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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

Ovington Bros.' china-ware house in Brooklyn, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $250,000.

William A. Seaver, editor of "The Drawer" in *Harper's*, died at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

H. F. Gye claims to have been robbed, on a train between New York and Philadelphia, of $75,000 worth of diamonds belonging to Mme. Albani, beside a large amount of his own personal property and checks.

By affirming a verdict of $600 obtained by a widow against an insurance company, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has established the right of an insured man to walk on a railway track without violating the conditions of his policy.

F. B. Gowen was re-elected President of the Reading road, Vanderbilt's agent giving him 75,000 votes.

Thomas Donahue, a farmer of Williamstown, Mass., has petitioned to be placed in a lunatic asylum, on account of a burning desire to kill somebody.

A dividend of 25 per cent. has been made by the *Tribune* Association of New York. It appears that Whitelaw Reid and his relatives own 143 shares out of 200. The incumbrance on the new building is only $100,000.

A boiler explosion in a blast-furnace at Bethlehem, Pa., killed four men and wounded several others.

The auction sale of pews in Beecher's church netted $37,000.

The mills along the river at Camden, Maine, are running on half time for lack of water—something never before known.

The Hon. Lot M. Morrill died at Augusta, Me., on the 10th inst., at the age of 68 years. Mr. Morrill has served three terms as Governor of Maine, and sixteen years in the United States Senate.

Miss Alice Livingston, of New York, who sued a merchant named Henry Fleming for breach of promise, was awarded $75,000. The verdict was followed by deafening applause, which the court was unable to suppress.

The City Bank, of Jersey City, has suspended on account of overdrafts by the President, cashier and book-keeper to the amount of the capital stock.

West.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson and Ex-Congressman Don Morrison indulged in a knock-down and hair-pulling in a St. Louis court-room. Bystanders pulled them apart before any serious damage was done.

Northern Ohio was considerably disturbed by an earthquake.

The canal within the limits of Cincinnati has been declared a nuisance, and a bill will be reported in the Legislature to sell that portion of the bed, which is valued at $2,000,000, and reserve the proceeds as a fund to keep the canal system in repair.

What was known as the Telegraph block in Detroit, on the corner of Griswold and Congress streets, was ruined by fire. At the first alarm twenty-five employes of the Western Union Company found their means of escape cut off, but all were fortunate enough to reach the ground by the firemen's ladders.

Near Ulysses, Neb., Mrs. Thompson, while insane, put poison in the tea, and herself, husband and an adopted son died in a short time.

Near Mill Creek, Indian Territory, Alexander Hamilton murdered his wife and a man named Smith and then committed suicide.

John Cody, a Wisconsin veteran, died at Manistee, Mich., after fasting 103 days. His disease was ulceration of the stomach, and during his fast he lost eighty-three pounds.

Sixteen millions of dollars were expended in building in Chicago in 1882. The number of buildings erected was 3,113.

A severe shock of earthquake, lasting about thirty seconds, was experienced on the morning of the 11th in Missouri, Kentucky and Southern Illinois, rousing people from their sleep.

The Pennsylvania Company bought at auction the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central road for $13,800,000.

South.

Treasurer Polk, for whose delivery on Tennessee soil the Legislature offered a reward of $5,000, was arrested at San Antonio, Texas, and released on a writ of habeas corpus. He then started for Mexico, and was again arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal just before reaching the Rio Grande. Polk offered the officer $8,000 to let him go, but the latter was incorruptible.

Detectives Price and Cameron, who accepted bribes from Marshall T. Polk, to run their prisoner into Mexico, were arrested at San Antonio, and will be prosecuted as accessories.

Cleveland capitalists have organized a company to build, at Chattanooga, the largest stove factory in the South.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne met with a painful accident, at San Antonio, Texas, being thrown from his horse while riding.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A committee of the House of Representatives has ascertained that the clerk of the Supreme Court had a net income of $29,000 last year. A recommendation for a reasonable salary will be made.

Dickson, who was foreman of the jury in the recent star-route trials at Washington, has been held in $2,500 to appear before the Grand Jury for embracery.

All of the Garfield doctors, including Bliss, have decided to accept the amount awarded by Congress.

A report will be made to Congress in favor of purchasing for $15,000 the house in which Abraham Lincoln died.

At the residence of Senator Cameron in Washington, Lieut. Alexander Rogers, of Cameron, daughter of the Pennsylvania Senator, the reception being attended by the prominent officials at the capital.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The American expedition sent to the Cape of Good Hope to take observations of the transit of Venus has arrived in England with 300 photographs.

Gen. Longstreet has written a letter to ex-President Grant agreeing in detail with his findings in the Fitz John Porter case, and citing an example where he disobeyed an order of Gen. Lee at the second battle of Bull Run, and made a movement which helped in the defeat of the Union army.

The New York and Western Press Associations are hereafter to be managed by William Henry Smith, who will make his headquarters in the former city.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Capt. W. P. Black, independent candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois district, has abandoned his recently begun contest against the Hon. George R. Davis.

John B. Manning, Democrat, the most extensive maltster in the United States, was elected Mayor of Buffalo by a majority of 3,510 votes.

The election in the Ninth Congressional district of Indiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Orth, resulted in a triumph for the Republican candidate, Charles T. Doxey.

The National Tobacco Association has passed resolutions favoring a tax of 8 cents per pound on tobacco and $3 per 1,000 on cigars, with a rebate equal to the reduction, to take effect May 1.

The Republican caucus of the members of the Illinois Legislature, on the fifth ballot nominated Gov. Shelby M. Cullom for United States Senator, in place of David Davis. His chief competitors were ex-Senator Oglesby and Commissioner Green B. Raum.

The Elections Committee of the House of Representatives will report in favor of seating Caine, the monogamous Mormon Delegate from Utah. By a vote of 6 to 4 they decided to end the Buchanan-Manning imbroglio in the Second Mississippi district by deciding the seat vacant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The funeral of M. Gambetta, at Paris, was the occasion of one of the most imposing pageants witnessed in modern times. The remains of the dead statesman were escorted to the cemetery by a procession estimated at 300,000 persons, and the procession was witnessed by a l Paris and suburbs, who had gathered along the line of march, some of them many hours before. Twenty regiments of the garrison were stationed along the route. Every Ambassador was present, and sent his carriage to join the cortege. At the entrance to Pere la Chaise orations were delivered by eight leading spirits. Reinade, an intimate friend of Gambetta, declared that death arose from an accident in handling a pistol, and that the woman mentioned as an assassin nursed Gambetta devotedly for thirty-four days.

Over 1,000 houses were washed away in Frankenthal, Germany, by the recent overflow in the Rhine, and sixty persons were drowned.

A bloody fight occurred between Albanian and European members of the police force at Alexandria.

Sagasta has formed a new ministry for Spain, with Gen. Martinez Campos as Minister of War.

Gilles, a Vienna journalist, was charged by the German Government with insulting Bismarck, and his extradition was demanded, but the Austrians decided not to grant the request.

The German Reichstag has been petitioned by 6,000 persons to enact a law closing commercial and industrial establishments on Sunday.

The police of Berlin broke up the largest public meeting of workingmen held since the passage of the Socialist laws, because of objectionable sentiments uttered by Stoeckel, a Jew-baiter.

John O'Brien has been tried at Cork for using intimidating language against land ords, and sentenced to two months in prison. Ex-suspects named Hodnutt and Gilho ly were convicted of the same offense and similarly sentenced.

Edwin Booth inaugurated his Berlin engagement with "Hamlet." His impersonation created immense enthusiasm, and he was repeatedly called before the curtain.

The floods in Hungary forced 6,000 persons to abandon the town of Raab, and many were drowned in attempting to escape.

Michael Davitt, in a speech at Birkenhead, declared that the people of Ireland had had enough of futile agitation, and were going to fight it out this time.

Lady Florence Dixie has expended her relief fund of £5,000 in relieving distress in the West of Ireland, and says that it has been the means of keeping the roofs over 20,000 persons. She claims that it is the duty of the Government and the Land League to help the people.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Senate Bill to Provide for the Presidential Succession.

The bill which passed the United States Senate regulating the succession to the Presidency provides that in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then another member of the Cabinet in this order of precedence: Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, shall act as President until the disability is removed, or until the vacancy is otherwise lawfully filled, such officer being eligible to the office of President under the constitution, and not under articles of impeachment by the House of Representatives at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon him. *Provided*, That whenever the powers and duties of the President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named, if Congress be not in session, if it would not meet regularly within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

Section two enacts that the first section shall only be held to describe and apply to those officers who shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named.

By the third section, section 146 of the Revised Statutes is repealed.

An Accommodating Lawyer.

"I want to engage your services," said a man to a lawyer.

"All right, sir, be seated. What is the case?"

"There's a man in my neighborhood named Alex. Hippen. I want you to

"Did the saddle belong to you?"

"No."

"But then you are the prosecuting witness?"

"No, I don't propose to have anything to do with the case."

"Then why do you want me to prove that Hippen stole the saddle?"

"You see, I stole the saddle myself, and if I can prove that Hippen stole it, I'm all right."

"Ah, I see. We'll fix that. Of course we can prove that he stole it."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

THE *Golden Rule* says congregations have the making and unmaking of good preachers to an extent they do not dream of.

HOLOCAUST.

Milwaukee the Scene of a Fire Horror Never Equaled in the West.

The Newhall House, a Six-Story Hotel, Burns in the Darkness.

Shocking Loss of Life—Thrilling Experiences of Some of Those Who Escaped.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. flames appeared in the basement of the Newhall House at Milwaukee, and with marvelous rapidity made their way to the roof, giving nearly 300 people the choice of roasting alive or leaping to the icy pavement. The stifling smoke drove many to the window sills, where they clung desperately for a time, but were soon compelled to let go their hold and be crushed on the sidewalk. Three fruitless attempts to save life by holding a canvas beneath the imperiled guests were made by firemen and citizens. The servants were cut off from the stairways, but a fireman with a ladder-bridge rescued eight girls by taking them across the alley. One man slid down a rope of sheets tied to a sewing-machine. A dining-room girl rushed down the blazing stairways to the office. In ninety minutes the walls fell in with a deafening crash. The loss of life will probably reach 100, while there are twenty-two missing. The pecuniary loss will probably aggregate $500,000. A correspondent at the scene of the holocaust furnishes the following details of the dreadful calamity:

The fire was said to have caught in the basement, shot with lightning rapidity up the elevator-shaft, and burst forth in terrific volume from the roof. The flames spread out in the different stories as they were reached, and, in a few minutes after the first alarm, the floors on the south end of the building were a sea of fire, all burning at once. Guests awakened from their sleep by the heat or the bursting of the flames into their rooms, were forced to the windows, where their heartrending cries rang in the ears of the vast concourse of people gathered in the street, powerless to render aid. Men who in the daily walks of life have been accounted heartless and unfeeling wrung their hands in despair, running about utterly bewildered, exclaiming: "My God! my God, this is horrible!" Then a black object would appear on the outside of the window, driven out by the smoke and flame, a piercing scream rend the morning air, and a heavy thud would announce that a human being had dropped from the dizzy height to meet death on the pavement below.

At one time there were six persons hanging from six window-sills at the fifth story at the same time, crying in agonizing tones for the help that could not be rendered them, and one after another loosened their grip and met their fate.

One man, by letting himself down at arms' length from a fifth-story window, put his feet through the window below and reached the fourth floor in safety. The operation was repeated until the third floor was reached, each point in his perilous descent being greeted with encouraging cheers from the bystanders. As he was pulling his feet through the top of the second-story window his hand slipped from the sill above, and with a wild shriek of despair he fell backward, turning over several times and striking the pavement on his head, and was mangled beyond recognition.

Another man jumped from the fifth-story window, struck the telegraph wires on Michigan street, bounded up, and came down a mangled mass of flesh and bones.

A number of people dropped out of the different stories on to the jumping-canvas, but, in a majority of cases, they were killed outright or sustained injuries from which there is little hope of recovery.

During the progress of the fire two men appeared at a window in an upper story, and, as they looked down upon the scene below, the floor of the room gave way, and, with an agonizing shriek, they fell backward into the vortex of flames.

Mr. Allen Johnson and his wife sprang from a fifth-story window. He was caught in the jumping canvas, but sustained injuries from which he died. His wife struck on the telegraph wires, bounded over, and was also caught, but was so badly injured that she only survived her husband about an hour.

In three-quarters of an hour after the discovery of the fire the building was a total loss. At 5:30 o'clock the Broadway front of the building, unsupported by rafters from within, gave out, and came thundering to the pavement. Shortly after that the tottering walls of the southeast corner of the building followed, tearing a heavy telegraph pole to the ground, which felled Ben Van Haag, a truckman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, beneath its weight. Poor Ben, a favorite in the department, received fatal injuries. He died in a few hours later, faithful to his post unto death.

While these scenes are being enacted on the Broadway and Michigan sides of the ill-fated building, one of still-greater horror was being enacted in the alley in the rear. The servants' quarters were in the northwest quarter of the building, remote from the place in which the fire was raging, but all means of escape by the stairways was cut off by the flames. As the terrible roaring and crackling of the flames struck terror to their ears they became panic-stricken, and eight of them followed each other in leaping from the dizzy height to the ground in the alley. The jumping-canvas was on hand, but it was powerless in the conflict with death, and was clotted over with the victims' blood.

At this juncture the cool-headed hero of the day appeared upon the top of the building, opposite the servants' quarters, with a ladder in his hand. For a moment the long, unwieldy thing poised in mid air and then descended, with a crash, through the window of the hotel. It framed a bridge across the alley, however, and before it became steady in its position the man had crossed over into the hotel. Then, amid the cheers of the multitude below, the man dragged the helpless creatures across the slender bridge until fully a dozen were rescued. They were all of them in their night-clothes, and many were badly frozen before they could be taken to shelter. A woman in a dead faint, and unable to help herself in any particular, was dragged across in safety, but at one time the whole of her body was hanging over clear of the ladder, while the brave man held her by one of her ankles. The crowd below held their breath in suspense, expecting every moment to see the ladder turn over or break beneath the terrible strain. The man, however, was equal to the emergency, and, by a herculean effort, pulled her upon the slender bridge and finally placed her out of danger, while the crowd, which had endured the most painful suspense for fully ten minutes, burst forth with round after round of applause.

As early as 6 o'clock the bodies of seven unfortunate waiter-girls, once blooming in youth, were stretched upon the snow and ice, with broken limbs, writhing in agony until death ended their sufferings. After almost superhuman efforts ladders were stretched from the roof of the bank-building across the alley to the sixth story of the hotel, and the brave fire-laddies carried ten girls across the frail bridge, four of them dead. The maze of telegraph-wires encircling the building on the south and east sides played sad havoc with the unfortunates who made the frightful leap. Several of the bodies were fairly cut deep into by the wires, and then the torn and bleeding forms would drop to the ground. Others would hit the wires on their way down, and would reach the ground with a dreadful crush. To the poor unfortunate waiter-girls (all lodged in the sixth story and the attics) the saddest lot had fallen. Of the sixty young girls only eleven were heard from as alive as late as evening.

The dead and a portion of the wounded were conveyed to the American Express office. The wounded were cared for at the Kirby House and the stores on East Water street.

John F. Antisdel, the principal proprietor, was driven crazy over the terrible affair. He ran up and down Michigan street, moaning and crying: "My God! My God! who set that afire?" Over his head was a black cloth. He held his hands heavenward as if invoking divine aid. When he came to the mangled body of one of his guests his ravings were pitiful in the extreme. All efforts to soothe him failed. His son and partner, James Antisdel, stood on the street, silent and undemonstrative, as if paralyzed by the horror. All of the landlord's family escaped.

Mr. Nash too, is almost wild with grief, and can only say repeatedly: "Oh, my God! If these lives were not lost! I don't care anything about the loss of the building, if these people had only been saved." He was a one-third owner of the building and contents.

Miss Libbie Chellis, for ten years in charge of the dressmaking department in T. A. Chapman's store, occupied a room in one of the upper stories, fronting on Michigan street. Surrounded by flames, she appeared at one of the windows, and for an instant looked imploringly down at the throng below, and then fell back into the vortex of fire and perished. There was a fire escape within her reach, but the poor woman was so completely overcome by the horror of her situation that she was powerless to act.

Judson J. Hough, of Peoria, Ill., who had both legs broken and received other internal injuries by jumping from a fifth-story window into the canvas held by the firemen, died at the Central Police Station. Mr. Hough was visiting the family of Allen Johnson. He was a special agent of the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company of the city, and leaves a wife and four children. He was about 40 years of age. There was a touching scene when he tried to tell the bystanders where he lived. He spelled out the words "P-e-o-r-i-a, w-i-f-e, b-a-b-y!"

One of the saddest facts in connection with this awful catastrophe is the fate of Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert is connected with the Minnie Palmer Company, playing the part of the gambler in "My Sweetheart." Monday, in Chicago, just before leaving for Milwaukee, Mr. Gilbert married a young lady to whom he was devotedly attached, and who reciprocated the love bestowed upon her. Wednesday morning the fair young wife lay in the morgue dead, and at the Plankinton House, writhing in agony, lay the husband, but a step from death's door.

There was a strange incident when Mrs. Gilbert's body reached the morgue. An Irishman identified the corpse as that of his daughter. He at once proceeded to strip from the fingers of the dead woman her sparkling rings and to wrench the ornaments from her ears. At that moment old Mrs. Donahue reached the morgue, and, with a passionate burst of grief, recognized the body as that of her daughter-in-law. "It's my child," cried the alleged father, still stripping the jewelry from the dead woman's person. The grandsire of the child and the robber confronted each other, and the painful scene amid the ghastly surroundings created the greatest confusion.

The multitude by this time had swelled to thousands, who stood in perfect awe, but few having self-possession and resolution enough to lend a helping hand on the canvasses stretched out to receive those of the despairing inmates of the burning pyre who risked the leap down to the stone sidewalk 100 feet below. At first there were only Lieut. Rockwood, Detectives Rieman and McManus, Officers O'Brien and Campbell, and a few *Sentinel* men stretching the heavy canvas, which required fully thirty strong men to handle successfully. A poor fellow stood on the cornice of the fifth-story corner window for twenty long minutes, not daring the fearful leap. Finally he became bewildered, to judge by his actions, or dumbfounded by smoke, and slid off his perch to the canvas below. The few who held it could not live to the necessary resistance. The body fell, unhindered by the canvas, with a crash which sent a shudder through every witness. The shattered body was carried into the American Express office. All the while hundreds of people had been looking on, nobody responding to the demands of the officers for aid. Everybody seemed to be spellbound. The terrible spectacle seemed to have paralyzed every bit of will-power. In the sixth-story window, right over this unfortunate, sat the figure of a man, crouched upon the window-sill, gazing like one absent-minded into the fiery abyss below, motionless, but from time to time sending up a heartrending shriek. Steadily the flames encroached upon him. He did not seem to mind it. Then the flames singed his hair, licked his night-clothes. One despairing look he gave to the crowd below, and then tumbled back into the sea of fire.

A man and woman appeared at a window of the third story. They were recognized as Allen Johnson and his wife. A canvas was stretched below the windows of their apartments, formerly occupied by Prof. Haskins and lady, and a thousand voices called, beseeching them to jump. Mr. Johnson kissed his wife, then leaped into the air and shot downward into the canvas, but his weight was such that the canvas was pulled out of the hands of the few who held it, and he landed on the ground with deathly force. His wife followed. Her body struck the veranda and fell to the ground lifeless. Mr. Allen died shortly afterward in the express office, and his dead body was laid beside that of his wife until they were borne away.

About a dozen jumped from the Michigan street front. Each leap meant death or shattered limbs, and not less than four unfortunates at one time lay upon the icy sidewalk in front of the Chamber of Commerce, clad only in night-shirts, blood and brains oozing from the wounds through which the bones protruded. Some were carried to the express office and others to the ground floor of the Mitchell Building, where cots had been hastily arranged, and from there they were carried off to the houses of kind-hearted people.

Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, who were stopping at the hotel, had a narrow escape. They were awakened by a policeman, and hurriedly made their exit through a window and down a long ladder, Mrs. Thumb making the descent in the arms of the officer. They lost all their baggage.

Hon. William E. Cramer, editor of the *Evening Wisconsin*, and wife, who had rooms on the second floor, received serious but not fatal injuries, and he is now under medical care at the Plankinton. Mr. Cramer was badly burned about the hands and head. Mrs. Cramer's hair was badly burned, as were also her hands and feet.

Sixteen of the victims have been positively identified, as follows: Allen Johnson, commission man, Milwaukee; Mrs. Allen Johnson, Milwaukee; D. G. Powers, inventor, Milwaukee; J. H. Hough, traveling man, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. John Gilbert, wife of the actor; Miss Libbie Chellis, dressmaker, Milwaukee; Mr. Huff, insurance agent, Iowa; Mrs. Kelly, servant; Miss O'Neil, servant; Bessie Brown, chambermaid; Thomas E. Van Loon, capitalist, formerly of Albany, N. Y., later of Milwaukee; Maggie Owens, servant, Milwaukee; Kate Linehan, servant, Milwaukee; Maggie Sullivan, servant, Milwaukee; Augusta Gesa, servant, Milwaukee; Mary McDade, servant, Milwaukee; Mitchell Hallan, servant, Milwaukee; C. Hewey, conductor Wisconsin Central, Milwaukee; Mary McMahon, Milwaukee; Charles Kelsey, Tom Thumb's servant; Mary Conroy, laundress, Milwaukee; Ottillie Waltersdorf, kitchen girl, aged 18; Catharine Monahan, pantry-waiter, Bridget O'Donnell, hall-girl, Sun Prairie, Wis.

The Newhall House was built by Daniel Newhall and his associates in 1887. The original cost of the structure, including the lot and furniture, was $770,000. It was situated on the southeast corner of Broadway and Michigan street; was built of Milwaukee brick; the dimensions were 120x180 feet. It was six stories high and had 300 rooms.

The hotel was a tinder-box, a fire-trap. Instead of brick partition walls, trestle-work of twelve-inch pine timber formed the main support and constituted the principal divisions of the entire building above the ground floor.

A Milwaukee dispatch of the 12th inst. says: There were 110 guests and sixty-seven employes in the building. Of these twenty have been so far identified among the dead, forty-eight are missing and sixty-seven are known to be saved, leaving forty-two unaccounted for and supposed to be in the ruins. The tottering walls were torn down yesterday by a force of 100 men employed by the Board of Public Works. The Common Council indulged in a squabble as to the expense of rescuing the bodies, three Aldermen opposing the prosecution of the search. A week will be required to remove the debris.

Clothed in Electric Fire.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives the following account of an electric storm on the summit of Pike's Peak, 14,174 feet above the sea: "For over two hours everything was tipped and covered with electricity. Spanish pack mules, left on the summit for the night, appeared to be all on fire; the clothes of the men seemed ablaze; electricity streamed from the tips of the fingers, from the nose and from the hair. The anemometer on top of the building spat fire at every revolution. Every rock on the summit was covered with flame."

THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

A Guest's Story of His Remarkable Escape from the Newhall House.

Perhaps the man who had the most exciting experience in the Newhall House fire, at Milwaukee, is Mr. T. J. Anderson, a salesman in the employ of George H. Taylor & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Chicago. "I sat on the window-sill of my room," said he, "and I saw the flames take my bed, my clothes, the floor sink in the mass of flame before I escaped by sliding down the rain-spout which ran along my window. I had a room on the corner of Michigan street and Broadway, on the fourth floor. I had played pool with Mr. L. A. Brown, of Philadelphia, until nearly 1 o'clock in the morning, when I went to bed. And, poor fellow, I saw him afterwards go down to his death in the mass of flame, without being able to help him. It was awful! I walked up stairs to my room, as the elevator stopped running at 12:30. On my way up I met the only watchman the house employed, and I asked him how I could escape in case of fire. He said easy enough. There were two ways—one by the back stairway, and the other by going through a labyrinth of hall to the front. Brown's room was opposite to mine. I went to bed after that, and I was awakened by the horrible shrieks of burning women and the groans of burning men. It was hell itself, so terrible seemed the sounds. The flames were crackling all around, and I opened the door. A great mass of smoke and flame rushed in, and I became stifled. I was unable to again shut it and the smoke almost killed me. I had nothing on but a gauze undershirt. I felt my strength leaving me—I was choking. I sank to the floor. I thought I was gone. But my senses had not altogether left me. I gathered myself up as best I could and made toward the window. By a desperate effort I succeeded in getting there. I sank again to the floor. But I rallied and attempted to raise the window. It was so well balanced that it yielded at once to my puny effort and went up. I leaned out and the fresh air revived me. I was strengthened and consciousness returned. I looked down below and saw the firemen and police holding the canvas. They shouted for me to jump on the telegraph wires, but I refused. I saw the ladders up against the building. I sat down on the window-sill and I saw everything go down, my clothes, valise, everything, unable to save a thing. I shouted, I begged, I implored for those below to save me. They saw me, but gave me no help. I saw my friend come from his room and attempt to come to me through the mass of flame, but I saw him go down in the vortex of flame to his death. Oh, such a sight! It was too horrible to imagine. I saw the tin spout. It was in part covered with ice. Three women and one man had tried to descend it, and they landed in the Valley of Death. They lost their hold and fell to the street below. It was the only means of escape left. I seized it with the frantic effort of despair. Everything inside of my room was gone. I caught it in a vise-like grasp and I commenced to slide. Sometimes I slid six to twelve feet and at others a few inches. But I kept going down, using the ice made by the hose as a foothold and catch for my hands, which are terribly blistered. I went clean down to the cellar, fifteen feet below the street, but I was alive and clad in only my gauze undershirt. On my way down I saw two little girls standing in the window of the third story, and they asked me to save them, but I was powerless to give them aid, and I had to see those innocents not over 6 years old swallowed up by the heartless flames. I saw Kelsey, Tom Thumb's colored servant, go down with the walls. He was clinging to a window-sill in the fifth story. I walked out to the front and went up-stairs to the office, where I found a woman who was tearing her hair. I could not see her face and did not know who she was. I spoke to her, but she took no notice of me. I seized her by the ankles and dragged her down bodily, thus saving her life. I went across to the express office where I saw Antisdel, who was leaning over Mrs. Johnson. He said: 'I am crazy. You rub this woman. I want to go and save my children.' I was in a position to be rubbed myself, being naked and chilly. I said to a fireman standing by: 'I have lost everything.' He said 'You're alive.' Pointing to a man who was clinging from a fifth-story window, he said: 'How would you like to change places with him?' Somebody gave me a coat, and I walked in my bare feet four blocks to the Plankinton House. I was beside myself. On the way I met a woman who threw a shawl over me, and said, 'Here, poor boy, take that.' I got clothing, such as it was, from strangers at the Plankinton. I never want to go through such an experience again."

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress on the 6th inst. were tame and uninteresting. In the Senate, petitions from Wisconsin were presented for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, as also a memorial from Oregon for the improvement of Columbia river. A House bill was passed to permit the free exportation of tobacco and cigars. A bill was reported to grant right of way through public lands in Alabama to the Rome and Decatur railroad. The House listened to a communication from the President recommending an appropriation of $100,000 to complete the census. Mr. White, of Kentucky, offered a resolution as to the necessity for the presence of Commissioner Raum in Illinois, where enormous quantities of distilled spirits now lie in bonded warehouses, and whose owners are petitioning for extension of the bonded period.

The Presidential Succession bill was discussed at some length by the Senate on the 8th inst., and Mr. Beck, who has heretofore opposed the measure, gave it his support. A bill was passed to prohibit the use of the Capitol for other than legitimate purposes. Mr. Pendleton presented a memorial of Cincinnati merchants against the proposed national bankrupt law. In the House, bills were introduced to create a postal telegraph, to reduce letter postage to 1 cent, to bridge St. Croix lake and Niagara river, and to limit the coinage of standard silver dollars to the requirements of the people. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charge that John Bailey, Chief Clerk of the House, is an agent of the Washington Gas Company. The Shipping bill was discussed.

A resolution was adopted by the Senate, on the 9th inst., requesting the suspension of daily mail service between Fort Niobrara and Deadwood and between Chamberlain and Rapid City. A joint resolution was adopted authorizing Ensign Reynolds to accept a decoration from the Emperor of Austria. Memorials were presented from the Georgia Legislature in favor of the Educational bill, and from the Kentucky University for an appropriation for the support of schools in the States. A favorable report was made on the bill to grant to a railroad and telegraph line the right of way through the Fort Smith military reservation. The bill to provide for the Presidential succession passed the Senate by a vote of 40 yeas to 15 nays. The bill was amended in several particulars before being put upon its passage, and, as it now stands, the Cabinet officer who may succeed to the Presidency will hold office but a very brief period. It is made his duty, if Congress is not at the time in session, to convene that body within twenty days to provide for permanently filling the vacant position by an election under the present law. The House devoted the entire day to the consideration of the Shipping bill. The burden of several of the speeches was opposition to any provision looking to the repeal of State laws imposing taxes upon merchant vessels. Mr. Springer enlightened the House on the legal questions involved. As Mr. Springer rose to speak on the bill, a colored man stood up in the gallery and commenced an oration, which was interrupted by the doorkeeper.

Mr. Lapham presented a petition in the Senate on the 10th inst. from members of the New York Board of Trade for the passage of the Lowell Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Frye introduced a joint resolution for the termination of the fisheries treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The Tariff bill was considered in committee of the whole. In the House, Mr. Crapo offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation is necessary to establish low and equitable telegraphic rates between the States of the Union and foreign countries. Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill providing for the exportation of distilled spirits on giving one bond. Mr. Mills offered a resolution inquiring of the Attorney General the amount paid to special counsel in the star-route cases. A special committee was appointed to investigate the charges against the Chief Clerk of the House, John Bailey.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial in the Senate, on the 11th inst., from the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, against a reduction of the tariff on bituminous coal. The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was passed, with an amendment providing that no pay or allowance prior to reinstatement shall be granted. The vote stood: Yeas, 33; nays, 20. Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Sewell of New Jersey, and Hoar of Massachusetts voted with the Democrats in the affirmative. With these exceptions, the Republicans voted solidly against the bill, the Democrats all supporting it. Mahone and Riddleberger dodged the vote. The House of Representatives resumed discussion of the Shipping bill. Candler's free-ship amendment was agreed to by 125 to 104. Holman's amendment, providing that 50 per cent. of the drawback shall be paid to the laborers employed in the construction of any vessel, was rejected.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 11th inst., to provide for determining the existence of inability in the President. Bills were passed to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Idaho, Washington and Montana, and to grant to the St. Louis and San Francisco road the right of way through the Fort Smith military reservation. Nearly four hours were spent in executive session on the Mexican claims treaty, recently signed by Secretary Frelinghuysen. In the House, Mr. Butterworth reported a bill authorizing the Southern Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, and connecting roads, to form a transcontinental route. A resolution was adopted calling for information as to whether the land-grant roads had complied with the laws in regard to the maintenance of telegraph lines for the use of the Government and the public. The Shipping bill was taken up, and a committee substitute was adopted limiting the amount of drawback tonnage tax collected in any one year. The section exempting from State taxation vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade was stricken out, as were also the drawback, free-ship and free-material provisions, and the bill was passed.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A feature of the business situation equally unsatisfactory and threatening is the constant increase in the number of failures reported. During the week ending Jan. 11, 262 were reported, which is thirty-eight more than during the preceding week, and more than have been noted for any like period since 1879, when there was a great rush to take advantage of the expiring Bankrupt law. The West and South contributed more than half of the list.

The city of St. Louis has had a sensational case of abduction. Miss Zelda Garrison, belonging to a wealthy and aristocratic family, was the victim. She was kept concealed for a week. The affair is wrapped in mystery.

Philip Matthews, who murdered Anna Geyer, his sweetheart, last May, was hanged in the jail-yard at Belleville, Ill., on the 12th inst. The culprit said he was going straight to heaven. Mr. Geyer, father of the victim, was indignant because the execution was not made more public.

A broken rail threw a Wabash train down an embankment near Olmstead, Ill. Five passengers were fatally injured and nine others seriously. Two coaches were consumed by fire.

A party of masked white men went to the house of a negro named Lindsay, in Faulkner county, Ark., intent on mischief, but Lindsay and his friends were prepared, and fired on the intruders, killing a man named Hubbard and an unknown individual, and mortally wounding another party.

It is believed at Denver that the Burlington road is soon to absorb the Rio Grande lines.

S. R. Calloway, general manager of the Grand Trunk road, has been elected President of the Western Indiana Company.

"Drunken Jake Sheehan," a St. Louis character, killed his son James, aged 17, by striking him a heavy blow on the chest as he lay in bed ill.

A shin-kicking match for $250 a side was fought at Camden, N. J., by a coal miner and a saloon keeper, the latter giving up on the twenty-third round.

At Fairmount, W. Va., Mrs. Hettie Cunningham threw her young son from the suspension bridge into the Monongahela river, and leaped off herself. Both floated over the dam, but were rescued and resuscitated.

Clark Mills, the sculptor, died at the national capital at the age of 67 years.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has prepared a new lease of the Yellowstone Park for the Rufus Hatch syndicate, avoiding the monopoly feature of the old contract, and fixing the compensation at $2 per acre for 2,560 acres.

Lord Dufferin has informed the Egyptian Ministry that Great Britain withdraws from the treasury control, and suggests the appointment of a European financial adviser.

The depreciation of Irish crops in 1882, in consequence of bad weather, is placed at £5,118,167. The loss on the potato yield alone is placed at £4,317,687.

Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who served a term at the Dry Tortugas, charged with harboring John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, died near Bryanstown, Md.

Fish Food.

The Fish Commissioner has done much toward increasing and disseminating this class of food throughout the country. The trouble has been to get a fish adapted to the necessities of all sections. The evidence is accumulating to prove that in the German carp we have a food-fish capable of furnishing almost unlimited supplies at very little cost. This fish is of especial value to farmers, as it will live in ponds which become so warm that no other fish can exist in them. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the added comfort it would be to a farmer if he could go out and take from his pond a five or six-pound carp which would give him and his family a good dinner. Any ordinary pond will do for a carp. An excavation in the course of a creek, dammed at the lower end with a grating, so that a flood will not carry the fish away, answers perfectly. The carp will eat almost anything, and a pond of four square rods in extent will furnish all the fish-food a family wants. Carp grow from the egg to three pounds in one year. They multiply rapidly, a single female yielding half a million eggs in a year. They spawn in May and June. In the winter they burrow in the mud and remain dormant, neither making nor losing growth. In the spawning season they must be fed, or they will destroy the spawn. At other times they need not be fed, unless there are so many of them in the pond that the aquatic vegetation and supplies brought down by the feeding stream are insufficient. There is scarcely a doubt that a carp-pond would be a profitable adjunct to nearly every farm.—*Industrial Review.*

AN Australian sheep raiser, who boasted of paying $2,000 for 200 pounds of British butter, further explained that his purchase was a first-class imported ram.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The question of etiquette between the two houses was settled on the 5th inst. by the Senate receding from the position it had assumed and concurring in the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Governor. Resolutions were adopted setting apart Thursday for a service in memory of the late Senator Chapman, of Marion county. The question of the legality of the adoption of the Prohibition amendment by the last Legislature was brought up by a resolution of Senator Smith, Republican, directing the Secretary of State to furnish a certified copy of official records in his office concerning the constitutional amendments adopted in 1881, and also the one in relation to the Wabash and Erie canal, and as to whether the constitutional provision has been complied with requiring such