NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

CONGRESS reassembled, after the holiday recess, on Monday, Jan. 7. In the Senate, Mr. Dolph presented a petition for the forfeiture of the unearned land grant of the Oregon Central road. Bills were introduced for a navy-yard at Algiers, La.; to bridge the Mississippi at Sibley, Mo.; and to give the Southern Kansas road right of way through Indian Territory. Mr. Miller offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the difficulties encountered in the enforcement of the Chinese restriction act. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling on heads of departments for information in regard to the distribution of circulars asking contributions for political purposes. Bills to the number of 670 were introduced, among them one to place the name of George W. Getty on the retired list, with the rank of Major General; to appropriate $150,000 for a postoffice building at Los Angeles; to prevent the use of the mails to circulate advertisements of dangerous medicines or food; to make a reduction of 30 per cent. in freight and passenger rates on the Union and Central Pacific roads; to pension all soldiers or sailors who served thirty days in the war of the rebellion; to provide for the acceptance of the Illinois and Michigan canal by the Government, and to construct the Michigan and Mississippi canal; to prohibit imports from countries which unjustly discriminate against American products; to place molasses and sugar on the free list, and to erect public buildings at Fort Dodge and Winona. Mr. Townshend introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to invite the co-operation of the Governments of the American Nations to secure the establishment of a customs union.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the Senate on the 8th inst. by Mr. Hale, and adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement of the original cost of the vessels on the naval register, and the amount expended in repairs. Mr. Van Wyck presented a resolution forbidding the Secretary of the Interior to issue land patents to the New Orleans and Pacific road until Congress has determined the questions involved in the claims of the company. In response to a request of the Senate the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to that body official figures concerning the national debt. The high-water mark was reached Aug. 31, 1865, when the nation owed $2,756,431,571; June 30, 1883, this colossal burden had been reduced to $1,551,021,207. The reduction, including interest and less cash in the Treasury, has amounted to $1,205,340,363. In the House, Mr. Hunt introduced a joint resolution for the appropriation of $1,000,000 to continue work on the Mississippi river improvements. Bills were introduced to erect public buildings at El Paso and Houston, Tex., and La Crosse, Wis.; to bridge the Mississippi at Memphis; to admit Washington Territory as a State; to regulate the sale and manufacture of liquors in the Territories, and to increase the pension of the widow of General Frank P. Blair. Mr. Beach offered a constitutional amendment providing for uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce. The President submitted a message recommending an appropriation of $1,080,000 to continue the work of improving the Mississippi river below Cairo. The President also sent in a message on the Illinois canals. He recites the action of the Illinois General Assembly offering the Illinois and Michigan canal to the United States Government and the recent action of Congress in directing a survey for the Hennepin canal, and commends the whole subject to the present National Legislature as a matter worthy of its early consideration.

MR. PLUMB presented a petition in the Senate, on the 9th inst., from 200,000 veterans for a soldiers' home in Kansas. Mr. Anthony offered a resolution that the committee on foreign relations report on the expediency of legislation in retaliation for the exclusion of American meats from foreign countries. Mr. Logan presented a petition for pensions for ex-prisoners of war. A resolution was adopted that the Attorney General furnish copies of reports on abuses in the Federal courts in the Southern States. A bill was passed to pay $6,000 to the parents of Lieut. Schwatka for land taken for a military reservation in 1880. In the House, Mr. Hasson introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to ascertain whether the "favored nation" clause in our treaties has been violated by Germany, France, or any other foreign Powers, and if so to report what may be deemed necessary in the way of retaliatory legislation. A bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was reported by the Military committee. A message from the President was received, submitting the report of the Mississippi River commission, and after a long debate the document was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Mr. Bagley introduced a bill to appropriate $130,000 toward the expense of placing the statue of Liberty in the harbor of New York. The House passed a resolution of sorrow at the death of Edward Laskar, the German statesman.

EASTERN.

The resignation of Henry Villard as President of the Northern Pacific road was accepted by the Directors at their meeting in New York last week. Villard is completely ruined financially. The closing act of his business career was the handing over to assignees of his New York mansion and other property, with instructions to dispose of the same, pay a mortgage of $200,000, and discharge any indebtedness to the Oregon Railway company, the residue to be given to his wife.

Russell Sage dropped $1,000,000 in Wall street in one day. A great tumble in Union Pacific stock was the cause of the speculator's grief.

Pittsburgh iron mills have plenty of orders on hand, and the outlook for the trade is encouraging.

The Evening Post Company, of New York, reduces its capital from $200,000 to $100,000.

A storm of great severity prevailed throughout the region between Buffalo and Portland. Trains were abandoned on three roads at the former city. In Boston the wind blew at the rate of forty-eight miles per hour. The waves broke over Portland breakwater, damaging two steamships. Several buildings were uncovered at Castleton, Vt. Long Branch, Atlantic City, and other low-lying places along the ocean suffered from the hurricane. The damage to property by flood is serious. People were much concerned for their lives as well. Coney Island suffered damage estimated at $500,000.

Near Brenton Station, Pa., a train dashed into a gang of men who were clearing snow from the tracks. Three were killed and five wounded, two fatally.

An insane naval officer, Lieutenant John J. Augur, a son of the General, escaped from an asylum at Bloomingdale, N. Y., and died from exposure. He was one of the party sent in search of the Jeannette.

WESTERN.

The grave of Mrs. Kate C. McConaughy, at Rochelle, Ill., was opened, and the remains were taken away. Detectives found the corpse in the Homeopathic Medical college at Chicago, and two students have been jailed for the crime. Waterman and Shinkle, charged with resurrecting the body of Mrs. Hoyt, were held in $600 each at Sycamore, Ill. They were not taken into court, their attorney deeming it unsafe.

Chicago has nearly 19,000,000 bushels of grain in her elevators. New York and Brooklyn have about 13,000,000 bushels. The total supply in the United States and Canada is estimated at 58,000,000 bushels.

A son of Senator Harrison, of Indiana, has wedded a daughter of ex-Senator Saunders, of Nebraska.

Ann Stamp, an aged widow of Columbia, Ohio, killed herself with strychnine because of the loss of a pet dog.

Rustlers at Seven Rivers, Lincoln county, New Mexico, fired into a crowd of Mexican laborers killing four. The murder was unprovoked. The rustlers escaped.

A dispatch from Wausau, Wis., reports a bloody combat between Chippewa and Pottawatomie Indians belonging to a reservation in Wisconsin. "A short time ago a band of Pottawatomies and Menominees moved their camp, and subsequently a band of Chippewas encamped in the same place. The difficulty began when two ponies belonging to the Chippewas strayed away into the camp of the other Indians and were shot. The Chippewas assum d a hostile attitude, which resulted in one of their number being shot by one of the Pottawatomies. A few days later the two bands met in a bloody fight, in which five of the combatants were killed."

J. W. Dent, a cousin of Mrs. Gen. Grant, recently committed suicide in California. Poverty and sickness led to the act. He leaves a wife in poor circumstances.

Charles Whitehead, managing editor of the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Evening Republican*, was fatally worked by a discharged printer.

SOUTHERN.

Valmar Rector, a negro, was hanged at Baton Rouge for the murder of Duncan Williams. The condemned man refused to remain on the scaffold, and screamed and begged for life until he was bound. The Sheriff at Eastman, Ga., on opening the cell door of a colored murderer named James Crummidge, about to be hanged, was attacked with a knife. The doomed man then made himself unconscious by hacking his throat. He was taken to the scaffold on a stretcher, and supported until the drop fell.

A heavy snow storm prevailed last week in sections of Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, with the coldest weather known for years. At Charleston, S. C., the thermometer registered 13 degrees above zero, being the coldest weather registered in that region for 185 years.

The defunct city of Memphis, Tenn., had a debt estimated at $5,500,000. Of this amount the funding board of the taxing district has secured possession of $3,500,000 in exchange for new bonds, and two payments of interest have been made.

E. D. Atchison was taken from Monterey (Va.) jail by a mob, hanged, and the swinging corpse riddled with bullets.

A family of nine members, named Bird, renting a farm near Kaufman, Tex., have been made the victim of a poisoner, who evidently placed the poison in the water-bucket. Nearly all the family have died. Suspicion falls upon a neighboring farmer, who had often threatened to have revenge.

On W. G. Taylor's plantation in Lenoir county, N. C., a colored family, comprising William Cook, his wife and six children, were burned to death by their house taking fire.

WASHINGTON.

The sentiment in favor of retaliatory legislation against those countries which exclude American swine and swine products is growing stronger daily at Washington. In the House, last week, Gen. Browne, of Indiana, offered a bill which authorized the President to exclude from the United States the wines and liquors of France and Germany, as well as other articles of merchandise, from those countries so long as they shall continue to exclude American cattle and swine and the products of the same. Mr. Townshend offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish the House with all letters, reports, and other documents in his possession bearing on the subject of the exclusion of American hogs and hog products by Germany and France. The purpose of this information is to enable the House to proceed intelligently in regard to such legislation.

Bills have been introduced in Congress for the erection of twenty-three public buildings in various localities at an aggregate cost of $2,080,000.

Representative Horr, of Michigan, Chairman of the subcommittee on the Fortification bill, favors an appropriation of $3,000,000 for national defenses, setting aside $85,000 for torpedo experiments.

Congressman Robinson's resolution calling for information as to the clothes worn by American representatives at foreign courts is said to have direct reference to James Russell Lowell, "Sunset" Cox having reported that the Minister to the Court of St. James arrays himself in purple and fine linen, knee-breeches, and buckled shoes, contrary to the forms of republican dress as laid down by statute.

POLITICAL.

J. H. French having declined the position, Noah A. Plimpton has been elected Chairman of the Democratic Central committee of Massachusetts.

Washington telegram: Circulars calling upon the recipients to state how much they will be able to contribute toward the Indiana Republican campaign fund were last week distributed through the Postoffice department. The matter was brought to the attention of the Postmaster General, who pronounced it in violation of the law, and began an investigation. It was found that the circulars were distributed through the captain of the watch, who received them from a stranger and was ignorant of their contents. Having satisfied himself of the innocence of the officer the Postmaster General dropped the matter.

John Sherman refused to accept the Presidency of the Northern Pacific road because his resignation from the Senate would throw that body into the hands of the Democrats.

The Republican members of the Ohio Legislature held a caucus at Columbus to select a candidate for Senator. The Cincinnati and Cleveland representatives refused to honor Gov. Foster, and it was resolved to vote blank.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Judge Nelson Poe, an eminent jurist of Baltimore, and cousin of the late Edgar Allan Poe; Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of Boston, ex-Treasurer of the American (Irish) Land League; William Gerlach, a prominent and wealthy Milwaukeean; Col. George H. Slaughter, a pioneer of Wisconsin; at Galveston, Texas, Mrs. Campbell, wife of James Campbell, the trusted Lieutenant of the famous buccaneer, Lafitte; at Washington, Mrs. Patterson, wife of ex-Senator John J. Patterson, of South Carolina; John Allison, father of Senator Allison, of Iowa; Herr Eduard Lasker, distinguished German statesman; Col. J. I. Nevin, editor of the Pittsburgh *Leader*; Mary, seventeenth wife of the late Brigham Young; W. J. Wise, the wealthiest citizen of Vincennes, Ind.; Luke Clark, a veteran Fenian and exiled Irishman; Keshub Chunder Sen, a celebrated scholar and philosopher of India.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Following is a record of the week's commercial failures, as reported by telegraph:

Wadsworth & Co., bankers, Ishpeming, Mich	$100,000
Sherman Bros., canned goods, Cincinnati	75,000
A. Wessells, St. Louis, Mich., real estate	60,000
Furman & Fisher, grocers Grand Rapids, Mich	25,000
S. H. Morrell, banker Lovington, Ill	40,000
W. M. Furbish, planos, Portland, Me	27,000
A. Sigler, jewelry, Adrian, Mich	17,000
Henner & Moore, bankers, Morris, Minn.	100,000
Phelps & Co., Elmwood, Ill., coal miners	70,000
Goldsmith & Kuhn, diamonds, New York	50,000
M. H. Myers, dry goods, Cassopolis, Mich	10,000
L. E. Slosson, dry goods, Cadiztsburg, Ky	17,000
B. R. Smith, cotton broker, New York	150,000
Dietrich & Co., canvas bag m'frs. San Fran'sco	376,000
McClurg, Briggs & Co., dry goods, Toronto	100,000
Putnam & Phelps, tanners, North Leominster, Mass	75,000
Voss & Fowler, sa'l implem'ts, Des Moines	12,000
C. & R. Von Bermuth, importers, New York	150,000
L. J. Zeiner, clo.hing, u'sh'n N. H.	15,000
Rosenfeld & Co., tobacco, Detroit	60,000
D. B. Young, clothing, Wyandotte, Kan.	15,000
Baum Bros., willow-ware, New York	75,000
M. Wolf & Co., hats, New York	150,000
Hiram Brush, furniture, Chicago	15,000
Crazin Falls Paper Co., Cleveland	65,000
Francis & Vangie, shoe manf'rs, St. John, N. B.	40,000
James Murray, fancy goods, Montreal	10,000
A. J. Jacobs, general store, Henrietta, Tex.	27,000
Henry Villard, railway magnate	.....
Bernstein & Co., dry goods, Oshkosh, Wis.	17,000
National Paper Co., Rock Island	20,000
J. Paddock, boots and shoes, Terre Haute	23,000
Lynch Bros., hardware, Des Moines	2,000
Landorf & Adler, clothing, New York	61,000
Buck & Keech, cani'g, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	11,000
W. Simmons, hardware, Lockport, N. Y.	10,000
Williamson & Co., dry goods, Brantford, Canada	25,000
White & Meyers, notions, Cincinnati	30,000
A. A. Anderson, jewelry, Ishpeming, Mich.	40,000
J. H. Dacus, general store, Ozark, Ark.	22,000
I. Price, clothing, Mt. Sterling, Ill.	30,000
R. B. Ogilvie, dry goods, Madison, Wis.	65,000
McLelland & Greenough, furniture, Chicago	15,000
Chancellor & Co., general store, Ennis, Texas	50,000
Eben Sutton, woolen mnfr., North Andover, Mass	100,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

There will be few peaches next year, and the prospect for Florida oranges is not the best.

Gen. Hazen has ordered the display of signal stations of a white flag with a black center on the approach of cold waves.

The Oregon Transcontinental company has deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust company 91,500 shares each of Oregon Navigation and Northern Pacific common and preferred, in security for a loan for $8,000,000, to be used in meeting bills payable.

FOREIGN.

The British Cabinet has sent word to Egypt that the present protectorate will be kept up at all hazards. El Mahdi will be given the Soudan, but Lower Egypt will be purged of his influence. This policy the Khedive does not consider belligerent enough, and hints at a repetition of his ultimatum, in which he demanded immediate military aid for a campaign in the Soudan, on pain of turning over the whole region to the Sultan.

The postoffice at Pesth, Hungary, was mysteriously robbed of a box containing $100,000.

The murder of Col. Sudeikin has led to a conference between Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to Paris, and Prince Bismarck, and a general conference is being arranged to be held at Gatschina. Several suspects have been arrested by the Russian police. The two Nihilists who were wounded in the attack on the Colonel have died.

A tribe of Achenese held in bondage twenty-five men of the crew of the steamer Nisero, wrecked in November, and the Government of the Dutch East Indies have sent troops to compel the Rajah to release them. There is one American among the captured band.

The Egyptian Cabinet resigned in a body because the British Government demanded the abandonment of the Soudan.

An explosion at Hanoi ruined two batteries of French artillery, wrecked the barracks and several houses, killed one man, and injured three.

Nubah Pasha has assumed the duties of Premier of Egypt. A military commission will perfect arrangements for the evacuation of the Soudan.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A telegram from Shelby, N. C., reports that a terrible and fatal knife combat took place about fifteen miles from that place. "For some years past a vendetta has existed between the Lepaugh and Runyam families, both of whom have large connections. Philip Lepaugh was this morning driving his wagon to a sawmill, when Craige Runyam, accompanied by his father and brother, made an attack upon him. They pulled Lepaugh from his wagon and cut and hacked him with bowie-knives, inflicting some terrible wounds. They left him for dead on the road. As they were fleeing the wounded man's two sons-in-law came up. They galloped after and overtook the Runyam party. A desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued, in which every man engaged in the affray was mortally wounded."

In the school-house in which Emma Bond was so terribly treated, fifty citizens gathered to pass resolutions of respect toward the young lady, and to declare that justice was outraged by the acquittal of Montgomery, Pettis, and Clement.

The English bark Elmina was wrecked near West Creek, N. J., and the crew perished.

In Montgomery county, Pa., Thomas Wicherly and Leonard Boyle fought with bare fists for over an hour, for $500, the former being the winner.

Bismarck has issued an order looking to a slightly better treatment of American food products.

Prime Minister Ferry is unwilling to permit England to grab Egypt, but his colleagues are weak-kneed and afraid to attempt any protest.

Judge Denman, of London, is still guarded by two policemen whenever he stops outside of his residence.

An engineer at Vienna is charged with killing four girls after obtaining their money under promises of marriage.

The Mayor of Chicago has received from Codington county, Dakota, an appeal for aid for destitute settlers, who accompany their letter with a word of caution to emigrants.

The United States has filed in the Court of Claims a bill against the Union Pacific road for $899,667, including 5 per cent. of the net earnings.

Drifting ice stopped navigation of the Tennessee river last week.

The Mexican National Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent., and promises another of 8 per cent. in March.

MR. DAWES introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 10th inst., providing for the establishment of a postal telegraph system by the Government. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, announcing depredations in the Yellowstone park. Mr. Plumb presented a petition with 1,500 signatures, asking that Oklahoma be opened to settlement. Four bills were introduced in relation to pensions and awards of land to soldiers. It was resolved to request the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the issue of land patents to the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad company until Congress shall determine the claims of the corporation. A resolution by Mr. Voorhees was adopted directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the amount of money required to equalize the bounties of those who served in the late war. Mr. Cullom introduced a bill for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal. In the House of Representatives, the oath was administered to Mr. Clardy, of Missouri. Mr. Ross craus introduced a bill for the relief of Col. Thomas Worthington, of Ohio. A resolution was offered calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the irregular practices in the importation of goods and what legislation is necessary. A joint resolution for the immediate appropriation of $1,000,000 for Mississippi river improvements was referred. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to give his reasons for discontinuing the issue of silver certificates. The House adjourned until the 14th.

A WESTERN farmer, upon learning that Walter Pollock, editor of the London *Saturday Review*, is "one of the best fencers in England," wrote him a letter asking him to put in a bid for fencing his 500-acre farm.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$ 6.60	@ 7.10
HOGS	5.75	@ 6.50
FLOUR—Superfine	4.00	@ 4.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.03	@ 1.07
No. 2 Red	1.08½	@ 1.14
CORN—No. 2	.65	@ .67
OATS—No. 2	.39	@ .42
PORK—Mess	14.25	@ 15.01
LARD	.09	@ .09¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers	6.50	@ 7.00
Common to Fair	5.50	@ 6.00
Medium to Fair	4.50	@ 5.75
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5.10	@ 5.75
Good to Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.93	@ .94
No. 2 Red Winter	.99	@ 1.01
CORN—No. 2	.55	@ .57
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .33½
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.61	@ .62
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.33	@ .35
EGGS—Fresh	.25	@ .26
PORK—Mess	13.75	@ 14.25
LARD	.08	@ .09
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.56	@ .57
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .33½
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.61	@ .62½
PORK—Mess	14.00	@ 14.50
LARD	8.75	@ 9.00
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01	@ 1.03
CORN—Mixed	.48	@ .49
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .35
RYE	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	14.50	@ 15.00
LARD	.07½	@ .08
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03	@ 1.04
CORN	.50	@ .51
OATS	.34	@ .35
RYE	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	11.50	@ 15.00
LARD	.08	@ .09
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01	@ 1.04
CORN	.54	@ .54
OATS—No. 2	.35	@ .36
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.25	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.50	@ .51
OATS—Mixed	.33	@ .34
PORK—Mess	14.00	@ 14.75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—Mixed	.31	@ .33
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	6.00	@ 7.00
Fair	5.50	@ 6.00
Common	5.00	@ 6.00
HOGS	6.25	@ 6.75
SHEEP	5.00	@ 5.50

WAKING ONLY TO DIE.

Burning of the Immaculate Conception Institute at Belleville, Ill.

Twenty-seven Girls and Nuns Perish—Terrible Scenes.

[Belleville (Ill.) telegram.]

The lives of twenty-seven women were lost by the burning of the Immaculate Conception Convent at this place. Many others were injured more or less severely by jumping from the windows of the third or fourth story to the frozen ground beneath.

It is not known exactly how the fire started. The first report was that it originated in the third story, which was used as a dormitory. An attempt was made by the Sisters to extinguish it, but without success. The latest and most probable theory is that it broke out near the boiler in the basement. When it was first discovered the floor above was ablaze and volumes of smoke were rolling up and filling the stairways, halls, and corridors of the building. By the time the sleeping inmates were thoroughly aroused all avenues of escape seemed to be cut off by blinding smoke and flames. Then a panic ensued, attended by scenes so heart-rending that even the imagination can scarcely picture them. Forty or more of the pupils and teachers, in spite of the terror and will confusion, succeeded in getting out of the building unharmed, and were given shelter from the icy wind in neighboring houses. Their companions were far less fortunate. Many remained in the dormitory, and, rendered helpless by fright, perished without making an attempt to escape. Others rushed to the windows, and, appalled at the prospect of leaping to an almost certain death, drew back and were either suffocated by the thick smoke or died in the flames. Some, braver than the rest, jumped from the upper windows and were either killed or badly injured. Miss Mary Campbell, a teacher, of East St. Louis, leaped from the third story and died in a few minutes. Another, whose name was not ascertained, climbed to the roof and either fell or was blown off. She was fatally injured.

The fire spread with great rapidity, and the fire department was of little avail. The extreme cold retarded the work of the firemen, and even if they could have reached the scene without delay they could have been of but little service in rescuing the victims. There are no ladders in the fire department, and no provisions for such a deplorable emergency had been made by the managers of the convent. The unfortunate inmates were, therefore, unable to help themselves, and those who were witnesses of the horrible holocaust were powerless to help them. The streets in the vicinity were thronged with people anxious to be of service. They could do nothing but stand and look on or listen in silence to the appeals of terror-stricken parents rushing frantically around looking for their children or wailing over their supposed loss.

Within an hour from the time the fire was discovered the famous Convent of the Immaculate Conception was reduced to ashes and a few charred and broken walls. As soon as possible the work of recovering the remains of victims was begun. The firemen poured water on the ruins until daybreak, so as to quench the embers and preserve in recognizable shape the bodies of the unfortunate women. Then volunteers were called for, and during the day a large force of men were at work in the ruins.

It was a terrible sight. At times the searchers would find two or three charred masses huddled together, seemingly seeking each other's protection from the advancing flames. Two bodies were found in the rear part of the building, burned into an unrecognizable mass, but the majority were found beneath where the dormitory was situated. They seemed to have sought shelter in this room when they recognized that escape was impossible. The flames beneath, eating away the supports, let down the floor with those upon it into the seething vortex of fire and smoke. The pupil boarders and three Sisters slept on the fourth floor; on the third floor the remaining Sisters slept, and on the floor above the basement the orphans and half-orphans slept. Those on this floor escaped.

The following is a list of the killed, missing, and injured, as far as is known:

The dead identified:

Sister Madredo, Sister Angela, Sister Edwina, Mother Superior Mary Jerome, Mary Campbell, Lizzie Isch, Susie Weimar, Virgie Heinzelman, Mary Manning, Mamie Pulse and Gertie Strunck.

Missing:

Agnes Scaling, Mary Scaling, Martha Mantell, Laura Thompson, Miss L. Simott, Lottie Pierson, Hilda Hammell, Mary Bien, Katie Urbana, Mary Bertels, Delphi Schlernezauer, Josie Flouder, Mamie Bailey.

Injured:

Sister Monnesse, Sister Stylites, Sister Repartie, Sister Paschales, Sister Daisy Ebberman, Fanny Brurks, Agnes Schneider.

The building and contents were valued at $75,000.

Other Fire Losses.

The court house and jail at Jerseyville, Ill., was swept away by fire, four prisoners perishing in the flames. The money loss is placed at $26,000. The fires of the week, where a loss of $10,000 and upward was entailed, are as follows:

Dalton, Ga., six stores	$ 40,000
Cleveland, Ohio, oil refinery	15,000
Milwaukee, Wis., box factory	15,000
Scottdale, Pa., two lumber mills	22,000
Augusta, Ga., cotton warehouse	210,000
Hickman, Ky., furniture factory	30,000
Peru, Ind., office building	20,000
Weatherford, Tex., stores	20,000
Wabash, Ind., grist mill	10,000
Wheeling, W. Va., residences	15,000
Fairfield, Iowa, furniture factory	10,000
Middleboro, Mass., shovel factory	23,000
Chicago, Ill., Munson & Co., rubber belting	40,000
Denver, Colo., Tabor opera-house damaged	20,000
Tecumseh, Mich., Dean's tannery	15,000
St. Louis, Mo., St. Nicholas hotel	200,000
Racine, Wis., a stone warehouse	15,000
Union City, Pa., flour mill	25,000
Wheeling, W. Va., Bodley's wagon factory	25,000
St. Louis, Mo., ten stores on Fourth street	580,000
Belleville, Ill., Notre Dame convent	100,000
Cleveland, Ohio, theater and church	200,000
Chicago, Ill., the Beaubrange French flat building and a cracker bakery	120,000
Parksburg, W. Va., a tiber factory	40,000
New Albany, Ind., several railway cars	25,000
La Grange, Ind., five stores	30,000
Coketon, Pa., mining property	30,000
Syracuse, N. Y., a wagon factory	40,000
Cincinnati, Ohio, two small stores	10,000
Philadelphia, Pa., a church	10,000
Carlinville, Mich., eight business houses	25,000
Minneiska, Minn., elevator and hotel	35,000
Montreal, Canada, a fertilizing warehouse	30,000
Amboy, Ill., a flouring mill	10,000
Watertown, Wis., a dairy warehouse	10,000
Milan, Tenn., Jordan's block	20,000
Pinckneyville, Ill., stores	10,000
Dyersville, Iowa, hardware store	15,000
Avoca, N. Y., Griswold block	20,000
Corry, Pa., grist mill	15,000
Binghamton, N. Y., theater and hotel	15,000
Louisville, Ky., a manufacturing block	17,000

DYING IN A BEAR'S EMBRACE.

A Son of Earl Dunraven Killed in the Maine Woods—His Sweetheart Insane.

[Telegram from Lowell, Mass.]

Arthur LeGrand Stafford, who claimed to be a natural son of the Earl of Dunraven, landed in New York in November last, and, with several Southern sporting men, started for Lake Namadumcook, in Maine, hunting and fishing. In Bangor he made the acquaintance of Miss Grace, of New York, and when he left for the woods they had plighted their troth. Dec. 31, Stafford left camp with his rifle for a stroll. Shortly afterward a hard snowstorm set in, and Stafford not returning, an unsuccessful search was made for him. Early next morning another search was begun. About three miles from camp Stafford was found in the firm embrace of a she bear. Both were frozen stiff. A knife was sticking in the left foreshoulder of the bear. A short distance away a half-grown cub with a knife-wound in its heart was discovered. The guide said Stafford had tackled the cub first, and was then set upon by the mother bear. News of Stafford's fate was borne to Miss Grace. The poor girl lost her reason, and is now in a desperate condition.

STORIES OF VERY OLD PEOPLE.

MICHAEL KAVANAGH died at Lewiston, Me., aged 107 years.

MRS. ACHSA BURTON, of Croydon, N. H., has just celebrated her 95th birthday.

BRODA HOWARD, of Owingsville, Ky., is 116 years of age, and has smoked tobacco for 100 years.

MISS MINNIE HALL, of Temple, Tex., recently gave a debut party on the 100th anniversary of her birth.

PETER SHINKLE, of Covington, married a widow of 50 when he was 92 years of age. He is seeking a divorce.

THE oldest man in Missouri is John Henderson, of Oxford, born in Virginia in 1780. He is in excellent health.

GEORGE MCCLELLAN, aged 116 years, of Blythewood, S. C., was lately married to a widow of 27 years named Jennie Wilson.

MRS. W. K. DOLBEER of Perry, N. Y., died recently at the age of 92, and Mrs. Mary Price, at her home in Jamestown, N. Y., aged 91.

MRS. S. P. WAGNER, who died recently in New Orleans, was one of the girls who strewed flowers in the pathway of Gen. Jackson on his return from the battle-field of Chalmette, and she danced with Lafayette when he visited this country in 1825.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Daisy's Dimple.

Have you seen my Daisy's dimple?
It is just a small and simple
Valley in a rosy cheek;
But when she laughs so merry,
Oh, what a very, very
Pleasant language it does speak!

'Tis a nook where Cupid's hiding,
In his beauteous bower abiding
Till I seek and lure him out.
"Come, thou fond out to Hob follow,
Thou hast something sweet to tell—Oh,
Tell me, what are you about?"

But he only winketh slyly,
As to say: "Oh, dear, now highly
I'd enjoy a lovely game!"
So I plant a sweet kiss on
Not as he who shoots and misses—
For I'll the merry game!

A Much Misused Word.

The intelligent woman expressed her opinion upon the ancient custom that yet obtains among a few obscure papers of calling a woman a female. The term, she insists, is a technical one and should be left to the exclusive use of physiologists and zoologists. It took writers a long time to come to a realizing sense of its unfitness when applied to individuals of feminine gender. Nothing looks queerer now than those goody-goody little books that were written by presidents of "female" boarding schools and bloodless pastors of struggling parishes wherein the "female" element was a silent majority. The subjects were "Female Piety," "Female Modesty," "Female Meekness," "The Virtues Most to Be Admired in the True Female" as if the omnipotent Creator recognized two separate sets of moralities, one to be appropriated by the "male," and the other to be worn in meekness and humility by the "female" portion of humanity. The Bible says that God in the beginning created man in His own image, "male and female created He them"—specifying the two sexes according to their two kinds, but not using the terms as names. Sarah Josepha Hale probably did more than any other one person to abolish the misuses of the word. The floods of trash which the old *Godey's Lady's Book* used to let loose upon the country may be excused in a measure, since it let no opportunity pass to criticise and ridicule the writers of "female" literature. Nobody hears of male boarding-schools or male academies. Men are not alluded to as "brilliant male writers," or "eminent male artists." Books were never written on male piety or male integrity, yet the use of one, in the same sense, is as correct as the other.—*Mary H. Krout, in Cravfordsville Journal.*

The Female Form.

Given a small, straight, flat figure, with a face delicate in its features, and the problem of making the girl look like 15 until she is altogether past her teens is not exceedingly difficult. It can be very simply worked by refusing to let her petticoats grow to a mature length, eschewing all devices of bodice that produce artificial undulation, and enjoining an innocent simplicity of carriage and manner. That was what had been done with the bride whom I have mentioned. There was in her family the usual incentive in thus retarding her apparent growth from childhood to womanhood. Two older sisters wished to matrimonially place themselves before their ages were emphasized by the youngest daughter becoming an adult. Why, I remember that one evening at a reception the dear girl came down to the parlor in a lovely co tume of white tulle, as simple and infantine as a christening robe and with a hem no lower than the tops of her high bootees; but she had presumed to give a slight roundness to her corsage. That was an amendment to the family resolution which was instantly voted down, though she pleaded hard to carry it.

"I'm a woman, and I want to look like one," she pleaded.

"You may be a woman, but you've got to look like a child as long as nature will let you," was the maternal mandate.

So she had to go back to her room and flatten the bosom in which indignation was swelling.

"I'll develop all of a sudden, the first thing they know—see if I don't?" she said to me on that occasion.

And she did it on her wedding day, for certain. The dignified little creature who dragged a train up the center aisle of a fashionable church was no longer childish. Her babyish braids of hair had become an elaborate coiffure; her ankles were out of sight, and, instead of their stockinged display, there was a charming disclosure of bare arms that were far more plump and tapering than anybody had expected, and as fair as eighteen years of seclusion could make them; her bodice, for the first time, was shapely—by exactly what means is none of the public's business. Improved? I should say so. If the bridegroom had fallen in love with her former aspect he had every reason for augmenting his passion when he beheld her in her bridal robes.—*Clara Belle.*

Popular Catechism.

What is this?

That is a managing mamma, darling.

Why a "managing mamma?"

Because she is managing or trying to manage.

To do what?

To marry off her daughters.

My! that is a huge undertaking.

Mountainous, my precious.

But those seven gawks hanging behind her?

Sh! Those, dear, are her charming and accomplished daughters.

But that sallow old girl with the gig-lamps and stiff neck?

That, my precious, is Mathilde, the literary light of the family.

How "literary?"

Well, Mathilde has read Swinburne and Herbert Spencer, knows two professors of the Concord School of Philosophy, has published four poems in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and can write verses all night long. Besides, Mathilde knows four constellations. Mathilde does, acts in amateur theatricals, and is writing a play.

Gracious! and how old is she?

Just 19, sweet.

And who is the wall-eyed young lady with freckles and fever-blisters walking with Mathilde?

That, dear, is Angele, the beauty of the family.

How the "beauty?"

Well, whenever they get up tableaux at the church Angele is selected, and that proves it.

How old is Angele?

Just 19, love.

And that one immediately behind Mathilde—the young lady with the crooked teeth and a nose like an india-rubber shoe run down at the heel?

That, darling, is Therese.

And what does she do?

She is the good girl of the family—goes to church twice a day, says grace at meals, and works Bible-marks for every man she meets.

How old?

Just 19.

Next?—the pudding-faced girl with twisted hair?

That is Marie.

Well?

Marie is the flirt of the family. Marie uses slang and purses up her mouth, smokes cigarettes, and makes faces, and always says what a bad, naughty girl she has been, and is generally as playful as a kitten.

Old?

Just 19, dear.

Next?—the meek little dunce with a figure like a shad?

Madeleine.

Well, what is the matter with her?

She is the housekeeper of the family. Madeleine can cook right through four cook-books; she makes her own dresses.

I could have guessed as much myself.

Sh!—and then Madeleine looks after everything, and sees that everything is right, and—oh! well, there's no end to the comfort brought about by Madeleine.

She is just 19, too, I suppose?

Nineteen last week, darling.

Next?—that bilious scarecrow in the hat?

Sh! that, my precious, is Belle.

Well, what is the chronic trouble with Belle.

Why, Belle has traveled, and she is the wit of the family. When Lord Muffyn was telling a long