

ALWAYS A RIVER TO CROSS.

There's always a river to cross;
Always an effort to make
If there's anything good to win,
Any rich prize to take,
Yonder's the fruit we crave,
Yonder the charming scene;
But deep and wide, with a troubled tide,
Is the river that lies between.

For the treasures of precious worth
We must patiently dig and dive;
For the places we long to fill
We must push and struggle and strive,
And always and everywhere
We'll find on our onward course
Thorns for the feet and trials to meet
And a difficult river to cross.

For rougher the way that we take
The stouter the heart and the nerve;
The stones in our path we break,
Nor e'er from our impulse swerve,
For the glory we hope to win
Our labors we count no loss;
'Tis folly to pause and murmur because
Of the river we have to cross.

So ready to do and to dare
Should we in our places stand,
Fulfilling the Master's will,
Fulfilling the soul's demand;
For though as the mountain high
The billows may war and toss,
They'll not overwhelm if the Lord's at the helm,
When the difficult river we cross.

—Exchange.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Governor Zulick of Arizona has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior calling his attention to the erroneous impression that the purpose for which troops had been recently ordered from San Francisco, is merely to protect the Indians from threatened attacks by the lawless white element. Gov. Zulick says his appeal to the government for troops was for the protection of the lives and property of Arizonians from attacks of murderous and thieving renegade Apaches. "No people on earth," he adds, "have exhibited a higher sense of law abiding qualities than the Arizonians have shown in their terrible affliction of the past eight months." He remarked that his proclamation last week, warning all evil-disposed persons that the powers of the Federal and Territorial governments would be evoked to preserve the rights of all persons within the borders of Arizona, was directed against inflammatory publications in the Territorial newspapers and says, "It has had its effect, for the entire press in the Territory is now arrayed upon the side of law and order. He assures the Secretary he will see that the San Carlos reservation, and the rights of peaceful Indians are protected, and in conclusion, he asks the Secretary for an authoritative statement to dispel the erroneous impression as to the purpose of his appeal for troops. In reply, Acting Secretary Muldrow, to-day telegraphed to the Governor that the Interior Department has received no dispatch from him suggesting need for troops to protect the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation, and no action has been taken by the government to concentrate troops in that vicinity for the purpose indicated. Muldrow adds, "The purpose of the government has been and is to protect all persons in Arizona in the full enjoyment of their rights and property; to punish all lawbreakers; suppress outlaws and to maintain peace within that Territory."

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 31.—On December 26th, the Stock Growers' National Bank of this city received a telegram from the First National Bank of Houston, Texas, asking a confirmation of their letter dated December 18, and requesting the number and amount of the draft covered by the said letter. (No such letter having been written the Stock Growers at once replied to that effect. December 30th a similar telegram was received from the National Bank of Texas at Galveston, asking if the draft drawn on the Fourth National Bank of New York for \$5,000 in favor of George L. Sanders, was good. No such draft having been drawn, a telegram was sent to that effect and the mail that evening brought a letter to the Stock Growers' National Bank from a Bank in Montgomery, Ala., acknowledging the receipt of a letter of the Stock Growers' National Bank, dated December 18, identifying Geo. L. Sanders, and requesting them to cash the draft of the Stock Growers' National Bank, New York; and enclosing the signature of Sanders, sealed with the bank's seal. No such letter having been issued, the Montgomery Bank was wired accordingly, and telegrams sent to all correspondents of the Stock Growers' National Bank, east and west, warning them of these attempts to negotiate the forged drafts. To-day a telegram was received from the Fourth National Bank, New York, saying a forged draft, purporting to have been drawn by the Stock Growers' National Bank, had been presented and payment refused. From the length of time elapsing between the date of the letter from Montgomery, and the tele-

gram from the bank pronouncing the letter a forgery, it is feared that the Montgomery Bank paid the forged draft.

DETROIT, 31.—The police are in readiness for the trouble in the Polish quarter at any hour, while to-morrow is generally believed to be the time when watchfulness will be most needed. Officers are on duty to-night and have on hand a supply of stretchers and other things needed. In the event of a serious disturbance the militia will be called out, if necessary, and the companies in this city are under orders to report at once on ringing of the fire bells. To-morrow being a holiday, makes the danger greater. It is thought that the knowledge that the militia is under orders for action may prevent any outbreak. The bishop is out of the city, but Father Kolasinsky is here.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Texas, 31.—Major Kellogg to-day returned to Ringgold barracks from his reconnoitre up the river in the vicinity of the reported encampment of Mexicans. Arriving at the ranch De La Hacha, Sheriff Shelly, under the protection of troops, arrested four Mexicans, among whom was Roderingo Maldonado, the reported leader of the insurrectionists. Maldonado denied that he contemplated attacking Mier, and said the only object of the Mexicans in coming over to the American side of the river was to avoid arrest for participating in an election riot at Mier. The Mexicans were greatly alarmed that Major Kellogg should deliver them up to the Mexican authorities. On hearing their story and discovering no large body of Mexicans, Major Kellogg released the prisoners, greatly to their satisfaction.

NEW YORK, 31.—A Montreal special to the Post says: "The suburban municipality of St. Cunegonde having refused to comply with the regulations of the Central Board of Health, it has been quarantined. All its streets connecting with Montreal have been barricaded and policemen placed to cut off all intercourse. This morning the St. Cunegonde people showed fight and commenced pulling down the barricades and assaulting the police. A strong detachment of officers has just been ordered out and as the quarantined people are very indignant, a free fight is anticipated."

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—The following cablegram was received to-day from Detective Coffey, who was sent to Japan to arrest Calvin Pratt, forger, who was wanted in this city, Portland, Denver, Chicago and other points:

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 31.

Chief of Police, San Francisco:

Calvin Pratt arrested. Proceeds of the forgery secured. Will know on Tuesday when I leave with him.

NEW YORK, 31.—The propeller *Pegot* crashed into the side of the ferry-boat *Alaska* this morning, driving her sharp prow 20 feet into the hull and cutting it to the water's edge. Fortunately there were few people aboard the *Alaska*, and the panic which ensued was soon overcome. No one was injured.

Cashier Whitney arrived in this city to-day as a representative of Secretary Manning, to seal the sub-treasury vaults at the close of business. The ceremony was performed soon after 5 o'clock this evening. Two seals of the United States and the State seal were attached to the doors of the vaults in which the money is stored. Treasurer Jordan will arrive on Saturday and will take charge until Mr. Acton's successor is appointed. Fourteen clerks from Washington will go over the books of the treasurer in this city during the next month to see if the accounts have been correctly kept. The money in the vaults, \$86,000,000 in all, will also be counted.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Adjutant General Drum said to-day he thought it will not be necessary to organize the proposed body of frontiersmen to hunt Indians. He was of the opinion that General Crook will have accomplished the task of subjecting the hostiles before the frontier troops can be organized. Crook has a large force of men and has been supplied with everything he desired to carry on the campaign, and General Drum thought he would soon be successful in either subjecting or exterminating the hostile Apaches.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The agent of the estate in this city of the late ex-Senator Sharon, of Nevada, to-day placed on record a deed which was made by Sharon on November 4th, 1885, a short time before his death, by which he transfers all his property in this city and elsewhere to Frederick G. Sharon and his son-in-law Francis G. Newlands in trust for the heirs who are mentioned in the deed by name, and the division of the estate described. This deed has been published in full and contains a clause in reference to Sarah A. Hill, whose claims to be Sharon's wife have recently been decided by the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco adversely to Miss Hill. Sharon, in most emphatic language, declares she is not his wife, and the "Dear Wife" letters are forgeries, and instructs his heirs to continue the legal fight against this claim to the last resort on account of the lower right which a favorable verdict for Miss Hill would have entitled her to in all the property of Sharon. All his property in this city has been withdrawn from the market. As soon as the trustees notify the agents here the property belonging to the estate, which consists of unimproved property lying entirely in the heart of the most fashionable part of the city, and valued at a quarter of a million dollars, will be placed again

on the market. Most of this property was acquired by Sharon in satisfaction of a trust which he had given to ex-Senator Stewart and Judge Sunderland, members of the famous California syndicate, which in 1871 bought large blocks of land in the northwestern section of the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—Tucson, Arizona, advices to the 28th, from Corralitos, Mexico, state that a courier from General Crook passed there in search of Captain Davis, who started several weeks ago for the Sierra Madres with his command, consisting of one company and 100 Apache scouts. Since then nothing has been heard of him nor any of his command.

DETROIT, 1.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, smoke was observed coming from D. M. Ferry & Co.'s mammoth building on Brush Street, between Croghan and Lafayette Streets. An alarm was quickly turned on, the second and third alarms following in quick succession, there being promise of a big conflagration in the heart of the business part of the city. The fire department turned out in force and soon surrounded the burning building with hose.

The flames had started in the packing department, corner of Lafayette and Brush, and soon enveloped the whole building, which was a mere shell, having but one solid wall inside the outer wall. Bravely and intelligently the firemen kept at work, but all their united efforts seemed futile, the flames spreading rapidly until at one time it seemed as if the whole district in which the burning building is situated was doomed. Across the alley from D. M. Ferry & Co.'s building, in the same square and facing on Randolph Street, are White's Grand Theatre and the Wesson Block, and a small building used as a restaurant. The flames leaped across the alley and began to eat into the theatre. First the roof caught and soon

FELL IN WITH A TERRIBLE CRASH,

fring the whole interior of the building, after driving away the men who had been working on the Ferry Block through the windows of the theatre. The crashing of window glass was the signal for increased fury of the flames, which seemed to laugh at the efforts of the firemen. An immense crowd blocked the streets in every direction, and at times were in the way of the department. By ten o'clock, the Ferry block was a mass of flames. The walls had commenced falling, creating something of a panic among the throng of idle spectators. Numerous narrow escapes occurred among the firemen who worked close to the flames wrapped in repeatedly soaked but rapidly crying clothes. By half past ten

WHITE'S THEATRE HAD BEEN SEIZED, and by eleven the firemen were compelled to turn their attention to saving buildings on the opposite side of Randolph Street, although still keeping numerous streams of water playing on the burning building. At 11 o'clock the men of No. 3 fire company raised a ladder in front of the theatre to get a better chance at the flames, finding the rapidly advancing fire would prevent any effective work at that point the men were descending the ladder and had about reached the ground, when several feet of cornice fell on the ladder wagon. Captain Richard Filban was struck on the head by bricks and

INSTANTLY KILLED,

and fireman White was badly but not fatally injured. Soon after eleven the flames spread to the Western block on the corner of Randolph and Croghan streets and that building was soon enveloped in flames. Although the buildings across Croghan street were threatened and caught once or twice, the department managed to keep it within the square named and by 12 o'clock the fire was fully under control. To-night the flames are still raging fiercely but have been confined within the buildings already mentioned. During the worst of the fire the wind has been from the south, and a single building on the corner of Lafayette and Randolph streets was not seriously injured, but all the rest of the square was a total loss. D. M. Ferry & Co.'s building occupied half the square, being one of the largest in the city. Their seed business was

PROBABLY THE LARGEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

Definite figures of losses cannot be given, but the total will reach not less than \$1,500,000. The stock alone in D. M. Ferry & Co.'s is estimated to have been worth from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000, and their building was valued at \$250,000. As to the origin of fire there are even no well devised theories. Some of the employees hint at incendiarism, claiming there were no fires in that part of the building first attacked by the flames and that some outside agency must have been responsible for the fire. The officers of the company are completely at a loss to account for the origin of the fire.

WASHINGTON, 1.—For the first time in several years New Year's day dawned clear and beautiful. The hoar frost was soon dissipated by the rising sun and long before noon the temperature was like that of a spring day. The occasion was observed here as in former years by general calling; business being suspended to considerable extent and all executive departments closed.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Treasurer Jordan will leave Washington for New York to-night to take charge of the sub-

treasury there. Eighteen expert counters will also go on this evening, with the purpose of counting the government funds in the vaults. Treasurer Jordan may encounter some difficulty in obtaining possession of the office, as it is understood that Mr. Acton, the present incumbent, asserts that in justice to himself and his bondsmen he cannot turn over the monies in his charge except to a successor regularly appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This matter, however, has been fully discussed by high officials here and the opinion prevails that Jordan can legally take possession. Should Mr. Acton resolutely refuse to turn over the funds to Mr. Jordan, the secretary said he could, if he considered it advisable, take advantage of Section 3,640 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may transfer the money in the hands of any depository of public monies to the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer.

BOSTON, 1.—The Lynn police to-day made an arrest which is causing great excitement. The persons arrested are Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Guildford. They are charged with performing an illegal operation on Miss Sadie E. Taylor a 23 year old factory girl, from the effects of which she has since died. Charles E. Aines was arrested as an alleged accessory. Aines is a married man and a well known citizen of West Lynn. Search warrant served at the home of Guildfords this morning revealed to the police an extensive assortment of instruments known to be used by abortionists. The paraphernalia was complete. The most important evidence against the accused comes from a young woman whom the police found at the house of the Guildfords. She said she went to the house a few days ago and had been operated upon several times. She said she knew of the Taylor case. The Guildfords have been in Lynn for six or seven years past. A few months ago the police had Mrs. Dr. Guildford under arrest charged with malpractice and causing the death of Mrs. Annie H. Dyer, but there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—A Times-Democrat Indian Territory special says: The Cherokee Indians are greatly excited over measures introduced into Congress looking to the opening of the Indian country to settlement and the allotment of lands in severalty among the Indians. Public sentiment is opposed to Congressional intervention generally, although there are many Cherokees who believe it best to accept the situation rather than struggle against the inevitable. Just before the adjournment of the Cherokee National Council, they adopted resolutions expressive of public opinion on the subject. These resolutions declare that the Cherokees hold a portion of these lands by fee simple title and cannot be deprived of the same except by voluntary consent of the law making authority. They further declare that all that portion of the Cherokee lands lying—of the 68th meridian, and which have not been conveyed by patents from the Cherokees are still the property of the nation. The United States has not now, and never had any right to appraise, take or purchase any portion of these lands save with the consent of the Cherokee people. The final resolution says the Cherokee Nation does not authorize the sale of any of its lands for the purpose of white settlement, or for any other purpose. The pending Congressional measures, also affect the Creeks and Seminoles. It is claimed, however, that the latter tribes are willing to sell a portion of their lands for white settlement and allow the country to be opened up, but the hostility of the Cherokees is likely to unite all three tribes in active opposition.

EUREKA, Cal., 1.—The steamer *City of Chester* is aground on the spit outside the head. Tugs have been trying all the afternoon to get her off, but unsuccessfully. It is believed she will be a total wreck. The *Chester* sailed between San Francisco and this port. She is an iron vessel built in '78 by John Roach, owned by the Oregon Navigation Company and chartered by the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. She is valued at \$100,000. The passengers were safely landed.

LANSING, Iowa, 2.—It is authoritatively stated that there exists near the village of Spring Grove, Houston County, Minnesota and near this place a large number of cases of leprosy. The afflicted persons are all Scandinavians. The first case which appeared was upon the person of an old man and was at first thought to be measles, as red spots appeared all over his body. Later he was seized with excruciating pains in his limbs and the extremities began to wither. This continued and the epidermis began to scale off and now there is but a semblance of a skin over the body which retains its flesh, but the limbs have withered and dried until the fingers and toes seem like sticks and ready to drop off. This disease also exists in three other families, all related. Physicians from Decorah say that it is imported and perhaps contagious.

CHICAGO, 2.—Two new cases of smallpox were discovered yesterday in the persons of a mother and daughter, passengers on an incoming Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne train. The unfortunate left Queenstown, Ireland, on the steamer *Spain* and arriving in New York bought transportation for Joliet in this state. The mother, however, was sick before she left New York and yesterday morning the train officers discovered that she was afflicted with

smallpox. She was then delirious and could neither give her name nor tell where she was exposed to the disease, and her daughter who was also discovered to be ill, was only eight years old and too badly frightened to be coherent. Nothing could be learned of their destination but what their tickets and the marks of their baggage indicated, they were at once taken to the hospital and every precaution had to guard others from the contagion, but as many of the passengers on the same train were exposed it is feared that more cases will result.

ALBANY, 1.—The ceremonies attending the inauguration of Gov. Hill to-day were among the most imposing ever witnessed at the capitol. The weather was extremely fine, and but for the muddy condition of the streets nothing more could have been desired.

ST. LOUIS, 2.—The *Age of Steel* will publish to-day the results of an extended inquiry into the various phases of the labor question in the form of a communication from representative manufacturers, workmen and others. The topics relate to strikes and stock lockouts, arbitration, co-operation, etc. The summary of the opinions expressed show that strikes and lockouts are an inevitable result of the wage system and of the present forms of labor organizations. Arbitration is commended and in most cases the enactment of laws embodying these principles is favored.

Edward Trow, Secretary of the Board of Arbitration for Manufactured Iron Trades of England says: "The benefit and success of a system of arbitration for settling disputes, over the system of strikes and lockouts, fully establishes its utility and adaptability and no parallel can be found in the history of trade where difficulties have been settled so advantageously."

Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., of Minneapolis, say: "Of the system of dividing the profits among the employees, we have no reason to regret the amount of money which we have thus distributed among our workmen as it has given us a very loyal and conscientious class of men, and we certainly do not think we are any poorer for the outlay. We never have the least trouble with our employees or disaffection among them."

John Jarrett advocates profit-sharing, if based on industrial partnership. He would have the workmen purchase shares in the stock of the company by which they are employed. He also regards intemperance as the greatest curse of the American workmen. On the question of co-operation there is no great variety of opinions.

A. H. Danforth, of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, says: "The solution of the whole question of the relations of capital and labor must be evolved out of the chaos which now exists, and much time and labor will be spent before a solution is reached. The employer who recognizes the just rights of his men and who places himself on a footing of equity and confidence with them is the fittest and will survive, and thus eventually will the problem be worked out. The co-operative plan, pure and simple, can never come into play except in such enterprises on a very small scale and even then it is not likely to be successful. But the co-operative principle in some form must be the basis upon which industrial enterprises will finally be adjusted. The aggregation of wealth in a few hands, coupled with discontent among the masses, are incompatible with a republican institution, and safety lies in some middle ground between the aristocracy of wealth on the one hand and socialism on the other."

CHICAGO, 2.—A great crowd streamed into Judge Shepard's court this morning to hear the sentence passed upon Cornelius, alias Puggy O'Leary, the brutal murderer of his mistress and his sister. The prisoner, accompanied by two bailiffs, walked into the courtroom with a firm step. As he glanced about over the crowds of spectators he did not flinch and took his seat in a quiet manner. Among those to listen to the prisoner's fate were his father, mother and sister, who took a lively interest in the proceedings. The sentencing of the prisoner took but a short time. In the first place Judge Shepard reviewed the circumstances of the crime as given by the witnesses. He remarked that in his opinion O'Leary's crime was murder, though he was indicted for both murder and manslaughter. He had killed his victims without much provocation, but owing to his drunken condition at the time of the murder the court was inclined to believe that the crime did not warrant him to pronounce the extreme penalty. The court then sentenced him to forty years, which will be reduced to twenty years on good behavior.

NEW YORK, 2.—Mail advices received to-day from Panama say: On December 22d two families named Silva and Gonzales left Talcahuano, Chili, in a boat for Peno, for the purpose of attending a festival of "Our Lady of Carmel." Upon the return voyage, when the mouth of the Andatien river was reached it became necessary to alter the position of the sails, and for some unknown reason the passengers rushed to one side of the boat, which immediately capsized. All hands were thrown into the water. The cries of the drowning people were heard by two lightermen who put off in their fragile boat to render what aid they could. The lighterman picked up five persons, one of whom, a Chinaman, appeared to be quite dead. As the boat was unable to stand