The Highland News.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1884.

HILLSBORO, : : : OHIO.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PORT SAID, situated at the northern terminus of the Suez Canal, has the reputaion of being the wickedest place in the world.

ST. PETER'S Church at Rome holds 58,000 people, the Cathedral at Milan 40,000, and St. Paul's at Rome 38,000. The Coliseum at Rome is said to have had a capacity of 87,000.

THE Blair educational bill, now before the House, appropriates about $75,000,000 for public schools, to be apportioned among the States according to the ratio of illiteracy.

SIXTY million dollars will go to pensioners during the current fiscal year. This vast sum put in active circulation and widely distributed makes an immense amount of trade in the aggregate.

GENERAL GRANT has very perceptibly aged within the last few months. His hair and beard are almost white, his former erect bearing has given place to a slight stoop and he walks with the slow and infirm step of a man many years his senior.

THE news copyright is to come before Congress again this winter. The bill is yet pending before both branches. It gives a copyright on news to the author of it for thirty-six hours after it is written and is intended to protect the Associated Press.

A STORY is in circulation to the effect that twenty-four years ago Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, took a vow not to get married until another Democratic President was elected, and that he is now looking around sharply for a bride. He is sixty-six years old.

A LOCKHAVEN mother cautioned her about-to-be-married daughter against worrying her husband in these expressive words: "My child, a man is like an egg. Kept in hot water a little while he may boil soft, but keep him there too long and he hardens."

THE immigration for November into the United States was 26,037, as against 35,893 for November of last year. The total immigration for the eleven months ended November 30 was 440,361, as against 536,430 for the corresponding period of last year.

THE Washington Monument, just completed, was begun in 1848—thirty-seven years ago. Work was begun recently on the Bartholdi pedestal, and if the same luck attends this enterprise, the statute of liberty will finally find a resting place in 1922.

ABOUT twelve wagon-loads of letters and papers are delivered daily at the Capitol for members of the House of Representatives. The Senators receive a few cart-loads less, but still the quantity of mail matter dumped into that end of the building is enormous.

SOUTHMAYD'S plans for a national library building at Washington with a capacity of 3,500,000 books, will be adhered to. The main feature will be a massive two-story granite octagonal building, surrounded with book cases radiating from it. It will be the most complete library in the world.

OUT of 27,000 of the latest recruits to Mormonism, 20,000 came from Great Britian. The English headquarters for Mormonism is at Liverpool, and there is an immigration fund deposited in the Bank of Eagland from which the expenses of converts are paid.

THE car of inventive progress makes another revolution forward. C. H. Pond, of Glenn Falls, N. Y., has invented a machine by which saw-dust, shavings, chips, pieces of wood, or any refuse of sawmills can be made into paper pulp of fine, clear fiber in a very short time.

A CUSTOMER at Brooklyn, the other day, amused the populace by having the coal dumped in front of his house weighed before it was shoveled in, and the result was that the tons weighed from 1,778 to 1,951 pounds. The dealer explained that a good deal of coal tumbles out of the cart in transit!

MOST of the dolls come from Germany, Thuringia being the leading section in the manufacturing industry. There is, in fact, no other industry there. Whole families work at doll making, and all are poorly paid, the most expert workman getting but a dollar or two a week.

WORLD'S fair projects come high but even our colored citizens must have one. Their first exhibition of this character will begin in Chicago on the first Monday in April. The government will probably aid them with an appropriation of $500,000.

THE London *Times* approves of the New Orleans Exposition, and says it is an evidence that "the complete reconciliation between the North and the South is a fact," and extends its heartiest congratulations for the success of the enterprise.

A FIRM in New York City gets shirts made at two and a half cents each. The maker, a Silesian, with his wife and one helper, worked almost night and day from November 26 to December 9, and during that time made 291 shirts, for which they received the munificent sum of $7.75, or deduct the car fares in taking the shirts to the employers, $6.53.

AN old journalist says that no less than seventy-five daily newspapers have been started and died in New York in thirty years.

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

The Heroic Conduct of a Brave Woman.

A Catholic Male Orphan Asylum Burned—A Sister in Saving the Lives of Others Loses Her Own.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 18.—About three o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the drying-room in the building adjoining the right wing on the southern end of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum, and was quickly communicated to the main building, a structure 210 by 150 feet, which was almost entirely destroyed. The part in which the fire originated contained the boilers, heating apparatus, etc., and on the third floor was the dormitory, in which were sixty of the orphan inmates of the asylum, whose ages ranged from six to ten years. They were suffering from various complaints, and whether or not all were rescued can not be known until the children who are scattered about the neighborhood are counted. The impression now prevails that some of them have been burned to death. Sister Josephine, who was in the dormitory when the fire broke out, made heroic efforts to get the children out of the building, and by so doing has probably sacrificed her life. She remained in the room until the flames had nearly surrounded her, when she ran to a window and climbed out upon a cornice. Meanwhile the firemen had entered another part of the building and began pouring water upon the flames. Foreman McGroarty saw Sister Josephine, and being unable to reach her with his hands, extended his coat to her from a window in the wing. She caught it, and loosening her hold on the cornice, swung toward McGroarty. The coat slipped from her grasp, and she fell to the ground, striking upon her shoulder and head, and was conveyed in an unconscious state to St. Catherine's Hospital. Joseph Ryan, a boy who was upon the same floor, attempted to descend by the ladder. When within ten feet of the ground the ladder broke, and he was severely injured by falling. John McGrath, eight years old, jumped from one of the third-story windows, and was also badly hurt. There were 785 orphans in the institution, and the greatest excitement prevailed among them. Hundreds of the little fellows ran out into the storm, screaming and crying, the most of them being without coats or hats. Sister Anthony, through whose efforts at least one hundred boys were enabled to escape, was badly burned about the face and hands. One of the boys who escaped from the building said the fire was caused by one of the orphans going into the drying-room with a lighted candle, which accidentally touched some clothes hanging upon a line. Sister Josephine died in the hospital at six o'clock, and it is believed that three others have lost their lives. The total loss on building and appurtenances is about $600,000. Insurance $290,000.

The Canal Treaty.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The *Tribune* publishes the full text of the proposed Nicaragua treaty. It provides that the canal shall be built by the United States and owned by them and the republic of Nicaragua. The United States agrees to protect the integrity of Nicaragua's territory. The United States may build the canal along any route it chooses, and select the ports of entrance. They may use all or any part of Lake Nicaragua, or of any waters in Nicaragua. They may build a railway and telegraph line in connection with the canal. A strip of territory two and a half miles wide is granted along the route of the canal to the United States absolutely. No customs dues shall be levied by Nicaragua on the commerce of the canal. The management of the canal shall be by six managers, three appointed by each Government. Revenue from the canal, after paying the expenses goes one-third to Nicaragua and two-thirds to the United States. The United States disowns any intention to impair the independence of Nicaragua. Any question between the two Governments shall be arbitrated. The United States shall use its good offices, if desired, to secure a union of the five Central American Republics under one Republican Government. The United States agrees to loan Nicaragua $4,000,000 to perfect its railway, telegraph and navigation system.

Poisoned Candy.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Three weeks ago the Sanitary Bureau began investigating the candy factories where it was supposed poisonous dyes were used in coloring candy. In thirteen out of sixty-four places visited it was found that all the colored candies were unfit to eat. This morning sanitary officers with a truck visited these places and loaded up the poisonous sweets and took them to the dump at West Thirty-eighth street. The candy was sprinkled with carbolic acid to keep the street urchins from eating it. They didn't find this out until their mouths were full. Then they did. Several small dealers whose whole stock was taken complained bitterly, but most of them gave no trouble. About two tons of this candy was destroyed, and the work will be continued to-morrow.

After Howgate.

OMAHA, December 18.—Two officers of the United States Secret Service are here in search of Captain Howgate, the defaulter, late of the Signal Service. He has friends at Fort Omaha, and they hope to find him there. Several persons who know Howgate say they saw him in Nebraska City three weeks ago. Nellie Burrill, his alleged mistress, is in De Witt, Nebraska, and the theory is that he is not far from there. The officers believe that he is in one of the Missouri River towns; that his funds are about exhausted, and that it is only a question of a short time when he will surrender.

Coal in Manitoba.

ST. PAUL, MINN., December 18.—A magnificent seam of coal has been discovered at Crowfoot Crossing, 800 miles west of Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Experienced men were employed by the company, and a seam fourteen feet thick has been disclosed 185 feet below the surface of the ground. Several boxes of the coal has arrived at Winnipeg and were pronounced excellent specimens of the anthracite variety. It is thought that the coalfields just discovered will rival those of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and a brilliant prospect is glittering before the eyes of the Canada Pacific.

Suicide of a Widow.

GREENSBURG, PA., December 18.—The widow of the late General Parry Markle committed suicide to-day by an overdose of laudanum. Her husband died suddenly a year ago, and his widow expressed a desire to die just one year after him, which she did.

Arrested for an Express Robbery.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., December 18.—Pinkerton has arrested Geo. H. Proctor, formerly foreman of the boiler shops at Susquehanna, who is said to be the ringleader in the $40,000 robbery of the United States Express Company, a year ago.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Arrangements Made for the Dedication February 21, 1885.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17.—The Congressional Commission to arrange for the dedication of the Washington monument invites, through the medium of the Associated Press, all civil, military and naval organizations in the United States to attend the ceremonies, which will be held at the base of the monument February 21, 1885. Any organization accepting this invitation is requested to notify Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, Master of the Day, of the number of persons in such organization, whereupon he will assign to it a proper position in the procession, to be provided for by the commission. The programme will be as follows: Music. Prayer by Rev. M. Sutor, Christ Church, Alexandria, Va. Remarks by W. W. Corcoran, First Vice-President Washington Monument Society. Remarks by the engineer of the joint commission turning the completed structure over to the President of the United States. Acceptance by the President for the people of the United States, and dedication to the memory of General George Washington. Music. The procession will be formed and proceed along the eastern front of the monument; thence along its northern front; thence between two small lakes on the monument lot north on the elliptical grass plot in the White lot; thence by Executive Avenue between the State Department and the White House to Pennsylvania Avenue; thence eastward along Pennsylvania Avenue to the western extreme to the Capital grounds, where it will be reviewed by the President of the United States. The procession will continue past the northern end of the Capitol to the esplanade east of the Capitol, where it will be dismissed as the various organizations arrive. Such persons as have tickets for the House of Representatives will then proceed to their seats. Order of procession: Chief Marshal, with Chief of Staff and an Aid from every State and Territory. Military escort. General Commanding. Brigade of artillery. Brigade of infantry. Naval brigade. Battalion of marines. Chartered military organizations (taking precedence by dates of their charters, and temporarily organized in regiments and brigades.). Civic procession. Congressional Commission. Members and ex-members of the Joint Commission for the completion of the monument. Engineers of the monument and detail of workmen. Washington Monument Society. President of the United States and orator of the day. President and Vice-President-Elect of the United States. Ex-Presidents of the United States. Judges of the Supreme Court. Diplomatic Corps. Governors of States and their respective staffs, taking precedence in the order of admission of their State into the Union. Senate and House of Representatives. Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Society of the Cincinnati. Masonic fraternity, with other organizations which officially contributed stones or money for the erection of the monument. Citizens of States and Territories with civic organizations from those States without partisian flags or emblems, each State taking precedence in the order of admission into the Union. Fire Department of the District of Columbia and visiting firemen.

Poisoned Fish.

DAYTON, OHIO, December 17.—The mystery surrounding the poisoning of the Dayton Holly water is as yet unsolved, and no one seems to be able to give any satisfactory explanation of what it is or how it became contaminated. All that is known is that all the fish of the city in aquariums or ponds supplied by Holly water have died within the last few days. The largest of these was at Sachs & Pruden's, where over ten thousand fish were killed. There were eighteen species of the finny tribe in the aquarium, among which were three dozen mountain trout, whose value was considerable. A number of the gold fish had only been purchased a few days ago, and were very large and beautiful. There were also over one hundred crawfish in the water, and these were among the first to die. Shortly before the death of the fish they struggled violently to the top of the water and showed all the symptoms of poisoning. After death they were surrounded by air bubbles. The best explanation as to the cause of the sudden death of a fish, though by no means a definite or satisfactory one, is that some poisonous gas had emanated from the water well and had been pumped into the pipes. The water is being used by many thousands of our citizens, and though several mysterious poisoning cases have occurred here recently it can not be definitely said that they resulted from the use of the Holly water. Those who have been using Holly water are greatly agitated over the strange discovery, and are not using the water for the present. Last night there was a large fire here, and something like a million gallons of water was pumped out of the wells.

Captain Pim's Scheme.

TORONTO, December 17.—Captain Bedford Pim, of the Royal navy, who is here now, speaks hopefully of his proposed scheme for constructing a railway from Cheyenne to Hudson Bay, for transportation of cattle to England. To raise the capital he suggested that Canada, with England, should guarantee one and-a-half per cent. and the United States, another one and-a-half per cent., making a three per cent. guarantee, with which he could raise the necessary money in London readily. He will talk the matter over with Sir John Macdonald to-day, and go to Albany to consult President-elect Cleveland.

Deadly Battle with Moonshiners.

ATLANTA, GA., December 17.—A desperate fight occurred last night between Deputy Marshals and moonshiners in a remote part of Hall County. Anderson Grant and a man named Prater, moonshiners, were killed outright. The raiding party consisted of five men.

Powerful Gun.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., December 17.—The Haskell multi-charge gun, on the forty-third round, shot 152 pounds. The total amount of powder was 116 pounds. The velocity of the shot was 1801 feet per second. The elevation was eight and one-half degrees, and range 6,500. The muzzle energy of the shot was 3,400 foot tons. This is the most powerful shot yet fired from this gun, and much exceeds that of any gun in the world of the same caliber.

Rather Cool.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 17.—Thermometer along the line of the Canadian Pacific marks 25 to 30 degrees below zero, and growing colder.

Chinese Beaten Again.

PARIS, December 17.—Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from General Briere de Lisle, saying: "Two or three thousand Chinese left the mountains intending to attack a village eight kilometres northeast of Chu. A portion of the Chu garrison, assisted by some friendly natives, dispersed the Chinese, inflicting a heavy loss. The French lost twenty-four is killed and wounded.

HONG KONG, December 17.—The French force in Tonquin is strongly intrenched at Langkep. The Chinese are in force four miles distant. The French anxiously await reinforcements. There are many deaths among the soldiers, and a large number are unfit for service. Operations in Formosa are at a standstill.

INCINERATED INNOCENTS.

Terrible Developments in the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum Fire.

Thirteen Dead Bodies Recovered—Thrilling Death of Sister Josephine and an Unidentified Woman.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The intense cold last night covered the ruins of the St. John's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn with ice, and they presented a weird spectacle to-day. Firemen remained at the scene all night, and at the first break of day began to dig in the ruins for bodies, although the managers of the institution thought no bodies were in the building. Foreman McGroaty, of Engine No. 4, who had seen an unknown woman fall back into the flames from the roof last night, believed that many had perished. The men had been at work only a few minutes handling their shovels with benumbed fingers when the thighbone of a child was thrown up in a shovelful of cinders from under the burned infirmary. Quickly afterward a lot of other bones and charred remains of bodies were found heaped together. Closer inspection distinguished the remains of seven caudren and an adult, believed to be the woman who fell from the roof last night. Soon the remains of two other boys were found, making ten bodies discovered. The clothing, and in most cases nearly all the flesh, were burned off, and none of them were recognizable. The bodies of the children found belonged to those who were under the care of Sister Mary Josephine in the Infirmary. All these children were suffering from sore eyes. When the fire broke out, Sister Josephine first ran to the door, and a number of the children followed her and started down stairs. It is believed that it was these who perished. Several of the others were rescued from the windows. The unfortunate Sister Josephine, having lost all control over the children under her control, and her semi-blindness intensified by the clouds of smoke that filled the stairways and rooms, rushed for safety to the roof, where she appeared in the midst of flame and smoke, calling loudly on spectators for help. A fireman, lying prone on the roof of the main building, attempted to swing his overcoat to the imperiled Sister. The first and second attempts were unsuccessful, the end of the coat falling short. He swung the coat a third time, and its edge just touched the building's roof. The Sister sprang and grasped it, and for a moment it seemed as if her life was saved, and the crowd cheered lustily. Only for a moment she swung in the air between the two buildings; then her grasp relaxed, and she fell to the ground, dying soon afterward. A boy and woman were now seen on the roof of the burning building. Three men placed a ladder against the wall, but the ladder did not reach within five feet of the roof. One of the men mounted the ladder, and the little fellow leaped into his arms and was saved. The woman looked to the bottom of the ladder and then to the flames gradually encroaching. The bystanders yelled to her to keep her courage up. She looked into the burning building as if fascinated by the fire, and commenced edging away from the ladder. Suddenly flames shot up beneath her feet, and, with a cry of agony, she fell backward into the blazing mass. With a crash the roof fell afterward, and soon the entire building was a mass of flames. Sister Josephine, a few days ago, with her married sisters living in Troy, N. Y., visited her father, eighty-four years old, who recently came from Ireland to see his children. The remains of the woman found are those of Mary McCarren, widow, who was visiting her son. Both perished. So far thirteen bodies have been recovered.

County Infirmary Destroyed.

DETROIT, MICH., December 19.—The Lapeer County Poor-house, situated about two miles from the city of Lapeer, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. There were thirty-seven inmates in the building, and all were saved except an aged insane woman named Bertha Rockwell, who rushed back into the burning building after being taken out, and nothing of her remained after the fire but a few blackened bones. Another insane woman named Phobe Sallsbury escaped from her keepers during the excitement and, clad only in her nightgown, ran two miles into the country before she could be recaptured. She is badly frozen, the thermometer indicating below zero at the time. The condition of the surviving inmates is truly pitiable, but their temporary wants are being supplied as well as the neighbors can attend to them, and it is expected the Supervisors will take immediate steps to provide for the poor unfortunates. There were no fire-fighting appliances at the Poor-house.

Died from Exposure.

OMAHA, December 19.—J. Henry Hobart died here to-day from the effects of exposure to the weather last night, the result of intemperate habits. Hobart was a member of a good family in Pennsylvania, at one time a brilliant civil engineer, and constructed the famous loop on the Southern California Railroad.

Panama Canal Construction.

PANAMA, December 19.—A powerful Anglo-Dutch company has signed a contract for cutting 15,000,000 metres of the canal on the Cudbra section at a figure under eight francs per metre, the work to be finished within two years. A large force of Europeans is ordered for work.

A Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, December 19.—There were 305 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 316 in the preceding week, and 280, 230 and 145 in corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881, respectively.

—A larger business is done by telegraph companies in the United States than in any other country in the world. Over 40,000,000 messages were sent last year. Great Britain sent nearly 55,000,000, France 26,000,000, and Germany 18,000,000. The total for the world was 153,000,000, fully one-half being sent in English speaking countries. Germany has nearly as many telegraph offices as the United States, although so much smaller in area, and doing less than half the business. Great Britain on the contrary, does a large business with comparatively few offices.

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XLVIII. CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—SENATE.—Mr Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the petition of members of George Strong Post, G. A. R., of Fairfield, Iowa. The petition prayed that the surplus in the Treasury be used to make up to soldiers and sailors of the late war the amount lost by them by reason of the depreciation of money in which they were paid from 1862 to 1865, which loss amounted to nearly one half their monthly pay. The petition adds that the United States Government is in honor bound to grant this prayer. The Dakota bill was passed by a party vote. It provides for the admission of that portion south of the forty-sixth parallel, the part north to remain a Territory under the name of Lincoln. Mr. Chilcott called up the inter-State commerce bill, and it was laid before the Senate, and so became unfinished business for to-morrow. Mr. Platt gave notice that on the disposal of that measure he would move the Senate to take up a bill to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Tacoma.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed amending Section 3926 of the Revised Statutes, relating to forwarding of mail matter. It authorizes Postmasters to forward mail matter of the second, third and fourth class, on which postage has once been paid in full. This rule is now in force in regard to mail matter of the first class. A resolution was passed providing for a holiday recess from the 20th of December until the 5th of January, and the House then resumed consideration of the inter-State commerce bill. The vote was then taken on substituting the Reagan bill for the first seven sections of the committee bill (containing the remedial provisions), and it was agreed to—yeas 163, nays 67. The remaining sections of the Committee bill, for the appointment of a Commissioner, etc., were struck out—118 to 63. The bill known as the Reagan substitute was then read by sections, under the five-minute rule. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to the water ways of the country. Mr. Reagan opposed the amendment. Water ways, he said, were free channels of commerce, and competition over them would regulate itself. Amendment lost. Mr. O'Hara offered an amendment, providing that any person having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one State to another, or having paid the required fare, shall receive the same treatment and be afforded equal facilities and accommodations as furnished to all other persons holding tickets of the same class, without discrimination. Agreed to.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—SENATE.—Numerous remonstrances against the ratification of the Spanish treaty were received. A resolution was introduced favoring an appropriation of $100,000 to defray the expenses attending the sending of exhibits to the proposed Exhibition of American arts and manufacturers to be held in London in 1886. The bill authorizing the suspension of the exercise of extra-territorial authority of the United States in Tunis, upon the establishment by the French Republic of courts there, was passed. A bill was passed providing that actual settlers on lands in Colorado subject to preemption, on the reservation of the Ute Indians, be entitled to purchase such land, not exceeding 160 acres, under the preemption laws. The naval bill was passed substantially as it came from the committee.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced regulating and classifying the salaries of clerks in all first-class postoffices. Referred. The House then resumed consideration of the inter-State Commerce bill, the pending question being on the motion to table a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday adopted the amendment providing that any person having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one State to another shall receive the same treatment, etc. Amendment tabled. Mr. Crisp offered an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any railroad company from providing separate accommodations for white and colored passengers. Mr. Breckenridge offered as a substitute for Mr. Crisp's amendment, an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers as they may deem best for the public comfort and safety, and that nothing in the act shall be understood as relating to the transportation between points wholly within the limit of one State. Mr. Breckenridge's amendment was adopted as a substitute for Mr. Crisp's amendment, and Mr. Crisp's amendment, as so amended, agreed to. Mr. Mills offered an amendment prohibiting any railroad company from charging or receiving from any person who is to be conveyed from one State or Territory to another, any sum exceeding three cents for one mile for the distance to be traveled. The amendment was adopted.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—SENATE.—Among the memorials presented was one by Mr. Hoar, from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Pennsylvania, protesting against the admission of Dakota on a constitution made by men alone and denying the suffrage rights of women. Mr. Hoar, in presenting it said that while he favored woman suffrage he thought it unwise, in the present temper of Congress, for the advocates of that measure to oppose the admission of a new State on the grounds set forth, because when the Territories of Wyoming and Washington shall call for admission the exercise of suffrage by women in those territories may be advanced as an argument against their admission.

HOUSE.—Immediately after reading the journal the House resumed consideration of the inter-State commerce bill, the pending question being on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday adopted Mr. Goff's amendment providing that in the transportation of passengers railroad companies shall make no discrimination on account of race or color.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—SENATE.—A bill was passed making the 4th of March, the Presidential inauguration, a legal holiday in the District. Bills were introduced and referred: To transfer the U. S. Barracks at New Orleans, and the Louisiana State Agricultural College for educational purposes; also to authorize the building of a shell road from Baton Rouge, La., to the National Cemetery. To provide for the erection of a public building at Stillwater, Minn., at an expenditure of $100,000. The Senate passed a bill to accept and ratify the treaty made in 1880 with the Shoshone, Bannock and Sheepeater tribes of Indians on the Fort Hall and Lemhi reservations in Idaho for the sale of a portion of their lands. Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House resolution providing that when the two houses adjourn on Saturday it be to Monday, January 5. On Mr. Hale's suggestion it was laid on the table for the present.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island. The inter-State commerce bill was taken up. A motion was lost in reference to rebate and drawback; also an amendment prohibiting the issuing of free passes was voted down. Recess was taken until 8 P. M. for consideration of the pension bills. The House, at the evening session, passed eighteen pension bills and adjourned until to-morrow.

Janner, the Embezzler Suicides.

VIENNA, December 20.—Janner, the embezzler of near a million dollars, shot himself at the village of Kierling, a short distance west of this city. Only twenty-four florins were found on his body.

Ford Ward's Valuable Gallery.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Ferdinand Ward's collection of paintings brought nearly $20,000.

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

THE Miller Company's shops at Canton and Crestline, were closed by the Sheriff on an execution upon judgments aggregating $10,000.

THE Probate Court of Hamilton County refused the application of the Overland Telephone Company for an order authorizing it to erect its lines in Cincinnati.

MARY MILLIGAN, a woman about thirty years of age, was found frozen in the ice, at Newark, a few days since. She was subject to fits, and it is presumed that she fell into the water some time during the night while a spell was upon her.

AN attempt was made to burn the Trinway Hotel at Dresden Junction, which contains a restaurant and Post-Office, at an early hour the other morning. Straw saturated with coal-oil, was placed along the side of the building and burned through the siding before being discovered. No clew.

HERBERT CRAWFORD, of Cecil, was crushed to death by a falling tree.

MRS. WILLIAMSON CARTER, of Atwater, was struck by a train at that place and killed.

OF fourteen hundred convicts now in the Ohio Penitentiary, four hundred are from Hamilton County.

JOHN B. HOFFMAN, the murderer of his own son, was executed at Cincinnati on the 19th. At the last moment his strength and courage failed him; he cried like a child.

THE bequests in the will of Reuben R. Springer, of Cincinnati, aggregate $1,250,000, besides which there is a residuary estate.

AT Bellefontaine, John Patrick, aged fifteen, was kicked by a horse over the right eye. A hole as large as a silver dollar was knocked in his skull, a portion of his hat being forced in.

AN old lady, a resident of Deerseille, visiting friends at Uhrichsville, fell down stairs a few mornings ago, and broke her neck.

A FEW nights ago a well-dressed and respectable looking man went into Havlin's Theater, Cincinnati, and during the performance took a pint bottle of whisky from his pocket and drank the contents. In a few minutes he fell to the floor in an unconscious condition. The private watchman of the theater turned in an alarm for the patrol, in which the man was removed to the City Hospital where at last accounts he was lying in a critical condition.

PETER GEORGE, one of the oldest settlers of Hancock County, this State, is dead, aged eighty-five.

J. FORD EVANS, widely known in Northern Ohio, died very suddenly of heart disease at Akron a few days ago.

CHARLES CLARK has been arrested at Tiffin, for the murder of Frank Snook. The evidence points to a case of self-defense.

JOHN DALY, a colored miner at Bechtel met with a horrible accident by accidentally dropping his bank lamp, which was lighted, in a keg of powder, burning him in a frightful manner. He will die.

A CLEVELAND girl eloped with a Chinaman. An anxious father wants to know if this is a holiday craze to replace the coachman furor?

MR. JAMES FULLERTON, of Miller City, Putnam County, while out hunting, climbed a tree in the woods on a lookout for game. While so doing he missed his balance and fell to the ground, his gun being discharged, and the contents, fourteen buckshot, entered his body, wounding him so badly that it will be impossible for him to recover.

THE woman, Margaret Porter, whose skeleton was supposed to have been found in a cleft of rock near Bellaire, has turned up alive. She left home mysteriously twenty years ago, and has lived as a domestic ever since.

THE body of Henry Cuthler, an employe of I. & E. Greenwald, Cincinnati, was found on the Little Miami Railroad track. It is believed he was run down by a switch engine.

Two young wives, married less than a year, brought suits for divorce in the Hamilton County Courts, the other day.

AN unusual occurrence happened in the Common Pleas Court, the other day, at Steubenville, Judge Hance presiding. A divorce was granted to Emma Rine from Joshua Rine. Their marriage had been a forced one, Rine never living with her. Entering suit for divorce, he agreed to marry her as soon as the divorce was granted. The minister and friends were present, but the expected groom failed to appear. When the Judge heard it, he found the woman in tears, and indignantly destroyed the copy of the decree and ordered the clerk to expunge the record from the docket on the ground of fraud on the part of Rine. Both Judge and attorney are indignant.

ALFRED W. BRANDSLEY, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, was picked up dead on the Eaton pike, near the institution, the other morning. He was found lying in the middle of the pike. There were no marks of violence on his person. He has a wife and child living near the Home, and spent part of the evening with them. Where he went to from there is not known. His death is supposed to have been caused by exposure in the rough weather.

CHARLES MASON committed suicide at Venice, Erie County, by taking aconite. Financial embarrassment was the cause. Deceased leaves a wife and two grown children.

OVER $50,000 worth of hogs have died from cholera in Madison County this fall and the disease is spreading. Farmers are selling at any price to save at least something from the wreck.

A FARMER belonging at Miller's Station, twenty-eight years of age, while intoxicated lay down on the track at Cadiz Junction, and had both legs cut off by a freight going west.

JACOB WANNAMAKER, a brakeman on the C. & P. Railway, fell between two cars near Bridgeport, and was killed.

CAPTAIN JAMES L. RUFFIN, ex-Chief of Police of Cincinnati, well-known throughout the State, died at his home in that city, a few days ago, quite wealthy. He had been suffering from two paralytic strokes for over six weeks. He leaves no children. His wife survives him.

A NEWSPAPER controversy at Defiance, which has existed for six months, culminated in a personal encounter the other day, between the editors, but the interposition of friends prevented any blood-letting.

AN organized band of thieves is working Ironton.

BURGLARS broke into E. W. Roberts' hardware store at Shelby, and got away with $100 worth of cutlery.

MR. GEORGE RUST, while at work in the Ohio Oil Mill in Harshmanville, was struck with a heavy lever that was caught in a rapidly revolving spur-wheel. It struck him in the face, breaking his nose and seriously lacerating and bruising his face.

THOMAS DEVINE, a young man nineteen years of age, was run over by a train of cars at Cleveland and cut to pieces. Supposed suicide.

A REDUCTION of ten per cent. per ton for mining screened coal has been ordered at Bustard's shaft, Steubenville. Miners are digging at seventy cents per ton. They had just returned to work after a long strike.

PITH AND POINT.

—Water colors are not used in painting towns red, because water colors are not fast colors.

—Never put a hot iron directly on silk. Send the silk to the washerwoman. She will do it for you.

—"No woman is educated," says W. Burnap, "who is not equal to the successful management of a family. When you see a man leave his club at 9 p. m., and run all the way home, you can make up your mind that his wife is highly educated.

—Housekeepers who have white marble stoops to keep clean, can save time and labor by washing them with a mixture which has been dipped in boiling water and soda. A good deal of soda should be put into the water and allowed to dissolve. The plan has the advantage of being inexpensive, as medicine for colds, consumption and pneumonia are now quite cheap.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—These crazy spelling reformers are trying to persuade people to spell kiss with one s. The attempt will be a failure. The man who lifts a finger, so to speak, to shorten a kiss, will bring upon himself the hatred of the rising generation. The tendency is rather to add more s's. That is, to make the kiss a yard, a yard and a half or two yards long, or as long as a strong young man can hold his breath.—*Burdette.*

—Now that paper shirts have been introduced, according to the *Dry Goods Bulletin*, it will be in order to print a sensational novel on the back of a set of shirts. Then when a man reads the first instalment he will go right off and buy the whole set and sit up with his shirts at night until he has finished the story.

—"Madame," said a husband to his young wife, in a little altercation which will spring up in the best regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarreled, and each other considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance toward a reconciliation?" "The better natured and the wiser of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with an unction. She was the conqueror.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—"Poor John," said a trustful wife, "has so much to do at the office that he is often compelled to work nights." "Are you sure that he spends the evenings at his office?" asked another married lady who was making an afternoon call "my husband said that he thought he saw him at the French opera the other night." "Oh, your husband must have been mistaken, I am sure," responded the trustful wife, "John doesn't understand a word of French."—*Detroit Post.*

—A remnant of lace lay upon what is known as the marked-down counter of a large shopping establishment in this city, and during a wait of fifteen minutes the following remarks concerning it were made by lady customers, each one drawing attention to it by the use of the word "sweet:" "Isn't it too sweet for anything?" "What a sweet, lovely piece of lace!" "What did you call it? It is a sweet pattern." "Wouldn't it look too sweet and lovely on my lawn?" "Oh, mother, do buy this for me; it would be so sweet on my blue dress." "Yes, and I guess it's a sweet price, too."—*Harper's Bazar.*

THE RED SUNSETS OF 1884.

An Explanatory Argument Concerning Their Origin.

The red sunsets which were so conspicuous a year ago have excited this autumn great attention in both hemispheres. The various theories propounded to account for the phenomenon, especially that which attributed the sky glows to vast clouds of volcanic dust discharged at the eruption of Krakatoa in August, 1883, seems to have lost ground, and some new hypothesis is needed to clear up the mystery. The English astronomer Mr. Backhouse reports in *Nature* his observations of a red corona round the sun, which, he says, "is still plainly visible in England." "It has been habitual," he adds, "for me to scan the neighborhood of the sun for halos during twenty-five years, and I never observed it previous to the date mentioned"—November, 1883.

The reddish halo to which Mr. Backhouse has called attention has been this fall noticed by several observers. An English scientist, Mr. E. Douglas Archibald, visiting the summit of Mount Washington on September 5th, at sunrise, noted, "in addition to the usual sunrise effects, a large circle of rosy purple haze situated about fifteen degrees above the horizon, and apparently having no connection with the yellow and red horizontal bands beneath it." Though this observer had witnessed the sun rising from various altitudes up to twelve thousand feet, he had never seen anything so curious as the sunrise on Mount Washington. His suggestion is that the rosy solar halo has of late become so conspicuous because, while the sunrise and sunset glows have exhibited a marked decline in duration and brilliancy since 1883, the halo has undergone no similar diminution of intensity, and thus attracts more attention relatively than it did at first. This explanation of the recent glows appears to be satisfactory so far as it goes; but astronomers will have to explain why, if the phenomenon is due to terrestrial dust floating in the upper atmosphere, it has been so rarely recorded in the history of their science.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Ill-Bred Smokers.

There is no one thing, perhaps, in which the difference between the well-bred man and the ill-bred man more appears than in the manner in which, the place where, and the time when they smoke. The well-bred man does not smoke, nor does he seem to smoke to show off; whereas the ill-bred man very often smokes in a self-conscious manner that seems to say: "Look at me! see how skillfully my lips hold this cigar; how I can shift it from one side to the other without touching it with my fingers, and how I can articulate with it in my mouth; in short, look you what perfect control I have over my labial muscles, and, having seen, admire!" In short, there are many low-bred young men—very many—that appear to smoke only to display their imagined grace and skill; when, in fact, in smoking as they do, where they do, and when they do, they but publish their vulgarity. The well-bred man, on the contrary, the gentleman, the man that smokes only for the love of it, puts but as much of his cigar in his mouth as is necessary in order to draw it, keeps it in his mouth no longer than is necessary, and never fails to remove it when he talks or passes any one to whom he would be respectful, especially a lady. Further, our best bred men never smoke in any street at an hour when it is much frequented.—*Boston Beacon.*