

the child's life was despaired of, but is now convalescent.

Mrs. Willis Richard and her little daughter, 12 years old, in Sullivan county, met with a horrible death. The child's clothes catching fire, and the mother in attempting to smother the flames, had her own clothing ignited, and both were horribly burned.

Indianapolis wholesale dealers are finishing their annual invoice. Dealers in dry goods claim that in 1882 they have sold more goods and to a larger territory than in any previous year. Grocers say last year's output will exceed that of 1881 by fully thirty-three per cent.

A novel entertainment at Cambridge City on Christmas was a wheelbarrow race. There were 38 contestants blindfolded, and they trundled a wheelbarrow a distance of seventy-five feet, the point being to see who could come nearest to a stake. A large crowd witnessed the sport.

The morning express train from Cincinnati broke, Friday, the hind wheel under the tender, just before reaching the Flat Rock bridge at St. Paul, and before the train stopped it passed entirely over the bridge, which is seventy-five feet above the river bed. One-third part of the wheel is broken entirely off, and yet, in this condition, the train kept the track, not a wheel off and even the broken wheel left the track. And it went off and carried the train with it, the loss of life must have been frightful.

The State Teachers' Association meeting last week, at Indianapolis, was largely attended, and the proceedings very interesting. The programme, as heretofore published, was carried out. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Dr. John Irwin, Fort Wayne.

Vice-presidents—Nathan Newby, Terre Haute; D. W. Thomas, Wabash; J. A. Kibbie, Kendallville; Timothy Wilson, Henry county; J. K. Walz, Logansport.

Secretary—Mrs. Anna E. J. Lemon, Spencer.

Recording Secretary—George F. Hess, Indianapolis.

Executive Committee—J. H. Bush, chairman; Greenwald, J. M. Straburg, Richmond; Edward Taylor, Vincennes; W. H. Fitch, Mishawaka; M. Emma Hunt, Ellettsville; W. W. Fuller, Bloomington; Mrs. R. A. Moffat, Rushville.

The will of the late Col. George S. Orth has been admitted to probate. It bears date of November 27, 1879, and leaves his entire property, real and personal, to his wife, Mary Ann Orth, and appoints her executrix, with power to associate one or more with her. There are three children, but he bequeathed them nothing, saying: "I desire all my dear children to know and feel that this disposition of my estate is, in my judgment, the best under all the circumstances surrounding it. Knowing that they will find my said wife as much disposed to love and care for them, and to deal justly by them, as I have always felt and acted toward them myself." Mr. Orth was twice married—one son by his first wife, and a son and daughter by his widow, surviving him.

Statistics compiled by the State Board of Health, from all but four counties of the State, for eight months of the year of 1882, show that there were during that period, 11,385 deaths. Of this number, 1,341 were due to consumption, 1,094 to pneumonia, 86 to small-pox, 480 to typhoid fever, 229 to cerebro spinal meningitis, 590 to cholera infantum, 69 to scarlet fever, 161 to diphtheria, 390 to tetanus, 102 to unknown causes of homicide, 142 to old age, 107 to whooping cough, 192 to bronchitis, and 708 still-born. It appears that the cities and towns suffered less from these principal diseases than the country, the proportion being about 36 per cent. to 43. Of the persons dying of these diseases 573 were farmers, more than from any other class. It is noted that there is a rapid increase in the proportion to population, die of consumption in Michigan than in Indiana. During the period covered by the report there were 25,546 births and 9,203 marriages. The illegitimate births numbered 413. The statistics show that a very large per centage of the deaths in the deaf and dumb asylums are due to scarlet fever.

Herbilit, D. O. Mills and others will soon sail for Cuba.

Miss A. J. Langtry, sister-in-law to three

the action of the body of which he was a member.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows the receipts of the Patent Office during the past year to have been \$1,009,186.05, an increase of \$155,520.76 over last year and an increase of \$508 for each working day. The net revenue of the office was about \$325,000.

Postmaster General Howe calls attention to the need of effective legislation to prevent the sending of explosive and dangerous matter that will injure the contents of mail pouches or employes. Cases of dynamite, loaded pistols, and knives were among the articles taken from the mails during the past year.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has prepared a revised table showing the grain production for the year ending Dec. 1. It is as follows: Corn, 1,635,000,000 bushels; wheat, 510,000,000 bushels; oats, 470,000,000 bushels; barley, 45,000,000 bushels; rye, 20,000,000 bushels; buckwheat, 12,000,000 bushels; total, 2,692,000,000 bushels.

The reports of the pleuro pneumonia among the cattle at Baltimore have been found by the Treasury Department, after investigation, to have been greatly exaggerated. Quarantine sheds will, however, shortly be erected there, under the orders of the department. Baltimore is now one of the largest receiving points for western cattle.

Secretary Chandler's estimate for naval expenditures is very liberal. These are only in part due to the proposition to build two new cruisers and the completion of four monitors. These items only cover \$5,500,000 of the increased estimate, while the total is \$27,750,000. These figures are \$11,000,000 beyond the liberal appropriations of last session.

Representative Guenther, of Wisconsin has been investigating the charges of improper handling of immigrants at Castle Garden, and reports that their treatment is simply horrible; that men, women and children are huddled together in filth, and that the dead are allowed to remain for days in a pile. Secretary Folger promises an investigation and Guenther will try to secure the necessary legislation to protect the immigrants.

At the president's reception New Year's Day, the Hawaiian minister, after being presented to the President, while on his way to the White House, was attacked with vertigo and spasms. He was promptly attended by the physicians, but shortly afterwards died in one of the ante-rooms at the executive mansion. When the minister was taken sick the music stopped, and after the announcement of his death the reception ended. His body was subsequently removed to his residence.

DeLong's report, found beside his dead body, has been made public. It makes 30,000 words, and details the incidents of the cruise from the departure at San Francisco in 1879 to January, 1881. Its principal feature is an elaborate account of DeLong's views in regard to the expedition. He considered it good judgment to head for Wrangle Land. His idea was to adopt that land as a support for the first winter's campaign. He embodies the story of how the land was sighted and how he expected to reach it. He graphically describes how, on the next day, the Jeanette became beset in the ice, never again to be relieved, and says "the party were compelled to make a virtue of necessity and stay where we were."

In 1882 Congress passed an act authorizing the taxation of leases and sales of lands in the insurrectionary States. Subsequently an amendment to this law was passed providing that as the States became loyal, that is, as they conformed to the requirements of the reconstruction acts, and recognized their State governments within the Union, this tax should be refunded in the following manner: One-half of the aggregate fund collected under this law was to go into the State treasury for general purposes, one-fourth was to be placed in the treasury for educational purposes, and the remaining one-fourth was to be used to aid such freedmen as desired to do so to emigrate to Africa or Liberia. The sum collected in all the Southern States amounted to several hundred thousand dollars, and as the States are now all within the Union, the comptroller of the treasury has for some time been considering whether he should distribute it under the law providing for its distribution in the contingency that has happened, or whether he should advise with Congress and ask for additional legislation.

The visit of Barrios, President of Guatemala, some months ago, will not be forgotten. His brutal manners and his beautiful face were the two things that distinguished him. There were stories of his cruelty, too, with which everybody is familiar. The object of his visit, ostensibly, was to take a look at the American flag and wonder at the grandness it sheltered. It is the talk now, coming from a source that is undoubtedly acquainted with the inside history of that visit, that Barrios' real mission here was for the purpose of sounding the administration.

ability of taking Guatemala as a sovereign State. The United States administration could do much to treat his proposal with respect, so the story goes, so that the proper way to purpose would be to go to his government tender a lion for admission to the lion being the matter of dress, the only power of Barrios, acting upon the proposition, he said it was that they agreed to call for admission during the present session. That is the gossip spread in foreign affairs, in it.

Thomas, Secretary of Utah Philip T. Vanzile, United Attorney and ex-officio of Utah, are here to pressmen relative to snation necessary to the polygamy. They take no in the office of the works very well so far is not radical enough to population. When asked of the Edmunds bill it would probably work in the course of time, but 100 years, or in other ng time. The plan providing for a council at which was applied quiescent when the latter

This feature was embraced in the Willets bill introduced last session, and now before the Judiciary Committee. As the Willets bill is probably buried where it now is, a new bill is being drafted which will be introduced in both Houses. It will provide for a council to correct in detail the existing errors and evils of the Edmunds law now in operation.

REPRESENTATIVE RICE, from the Pension Committee of the House, has reported a bill as a substitute for the one introduced last session relative to pensioning certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Indian wars in which this country has been engaged. In the old bill the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to place on the pension rolls the names of all who had served sixty days in those wars, but the substitute grants a pension to all who served thirty days; also to such of the officers, soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any special service in said wars, although the term of service may have been less than thirty days. The surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men as were married to them prior to their discharge from the army are also made beneficiaries under the act, provided they have not remarried. These are the principal changes in the bill, and in this shape the committee unanimously recommended its passage. The number of names this scheme will add to the pension rolls is problematical. It is regarded as a very sweeping bill, and takes in everybody who rendered any service or pretended service. The Committee's substitute, it will be seen, is broader in this respect than any of the originals.

The Treasury department has prepared for the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee an elaborate table, showing the articles, rates and amounts of duty under the present and proposed tariffs, the amount under the proposed tariff being computed upon the basis of the importation and entries for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1882. Unfortunately, the statisticians have failed to give the aggregate of the reduction in the total revenue, but a member of the committee estimates it at \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. On chemical products the duties are generally maintained, but there is a heavy reduction on caustic soda, aniline dyes, essential oils, alkalis, chemical compounds and salts, and medicinal preparations. On earthenware and stoneware, china, porcelain, etc., the increased revenue would exceed \$1,000,000 considerably. On iron ore and steel ingots, there is an increased revenue of over \$500,000. On steel rails the tin plates etc., there is an increased duty, giving an increased revenue of nearly \$5,000,000. On cotton ties of iron and steel there is an increase of duty of 81 per cent., giving an increase of revenue of some \$390,000. On copper, lead and tin the revenue falls off. The revenue by the proposed sugar duties is not computed, probably because to give the sugar-clause strength of the engars would be impossible; but it appears that nearly \$17,000,000 of revenue was derived from sugars last year not above No. 13, and of this amount not \$6,000,000 was from sugars above No. 10 and not above No. 13. The revenue on provisions is generally maintained, but with a loss on rice of \$150,000 and over \$200,000 on raisins. On liquors and wines the revenue is maintained. On cotton goods there is a moderate reduction; and a consequent loss in revenue. On linen flax goods the duty and revenue are practically maintained. On bagging for cotton there is a loss of about \$300,000. On wools there is a general reduction, and also on woolen goods, of some millions. On women's and children's dress goods, clothing, etc., the reduction of revenue is about \$1,500,000. A glance at this table is sufficient to show that it will be exceedingly difficult, owing to the new classifications, to estimate the revenue under the new bill next year, even if the same importations should be made as last year; but, taking the table as far as it goes, it may be doubtful whether under the proposed legislation, there would be any considerable loss of revenue.

Bound to Squaw.

African Traveler.

While a colored man and his family were engaged in prayer a little kettle of water fell over and scalded the old man's wife. The woman arose with "scuffling" alacrity and howled. The old man slowly arose, and casting on his wife a contemptuous glance said: "Ain't you got no more humiliation den ter hollar when I see handie' up petitions?" "I don mean ter insult de Lawd," yelled the woman, "but when a pot ob bilin' water falls on me, it don make no difference of Tes through de gate ob de New Jerusalem, Tes give me squaw! does yer head me?"

Track laying on the Mexican Central is now pushed at the rate of "two miles a day." There remains about "fles of

ablutions, however. On the contrary he proceeds exceedingly slow, carefully scanning the pretty girls surrounding the pavillion meanwhile. It must be no easy matter to determine, seeing that all the competing damsels are very graceful and beautiful, and many a little heart must be throbbing terribly while this examination goes on. Some of the Caliphs have been known to continue washing their hands an hour, while others have made their selection in a few minutes; but it has been generally remarked that the younger the Sultan is the sooner he washes his hands. As he advances in years, however, he becomes more difficult to please, and being experienced, takes his time, proceeding with great deliberation. Having made up his mind, he leaves the pavillion and goes straight up to the maiden he has selected, and takes from her hands the towel she is holding, upon which he wipes his wet hands. No sooner has he made the selection, than the poor, flurried creature, who by this act has become the wife of the highest in the land, is immediately seized by half a dozen attending eunuchs, who throw a thick veil over her and rush her off to a carriage which is intended for the purpose, the windows of which are of dark glass, so that nobody can see through them, and she is galloped off to the palace. The bands strike up, the artillery roars, the people shout, the officials congratulate His Majesty on his wise selection and the Sultan himself looks highly pleased. The palace treasurer then throws bags of small coins to the crowd, and while they are scrambling for their possession the Caliph leaves the pavillion, and, mounting his horse, returns to the seraglio, the chances being that months will elapse before he again thinks of his new wife, who is leading a life of idleness and luxury in the harem, never seeing anybody but her "consorts" and the attending eunuchs.

Blockade Running by a Young Lady.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press.

The Confederate cruises Oreto [though I don't think the people of Nassau called her anything but the Confederate Gunboat] lay at anchor for a long time, waiting for we knew not exactly what, when a Federal boat or man-of-war, put in, under the pretense of distress, and anchored midway between the Oreto and the British gunboat, Bulldog, stationed at Nassau. The position of the boats was so the Oreto lay farthest from the bar, the Yankee next and the Bulldog next. On the shore opposite the Oreto, were the barracks of the 2d. West Indian regiment, near the arsenal grounds, and half a mile further on toward the bar of the harbor was Fort Charlotte. The barrack yard had one gun that was available, the arsenal yard several and the fort several, so that the tremendous gunboat Bulldog.

For several weeks there was no change till the night of Christmas eve, 1862. The whole island was lit up for a grand old carnival. All the men that could be spared from the shipboard were ashore. There was no thought of treachery, or of anything but pleasure. From the Governor's residence down to the poorest "dignity-hall" gives, no one dreamed of anything but pleasure. The Federals and Confederates had kept a sharp watch on each other, but as everyone came ashore that night the Confederates thought of no danger. But on toward midnight the cry arose: "The Yankee's trying to cut the Confederate boat out. Help! help!" In 15 minutes help was there. Sure enough the captain of the Federals had called all his men aboard, according to a previous arrangement, quietly got up steam and stole up to the Oreto, got hold of her anchor chain and quietly started out of the harbor with her, when one of the sailors left aboard of her dropped over the side and struck out for the shore. The harbor is full of sharks, and he had to "holler" as he came. A man rowed out and got him and so the alarm was given. They sprang to their feet as one man, and made for the barracks, the arsenal, the Bulldog and Fort Charlotte. At the first command to "leave to the cruiser 'hove' and by morning was conspicuous by his absence. The people of Nassau were such warm sympathizers of the South that it would not have been safe for one of the Yankees to come ashore after this attempt. I was a child when this happened, but several of the blockade runners whose names appeared in the Free Press a couple of weeks ago were in Nassau at the time of which I speak. I remember especially Capt. Robert Lockwood, I am not sure about his brother, Capt. Tom Lockwood. There was one son of the Frasers and a pilot named Tom Jones, and another, Capt. Curmighan. The first boat that ran the blockade from Charleston was in the harbor. Her name was the Ella Warley, and nearly all of the above named gentlemen belonged to her, and all were Charlestonians like myself. Though a child, I ran the blockade three times.

An Experience of Death.

Philadelphia Press.

"On my return from Japan," said Bishop Simpson, "I preached in California, and probably overworked myself, and on the last Sunday in February, after holding divine services in my St. Louis church, I returned to my home, where I was immediately taken sick with a lingering fever, which the physician predicted would be fatal. At this point I seemed to fall into an ecstasy, when I actually did not know whether I was alive or dead. I imagined I was on board a most magnificent ship and heard the Captain say: 'Stop her!' and which I thought to be the voice of my Divine Master, when my young eighteen-months-old child, who had died twenty years ago, came to me and said that she heard that I was coming and had come to meet me. After some little conversation, which I do not recollect she said to: 'Do you think I have grown, papa?'

She then came in a form of glory which I have never before witnessed and never more expect to see until I die, and then returned to her usual state, saying that she had come in shape to see if I would know her. She then said that many friends had asked after me and were awaiting my coming, and that an old lady and gentleman had taken her up and kissed her, saying that her papa was their boy. I then asked her where her mamma was. 'O, she's off, doing something for the Lord, but will be at the wharf to meet us on our arrival.' All this left an impression upon me by the magnificence of the surroundings, and it was a season of great preciousness to me. It seems to me that I have come back from the other world, and although it is peculiar for me to say that I was dead, it seems as if I was 'in the body.'

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Philadelphia has ninety-three Presbyterian churches.

The Persian cloaks are sold for half the price they brought last spring.

Wm. E. Dodge intends to start a home for imberiate women in New York.

In California there were over 46,000,000 pounds of wool produced last season.

A New Yorker has recovered \$4,000 from the New York Central for a broken leg.

A man in Boston has invented a stone-cutting machine which can do the work of sixty-four men.

The Hebrew congregation have dedicated the G. A. R. hall at Terre Haute as a place of worship.

The great Dismal swamp in Virginia is passing away. Much of the area has been reclaimed and converted into good tillage land.

Two years ago Wesson, Miss., was only a pine forest. It is now a cotton mill employing 1,000 hands and, nearly 3,000 inhabitants.

The youngest inventor on the records in Washington is Walter Nevelo, a lad 15 years of age, of Bristol, Pa., who has patented important improvements in rolling machinery.

When I was a student," said a distinguished professor of medicine. "I thought I had a remedy for nearly every disease; at present I only wish I possessed a sure one for a single malady."

The Washington monument has now 168 courses of stone and is 336 feet 5 1/2 inches high, or 2 1/2 inches higher than the top of the figure of America on the Capitol.

What promises to become the largest iron furnace in the United States has grown up quietly in the Virginia mountains, and is now nearly ready to be put into blast. It is in Rockbridge county, will produce 200 tons of iron daily, and belongs exclusively to English capitalists.

Mrs. Nannie Wilkerson, of Terre Haute, has received a patent for a parlor stove car which she devised and made herself. The car is so arranged that it can be transported for any distance without unloading—feeding and watering being from the outside.

Physiology of Alcohol.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter of Boston.

The presence of alcohol in the stomach diminishes the power of the gastric juice. It produces a temporary increase of power, followed by a more than corresponding decrease. A great mass of the blood is water, and the introduction into it of anything but water makes mischief. After the regular healthy constitution of the blood, and we alter the healthy appearance of the corpulence, who are so intimately connected with the respiratory organs and processes, the next in importance to the action of the heart. Within a few years it has been discovered that there is in the body a nervous system that directly controls the circulation and the amount of blood to be distributed to any organ or part of the body, regulating the latter according to the state of activity of the organ or muscle. In a healthy body this wonderful adjustment takes place of itself, and anything that tends to derange it works injury to the body. This is just the effect of alcohol. It relaxes the capillary vessels, which become overfilled with blood, the first result being a feeling of exhilaration and warmth and a genial glow, which is appealed to as an evidence that the drink is doing us good. But this exhilaration and warmth are always followed by depression and cold, and the sustaining power of alcohol is shown to be a myth and a delusion. The continued presence of its results in the conglomeration of its red corpuscles and the clogging of blood vessels, stopping the flow of blood; experience has shown that even under extreme privation and exposure, alcohol does more harm than good. Activity of body or mind under its influence may be likened to the last step of a rower to recover lost ground, and it results, like that, in a greater state of weakness and depression than before. And, in addition to creating these disturbances, it interferes with the process of removing from the body the results of the chemical drainages which take place within.

Thoughts Worth Thinking.

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his helper is omnipotent.

The power of man's virtue should not be measured by his special efforts, but by his ordinary doing.

Music and flowers are avatars of purity and faith, redolent of God, if we but unlock our hearts to their ministry.

Every man who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin cuts himself off from Christianity.

Measure not thyself by thy moving shadow, but by the extent of thy grave; and reckon thyself above the earth by the line thou must be contented with under it.

The treasury department decides that a Chinese wet nurse is a laborer and can not come to this country.

THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat.....	\$0 84 1/2	\$0 84 1/2
Onion.....	25 1/2	30
Onion.....	25 1/2	30
Rye.....	25 1/2	30
Pork - Hams.....	14	14
Shoulders.....	12	12
Sides.....	12	12
Lard.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Hops - Choice heavy shippers.....	\$9 40	\$9 50
Good heavy shippers.....	40	40
Light mixed.....	5 30	6 15
Cattle - Fat 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers.....	\$3 00	00
Good 800 to 1,000 lb steers.....	4 25	4 75
Good 400 to 600 lb steers.....	4 00	4 00
Prime cows.....	3 00	4 00
Common.....	2 75	3 00
Veal calves.....	3 00	4 00
Sheep.....	3 00	4 00
Oats.....	2 75	3 00
Butter.....	20 1/2	21
BALTIMORE.		
Wheat.....	1 07	1 14
Corn.....	63	64
Oats.....	45	45
Rye.....	65	65
CHICAGO.		
Wheat.....	\$0 84	\$0 84 1/2
Corn.....	40	40
Oats.....	40	41 1/2
Pork.....	17 00	17 12
Lard.....	10 35	10 40
NEW YORK.		
Wheat.....	\$0 86	\$0 87 1/2
Corn.....	37	38
Oats.....	44	45
TOLEDO.		
Wheat.....	\$0 86	\$0 86 1/2
Corn.....	37 1/2	38
Oats.....	37 1/2	38
Butter.....	6 40	6 40
I. N. C. S. V. R. Ind. p.		