

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—James Knucky and George James were killed in the Jackson mine at Negaunee, Michigan, on the 31st ult. They were working near a charge of blasting powder which had exploded. It exploded without warning on the 31st ult. Michael Makel arrived in this country ten days ago and found employment at the Aldon Company's Mine in Wilkesbarre, Penna. On the 31st ult., he was standing at the bottom of a great chute that held hundreds of tons of coal. He did not understand the signal given to warn all away, and in a moment the mass of coal came pouring down upon him and crushed him to death.

—A Pacific express train ran into a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Bennington, twelve miles west of Altoona, on the morning of the 1st. Two train hands named Dicker and Alexander were dangerously injured, and several others sustained slighter injuries.

—The public debt reduction during December was \$15,250,000, and the reduction during the year \$117,010,000.

—Stephen Conroy and Patrick O'Donnell were drinking together on the evening of the 31st ult., at the home of the former in Baltimore. About midnight a quarrel took place, in which O'Donnell was beaten and thrown out of the house. The police went to arrest Conroy and found that he had killed his aged mother with an axe. It is thought O'Donnell will die. Hugh O'Neil and Morris Cohen were locked up in the Tombs Police Court, in New York, on the 31st ult., to await the result of injuries they inflicted on Max Loebberg. O'Neil was to have been married on the evening of the 31st ult., and the wedding guests were waiting his arrival when they heard that he was locked up for getting drunk and beating a man.

—A despatch from Rochester, New York, says William N. Smith, of the German-American Bank, is \$9000 short in his cash account and has been derailed. His bond in a guarantee in New York is good for \$5000. Marcus W. Rasbach, cashier of the Herkimer National Bank, of Herkimer, New York, was reported on the 31st ult. to have absconded after having stolen about \$34,000 of the bank's funds.

—John and Peter Mullahy, brothers, and a man named Hughes were drowned by the upsetting of a scow in Gravesend Bay, near the point of Coney Island, during the storm on the evening of the 23th ult.

—The Philadelphia named Stevens, arrested in New York on the evening of the 31st ult., with a roll of alleged counterfeit greenbacks, was on the 2d held in \$1000 bail on the charge of having stolen \$225 on the overcoat of Charles A. Smith, in a restaurant, Jacob H. Delaplaine, a confidential bookkeeper for the Portage Straw Board Works, in Circleville, Ohio, is missing, and an examination of his books for December shows a deficit of \$3,000. It is stated that Delaplaine has for years followed gambling margins, with varying success. C. W. Knowlton, real estate broker, of Brooklyn, New York, was on the 2d held in \$5000 bail, at Athol, Massachusetts, for the alleged embezzlement of \$2600 from Eva, Grace and Samuel Simonds. William T. Young, a shoe merchant of Waco, Texas, was robbed of \$750 and diamonds valued at \$350 by footpads in Cincinnati, early on the morning of the 2d. Young had been on a protracted spree. An attempt was made to blow up and rob the safe of the Drovers' National Bank, in Chicago, late on the evening of the 31st ult. The knob of the safe door was blown to atoms and the indicator broken. This checked the progress of the cracksmen, and, after trying to force back the bolts by means of a jack-screw, and also to batter in the door with sledge hammers, they fled. They left their lanterns, candles, powder and more dynamite behind.

—Owing to the heavy rain on the 1st the Schuylkill river at Reading was 7 1/2 feet higher on the afternoon of the 2d than 24 hours before. Huge cakes of ice floated down the stream all morning, and if these do not gorge no danger is apprehended. Above Reading many small creeks overflowed their banks and did serious damage. On the evening of the 2d the water was receding. A despatch from Pittsburgh says the rivers are now running full of ice and are slowly rising, and the river men expect sufficient water to send out a "barge" shipment of coal to Cincinnati and Louisville. The Haritan river has risen and is five feet high on the wharves at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Considerable damage has been caused in the coal and timber yards. All the cellars in the lower part of the city are submerged. The heavy rain of the 1st caused the Delaware river to rise and cover the docks and piers at Bordentown, New Jersey.

—The colored Baptists in Forge-town, Alabama, gathered in their church on the evening of the 31st ult., to watch the old year out and the new come in. So great was the crowd that the floors gave way and the building collapsed. Mary Allison and Miss Jones and her child were taken from the wreck dead, and between twenty and thirty persons were injured.

—At Lebanon, Oregon, on the evening of the 31st ult., John, aged 9, and Mabel, aged 7, the only children of John Baisden, were burned to death in the bath room of the family residence. The mother had just left them when a lamp exploded, filling the room with flames. The mother was badly burned in trying to rescue the children.

—A telegram from Duluth, Minnesota, says that in consequence of the recent storm all the trains have been delayed from six to fourteen hours, but the tracks are now nearly all clear. The snowfall has been the heaviest for several years, and will interfere with log operations in the pines.

—A span of the new bridge across the Allegheny river at Herr's Island, Pittsburg, was wrecked on the 2d by heavy ice. The structure was of iron, and cost \$25,000.

—Two masked robbers entered the residence of Rev. Father Bigham, Pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in New Brighton, Penna., early on the morning of the 2d. They forced Father Bigham and the three female occupants of the house to walk down stairs at the point of a revolver, compelled Father Bigham to open a safe and give them the contents, amounting to \$115, taken in the collection on the 1st. Several hours later three men were arrested on suspicion, and two of them were positively identified as the men who committed the robbery.

—Augustus Lauterbach, a wealthy tobacco merchant, was killed by being thrown from his horse in New York on the 2d.

—Coroner Vanderver, of Long Branch, New Jersey, on the 3d impaneled a jury in the case of Robert Hamilton, who was robbed and murdered on the evening of the 31st ult. Warrants were issued for the arrest of four persons suspected of being concerned with the crime, and two of them were captured. The report that Mr. Drexel had offered a reward of \$1000 for the arrest of the murderers is contradicted by a Long Branch special. John Johnson, while visiting Marietta, Penna., on the 30th ult., was so badly beaten by three roughs that his injuries are now pronounced fatal. His assailants have disappeared. A despatch from Rush City, Minnesota, says Eric Erickson has confessed the murder of his wife some days ago. He is thought to be demented. His son, 15 years old, testified that his father twisted a scarf around the mother's neck and dragged her into the woodshed, where she was found dead. The large family of small children stayed alone with their murdered mother in the shed for two days, with nothing to eat but potatoes. The murdered woman was again about to become a mother. During a fight in Detroit, Michigan, on the evening of the 2d, Joseph Cogessi and Michael and Thomas Obliski were severely cut with knives.

—J. H. Avey, one of the victims of the railroad accident on the Southern Railroad, at Greenwood, Kentucky, died at his home, in Covington, on the 3d. His wife is reported to be in a critical condition. The other wounded are said to be doing well.

—To set at rest all apprehension of greater fatality than has been reported at the Cincinnati Southern Railroad accident at Greenwood, Kentucky, on the 31st ult., the officers of that road have prepared a list of passengers in the north-bound train, with a statement of what became of each one. Those killed, or who have died since the accident, were: Miss Green, J. H. Avey, Messenger Powell, Baggage Master Callan. The officials of the road say further that if any charred bodies have been found they were the bodies of tramps who might have been stealing a ride on the trucks, but the crew saw them riding there. The only body buried up was that of Freeman Candee, who was on the engine on the south-bound train. No passengers were injured on the south-bound train, but some of the crew were killed and some were injured.

—The rear coach of a passenger train on the Sauk Centre and Northern Railroad of Minnesota was thrown into a ditch near La Prairie, on the 2d, by a broken rail. Two persons were injured, one of them, a young woman named Mary Weiser, being dangerously if not fatally burned by falling on the stove.

—George H. Howells, of Louisville, Kentucky, said on the 3d, that the pig iron market is "booming;" that furnaces in the South are running full blast, and that there is a ready market for all the product. "Not since the war," said he, "has there been such prosperous times in the South."

—The earthquake shock felt in the City of Mexico on the 2d was perceptibly felt throughout Southern Mexico, and in the city of Iguana was quite severe. Some damage to property by the cracking of walls is reported, but no loss of life.

—A riot between about forty drunken men took place at Alden, about eight miles from Wilkesbarre, Penna., early on the morning of the 3d. The majority of the men, it is said, were Poles, who work in the mines about Nanticoke. Anthony Shinsky, 30 years old, was left on the roadside in a dying condition. Eight others were severely injured, two of them, it is thought, fatally. The fight resulted from a christening, which lasted two days.

—A revolt occurred among the white and colored United States soldiers at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on the evening of the 3d, and they had a battle lasting half an hour, during which a number were severely injured. Troopers Livingston, Peterson and Krummeckner, all white, are in the hospital in a critical condition. There were many recruits at the station, and on the 3d they drew their first pay and made an onslaught on the sutler. Late in the afternoon a drunken colored trooper, who was pursuing a young white girl, was arrested by a party of white troopers, and handed her to the Officer of the Day. This appears to have been the cause of the battle. Alexander Deason, colored, was arrested in Wichita, Kansas, on the 4th, on the charge of killing a man on the Santa Fe Railroad, near Galesburg, Illinois, in August last. A despatch from the City of Mexico says a rumor has reached San Angela that a band of ten robbers were lying in wait for the paymaster of a neighboring factory. One of the town Councilmen, accompanied by four policemen and the informant, went in search of the band, whom they easily found. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the Councilman and the guide were killed on the first fire. The policemen fought with spirit, and finally routed the robbers, capturing one of them and fatally wounding their leader, Ramon Torres. The robbers took refuge in the neighboring lava beds, and are surrounded by national and native troops.

—A telegram from Waco, Texas, says eleven armed men rode to the house of West Erath, colored, near West Station, on the evening of the 2d, and notified him to leave that portion of the country or suffer the consequences. The same night, in the same neighborhood, the wire fence surrounding one hundred acres belonging to Jacob Oaks and William Erath, both colored, was cut down. The land had just been paid for and they were fencing it in for cultivation. They are, it is said, all industrious, hard working men.

—Two passenger trains on the Missouri Pacific Railway collided near Houston, Texas, on the evening of the 4th. None of the passengers were killed or injured.

—About eleven acres of the leading mine in Altoona, Penna., are flooded with water. On the evening of the 30th ult., the miners came to a fault in the coal vein, and drove the soft strata, in which was found driftwood. Suddenly water began to pour through an opening, and has been falling ever since at the rate of 10,000 gallons per hour. The miners all escaped.

—An earthquake of three seconds' duration was felt on the evening of the 3d at 8 o'clock, in Mexcalam, Guerrero, and one of two seconds on the morning of the 4th, at 8 o'clock, in Tenancingo, in the same State.

—A despatch from Zollarsville, Penna., says that several days ago smoke was discovered issuing from the ground on the farm of Simon Bane. In order to ascertain its origin a number of neighbors assisted in making excavations. "When only a few feet down the ground became so hot that the men had to quit digging." It was stated that on the 4th hot pieces of clay were thrown up and that the smoke has become very dense.

—In St. Paul, on the 4th, Ernest Hoenspel, a workman on the ice palace, fell from the top of the turret, a distance of sixty-five feet, and landed at the bottom in a bed of chopped ice. He is not expected to recover.

—While men were blasting rock on the new branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, about ten miles from Wilkesbarre, Penna., on the 5th, a premature explosion occurred, killing three men and injuring eight, one dangerously. The killed were: Sechi Fernandez, aged 31; George Poranoz, aged 28; S. Calvazi, aged 30.

—A despatch from Winnipeg says a collision occurred on the evening of the 3d, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, at Stewart Station, between two freight trains. Railroad officials are reticent, but it is said that the engineers and firemen of both trains were killed and others injured. A Norfolk and Western Railroad freight train ran into a rock slide, near Central, Virginia, on the evening of the 4th, and was wrecked. The engine disappeared in the New river, and 25 loaded cars were demolished. The engineer and fireman were killed. A freight train on the Reading Railroad, having through orders from West Milton to Winfield, on the morning of the 5th, collided with a northbound freight train near Lewisburg. Both engines were thrown from the track and the southbound cars were wrecked, and two train men were injured. "It appears the agent at Winfield had no orders to stop the northbound freight and it is impossible at this time to place the responsibility."

—A span in the new Central Viaduct, in course of construction in Cleveland, Ohio, fell on the afternoon of the 6th. It was 90 feet in length and 85 feet above the ground. A large car, on which there were supplies, was pushed off the end of the span by accident, and in falling it knocked braces and beams out of place and the span fell also. There were eight workmen on the span when it fell. H. C. Barton and Daniel H. Opekman were killed. Four men were injured.

—A despatch from Nogales, Arizona Territory, says: Dr. E. S. Dwyer bought a ranch near Durango, where a man named Baggot also claimed. He was paying a visit to the place and quarreled with Baggot, who killed him. The murderer went to Durango, where he was arrested. He was given permission to take care of his horses, and mounted, firing his revolver, and made his escape to the mountains. The posse that followed had a sharp fight, which resulted in the killing of one policeman and the wounding of others. The murderer was captured and will be shot. The police authorities of Long Branch, New Jersey, give the following description of "Red" Downing, the alleged murderer of Hamilton: He is a colored man, very black, five feet six inches in height, weighs about 175 pounds, and usually wears a thin moustache, black derby hat, dark blue coat without an overcoat. He had a scar on his head exposing the scalp. Thomas Buttsfield, a young farmer of Palmyra, Nebraska, was arrested on the 5th, on the charge of having murdered his father and mother by poisoning them. The father died on the evening of the 1st. His motive is not known, unless it was to secure their property. He was married a few days ago.

—Eleven tramps entered Charles Jacob's clothing store and John Moran's grocery store in Plymouth, Penna., on the evening of the 3d, and stole all the valuable goods they could carry. They all escaped, although traced for a long distance by portions of the plunder dropped along the road. The Clark brothers and Mallard pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court in Tompkinsville, Kentucky, on the 4th, to two indictments for burglary, and were sentenced to five years on each charge. They pleaded not guilty to burning the court house, and were tried and convicted by a jury, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

—A boiler at the sewer pipe works of Angus Lamond, six miles from Washington, exploded on the morning of the 5th, killing Henry Gorham the fireman, and demolishing the boiler house. A boiler in Worth's Sons' mill in Jonesboro, North Carolina, burst on the 6th, killing Richard McIver, colored fireman, and seriously injuring Henry Drank and Peter McIver. The fireman had chained the

safety valve down to prevent a loss of steam, and filled the furnace with pine knots.

—Flora Samuels, the mother of a large family and a dealer in groceries and jewelry, in Utica, New York, is missing. She is supposed to be in Canada. She is said to have left debts amounting to \$3000 and is also wanted for forgery. E. B. Wilbur, a well-known grain merchant in Buffalo, New York, left for Canada on the 2d, having, it is reported, defrauded several Buffalo people out of a large sum of money. It is said that among the losers are Triscott & Heathfield, \$4000, and E. S. McCrea, Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk road, \$13,000. Solomon Jacobs, a broker and photographer, left Providence, Rhode Island, on the 6th, for New York, to hunt up \$4000 worth of property which disappeared with his wife and his clerk, George Morgan Wick, 21 years old. Among the missing property are diamonds, valued at \$1500, sent to Jacobs by a Philadelphia firm. The Postmaster General on the 6th directed the postmaster at Boston to withhold payment of money orders and to return registered mail sent to the New England Decorative Works, of Boston, the proprietors of the same having been arrested and pleaded guilty to the charge of using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud. The post-office at Millville, Massachusetts, was "cleaned out" by burglars on the evening of the 5th.

—The wife of Louis Herbold, a saloon-keeper, of Hoboken, was found lying unconscious in the rear of the saloon on the morning of the 6th. When she revived she said: "Eugene Schayvesker, a former bartender in my husband's employ, entered the saloon and demanded the \$100, which was due him as back wages. I told him to see Mr. Herbold. The next instant he seized me about the neck with one hand, while with the other he relieved me of my satchel containing a check for \$645, two watches, a breast-plate studded with diamonds, 510 marks (Austrian money) and some change amounting to \$5.50." Schayvesker was arrested later in the day. He positively denies that he committed the crime and says he can prove an alibi.

—While Herman Gottschalk and William Boerbel, young men, were examining their revolvers in a saloon kept by the former's father in Brooklyn, on the evening of the 5th, Gottschalk's revolver accidentally went off and a bullet entered Boerbel's brain, killing him on the spot. S. D. Wolf, aged 25 years, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, was thrown from a car in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard at Harrisburg on the 6th, and killed.

—Samuel Behr, aged 37 years, a merchant of Montgomery, Alabama, committed suicide on the 6th by cutting his throat. No cause is assigned.

—At Onancock, Virginia, on the 6th, William C. Duer, while out riding with his wife and their two children, cut the woman's throat, killing her almost instantly. He had been insane for some time, but was supposed to have recovered. Burglars entered the residence of Mr. Stack, in Cumberland Mills, Maine, on the evening of the 5th, and, being discovered, beat Mrs. Stack so badly that she died on the 6th. The husband fired five shots at the burglars, but they escaped. The dead woman was 55 years old and her husband 75. The rooms of "Pete" Downing, the colored man who is suspected of being the murderer of Robert Hamilton, in Long Branch, New Jersey, was searched on the 6th. A coat, which had a number of gray hairs on the collar and sleeves, and a blood-stained pair of overalls were found.

—Particulars of the collision between two Canadian Pacific Railroad freight trains on a high trestle at Middleton, Canada, on the morning of the 4th, show that four train men lost their lives. One of the engineers, wedged in under the wreck, was seen to be alive, and one of his comrades undertook to remove him by grasping his hand, which was sticking out, but was horrified by the man's fingers breaking. He was rescued in a few minutes, but died in less than an hour. A fireman was injured by jumping from his engine when he saw that the collision was imminent. The damage to the rolling stock and bridge is estimated at \$180,000.

—Two freight trains on the Nickel Plate road collided near Willowby, Ohio, early on the morning of the 6th. Fifteen cars were demolished, and one man was slightly injured.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

Congress reassembled on the 4th. In the Senate Mr. Brown offered a resolution declaring it the duty of Congress to repeal the internal revenue taxes at the earliest day practicable. The resolution for the distribution of the President's message was taken up, and Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate on the tariff question. He was followed by Mr. Voorhees on the same subject. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 5th several bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Mr. Hoar to provide for a world's exposition in Washington in 1892, and one by Mr. Trumbull to equalize counties. Mr. Sherman moved to take up the bill to amend the act restricting the ownership of lands in the Territories to citizens of the United States. He said it had reference merely to buildings of foreign legations in Washington. Mr. Plumb objected to present action on the bill and it went over. Messrs. Mitchell and Dolph spoke in advocacy of the bill for a commission to select a site for a naval station on the Pacific Coast. It was then referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Blair Educational bill was considered. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 4th, Mr. Mills, after saying that the Speaker would not announce the committee to-day,

asked that leave be granted for the introduction of bills for reference. Consent was given and 802 public bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States, among them nearly 70 bills for the erection of public buildings in different cities. The House then adjourned.

In the House, on the 5th, Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, introduced a bill to restore the duty on imported wool. The Speaker announced the Standing Committee. Mr. Mills, of Texas, is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The House adjourned.

IN THE STEERAGE.

Hardships of the Seekers for Homes in a New Land.

A gentleman from the northern part of Missouri, who was in Omaha, is a living exemplification of the advantages which the land of the free and the home of the brave possesses for men of all nationalities. A few years ago this gentleman landed in this country, one of a number of tired and wretched immigrants. Today he is an associate justice of the county court of a prosperous Missouri county, in which he has made considerable money as well as many friends.

"The scene on the pier previous to the departure of a vessel is an exciting one," said he. "It is crowded with emigrants all in a confused and excited state, reminding one of a frightened flock of sheep. The majority are perhaps English, Irish and German, though nearly all nations are represented. Each emigrant has a contract ticket, which, in consideration of the current rate of fair, stipulates for his transportation to New York, together with a full supply of wholesome provisions, cooked and served by its stewards. The passenger is required to provide himself with bedding and cooking utensils. In my time the weekly allowance of food for adults was prescribed by the government and printed on the contract ticket. As I remember it, it was 21 quarts of water, 1-23 pounds of bread, 1 pound of oatmeal, 1 1/2 pounds of oat meal, rice and peas, 2 pounds of potatoes, 1 1/4 pounds of beef, 1 pound of pork, 2 ounces of tea, 1 pound of sugar, and salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, etc. The steerage stewards berth the emigrants, and they are then marshalled on deck under the scrutiny of a government inspector who examines them for infectious diseases. "What is the general treatment these people receive while at sea?" asked the reporter.

"Well," replied the Missourian, "neither officers nor men seem to consider them worthy of respect. Occasionally you will find some ships' officers who will treat them in a humane, tolerating manner, but as a rule they are treated more like a drove of cattle. No difference is made between the better or worse class, but all are treated alike. There is no classification; the single women and men are separated, but Poles, Germans, English, French, Italians and people of all countries are thrown together. A cleanly, thrifty woman is berthed next to a filthy one, and the same with neat appearing, hardworking men, who are compelled to mix with the dirtiest of vagabonds.

"The steerage is usually cold, dark and foul smelling. It extends nearly the entire length of the vessel under the saloon deck and is cut up into gloomy apartments. In each of these are four tiers of berths or bunks, two on each side. The lower tier is two feet from the deck and the upper tier is three feet from the roof. The steerage is about ten feet in height, in each tier are probably six berths of eighteen inches wide and six feet long and made of boards. These berths generally emit an unpleasant smell of chlorate of lime or carbolic acid.

"Obedient stewards are moving about indulging in a coarse joke here and a growl at some unfortunate there. After the supper, and but few partake of the first one at sea, the tables are raised to the roof and the steerage center space is clear. Some lamps are then lighted, but promptly extinguished at 9 o'clock. Three meals are served every day, and in quality and quantity they are substantial. For breakfast at 8 o'clock emigrants sit down to do justice to oatmeal porridge and molasses, hot bread, coffee and salt fish. For dinner at 12 perhaps soup or broth, boiled meats, potatoes and bread. For supper at 6, tea and bread and butter, with molasses. However, substantial the food may be, the manner in which it is served is unclean. Beef and soup are placed on the table in rusty looking tins and then a scramble takes place, dirty fingers often being used instead of forks. On a pleasant summer day the emigrants have quite a merry time on deck. Some of the Italians bring out their harps and violins, and a concert takes place. Aside from this these people amuse themselves at cards, checkers and other games, and after a time they become partially accustomed to their filthy prison; the majority make the best of it and enjoy themselves to a degree."

"How is the emigrant cared for during a storm?" queried the reporter. "That's just where he reaches the height of his misery," answered the ex-emigrant. "I shall never forget the sufferings we all endured during a severe storm on my passage. When the storm came up the hatches were battered down, the ports screwed in their places and the companionways closed. During all the time the sea is on deck perhaps 1,000 people were confined to the steerage, on this occasion, for nearly three days. The atmosphere became close and in twenty-four hours was loaded with impurities; meals were irregularly served and the food barely cooked. I shall never forget the exhibition of terror on the part of some of the emigrants, and their terror became contagious as their shrieks grew louder and their prayers more frequent. After the storm had subsided, and the steerage was open, the sailors would not go in to clean up for six hours, and then they had to be supplied with an extra allowance of grog. I remember on this

trip an incident which a sailor told me was not an unusual one. One of the Italians in the steerage had not washed himself since he had been on board, and after the storm he refused to leave his bunk, but clung to it in all its filth. On the captain's order he was brought on board and thoroughly cleansed with soap, after which he returned, apparently feeling no better for his clean up, but I am certain the balance of us rested easier.

"When the steamer arrived at quarantine a towboat conveys the doctor on board and he inspects the immigrants. If there are no cases of infectious disease the steamer proceeds to the city, and shortly another steamboat appears with the boarding officer of the emigration commissioner. This official ascertains the number of passengers on board and listens to complaints.

"Soon the trees of the Battery park come in sight, the steamer's pulse ceases, several barges are towed alongside, and the immigrants with their baggage are transferred to these. The same excitement is here manifest as at the outset of the voyage. The poor immigrants are bowled over and driven about like the same old sheep, and as soon as the barges are loaded a small steamer takes them in tow and they are landed with their load of human freight at Castle Garden."

Qualities of Cork.

The density of cork varies with its quality and age. This cork is usually heavier than those of the same volume that have grown more rapidly, and in corks of the same class the density increases with age. M. Brisson gives 0.240 as an average maximum, and the ordinary density of a ten year old cork may be taken at 0.2. With extreme lightness are associated other valuable qualities, that of being a poor conductor of heat and sound; impermeability to liquid imperfect combustibility, and non liability to decay, by reason of which it is susceptible of very numerous applications in industry. The most important use of the substance is for bottle corks. The bark which is intended to be used in this form is kept in a damp cellar. When taken to the shop it is cut by the first workman into strips, the width of which correspond with the length of the future cork. A second workman cuts these strips into squares suited in size to its diameter. The squares strung are plunged into boiling water to make them swell out. They are then stored in a cool place, and kept in a cool place, and kept constantly moist by sprinkling, till they pass into the hands of the cork maker. He applies them in succession, giving them a rotary motion to the edge of a wide-bladed knife, drawing them at the same time slowly along its length, and by skilful manipulation transforms the square into a round cork. This is the method usually practiced in France. Workmen in other countries handle the knife in different manners. It is essential, to obtain a good and solid cork, to take care that its axis, as it is cut from the bark, be parallel with the axis of the tree on which the bark grew; but the broad flat cork have to be cut perpendicular to the axis of the tree. Only the finest corks are now made by hand. A good workman can turn out in the method described, about one thousand corks a day.

Training for a Career.

A philanthropic old gentleman was passing along the street, and when in front of a fine residence his attention was attracted by the remarks of a small boy, about seven years old, who was playing with another boy on the sidewalk.

"That's a low, mean, sneaking cowardly, dirty lie," the small boy was saying, "and you're a blankety, gashety, villainous liar! You're a cheat, a pickpocket, a tramp, a defaulter, an assassin, a vile, contemptible, base depraved, dashed, blanked, crawling, poisonous reptile!"

The kind old gentleman turned about dumbfounded, dropped his umbrella and stared at the youngster in mute astonishment. Just then a lady came to the door and he said:

"Madam; is this your boy?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I consider it my duty to inform you that he was just now using the most shocking and horrible language I ever heard in my life. Why, he talked worse than an anarchist!"

"Is that so?" replied the lady sweetly, "I'm glad it shocked you—it shows that Willie is improving."

"Madam!" thundered the gentleman, as he glared over his spectacles, "can it be possible that you are aware that your son indulges in such language?"

"Oh, certainly—we've been training him for some time."

"Are you a heathen?" gasped the old gentleman as his jaw dropped.

"O, no," said the lady as she beamed complacently on the astonished party. "No, we're no heathens—we're just bringing our son up to be a New York editor. Rip out another editorial for the gentleman, Willie!"

Oil for calming a rough sea.—Superintendent B. C. Barrow, of the Life-Saving Service reports, after repeated experiments in using oil for calming a rough sea, that in deep sea it is practicable; but, on a shore where waves weighing thousands of tons are rolled in and break on the shore, a thin covering of oil is of no avail. He says a majority of the printed statements, together with all verbal statements made by mariners who have used it, furnish conclusive evidence that in deep water oil has a calming effect upon the sea; but there is nothing in either source of information which yet answers the question whether or not there is, in the force exerted by the wind, a point beyond which oil cannot counteract the influence in causing the sea to break.

Cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand.

Give what you have. To some one it may be better than you dare to think.