NEWS CONDENSED.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

No material progress was made in the debate on the tariff on the 3d inst. The Senate applied its attention to the cotton schedule, and did a good deal of talking and very little work. Mr. Harris' amendments fixing the duty on cotton yarns of all values at 30, 35 and 40 per cent. were severally voted down, but when Mr. Beck wanted 1 cent taken off the duty fixed in the bill on the next to the lowest grade of yarn, and 2 cents taken off the duty on each higher grade, the Republicans seemed disposed to compromise, and the amendment was adopted without a division. The House spent three hours on the schedule of earthenware and glassware, but did not finish it. Six manufacturers of the wares sat in the members' private gallery and watched the proceedings, each having before him a printed copy of the Tariff bill. Other manufacturers or their agents were conspicuous with Tariff bills in their hands in the front row of the public gallery, where they could readily be brought down for consultation in an emergency. The Committee of Ways and Means, having learned something from their defeat yesterday, wisely offered to-day to change the duty on flint and lime glass bottles and vials from 2 cents a pound to 35 per cent. ad valorem. Plain flint and lime-pressed glassware was left at 35 per cent. ad valorem, which is the duty under the present law. The committee and the commission increased the duty on all articles of glass when cut, engraved, etched, decorated, painted, colored, stained, silvered or gilded, not including plate-glass silvered or looking-glass plates, from 40 to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

The Senate made some progress with its Tariff bill on the 5th inst., and finished the cotton schedule. There were no noticeable features in the debate, the speeches taking the widest range and covering all the essential features of the bill. The Senate made considerable reduction in the schedule below the recommendations of the Finance Committee. A joint resolution was introduced for the relief of sufferers by the recent floods in Germany. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution of inquiry whether claim agents in Washington are practicing extortion on soldiers' widows and orphans. In the House, Mr. Kelley offered a resolution providing that the Tariff bill should be taken from the committee of the whole Feb. 12 and put upon its passage. He then proceeded to reiterate the charge that the Democrats intended to defeat the Tariff bill. Mr. Morrison replied that the bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee was a sham intended to forestall any reduction of the tariff, instead of effecting what the people demanded—its revision in such a manner as to reduce taxes. The resolution was rejected—139 yeas to 202 nays. Bills were introduced to prevent the issue of land patents to subsidized railroads not completed within the specified time, and to promote commercial relations with Central and South America. A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to establish the Territory of North Dakota failed of adoption. A bill to quiet the title of settlers on Des Moines river lands was passed. Mr. Cannon moved to suspend the rules and bring the Legislative Appropriation bill before the House, but it was voted down.

Both houses of Congress were engaged upon the tariff on the 6th inst., though very little progress was made. In the Senate, the amendment of Mr. Beck extending the duty of 10 cents per pound laid by the bill upon "wools of the firstclass, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 30 cents per pound or less," to such wools valued at 32 cents or less per pound, was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 24. Two or three other amendments were offered, debated, and lost. In the House, Mr. Tucker moved to reduce the duty on the cost of polished plate glass, undelivered, above 24x30 inches square and not exceeding 6x8 inches, from 25 to 15 cents per square foot. This, together with various other amendments offered by Mr. Tucker, was lost. The consideration of the metal schedule was entered upon. Mr. Kelley, under instruction from his committee, moved to increase from 60 to 75 cents per ton the duty on iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites. Pending action on Mr. Kelley's motion, public business was suspended and appropriate resolutions upon the life and public service of the late Representatives Updegraff, of Ohio, and Hawk, of Illinois, were adopted and eulogies upon the deceased were delivered. Similar memorial services were gone through in the Senate.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, delivered a prepared speech upon the tariff question in the Senate on the 7th inst., taking strong free-trade ground. The keynote of the speech was the unnatural and abnormal development of the power of the manufacturing interests. He said that protection meant high taxes. He wanted the people to have the matter explained to them clearly throughout the breadth of the land. There was a demand for the reduction of taxes. He wanted Congress to say to the country: "If you want protection you must consent to pay the cost of maintaining that system, and scorn the allurement of low taxes and cheap foreign goods;" likened the power of the manufacturers to that of the slave power before the war. The latter fell with a crash because its supporters were blind to the future. The handwriting was on the wall predicting the destruction of the gigantic monopolies which are now fastened upon the material interests of the country, and he trusted that they would yet open their eyes to see before the inevitable ruin and downfall should come. A motion to put books on the free list was, after discussion, carried—24 to 22—Messrs. Ingalls, Plumb and VanWyck, Republicans, voting with the Democrats. A motion to put pulp for making paper on the free list was lost. The duty on bituminous coal was placed at 75 cents per ton, and emery ore was placed on the free list. The House tackled the metal schedule of the Tariff bill, and after spending five hours on the first item without making any change in the rate of duty, the bill was laid aside for other business. Mr. Bingham introduced a bill for a commission of seven members to report upon the condition and value of the plant of the various telegraph companies, and what can be done to reduce the cost of communication.

The tariff occupied the almost exclusive attention of both houses of Congress on the 9th inst. In the Senate, a motion to put jute on the free list was lost. A motion to add books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter not specially enumerated or provided for in the bill, engravings bound or unbound, etchings, illustrated books, maps and charts to the free list, was agreed to. The negative vote was wholly Republican. Messrs. Van Wyck and Ingalls voted in the affirmative with the Democrats. Mr. Allison offered an amendment, which was ordered printed, providing for refunding 90 per cent. of the duty paid on imported salt used in curing meats exported from this country. The House continued consideration of the metal schedule, and made some important reductions from the report of the Ways and Means Committee. The duty on steel railroad bars was cut down from $18 to $15 per ton; charcoal iron bars was fixed at $22 per ton, and steel blooms at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The clause imposing a duty of 2½ cents per pound on armor or other plate was struck from the bill.

EASTERN.

The Blue laws of Connecticut were invoked for the purpose of suppressing a band of "jubilee singers," who were charged under an eighteenth century statute with violating the Sabbath by singing.

At Jersey City, a fire which started in L. Seabrinski's millinery establishment consumed several other stores, and caused a loss of $128,000.

A loss of $260,000 was incurred by the burning of the Burdette building, and the adjacent store of Fuller, Warren & Co., stove founders, at Troy, N. Y.

A bridge over Ischua creek, in Pennsylvania, on the Buffalo, New York and Pennsylvania road, having been undermined by the flood, gave way while a train was crossing it. Engineer Hall and Fireman Briggs were drowned, and Conductor Love, four passengers and the baggageman are said to have lost their lives.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were experienced the other day at Wolfboro, N. H.

Walcott, the New York quail-eater, finished his sixty birds in thirty days and maintains that he can eat three each day for sixty days.

The act of the Legislature of New York taxing steamship companies $1 for every alien passenger landed has been decided invalid by the United States Supreme Court.

Two men, one woman and a child were burned to death in an oil conflagration at Titusville, Pa. Thirty thousand barrels of the oleaginous flood were consumed.

Charles B. Sedgwick, Congressman from 1858 to 1862, died at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 68.

Ex-Senator Conkling, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Gen. Grant, Jay Gould and Ex-Mayors Hall, Ely, Grace, Cooper and Wickham were summoned as a Coroner's jury at New York.

Two companies desire charters to cut a ship canal across Cape Cod, and are ready to deposit large guarantees.

WESTERN.

The Kansas rolling-mills, located in a suburb of Kansas City, shut down last week. The assets and liabilities are about $600,000 each. Five hundred men were employed.

John F. Coad, an extensive cattle owner of Wyoming, states that there will be no less of stock by the snow-storm, as the herds can stand a siege of twenty days.

At the oil refinery of Thurmer & Teagle, on Kingsbury run, Cleveland, some petroleum leaked from a still and exploded at the boiler-house. The water was soon covered with flames from Wilson avenue to Broadway. Three heavy explosions at the Standard works scattered the oil in every direction, and for hours the conflagration went on, the loss being estimated at $300,000.

Sheriff Waite, of Sherman county, Neb., shot his mistress at Loup City and then committed suicide.

John C. Parker, a St. Louis murderer, was brought into court for trial. In the jury-room he shot his wife dead and inflicted fatal injuries upon himself. It is believed that the woman furnished the weapon.

In the matter of the burning of the Newhall House, the Coroner's jury reports that the fire was set by some person unknown; that there were not enough night watchmen, and that the proprietors were guilty of culpable negligence.

Near Sidney, Ohio, a freight and passenger train collided, resulting in the death of four employes.

The recent snow-storm in Wyoming exceeded in severity anything in the history of the Territory.

Jack Williams, Thomas Booth and E. R. Duty were killed by a snow-slide in Middle Park, Col. Mike Flynn, a companion of the victims, was rescued after being buried eighteen hours under the snow. He was fatally injured.

Arthur Bryant, brother of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, a well-known nurseryman, died at Princeton, Ill., aged 80.

It has been discovered that a coffee-house in Chicago regularly takes the commonest grades and, by a chemical process, converts them into an imitation of old Government Java, at a profit of 5 cents per pound.

Three hundred people were rendered homeless by the deluge at Fremont, Ohio.

A man, his wife and child were drowned near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, while trying to cross a swollen stream.

At Okmulgee, in the Indian Territory, a Creek Indian, who had received a large amount of "back pay" due him by the Government, became suddenly crazed by his newly-acquired wealth, and went about killing every one with whom he came in contact. After slaying three of his neighbors an effort was made to capture the wild murderer, which failing, he was shot to death by his pursuers.

Illinois has 1,985 lunatics in the four asylums, 1,282 in the county almshouses and 1,917 under private treatment.

Hamline University, near Minneapolis, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $65,000, partially covered by insurance. The work of rebuilding will begin as soon as building operations are practicable.

A Pacific Springs (Wy. T.) stage-coach was caught in the recent terrible storm, and the travelers had to abandon the vehicle, after which two of them were frozen to death, and another will lose his hands and feet. The driver of the stage says the snow is two feet on the level, and cattle are starving.

Capt. Payne and his followers, with a train of 100 wagons, were captured south of the Cimarron river, and were escorted to Fort Reno.

The floods at Pomeroy, Ohio, put from six to ten feet of water in all the business houses, and the loss is estimated at $100,000.

Henry Deces, a German teamster, cut his own and his wife's throat at St. Louis while crazed with jealousy. The unfortunate couple leave five small children.

Capt. McGregor, of the propeller Wisconsin, having recently crossed Lake Michigan, states that there were only thirty miles of open water, and that another week of cold weather might make a bridge from Milwaukee to Grand Haven.

SOUTHERN.

The Governor of Alabama issued a proclamation offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of Vincent, the thieving State Treasurer.

Flames originating in a stable in Nashville, Tenn., consumed nearly the entire block bounded by Front, Broad, Market and Wharf streets, the loss being $200,000. Forty horses were burned or suffocated. Two fireman were injured by falling walls.

Mardi Gras celebrants made themselves heard and seen in all Southern cities, the festivities being more than ordinarily brilliant.

Ex-Governor Davis, of Texas, died of pneumonia at Austin, last week.

WASHINGTON.

The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt during January of $13,636,883.87. The official figures are herewith appended:

Interest bearing debt—	
Bonds at 5, continued at 3½ per cent	$81,328,750
Four and one-half per cents	250,000,000
Four per cents	738,967,800
Three per cents	291,444,350
Refunding certificates	389,150
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,376,130,050
Matured debt	14,632,711
Debt bearing no interest—	
Legal tender notes	346,740,269
Certificates of deposit	12,400,000
Gold and silver certificates	124,522,410
Fractional currency	7,018,093
Total without interest	$511,770,768
Total debt	$1,902,533,534
Total interest	$ 10,158,899
Total cash in Treasury	318,785,631
Debt, less cash in Treasury	1,593,906,792
Decrease during February	13,636,883
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1882	95,007,667
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	$ 2,433,368
Debt on which interest has ceased	14,632,715
Interest thereon	448,919
Gold and silver certificates	145,522,410
U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	12,400,000
Cash balance available Feb. 1, 1883	143,258,218
Total	$318,785,631
Available assets—	
Cash in Treasury	318,785,631
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money—	
Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued, not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	57,283,388
Interest repaid by companies—	
By transportation service	16,317,579
By cash payments, 5 per cent. net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	40,310,616

The House Coinage Committee at Washington instructed its Chairman to report against a discontinuance of the manufacture of silver dollars, in favor of using most of the coin now lying in the treasury in payment of bonds, and for an appropriation to provide additional vault room.

Two notable weddings were celebrated at Washington. Miss Alice S. Blaine, daughter of the ex-Senator and Secretary, was married to Col. John J. Coppinger, an officer of the regular army, and all Washington society witnessed the ceremony. The President and his Cabinet, the Maine delegation in Congress, the diplomatic corps, and many high officials of the army and navy and the departments were present. In the evening an equally distinguished party gathered at the Church of the Epiphany, where Miss Brewster, daughter of the Attorney General, was united in marriage to Mr. Koons, of Philadelphia.

A Washington telegram says the Mississippi River Investigating Committee met in that city for the purpose of deciding upon their report. All the members of the committee were present. The testimony was discussed and the views of the committee reached by taking votes on different propositions. All the members of the committee agreed that there was nothing to be said against the jetty works, and as to them the report will be unanimous to the effect that they are successful, efficient and permanent. It was decided, by a vote of 6 to 2, that levees are not necessary to the improvement of low navigation.

The 63d birthday of the General of the Army was celebrated by a banquet at Washington, at which a notable company assembled. Speeches were made by Gen Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Senator Logan, Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, Henry Watterson and others.

POLITICAL.

Hon. Emory Speer, an Independent Democrat who represents the Fifth district of Georgia in Congress, votes mainly with the Republicans, and expects to be appointed United States Attorney for the Atlanta district.

Both branches of the Kansas Legislature have adopted a joint resolution calling upon the Attorney General to bring suits against the Union and Kansas Pacific railroads to rupture their consolidation.

Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has sent to the Legislature a message asking for the abolition of many State and city offices; the making of laws for the government of employers and wage-workers, the annulment of charters which have been taken out especially for purposes of barter and sale; the prohibition of railway or canal discrimination, and the enforcement of the constitution with the view of giving equal rights to all.

At a convention of the Iowa Prohibitionists, held at Des Moines, resolutions were adopted asking the State Executive to convene the Legislature in extra session, with a view of re-enacting the Prohibitory law.

The Massachusetts House—107 to 80 rejected the bill for making election day a legal holiday.

The proposition to submit a prohibition amendment to the constitution of West Virginia to a vote of the people was defeated in the State Senate.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to limit the day's labor of street-car drivers and conductors to twelve hours.

The State of Maine classes cider with rum and whisky, and determines that apple-juice is an intoxicant to be prohibited by constitutional amendment. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 104 to 37, ordered the prohibitory amendment engrossed, and a proposition to except cider from its provisions was rejected—yeas, 56; nays, 80.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Very disastrous floods are reported from Ohio and Pennsylvania. At Bradford, Penn., the waters swept away five bridges and inundated 500 houses in the lower part of the city. Eighty-five families had to flee for their lives. The Mahoning river overflowed its banks at Youngstown, Ohio, and forced 300 families to leave their homes in boats. The rolling-mills were submerged. Pittsburgh reports her loss by the flood at $100,000. Thirty coal barges were swept away from their moorings. An ice-gorge at Meadville, Penn., broke and flooded the central part of the city. Three hundred families were taken from their houses in boats. Many cows were drowned in their stables.

A London dispatch says the steamship James Gray was lost on the English coast, the officers and crew perishing. The steamer Tacoma foundered on the coast of Oregon during a storm, all on board, twelve in number, finding a watery grave.

Near Salinas, Mexico, forty smugglers attacked customs officers and retook from them contraband goods which the officers, a few days before, had captured from the smugglers. Four of the guard were killed and many wounded.

A son of Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn, the English Baronet, was murdered by miners in Chihuahua, for which crime five of them were tried and shot the day following.

Fire swept away the Royal Opera House at Toronto, valued at $75,000.

The Western Nail Association, at a meeting at Pittsburgh, decided, after running three weeks, to again close down for a fortnight. Stocks were reported to be light and the existing card rate stands.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Dublin says that James Carey, a member of the corporation of Dublin, and seven others were arraigned in court and formally charged with the murder of Cavendish and Burke in Phœnix Park. A witness named Fitzsimmons identified Carey as connected with the conspiracy. The prisoners indulged in loud laughter when the charge of murder was read to them.

One hundred persons suspected of connection with secret organizations have fled from Dublin.

Political prisoners in Siberia are beaten and badly fed, and a director of convicts is reported as saying that deaths by starvation among the convicts are not worthy of notice.

Over 100 firemen in Havana are reported to have been injured by the burning of a stable and lumber-yard.

At Loughrea, County Galway, an inquest was held on the remains of a man who had starved to death. A Poor law guardian testified that the case was only one of many.

A subscription has been opened in County Wicklow, Ireland, to aid Parnell in paying a mortgage on his estate.

The Czar has issued to all his subjects a manifesto giving notice of his coronation at Moscow, May 27, and commanding the attendance of the Marshals and of the nobility.

A council of the British Cabinet, lasting three hours, was held at the residence of Earl Granville, in London, the Irish Viceroy being present. Precautions were taken to guard the persons of the Ministers.

The steamer Kenmure Castle, bound from London to Shanghai, foundered in the Bay of Biscay and the Captain and thirty of the crew were lost.

Judah P. Benjamin has retired from the practice of law at London.

Davitt, Healy and Quinn have been lodged in Kilmainham jail to serve their term of six months for seditious utterances.

The bill expelling pretenders was reported in the French Senate on the 8th inst. The committee said there was no cause for the republic to resort to such a measure.

Mr. Parnell is apparently wearying of the fight in which he has borne so prominent a part, and has intimated that unless some attempt is made to secure the payment of members of Parliament he will feel like abandoning the attempt to maintain an independent Irish party in the House of Commons.

A London correspondent reiterates the statement that the Dublin Castle authorities are manufacturing evidence against the suspected conspirators, and that the informers are being drilled as to the subjects of their testimony.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland returned last week to the country in which he represents the majesty of the British crown. A troop of hussars escorted him from the railroad depot to the Castle, and the procession was brought up by a number of cars filled with detectives. Secretary Trevelyan, who left for England, did so under the protecting care of a corps of police officers.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* says that in Alsace the consumption of brandy has increased more than tenfold during the last ten years, and there is a proportionate increase in drunkenness. North German brandy is imported by the Alsacians free of duty.

Cattle valued at $13,500,000 are now grazing in what was six years ago absolutely Indian country in Texas.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Oregon short line of the Union Pacific road has been completed to Shoshone Junction, Idaho, 321 miles from the main line.

A mail-pouch was rifled of 140 registered letters in the baggage-room of the depot at Cedar Rapids. One letter was known to contain $1,100.

Milton Yarberry, a notorious desperado, with a dozen homicides to answer for, was hanged at Albuquerque, N. M., for the murder of Charles Campbell.

The steamer Gem sailed from Seattle, on the Pacific coast, and was soon after found to be on fire. The result was the loss of five lives.

Louisa Montague, the $10,000 beauty, recovered $150 from Adam Forepaugh for breach of contract, and has now sued for damages on account of falling from the back of an elephant while in Illinois two years ago. She received a salary of $100 per week during her travels.

William E. Dodge, the philanthropist and temperance advocate, died at New York after a week's illness. He leaves a fortune estimated at $15,000,000.

A Dublin dispatch announces that Davitt, Healy and Quinn will be treated as "first-class prisoners" during their confinement in jail.

Prince Napoleon was set at liberty in Paris and returned to his residence.

Officers of the Army of the Caucasus in Russia have been arrested for holding Nihilistic principles, and the Ural Cossacks have also become disaffected.

Glencolumbkill (Ireland) peasants, who had applied to an official for work to keep them from starving, when advised by the latter to seek means to emigrate, said they would prefer to die of hunger rather than quit the country.

Mr. Edmunds made a favorable report to the Senate, on the 9th inst., upon the joint resolution to give notice of the termination of the fisheries article of the Washington treaty, and Mr. Hale reported the Naval bill, appropriating $15,727,334. The Senate spent several hours upon the Tariff bill, but made very little progress. In the House, Mr. Belford reported resolutions against discontinuing the silver coinage, and in favor of additional vault-room at some point in the Mississippi valley. A pension of $20 per month was granted to the widow of Representative Hawk, of Illinois, and eight bronze cannon were donated for a monument to Gen. Lytle, at Cincinnati. The Tariff bill was then taken up, and several slight reductions from the rates recommended by the Ways and Means Committee were made. Mr. Kasson offered a resolution that during the remainder of the session it shall be in order in any day after the morning hour to move to suspend the rules so as to consider in the House any regular appropriation or revenue bill which shall have been reported by committee, and may then be in committee of the whole, or which may then be on the Speaker's table, and such motion shall be decided by a majority vote. The resolution was referred.

JUDGE LYNCH.

He Officiates at the Execution of Ten Montana Desperadoes.

Weeksville, Montana, which has been the champion town for roughs and rustlers, is getting a thorough purging. It is at the eastern end of the western division of the Northern Pacific, and for the past month has been the scene of at least half a score of murders and outrages, and lately of nearly half as many lynchings. A gentleman from that place, who recently arrived at Butte, gives the following thrilling account of the summary manner in which the newly-organized vigilantes of Weeksville dispense even-handed justice: Less than ten days ago, it will be remembered, Billy the Kid, well known in Butte, was captured, shot all to pieces and thrown into the river. But last Sunday was the bloodiest red-letter day ever known at the terminus. For many weeks past a spirit of lawlessness, robbery and murder had reigned supreme at that point. Good citizens were terrorized, and the rule of the robbers was so potent that it became unsafe for any man with a dollar in his pocket to appear on the street, even in broad daylight. While under cover of the darkness a carnival of crime was conducted by the thugs and cut-throats, who so greatly outnumbered the good citizens that any attempt to arrest and punish the criminals was attended with almost certain death to those who might otherwise have been willing to aid in the enforcement of law and in visiting upon the heads of the guilty the proper penalties for its infraction. Dire alarm took possession of the business community, and it finally became evident that, unless all good men were willing to sacrifice their property and leave, some immediate and determined effort was necessary to terminate the existing reign of terror. The courts were paralyzed and their edicts were defied. Urged to desperation by the extremities of the situation, a vigilance committee was organized with great secrecy, and the accessions were soon sufficiently numerous to render its members bold enough to announce to the world its purpose of suppressing the high-handed outrages almost hourly coming to light. Once organized, no time was lost in carrying out the object of the association. On last Sunday night three desperadoes known as Ohio Dan, Blondy, Ed Enright and another man were arrested. The three first mentioned were hanged without ceremony, and the fourth was conveyed into a local depository. At the "Y," another camp two miles west of Weeksville, a similar scene was enacted, three men, names unknown, being hanged on the same tree and all at the same time. When the coach left Weeksville the bodies of two men were still dangling in the air from a limb of a tree, giving an early morning scene of ghastly aspect. It was also reported at the same time that the three victims at the "Y" were similarly suspended, having been thus left by the avenging vigilantes, so that there should be no possibility of a return to life. On another authority it is learned that last Monday afternoon witnessed the hanging of three more, whose high crimes had become known, and who were considered too wicked to be allowed to afflict the earth any longer with their presence.

BURST BOILERS.

Seven Men at Taylorville, Ill., Blown to Eternity.

[Telegram from Taylorville, Ill.]

A boiler explosion occurred at the file works of Peter Neu & Co., that completely wrecked the establishment and killed five men. As usual in such cases, the why and wherefore of the trouble are wrapped in profound mystery, nobody about the place, of course, having the least idea before it happened that it was going to happen, or being aware of any reason why it was going to occur, everything about the boiler being considered in first-class order. It was about 7:15 o'clock when the boilers burst, and had the explosion occurred a quarter of an hour before the loss of life would have been fearful, for at that time the boiler and engine rooms were filled with workmen warming up for their day's work. At 7 o'clock the machinery was set in motion, and the men scattered to their respective positions, leaving the proprietor, Mr. Peter Neu, and a few others in the engine room. At 7:15 o'clock two of the boilers let go with a shock and report that shook the country for miles around. The establishment is situated about a mile southeast of the business part of the town, and the explosion caused everybody to think an earthquake had occurred. The fact was soon made known, and in a few minutes the entire populace was on a dead rush for the scene. Arrived there a spectacle of wreck and ruin presented itself, as the entire establishment was demolished, the large timbers and heavy machinery being scattered about over a broad extent of territory. The ruins took fire, but, being taken in time, the flames were extinguished before they gained any headway. Then the work of searching for the victims began. It was found that five men had been killed outright, and two were fatally injured.

Peter Neu, the proprietor, had both his legs broken and his head crushed beyond all semblance of a human cranium.

John Jones, the engineer, was completely disemboweled, both legs broken, and the body horribly scalded and mutilated.

Samuel Lenam, the fireman, was torn all to pieces, portions of his body being found in different places.

John McCollom was terribly mutilated.

William Deahel had his head blown off.

Chris Neu, son of the proprietor, and Tony Vandever were injured so that their death is only a question of a few hours.

Chicago, with sixty square miles of territory and 600,000 people, has only 444 policemen, about 250 being available for night service. Hence Chicago is fast becoming the wickedest city in the country.—*New York Herald.*

A new book is entitled "How to Wash a Baby." It omits the usual precaution peculiar to recipes, that is, "First catch your baby."—*Lowell Citizen.*

ELDER MOSE KITE.

His Hair-Breadth Escapes from Seen and Unseen Foes.

[Troy Kansas Chief, Jan. 18, 1883.]

Most of our older citizens will remember Mose Kite (who lived in Petersburg Bottom), the hero of our State's early political history, who was of stalwart build and powerful physique; who in 1858 led a colony of our people to Pike's Peak; who fought the Indians on the plains and was shot through the body; who on his return here, after the rebellion, was converted and baptized by Elder Henshall, of the Christian Church at Petersburg Bottom, and became a revival preacher of celebrity all through this section. They will also recall the fact that, attacked with consumption and reduced to a skeleton, he was obliged to remove to the Rockies in the hope of saving his life. None thought he would succeed. Last fall, however, the editor of this paper met him at the head of the Republican river, bigger and more robust than ever. "Why, I thought you had died of consumption long, long ago, Elder?"

"Me? I never had consumption, man! though people thought that was what ailed me, and I thought so myself. But the doctors had sent me on a wild-goose chase after a dozen other diseases, just as fatal, and this was the wildest one of all."

The good Elder then recounted to us, in a charming vein, his many adventures in the rough and ready life he had led, "but," he said, "remarkable as you may think my warlike life has been, I have a much more interesting story to tell you."

"You know what a rough, noisy fellow I used to be; and I could stand any hardship. Why, on a wager, I have knocked down an ox and a mule with my fist. I have fought ruffians, border outlaws and Indians; but I was

DOGGED FOR YEARS

by a more dangerous unseen enemy that was ever getting me more completely in his clutches. I was shot by an Indian in a fight on the plains, but that wound healed readily and gave me but little trouble. After I returned to Kansas and commenced preaching I first began to give way. I had a dull feeling, accompanied with a pain in the right side. Dr. Butler, our family physician, said my liver was out of order, caused by the malaria of the bottoms. I had always had an appetite like an ostrich, but my digestion became seriously impaired. While on the circuit preaching, I consulted a doctor, who said I had dyspepsia. After that, distressing palpitation of the heart followed, and the physician said this was caused by my indigestion and diseased liver which would probably terminate fatally. Sometimes I had a ravenous appetite, at others none at all. I was feverish and then chilly. My food seemed to do me no good. A specialist told me I had a tape worm! Then I was troubled with unusual quantities of water and a frequent desire to urinate, which was done with difficulty and great pain. The specialist said I had a touch of the gravel, caused by use of the alkaline water of the plains. I then began to suffer severe pains in the loins and the small of the back, accompanied with sudden attacks of dizziness, during which I had to sit or lie down, to avoid falling. I was forced to abandon

TRAVELING AND PREACHING,

because I could no longer ride on horseback or trust myself out alone. I began to be seriously alarmed, and sought the advice of the most noted physician within reach. He said that my frequent horseback riding had jolted and jarred me until the old Indian wound had inflamed and festered, and become inflamed. He treated me with medicines and electricity also, but gave me no permanent benefit. My painful symptoms all returned. I began to cough, got very thin and my legs were disagreeably numb. I began to despair. At each attempt to cure, my ailments became worse, with new symptoms. I next consulted a celebrated physician from the East, who, after thumping and examining me, stated that I was in an advanced stage of consumption, and threatened with diabetes and paralysis! He thought I might possibly prolong my life for a year or two by seeking a higher and drier climate. This was my condition when the people in your part of the country last saw me.

'Then I started for the Rockies, but liked this country and settled here. At first the change helped me, but about three years ago the benefit ceased. Then I failed so rapidly that I could be out of bed only part of each day. All my old symptoms returned. At this crisis a party of Eastern gentlemen,

ON A BUFFALO HUNT,

made my house their headquarters. In the party was a Dr. Wakefield, who informed me that I had a bad case of incurable Bright's Disease, and gave me a preparation which might, he said, ease my life for a few weeks or months, but that was the best that could be done. Around the bottle was a newspaper. Now a newspaper was a rarity in our home, and I sat in my chair looking it over when my eye providentially fell upon an article relating a most wonderful cure of Bright's disease—the very malady that was killing me—but that was otherwise terrible, Kidney and Liver Cure (of Rochester, N. Y.). Convinced that further delay would be fatal, and everything else failing, the next morning I dispatched one of my boys to the nearest railroad station, many miles distant, to obtain a bottle of Safe Cure. The druggist said the demand for the Cure was so great he could not keep it in stock, and he had to send to Kansas City for more. It was more than a week before it arrived, and I was daily getting weaker. But it came at last, and I at once began to take it. When I told Dr. Wakefield what I was taking, he gave me a look, half of scorn, half of pity, as much as to say,

'POOR FELLOW!

he is putting his trust in a humbug.' Nevertheless I persevered and for the past year and a half I have been as stout and rugged as ever I was in my life. After escaping the attacks of Indians and half a dozen doctors, I was lying at the mercy of a still more dreadful foe that was about giving me the finishing blow, when that great remedy stepped in, slew my adversary and placed me firmly on my feet once more. I have commenced preaching again; for I look upon the circumstances and manner of my cure as a direct interposition of Providence, and to Providence are my services due. That is my story. I think it is as good as a romance—and much better, for it is true."

Such is the substance, and very nearly the language of Elder Kite's narrative. Those who read it, and are suffering, may benefit by his experience, if they will follow his example.

James Fenimore Cooper.

J. Fenimore Cooper, the pioneer of American novelists, was born in Burlington, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1789. Reared in the wild country surrounding Otsego lake, he early became acquainted with the natural scenery which he afterward so vividly described. His father, who was a member of Congress, sent him when but 13 to Yale College, where he remained two years. At the age of 16 he joined the United States navy and made two extended cruises, which gave him all the information he desired concerning the sea. Resigning, he married and settled at Westchester, N. Y., where he began to write his novels. The first, "Precaution," appeared in 1819, and from that time he continued to write until his death, in 1851. In 1826 he visited Europe, returning in 1833. The novels of Cooper are considered remarkable for their descriptions, but in the general finish of his stories he has many superiors. His histories, while they are fascinating in interest, are not considered altogether reliable. His principal works are "The Pioneers," "The Spy," "The Pilot," "The Prairie," "Naval History of the United States" and "The Pathfinder."

The Richmond, Va., *State* writes: "Ex-Mayor J. A. Gentry, Manchester, this State, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

The World a Mere Hostelry.

All that in this world enlarges the sphere of affection or indignation is to be reverenced, and all those circumstances enlarge it which strengthen our memory or quicken our conception of the dead; hence it is no light sin to destroy anything that is old, more especially because, even with the aid of all the attainable records of the past, we, the living, occupy a space of too large importance and interest in our own eyes; we look upon the world too much as our own, too much as if we had possessed it and should possess it forever, and forget that it is a mere hostelry, of which we occupy the apartments for the time, which others better than we have sojourned in before.—*John Ruskin.*

There is a tariff on skeletons, and the Government must have, in the course of time, derived quite a revenue from the importation of ballet girls, to say nothing of Bernhardt—*Lowell Citizen.*

The Scriptures are published in 250 languages or dialects.

We know from experience St. Jacobs Oil will cure rheumatism.—*Peoria, Ill., Peorian*

Unhappy Women.

Women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, nervous prostration, faintness, palpitation of the heart, tremblings, headaches, weak kidneys, cold extremities, pain in the back, painful periods, bearing down pains, etc., can find sure relief in just one bottle of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Ask your druggist to get it for you.

Madagascar is rather larger than France. A belt of almost virgin forest runs around the island. The population is about 4,000,000, and the soil will easily support 30,000,000. India rubber is a principal export. The mineral wealth is enormous.

It takes a pretty smart man to guess correctly what a boy's pocket contains.

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No. 2 Red	1.18½	@ 1.19
Corn—No. 2	.70	@ .72
Oats—No. 2	.47	@ .50
Pork—Mess	18.87½	@19.00
Lard	.11½	@ .11¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Good to Fancy Steers	5