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—BY—

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The Eaton Democrat.

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IMPORTANT EVENTS

Collated and Compiled from all Quarters.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN the United States Senate, on the 20th, the House bill for extending the time of filing the Alabama Claims, passed without amendment. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill. On motion of Mr. Morrill a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* was laid on extract of meat, and thirty per cent. on "vegetables prepared or preserved" not otherwise provided for. An amendment was adopted providing that manufacturers of tobacco shall, in addition to all other requirements of law, print or paste on each package a label warning the public against selling that package again under the penalty of the law. Several other slight alterations were made. At 9 p. m. the Senate passed the Tariff bill by the following vote: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Anthony, Barrow, Bayard, Blair, Brown, Camden, Cameron (Wis.), Conger, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.), Dawes, Edmunds, Frye, German, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hall, Hoar, Ingalls, Jackson, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kellogg, Logan, McMillan, McPherson, Miller (Cal.), Miller (N. Y.), Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Rollins, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Slater, Tabor, Van Wyck, Windom—42. Nays—Beck, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Farley, Garland, George, Hampton, Harris, Maxey, Mitchell, Pendleton, Pugh, Ransom, Vest, Vance, Voorhees, Walker, Williams—19.....The House considered the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, with no definite action.

IN the United States Senate, on the 21st, a resolution was offered providing for a committee of seven Senators to examine the Mississippi improvements; also a resolution calling on the President for information as to an agreement among certain Government representatives for a joint effort to restore peace in South America. A bill was passed, appropriating $25,000 for a monument at Washington's headquarters at Newburg N. Y. The Fortifications Appropriation bill was passed, as was also the Army Appropriation bill. The joint resolution terminating the fisheries clause in the Washington Treaty was adopted. The Utah bill was taken up.....In the House the Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill were concurred in. A further conference was ordered on the Post-office Appropriation bill. The Sundry Civil bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A vigorous discussion was had over Mr. Beltshoover's amendment to strike out the clause authorizing the Secretary of War to detail commissioned officers for the Signal Service Bureau. An amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to make a detail of officers for service in an Arctic expedition. An amendment was offered to reduce the appropriation for the U. S. Geology Survey from $248,000 to $222,760.

THE United States Senate on the 22d, immediately after the reading of the journal, went into executive session and confirmed the nomination of Algernon S. Badger as Collector of Customs at New Orleans. Mr. Garland called up the resolution offered by him for the appointment of a special committee to examine and report upon the whole subject of improving the navigation of the Mississippi River below Cairo. Adopted. The Senate then proceeded to consider the Naval Appropriation bill. The amendment of the committee making appropriations for engines and machinery for the double-turreted ironclads, in accordance with the recommendation of the Naval Advisory Board, was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 12. The other amendments of the Committee to the bill were agreed to.....In the House, the bill passed creating three additional land districts in Dakota. The Army and Fortification Appropriation bills, with the Senate amendments, were received from the Senate and referred. Mr. Ryan submitted a conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill. Agreed to. Mr. Burrows (Mich.) submitted a conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Agreed to. Mr. Springer obtained leave to have printed in the *Record* the memorial of the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, prepared by Mayor Harrison, in favor of the cession of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the United States, and the construction of the Hennepin Canal. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Service bill. The amendment to reduce the appropriation for the geological survey was rejected.

IN THE United States Senate on the 23d, an amendment to the Naval bill, appropriating $200,000 for the building of an experimental gunboat, was ruled out as proposing new legislation, as was also the section authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell vessels stricken from the register. The bill was passed. The conference report on the Consular bill was agreed to. The Utah bill was taken up, but no considerable work was done for want of a quorum.....In the House, the "Pound" rule, setting apart one hour each day for the consideration of any measure called up by the committee, to which there shall not be five objections, was adopted. The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation and Fortification Appropriation bills were non-concurred in, and conference committees were appointed. Mr. Williams (Wis.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported back the resolution calling on the President for all correspondence between the United States and Russia in regard to the treatment of the Jews in Russia. Adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Amendments were adopted preventing any lease past or to come of Yellowstone Park, and appropriating $10,000 for the extension of the House Library.

AT HOME.

A BLOODY tragedy was enacted on the 21st, near Memphis, Tenn. Daniel Townsend and his wife, Minerva, an aged couple, while sleeping, were shot and killed by Alex. Hill, a youth of twenty years, who worked on a farm owned by Townsend. No cause for the desperate deed is assigned by Hill, who has the appearance of being soft-brained. All the parties slept in the same room. The murder was committed at three o'clock in the morning, the weapon used being a shot-gun. The murderer fled in his night-clothes after he committed the act, but was soon afterward arrested and lodged in jail. Both the criminals and his victims were colored.

A CASE against the Maine Central Railroad Company for carelessly and negligently killing Dr. A. J. Pickard, at Carmel, Me., December 26th last, at the crossing of the railroad and a public highway, has been tried. Dr. Pickard at the time was traveling along the highway alone in a sleigh. The alleged acts of negligence on the part of the railroad were excessive speed and failure to whistle and ring the bells. Verdict, guilty. Forfeiture imposed by the jury, $5,000.

CHARLES G. CHAMBERS, traveling salesman for London & Johnson, coffee merchants, New York City, has mysteriously disappeared, after making some heavy collections at Greenpoint, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

A FORMER member of the Dublin police force, now at Chicago, makes a public statement, charging the informer, Carey, with being the chief of the assassination conspirators.

DURING the month of January there were 300 cases of smallpox in Nachitoches, La., and seventy-five deaths from the scourge. The number of cases has decreased somewhat. Refusal of colored people to be vaccinated is the principal cause of the epidemic.

THE suit of John M. Forbes against the Fitchburg Railroad Company, at Boston, resulted in a verdict of $51,000 for the plaintiff.

IN view of the terrible calamity in the Catholic school, New York, the Chicago Board of Education has decided to have all the public schools inspected as to their provisions for escape of the scholars in case of fire.

A PROMINENT Naugatuck Valley lawyer has been investigating the State Industrial School at Middletown, Conn., and the result has caused no little scandal in that State. It is said that the institution is little better than a house of assignation. An investigation will be made, and a shocking state of affairs is expected to be disclosed. Of recent inmates, Katie Boughton has just given birth to an illegitimate child at the New York City Hospital. Mary Jessup, of Waldron, has an illegitimate child six months old. Fannie Tucker, aged seventeen, is about to be confined, and Mary Green, aged fourteen, was confined January 1. The last three are at the New Haven Home of the Friendless. It is alleged that these girls were all ruined at the school, or at places where the school put them out.

THE Solicitor of the Treasury has decided that a power of attorney in Custom-house business must be signed by each of the partners in the firm for whom the instrument is used.

ARCH SEGG came into Cartersville, Ga., on the 22d, and stated that a few days previous he was taken out of bed at midnight by a band of six disguised men, carried about a quarter of a mile, lashed to a tree and severely beaten, the instruments of torture being hickory withes. He says he was punished on account of reporting a still to revenue officers. He pleaded innocence, and promised to establish his innocence, but without avail. He says two whipped him at a time, one on each side, each striking about seventy blows, bringing the blood each time. After the men had taken a round at whipping they left him, still tied to the tree. They returned in fifteen minutes and gave him 100 blows. They then released him, half dead and bleeding profusely, the blood running like water down to his feet. The parties are recognized moonshiners, and all efforts to capture them have proved futile. Cartersville is but a few miles from Chattanooga, over the Georgia State line.

WYATT BANKS and Fred Waite have been sentenced at Austin, Texas, to be hanged March 23, for the murder of Jailer Myser last May.

A SPECIAL dispatch from East Tawas, Mich., on the 22d, gives the following particulars of a horrible tragedy: "An argument arose between two teamsters, in one of Brown's lumber camps, regarding who had hauled the heaviest load of logs. That night, after most of the men had retired, as the victor sat beside the stove with his head bowed down, the other came in, and with one blow of an ax completely severed his head from his body. While the head laid upon the floor the mouth and eyes opened and closed once or twice. The cry of murder given, sixty men hurriedly arose from bed, saw the fearful deed, and without further ceremony took a log chain and hung the murderer to the first tree, and will not allow him to be taken down until the arrival of the Sheriff. A later report states that an attempt of men from an adjoining camp to cut the body down resulted in a riot, in which seven men were killed. The camp is twenty-six miles northeast of Tawas."

A CITIZENS' Law and Order League of the United States was formed at Boston on the 22d. President, F. F. Elmendorf, of Chicago. The Vice Presidents include C. C. Nourse, of Iowa; C. C. Bonney, of Illinois, and Arthur M. Burton, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, S. C. Shaefer, of Chicago; Treasurer, Samuel Merrill, of Iowa. An Executive Committee was also chosen. The object of the League is to secure the enforcement of laws and ordinances relating to the liquor traffic, and encourage and assist authorities in the maintenance and enforcement of the same.

L. D. Ross, the absconding ticket broker, of Kansas City, was brought back to that city from Portland, Oregon, where he was arrested. Ross has been a fugitive from justice since September.

STEPS have been taken by persons at Louisville to recover the estate of Governor Bradford, of Plymouth Rock, which is said to have accumulated to $100,000,000 in the Bank of England.

PRESTON, KEAN & Co., private bankers of Chicago, from whom a confidential clerk recently embezzled $55,500 have requested the Clearing-house to make an investigation of the firm's affairs, and report the result. The examination of their books has begun.

ROBERT A. PACKER, eldest son of the late Judge Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., died near Jacksonville, Fla., a few days ago. The deceased was president of several railway and mining companies of Pennsylvania. He was a very wealthy and influential gentleman, his income being nearly $2,000,000 annually.

THE pigeon shooting match at Louisville, Ky., on the 22d between Bogardus and Carver, resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 83 to 82. Another match is talked of.

IN Meigs County, Tenn., a man named Cagle was killed by John Harwood, a few days ago. Cagle's brother then fatally shot Harwood and dangerously wounded Scott. An old feud was the cause of the trouble.

MRS. JANE ARNOTT, living near Davidson College, N. C., strangled and beat her ten-year-old daughter so badly she will die. Her little son, to save his sister, struck his mother on the head with a piece of iron, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

JOHN BURNS, a tramp, was convicted of rape on the 22d at Rome, N. Y., upon an eight-year-old girl.

CAPTAIN ALBERT STEIN, a native and an old citizen of Cincinnati, and a noted commander on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, died in St. Louis at 5 o'clock, A. M., on the 23d, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

THE Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, in session at New Orleans, on the 23d, elected the following officers: Parker Earle, of Illinois, President; S. H. Nowlin, of Arkansas, Vice-President; Wm. H. Ragan, of Indiana, Secretary; J. C. Evans, of Missouri, Treasurer. A testimonial will be given to the retiring Secretary, Tracy, of Missouri. The society will have a horticultural exhibit at the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, beginning August 1.

BUSINESS failures reported to R. G. Dunn & Co.'s mercantile agency, New York, for the seven days ending the 23d, number 230, as compared with 254 the previous week. Of these 63 occurred in the Western States, 54 in the Southern, 37 in the Middle, 22 in New England, 18 on the Pacific coast and Territories, 5 in New York City and 28 in Canada and its provinces.

PROF. LEWIS SWIFT, Director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., on the 23d, discovered a bright telescopic comet. Its right ascension is about twenty-two hours and fifty minutes and its declination north about twenty degrees.

THE store of N. D. Dyer, at Joliet, Ill., was robbed a few nights ago of silks valued at $3,500. It seems that two men arrived there during the evening with two empty trunks from Chicago, and later on again took the train for the latter city. The baggage men, suspecting the men were body-snatchers and had corpses in their trunks, telegraphed to the police and the men were captured upon arrival at Chicago. They were soon identified as the silk robbers, and were taken back to Joliet. Both prisoners are well known crooks named Eddie Preston and John Flaherty. The former escaped from the Oakland (Cal.) Penitentiary three times.

A CAIRO, Ill., dispatch of the 23d says: "A report from good authority states that J. S. Rhodes, his wife and two children and two men were drowned at Wolf Island, where they have a farm. They were returning from Clinton, Ky., with the remains of their stepdaughter, Miss Jones, who had died there, and were crossing from the Kentucky shore to Wolf Island in a skiff, which swamped, and the whole party was lost. Miss Jones' remains had preceded them in another skiff."

A DESPERATE attempt to escape was made by the prisoners confined in the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., on the 23d. After disarming the guards, they set fire to the prison causing a loss of $300,000. The mutinous prisoners were recaptured by the prompt aid of citizens.

MRS. PATRICK CASEY, living five miles north of Rosemond, Minn., a few days ago, cut the throat of her child, four years old, and then her own. When found the child was dead and the mother died soon after. The woman was insane.

A FEW days since a newly purchased horse of one of the street car lines at Detroit, showed symptoms of illness, and the veterinary surgeon who was summoned, treated the animal for nasal catarrh, and soon after other horses became ill, until on the 23d twelve were unfit for service. A new veterinarian was at once called in, and he pronounced the disease glanders, and recommended that the horses be shot at once. This was accordingly done. Several other cases of the disease have been reported and there is great excitement among horsemen, lest the malady should become epidemic. A bill was drafted and forwarded to the Capitol, and the Legislature will be urged to pass it immediately. It provides that any horse afflicted with this dread disease shall be shot forthwith, and provides a severe penalty for a violation of the proposed law.

ABROAD.

THE rains and floods which have prevailed throughout England have assumed the proportions of a National calamity, enormous tracts of land being submerged. No wheat has yet been sown, and the winter wheat is rotting in the soggy ground. A good harvest this year is an impossibility, and the indications are it will be one of the worst in many years. To render the situation still worse for the farmers, disease has broken out among the cattle and sheep.

A DEPUTATION of workmen, on the 20th, presented a memorial to President Grevy, protesting against the political instability of France, which they say, injures the interests of labor. They declare the prime causes of the condition of affairs complained of are the toleration shown pretenders and overpliancy towards foreign Powers.

A STRICT guard is kept at Cannes for fear of an attempt to assassinate Gladstone.

THE discovery is alleged of another conspiracy in Ireland more dangerous than the Assassination Society.

—AN organization of Socialists has been discovered in Spain.

A DISPATCH from Hong Kong, of the 21st reports the United States steamer Ashuelot as lost. All the officers were saved, but eleven of the crew were drowned. The Ashuelot was an iron paddle vessel, carried six guns and was of 786 tons burden. She was not considered very sea-worthy; in fact, she was a laughing stock among naval officers. She was a paddle-wheel, thin-plated iron ship, and was what is known as a double ender. She was built in 1863 for purposes of river navigation during the war, and was used in blockades.

THE Porte has required a formal apology from the Tripolitan authorities for the recent insults to Italy.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened at Berlin for the sufferers from the floods in this country.

PRIME MINISTER FERRY explained to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 22d, that the Government would simply deprive the Princes of their military positions, and he insisted on the necessity of showing to Europe that France had a Government sure of its future.

TWENTY-two persons were drowned by the wreck of a steamer in the Bosphorous.

THE teller of the Dominion Bank, Toronto, is missing, with a deficit of $7,500.

THE civic population of Germany is opposed to the regulation against American pork.

ONE thousand marks were sent from Berlin on the 23d, for the sufferers by the Ohio flood.

A DUBLIN dispatch of the 23d says: "The prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murders are furnished with meals from the public house where James Carey stopped to drink on his way from the scene of the murders. A stranger calls at the house once a week and pays the bill. Startling revelations regarding the murder conspiracy will be published in a few days, Ten men will be arrested in the Dublin district and provinces. Then the whole organization will be crushed. The police are getting at the bottom of most of the agrarian murders. It will be proved that the murders were arranged by an organization. The secret inquiry at the Castle will be resumed, owing to many witnesses coming forward. Six prisoners just committed for trial are willing to become informers."

LATER NEWS.

THE United States Senate on the 24th, upon taking up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, found occasion for discussion in the proposed increase of the Public Printer's salary, the question being the influence of the Typographical Union on the management of the Government printing office. The bill was passed with the committee amendments. The House passed the bills to forbid the importation of adulterated tea, to take the duty off articles imported for the Louisville and Denver Expositions, and the Sundry Civil bill, from which were omitted the proposed appropriations for the heirs of the late members elect, Kerrone, of Louisiana, and Updegraff, of Ohio. The majority and minority reports of the Mississippi Committee were filed.

THE Ohio River at Cincinnati was still on the decline on the 25th, but heavy rains were reported throughout the valley the day and night previous, which may temporarily check the decline. The Mississippi is rising at all points below Memphis and reports come of great damage being sustained by the planters in the country known as the St. Frances River bottoms, which extends from New Madrid to St. Helena, Arkansas, and from the Mississippi River west to Crowley's Ridge. The water throughout this region is passing very rapidly, and will soon have inundated the entire country. There will be lost large quantities of cotton seed and stock, besides damage to farms by the washing away of fences. The overflow in that section will be as serious as was the overflow of last spring, and the inhabitants will be put to the necessity of moving out or occupying the upper stories of their cabins.

FIRES on the 24th caused the following losses: Middletown, Ohio, $25,000; North Vernon, Ind., $1,500; Lacrosse, Wis., $25,000; Buffalo, N. Y., $17,000; Riviere du Loup, Can., $100,000; Elkhart, Ind., $5,000; Cassville, Ind., $2,500.

THE steamer Republic brought to New York on the 24th all but seven of the crew and passengers of the steamer Glamorgan, found wrecked in mid-ocean.

THE amount of funds transmitted through C. B. Ritchard & Co., of New York, from America to the sufferers on the Rhine is $131,933.

CHARLES STORY forged a check for $10,000 and got the money from a Helena (Montana) bank, but was captured before he got out of the Territory.

REAR ADMIRAL CLITZ has ordered an inquiry as to the loss of the United States steamer Ashuelot.

BISHOP THOMPSON, of the Diocese of Mississippi, was consecrated at New Orleans on the 24th.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

An Alarm of Fire in a New York Parochial School Causes a Panic Among the Little Scholars—The Frightened Children Leap or Fall Down the Stairway, and Sixteen of Them are Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured—Pitiable Scenes.

NEW YORK, February 20.

An outbreak of fire under the stairs on the second floor of the school-house attached to the German Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on Fourth street, between Avenue A and First avenue, at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon, caused a panic which resulted in the death of fifteen little girls and the maiming of many others. Over seven hundred scholars, mostly children of the poorer classes, ranging from six to eleven years in age, attended the school and were in their class rooms when an alarm of fire was given. The sisters quickly marshaled the children, and before half a minute had elapsed half of them had reached the street by one stairway, the other being useless by reason of the fire and smoke. The other half would have quickly marched out unharmed, but that the sister in charge of No. 5 class, overcome by the peril of her charges, swooned away. This class immediately became panic-stricken, broke away from all restraint, threw the other rapidly-marching classes into confusion, and all rushed for the hall-way. On the stairs, already crowded, a deadly crush took place. The railing of the stairs broke, and a mass of struggling children was precipitated to the floor below. The little ones fell in a packed mass, one upon another, from four to five deep. The police and firemen, who had already been summoned, arrived; but their work of rescue was much hampered by the frightened children, who continued to fall or leap from the stairway, those in front being crowded over the broken balustrade by those behind, still struggling to reach the exit.

The fire from which the smoke spread through the building, bringing such terrible results to the innocent pupils, was of a most trivial character. It started among a mass of sweepings in the closet beneath the stairs leading from the second to the third floor, on the east side of the building, and had been smoldering for some time, and had eaten its way through to the center of the partition wall dividing the hall from the class-room in front, and had crept up toward the third floor ere it was discovered. At this moment a visitor called at the school to see one of the pupils in the fifth class, which is on the second floor, the door of which opens almost opposite to and within five feet of the closet in which the sweepings were burning. The visitor knocked at the door, which was opened by one of the sisters of Notre Dame, by whom the school is conducted. Seeing the door thus swung back on its hinges when the flames burst out from under the stairway. The sister hastily shut the door, but not until some of the children in her care had caught sight of the fire. All efforts to quiet them were in vain, and they rushed madly from the class-room. Smoke now rolled out of the closet in great volumes, and in a few seconds spread to all parts of the building, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued.

The school building is five stories high and has nine class-rooms, seven for girls and two for boys. The rear of the school abuts at the rear of the church of Holy Redeemer, which fronts on Third street. There are two stairways, one in the east and the other in the west end of the building. These stairways are about three and a half feet wide, and opened almost at the doors of the class-rooms. From the play-room, in the center of the building, this was approached by a narrow hallway passage way. When the girls in the second floor of the school rushed from their class-rooms they had hardly reached the head of the stairs when the boys and girls from the upper floor were upon them. All frantically fought their way down the stairway, and the first were thrown headlong to the bottom. Then, as the crush came from the hundreds of children trying to get down from the upper floors on the east side of the building the balustrade gave way, the balusters going with it, and fully fifty children were thrown to the floor beneath. On these others fell until they were piled five feet high on top of each other.

Officer Lambert, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, happened to be on East Fourth street, near the school, when the alarm was given. He says: "I rushed into the building, and a terrible sight met my eye. Packed into a narrow hallway on the first floor were from fifty to seventy-five little girls. The poor things were screaming and struggling with all their might. By this time other police had arrived, and we began pulling the poor children out of the hallway. The crying of some of the children at the bottom of the pile grew fainter and fainter, and then ceased altogether."

Detective Robin on said: "The fire broke out under the stairs on the second floor and was easily extinguished. I examined the place, and it seems to me some matches must have been swept with the papers under the stairway, and been ignited by the friction with the floor."

Policeman Reid said: "On the floor behind the staircase lay a mass of struggling, screaming children. They were piled on top of each other. As quickly as possible we pulled them out, and I laid them one by one through the window. Some of them were still alive. When we reached the bottom we came upon ten dead. It was an awful sight to see them lying there with their blanched faces, mouth and eyes wide open, and in disorder. One little girl, Minnie Truke, was still alive. She died, however on the way to the station-house. It was the most awful a sight I ever passed through." The dead were removed to the police station on Fifth street and First avenue, where they were laid in a row on the floor in a back room. They were quickly identified by sorrow-stricken mothers and little brothers and sisters; and the removal of each to the afflicted home of the family was promptly permitted by the authorities.

From the heap of children in the west hall six dead girls, from seven to nine years of age, were taken and carried to the church, where they were laid in front of the sanctuary, and attempts were made to resuscitate them. Mothers forcing their way in, despite the large force of police, filled the sacred building with pitiful cries. One recognized her dead child and fell to the floor with agonizing shrieks. The policemen and monks turned away dazed at the spectacle. Conveyances arriving, the bodies were taken up in the arms of the officers and carried out. A clamoring, shrieking, moaning throng of women, with uplifted hands and streaming eyes followed. Mothers, finding their missing children still living, fell upon the knees in the midst of snow, giving thanks. In the station house the frantic shrieks proclaimed the identification of each little dead one. The ages of the children who are dead and injured range between seven and twelve years.

The scene in the class-room and in the halls after the panic was almost indescribable. Torn books and broken school apparatus, and fragments of torn clothes were scattered upon the floor, a terrible evidence of the wild struggle of the children to escape from the building. A survey shows that every rule and precaution for safety in the school had been disregarded. On four floors there are nine class-rooms, opening into two hall-ways, with stairs running east and west, reaching either end of the building. Through the class-rooms access can be had to either stairway, but the halls and stairs are separated. In nearly every room the doors open inward, and there is only one door in each room for the egress of from thirty to eighty children, mostly young girls. The doors were only two and a half feet wide. The stairways, likewise, were narrow, and at the top of the highest flight there is a stout wooden gate not easily moved. Actual measurement showed the door when open came within eleven inches of the end of the nearest benches—hardly room to squeeze through. The backs of the benches were within twenty-four inches of the rear wall, and the stove blocked all progress at the junction of the passage-way and the center aisle between the row of benches.

A Foolish and Fatal Practical Joke.

Last evening a little girl named Letitia, daughter of Charles MacNamee, living in Phoenixville, Pa., was shot dead by Matthew Hartigan, a neighbor. The girl had been to the residence of a neighbor at the eastern end of the row; she left there, passed her home, and proceeded to the residence of Hartigan in the western end of the row. Exactly as she entered the yard in front of his house a shot was fired through the front window. The girl fell crying "Mamma." She was picked up dead and carried to her home.

It appears there was a party of young people spending the evening at Hartigan's, who were in one room while he was in another. He called his wife, told her he was going to fire his gun through the window to frighten the visitors, and that she should not be frightened. He told a young man in the room with him that the gun was loaded with a marble. He fired, as he said he would, and shot the little girl, purely accidentally.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Phenix Park, Dublin.

Phenix Park, the scene of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, contains two thousand acres, and is enter d, like Hyde Park in London, by a stately fratemway. It is surrounded by a solid coped wall, and is the play-ground of the Irish metropolis, civil and military, and contains bits of leafy tower and grassy glen, in which solitude pure and simple may be realized. It contains statues of Lord Carlisle, Lord Gough and a hideous granite obelisk, two hundred feet in height, recording the exploits of Wellington. The spot where the assassination took place is about half a mile from the entrance, and is overlooked by the vice-regal lodge, the semi-official home of the Lord-Lieutenant, which looks exactly like a twin of our White House. It has, however, the advantage of many mountain views of great beauty. A little further on are the official residences of Mr. Trevelyan and Tom Burke's successor.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

BOTH branches of the State General Assembly met on the 19th pursuant to adjournment on the 16th. The business of the Senate was confined to the second reading of bills and receiving of reports. Mr. Hall's Senate bill amending Section 4367 of the Revised Statutes, so as to require all publications of proclamations, court notices, etc., to be published in two papers of opposite politics, was amended by the Senate committee on public printing so as to apply to Miami County only.....In the House the business was confined to second readings, receiving of reports and memorials, and the introduction of bills. Dr. Scott introduced a substitute for his House liquor tax bill by fixing the assessment on general sales at $375, and upon beer and wine at $250, and providing that three-fourths of the revenue received shall be paid into the county treasury; one-half of that to go to the police fund, and the other half to the general revenue fund; and that in corporations where there is no police fund, the full three-fourths shall go into the general revenue fund. The remaining fourth shall go to the county poor fund. The Attorney General is charged with the duty of seeing that liquor dealers are duly notified by advertisement of the time of paying such assessments, and to enforce the same by proceedings in mandamus, if necessary. Other bills were introduced, among which were the following: House bill 802, by Mr. Robinson—Requiring fire insurance companies doing business under section 3,686, to make annual reports the same as other companies. The bill is intended to apply to companies doing business on the co-operative plan. House bill 803, by Mr. Stilwell—Amending sections 3,168, 3,169, and 3,110 so as to include personal property belonging to women at marriage as exemptions in liens. House bill 788, by Mr. Woodworth—To punish any person for selling narrow-leaved plantain or blueweed seed. House bill 799, by Mr. Green, of Cuyahoga—Authorizing the appointment of a board of seven commissioners in the city of Cleveland. House bill 804, by Mr. Scott—Supplementary to section 917, authorizing county examiners to investigate the matters of fees and salaries received by the various county officers.

IN THE State Legislature on the 20th petitions were presented by Mr. Hollingsworth, from Harrison County, for the passage of a law compelling the teaching of the effects of alcohol upon the human body, and from workingmen of Cincinnati and other places for the passage of the Peet bill, abolishing the contract convict labor system at the penitentiary. The following bills were passed: Senate bill, by Mr. Dexter—Amending Section 2769 so as to allow the Cincinnati Sinking Fund Commission to buy city bonds without the same being advertised. Senate bill by Mr. Perkins—Amending section 3365 so as to make it read: "No company shall lease its road to any other company, whether of this or any other State, as hereinbefore provided, unless the lessor receive full and adequate security for the payment of the rental and for the preservation of the franchise of the lessor in as good a condition as on entering into possession; and if the lessee fail to pay such rental promptly when due such lease shall be void, at the option of the lessor." Senate bill, by Mr. Norton—Amending section 6963 so as to prohibit the killing of deer till October 15, 1883. Seventeen bills were introduced, and the following bills were passed: Chang ng the time for holding the May term of Court in Hardin and Wood Counties for 1883; dividing Pickaway Creek Township, Warren County, into two election precincts; amending section 6857, so as to make it a penitentiary offense to misappropriate a bequest for cemetery associations, or other purposes; amending section 3562 so as to allow manufacturers in wood to invest surplus funds in real estate; amending section 6812 so as to make the word "counterfeit" or any mark used on legal documents; amending section 5732 so as to provide for setting up additional grounds of defense; authorizing Johnstown, Licking County, to issue $10,000 bonds for school purposes. Bills were introduced by Mr. Conrad making appropriations to meet deficiencies, and by Mr. Scott regulating the time turnpike petitions shall be filed and levies made.

IN THE State Senate on the 21st, bills were passed as follows: House bill by Mr. Stevens—Authorizing the Clermont County Commissioners to issue bonds for an infirmary. Senate bill by Mr. Chapman—Establishing a State Board of Health. Senate bill by Mr. Brownell, abolishing the Superior Court of Montgomery County, was postponed till the 28th. House joint resolutions were adopted for repair of State-house closets and improving Sinking Fund Commissioners' room. Bills were introduced as follows: Mr. Dexter—For Tax Commission at Cincinnati, composed of the City Comptroller and three citizens, to be appointed by the Superior Court. Mr. Dexter—For the appointment of Assessors at Cincinnati. Mr. Wolfe—Authorizing Kent, Portage County, to purchase certain grounds. Mr. Perkins—Authorizing Warren, Trumbull County, to borrow money for the improvement of Mahoning avenue. In the House, the Kinney amendment to the Constitution consumed the entire day. Several amendments to the original bill was adopted, but the bill was finally defeated under the three-fifths requirement by a vote of yeas 50; nays 42. Adjourned.

IN the State Senate on the 22d, the following bills were introduced: Providing that "no bank broker, cashier, teller, clerk, director, stockholder, attorney or agent of any bank, or any person holding any official relation to any bank, shall be competent to act as a Notary Public in this State in any matter," in which any of them is a party in interest. Providing that whenever any property abandoned or stolen, or supposed to be so, shall come in the possession of a Sheriff or Constable, he shall keep it for thirty days, and if not reclaimed, the property shall be disposed of in the manner provided for estrays and drifts; this does not apply to policemen or city marshals. Making the provision as to petit juries apply to grand juries, so that no talesman shall serve twice in the same year. Allowing Cuyahoga County to levy five-tenths of a mill for road and bridge purposes, one-half to be used by Cleveland; also, an additional levy to meet a deficiency in the County Fund for 1883 and 1884.....The following bills were introduced in the House: Requiring Township Clerks and Commissioners to index their records. Authorizing the conveyance of lands held in lease from the Ohio University. Forbidding the opening of a saloon within 1,200 feet of a school-house. Authorizing County Commissioners to pay the reward offered for the apprehension of a criminal when he is arrested and gives recognizance and the recognizance is forfeited and collected. Dividing Monroe Township, Perry County, into two election precincts. Limiting the charges of telephone companies to four dollars a month for a single wire, when used by one person, to three dollars when used by two persons, and to two dollars when used by three or more persons. Securing the payment of official and witness fees in all criminal cases before Justices of the Peace. Providing for additional room for the Supreme Court Clerk in the south part of the hall.

ONLY two members being present in the State Senate on the 23d, adjournment was taken until the 27th.....In the House, the following bills were introduced: To annex part of Harrison Township, Perry County, to the village of Rosville, Muskingum County, for municipal purposes only; authorizing the Commissioners of Hamilton County to purchase the Ohio turnpike, running from Union Bridge to the western boundary of Clermont, a distance of about four miles. Under the present Constitution the counties of Lake and Paulding are united with other counties for representation in the Legislature—Paulding being united with Defiance, and Lake with Geauga. In order that these counties should be directly represented, and to provide against possible decrease of population in some of the counties that would not allow representation, W. S. Hathaway offered last winter an amendment to the Constitution providing that every county shall be entitled to one Representative—the present representation by population still to continue as to more than one Representative. On motion of Mr. Jones, of Delaware, the resolution was taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned until the 27th

State News Items.

AT the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A., of Ohio, at Columbus, on the 22d, J. W. Walton, of Cleveland, was chosen Chairman, and O. C. Morn, of the same city, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

HENRY JONES, a farmer, living near Massieville, Ross County, shot at John Carter, a few days ago, the ball striking the latter directly above the heart, but the folds of his clothing prevented it from entering. Jones was bound over to Court on the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

—The "isolated city of the great Northwest" is up the Missouri River, 1,200 miles beyond Bismark, away from any railroad, hemmed in by mountains, and, at this season, shut out from all the world. It bears the name of Benton, in honor of "Old Bullion," and it is the magazine of the British Northwest. It is a substantial town, because lumber is so costly there that it is economy to build with brick. During navigation twenty-two steamboats carry freight to this remote city, and the volume of business there justifies a Chamber of Commerce and mammoth brick blocks.—*Chicago Herald.*

—A Pennsylvania man who was mean enough to rob his needy family of food to buy rum was lately horse-whipped by the vigilants. A Connecticut man for a similar offense was spanked with a red-hot shovel in the hands of a squad of indignant women neighbors.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Charles Gillespie, a driver of a coke-wagon in Pittsburgh, went to Stockton, Cal., three years ago, and paid a visit to a bachelor uncle. The latter's death now gives Charles and his sister a fortune of $800,000.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

How the Fates Work Against Poor Jones.

It has sometimes been doubted that there is a divinity which shapes our ends rough—hew them how we may, but there is one man in this city who believes that he is foreordained, predestined, predetermined to suffer. Poor Jones! he seems to spend his whole life in offering to Mrs. Jones—an excellent woman, by the way—a series of apologies for doing things he never did, and he no sooner gets out of one scrape than he plunges into another. If Mrs. Jones has a fault it is that of loving Mr. Jones too much for his own good; and being so particularly fond of him herself, she imagines every other woman must be, and so at times Jones finds his life not worth living.

It always happens, too, at some time when he is in a peaceful, pious frame of mind, walking firmly in the path of rectitude and flourishing like a bay-rum tree. For instance, just a few nights ago he said, after supper, that he believed he'd go down town a few minutes and look at the new electric light, and Mrs. Jones asked him to mail some letters for her, and he started out, whistling

"I want to be an angel."

On the way down it occurred to him that he might as well stop at the barber's and get shaved, and he did so. Then he went to look at the light, and as he walked along the sidewalk, where it was as bright as day, he saw a lady in front of him drop a folded paper out of her purse. He started forward, picked it up and presented it gallantly to the lady, saying:

"Madam, you dropped this just now."

Now the most that he expected was a grateful