

Navy, leading to the latter's resignation, is published.

The Senate finance committee is adverse to the Mexican treaty. Senator Morrill, chairman, is very bitter in denunciation of it and does not hesitate to say it is a job gotten up purely in the interest of railroad speculators. Most of the members of the committee think it too sweeping a free trade proposition to be accepted, particularly as its effects promise to be very far-reaching. It is learned here that the Mexican government is now negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Germany. It is claimed, therefore, that Germany will be able to send through Mexico, hardware and a number of other articles to undersell our market. The Senate finance committee don't intend to act on the treaty at this session. The Pennsylvania protectionists in a body fight the treaty. It is to them the assurance of non-action is made.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—Private advices from Jefferson City, Mo., say a serious fire is raging in the penitentiary.

The convicts in the penitentiary had just returned to the shops from dinner to-day, when a preconcerted mutiny broke out in the harness shop of Jacob Strauss & Co. They seized the foreman of the collar and harness shops, and stripped him of his clothing. John B. Johnson, the ringleader, a highway robber, ran into the department where horse collars are stuffed, and set a lot of loose straw on fire. Pandemonium prevailed. When the guards ran in with the hose they were met by the convicts, who cut the hose. Johnson made an effort to escape over the walls. He was captured and put in a dungeon. His companions were also confined in dark cells. The fire was got under control. Loss, \$10,000 to the Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.; \$90,000 to the Myseburg Shoe Co.; \$30,000 State weaving and State machine shop; \$40,000 Excelsior Loom Factory; \$200,000 total; with damage to minor State buildings, \$300,000.

St. Paul, 23.—The boiler in Bannagher's brewery exploded this morning, wounding eleven persons, none fatally; among them five women who were after malt. Loss between \$15,000 and \$20,000. There is some doubt as to the insurance applying.

Georgetown, D. C., 23.—A fire yesterday destroyed property valued at \$10,000, partially insured. The property burned consisted of warehouses, stores, dwellings and cotton.

J. S. Roades, his wife and four children, a widow lady and two men, whose names are not known, were crossing the river through heavy ice from Kentucky to Wolfe's when their skiff capsized and the entire party drowned. They were returning from Clinton Ky., with the body of Jones step-daughter, who died a few days ago. The skiff with the coffin reached the island in safety.

CHICAGO, 23.—Last night two well-known thieves, Eddie Preston and Jack Flaherty, went to Joliet, robbed a store of \$35,000 of silks, and checked the trunks containing them for Chicago. A baggage man in handling them felt the bolts of silk folt, and supposed they were dead bodies. He telegraphed Chicago, and on their arrival here the thieves were arrested and returned to Joliet. Preston is an old-time California convict and has broken jail at Oakland three times.

Toronto, 23.—Redmond, teller of Union bank, is missing. His cash account is \$7,500 short; dabbling in stocks.

Nashville, 23.—The House of Representatives to-day instructed the investigating committee to inquire as to the new issue of Bank of Tennessee notes in the possession of ex-Treasurer Polk, and also what disposition was made of the \$30,000 U. S. Bonds in the Treasury during his administration. The proposition of Polk's attorney for compromise will not be entertained till the committee reports.

Boston, 23.—The hard glove fight came off to-night, between George Godfrey of this city and Frank Hadley, of New York, both colored; Marquis of Queensbury rules; John L. Sullivan referee. The fight was a slugging match: Both men were badly punished. In the fifth round Godfrey fought Hadley to a standstill, winning the battle.

New York, 23.—Harry Kellogg, a familiar name in Colorado mining circles, has disappeared. For a dozen years he has been actively engaged in speculating in mining property, first in Denver and still later in Leadville. He had bought and sold

prospects to a large extent, not only in the East but in Europe as well. His latest prominent venture was in the Castle Peak mine in Leadville, which he had developed in connection with Postmaster Sherry J. Graham and other gentlemen of New Haven. Kellogg's wife and child are left destitute.

Elsie Ryland, convicted with others of forgery, but at large on bail, pending the result of appeal, has disappeared. Her husband is left a legacy of \$100,000 in England.

NEW YORK, 24.—To-night Daly will produce a new piece entitled, "7 to 8, or Casting the Boomerang," in which Lewis, Drew, Stevens, LeClerque, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Rehan and Miss Drener will appear.

NEW YORK, 25.—Scarcity of ships is a great inconvenience to California trade as it acts as a drawback to the free movement of merchandise and there is much complaint thereof, especially by those who have contracts with one of the lines at rates much below those current, and who are anxious to have their goods shipped at once, contracts specifying that they should be delivered at San Francisco by a certain time. The agents are not responsible for this, they have ships under charter to arrive, but storms on the Atlantic have caused vessels to make much longer passages than usual, and there are no vessels here that can be had to take their places, hence trade must suffer. The *John McDonald* completed her cargo this afternoon and sails early in the week. Rates are very firm on a basis of \$8.50 to \$9 per ton, freights to Portland are not very active.

Railroad freights at Boston are fairly active. Arrangements for the movement of freight via New Orleans and Galveston via the Southern Pacific Railroad are about completed, and the first freight will be sent by steamer to New Orleans on Wednesday next. Opening this route has caused considerable excitement among shippers, as it is understood that rates will be lower than by all-rail routes, and will eventually end in a row and the upsetting of rates between this point and the Missouri River. It is intimated that Jay Gould is looking to the purchase of the Cromwell line of steamers to New Orleans, to run in connection with the Texas Pacific roads. What position the Pacific Mail Co. will take is not definitely determined. But the purchase of the Morgan steamers, including the line to Vera Cruz, means that as soon as the railroad across Mexico to Manzanilla is completed, a line of steamers will run to Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—A Tombstone dispatch says: Wm. Kinsman was shot in front of the Oriental saloon by Mrs. Woodman and died a few hours later. The woman claims to have been Kinsman's wife and that she was driven to the act by his abuse.

All the wires east of the Missouri River are down caused by a heavy sleet storm. No reports in consequence.

FOREIGN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—Arrived steamship *Gaelic*, Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

Earthquakes and volcanic disturbances are unusually numerous.

Official communications from China, of a very threatening character, are believed to have been received by the Japanese government, relating to Corea and Loochoo.

Reinforcements are constantly proceeding to the Chinese fortifications at Kirin, which post the government expects to believe is in danger from Russian aggression at more remote places in Central Asia. At Kashgar Dungan, difficulties with Russia are likewise feared. Arms, uniforms, etc., are sent from China to the Korean Government. Chinese instructors are drilling the Korean soldiery. China is admitted to exercise dominant influence at the Korean capital, Butung. The British merchant steamer *Carisbrooke* burned January 27th, leaving Hong Kong for Singapore; cargo lost, no lives.

London, 21.—The Lake Erie contractors for Millford docks have failed; liabilities £225,000.

The debate on Gorst's amendments to the address in reply to the speech from the throne declaring that in view of the confessions of the Irish assassins no further concessions should be made to lawless agitation, was resumed in the Commons to-day.

Porter, liberal, expressed regret at Parnell's silence in regard to the conspiracy disclosures in Dublin. He presumed, he said, Parnell intended

to move an amendment to the address, and would take that opportunity to make an explanation. Parnell signified that was his intention.

Dublin, 21.—Since Carey's disclosures many Irish-Americans and farmer's sons are leaving for America.

London, 22.—Marshal Bazaine's book is entitled, "Episodes of the War of 1870, and the Siege of Metz." Balantyne & Roven, sugar refiners of Greenock, have failed; liabilities, £80,000.

Lowell, American Minister, held a reception to-day, in honor of Washington's birthday.

In the House of Commons the Government will move the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the expediency of constructing the channel tunnel.

In the debate Lowther promised the support of the Conservatives to a vigorous policy towards Ireland.

Forster defended his own course previous to his resignation and said: Parnell and his friends had been unveiled and unmasked. As for Parnell, he did not move. O'Donnell attempting to interpose during the speech, was ruled out of order.

Hartington expressed surprise at Parnell's silence, which was an admission that a *prima facie* case had been established against the Irish leaders.

The government has again asked Spain to release the Cuban refugees surrendered at Gibraltar.

Dublin, 22.—Midnight.—During the past few hours the authorities have received valuable information and are now positive of the identity of "No. 1." Carey is completely boycotted since he turned informer. Not one tenant has paid rent, and notices are chalked on the shop doors warning persons not to pay rent to "the cursed informer."

Rome, 21.—The Porte telegraphed the governor of Tripoli, instructing him to visit the Italian consul personally and apologize for the recent insult offered the latter.

Paris, 22.—It is stated the French admiral on the Madagascar station has been ordered to suppress strenuously any attempts to resist the rights of France on the island.

The Bank of France reduced the rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 7,809,000 francs in gold and 1,900,000 francs in silver.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Prime Minister Ferry explained the programme of the Ministry, and asked the confidence of the country. He said the Government's duty would be first to satisfy its wish by applying the law of 1834, under which the Princes would be deprived of their military posts. The Government thought nothing more necessary at present.

The foreign policy would be peaceful, but not necessarily one of inaction. Whenever our interests and honor are engaged, we must maintain France in the rank to which she is entitled. It is essential to give Europe substantial Government securities in the future.

Marseilles, 22.—The steamer *Niger* sailed for Senegal with several members of DeBrazza's African mission.

Berlin, 22.—A subscription is opened for the sufferers by floods in America.

The usual Washington birthday festivities were observed to-day.

The law against American hog products goes into effect a month after the publication. Special rates will be made relating to Hamburg and Bremen supplying ships.

The government is not desirous of peace with the Vatican, although the Emperor is in favor of it.

Teharlemier said that the State would be forced to make peace with the Roman Curia in order to terminate the expatriation of the Catholic communities, which promoted demoralization and prepared the way for the triumph of Socialism. The Minister of Public Instruction said he would place no difficulty in the way of religious schools, but only desired to prevent the exercise of certain special influences over the schools.

Cardinal Jacobini's late note points out that there is only one alternative. Either Prussia must consent to a thorough revision of the May Laws, or she will deprive the Catholic Church in Germany of the very condition of its existence.

Vienna, 22.—The Bank of Austria and Hungary reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

St. Petersburg, 22.—No constitution or amnesty will be granted on the occasion of the Czar's coronation.

LONDON, 23.—The *Standard* says that no speech in recent years has produced such interest and excitement as Forster's attack on the and league. Friends and foes admitted that it was the greatest effort he ever made. The speech is keenly and eagerly discussed in the lobby of the House.

The *Times* says: The marked rejection by Parnell in the House of Commons yesterday, of the opportunity to free himself from the discredit of holding relations with the Irish assassins might be justified if his political conduct had been from the beginning above suspicion. The country, the *Times* says, cannot be expected to view with favor conduct which seems wanting in courage and candor.

There was much excitement in the House of Commons at the opening session this afternoon.

Parnell said the utmost he desired to do was to make his position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad. He did not care to impress his opinion on the House or on England. Forster, he said, ought to be ashamed for traducing him. He declined to reply to Forster's questions, and charged that gentlemen with having asked him (Parnell) to disclose the secrets of his associates. If Forster believed the articles published in the *Irish World* were likely to incite crime, why had he not stopped the circulation of that paper? He compared the responsibility of Forster, who had read the articles and believed what the result would be, to that of himself, who never read them, though they were brought against him.

Forster had unfairly singled out Sheridan, as mentioned in the "Kilmahnam treaty" negotiation. Why did he suppress the names of Davitt, Egan and Boynton, also mentioned as likely to endeavor to prevent outrages in Ireland? Forster exclaimed, "they were not mentioned to me."

Shea (member for Clare)—Boynton, Egan and Davitt were mentioned.

Parnell continued—He had been challenged to defend himself, but he had nothing to defend himself from. He occupied a better position in the eyes of the Irish people than Forster did in England.

As a personal vindication, Parnell's speech failed, if a man can be said to fail in that which he seemed almost to disdain to undertake.

Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, vindicated the policy of the government in Ireland. Since the present move there had been set on foot to suppress crime, the numbers had been reduced from three monthly to one in the last four and a half months. The only policy for Ireland was to say exactly what the government meant to do, and then do it. He regretted that Parnell had not made his position clearer.

Gerst's amendment was distasteful to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland himself, and would, if carried, lead to the resignation of the Cabinet. He thought nothing would be more fatal to Ireland than to hand the responsibility of its government over to local bodies. If the government was convinced that the life of any official or private person has been pointed at by the inciting language of the press, they would act again.

Startling revelations regarding the murder conspiracy will be published in a few days. Ten men will be arrested in Dublin district and provinces. The police are getting at the bottom of most of the agrarian outrages. It will be proved that all the murders were arranged by one organization. Secret inquiry at the Castle will be resumed, owing to many witnesses coming forward. Six prisoners just committed for trial are willing to become informers.

Liverpool, 23.—Breadstuffs market easier. Corn 6s. 7d. per cental, new mixed western; 6s. for old mixed. Wheat, 9s. 2d. for California average white receipts of wheat the past three days, 396,000 centals, including 389,000 American.

PARIS, 23.—Decrees enforcing the law of 1834, depriving the Princes of their military posts, will be gazetted to-morrow. It is understood only the Duc de Chartres and Duc de Alencon will be affected by the enforcement law. It will affect, it is said, neither the Duc de Penthièvre, who is already exempted from service, nor Prince Roland Bonaparte, who is not regarded as a pretender.

The press generally receives with favor the programme of the ministry. The enforcement of the law of 1834 affects the Duc de Aumale. It is believed Avery intends to parti-

cipate actively in the discussions regarding all branches of the government.

Rome, 23.—At four o'clock Wednesday morning, the heart and vital parts of the late Pope Pius IX were removed with solemn ceremonies from the crypt where they have been deposited since his death, and placed permanently in a marble urn near the tomb of the Stuarts.

Constantinople, 23.—Twenty-two persons were drowned Thursday by the wreck of a steamer in the Bosphorus.

Madrid, 23.—Owing to disclosures 136 socialists were arrested in Andalusia. Special judges are appointed to make investigations. Many arrests daily.

"If I Had Only Spoke Him Fair at the Last."

In the recent terrible colliery accident in England, by which so many families were bereaved, one little story came to light which conveys its own lesson.

A tender-hearted woman, who went round among the bereaved homes on a mission of consolation, found a wife whose grief seemed to her of a different nature from that of the others. Some of them mourned their bread-winner, the father of their children; and the cry of "What shall we do now?" went up from almost every desolate household.

This one young wife uttered no cry. She only sat swaying herself to and fro, with no tears in her eyes, but with a look of set, white anguish on her face, a thousand times more pitiful than sobs and tears.

The visitor could not bear to go away and leave her to her silent anguish. She lingered beside her and tried to comfort her. She spoke of the grief of some of the women, who were left helpless with large families to provide for.

"That's not the worst, said the woman gloomily.

"You mean you could bear it better if you had children to take up your thoughts?"

"No, no!" the wife cried, in a sort of despair; "Nothing could help me now. Nothing ever can help me; but I could have borne it all, if I'd only spoke him fair at the end."

And then at last the story came. They had been married a year, she and Jim; and they had "had temper;" but Jim, he was always the first to make up, because he had the best heart. And this very morning they had had trouble.

It began because breakfast wasn't ready, and the fire wouldn't burn; and they had said hard words, both of them. But at the very last, though breakfast had not been fit to eat, Jim had turned around at the door, and said:

"Give me a kiss, lass. You know you love me, and we won't part in ill blood;" and she had been in her temper still, and answered:

"No, I don't know as I do love you," and had let him go, with never a kiss and never a fair word; and now— And there she stopped, and awful, tearless sobs shook her; and the visitor could only say:

"Do not grieve so hopelessly; perhaps he knows what you feel now." But the mourner's ears were deaf to all comfort, and the wailing cry came again and again:

"Oh, if I had only spoke him fair at the last!"

It is not a common story, this. We quarrel with those we love, and part, and make up again; and death is merciful, and waits till we are at peace; yet how possible is just such an experience to any one of us, who parts with some dear one in anger, or who lets the sun go down upon wrath!

But it is always the noblest nature, the most loyal heart, which is the first to cry, "I was wrong; forgive me."—*Youth's Companion*.

Pawning Babies.

"Let me out; I want to get my baby out of pawn," said a colored woman locked up in the Fifth Precinct station last night on a charge of drunkenness. She had one child in her arms, and when asked about the method of pawning a child said: "Well, I take them to a woman that lends money on children, and she advances me so much on them, and when I gets the money I goes to this woman, pays her what she loans me, and then I pay fifteen cents a day for keeping the baby." She refused to tell where the pawn-office was situated, but kept up a constant howl that she wanted to get her baby out of pawn.—*Washington Republican*.