

WISE WORDS.

Despair and postponement are cowardice and defeat. Men were born to succeed, not to fail.

The family and friends of the drunkard should be protected from the shame and dangers of his drunkenness.

The more able a man is, if he makes ill use of his abilities the more dangerous will he be to the commonwealth.

Let us begin our heaven on earth; and, being ourselves tempted, let us be pitiful and considerate and generous in judging others.

Teach self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.

The most influential man, in a free country, at least, is the man who has the ability, as well as the courage to speak what he thinks when occasion may require it.

Man is continually saying to woman, "Why are you not more wise?" Woman is continually saying to man, "Why are you not more loving?" Unless each is both wise and loving, there can be no real growth.

The gentle progression and growth of herbs, flowers, trees, gentle and yet irresistible, which no force can stay, no violence restrain, is like love that wins its way and cannot be withstood by any human power, because itself is divine power.

How Stage Waves are Made.

A New York letter to the Chicago Herald says: When Kate Claxton played her last engagement here I went to see her in "The Sea of Ice." Kate is the greatest shiver on earth. For many years she was the frozen twin in "The Two Orphans," and the twin of nightly tremors at one time threatened her with St. Vitus' dance; but the public won't have her in any other condition than a quiver, and, therefore, she took up the arctic melodrama when a new play was requisite. The chief scene, as you may know, puts the desperate heroine on a cake of ice floating in mid-ocean. It was exceedingly realistic. The agony of the actress was most violent, and in order to increase the realism a rear door to the stage had been opened to let in a cold draft to chill the audience. The water was undulous in inky waves under the feeble light of a clouded moon, and the situation of iceberg on which Kate unsteadily maintained herself lifted and swung on the heavings of the vast deep. Suddenly she lost her balance and stepped off the ice into the brine. Smothered exclamations of dismay told how thoroughly the spectators were thrilled, and they seemed rather disappointed that she didn't sink instead of performing the miracle of walking on the water. Then came a cry from her immediate locality, but not from her own lips, and directly a man came down the aisle to Dr. Taylor, the physician of the dramatic fund, who sat beside me.

"A boy is hurt, doctor, and will you please come in?" he said.

I accompanied the physician to the stage. The curtain had not fallen and the waves still tumbled Kate's chunk of ice terribly. But a more appalling disaster presented itself in the rather badly crushed fingers of a weeping urchin.

"How did it happen, sonny?" Taylor asked.

"I was one of de waves," was the reply, "an' de crib, rocked onto me hand."

What did he mean? The explanation was at once visible. The curtain went down, and from under the painted canvas water crept out a dozen ledges. They had been engaged in agitating the sea by resting on their hands and knees and alternately humping their backs like angry cats and dropping down on their stomachs like crawling alligators. The unstable and exciting cake of ice was a painted box with rockers, and the inebriated boy being the waves in closest proximity, got his hand under it. The illusion of polar scenery on the stage is lost to me forever.

A Railroad Magnate.

In a letter to the Cincinnati Engineer Mr. George Alfred Townsend reports as follows a conversation which he had with one of the best informed railroad men in New York, whom he does not name.

"Whom do you consider the first railroad man in the United States?"

"We rather look at C. P. Huntington as at the head of the American railroad system. He entered the field late, escaped the general misfortunes of the Union Pacific railroad, to which his company was the complement, and with its earnings he has built a complete railroad system from San Francisco nearly to Mexico, and thence across the desert and Texas to New Orleans, and he has finished his railroad from Hampton Roads to Memphis, and is thought to be the controlling spirit in the new railroad from Memphis to New Orleans. Therefore, he is the only American who controls a line from ocean to ocean."

"Where is Huntington's home now?"

"In the city of New York. You see, he owns the American line of steamers from New Orleans. In this line there are probably as many as thirty steamers. They are all American vessels, built at Wilmington, Del., and well adapted for their purpose. A branch of this steamship line runs to Vera Cruz. Huntington also has steamship facilities from New York to his initial railroad point at Newport News. I would not be at all surprised," said my friend, "to see Huntington one of these days complete his railroad system to New York city. He has married the widow of one of his railroad officers, and has just bought her a very expensive piece of ground on Fifth Avenue, New York. He delights in paintings, and is a pretty good judge of them, while a modest man in his claims to artistic knowledge."

"How much is in Huntington's railroad system altogether?"

"Nearly 5,000 miles. Some 500 miles of this is in river steamboats on the Colorado and Sacramento rivers. He has about 1,200 miles in his Central Pacific road, about 1,300 in the Southern Pacific, some 1,200 miles in his Texas system, and he is also building into northern California.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States. A BOLLER in a sawmill opposite Williamsport, Pa., exploded, killing two men and injuring seven others, one or two with fatal effect.

A CHEMICAL factory and a number of dwelling houses in Yonkers, N. Y., were destroyed by fire; estimated total loss, \$300,000.

A FIRE at the State mills, Fall River, Mass., did damage to the extent of about \$300,000.

CAPTAIN ISAIAH RYNDERS, well-known in New York as "the old Democratic war horse," died in that city a few days since. He was eighty years old, voted for Jackson in 1828, and many years ago was a power in city politics.

By an explosion in a soda-ash works near Syracuse, N. Y., one of eight immense distilling tanks was blown seventy feet high and landed thirty feet away. It weighed 10,000 pounds. Eight men were injured, the case of two of them being considered hopeless.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SULLIMAN, of Yale college, one of the leading American scientists, died in his seventieth year.

SHORTLY before his death the late ex-Governor Coburn, of Maine, was swindled out of \$500,000 in railroad securities by a conspiracy of Boston sharpers. Rather than prosecute the rascals Governor Coburn pocketed the loss.

GREGG & SON, boot and shoe manufacturers of Binghamton, N. Y., have failed, with liabilities of \$120,000.

Two men were burned to a crisp and three more injured by an explosion of dynamite at the Somerset Chemical works, Somerset, Penn. The factory buildings were completely wrecked, the pecuniary damage being estimated at \$100,000.

THE New York State Dairy commissioner says in his annual report that at least 80 per cent. of the illegal traffic in adulterated butter has been broken up.

GEORGE E. TRAVIS was hanged at Wellsboro, Penn., for the murder of Martin Sylvan. His victim's buried body was found in the ruins of a barn shortly after he had paid her fifty dollars for three cows, and he is supposed to have murdered her to get back his money. Traviens denied the crime to the last.

A BILL has been introduced in the Pennsylvania senate to inflict corporal punishment on any man convicted of having beaten a woman.

THREE new Western governors were inaugurated the other day, as follows: Governor Hunt, of Maryland; Governor Marmaduke, at Jefferson City, Mo., and Governor Martin, at Topeka, Kan.

A CYCLONE, sweeping over a large section in Alabama and Georgia, killed a number of persons and wrought great damage to property. Numerous houses were blown down, mills wrecked and forests demolished.

Two prominent New Orleans officials attacked George Osmond, editor of the *Mascot*, in his office for publishing an article reflecting on the brother of one of his assassins. Osmond was driven out of the office and followed. All three men were wounded.

THE Earl of Aylesford, a large property owner in Texas, died at his ranch in Big Springs. He was a prominent English nobleman, whose life had been clouded by his domestic relations. His body was embalmed and will be sent to England.

A BODY of 500 grinders in the Oliver Chilled Plow works at South Bend, Ind., struck and armed with iron rods and clubs, marched to the other departments of the factory and ordered the men employed to quit work. Where the men refused to do so they were beaten. The belts were cut and the strikers finally went to the engine-room and forced the engineer to shut down. Following the strikers, who are principally Poles and Hungarians, attacked and badly injured a number of men who tried to gain admittance to the works. Considerable property was also destroyed. Governor Gray ordered a military company from Elk-hart, and by its aid quiet was restored for the time being.

A STEAM SAW MILL, near Smithfield, Ohio was blown up, killing three persons, fatally injuring two others and wrecking the building.

JOSEPH DIBBLE, a farmer, sixty years old, living at Oscoda, Mich., was married, recently, nine weeks after the death of his first wife. He was given a champagne party, and the other night the ceremony was repeated. Some one from Dibble's house fired into the crowd, killing one man and wounding three others.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JONES has been re-elected by the Nevada legislature.

WILLIAM F. HENRY (colored) was hanged at Edwardsville, Ill., for the murder of two colored men; and at San Francisco, Cal., on the same day, Wright Leroy suffered a similar fate for the murder of a rich man named Skerrett, robbery being the motive.

A HEAVY snow storm, reaching from North Iowa to Northern Texas, and from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Kansas City, Mo., blocked trains on many roads and seriously delayed the mail.

A FIRE at Fayetteville, N. C., caused a loss of \$115,000.

GENERAL HAZEN, chief signal officer of the army, has fled with the secretary of war from charges against General Chautaucy for a recent assistant adjutant general for alleged remarks derogatory to the general's Greely and the management of the expedition sent to his relief by the signal office.

GENERAL HAZEN'S charges against Adjutant General McKeever have been returned to the author, and it is understood no official action will be taken thereon.

The President has nominated William A. Richardson to be chief justice of the court of claims, vice Mr. Drake, resigned, and John Davis to be an associate justice of the court of claims, vice Mr. Richardson. John Davis is the present assistant secretary of state.

The National Swine Breeders' association has elected a two-year convention in Washington, Colonel F. D. Curtis, of New York, president. The association passed resolutions approving the inspection by the government of hog products intended for shipment abroad.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that in 1874 there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minn., New Orleans, New York, Passumpsit, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 45,098 emigrants. These arrivals comprised about ninety-seven per cent. of the immigration to the entire country. The arrivals in 1874 numbered 569,190.

The annual report of the department of agriculture makes the record of corn production for the year 1884, 1,705,000,000 bushels, that of wheat nearly 515,000,000, and of oats, 288,000,000. These aggregates are the largest ever recorded. The rate of yield is 25.8 bushels for corn, 13 for wheat and 27.4 for oats. These are the figures for permanent record.

The Senate committee has reported adversely on the bill giving a pension of \$20 a month to Mrs. DeLong, widow of the Jeanette committee member.

The Senate has passed a resolution directing that a marble tablet be placed in the room in which Vice-President Wilson died, recording the fact and the date of his death.

At a meeting of the House committee on military affairs, Mr. Sherman was authorized to call up in the House at the first opportunity the first bill introduced in the Senate of the present Congress providing for the placing of General Grant on the retired list. At a subsequent meeting of the committee a motion authorizing him to call up the Edmunds bill passed by the Senate, and having for its object the retirement of General Grant, was lost by a vote of 8 to 2.

DISSENSION has arisen in the French cabinet on a proposal of General Lewal, the minister of war, to declare war against China.

THE Phila-Sport shooting affair in the

office of the New York *United Irishman* caused much excitement in London, and was for days the principal subject of discussion.

A FRENCH garrison at Lambor, Cambodia, was desperately attacked by Chinese insurgents and suffered heavy losses.

A COMPANY of forty soldiers in Mexico confined, murdered their captain, his wife and several other persons and then fled in a body for American territory.

HEER RUMPF, chief of police at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, was found murdered in front of his residence in a principal thoroughfare. He was actively connected with the recent prosecution at Leipzig of the anarchists Reinsdorf, Kupsch, Kuschler and five others, who were engaged in the Niederwald attempt to kill the emperor, crown prince and other distinguished personages of the imperial suite. The three named were sentenced to death and two others to ten years servitude, the remaining three being acquitted.

ARNAUTS have plundered three Serbian frontier villages and killed the sentinels and several villagers. Troops have been sent to the scene.

THE town hall of Warrminster, England, has been partially destroyed by a dynamite explosion.

A DUBLIN dispatch states that there is increased activity in Irish secret societies and a proportionate watchfulness on the part of the British authorities.

GREAT suffering from thirst prevails among the English troops on their march through the desert to Gordon's relief at Khartoum.

By an explosion of fire damp in the great colliery at Lievin, France, forty-eight men were entombed alive. Twenty-eight dead bodies were recovered soon after the disaster.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Colombia, and considerable fighting has taken place. Matters at Panama are also reported in a critical state.

THE banking house of Amos S. Henderson at Lancaster, Penn., has gone under; liabilities, over \$300,000.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., reports 1,000 cases of measles, an average of one case to every thirty persons.

FIVE men were killed by the explosion of a sawmill boiler at Good Spring, Penn.

A DESPERADO named Perry Plemont, arrested in Albion, Idaho, fired his revolver with fatal effect at Deputy Sheriff Butterfield, who was guarding him, receiving simultaneously the contents of the latter's shotgun, which killed him instantly.

A HOST of friends were present at Schuyler Colfax's funeral in South Bend, Ind. Governor Hendricks, Governor Porter, Governor Gray, Hon. W. H. Calkins and other prominent Indianians who were to serve as pallbearers were snow bound and did not arrive in time.

A FRESH railroad war has broken out, and emigrant passenger rates from New York to Chicago have been reduced to one dollar.

NUMEROUS towns in Oregon have been cut off from communication with the outside world by immense snow drifts.

FIVE Kiowa Indians were found frozen to death in Indian Territory.

THE consular and diplomatic appropriation bill has been passed by the House.

A CHINESE squadron has been despatched to Formosa with orders to attack the fleet of Admiral Courbet, to recapture Keelung and to raise the blockade established by France on the northern coast of Formosa.

THE English packet steamer Admiral Moorsom, plying between Dublin and Holyhead, collided with an American vessel and was sunk. Sixteen of her passengers and crew were reported missing.

EDMUND ABOUT, the distinguished French author, is dead.

THE city of Klagenfurt, capital of the province of Carinthia, in southern Austria, was visited by an avalanche which wrecked several buildings and killed twenty of the inhabitants. A small village at the foot of the Simplon mountain, Switzerland, has been buried under ten feet of snow by an avalanche.

THE House further considered the consular and diplomatic bill without reaching a vote.

A bill was introduced authorizing the judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to appoint a competent lawyer to prepare a criminal code for the District.

Mr. Rogers introduced a bill authorizing the appropriation of \$800,000 toward the enlargement of the Erie canal to a sufficient depth to pass war vessels twenty-five feet wide and one hundred feet long and merchant vessels of 600 tons burden.

There was passed a bill limiting the time for the presentation of claims for the payment of three years from the passage of this act, of all other claims, except pensions, to six years, and providing that claims hereafter arising must be presented within six years from the date of their origination.

Mr. Browne announced the submission of Schuyler Colfax, once speaker of the House, and late Vice-President, and out of respect to his memory the House adjourned.

The French spoliation claims bill was passed by a vote of 21 yeas and 100 nays. The third time such a bill has passed the House since 1824. The amount of the claims to be presented is variously estimated at from \$8,000,000 to \$13,000,000 without any allowance for interest.

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UTAH'S mining output for 1884 is valued at \$5,257,621.44.

SIXTY-NINE army officers will retire during Mr. Cleveland's term.

THE permanent population of Washington is put at about 212,000.

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SUMMARY OF CONGRESS

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Hoar, from Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, praying Congress to see that the votes cast for her at the last presidential election be counted.

Senators Wilson and Mitchell introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the children of deceased soldiers or sailors of the United States in the late war from \$3 to \$12 a month.

A hot debate occurred over Mr. Hawley's resolution calling for a certain level to General Sherman's field in the war department.

Mr. Hawley's resolution calling for the Sherman-Desha papers was again discussed and finally carried by 50 yeas to 10 nays.

Mr. Dolph reported favorably from the committee on public lands the House bill, with amendments to repeal the pre-emption desert lands and timber culture laws, and to amend the homestead law.

The Senate further considered the bill for the relief of Mrs. Vanece's amendment that no railroad company be allowed to charge a higher proportionate rate for the carriage of small than of large parcels was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds called Mr. Frye to the chair, took the floor, and called up the bill providing that the President may appoint to the retired list one person who has occupied the position of general commanding any of the armies of the United States.

He moved to amend it by adding, "with the rank and full pay of such general or general-in-chief, as the case may be." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds desired to record a vote against the bill, not knowing whether the yeas and nays would be called on it.

The retired list, he said, was not the place for private citizens. It was created for officers who, being still in the service, had been rendered unfit for duty.

There was neither justice nor propriety in placing private citizens on such a list. General Grant was now enjoying the receipt of \$13,000 a year, which was enough for the support of any American citizen.

Mr. Edmunds said that the general principle laid down by Mr. Colfax as to the retired list, that it was not the place for private citizens, he (Mr. Edmunds) was in the past a Democrat, but a Democrat in name only.

But a Senator and citizen he was clearly, and he would call the passage of this bill, General Grant had served his country faithfully and gallantly in the Mexican war while a young lieutenant.

He became general of the United States army, and of very considerable importance and interest. General Grant had been removed from the office of general of the armies of the United States from which he would have been retired.

He was not, however, the proper age and put on this very list to assume again command of the armies of the United States as commander-in-chief under his constitution.

He had no right to hold the office of chief of duty. That removed him from the technical place that he had held in the army to a higher place as the constitutional commander of the United States under the law.

In that state of the case and under the circumstances which all knew, and in view of the honor, the respect, the gratitude and the duty that we owe him as prince in his own right to this country, Mr. Edmunds would be glad to have a unanimous vote for the bill.

The debate was brief, and the bill was passed, yeas 39, nays 9. Among the Democrats Messrs. Maxey, Voorhees, Gilson and James spoke also in its favor.

The yeas and nays were as follows: Messrs. Beck, Colwell, Cook, Harris, Pendleton, Sausbury, Slater, Vance and Walker.

Mr. Hale reported favorably the bill for the relief of the sufferers of the wreck of the United States steamer *Pallposca*.

Mr. Miller, of California, introduced a bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Francis L. Thomas, widow of General George H. Thomas, from \$370 to \$2,000 a year.

The bill was also reported favorably by the committee on the subject of the late insurrection in the United States.

The inter-state commerce bill was further discussed.

HOUSE.

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ROASTED ALIVE

Terrible Death in a Blazing Insane Asylum.

Many of the Bedridden Imbeciles Burned to a Crisp.

A Kankakee (Ill.) dispatch says that the south infirmary of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane was burned this morning at 4:25 a. m.

The fire originated in the furnace room and had obtained a strong headway before it was discovered.

The wood being of Southern pine, it burned very rapidly. The building was occupied by forty-five patients, six attendants and a night watchman.

Sixteen patients in all are missing. All of the patients were infirm and incurable.

The bedridden ones were rescued first, and those who were able to help themselves did not realize the danger in time, and they perished. The attendants narrowly escaped with their lives.

One of them had to be led clothes together to escape from a window to the ground. There were no facilities for putting out the fire, the State not having made any appropriation for the purpose.

The building was a one-story building, the following are the names of those who perished: Henry Brown, Rock Island, Mo.; W. Belden, Galena; George Belmont, Morris; Joseph Gilbert, Chicago; Orlando Ellis, Pontiac; J. W. Callaway, Macoupin; Thomas