PARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S COM-MODES and apparatus for fixed closets, at A. H. FBANCISCUS & CO.'s. 513 Market st. de2itu th soci WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DEERA Stationer and Engraver. 1022 Observations.

MARRIED.

BELKNAP-REMSEN.-In New York, February 3d, by the Bey. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Robert Lenox Belknap to Mary Phoenix, youngest daughter of Henry R. Remero, Esq. CANLEY.—On the 5th inst., James Cauley, in the 22d

CANLEY.—On the 5th inst., James Cauley, in the 22d year of his ago.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 512 South Ninth spreet, on Monday afternoon, at 30 clock. 2t b 60 PPUCK.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on the 4th inst., Dayton Armstrong, son of Joseph H. and Mary J. Coppuck, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, in Mount Holly, N. J., in Monday next, at 112 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

ENGLE.—At Chester, on the 3d inst., Mary Engle, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend ther, funeral, from her late residence, in Chester, Deliaware county, on Monday, the 7th Inst., to meet at the funue at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

notice.

HEWITT.—This merning, Sallie, wife of John M. Hewitt, and daughter of the late Dr. J. B. Muton. Due hotice of the funeral will be given.

HOBGE.—On the 4th inst., John L. Hodge, in the soth year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully nitled to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1966 Pine atreet, on Monday morning, the 7th inst., at 19 o'clock. clook. KERR.-On Sunday, Jau 20th, 1870, at the residence his mother, No. 281 Peun street, Pittsburgh, Penn-ivania, Audrew Lenox Kerr. LINNAED.-On the 4th inst., Elvira B., wife of J. T.

Linuard.

Linuard.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully.

The relatives and friends of the family are residence of her Invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, 42 South Broad street, on Monday, February 7th, at 2 o'clock, 100 BE.—January 22d, at Sacramento, Cal., Rev. Franklin Moore, D.D., of the Philadelphia Conference Franklin Meere, D.D., of the Philadelphia Conference M. E. Church.
M. E. Church.
NEILSON.—On Friday, February 4th, Jane Neilson, daughter of the late Noble G. Neilson, POT-DAMER.—On Friday evening, F-b. 4th, Benveneda Valentine, wife of Martin Potodamer, and daughter of Moses and Benveneda V. Nathans, a red 20 years.
The tuneral will take place from the resistence of her parents, No. 2927 thesthut street, on Monday, the 7th Inst., at Induck F. M.
YARNATL.—On the 4th inst., Elizabeth C., widow of Benjamin H. Yarnsil, aged 75 years.
Funeral from her late re-idence, 1332 Arch street, on Second day afternoon, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OF UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1870. League of Philadelphia, held Friday evening, February 4. 1570, the following Preamble and Resolutions were

ununimously adopted: Whereas, A solemn providence of God has suddenly removed from the aphere of earthly usofulness our be-loved President, HORACE BINNEY, Junior, in the ripeness of his manhood, the fulness of his clear intel-ect and the developed beauty of his Christian virtues; and whereas; be has been associated with the members of the Union League from the time of the projection of always tolding an official position in our body, and dying the honored incumbent of the highest office which our respect could bestow upon his recognized merit;

Resolved. That in the death of Horace Binney, Jr., not only the Union League, but all good citizens who lived within the influence of his precept and example, have lost a friend, a comforter, and a courageous leader. In the darkest hours of that bloody history through which our country lately passed, when man and the schemes of driven to Heaven for refuge, the voice of our late Presi. dent was ever firm, cheerful, and filled with righteous confidence; his coupsel was ever wise and boldly provident, and he looked the threatening future in the face with a faith so warm. so pure, and so complete, that it cast a glow upon the most doubtful and warmed into

activity the most timid and despairing hearts.

Resolved. That the venerable father, the wife, the children, and the family of our late President, be assured of our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement -a bereavement mitigated to every Christian mind by the remembrance of the spotless character of the departed soul, of the kindly works he did here on earth; by the consciousness that he left no duty of his time an performed; that he died with plans of unaccomplished good before him. and that no man, at any hour day or the night, was I efter prepared to hear and to fol-

low the summons of his Lord.

Resolved. That, in the death of our President, the Union League has suffered an irreparable loss. The strict and watchful fidelity with which he performed the duties of his office, and the jealous care with which he guarded the interests of our association, entitle his memory to the respect and the gratitude of our memhers; and the courteous deference to private feelings, the judicious firmness and the temperate wisdom with which he presided over the meetings of the Board of Directors, wen for him an affectionate regard that we shall here

ings of our hearts. Resolved. That in thus testifying, as a body, the grief takes this sorrow to himself and makes it his own : recognizing as we do the weakness of words to express the solemnity of woe or the warmth of sympathy, or to illustrate public and private virtues which were as High, as clear and as unternished by earth as that Heaven toward which the soul of the righteous man

Aspires.

Resolved, That the League House shall be draped with the usual emblems of mourning for thirty days, and that the Board of Directors in a body, and a Co of the Members of the League, shall attend the funeral

services of our late President.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and tha copies of them be transmitted to the Hon. Horace Binney and to the family of our late President. By order of the Board of Directors.
118 GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary.

LARGE PLAID NAINSOOKS FOR LADIES' WRAPPERS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS.
MULLS AND FRENCH MUSLINS.
EYRE & LANDELL. RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH, Above Race-Rev. J. Neill at 10%; Rev. R. W. Humphries at 7%. Strangers invited. UNITARIAN CHURCH, GER-mantewn.—Subject of lecture to morrow evening Theodore Parker.' Seats free.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.
Rev. C. H. Payne to morrow at 10% A. M. and 7%
P. M. Strangers invited. REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., PAStor, will preach to morrow in the Third Re-formed Church, Tenth street, below Arch. Services 30% A M., 7% P. M. CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN
Church, Locust street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr.
Humphrey, pastor.—Services at 10% A. M. and 7% P.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, TENTH street, above Cheataut street.—There will be Divine service in this church on next Sunday evening, Feb. 6th inst., at 7% o'ciock. FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets.
v. Thomas X. Orr, will preach to morrow at 10½
M., and 7½ P. M. Evening series—'Nature's
achings. The Heavens."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath Schools of the West Arch Street Presby-terian Church will take place at 2 o'clock-to-morrow af-ternoon. Rev. Albert Barnes, Hou. Wm. Strong and Rev. A. A. Willits will deliver addresses. It\* SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST
Church, Thirteenth street above Wallace, Rev.
L.P. Hornberger, Pastor—Preaching to morrow at 10½
A.M. and 7½ F.M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. 1t\* CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH

(Universalist), Locust and Juniper streets, Rev.

E. G. Brooks, D. D., Paster. Services at 10½ & M., and
Evening 7½. Second sermon to non-church goers (who
are carnestly invited to attend). Subject—" The Reasons
Why." THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
Church, Washington Square.—Rev. Herrick
Johnson, D. D., Pastor, will preach to morrow 7% P.
M. The eighth of the series to Young Men. Subject—
The Bible."

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN
Church, Nineteenth and Green streets. Preaching on next Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½
o'clock P. M., by Bev. Dr. W. R. Marshall, of
Uolumbus, Ohio.

CLINTON STREET CHURCHI, Fon, of Williams College, Mass., will preach on Sundry morning, at 10% o'clock, and in the evening, at 7%. All are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH,
Seventh street, above Brown. Rev. Isaac
8. Hartley, pastor, will preach to morrow (Sunday) at
10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Hoju. Daniel M. Fox will ad
dress the Sunday Schools at 2 P. M. ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWEN-tieth and Cherry streets.—Service to morrow evening at 7% o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. George F. doynour. S. T. D., of the General Theological Seminary, at New York. "The Church of the English Reformation an cld Church res ored, not a new one created." NORTH BROAD STREET PRES District BRUAD STREET PRESbyterian Church.—Preaching by the Pastor tomorrow at 10% A. M. Afternoon service at % to 4 o'clock.
Preaching by Rev. J. K. F. Stites, Missionary of the
American B. B. Union. Friends of Sabbath Schools
especially invited. No evening service.

It?

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.
UNIDER THE AUSPICES OF THE YOUNG
MEN'S CHIRISTIAN ANSOCIATION.—Bev. J. L.
Withrow will preach a sermon especially to young
men To-Morrow (Sabbath) evening at 7% o'clock in the
Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Arch street, above
Tenth.

Tenth.
Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend. SPECIAL NOTICES.

See Sixth page for additional Notices. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

BALPH WALDO EMERSON, ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBBUABY 7.

Subject—Social Life in America.

Bev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.

Subject—The Roll of Honor.

GEO. WM. CURTIS, February 24.

Subject—Our National Folly—The Civil Service.

Prof. HENRY MORTON, February 28.

Subject—Solar Eclipses.

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.

Subject—Reform and Art.

Subject—French Folks at Home.

Prof. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.

Subject—Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Subject—Down Breaks.

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, 923 Chestnut street from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLProfessor J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., will deliver a course of TEN LECTURES on SOCIAL SCIENCE, at the Hall of the University, Ninth street, near Market. The introductory Lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1879, at 80 clock, and the remaining lectures on the Wednesday evening of each week thereafter.

DR. HARBISON HAVING RE-turned from a professional trip through Europe, has resumed practice at his late residence. 228 North Twelfth street.

#### THE FINE ABTS.

The second night's sale of Mr. Haseltine's engravings, last evening, was a sacrifice, so far as the great bulk of the stock was concerned, though a few isolated plates reached figures more adequate to their value. Raphael Morghen's print of Leonardo's Last Supper, a fine proof before the addition of the semicolon in the lettering, after rising by tens, fives and 21's, rested some time at \$1974, and was finally hammered to Mr. McIlvain at \$200. The same subject, a proof before letters of Wagner's plate, was purchased by Mr. Gibson at \$20. Raphael Morghen's portrait of Leonat 20. Raphael Morghen's portrait of Leonardo, same purchaser, brought \$25; it is but a small print, but was sharply contested with Mr. Gibson by a young gentleman up to that point. His "Aurora," after Guide, went for 570 to Mr. McIlyain. A small etching of Léopold Robert's celebrated Harvest Procession brought \$60. Mr. Haseltine's choicest impression of Dirack Adam and Five reserved. impression of Dürer's Adam and Eve went for \$47.50 to Mr. Kechline. The finest copy of Delaroche's Marie Antoinette was secured by Mr. Gibson (who bought largely) at \$40; another impression brought \$20. A large

etching of stags (unfinished above the figures) reached \$35. The final sale takes place this evening. -Mr. B. Scott, Jr., who manages the above sale, tells us that a gallery of paintings of high distinction and of very exclusive signatures

#### will shortly be put up at unreserved sale in this city. Collectors take notice. A BOMAN STORY.

Antouelli's Nephew. A Roman correspondent sends to the New York Post the following anecdote, current in

Roman society just now: sergeant in the Pontifical artillery; but he is a thorn in the Cardinal's side, for the blue and red uniform is only an excuse for idleness—that greatest of all crimes with the indefati-

gable minister.
"'Do something,' he said to the young man; 'go into the Sistine Chapel choir and use your voice. They want a tenor, and I'll see that you get fifty thousand france from Jacovacci, at the Tor di Nona, after a twelve months', practice.

"'Never!' exclaimed the nephew, who must inherit his Eminence's sixteen millions one of these days. 'I will not degrade an "Par paranthese, before the Cardinal's time the Antonellis were day laborers in a provin-

cial village. "A short time after this conversation a wealthy French shop-keeper called on the Cardinal and opened negotiations for a marriage between young A. and his daughter.

"His eminence was delighted, and sang the

praises of his interesting relative, adding, in reply to a question about the young man's fortune: 'I heard him refuse 50,000 francs which were offered to him for one single piece of property.' The wedding is to be officially announced for Easter, when the Sergeant is to receive an epaulette."

# THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Where Conscripts Come From.
Official statistics on the state of education among the conscripts of the Prusslan army show that only 3.94 per cent are without school-education and can neither read nor write. The per centage varies greatly in the different provinces. The former Polish provinces show an average of 15 to 16 per cent. The province of Prussia, 13.26; Posen, 14.73; Pomerania, 1.24; Silesia, 3.05; Brandenburg, 0.65; Saxony, 0.52; Westphalia, 1.62; the Rhine provinces, 1.62. The highest per cent-age in any district is 18, in Marien werda; in the northeastern part of the Prussian province the least district per centage is Magdeburg, with 0.35. In the district of Potsdam there is only

0.36 per cent., while in the city of Berlin not a single case of such ignorance is noted.

The percentage is least in the German provinces bordering on the Rhine. It is remarkable that the north and east departments of Francishow the smallest number of conscripts unable to read or write, namely, 5 per cent, while the rest of France has a much higher percent, age, that of the department of Dordogne being 43 per cent. The German cities near the Rhine show the following percentage: Coblentz, 0.61; Dusseldorf, 0.68; Cologne, 1.64; Trier, 0.87; Aix-la-Chapelle, 0.38

# THE COURTS,

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Paxson.—Court was held in the old Court-room to dispose of habeas corpus cases and the miscellaneous business of the term.

QUAATER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—Jury trials were resumed this morning, and prison cases were disposed of.

The latest marvelous feat in machinery is a "Horse Clipping Machine," which works by means of a comb, capable of being readily run through the hair in any direction, while a sharp knife revolving close to its outer surface clips the ends of hair off smoothly and raPHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY. FEBRUARY 5, 1870

CRIME. OUR ALASKA SAVAGES.

An Indian Town Bombarded...An American Trader Murdered...Hanging of an Indian.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.] Since Alaska became annexed to the United States and a lawless soldiery entered upon that Territory we have nothing to chronicle but scenes of horror and bloodshed, brought about sometimes by the licentious soldiers and their dissolute anomanders and at other times. their dissolute commanders, and at other times by the reckless traders who have overrun the new Territory. The principal instrument in the trade thus carried on has been whisky—no, not whisky; it would almost confer dignity upon the villainous compound that they barter to call it by that name. Captain Leoniston das Smith was quartered at Fort Wrangel as post-trader or sutler. Here Captain Smith has opened a small store, not unlike a grocery,

where everything was sold or bartered that the Indian heart might covet, not omitting of course, the inevitable fiery liquors. All was going on well with the Captain, who, besides making money, enjoyed the comparative comforts of a home, his wife, now in this city, having accompanied him into his northern exile. Attached to the Captain's household was a native woman, employed as a housekeener, who had a to the Captain's household was a native woman, employed as a housekeeper, who had a
large though involuntary share in bringing
about a tragic Christmas at Fort Wrangel.
Early in the morning of Christmas day the
Indians, all prepared for merry-making, left
their settlements and repaired in swarms to
the garrison. Here the soldiers had made ample preparation for their entertainment, and
the whole day was a continued round of
pleasure and festivities. Liquors were freely
circulated, and the Indian's Paradise had
been fairly attained. Towards evening,
however, the natives, now full of corrosive
stimulants, exhibited a disposition to be unstimulants, exhibited a disposition to be unruly. One Indian seized Captain Smith's housekeeper, the native woman already spoken of, and insisted upon kissing her hand, a liberty which that recommended. erty which that person resented by shricking for the Captain and making a great hubbub for the Captain and making a great hubbub generally. The Indian, meantime, had obtained possession of her hand, and retained one of her fingers between his teeth with a fierceness the result no doubt of love and whisky injudiciously mixed. Captain Smith sprang to the assistance of his housekeeper, and, calling his men about him, threatened to shoot down the natives. The too amorous Indian thereupon released the too amorous Indian thereupon released the woman's inger, and, with ferocity and hate gleaming in his eyes, he turned like a bailled gleaming in his eyes, he turned like a bailled liver upon the white man who had interfered with his pleasure. The Captain detected his disposition to fight, and, our informant says, struck the first blow. The scene that followed was indescribable. The Indians pitched in, one and all, and the fight soon became general. Being unarmed, however, they were quickly defeated by their white opponents, and driven from the fort, and half drunk as they were, the Indians' slumbering ferocity was aroused and their thirst for revenge overcame all other consideration. Without council or debate, they rushed to their encampment, and, seizing their

rushed to their encampment, and, seizing their weapons of war, sped back to the fort, filling weapons of war, sped back to the fort, filling the air with hoot and cries and demoniac yells. Arrived at the garrison, they began to fire, but were speedily cleared away by a few woll-directed shots. At this juncture Capt. Smith stepped out-doors, but he had no sooner crossed the threshold than he fell back, wounded in several places by the shot of the enemy. The commander of the fort ordered a sortie, and the body of the unfortunate Smith was immediately recovered and brought within the fort, where he expired a few hours after. The homwhere he expired a few hours after. The bom-bardment then commenced in earnest. Shot and shell flew about like halstones, and the dismayed Indians were fain to beat a hasty retreat, and shortly after to show a flag of truce.

They were unused to this style of warfare, and glad to have the murderer surrendered. The Indian who had fired the fatal bullet was accordingly brought into the fort by the chiefs of the tribe—where he was summarily tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hung. The hanging of this man ended the war, the other men retiring submissively to their camp, wiser if not better men. Captain Leonidas Smith was a native of New Hampshire, but removed South at an gearly age, and was for years en-gaged in steamboating on the rivers in the Southwest. At the breaking out of the war he entered the rebel army, in which he held the rank of Major. He was with General Magruder in Texas, and planned and commanded the expedition which captured the United States steamer Harriet Lane, at Gal-veston, Texas. Captain Smith came out here about two years ago, and went up the coast after the loss of the United States steamer Suwanee, having taken the contract to get all that could be saved from the wreck. He has been ever since in Alaska. He was a man of

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY,

The Consolidated Bank of Louisiana, in New Orleans, Robbed of \$50,000 Worth of Valuables.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 1.] At an early hour Monday morning the astounding intelligence was announced that the Consolidated Bank of Louisiana, on Tououse street, between Royal and Bourbon had been entered by burglars and robbed of an immense amount of jewelry, money and valuables. The building has been for some time used as a bank of deposit merely, and is under the charge of Mr. Henry Pairie. It has been made the receptacle of boxes containing jewelry, diamonds, valuable papers, moneys and securities, by families residing mostly in the Second District. Its strong vant and imthe Second District. Its strong vault and immense safes were regarded as burglar-proof. But the revelations of Monday morning establish the fact that scarcely any possible combination of ingenuity and strength is proof against the machinations of the lawless and skillful burglars who inject our city.

against the machinanous of the lawiess and skillful burglars who infest our city.

The building must have been entered Saturday night, and, as the outer door shows no signs of violence, it was probably opened by a false key. Once in, the most approved machinery and the fluest tools were brought to been upon the vanits and safes. They were bear upon the vaults and safes. They were no ordinary tools. Levers, bits, jimmies, crowbars, and machinery in strength and quality almost sufficient to wrench a house from its foundations. The strong iron doors — wrought iron as they were—and rivetted by strong steel bolts, were wrenched from their places like paper. The walls of the vaults were pierced, and the doors that granded the were pierced, and the doors that guarded the inner safes torn away by machinery so powerful as to excite the sur-prise and astonishment of the oldest colice officers. The burgiars obtaining access police omeers. The ourgins obtaining access to the building late Saturday night, worked all day Sunday, and probably accomplished their object at an early hour Monday morning. The two safes in the vault were blown open, a can of powder still remaining in the open, a can of powder sun remaining in the vault. Once the safes were got open the boxes containing money and jewelry were forced open and rifled of their contents. It is estimated that these valuables amounted to \$45,000. The papers, valueless to the robbers, were recklessly scattered on the floor of the vault. Here, too, were found an overcoat, a glove and handkerchief, which have been taken

harge of by the police. Scattered over the floor were stumps of ci-gars, matches and pieces of burnt paper. These evidences disclose the fact that the rob-These evidences disclose the fact that the robbers were engaged in their work for many hours. The tools they used are perfectly surprising. They surpass anything ever before seen in this city. It is astonishing they were left where they were used. They are of sufficient strength to force the vaults and safes of the strengest bank of the city. It is not im-probable, however, that there are more like

Captain Cain, the Chief of Police, and several of his specials were present, investigating the matter. So far as the reporter was able to learn, however, no clue had been found to the

THE COMING MORMON WAR. In relation to the Cullom bill now pending

in Congress the Telegraph says:

The latest news from Washington is encouraging to the friends of this anti-polygamic bill. It is said that the bill is sure to pass the House, and though it may be retarded in the Senate; still everything is very hopeful. We have no idea that Mr. Cullom has much to do with the bill, as it had its birth and perfectionment in this city; he will, however, have a lasting notoriety in that connection. We know not a single Gentile in this city who does not say that he is not opposed to that bill as it is. But while they may be opposed to polygamy itself, they cannot go the whole length of disfranchising men for the faith they may yet have. There is enough of folly and outrage in the Cullom bill to defeat its purpose. When men fight the faith or institutions of the people of Utah fairly, we have no objection to their course; but when they resort to inquisitiona we are opposed to them, and shall do our best to expose their folly and wickedness. with the bill, as it had its birth and perfectionfolly and wickedness.

Attempted Assassination of a United States Official.

[From the Utab Reporter, Jan. 27.] Last Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, Dr. John P. Taggart, United States Assessor for this Territory, was attacked in Salt Lake City by three men, one of whom struck him with a knife or dagger, evidently determined to take his life at one blow. The cowardly attack took place a few yards from the Doctor's residence, whence he had just emerged, and, though the night was quite dark at the time, he fortunately saw the uplifted hand he fortunately saw, the uplifted hand and weapon of the principal assailant in time to parry the blow with his left arm. Quickly placing himself in an attitude of defonce, he turned towards the cowardly ruffians, but only to see them retreat in the darkness. They had fulfilled the order of the church in making, as they thought, a sure and certain blow at their victim and then fled to their master with the news. The doctor received the weapon on his arm, it having passed through his clothing and left a slight but ugly flesh wound near the wrist. We will not undertake to comment upon the hellish treachery of such acts as the above. It is the treachery of such acts as the above. It is the grand trait of Mormonism, and palliates itself in the crimson dogma of "blood atonement." In this particular case, however, we will do Brigham Young and his myrmidons the justice to say that they had already given Dr. Taggart frequent notice, that it would be for his health to "drive slow" in his duties as Assessor. But the doctor being a new kind of man for Salt Lake City, was not afraid to do his work well. The assessment lately made by him on the so-called church property broke the camel's back. Since then the hounds of Young have been thirsting for the blood of that prave and honest man.

The first attempt to take it has, been made in true Mormon style. When the next knife will be lifted, or who the victim, are common in-

DISASTERS.

quiries in Salt Lake City.

ACCIDENT ON THE PACIFIC RAIL. Two Men Killed and Several Badly In-The Omaha Republican of the 1st has the following particulars of a disaster already mentioned in our telegraphic columns:

The hotel train which left Omaha on Thursday the Order of the Columns of the columns of the columns of the Order of and noted train which left Omaha on Thursday last for Ogden consisted of two sleeping cars, one dining car and three coaches. On Saturday morning it was impeded in its progress on the Laramie plains by the snow which had drifted into several shallow cuttings which had not yet been protected by snow sheds and fencing. A second locomotive was put on to the train to assist in moving it through obstructions. Everything was appeared by obstructions. Everything was apparently working smoothly, and the train making good but not rapid progress, until, when going through one of the cuts described, the wheels suddenly got off the track, and the entire

train, excepting the two engines and baggage cars, was precipitated down an embankment about seven feet in height. There were one hundred and twenty-five passengers aboard and of course the confusion and dismay caused by the upset must have been frightful. As soon as the debris was cleared away and the women and children looked after, it the women and emigren house was discovered that two of the gentlemen passengers were killed. These were Mr. August New York and Mr. M. O'Sulgreat energy and business qualifications, and very popular both in this city and in Alaska. of his friends regarding its disposal.

Buckler, of New York, and Mr. M. O'Sullivan, of Chicago. The remains of the last mentioned were forwarded to some friends in San Francisco. The body of Mr. Buckler is held at Wasatch Station, to await the order O'Sullivan was a gentleman well known in Chigaco, where he at one time occupied the position of Alderman. Several of the other passengers were considerably bruised, but none A SINGULAR DEATH.

Sudden Death of Captain Cordell, of the

[From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 25.]
About 7.30 o'clock last evening, as Captain
Edward Cordell, of the United States Coast Survey, was walking down Pine street from Kearny, he suddenly fell down on the sidewalk, striking upon his face and receiving a cut over the left eye. Two citizens, who were coming along at the time, picked him up. Sergeant Seybold, who happened to pass in a car, had his attention attracted by a crowd gathering, and seeing the condition of the man, he had him conveyed to Tothill's drug store. Medical assistance was sent for, but before any arrived he was dead. From his appearance it is supposed he died from concertion of the besimposed

gestion of the brain.

Captain Cordell was a single man, 42 years of age, and a native of Baden, Germany.

During the late war he was engaged in the Coast Survey in the East. He has been on this coast about five years, during which time he has been constantly in the Survey Department. Two years since he was detailed for on the revenue cutter Lincoln, from which he was transferred, we believe, to the Shubrick. He has some relatives residing in this city, and was of a joyial and amiable disposition. ... The Coroner being notified, had the remains conveyed to his office, where a postmortem examination will be held.

FRENCH OFFICIAL RESIDENCES.

The Homes of the Ministers. In France the Ministers reside in the Offiin France one ministers reside in one omi-cial Hotel. The saloons are elegant; there is no rent to pay; the park is shady. Wife and children—sometimes nephews and nieces— make their nest there. It is hard to move, make their nest there. It is hard to move, especially in winter time. The Constitutionnel says that the Duke de Morny once refused the Ministry of the Interior because he had just installed a handsome Chinese collection in the hotel of the Presidency of the Corps Legislatif, and if he regood his treasures and vaces mucht was a first noved his treasures and vases might suffer. M. Rouher found the Palace of the Louvre so suitable that he did not leave it for three years. The rettring Minister occasionally has no private apartment in the city, and the new occupant arrives before the old one has gone. The first takes possession of the ground floor, and the other hides away in the attic.

#### CITY BULLETIN.

REBERAM LODGES.—Within the past two years the Order of Odd Fellows, after mature feliberation, added another degree to the ordeliberation, added another degree to the organization. It is known as the Degree of Rebekah, and is conferred upon the wives and widows of Fifth Degree members. This action is greatly in advance of the old position of the Order, and it can never be abolished without the consent of the entire Brotherhood. The members of the new branch are known as the "Daughters of Rebekah," and already many have been initiated in Philadelphia, as well as in the most distant parts of the country. The Rebekah Lodges are governed by try. The Rebekah Lodges are governed by the Past Officers of the male branch of the Order, and the subordinate officers must be Scarlet Degree members. In case a married Scarlet Degree members. In case a marrieu Odd Fellow should die before attaining his Scarlet Degree, his widow may be admitted to a Rebekah Lodge. The laws made for the government of the new branch are pretty much the same as those of the other lodges, ample provisions being made for distress, sick-

much the same as those of the other lodges, ample provisions being made for distress, sickness, death, &c. Certificates of membership of a Rebekah Lodge have been granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States. They are neat in appearance and may be framed. The regalia worn by the "Daughters of Rebekah" consists of a narrow scarlet collar, handsomely trimmed and scarlet collar, handsomely trimmed, and adorned with a rosette. The influence of the adorned with a rosente. The innuence of the ladies will, as a matter of course, have a beneficial effect upon the Order generally; and in times of distress, imposition, adversity and other eyils which afflict the human family, the other eyils which amict the numan ramily, the Daughters will find thousands of influential men, as well as many of their own sex, ready to help them in the hour of need. The German Odd Fellows seem to have taken a lively interest in this matter. A Rebekah Lodge, from all that we can learn has invisdiction in from all that we can learn, has jurisdiction in districts containing a number of lodges of the male branch of the Order; therefore husbands, having attained the Scarlet Degree in any of the several lodges of the district, can meet in social union as one family with their wives in a single lodge. The new movement is very popular, and it is so well thought of by the younger members of the Order that the desire to have the Scarlet

Degree conferred has greatly increased. It is estimated that in Philadelphia, within the estimated that in Philadelphia, within the present year, ten or twelve thousand women will be members of Rebekah Lodges, and thus become neighbors, although residing in localities distant from each other. The same may be said of the entire country. They will be known in all parts of the land by Fifth Degree Odd Fellows, and will always be certain to find them as so many protectors. The ladies of the Order can now travel in many parts of the country and always find themselves at home; and this will increase as the Rebekah Lodges become established in other sections. Lodges become established in other sections. THE GRISCOM STREET SOUP-HOUSE .- With THE GRISCOM STREET SOUP-HOUSE.—With the present stringent and threatening weather an importance accrues to the soup-charities of the city, which they have hardly had up to this time. Among them, the old Griscom street Soup-house does its work in the most degraded and destitute quarter of the whole city. Its protegés are in the district bonded by Shippen and Walnut streets, eastwardly from Eleventh; the denizens of Bedford and Saint Mary's streets are just now

ford and Saint Mary's streets are just now largely supported by its administrations. A more necessary and wisely managed charity hardly exists in the city. In the first place, whatever we may hear from careful philanthropists of the undeservcareful philanthropists of the undeserving character of the begging class, it is not possible for a simple bowl of soup to be very seriously misapplied. But the distribution from this soup-house is seen to under the advice of visitors as experienced as they are good-hearted, who make the alleviation of real misery almost a science; having an old experience, they can trace the undeserving outcast from haunt to haunt, and detect him outcast from haunt to haunt, and detect him through all his changes and disguises; while the more modest misery of those who suffer at once from poverty and pride is continually detected and soothed. Contributions to this excellent institution are not hard to direct, as ome of the managers are now in daily attendance at the distributing-house, in Gris-com street, above Pine, east of Fifth; but we

will give the permanent address of one of the most centrally-situated among them, Mr. William Evans, 613 Market street, who will account for any pecuniary assistance. The Griscom Street Soup-House is the oldest charity of its kind in Philadelphia, dating from early in this century. It has been known, without much aceuracy, either by the above name or that of the Southern Soup-House. When Mr. John Grigg's bequests of \$1,000 each to the Souphouses took effect, this institution found it impossible to claim under the will, owing to the uncertainty of its appellation, and to the fact that a later charity had taken legal right to the name of the "Southern." It has thus unfortunately lost the legacy, doubtlessly intended by Mr. Grigor The Army and the standard by Mr. Grigor The Standard Standar tended by Mr. Grigg, who must have known it well, as a great many of the more solid men of southern Philadelphia work for old "Griscom." A change of title is now held under advisement, and it is probable a new name will be adorted somether with the interest of the solid like the solid li be adopted, somehow embodying the interest-

ing fact of its superior antiquity. FIRES.—This morning, about a quarter past one o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear tion of the spice mill of Edward G. Millet, 215 Race street. The flames were extinguished before they had made much progress. The stock in the building was considerably damaged by water.

Between three and four o'clock this morn

between three and four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a large three-storied brick building, No. 142 Dock street, occupied on the first and second floors by Bartling & Schrott, as a steam seroll and sawing mill, and on the third floor by B. Pyne, turner. The flames originated on the first floor, and the entire stock of material and manufactured. tire stock of material and manufactured articles in the two lower stories was destroyed. The machinery was also badly damaged. The less of Bartling & Schrott is estimated at \$5,000, and is insured for \$1,800 in the Royal and \$1,200 in the Mutual Insurance Company. The fire did not domuch damage in Mr Purels are street. Insurance Company. The fire did not do much damage in Mr. Pyne's apartment. He sustained some loss, but it could not be ascer-

tained.

This morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the Enterprise Steam Sawing and Planing Mill, No. 1421 Spring Garden street. The building is a large double three-storied brick structure, and was filled with all the necessary mechanizer for such an establish. the necessary machinery for such an establish ment, and also a large stock of material, &c. The flames originated in the rear of the thirdstory, and spread rapidly through the entire building. The mill was completely gutted, and the rear wall tumbled down. Thomas Wallace, the proprietor, estimates his loss at \$20,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$12,000. The insurances are in the following com-

Royal.... Norwich, Connecticut. 1,500 Farmers' Mutual, of Pennsylvania. 2,500 

\$2,000; and People's of Philadelphia, \$2,000. The insurance is not sufficient to cover the A dwelling-house adjoining on the east, belonging to the Wistar estate, but unoccupied, was damaged to the extent of \$200.

Some lumber in the yard of A. R. Pharo & Sons, which fronts on Broad street; and extends back to the mill, was damaged. Loss,

The cedar vat and tank factory of John M. Smith & Son, adjoining the mill on the west, suffered some by water.

### PRICE THREE CENTS.

CONTESTED EXECTION CASES.—The Select Council Committee in the contested election case of Evans vs. Snyder (Twesty-fifth Warth met this afternoon in Select Council Chamber, Thos. A. Barbw, Esq., Chairman, pre-

Mr. Lynd, counsel for the contestant, said that the object of the meeting was the produc-tion of the ballot-box of the fourth division of the Twenty-fifth Ward.

of the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Mayor Fox and Recorder Givin were present, as per order of the committee.

Mayor Fox said that he and the Recorder desired to aid this investigation, but as the names for all of the officers are printed on the same paper, they thought that the preduction of the boxes might embarrass the custodians of these boxes. Unless judicially compelled or instructed, they do not feel justified in producing the box, and would prefer that the precedent should be established by judicial decree.

Mr. Lynd suggested that this matter had better be determined in the Supreme Court, as a decision could not be arrived at under a week, and as the case hinges principally on the ballot-box, there was nothing to do but

Mr. Bull, for the respondent, argued that the Mr. Bull, for the respondent, argued that the case should be proceeded with:

Mr. Lynd said that if the count of the votes in the ballot-box did not prove his theory that votes for Gallagher had been counted for Snyder, then he would abandon the case. If the ballots showed a miscount, then he should ask for the box of the Sixth Precinct.

The Committee then adjourned until the

The Committee then adjourned until the question of the production of the box is settled. by the Supreme Court.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of interments in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 323, against 206 the same period last year. Of the whole number 167 were adults and 166 children—72 being under one year of age; 172 were males; 151 females; 96. Doys, and 66 girls.

The number of	of deaths in each Ward was:
Second	14 Government
Third	14 Seventeenth
Panel	It Kignteenth
TO MALE	Ninetcenth
F. D	10 Twentieth
Bixth	5 Twenty-first
Novemble	15 Twenty account
Elehth.	1 Wellth - aecond
***************************************	
THE	7 Twenty-second
Twelfth	6 Twenty-sixth
Thirtmonth	2 Twenty-eighth
The principal	Cauges of death mone . Classic

The principal causes of death were: Croup, 7; congestion of the brain, 5; consumption of the lungs, 52; convulsions, 7; disease of the heart, 10; debility, 14; scarlet fever, 22; typhoid fever, 10; inflammation of the brain, 17; inflammation of the lungs, 37; merasmus, 7; old age, 11; dropsy, 5.

A SPRE AND ITS RESULT.—Yesterday afternoon three young men got on a spree in the neighborhood of Nineteenth and Kater streets. In front of a grocery store some bags of flour were standing. The "gay and festive youths" ripped open one of the bags and scattered the flour over the sidewalk. They next went to a grocery store on Sixteenth street below: a grocery store on Sixteenth street, below. Federal, where they appropriated to their own use a ham and some other articles. The proprietor of this establishment didn't like such conduct, and notified the police. One of the fellows was arrested. He gave his name as Bernard Pair, but he is also known as John White He was taken before Ald John White. He was taken before Ald. Dallas, and was held in \$1,000 bail to answer the

charge of larceny. A SET-TO ON CHESTNUT STREET.-Quite an. excitement occurred at Fifth and Chestnut streets, about half-past twelve o'clock, this streets, about half-past twelve o'clock, this afternoon, by a set-to between John McGinnls, an ex-Democratic member of the Legislature, and Mike Sullivan, an ex-Democratic aspirant for Legislative honors. The two men got into a squabble. McGinnis, it is alleged, struck Sullivan a violent blow in the face and knocked him down. "Fight! fight!" was cried, and there was a rush for the combatants. A sound of policemen was treated. ants. A squad of policemen appeared on the scene and the belligerents were taken into the Central Station. As both are good Democrata. and the only harm done was a smashed hat and a swelled cheek for Sullivan, there will probably be no hearing before the committing

BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
The will of Eliza H. Vaux, lately deceased,

contains the following bequests: Total. .. 85.000

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Delia Davis was arrested yesterday by Officer McGrane, of the Ninth District, upon the charge of the larceny of \$40 from the house of Mrs. Marshall, No. 2219 Wallace street, where she was employed as a domestic. She acknowledged having committed the theft. She will have a hearing at the Contral Station this afternoon. at the Central Station this afternoon. SMASHING WINDOWS .- John Dunning and

SMASHING WINDOWS.—John Dunning and Charles Brown went into the liquor store of Thomas Kelly, Frankford road and Huntingdon street, last evening, and called for something to drink. They were refused, and then, it is alleged, they smashed the windows of the place. They were arrested, and, after a hearing before Ald. Heins, were held in \$500 half for breach of the peace.

St. Augustine's Church.—At St. Augustine's (R. C.) Church to-morrow, Choron's Mass will be sung. A Terzetto for Mezzo Soprano, Baritone and Bass, composed by S. D. S., will also be given. Prof. Henry G. Thunder will preside at the organ in his usual A SNOW STORM,-The weather still contimes cold, but not sufficiently so to make-solid and usefulice on the ponds. This morn-ing we had quite a spit of snow, lasting for upwards of an hour. The fakes melted as

they fell, however. Accinent.—John Green, while crossing Chestnut street bridge yesterday, fell from his cart and was hadly injured about the head. He received assistance from Peliceman Mc-

# FACTS AND FANCIES.

Glenn, and was then removed to his home.

-The Rev. P. V. Nasby is a singular case of chronic Locke-jaw. -Petroleum V., nee Sby, has been in Philadelphia for several days. -Not for Josephs-The Metropolitan Po-

lice bill. -Mr. Miller yesterday let his Angora cat -Janauschek has completed her English studies.

-A Cincinnati woman suckles the new baby of the ex-Queen of Naples. —It is an extraordinary fact that nine-tenths of all patented inventions turn out worthless.

-A Western paper speaks about "Darn," one of Napoleon's new Ministers. -Chicago and San Francisco are to play a match game of chess by telegraph, -Montreal has a comic paper called. The

Grinchuckle. -Mr. Locke thinks of suing Senator Lowry for infringing the copyright of his nom de -As far as climate is concerned. Kansas

can give Italy points and then beat that favored clime. -The mouth of the Mississippi can be opened. for \$500,000, which is a good mouthful for any