

conferred the decoration of the legion of honor upon Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—It is stated that the Panama Canal Company has arranged with the Credit Lyonnais to provide the company with funds until the issue of new obligations.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The hardest and longest prize fight which has taken place in this vicinity for years was fought at the Road House across the river at an early hour this morning between Con Duran, of Brooklyn, and Jack Harding, of Philadelphia. In the fifteenth round Duran was knocked down twice but previous to that time he seemed to be the better man. Both men now fought desperately and in the 20th and last round Duran was again knocked down and failing to rise in ten seconds the battle was decided in favor of Harding. Both men were severely punished.

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 30.—The light keeper at Portland Head reports that this city had a narrow escape from destruction by a tidal wave during Wednesday night's storm. Apparently a monster wave came in the shape of a pyramid. It struck first against the outer line of rocks and at that time the mass of water towered up even with the lighthouse itself. Between the line of rock, extending for perhaps one hundred feet along the shore, is an opening some forty feet deep and varying from ten to twenty feet in length. This space was never filled with water until last night, when a giant wave broke and filled it from above. Waves of ordinary size and power breaking and pressing behind added their strength to that of the monster and the entire mass was hurled sixty feet above high water mark against the engine boiler and low horn house. The force of the blow was such that the building, built as strongly as possible, was bent, twisted and shattered. The great iron stays were snapped as though they had been pipe stems and a receding wave carried with it everything on the shore, including stones weighing tons.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The signal service reports the cold wave to have extended to Pensacola, Fla. Yesterday morning the mercury was two degrees below the freezing point; this morning it had risen to 40 degrees above zero.

No reports were received here of damage to crops, but the signal service office has sent inquiries, as he cannot see how the crops could escape.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—A furious snow storm accompanied by a strong wind set in this forenoon but it is still quite cold. If the storm lasts during the day much interruption to business and serious blockades must result.

ST. FRANCIS, Ark., Dec. 30.—William Herrie, who murdered his young wife and paramour Thursday, was captured last night in the woods. The vigilantes told him he must hang. He said he was ready. He was then hanged to a tree.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The Pope has conferred the grand cross of the order of Pius IX upon all special envoys sent to congratulate His Holiness upon his jubilee. The French Government has conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30.—The Catholics of Richmond last night held a mass meeting in celebration of the Pope's jubilee. A resolution was adopted thanking President Cleveland for the honor which he paid the Holy Father on the occasion of his golden jubilee.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The Pope to-day received Portuguese, German, Saxon and Dutch envoys. All presented to His Holiness autograph letters and gifts from their sovereigns.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—A furious snow storm, accompanied by a strong wind, set in this forenoon, but it is still quite cold. If the storm lasts during the day, much interruption to business and serious blockades must result.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—A severe blizzard set in this afternoon and to-night there has been a heavy fall of snow, which a howling gale has heaped in great depths. Freight trains have been suspended on most of the roads and efforts are being made to keep the lines open for passenger and mail trains.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Fires to-day destroyed nearly half of the town of Houma in Terrebonne Parish. The loss will exceed \$100,000. One hundred families

#### ARE HOMELESS.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—During the performance in the theatre at Carthage, a broker, occupying one of the boxes, committed suicide by exploding a dynamite cartridge. The concussion extinguished the lights, the audience became panic-stricken and in the excitement 100 persons were more or less injured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Four coal barges broke from their moorings at Seventy-sixth street, North River, to-night, and at last accounts three of them were floating out to sea, one of them with about twelve men aboard. The fourth was caught off Astoria, and and tugs are searching for the others.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A horrible panic occurred to-night among a crowd of little children attending a holiday celebration. One of the children attempting to poke the fire in a hall, overturned the stove. The superintendent thoughtlessly yelled "fire," and a wild rush followed. In attempting to escape the children were wedged in a narrow stairway, and scarcely any escaped without being crushed or trampled upon. One

was killed and several severely injured. The superintendent was placed under arrest.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Dispatches from the continent report that the snowstorms continue and that railway communication is

#### GRATLY INTERRUPTED.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 30.—Jos. E. Alfreno, a tight-rope performer, fell to the stage to-night, the wire breaking. He was taken up unconscious, with the blood flowing from his ears. He came upon the stage later, but was evidently very weak.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 30.—Within the last twenty-four hours the temperature has risen 22 degrees in St. Paul, and at 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at zero.

Throughout the Northwest almost as great change took place, while in some sections there was a change of 38 degrees. A driving snowstorm set in at St. Paul at 10 a. m. and is still raging. The signal officer reports that the storm will reach the Ohio Valley to-morrow, and will be felt in the extreme East by to-morrow night. Heavy snow is indicated for Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, and Northern Indiana and Ohio. It will cease here by to-morrow night and be followed by a

#### COLD WAVE.

The storm has drifted heavily and trains are delayed all over the Northwest.

A Watertown, Dakota, special says all trains on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern have been abandoned.

BISMARCK, Dak., Dec. 30.—Snow began to fall early this morning and has continued steadily since. Trains from all directions arriving here were very late this morning. All night trains have been abandoned.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—A Commercial-Gazette Oil City special says: This evening a mixed train on the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad composed of freight and passenger cars went through a trestle near St. Petersburg, falling thirty feet. Almost instantly the wreck took fire from the car stoves and in a few minutes the entire wreck was a

#### MASS OF FLAMES.

No loss of life is reported, but seven passengers were more or less injured.

MACHIAS, Me., Dec. 30.—The gale on Wednesday night is said by experienced seamen to be the heaviest experienced in this section since 1863. At Jonesport, a large number of vessels were driven ashore and four were stranded. The houses were damaged and barns unroofed in several shore towns.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 30.—The steamer Lord Gough, whose non-arrival has caused much anxiety, has been sighted off Kinsale Head.

PORTSVILLE, Pa., 30.—The order to the Reading employees to strike has not been obeyed here. The shifting crew in the Reading Company's yard all want to work, while at Palo Alto everything proceeded as usual. At Tamaqua, the centre of operations of the Mahoney and Little Schuylkill branches, everything is in motion and there is absolutely no change in the situation there.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—As far as could be learned this afternoon the order for the Reading employees to strike at noon to-day had no perceptible effect in this city. At Port Richmond and at all depots along the lines of the various branches in the city there was the usual activity, and the officials report that none of the employees have

#### QUIT WORK.

Although, judging from the surface that the order that the Reading railroad men to strike had fallen flat, yet if reliance is to be put upon the statements and claims of Chairman Lee who returned to this city from Philadelphia this morning, to-morrow will witness an upheaval in comparison with which the original premature strike was a bagatelle.

A special dispatch from Reading, Pa., says: Representatives of the Reading assemblies claim to-day that they were not fairly treated, and charge that the convention was packed with delegates from the coal regions bent upon forcing the strike. In the language of one of them: "The Schuylkill Company men came here red-hot for a fight to finish, and determined to force 2000 employees of the Reading shops to an unequal contest."

An unusually large meeting of the local Assembly 5590 was held to-night. At its conclusion it was stated that No. 5590 had resolved to abide by the action of the Reading convention and refuse to go to work to-morrow morning.

READING, Dec. 30.—Seven hundred men on the Shamokin and Mahoney division of the Reading railroad at Shamokin, Mahoney Plane and Ashland struck to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Copies of the following bloodthirsty documents were circulated on the streets this morning where the workmen could get them:

#### "TORCH AND BOMB

must be applied. Fellow-workmen, the hour has come. The agencies of science must play its part in the struggle of the future. Yesterday it was the slaughter of our comrades at Chicago; to-day it was the assassination of 60,000 of our brothers in the Reading and Philadelphia system. True, the sword is the weapon of circumstances, but their victims perish all the same. Do not waste your force on 'scabs.' They are only the effect of the present deplorable commercial and competitive

system. Destroy by all the agencies at your command the direct representatives of the system, the Corbys, the Maxwells and the Goulds. Let the torch, the bomb or the bullet strike them down. Let all they possess be given to the flames; bound them day and night. The strike must be made the war of the classes. Brothers, remember Chicago and your oath."

#### PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

##### CULLED FROM LATEST WESTERN EXCHANGES.

—Smallpox is prevalent in San Francisco and various other parts of California.

—An earthquake shock which shook windows and slammed doors occurred at Santa Rosa, Cal., Monday.

—Several tramps were put off the freight train at Palisade, Nev., Dec. 26th. The freight house was burned soon afterwards, and the tramps were suspected of firing it.

—Christopher Walters, a butcher, recently from Nauvoo, Ill., committed suicide near Santa Ana Monday the 26th by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He had been dead several hours when found. The cause is not known.

—An explosion of flour dust in a Main Street mill in Sacramento on Monday badly burned Geo. Gosses and Geo. Baker. The two men had been engaged in cleaning out a barley bin in the mill and had swept the accumulated dust down from the sides into the bottom of the bin. Going into the basement they removed a board from the flooring of the bin. A cloud of dust and chaff fell through the opening and came in contact with the flame of the candle which had been used to furnish light to prosecute the work. Immediately the whole place seemed to burst into flames. The doors and windows shook and rattled, out the room being a large one the expansion of the gas was not sufficient to damage the building.

#### HOW INDIANS KILLED DEER.

##### THE GREAT FOREST FENCES OF NEWFOUNDLAND DESCRIBED.

The Co-Yukon Indians of Alaska kill the moose in large numbers while swimming across the Yukon river during their periodical migrations, "maneuvering around in their birch-bark canoes until the animal is fatigued, and then stealthily approach and stab it in the heart or loins." Another and more ingenious mode of capturing deer adopted by these Indians is thus described by Mr. Whympier in his "Travels in Alaska." "A kind of corral or inclosure, elliptical in form, and open at one end, is made on a deer trail, generally near the outlet of a wood. The farther end of the inclosed space is barricaded; the sides are built of stakes, with slip-nooses or loops between them. Herds of deer are driven in from the woods, and, trying to break from the trap, generally run their heads into the nooses, tighten them, and so get caught, or are shot while still bewildered and running from side to side. Near the opening it is common to erect piles of snow with 'portholes' through which natives, hidden, shoot at the passing deer."

We will notice lastly the "deer-fences" of the once numerous and powerful, but now extinct Beothic nation, the aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland. They are thus described by Mr. Harvey in a recent interesting book on Newfoundland. "The deer-fences were made by telling trees along the ridge of the river's bank without chopping the trunks quite asunder, taking care that they fell parallel with the river, each tree having been guided so as to coincide with and fall upon the last. Gaps were filled up by driving in stakes and interweaving the branches and limbs of other trees. They were raised to the height of six, seven, or ten feet, as the place required, and were not to be forced or leaped by the largest deer." It is interesting to notice that large portions of these deer-fences still remain in some parts of the interior of Newfoundland, principally, however, in those lying to the northwest, the usual headquarters of the Beothics. The intrepid, Cormack, when traveling in Newfoundland, saw those which lie on the bank of the river Exploits, and in the narrative of his expedition he thus refers to them: "What arrests the attention most while gliding down the stream is the extent of the Indian fences to entrap the deer. They extend from the lake downward continuously on the banks of the river at least thirty miles. There are openings left here and there in them, for the animals to go through and swim across the river; and at these places the Indians were stationed, to kill them in the water with spears, out of their canoes, as at the lake. Here, then, connecting these fences with those on the northwest side of the lake, are at least forty miles of country, easterly and westerly, prepared to intercept all the deer that pass that way in their periodical migrations. It was melancholy to contemplate the gigantic yet feeble efforts of a whole primitive nation, in their anxiety to provide subsistence, forsaken and going to decay. There must have been hundreds of the red Indians, and that not many years ago, to have kept up these fences and pounds."

Chamber's Journal.

#### BRITISH GUINEA.

##### DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSES IN WHICH THE NATIVES LIVE.

The following is Mr. Askwith's description of New Guinea dwellings:

"The houses on this part of the coast as also in the villages inland, are built upon piles, varying from four to eight feet in height. A few steps up a rude ladder lead to a platform, on which some of the family generally recline. A baby, and often a young pig, in nets suspended from the eaves, are gently swinging to and fro. Fishing nets lie in a corner, with shells attached for weights. Nautilus shells, with grass streamers or hideous carved pieces of wood, hang before the bamboo door, which is low and narrow, and leads into the common room, where all the family sleep. The common room is about twelve by eighteen feet, with a bare flooring of rough planks, generally the sides of old canoes. Through the chinks the garbage is thrown, upon the plentiful remnants of cocoa-nuts below for the pigs to eat or the sea to carry away. In the middle of the room is a fireplace and a pile of ashes on some boards, with a spark protector of bamboo sticks hung about three feet above. On the central pole is hung a tomtom, while here and there on the grass walls are suspended gourds for lime, bamboo pipes, tomahawks, adzes, spare grass petticoats, and net-bags. There is no window, but a moveable shutter can generally be opened on the sea-side, and plenty of air enters through the walls and the holes in the floor."

Then as to clothing. "The natives certainly affect sincere simplicity in the matter of dress. The only article common to all men is a thin string, a third of an inch in breadth, passed tightly around the waist and between the legs. A band of grass, which serves as a pocket for tobacco, knives, and decorations of cotton leaves, is for the most part worn on the upper part of the arm. Some have head bands of red braid or small rounded pieces of shells, while a few wear necklaces of shells or teeth, and carved bones through the nose. Their hair, thick, matted and long, is drawn up by a comb of bamboo cane. The women wear petticoats of woven grass, sometimes stained with a red dye. The married and betrothed have short hair; the majority are tattooed with a V-shaped mark and other designs upon their breast. Their figures are squat and not so erect as those of Hindoo women, as they generally carry weights on the back and not on the head."

Pottery of a kind is made on the island, and entirely by women. They use no machinery and no potter's wheel, but they have acquired great dexterity in judging the sizes and fashioning the shapes. They break up red and gray clay into powder, mix it with fine silver sand and water, and knead it into a large lump, from which, with the hand, aided by a shell and a flat stone, they first make the top and lip of the pot, taking an old pot as mold for the body. They scrape and smooth the exteriors with stone and shell, dry the pots in the sun, and then bake them in a fire. When red-hot the pots are taken out and sprinkled with tannin of a blackish color, extracted from mangrove bark, after which they receive a second and final heating. They are then ready for exportation, and that exportation is considerable. A trading party filling twenty large canoes, will sometimes start for the west. These canoes will carry about thirty men each, and each man will have about fifty pots made by his family. These six hundred men will thus have a total cargo of some thirty thousand pots at one voyage, which may extend for three or four hundred miles, and from which they will return with perhaps a hundred and fifty tons of sago, obtained in exchange for their pottery.—All the Year Round.

#### Gen. Butler and Mrs. Mumford.

It is very well remembered that Mumford was hanged in New Orleans in 1862 by Gen. Butler's orders for hauling down the flag on the United States mint, but there is a sequel to that historical fact that has never been published. A few years after the war Gen. Butler was a member of Congress and learned that Mrs. Mumford was in a small Virginia town with her children in an almost destitute condition. A week after that Mrs. Mumford was appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department. She had no idea where the influence came from that put her in the position, and could not learn. It enabled her to live comfortably and educate her children.

With the first change of administration she lost her place and was in great distress. Again the unknown influence came to her and she was given another place and her salary increased. A year or two afterward by accident she found out who had been her unknown friend. When she found that he was the man she had always considered the wanton murderer of her husband she had a terrible struggle with herself, but at last sought Gen. Butler to thank him. It is said the scene between them was a most moving and pathetic one.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The amateur camera is now called into requisition for large photographs of the wedding presents,

#### THE SULTAN'S NEW DEPARTURE.

##### He Makes a Political Speech in Public.

The Mussulman religious feast of Mevlud, or the prophet's birthday, was celebrated under extraordinary conditions, affording evidence as to the bent of the sultan's mind and his majesty's desire to assimilate Ottoman social usages to those of other countries more advanced in civilization. After attending the usual service at the mosque, all the high officials present and visitors were requested to proceed to the palace, where large saloons had been decked out with flowers, rare fruit, confectionery, and delicacies in a profuse and sumptuous style, and the guests, over four hundred in number, were invited to regale themselves. The aspect of the rooms was most charming, and Christmas trees only were wanting to give a complete picture of the Christmas festival. The chamberlains then called upon the company to appear in the presence of his majesty, and the folding door being thrown open, the sultan was seen.

His majesty greeted his guests in the most affable way, and made a political speech, wherein, after recalling the glories of Mohammed, and announcing his intention that the yearly muslim festival should be thenceforth kept with the same solemnity and rejoicing, he pointedly alluded to the cause of satisfaction for the empire and the world at large furnished by the reign of general peace, which his government was making every effort to preserve, for the welfare and prosperity of all nations. This is the first time since the foundation of the dynasty, that a sultan has made a speech in public. The scene created much sensation in all circles, and, being taken by surprise, the ministers were not prepared to make any reply, all leaving under emotion caused by the novelty of the occasion. After a grand levee his majesty and the high dignitaries of state witnessed a march-past from the windows of the palace of fifteen battalions.

#### Habits of Great Thinkers.

It is said that the habits contracted by genius assist the action of the mind. Cicero tells us how his eloquence caught inspiration from the constant study of Latin and Grecian poetry. Pompey never undertook any considerable enterprise without concentrating his thoughts upon the character of Achilles in the first Iliad, although he acknowledged that the enthusiasm he caught came rather from the poet than the hero. Bossuet, before composing a funeral oration, always retired for several days to his study and poured over the pages of Homer. Alder usually predisposed his mind before composing by listening to music. Leonardo de Vinci, while painting "Lisa," kept musicians constantly waiting to play light harmonies, which inspired the ideas within his mind of

#### "Topsy dance and revelry."

Haydn would never sit down to compose except in full dress, with a diamond ring upon his finger, and he used the finest and costliest paper for his musical compositions. Rousseau confesses to the influence of rose-colored knots of ribbon tied to his portfolio, of blue paper, brilliant ink, and gold sand. The faculty of memory is the foundation of genius. Few, comparatively, are acquainted with the fine machinery of the memory, which is as capable of being regulated and governed as the clock on the mantel. A celebrated writer, whose memory was treacherous, arranged a book with 365 pages, to accommodate the days of the year, and resolved to recollect an anecdote for every page as insignificant and remove as he was able, rejecting all anecdotes under ten years of age; and to his surprise he filled every inch of space, although, until this experiment was tried, he had no conception of the extent of his faculty. Wolf, the German physician, relates of himself that by the most persevering habit he resolved his algebraic problems in bed and in darkness, and geometrically composed all his methods by the aid of imagination and memory. To register the transactions of the day, with observations upon them, is an exercise that soon drifts into a habit as profitable as it soon becomes easy. It was thus that Curwen educated himself in the art of thinking.—Magazine of American History.

"PICKWICK" BY THE MILLION.—There is extant a letter from Dickens, written soon after the publication of "Nicholas Nickleby," in which he says: "You are right about the popularity of the work, for its sale has left even that of 'Pickwick' far behind." However this may have been at that time, the statement is not borne out by subsequent events, for in the editor's preface to the handsome Victoria edition of "The Pickwick Papers," just published, it is stated that up to the end of last year Messrs. Chapman & Hall alone had sold 900,000 copies of the immortal book, to say nothing of many thousands which, since the expiration of the copyright some years ago, have been issued by various publishers at prices varying from a guinea to a penny, or of the sale in the United States, which must have approximated, if it had not exceeded, the sale at home.—Edmund Yates, in the New York Tribune.