NEWS CONDENSED.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Harrison reported a bill, in the Senate, Jan. 19, authorizing the county of Yankton, Dakota, to issue bonds, but Mr. Garrison gave notice that the scheme would be fought by three members of the Committee on Territories. An adverse report was made on the bill to establish in Kansas a home for indigent soldiers and sailors. A joint resolution was passed for the purchase of steam launches for use in the harbors of Mobile and Galveston. In the House, Mr. Moore, of Tenne see, introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment granting Congress power to provide by appropriate legislation for the legal enforcement of the obligation of contracts entered into by any State in the Union. The remainder of the day was devoted to committee of the whole, to the private calendar. The Republicans of the House held a caucus and agreed to consider the Tariff bill Tuesday, Jan. 23, and that it shall have preference over all other legislation, excepting the appropriation bills, until brought to a vote.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill passed the Senate Jan. 20, with the provision for the reduction of letter postage to 2 cents and the appropriation of $185,000 for the continuance of the existing special mail facilities between Boston, New York and Chicago. There was unexpected opposition to the proposition to reduce postage to 2 cents on the part of both Senators Edmunds and Sherman. Their opposition did not go so much to the reduction in itself as to the principle of the enactment of new legislation in appropriation bills; but the reduction was agreed to by the large vote of 40 to 15. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Thomas M. Dawson, of Colorado, to be United States Consul at Baranquilla; John G. Thomas, of Colorado, to be Register of the Land-Office, and Frederick J. Leonard, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Gunnison, Col.; George D. Perkins, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal of the Northern District of Iowa; M. D. O'Connell, of Iowa, to be United States Attorney of the Northern District of Iowa; John P. Hoyt, of Washington Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Territory of Washington. The House, in committee of the whole, consumed the day in debate on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bayard presented a petition in the Senate, Jan. 22, for a law to prevent discrimination by railways. Mr. Logan introduced a bill requiring telegraph companies to receive and transmit dispatches from any other line without favor. Mr. Platt submitted an act for the extension of the free-delivery system in postoffices. The Tariff bill consumed the remainder of the session, the chief debate being on the lumber duty. In the House, Mr. Rosecrans introduced a bill empowering journalistic writers to procure copyrights and receive protection after the publication of articles. A joint resolution was passed appropriating $200,000 for the work of the Census Bureau. Mr. Luna introduced a bill to grant pensions to the children of Kit Carson, now living in poverty at Las Vegas.

The tariff again formed the subject of discussion in the Senate, Jan. 23. Mr. Mahone proposed a duty of $2 per ton upon iron ore, but this and successive propositions to make the rate $1.85 cents and 75 cents failed go through. Pending a vote on Mr. Camden's motion to fix the duty at 60 cents per ton the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Butterworth introduced a bill for the appointment of seven Commissioners to investigate questions relating to railroad or steamboat tariffs for passengers or freight. Bills were reported to retire Rufus Ingalls with the rank of Major General; to place Representative Smalls on the retired list of the navy, and to send a special committee of three members to take testimony in the contest in the Fourth Alabama district. In committee of the whole on the naval bill an amendment was adopted for the gradual abolition of the pay corps of the navy.

A resolution was offered in the Senate, Jan. 24, that hereafter reciprocity treaties be considered only in open session. The Tariff bill was taken up. A motion by Mr. Sherman to make the duty on pig and scrap iron three-tenths of a cent per pound was rejected. The rate on steel rails was fixed at seven-tenths of a cent per pound. The House went into committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. A paragraph was adopted to provide for the completion of one of the double turreted monitors, either in a navy-yard or on proposals from ship-builders. The bill was reported to the House, and the amendments were adopted in bulk, except the one providing that Chiefs of Bureaus shall receive no additional pay.

The House of Representatives passed the Naval Appropriation bill, Jan. 25, after rejecting an amendment to provide that chiefs of bureaus shall receive no additional pay and adopting a clause to give Asa Weeks $50,000 for the use of his torpedo invention Tributes to the memory of Senator Hill were offered by Messrs. Hammond, House, Hooker Cox, when an adjournment was taken. The day having been set apart by the Senate for services in honor of the late Senator Hill, of Georgia, on motion of Senator Brown, immediately after the reading of the journal, remarks eulogistic of the deceased were begun. At the conclusion the rest of the Senate adjourned, and the Republicans resumed their caucus on the tariff. Thirty Senators were in attendance After considerable discussion, the caucus adopted a resolution providing for the discussion of the Tariff bill now pending in the Senate under the five-minute rule, and the pushing of it forward as early as possible to a vote. The Democratic Senators, to the number of twenty, also held a conference. The discussion was confined to the general policy to be pursued in regard to the pending Tariff bill No attempt was made to reach an agreement as to what action should be taken touching any particular feature of the bill, or as to any amendments to be offered. The general sentiment favored a curtailment, as far as possible, of speech-making, and the avoidance on the part of Democrats of filibustering or purposely delaying the passage of the bill.

EASTERN.

The Gloucester (Mass.) fishing schooner James A. Garfield lost six men overboard during a snow-storm.

Boyle's distillery, located near Belle Vernon, Pa., and its stock and appointments were swept away by fire, the loss of property aggregating $75 000.

Three coal trains, consisting of sixty-nine cars, on the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad, in West Virginia, while descending a grade ten miles from Cumberland, started downward at a terrific pace, finally jumping the track and falling down a steep hill about 100 feet in height. Several persons were instantly killed, and several received mortal injuries.

Dr. George M. Beard, of New York, who testified as an expert in the Guiteau trial, died of pneumonia last week.

Charles Delano, member of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, died at Springfield, Mass., aged 63.

A space of nearly forty acres above the Delaware and Hudson mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., caved in, the dwellings sinking from six inches to two feet. The cause is believed to be the decay of the props.

A charter has been issued in Pennsylvania for a Vanderbilt road 300 miles long, from Harrisburg into Allegheny county, with a capital of $18,000,000.

WESTERN.

Mrs. Sylvester Bleeker, wife of the manager of the Tom Thumb Company, died from injuries sustained in the Newhall disaster. A Milwaukee dispatch says that John Gilbert, the actor, improves slowly. He is able to sit up in bed, but his mind has not yet recovered, and he asks continually how he came to be bruised. He is under the impression that his wife is in Louisville visiting her sister. Experts appointed by the county authorities have finished the examination of the forty-eight charred remains, ascertaining that the remains answer for so many human bodies. This makes the loss of life by the disaster not less than seventy-four. The action of Gen. Sharpe, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, for not complying with the request for aid at the Newhall House disaster, in refusing to send a steamer, is to be made a matter of official investigation. Congressman Deuster has taken the necessary steps and is assisted by Senator Logan.

A dispatch from Weeksville, Montana Territory, says that a band of vigilantes proceeded to the settlement on the Thompson river, and cleared the place of roughs. They then went forward to Sand Point, where they found two men, nicknamed "Dick, the Barber," and the other "Ohio Sam." These they seized and hanged on separate trees.

A Carson (Nev.) telegram states that a band of mounted and masked men rode up to a store in Gold Mountain, a mining town near there, and ordered the proprietor to give up all his money. He refused, and was at once shot dead by the leader of the band. Two Creek Indians, who were standing near, were also murdered in cold blood. The road-agents then robbed the store of everything valuable, rode to Silver Peak, where they went to the principal store and proceeded to plunder it. The proprietor and one of his clerks drew their revolvers and opened fire on the highwaymen, killing two of them. The fire was returned, and the proprietor and his assistant fell dead with bullet-holes through their hearts. The road-agents cleaned the store out and made their escape unrecognized.

A San Francisco dispatch says it is now ascertained that the number of Chinamen killed by the giant-powder explosion was thirty.

Nearly a block of business buildings at Nashville, Ill., valued at $100,000, were swept away by fire.

George C. Foster, of Milwaukee, was instantly killed by the fall of an icicle, which crushed his skull.

A gang of twelve masked men captured a small station on the Central Pacific railroad, 166 miles west of Ogden, and locked all the railroad employes in the tank-house. When the east-bound express-train arrived shortly afterward the thieves sidetracked the engine, robbed the trainmen, and proceeded to go through the train. The messenger in charge of the express-car was not only armed, but had the courage to use his weapons, and the robbers, finding that they had struck a fighting man, beat a retreat without having attained any remarkable degree of financial success.

Frank James was taken from Independence jail to Kansas City last week. Indictments for complicity in the murder of Witcher and for the robbery of the Independence Bank were dismissed. An indictment for connection with the Blue Cut train-robbery found both sides unprepared, and a continuance to May was taken, James' bail being fixed at $3,500.

The steel and axle works of Houston & Hay, at Coshocton, Ohio, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $80,000.

The post sutler's store at Fort Maginnis, Montana, containing supplies valued at $40,000, was burned.

Another horror is reported from Milwaukee. The wife of John Zimbrick, a laborer, killed her three children, the oldest aged 7 years, the youngest 18 months, in the most brutal manner, literally cutting them to pieces and completely disemboweling them. The neighbors' attention was attracted to the scene by the woman's attempt to hang herself in an outhouse. They cut her down and took her inside, when the horrible spectacle was discovered. Mrs. Zimbrick was at once arrested, and took her arrest very calmly, saying she had read that she had to sacrifice the children in the good book.

At the inquest in the Newhall House disaster, Night Clerk Delaney said he had plenty of time to warn the guests, but he considered the saving of papers and valuables in the hotel safe of more importance.

A desperado named Cobb was hanged by a mob at Winfield, Kan. His crime was the cold-blooded murder of a Sheriff who had attempted to arrest him.

J. W. Wilson, a St. Louis crank, who had been fasting for seventeen days, was arrested by the police, forced to resume his meals, and sent to the City Hospital.

Advices from the cattle ranches in Wyoming are to the effect that the winter-cured grass was not covered with snow during the storm, and that the loss of stock has been insignificant.

Frank James occupied a box in the theater at Independence, Mo., the other night, with Deputy Marshal Holland, for which adventure the latter was dismissed from his position as jailer.

The Criminal Court Grand Jury made a special report at St. Louis, stating that 80 per cent of the crime and pauperism of the city is attributable to the saloons, and recommend that the minimum license of places where whisky is sold be fixed at $1,000, and that wine or beer dealers be taxed $500.

All the leading business houses of Milwaukee were closed on the occasion of obsequies over the charred remains of forty-six victims of the Newhall House calamity. Impressive services were held at St. John's Cathedral for the Catholic dead, and at the Exposition building for those of the Protestant faith. The chief civil and military societies of the city took part in the sad procession.

SOUTHERN.

Polk, the defaulting Tennessee Treasurer, has been held in $100,000 for his appearance for trial.

A boiler in the paper mills at Elkton, Md., exploded with such force as to nearly wreck the building, killing two men and injuring eight others.

A fire at Washington, Hempstead county, Ark., swept away business property valued at $50,000.

At Pine Hill, Ky., some workmen attempted to dry Hercules powder cartridges, the result being the loss of three lives.

A bill to abolish the whipping-post has been defeated in the Delaware House of Representatives, after having gone through the Senate.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Gen. William B. Hazen, Chief of the Weather Bureau, was arraigned in the Washington Police Court and fined for neglecting to clear the snow from the sidewalk in front of his house.

When David Davis called the Senate to order, the other morning, the only Senator present was Mr. Butler. With due gravity the acting Vice President called out: "The Senator from South Carolina will come to order."

A very important bill has been introduced in the national House of Representatives by Mr. Blanchard, of North Carolina, to establish the time when the term of Congress shall begin and end, and to fix the time for beginning its regular sessions. The object of the bill is to remedy the present bad practice of a new Congress not meeting until thirteen months after its election. The Parliaments of all other nations meet a few weeks after their election, and it is the aim of the present measure to have our Congress do the same.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The announcement comes from Ottawa, Can., that the Prince of Wales will visit the Dominion in March, and will extend his tour so as to take in Chicago and other leading cities of the United States.

There is every reason to believe that the accident on the Southern Pacific road, by which a number of people were killed was the result of an attempt to rob the train.

The marriage of Senator David Davis to Miss A. E. Barr will, it is announced, occur in March at Fayetteville, N. C.

POLITICAL POINTS.

In the Senatorial ballot at Lansing, Mich., Jan. 20, Ferry had 40 votes and Stout 31 Two ballots were taken at St. Paul, Minn., giving Windom 48 and Wilson 32. In the contest at Lincoln, Neb., Millard and Thayer had 15 supporters each, and Cowin, Saunders and Ashby 13 each.

A Boston dispatch says: The excitement in Massachusetts continues over the means resorted to by the supporters of Senator Hoar to secure his re-election. Congressman Crapo reiterates his statements that fraud was employed, and Hoar's friends have been able to make but a lame defense.

Two ballots were taken for United States Senator by the Nebraska Legislature, on Jan. 22, without any choice. The first ballot stood as follows: Stickels, Anti-Monopolist, 22; Thayer, 15; Millard, 15; Cowin, 13; Saunders, 13; Brown, 9; Boyd, 9; Manderson, 7; Morton, 5, and 13 scattering. The second ballot differed but slightly from the first. The Minnesota Legislature balloted once without a choice: Windom 44, Wilson 30, Cole 16, Dunnell 10, Hubbard 9, Kindred 5, Farmer 4, Start 4, Davis 3, Wakefield 2, scattering 5. The Republican caucus of the Colorado Legislature tried unsuccessfully to agree upon a candidate for Senator. Pitkin led with 20 votes on the first ballot, Tabor with 24 on the third, and Bowen led the field with 23 on the ninth, tenth and eleventh ballots. The Democrats of the New Jersey Legislature nominated Senator John B. McPherson for re-election on the first ballot. The Republican caucus agreed to compliment George A. Hobart by casting their votes for him.

Richard Coke, Democrat, has been re-elected United States Senator from Texas by the unanimous vote of the Legislature. John E. Kenna, Democrat, has been elected Senator from West Virginia, and Senator Plumb, Republican, has been re-elected from Kansas. The Legislatures of Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska again balloted for Senator without result on Jan. 23. The Republican caucus of the Colorado Legislature balloted for Senator without effecting a nomination.

The Legislatures of Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Colorado continued their unsuccessful balloting for Senator on Jan. 24. The voting showed about the same multiplicity of opinions regarding the proper men to send to Washington as the preceding ballots.

President Arthur, says a Washington telegram, has freely stated his intention to appoint very few colored men to office, and those only of the best character, as white men of standing in the South were kept out of the Republican party by negro office-holders.

Two ballots for Senator were taken at Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 25, Boyd, Democrat, receiving 33 votes and Millard, Republican, 22, the highest vote of his party. In the first ballot at Lansing, Ferry and Stout had 49 votes each. At St Paul, Windom had 50 supporters and Wilson 33. In the Colorado contest, Tabor led the field with 21 to Pitkin's 15.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In the police court at Dublin, twenty-one persons were arraigned on charge of conspiracy to murder officials. One man swore that Carey, a member of the municipality, was present at a Fenian meeting held to arrange for assassinations. A man named Farrell testified that he was given a revolver to stop Secretary Foster's carriage, others being assigned to do the remainder of the work.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has arrived in Paris. The Government will adhere to its bills directed against the Royalists.

By the foundering of the ship Forwarts, off the coast of Portugal, eight lives were lost.

The death is announced of Prince Frederick Charles Alexander, a brother of the Emperor of Germany, at the age of 82.

Cable dispatches from Paris state that France is threatened with a ministerial crisis. The fear of revolutionary measures caused large amounts of securities to be thrown upon the market on the Bourse. Eugenie was staying at the Hotel du Rhin, and stated that she went to Paris to show her sympathy for Prince Jerome and extend consolation to Princess Mathilde.

Edwin Booth opened his third week in Berlin as King Lear. On the first night he was called before the curtain eighteen times.

The cable announces the death of Anna Eliza Bray, the distinguished English authoress.

Gustave Dore, the celebrated French painter, is dead.

At the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, Davitt, Healy and Quinn, charged with inciting to lawlessness, were ordered to find securities for good behavior or go to prison for six months. A week's time was allowed them to make the choice. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, held that the language of the defendants was distinctly seditious, and an incitement to civil war. Judge Lawson added that he never read more blasphemous language than Davitt's.

A Paris dispatch says the members of the French Cabinet unanimously agreed to oppose Floquet's motion to banish members of all former dynasties. Eugenie has gone back to England, and it is stated that she was informed by the Grand Duke Constantine that President Grevy deemed her presence in Paris undesirable.

O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, has been elected member of Parliament for Mallow.

A cablegram from Wiesbaden announces the death of Flotow, the composer.

The Rothschilds have placed in Europe, at 89, a Brazilian loan of £4,000,000 at 4½ per cent. interest.

There is an evident determination on the part of the French Assembly to protect the Government from Princely conspirators who abuse the hospitality of the republic. A Paris dispatch states that the committee of the Chamber having the Floquet bill in charge adopted the proposition to exclude from France and its dependencies all members of families which have reigned in France—Bonapartists, Bourbons and Orleanists alike. They are also to be deprived of their political rights and declared ineligible to hold office or to serve in the army. Fine and imprisonment await any pretender who returns to the country after being expelled.

Hugo's Faith.

Arsene Houssaye reproduces in *L'Artiste* a profession of faith recently made by Victor Hugo after a dinner at his house. "What is death but eternal life?" said the poet. "I call to witness these millions of worlds, what is there? Infinity, always infinity. If I pronounce the name of God I raise a smile on the faces of some of you who do not believe in God? Why do they not believe in God? Because they believe in the living forces of nature. But what is nature? Without God it is a grain of sand. What is the earth? A cradle and a grave. But just as the cradle has its beginning, the tomb has its rays of light; it is a door closed upon the earth but opened upon worlds of which we catch a glimpse. Let us live on the visible, Messieurs les savants, let us also live on the invisible. Science will make earthly discoveries, but it will always be wrong if it is not dominated by a radiant ideal.

A Dubious Customer.

An old woman, needing some silk and some tape, sent her husband for them. The silk was shown, but the buyer thought the price too great. The clerk explained that all silk goods were dear, owing to some disease at this time prevalent among the silk worms. The tape was next examined, and the husband thought that a little stiff as to price. "And indade, sir, is their likewoise a dezase a-prevailin' among the tape-worms?"—*United States Gazette.*

THERE is a miserable effort to imitate English social ways and customs among the snobs of New York.

A BRAVE MAN.

The Heroic Defense of Ross in the Express-Car at Montello, Nev.

Surrounded by Confident Robbers, He Braves Death in Three Terrible Forms.

[Ogden (Utah Territory) Dispatch.]

The attempt to rob the Central Pacific train at Montello, Nev., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was one of the boldest ventures ever made, and was not a failure because the plans of the robbers miscarried. On the contrary, their arrangements for carrying out their bold scheme were complete. The great mistake which they made was in tackling a train which carried one of the bravest men in the world. With a less brave and determined man to deal with the attempt would have proved successful, for the attack was vigorous and persistent, and continued almost without intermission for three hours, until the baffled villains withdrew from the scene, leaving the heroic Ross wounded but victorious. To him alone is due the credit of having saved the express-car and the entire train.

Mr. Ross has been in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co. over sixteen years, and this is the third unsuccessful attempt which has been made to rob the treasure under his charge. Eleven years ago, while holding his shotgun on the treasure coach of the Montana line, he was held up by a band of road agents, but killed several and got away from the rest of the crowd. This last attempt has seldom been equaled anywhere for the bravery and persistence of the robbers and the stubbornness of the defense.

Mr. Ross stated that the point selected by the robbers for their operations was one of the loneliest places on the line of the desert region in Nevada, in a sagebrush desert, the center of a section sixty miles in length, where there is no night telegraph station. The San Francisco and Ogden express trains pass at 1:35 o'clock a. m., at Tecoma, ten miles east of Montello. We left Toano, west of Montello, on time, our train being in charge of Conductor Cassin. I checked the waybills received at that station, and down and went to sleep. The next thing which I was aware of was a rap at the car door, as if an agent had called, and, supposing the train was at Tecoma, I got up and looked out, when a man pointed a gun at me and said: "'Hop out, we are going through you.'

"I jumped back and pulled the door to and hooked it. They went over to the opposite side and said:

"'Open up the doors and jump out. We are going to rob the train.'

"I replied: 'Just wait till I get my boots on.'

"'Never mind your boots. Hop right out here, and we will get through with you, and then you can get your boots on.'

"Again the men outside said: 'Open up, or we will burn you out and murder you.'

"I then got in position and shot through the side of the car. Nothing was done for a few minutes, until one of the robbers asked:

"'Ain't you going to open up the door and come out?'

"I told them I was not coming out. Another demand was made for me to 'hop out.' I made no reply to that. They then stationed one man at each corner of the car between me and the baggage-car, and five shots were fired simultaneously from different quarters, all ranging toward the center of my car. Those were the shots that struck me—one on a finger, one on the hip, and one just below the breast, near the watch-pocket. They then got up on the end of the car to uncouple the train, whereupon I fired two shots through the end of the car. At this time they heard No. 2, the west-bound express-train, coming. They backed our train up and went on the side-track, and sent two men down the road to meet No. 2. When it came up I heard Conductor Clement ask Cassin: 'What are you doing here? I want to speak to you.' The robbers aimed their guns at Clement's head and told him to pull out, and he did."

The nearest telegraph station was thirty miles. The robbers then compelled the brakeman to uncouple the express, move it forward, and forced the engineer to run ahead, and then down to wreck the express car, which was attempted three times without success, the holes in the doors being guarded by the stubborn messenger. Several attempts to burn the car were unsuccessful owing to the scarcity of wood, and, after renewed attempts to kill him through the doors, they mounted their horses and rode away.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Republican caucus of the Colorado Legislature, on Jan. 26, nominated the Hon. T. M. Bowen for United States Senator for the long term but made no selection for the short period. There was no change in the situation at the capitals of Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska, the various aspirants maintaining about the same relative strength they had shown in the preceding ballots. Judge Thomas Bowen, the New Colorado Senator, is a native of Iowa. He is about 40 years of age. When a youth he went to Kansas, and when not over 21 became the commander of a Kansas regiment in the late war. The close of the war found him in Arkansas. He became the Supreme Justice of that State. He was afterward appointed Governor of Idaho, but soon resigned. He then went to New York, and in 1876 located in Colorado and engaged in mining.

Trains on the Connotton Valley road collided near Canton, Ohio, mangling an engineer and fireman and injuring several passengers.

George W. Traughber was hanged at Taylorville, Christian county, Ill., for the murder, a year ago, of Joseph McKinney. The execution is claimed to have been one of the quickest on record, the murderer being dead in nine minutes from the time he climbed the scaffold stairs in his velvet slippers. The culprit dropped six feet, and the neck broke with a snap like the crack of a whip.

The partial destruction of the Caldwell block, in Omaha, entailed a loss of $125,000.

A train dispatcher's error caused a collision between an express and a freight train near Canton, Ohio, resulting in the death of Fireman John Russell, and the probable fatal wounding of Engineer John Stoneman. One passenger had a leg badly crushed.

Small-pox has broken out in the lumber camps of the Rainy Lake River district, in Minnesota, and ten deaths from the disease have already been reported.

In Northern New York and the upper portion of the New England States, on the 26th and 27th of January, the thermometer registered from 14 to 38 degrees below zero.

Edward Garrett, colored, was hanged at Texarkana, Ark., for the murder of his wife.

An adverse report was made in the Senate, Jan. 26, on the bill to increase the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers. Mr. Platt introduced a bill to add $6 per month each to all pensions of $24 or $30. The Committee on Agriculture reported in favor of holding a world's centennial cotton exposition in 1884. Consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed. The duty on flat bar iron was reduced to $18 per ton, and on round or square bar iron to $20 per ton. On iron or steel rails the rate was made eight-tenths of a cent per pound, and on tin plates 1 cent. In the House of Representatives, three members presented petitions against the transfer of the revenue marine, life-saving, marine hospital, and signal service. A bill was reported granting the right of way for a railroad through the Fort Smith military reservation. The Tariff bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Kelley declared it the best ever submitted to Congress. It was agreed that general debate on the measure should close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Prohibition Sleeping Cars.

"Have you seen the new style of sleeping cars?" inquired a drummer of the conductor.

"No, I think not, he replied. "What are they like?"

"Well, they differ from any I have yet seen; and I don't think they will be very popular."

"What are they called?"

"Prohibition cars."

"That's a somewhat singular name, thoughtfully mused the ticket taker. "Why are they so called?"

"Because," said the cute commercial traveler, "they won't have any porter aboard."—*Drake's Traveler's Magazine.*

CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

Why Mysterious Physical Troubles Arouse Special Dread—A Professional Experience.

Few things give more pain than dread or apprehension. Most people are able to face apparent danger heroically, but the sudden and unexpected coming of some indefinite calamity very naturally strikes terror to even the bravest. For this reason lightning and tornadoes are considered terrible; their coming and going are so sudden, unannounced and unknown. For this same reason an unknown disease, some poison in the blood, some malady that is gradually undermining the life, is specially dreaded by all thinking people. And, indeed, there are good reasons for such dread, for modern science discovers that some virulent disorders show the least signs in their beginnings, while they have the worst possible symptoms. We know of many persons who have dull and uncertain pains in various portions of the body; who are unnaturally tired one day and apparently well the next; who have an enormous appetite at times and a loathing of food soon thereafter. Such persons are really in a dangerous condition, even though they may not realize it. The following statement of a most prominent physician, who has had unusual opportunities for investigation, is of so striking and important a nature that it will be read with interest by all:

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF CINCINNATI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Joseph Aub, M. D. *Julius Reis.*
Julius Baltz, Jr. *H. A. Smith, M. D.*
Mrs. M. F. Force. *H. Miller.*
Mrs. George Hunert. *Rev. Chas. W. Wendte.*
Fred'k Lukenheimer. *Daniel Wolf.*
J. B. Wilson.

OFFICE: No. 215 WEST EIGHTH STREET, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1882.

Messrs. Editors:

I have, during my professional career of many years' practice, treated a large number of various disorders, of which, perhaps, none have given me more trouble than the mysterious disease known as acute nephritis; and while it may seem strange, it is, nevertheless, true, that the physician is generally greatly annoyed by this mysterious trouble, especially when the case is of hereditary origin. It is, doubtless, the first stage of the well-known, but terrible Bright's disease, as the kidneys contain large quantities of albumen; and, while children and young people are especially liable to its attacks, it is prevalent with all classes, and usually continues until late in life.

One obstinate case which came under my observation was that of a fireman of this city who applied to me for treatment. The case was diagnosed parenchymatous nephritis. The man was twenty-four years of age; plethoric and light complected. He stated that he had suffered from urinary troubles from childhood, and that he had "doctored" a hundred times, each time improving some; after which, in a short while, he would relapse into his former state of misery. I prescribed the usual therapeutics known to the profession with the same result that my colleagues had obtained. He got better for a while and then worse again; in fact, so bad that he had to lay off for some time. He suffered intense pain; so much so that I confess I had to resort to hypodermic injections of morphia. My druggist, who knew how disgusted I was with the case, although not willing to desert the man, advised me to try a remedy from which he (the druggist) himself had derived great benefit. As a drowning man catches at a straw, I prescribed this remedy, not letting my patient, however, know what I was giving him; and, although not a believer in nor a patron of "patent medicines," I must confess that after my fireman had taken one bottle he grew much better. I made him continue its use for a period of two months, with the most gratifying results; it really worked wonders, and he owes his cure and present perfect health solely to the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I prescribed, and he used.

Since the recovery of the man above mentioned, I have given considerable thought to the subject of acute nephritis, or kidney difficulty, and I find that its manifestations are most remarkable. It often appears without any special symptoms of its own, or possibly as a sequel to some other disease. It may be a sequel to scarlatina, diphtheria and other illnesses, and even arise from pregnancy. The first symptoms frequently show themselves in the form of high, acute and intense pain in the lumbar region, "the small of the back," troublesome micturitions and frequent changes in the color of the urine, which at times diminishes perceptibly. If the urine is entirely suppressed, the case, probably, will terminate fatally in a very few days. Dropsy is a consequence of the suppression of the urine, and the severeness of it is governed by the proportion of retention. The nervous system becomes prostrated with subsequent convulsions and irregular circulation of the blood, which, in my estimation, eventually might cause a diseased heart to give out. As I have remarked, in many kidney diseases—yea, even in Bright's disease itself—there is no perceptible pain in the back, and these troubles often assert themselves in various symptoms—for instance, in troublesome diarrhœa, blood poison, impaired eyesight, nausea, loss of appetite, disordered digestion, loss of consciousness, husky voice and many other complaints too numerous to mention. Indeed, thousands of people are suffering from the first stages of Bright's disease to-day, and *they do not know it.*

In conclusion, I would like to state that I have, since my success with the fireman, repeatedly prescribed Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and to my professional brethren could only be brought so far as to overcome their prejudice against proprietary medicines they would, undoubtedly, find themselves recompensed for their supposed sacrifice of liberty, as well as by the great benefits that would accrue to the world.

Most sincerely,
O. ANDERSON, M. D.,
Superintendent.

An Artist's Model Who Had Seen Life.

An artist of my acquaintance was searching for a model in the streets of New York. Crossing Union Square, he saw the very type of face he required. The owner of the face was seated on one of the benches in an attitude of cheerful expectancy. The artist accosted the old man and asked if he would pose. He readily consented, went to the studio at the appointed time, was employed, gave satisfaction, and became a sort of retainer at the studio. His massive white head and large white beard met with favor in æsthetic circles. By degrees, items of his personal history came to light. He had been a gold-digger in California in the early days of the mining excitement. He claimed to have experienced fifteen shipwrecks in the capacity of a sea Captain. Left an orphan at an early age, he had been educated by a physician, and had acquired some knowledge of medicine. Fate threw him among the Indians of the far West, presumably on his way from the gold-diggings, and he became a medicine-man. He was learned in natural philosophy, and possessed a mineralogical cabinet and also a singular collection of roots, each twisted by nature into the shape of one of the letters of the alphabet. He painted shells skillfully, and had an ambition to go round the world in a canoe. This remarkable person also wrote poetry and was a Yankee. It needed only a master-brush to make this same representative Yankee as classic as a Millet peasant.—*Charlotte Adams, in The Century.*

THE Toledo, Ohio, *Bee* says: "Col. J. Dorse Alexander, editor of the Barnesville, Ga., *News*, has been cured of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil."

Thinking Animals.

Some of the lower animals are not only gifted with memory, but with thinking and reasoning powers. For instance, if an ant encounters a fly, it will return for assistance to take the fly to its home. That is reason. The ant concludes that it is beyond its individual powers. Dogs talk to us better than we talk to them; and there is nothing in the animal creation that surpasses the affection of a dog or a horse for its master. Their affection amounts almost to reason. Where is the line between reason and instinct? Man is of a dual character — physical and mental; the mental is developed in mankind in the highest degree; and it lives after the physical body is dead. After the body was created God breathed into man the breath of life, and he became a living soul. Is the soul the mind?—*George Heuston.*

A WRITER in *Harper's* commences a poem with the line, "Some day I shall be dead." It is indeed a beautiful thought.—*Lowell Citizen.*

MR. W. A. FORBES, Greenfield, Mass., was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism.—*Cincinnati Christian Standard.*

The Bear Not in Winter Society.

Like the hedgehog, the bear depends entirely upon its accumulation of fat, and during the fall is in prime condition, when, in October or November, it enters upon its winter home. One of these nests of the black bear, found by the writer several miles from Lake Utowana, in the Adirondacks, was beneath a huge tree, four or five of whose great roots branched out on each side. The earth had been removed on the south side, the interior lined with leaves, twigs and other refuse matter that would make a comfortable bed, and, covered with snow in a dense jungle, the animal had perfect security. Soon after the bear has retired the intestines shrink and become clogged or hardened with a substance known as tappan, in reality pine leaves and the bark of fir trees that they eat immediately prior to entering upon the state of hibernation, that remains in position until spring, and so slow is the exhaustion of fat, that is now the food-supply, that animals have been found five months after their involuntary intombment as fat as when they went in. During the sleep the skin upon the balls of the feet is renewed. The males of the polar bear do not hibernate, a fact proved by the late polar expedition of the yacht Eira.

Health.

Health is happiness and long life. The priceless blessing of health can be retained, or if lost recovered, by using a medicine which the experience of years has convinced an intelligent public is both safe and efficacious, and that medicine is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Ask your druggist to get it for you.

Elephants Not So Large.

While the elephant is the largest beast known to the world, its size has been greatly exaggerated. Ten feet is a good height for one of the brutes, and a twelve-foot elephant is a big one. Jumbo, the notorious, is about seventeen feet high, and "still growing." These quadrupeds reach between 70 and 80 years of age before they die, but there are instances of elephants living for over 200 years.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE United States has $90,000,000 invested in finger-rings alone.

The Conductor.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 29, 1879.

I had been suffering with a severe cold for several days; was so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. Nov. 16 I met one of Dr. Warner's agents on my train; he handed me a bottle of White Wine of Tar Syrup; one hour after taking the first dose my hoarseness commenced to leave me. In twenty-four hours my voice was quite clear and natural, and the cold nearly cured. It is the best remedy I ever saw.

Respectfully,
O. W. WARREN, Conductor,
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.

Sold by all druggists.

A COBBLER'S motto: "With all appliances and means to boot."

Corns! Corns! Corns!

Every one suffering from painful corns will be glad to learn that there is a new and painless remedy discovered by which the very worst class of corns may be removed entirely, in a short time and without pain. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR has already been used by thousands, and each person who has given it a trial becomes anxious to recommend it to others. It is the only sure, prompt and painless cure for corns known. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sold everywhere. Wholesale, Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., Chicago.

IN making wills, some are left out and others are left tin.

PURE blood helps to make a clear conscience. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. Enough said. Send us a big bottle.

RACY literature: "Krik's Guide to the Turf."

Personal!—To Men Only!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

THE only natural hair renewer is Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, prepared without distillation or rectification with acids or alkalies, containing no mineral or other poisons, delightfully perfumed and as clear and pure as spring water.

LADIES or gents out of work furnished with steady, lucrative employment at home. Send 3-cent stamp, for particulars, to Agents' Furnishing Co., P. O. Box No. 1066, Topeka, Kan.

DON'T work your horses to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make. Use it once, and you will have no other.

LYON'S Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

THE best and cheapest Car Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

TRY the new brand, Spring Tobacco.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Our best physicians agree that outward applications never cure rheumatism. The best oils and liniments only alleviate the pains. Rheumatism is a constitutional affliction, originating in impure and disordered blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy, because in purifying the blood it corrects the acidity in which rheumatism begins to act.

REMARKABLE CASE OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

Capt. Mitchell, of the barque *Antoine Sala*, New York and Havana trade, came home in May, 1882, entirely helpless with rheumatism. He went to the mountains with his wife, at whose request Capt. Mitchell made use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He commenced to improve right away under the influence of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was soon able to return to Brooklyn. In two months from his first trying Hood's Sarsaparilla his rheumatism was gone, and he sailed in command of his vessel a well man. His wife writes: "My husband is 48 years of age, and his health is now better than it has been for some time; he has gained several pounds in weight." If any wish to inquire more particularly they can address Mrs. M. L. Mitchell, 701 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN OLD DRUGGIST'S EXPERIENCE.

I am employed in the Chicago N. D. Postoffice as a carrier. During the last spell I have suffered from muscular rheumatism. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and now I am entirely cured. I am an old druggist myself, having had nearly twenty years' experience. JAMES V. A. PROUDFOOT.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by Druggists, $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. H