

THE MARBLE HILL PRESS.

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WASHTON, D. C., MO.

The great foundation of civil virtue is self-denial; and there is no one above the necessities of life but has opportunities of exercising that noble quality, and doing as much good as his circumstances will bear for the ease and convenience of other men.

LIFE, no doubt, is paved with enjoyments, but we must all expect times of anxiety, of suffering and of sorrow; when these come it is an inestimable comfort to have some deep interest which will, at any rate to some extent, enable us to escape from ourselves.

The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest by dispensing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop by continually falling bores its passage through the hardest rock. The hasty torrent rushes over it with hideous uproar, and leaves no trace behind.

SO LONG as a man's back and temper along with it, are saved from irritation by this laudable attempt on the part of cotton to feel as much like silk as possible, just so far has he reason to be grateful to it. A plenty of his neighbors there are of irritating and scratchy intellect whom he would feel most devoutly thankful to would they only try, by the cultivation of softer and more sympathetic ways, to prove equally comfortable to the mental skin.

The Elmira reformatory, which has been the subject of so much discussion and criticism among penologists and which has been denounced by one English critic especially as being a luxurious retreat and as putting a premium on rascality, may almost be regarded as a great experimental institution in which, by reason of its size the number of its inmates and the extent of its resources tests may be made of almost all methods of reformation which seem worth the trying.

The foundations of a building—unless there is some peculiar obviating necessity—should be of darker color than the superstructure. It is unquestionably a following of the converse of this rule that makes the private residences in some cities, notably those of Philadelphia, where hundreds and thousands of them have white marble steps and foundations topped by walls of red brick, appear so incongruous to all eyes but those accustomed to the marked violation of one of the color laws as applied to buildings.

In order to render ourselves amiable in society, we should correct every appearance of harshness in our behavior. That courtesy should distinguish our demeanor which springs not so much from studied politeness as from a mild and gentle heart. If our manners are simple and natural, they will be engaging. Affectation is certain deformity. By forming themselves on fantastic models, and vying with one another in every vulgar folly, the young begin with being ridiculous and end in being vicious and immoral.

The European aristocracy was founded on success of military force, which was the power of that age; the American plutocracy rests on conquests of money-getting. Both represent a system of privilege and favoritism. The friendship of a money king is as important to the ambitious now as the patronage of an earl was in the medieval days. The privileges of the elder aristocrats are rivaled today by the escape of individual responsibility through corporate organization, and the success of the corporations in ignoring and nullifying laws which ought to restrain them.

There is among women in the home often an unselfishness in doing for others which passes beyond its proper bounds and becomes mean-spirited. It lays aside that proper recognition of self which commands respect and which is wholly necessary for individual well-being. That the mother should, in an important sense, be the head of the family, the brains, the directing force in the interior management of the home is manifestly fitting. That she should be hands and feet, that she should serve before she is a least assistant, a thousand

TO CALL THE BLUFF.

AMERICAN RIGHTS TO BE DEFENDED.

A Fleet to be Sent to Protect the Fisheries if Necessary—The Tariff Debate Resumed in the House—General Capital News.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—If Great Britain fancies that this country will, pending arbitration of the Bering sea dispute, permit British subjects, or those of any other country, to poach upon our property she is destined to be everlastingly mistaken. The fisheries will be protected. Poaching is to be prohibited. It matters not whether the poachers fly the British flag or the stars and stripes, or any other colors, they will be seized, if caught, and condemned, if it takes the entire navy of the United States to do it.

President Harrison is determined upon this and Congress, without regard to party, backs him up. The proposition to retaliate by shutting off the shipment of Canadian goods through this country in bond does not meet with undecided favor. It might have the desired effect, but it also might react upon this country. The direct way is considered the better, namely: to send a fleet to Bering Sea with instructions to protect the seals and to have the instructions obeyed, and there must not be any more delay about it, either, for a large fleet of poachers is already on the way to the sealing grounds. If Lord Salisbury agrees to a renewal of the modus vivendi, so much the better; if he refuses again this country will protect them without his help.

The Tariff Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. McMillin asked unanimous consent in the House yesterday that private bill day be dispensed with in view of the tariff discussion and the two hours to-morrow previous to the enologies at 2 o'clock on J. R. Gamble of Dakota, be devoted to the consideration of private bills.

The expectation of the Ways and Means committee is to have the Free Wool bill voted on in the House March 21. Thus far the little blank book in which the names of members who signify to the Speaker their intention to speak on any set topic are inscribed shows a list of thirty-six members of the House who have remarks to make on the tariff question.

The House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill. Mr. Stevens (Dem.) of Massachusetts spoke from the standpoint of the manufacturer. Reduced taxes and lower prices, he said, always meant increased consumption. Free wool meant lower prices, better goods—the one was the equivalent of the other, and the American people would have reason to complain if the conditions did not ensue. While American manufacturers maintained their high standard of enterprise and workmanship there was nothing to be feared from foreign competition. Quoting from leading manufacturers of the country he showed that the free wool bill was satisfactory to them. The bill proposed was an immense boon to manufacturers and was one of universal benefit. The bill represented as wise a distribution of duties as could be made. If the bill was passed it would result in infinite good to the people.

Mr. Montgomery (Dem.) of Kentucky followed with a long argument in support of the bill.

He was followed by Mr. Brookshire of Indiana, who said that Mr. Blaine's so-called reciprocity scheme and the tax upon raw wools were the two most eminent fallacies by which the protective system was sought to be maintained. He made a summary of the agricultural exports of this country for the purpose of suggesting to our farmers to what countries those exports were destined. It was not the agricultural products that the people of South America wanted. In the main they wanted manufactured goods.

After a short speech by Mr. Coombs of New York in favor of free wool the committee rose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Stewart offered a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment that no person who has held the office of President of the United States for a term of four years or any part thereof shall be eligible to that office within four years after the expiration of that time, this amendment to take effect after the 4th of March, 1897. He suggested that the resolution be referred to the committee on civil service reform and retrenchment. It was so ordered.

Immigration Inspection.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—After hearing the arguments on Mr. Cummings' bill the joint committee on immigration held an executive session and discussed the work they have in charge. It has been decided to first investigate the expenditures of moneys appropriated for immigration purposes, and also to investigate the work on Ellis Island and the admission of typhus fever in New York; also the mode of

the board at New York in examining immigrants. In the course of the investigation here the committees will examine treasury officials to ascertain the manner in which the buildings on Ellis Island were erected.

The World's Fair Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago yesterday addressed the Special House committee on the World's Columbian exposition, urging favorable action on a bill before the committee to appropriate \$755,000, to be disbursed directly by the board of lady managers of the exposition.

RAPIDLY GETTING BETTER.

Steady Improvement of Messrs. Blaine and Springer Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—At Mr. Blaine's residence last evening it was said he was progressing favorably. He left his bed for a while yesterday.

Representative Springer's physician said that his patient is improving as steadily and rapidly as possible, and that all danger of a relapse is now passed.

If the present favorable progress continues the doctor thinks Mr. Springer may be able to leave Washington about the latter part of next week for some place where he can enjoy perfect quiet.

For Postal Telegraph Service.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A bill introduced by Representative Hopkins of Illinois authorizes the Postmaster-General with the advice and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General to contract with any person, company, or corporation owning or operating telegraph lines for the transmission of correspondence, press dispatches and postal money orders over their lines between any points designated by him in connection with postoffices, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him and at such rates per message as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties, not to exceed the rates for similar messages charged by such person, company, or corporation.

Fears of the Foot and Mouth Disease.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Many sheep are imported into the United States from Great Britain, and as these animals are subject to the contagion of foot and mouth disease it is feared that it will be introduced by them into the United States in spite of quarantine now enforced. If the disease continues to prevail in Great Britain it will be necessary, it is said, for the Government of the United States to entirely prohibit the introduction of cattle, sheep, goats and swine until the outbreak has been completely suppressed. This disease does not exist on the American continent.

Option Bill Not Pigeon-Holed.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Farmer Hatch has not pigeon-holed his anti-option bill. He is merely giving his committee time to digest the mass of printed testimony. He does not care to have the measure come into the House until the tariff, silver, and some of the leading appropriation bills are out of the way. He will be content to reach it some time in May.

Major Overman Has Been Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It is understood that Major Lewis C. Overman, the army engineer officer who was recently tried by court-martial at Cleveland, Ohio, for the misappropriation of government funds, was acquitted. War Department officials are displeased with the verdict, and there is talk of returning the proceedings to the court with instructions for a reconsideration of its findings.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Fish Plates and Bags Beside the Track—Three Men Injured.

JACKSON, Miss., March 14.—A successful attempt at train wrecking was made three miles below here last night. The Illinois Central passenger train due at 2 a. m. passed down at 4 thirty-five miles an hour. On a twenty foot embankment the engine and five cars jumped the track and landed in the ditch. No passengers were hurt. The injured are:

HARRIS, "Gov." postal clerk, Jackson, Tenn., seriously cut on face and hands.

NELSON, JOHN, engineer, McComb, both legs broken and scalded.

SCHROEDER, J., baggage master, New Orleans, face and head crushed.

The spikes and fish bars had been drawn and laid to one side—conclusive evidence of malice. Officials of the road are investigating the matter. Such accidents are getting so frequent on the Illinois Central that the State railroad commission is making an investigation.

VILLAGE WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

The Town of Edgar, Wis., Said to Have Been Destroyed—Had No Protection.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—News received indicates that the village of Edgar, Wis., has been entirely destroyed by fire. There are no particulars as to the origin of the fire or whether there were any fatalities. The town is a small place in Marathon county and had no protection against fire whatever.

MINONK, Ill., March 14.—Fire broke out in the tile works, the property of the estate of Miner T. Ames, to-day, and they were destroyed. The loss is \$25,000. But little insurance was carried.

TWENTY FEET DEEP.

BLIZZARD CAUSING TROUBLE THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

Trains Blocked by the Storm—Stoppage of Business at All Points—Fatalities Reported in the Northwestern States.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 14.—The storm has abated here and all trains are on time. There are reports of several homesteaders near Iron river perishing in the storm. They were out exploring about the new copper field, and have been missing several days. Two or three searching parties went out this morning. The weather is moderate to-day and began thawing.

DULUTH, Minn., March 14.—The body of an unknown man apparently about 40 years old, was found frozen to death a few miles back of town on the Hermantown road.

CLUQUOT, Minn., March 14.—The body of Frank Defoe was found frozen stiff a mile and a half from his home. He had been working in the sugar bush, and was caught in the storm.

ALBERT LEA, March 14.—After an all-day search the frozen body of Nelson Blackmore was found buried in the snow fully a mile beyond the place for which he had started.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 14.—The blizzard has placed a complete blockade on this town. It began yesterday at 4 o'clock and steadily increased in violence. No trains or mails have arrived here to-day. Railroad cuts are full to the top, and there are immense drifts in the principal streets, some of which are fully ten feet in depth. The railroad men can make no headway against the storm, and the locomotives are blocked in the round-houses. The wind has been blowing at the rate of fifty-two miles per hour, and the thermometer is down to 19 above zero.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 14.—Blizzard weather has prevailed here and through Northern New York since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two feet of snow has fallen. The thermometer has dropped from 40 above at the beginning of the storm to 17 to-day, and is still falling. The barometer is rapidly rising. The wind has made drifts from six to twenty feet deep. Highways are impassable and no trains are running. Schools in many districts are closed, and sugar making and lumbering are at a standstill.

ROME, N. Y., March 14.—A howling blizzard raged here to-day. A foot of snow fell during last night and more is coming. The wind has driven the snow into huge drifts, and travel is almost suspended except in the business streets of the city.

ST. PAUL, March 14.—Many fatalities are reported as a result of the storm at Jamestown, N. D. Frank Braithwaite and his family were caught in the blizzard. The horses refused to go on and Braithwaite got out to lead them. He was frozen to death, but his family escaped, being wrapped in robes and blankets. At Devils Lake, N. D., W. E. Griffin was found dead within eighty rods of the city. Near Marvel, N. D., Thomas Nugent, an old settler, was found frozen in his wagon and both horses dead. At Grafton, N. D., a man, unidentified, and his team were frozen to death. At Fort Dodge, Iowa, Thomas Oneson was blown from his wagon and his neck broken. Nelson Blackmer is missing at Albert Lea, Minn. Search parties are out after his body.

MEMPHIS, Mich., March 14.—A stage party on the ice was caught in a snowstorm between here and Sturgeon Bay yesterday. The horses broke through but were rescued; the stage and contents went to the bottom of Green Bay. The travelers started to walk to Menominee but got lost. Two arrived at Peshtigo with the team last night and three got here this morning. Ed Gillen, of Racine, a woman and a little girl of 7 and an old man wandered about, and finally sought shelter in a fish shanty. They were nearly frozen to death, but managed to reach shore this morning.

Emperor William Better.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Emperor is reported better to-day and is no longer confined to his bed, though he remains in his apartments. The Czar's birthday was celebrated last evening by a diplomatic dinner. Prince Frederick Leopold offered, in behalf of the Kaiser, a toast to the health of the Czar.

VIENNA, March 14.—The Neue Freie Presse says that Kaiser William will attend the Roumanian maneuvers in the autumn to take place between Galatz and the Russian frontier.

Senator Quay's Health.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—A telegram from Florida to General Frank Reeder says that Senator Quay will not leave for the North this week because of the serious condition of his health. General Reeder says that the senator has been very ill from an unusually severe attack of lung trouble.

Lumbermen Helped by the Snows.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 14.—The recent snow was a godsend to the lumbermen in this vicinity. Men had commenced coming out of the woods. They are now going back and operations are resumed on a larger scale.

TRYING TO BURN WAVERLY.

Fire Started Last Night, It Is Thought, by Agents of the Liquor Element.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 14.—Incendiaries, believed to be working in the interests of the liquor element of the quiet little city of Waverly, made another bold attempt to destroy that city last night. Yesterday Mayor Wemple received an anonymous communication containing this threat: "Stop the Sturgess case or the town will burn." No heed was paid to the letter and Sturgess was prosecuted for whisky peddling. That the liquor sellers were in earnest was proved last night, shortly after midnight, when a loud explosion occurred in the dry goods store of Fleming & Sons. Immediately the building was enveloped in flames. The fire spread rapidly to the store occupied by Bilton Bros., Leak & Dennis and Meacham & Co. A substantial bank structure adjoining the latter store barred the progress of the flames and probably saved the city from total destruction. The entire loss will not exceed \$3,000.

For some time past the authorities of Waverly have been vigorously prosecuting liquor dealers who persisted in violating the city ordinances. The feeling against the liquor men is growing stronger and fears are entertained that there may be bloodshed.

DIED IN AWFUL AGONY.

Kate Smith, Once a New Albany Belle, Kills Herself With Poison.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Kate Smith, once a belle of New Albany, Ind., committed suicide last night on the Monon train which left Louisville at midnight by taking a dose of poison. When the train reached New Albany she was writing in agony and it required three men to hold her. She was removed to a physician's office, but died at 3:15 this morning in spite of the doctor's efforts to save her life. About two years ago she made the acquaintance of a Cincinnati drummer, who induced her to come with him to this city. After accomplishing her ruin he deserted her.

Inquest Over the Sage Bomb Thrower.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The coroner's inquest into the death of Benjamin F. Norton and Henry L. Norcross, the men killed in the dynamite explosion in the office of Russell Sage last December, was begun to-day. Norcross is the man who came to Russell Sage's office and demanded \$1,200,000 and when refused threw a dynamite bomb at Mr. Sage, which wrecked part of the building, killed Clerk Norton and the bomb thrower and injured half a dozen persons.

Will Fight Puts and Calls.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Produce exchange has followed the example set by the Chicago Board of Trade in pressing the fight against puts and calls. Privilege trading in grain has never amounted to very much here compared with the volume of it in Chicago, but it has long been under the ban of the 'change, and now it is given out that any detected offender will fare badly at the hands of the board of managers.

Protest Against the Anti-Sweating Law.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 14.—The clothing manufacturers of the city to the number of eleven met at the Plankinton house last night to protest against the Senate bill prohibiting the "sweating system" in the making of ready-made clothing. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a remonstrance to be forwarded to be forwarded to Washington, but beyond a desultory discussion nothing else was done.

Dual Languages in the Northwest.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 14.—At the proper stage on the Northwest territories bill, this session, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P., will re-introduce his amendment for the abolishing of French as an official language in the Northwest territories. This action will create considerable disturbance in conservative circles, as the mover is a leading government supporter.

Baker Gets Five Years.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 14.—Baker, who was reconvicted of the Hurley bank robbery last night, has been sentenced to a brand new term of five years in State's prison, dating from today. Baker took his sentence coolly and will be taken to Waupun to-night. This ends one of the longest and most noted criminal trials in the State.

Thousands of Knights Will Attend.

DENVER, Col., March 14.—The Knights Templar conclude to take place in Denver next August will exceed anything ever known in the West. Up to date 30,000 people have contracted for rooms; 20,000 more have engaged Pullman cars for their accommodation and over 500 of these cars will stand in the Denver yards and be occupied by the 20,000 attendants at the convocation.

Trichinas in Her Flesh.

PAOLI, Ind., March 14.—The 17-year-old daughter of Blind George Marlette, who lives near this place, died to-day in terrible agony of trichiniasis. She had eaten of half-cooked fresh pork in a piece of the girl's flesh, not so large as a pin-head, the microscopist discovered thirteen parasites.