stan' there till dark 'fore I'd give in.

"I could see by the sun it was a good ways arter noon when I heerd th' houn' a-yelpin' 'way upon th' hill 'above where I was. He'd been up an' down so many times that I didn't count on his scarin' any deer down my way jest then. My fingers was like so many clothes-pins, they'd got so cold, an' so I laid down th' muskit took off my mittens, an' slapped my fingers agin' my body to limber 'em up a little. Jest as I was pickin' up my gun agin I heerd a rattlin' of hoofs in th' runway right 'above me, and when I looked up there was a strappin' big buck deer a-makin' for me at a rate that made me shiver wuss'n ever. The way he was bearin' down on me jest paralyzed me through an through, an' he 'peared to me big as 'n' elephant. His head was throwed 'way back, his big horns stuck out on both sides, an' he didn't see me nor nothin' else. It wasn't five seconds fum th' time I fust seen th' buck till he banged agin me, knockin' me end over end two or three rods down th' hill. The gun flew out o' my hands, struck agin a rock, an' went off. As good luck would have it, th' muzzle was p'inted down the hill directly at the runnin' buck, an', by thunder, as true as I'm lookin' you in the eye this very minute, the bullet an' two buckshots hit the deer right back 'o the left forward leg, an' killed him in his tracks. He went head over heels when the shot struk him, but he never got on his feet after that.

"I picked myself up quicker'n a flash, brushed off my clothes, grabbed up my gun, and run down tew where th' dead buck laid. Jeff heerd th' shot, an' hurried over there. He was a sheepish-lookin' feller when he seen me a-leanin' over th' buck. He was a-laffin-out loud 'fore he'd got near enough tew see th' dead deer; but he laffed out o' t'other corner o' his mouth a little later. Jeff'd a put