

The Stark Democrat.

VOL. 47. NO. 36.

CANTON, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A heavy earthquake was felt at Montgomery N. Y., on Thursday morning. The shock was felt most distinctly a mile north.

Moss Twigg, convicted of the murder of Wm Driscoll, was executed at Waynesboro, Friday.

Senator Voorhees wants \$75,000 appropriated for the improvement of the Waabash river.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature providing that telegraph wires be laid underground.

Ex Governor Sprague files his petition for divorce, alleging extravagance, neglect, desertion and adultery.

The Pacific Railroad bill has passed the Canadian House of Commons.

Twelve stores were destroyed by fire at West Point Ga. Loss \$30,000.

During the absence of Mrs Bascomb from her home at Alton, N. Y., the house caught fire and four children were burned to death.

The Indians are on the war path near San Jose. A driver of the mail car and three miners were killed at Chiricahua Gulch. The horribly mutilated and burned bodies of four women and children were brought to San Marcial.

A special from Aroca, Iowa, on the Rock Island road, gives particulars of the burning of John Coon's livey stable, in which John Chenoweth, a hostler, was roasted to death, together with fifteen or more horses.

Mrs. Mary Sheppard, of Whitevale, Ont., murdered her two children, one with a revolver and one with a butcher knife.

During the past year Michigan contributed to the commerce of the country 5,000,000 feet of lumber, and 2,700,000 shingles, and 2,676,533 barrels of soft wood.

According to the schedule returned to the census office, the population of the State of Wisconsin numbers 1,315,480.

A report from Singapore via London, states that seventy bodies have been recovered from a local steamer which has been capsized. Many other bodies were carried away by the current.

New York's day in Edinburgh was ushered in with the usual demonstrations in the Iron Church where a large crowd had assembled. According to ancient custom, when the clock struck 12 there was an outbreak of cheering which was followed by a general interchange of compliments and drinking of healths. Many persons who were furnished with bottles of whiskey, then left on "first footing" expeditions among their friends.

Ex-Secretary Thompson and ex President Grant are rival lobbyists now at Washington for the canal scheme in which they are respectively interested. At the same time, Grant passes around the hat for his own benefit.

The Legislature of Delaware has passed a resolution authorizing the State to defend before the United States District Court all persons indicted assaulting United States Marshals, or for voting illegally at the last State election.

It is announced that a great contract of drainage in South Florida, which will reclaim 12,000,000 acres of valuable lands, including the celebrated Everglades, has been let to Philadelphia and Pacific parties. When completed it is expected that Florida will produce more sugar than the United States consumes. Evidently the development of the South has hardly begun yet.

E. O. Goodrich, editor of the Bradford Reporter and Surveyor of Customs of Philadelphia, the last twelve years, died in Binghamton, N. Y., last week. He was fifty-six years old.

Cleophas Leachman, who in October last killed Miss Desler, who resisted his improper advances and afterwards threw the body in a well at Arthurs, Quebec, was executed there Friday.

The pudding furnace in the works of the Phoenix Iron Company, at Philadelphia, Pa., exploded, severely injuring five men, two of them, Michael Hogan and his brother, seriously.

One of the burglars who have been opening the safe of the South Chicago Iron and Steel Works, in the early part of last week, was captured by the detectives, with four thousand dollars in his possession.

Further examination of the books of the County Collector's office at Chicago, reveals the fact that by various and unexplained means the books of forfeitures and delinquency of taxes, the county has been defrauded yet about \$100,000.

W. Trow & Co's grocery mill at Watson, Indiana, burned early yesterday morning. It had a grinding capacity of four hundred barrels per day. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$64,000.

A commercial traveler named Holland, from Philadelphia, was robbed of \$21,100 in money and a check for \$10,000, on a Missouri Pacific train between Jefferson City and Paducah on Friday.

General John Love died at his residence in Indianapolis last week of heart disease. General Love was a graduate of West Point and served in the Mexican war and the rebellion.

The jury in the case of the Talbot brothers, who have been on trial in Maryland, for a week past for the murder of their father last spring, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Shreveport, January 29.—Passengers on the Caddo Belle from the upper river say that on Wednesday evening, Sam. B. Lamy, a large man about 40 years of age, was shot and killed by Clinton, a younger brother, a drunken desperado. The fratricide mounted a horse and made his escape.

The steamship Bolivar, Captain Dunn, was wrecked near Fort Antonio, Jamaica. The bark's boiler broke when she was fifty miles from Port Antonio, and a north wind and heavy sea drove her on a rock, where the soon went to pieces. All hands escaped to the rock and reached the shore by means of a bridge formed by cocoanut trees which were felled by the natives.

Frank Magrath was hanged at Georgetown, S. C., Friday, for the murder of Josie Small, July 8. His neck was not broken and he died from strangulation.

Advices from New Mexico state that the detectives have ascertained that Colonel Potter, of the United States Geological Survey, who has been missing since October last, was murdered and robbed by a party of three Mexicans while on duty in the field. One of the murderers was hanged a few days ago for horse stealing, and another, believed to have belonged to a gang and a party to the murder, is now under arrest at Albuquerque.

Bainbridge, Ga., January 28.—The Adams Cotton Mills burned this morning. Loss \$30,000; insurance \$12,000.

In a fight at a dance near Flatburgh, Mo., on Friday, a young man named Book McClellan, was shot and killed by a companion named Bolk.

Cyrus Smith, charged with defrauding the Government out of \$22,000 worth of revenue stamps at Chicago, has been arrested at Short Creek Kan.

The store, flour and grist mill of Ephraim Selzer at Selgevville, Pa., burned Saturday night. Loss heavy. Insurance light. Fire supposed incendiary.

Captain Joseph Dawson, an old and distinguished army officer, died Monday at Fort Stearns.

Moody and Sankey entered upon their twelfth week in San Francisco on Monday. Their meetings are largely attended.

Shattuck's pistol and breech loading shot gun manufacturing at Hatfield, Mass., burned Monday. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$12,000.

A cattle dealer named Mulford, jumped from a train as it ran off the track at Holland Landing, Ont., Monday, and was smothered in the snow.

A shoe shop, store and tenement house in Union Conn., burned on Friday night. Mrs. George Stone, a daughter of five and a son of two years old perished in the flames.

THE COMMING PRIMER.

Mr. Beck briefly replied. He said that he was glad that his presentation of what he thought was the best policy, had called forth the premier of the next administration. The Senator from Maine had not "outed," because he knew it was true, that we had no foreign carrying trade; nor that it had doubled since the war; nor that we gave \$120,000,000 per year to build up the trade of our rival and weaken ourselves; nor that we gave the right to Germany, England and France to carry our goods from our ports in cheap free ships we are handicapping ourselves; nor that instead of having 50,000 or 70,000 American sailors, as we had in the war, we now have none; nor that we have no defenders of our coasts.

The Senator denied none of the facts stated by him (Beck), but (Beck) remedy for the trade in Maine had not "outed," because he knew it was true, that we had no foreign carrying trade; nor that it had doubled since the war; nor that we gave \$120,000,000 per year to build up the trade of our rival and weaken ourselves; nor that we gave the right to Germany, England and France to carry our goods from our ports in cheap free ships we are handicapping ourselves; nor that instead of having 50,000 or 70,000 American sailors, as we had in the war, we now have none; nor that we have no defenders of our coasts.

Mr. Beck addressed the Senate for an hour in advocacy of free ships, taking as his text his resolution, submitted on Monday, for the repeal of all laws prohibiting our citizens from purchasing ships to engage in the foreign carrying trade, or who prevent the registration of them as American ships when owned, commanded and crewed by United States citizens. He argued that we were unable to compete with foreign nations either for our own carrying trade or foreign trade, because every nation but our own was allowed to buy in ships where it could buy them the cheapest. Every dollar that we made our ships above what was paid by the people of other countries only handicapped us and diminished our chances of successful competition. Before the war we could buy ships cheaply, but the effect of our policy had since been to build up a navy for England, which now had the finest body of sailors in the world, while the United States was without a marine. The imminent danger to us in a foreign war with our defenseless ocean and gulf coast was next referred to. Our surplus being largely agricultural, and so great that it cannot be consumed at home, we are obliged to float our exports in foreign ships, and thus Germany, England and France were doing our carrying trade. If these nations went to war, although we might be on the best of terms with the belligerents, we would suffer more than they, because our products would go to the bottom of the seas as the cruises of each destroyed the merchant vessels of the other. The only remedy was for us to do our own hauling. The great producing interest of the West was perhaps the one most interested in this question of cheap transportation because the cost of transportation both to the seaboard and over the ocean to the market, comes out of the man who raises the product that is to be transported. Whatever else it costs him in his benefit, and whatever adds to it to come out of his pocket. All subsidies and bounties only add so much more to his burden in taxation, and failure to accomplish the remedy, cheapens of transportation is the only remedy and a ship is only a wagon adopted to the highway over which it travels. Our treaties with Germany, Norway and Sweden and other countries, gave them all the privileges of our own citizens in our own ports, and all of them are doing their carrying trade in free cheap ships. We are keeping our navigation laws to injure our own people.

Mr. Beck then proceeded with an elaborate discussion of the tariff, with its inequalities of protection and its practical operation in fostering monopolies at the expense of the poor man. Incidentally digressing in this connection to notice the estimate of the Commissioner of Pensions that over 800,000,000 would be required to meet the expenses of the pension arrangements set, he remarked that the Pension act (which he was fortunate in having written) would prove a heavier tax and a more enduring burden than the National debt.

Mr. Beck's speech was listened to with marked and thoughtful interest by almost the full Senate and crowded galleries, the complement of a unanimous vote being tendered him upon the expiration of the morning hour to enable him to proceed.

Mr. Blaine followed in reply to Mr. Beck. He construed the Senator's speech as an admission that his policy looked forward to and proclaimed the permanent dependence of this country upon England for her ships. It was a remarkable fact that for twenty years, or from the time of the war to this hour, the Congress of the United States had not done one solitary thing to uphold the navigation interests of the United States. The great march forward of our old commercial rival had been witnessed and everywhere recognized, and the representatives of the people of the United States had sat in their two halls of legislation dumb as though they neither saw nor heard, and had not offered a remedy or single aid until the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) had risen, in his seat and proposed to make a proclamation of the perpetual dependence of this country upon England for such commerce as she may enjoy, holding up to us German, Italy and other European countries that are as absolutely dependent upon Great Britain for the commerce they enjoy as is the District of Columbia upon Congress. During these twenty years this Congress had passed ninety-two acts, said of infernal transmission by rail.

It had given 295,000,000 acres of public lands, worth to day \$1,000,000,000 in money to which it had added \$20,000,000 in cash to the same end, yet it had not extended the aid of a single dollar to that vast external transportation whose importance had not been exaggerated by the Senator from Kentucky. The United States could not win in this great international struggle without admitting that which had achieved victory for others. "What was that?" It was not to help John Beach or anybody else, but to make a great and comprehensive policy that shall give every man and every company the specific aid of so much per mile for such a term of years. Let the American marine feel that the Government of the United States is behind them. Let the United States only take from her Treasury per annum \$4,000,000, the same sum that Great Britain is paying only as a postscript to her \$200,000,000 of investments, and let that be used as a fund to stimulate any company from any part of the United States to any foreign port.

Mr. Blaine said he was not a prophet for son of one, but if this was done he ventured to predict that that long deferred and much desired event, the revival of American steam marine, would soon arrive. He would have the world do one thing more, to which England had pointed the way for us. We have nine navy yards and are without a navy. If we would put the expense of those navy yards into the building up of great private ship yards, this would form subsidy enough and aid enough, if the Senator (Beck) liked that word better. It would give help to day \$1,000,000 in money to the construction of navy yards to float this whole grand scheme for the revival of American navigation. The election had shown that the public opinion of this country was in favor of keeping up American against foreign manufacturers, and he would say to the upholders of protection that this could not be done by the destruction of the commercial marine of the country.

WRECKED.

Passengers and Crew Pass a Night of Peril in Open Boats—The Unfortunates Gathered Up by Crews of the Life-Saving Service.

Milwaukee, January 31.—Sunday morning at 8:55 the Propeller St. Albans, of the Northern Transit Line, left this port for Ludington, Mich., with a cargo of 2500 barrels of flour, five passengers—four women and an old man—and a crew of twenty-two men.

All of a sudden the propeller was twenty miles off the west shore of Lake Michigan, and sprung a leak and fled so rapidly that the passengers and crew were compelled to take to the life boats. For miles the west shore was lined with floating ice, and so the men in the boats pulled for Milwaukee harbor. They had not gone far when they found themselves entirely surrounded with floating ice. By cutting their way through the ice with axes they managed to reach Milwaukee at 11 o'clock this forenoon, after being exposed to a bitter northeast wind for twenty-four hours. When rescued by the life-saving station's boat together with the assistance of the propeller Nahua, twenty-seven were alive but badly frozen about the feet and hands.

Captain Casey, in an interview, stated: "We had a terrible time and suffered intensely from the cold. The cold was intense during much of the night, and the ice had to be cut most of the way. The men worked for their lives, and by almost a miracle we are all saved."

The frozen were taken to St. Mary's Marine Hospital where they will have good treatment. The cargo of the vessel was insured for \$14,000 in the Ontario Mutual. The propeller was partially injured. Vessel men are fond in their praise of the heroic crew that befitted the waves and cut their way through fifteen miles of ice under such dangerous and terrible hardships.

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The House was called to order at 10 a. m. Ten bills were read the second time and referred. Bill of Warren introduced a general appropriation bill, other than the public institutions. Temperance petitions were offered and referred to the committee on temperance as follows: From 1,171 citizens of Cuyahoga county, 495 males and 675 females; Tuscarawas county, 509 males and 415 females; Holmes county, 560 males and 450 females; Medina county, 479 in all; Portage county, 323 males and 949 females, all for local option.

A bill was introduced to protect poultry, game and small birds. There being much snow this winter, the hawks have been very destructive on quails in localities, almost exterminating them.

Mr. Scott of Warren offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board of Charities be and is hereby requested to report to this House, at the earliest day possible, First—That comparative prices paid monthly for guards and other employees of the insane asylums belonging to the State, classifying the same in the last year.

Second—The per centage of employes to the number of insane in each asylum.

Third—The comparative prices paid by the respective asylums for the staples articles used there in.

Mr. Gray's House bill to amend section 638 of the code by including the attempt to break into banks and treasure's offices as an act of burglary read the 3d time and passed without a dissenting voice.

A number of bills were informally passed and referred.

Mr. Greene's bill exempting a physician's home and office from attachment came up for third reading and was lost.

Adjournd.

THE WALKING MATCH.

Hughes the Winner With a Score of 593 Miles.

New York, January 29.—In the pedestrian contest for the O'Leary belt, at noon to-day, Hughes and Albert had surpassed all previous records, the former by eighteen miles, the latter by four and one half miles. Phillipa, the colored man, withdrew from the race at four this morning, having made 420 miles. The wonderful scores made by the remaining pedestrians attracted hundreds of persons to the American Institute during the afternoon, and as the weary walkers trudged round the track adding mile after mile to their records, the people were loudly cheering. Howard, the English man, left the track at 11:32 a. m., after completing 515 miles. The score at the finish was: Hughes, 593; Vint, 596; Howard, 515; Albert, 538; Krohn, 530; Campena, 425. The managers who expected to reap a rich harvest, will clear less than \$800 for themselves. The expenses have been great and the receipts limited, and the losses by our "terrible" Hekkes considerable. The five men will divide about \$9,000 themselves.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Columbus, January 29.—Senate. Bills introduced: Fixing the annual salary of the supreme court clerk at \$2500, and making him pay all fees into the treasury; fixing the compensation of auditor for making certificates of tax sales at 10 cents. There is no fee at present. Rep. reported a substitute for the Robinson house bill. It provides for refunding the State debt by the issue of bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest semi annually. It will redeem the debt by July 1885. Reoosa.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Washington, January 29.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported last evening by the sub committee of the Appropriation Committee of the House and will be presented for consideration to the full committee to-morrow. The Sundry Civil and General Deficiency bills are the only remaining ones of the regular annual appropriation bills to be considered. The River and Harbor bill, in charge of the Commerce Committee, and the Agricultural Appropriations bill, which, under the new rules is reported directly to the House by the Agricultural Committee, will probably be completed this week.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Washington, January 29.—The Democratic Senators in caucus this morning, virtually determined that Irigal's resolution, concerning the electoral count, should be referred to the Select Committee on that subject. It seemed to be the general impression made of the procedure for the count that it may yet be fixed by the House of Representatives by adopting Morgan's Joint Resolution. It was generally agreed that some bill for Congressional reapportionment ought to be passed by this Congress.

DEATH FROM A SCHOOL TEACHER'S PUNISHMENT.

Oil City, January 31.—Miss Dora Mitchell, aged 14 years, a bright young child, died this morning of fever, which resulted, as is alleged, from punishment administered by her school teacher a little more than a week ago. It is said the teacher struck the girl on the head, which blew across her death. The affair has created considerable excitement, and will be investigated by the board of directors.

A KENTUCKY HORROR.

Caneyville, Ky., January 29.—Information of one of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted in this (Grayson) county reached this place early this morning, being no less than the terrible death of seven persons, whether by the hand of the assassin or by cruel flames is not yet positively ascertained, the general impression, however favoring the former theory.

Four miles east of this place there resided up to the time of the event, Mr. Wiley Emery and seven children, three boys and four girls, the eldest a girl, being seventeen years of age, and the youngest six. Mr. Emery, the wife and mother, having died several years ago, Mr. Emery was well-to-do and owned a large stock farm.

A few days since he sold several thousand dollars' worth of stock, and, as was his custom, took the money home with him, instead of placing it in the bank. About nine o'clock last night a Mr. Green, the nearest neighbor to the Emerys, saw a bright light in the direction of the latter's house, and calling his help hastened over to render assistance in extinguishing the flames, which, by the time of their arrival, were completely enveloping the fading building.

To their horror, when reaching the house, they discovered that the family of seven souls were inside, and the bodies of the entire family were cut up, together with the house and its contents.

Not a cry was heard from the victims by those who ran to their assistance, and from this fact it is inferred that after the inmates had retired, the house was entered by some fiend or fiends, who first murdered the family, secured the money and other valuables, and then fired the house for the purpose of wiping out all evidence of their infernal crime.

The whole country is thoroughly aroused and a thorough investigation of the tragedy will be made, and should the murder theory become established and the suspected persons captured, short work will be made of them.

HUNG ON THEIR BROTHER'S OATH.

Waynesboro, Ga., Jan. 30.—Frank and Moses Twiggs, colored brothers, were hanged here at noon to-day for the murder of Wm. Driscoll, an officer, last November. Both men rested well last night and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. Their brother Abraham, upon whose testimony they were convicted, was sent for before the hanging, but he refused to see them. Moses refused to see his own wife, who was anxious to bid him farewell.

PERSONAL VARIETY.

German agriculturists are uttering loud complaints against the importation of Germany of American products, which they say seriously affect their interests.

Diphtheria is raging again in Brooklyn, N. Y., and small-pox and the pedestrian mania in New York. It is hard to decide which of these infectious is the worst.

Secretary Sherman's action, sustaining Assistant Secretary French in his rulings on the hoop iron question, has made the people of Youngstown "boiling mad."

G. H. Fisher, nominated by President Hayes for United States District Attorney in the place of General Woodford, is now a Statesman, an ambitious man, and refused to make unanimous, in the caucus, the nomination of Platt for United States Senator.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Robert M. Wallace United States Marshal for South Carolina.

The Stewart contested election case, which figured so conspicuously in the election of a United States Senator from Tennessee, has been decided. Stewart was unseated by a majority of three.

Abraham S. Hewitt, chairman of the sub-committee of twenty-one, has addressed a circular to the previous Democratic organizations, asking that conference be held with the Committee of One Hundred, with a view of reorganizing the party in New York.

Darwin rises at six and goes to bed at ten. That's the kind of a baboon he is.—Detroit Free Press.

A young city fellow bought a farm last winter. He had a fine orchard of about two hundred apple trees and a few weeks ago he tapped every one of them for cider.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

It was rather heart rending, after he had sung his best, to have the hateful types up and call him "the terror of the choir."—Fust.

One of the most exasperatingly humiliating moments in a man's life comes at about 3 p. m. when he gets on his front stoop and finds that his night key is in his other vest.—Newark Sunday Call.

Everything in nature indulges in amusement. The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap and the fields smile. Even the buds shoot and the rivers run.

Philatus Sawyer is said to be the richest man in Wisconsin. Fair is the richest man in Nevada; Brown, elected this winter, the richest man in Georgia; Sewell represents the richest corporation in New Jersey, and Miller, of California, is another rich man, representing a corporation constantly interested in legislation.

"Man, the new-boy," who was dismissed from the police force a few weeks ago for drunkenness, has become converted, turned evangelist, and is preaching nightly to large crowds of the worst people in New York in the "Wicked Jerry Macaulay" Mission, in Water street. He obtained fame as a sayer of life along the docks for several years.

It is said "the town of Lansing, Tompkins county, New York, has a growing girl of seventeen who now touches seven feet, and is still evolving upward." That is nothing, we know a boy in Boston only twelve years old who touches one hundred feet. He is a bootblack.—Boston Post.

Mr. Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled from the United States Senate in 1861 for disloyalty, died last week at his home in Indianapolis, Indiana, sixteen years ago Mr. Bright was stricken with paralysis in New York and has been almost helpless invalid ever since. Among his surviving children is R. S. Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate.

William Schoener, employed in Robbins' grist mill, at Wilkesbarre, while at work last week had his clothing caught on a shaft, and he was whirled around with terrific velocity. Both of his legs were broken, and it is thought internal injuries were sustained. He was insensible when rescued and was sent to the hospital.

They say that Vice President Wheeler is ignored at Washington because he is so awfully stingy. He is very rich, but when he goes to Washington he takes a single room in the suite of a third class hotel and is never known to entertain anybody.

A sham in one thing this irreparable "President" is a sham in everything. His bombastic talk about enforcing temperance in the army was on a par with his hypocritical and canting professions of civil service reform.—Albany Argus.

The failure of John Maxwell, the Hudson River Blue-stone king, is another of those signal failures showing every thing is not right with the times. He was seventy-six years old, and, as Samuel J. Tilden told Wm. C. Bryant, a man has no business to go in debt after he passes seventy.

"I know it is a sin For me to sit and grin At him here; But the old three cornered hat, And the breeches, and all that, Are so queer."

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THE LAKE PROPELLER ST. ALBANS SURRENDERS TO THE ELEMENTS 15 MILES FROM LAND.

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Hughes the Winner With a Score of 593 Miles.

New York, January 29.—In the pedestrian contest for the O'Leary belt, at noon to-day, Hughes and Albert had surpassed all previous records, the former by eighteen miles, the latter by four and one half miles. Phillipa, the colored man, withdrew from the race at four this morning, having made 420 miles. The wonderful scores made by the remaining pedestrians attracted hundreds of persons to the American Institute during the afternoon, and as the weary walkers trudged round the track adding mile after mile to their records, the people were loudly cheering. Howard, the English man, left the track at 11:32 a. m., after completing 515 miles. The score at the finish was: Hughes, 593; Vint, 596; Howard, 515; Albert, 538; Krohn, 530; Campena, 425. The managers who expected to reap a rich harvest, will clear less than \$800 for themselves. The expenses have been great and the receipts limited, and the losses by our "terrible" Hekkes considerable. The five men will divide about \$9,000 themselves.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Columbus, January 29.—Senate. Bills introduced: Fixing the annual salary of the supreme court clerk at \$2500, and making him pay all fees into the treasury; fixing the compensation of auditor for making certificates of tax sales at 10 cents. There is no fee at present. Rep. reported a substitute for the Robinson house bill. It provides for refunding the State debt by the issue of bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest semi annually. It will redeem the debt by July 1885. Reoosa.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Washington, January 29.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported last evening by the sub committee of the Appropriation Committee of the House and will be presented for consideration to the full committee to-morrow. The Sundry Civil and General Deficiency bills are the only remaining ones of the regular annual appropriation bills to be considered. The River and Harbor bill, in charge of the Commerce Committee, and the Agricultural Appropriations bill, which, under the new rules is reported directly to the House by the Agricultural Committee, will probably be completed this week.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Washington, January 29.—The Democratic Senators in caucus this morning, virtually determined that Irigal's resolution, concerning the electoral count, should be referred to the Select Committee on that subject. It seemed to be the general impression made of the procedure for the count that it may yet be fixed by the House of Representatives by adopting Morgan's Joint Resolution. It was generally agreed that some bill for Congressional reapportionment ought to be passed by this Congress.

DEATH FROM A SCHOOL TEACHER'S PUNISHMENT.

Oil City, January 31.—Miss Dora Mitchell, aged 14 years, a bright young child, died this morning of fever, which resulted, as is alleged, from punishment administered by her school teacher a little more than a week ago. It is said the teacher struck the girl on the head, which blew across her death. The affair has created considerable excitement, and will be investigated by the board of directors.

THE BOERS REPULSE THE BRITISH COLUMN.

London, January 28.—The first regular engagement between the British troops and the Boers has resulted in a victory for the latter.

The Boers acted with great caution and foresight in this action with General Colley. They continued retreating before the advance of his column, which moved in all about twenty miles from his last camping place, persisting him to advance unmolested through some of the worst places in the mountains. When they arrived at the Drakenburg pass, the last of the at-eye ascents which leads to the plateau beyond the Vaal River they took up a strong position and prepared to await an encounter. Their position gave promise of victory. In the first place the British would be fatigued and wearied after their long march through the hills, while the Boers were comparatively fresh, and moreover they had great natural advantages on their side. Even in case of defeat they had the comparatively level plain behind them, and being nearly all mounted they could retreat as much faster than the British could follow.

General Colley began the attack by opening a strong fire from his artillery before which the Boers gradually fell back