A Scene in the Lower House that Beggars Description.

Washington special: It is improbable

that such a scene was ever witnessed in

the house, at 10 o'clock this morning. Paper and tobacco quids and stumps of cigars and other filth covered the carpet so completetely that one could not discover the color of that article. The members had been up continuously for almost forty-eight hours and were sore-headed, sleepy and uncharitable. The speaker, anticipating a stampede, had posted a trusted sentinel twenty feet in front of the desk to assist him in the event of an emergency. Springer, Holman and Curtin were designated for this purpose, and one of them occupied a chair at the head of the center aisle in a semi-circle in front of the speaker all the time. During the last half hour of the session Curtin sat in the chair, but he appeared so nearly exhausted as to be of no assistance to the speaker. The duty of these sentinels was to object to consideration of bills under a suspension of the rules, introduction of resolutions and anything else which might embarrass the presiding officer or the house. It was their special duty to see that nothing was considered which was to be to the disadvantage of the predominant party. There was a great clamor to get recogni-tion, and some members stood up and howled themselves hoarse, and in anger fore up the bills and reports and flung them on the floor in full view of the speaker. One of the most persistent for recognition was Mr. Weaver of Ne-He had a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the enlargement of the government building at Omaha, and for an hour he stood beside his seat and called for the speaker's eye. He tried every possible scheme in parliamentary tacties, sorting to rising to a question of privilege, to a question of order, to make parliamentary inquiry, which he would turn into a plea for getting recognition for the con-sideration of his bill. Then Mr. Weaver went down in front of the speaker's desk and spent the remaining hour pleading, trading, combining and then denouncing, but it was all to no avail. He finally labored for fifteen minutes with Mr. Springer who objected to the consideration of the of the measure and who sternly refused to withdraw his objections. When Mr. Reed offered the resolution on the part of the house thanking the speaker for his uniformly importial administration of the functions of the presiding officer, and the speaker had replied in feeling terms, and when all was quiet and everybody else was in his seat, Mr. Wenver stood alone in the semi-circle in front of the chair with his Omaha bill and accompanying report ready to ask recognition. This is but oue of the very many instances of how hours were spent in anxious effort to do what it had been decreed days, ago should not be done. In the senate there was better order. In fact, one could not have been impressed by a casual glance there that a session was drawing to a close, while in the house there was an uproar on the floor which rivaled bedlum and a crowd in the galleries and corridors, making it almost impossible for one to move about and breathe. There was the same cold and seeming indifferent atmosphere in the senate which at all times marks it from the order of the house. By to-morrow night two-thirds of the legislators will be out of the city and on their way home, and before the end of next week very few will be left. At least one person will be glad of the riddance, and that is President Cleveland. He says he will be happy to have a rest from the unceasing importunities for office which he has had to withstand for months. There will be a full in Washington for a few weeks, then it will grow breezy, statesmen and politi-cians will come in for official business or offices, talk will begin about nominations next year, the presidential bureau will open and schemers will begin to scheme. so

BRIEFS BY THE WIRE.

interesting field it has for two years.

that before autumn the national capital is

expected to present the most active and

General Mahone declares himself as unalterably opposed to the repudiation of one cent of the just indebtedness of Virginia, and hopes to see the amount ascertained by the employ-ment of outside financiers.

The Illinois Central railroad has given no tice of its withdrawal from all pools on account of the intestate commerce law.

The congregational clergymen of Chicago, at their regular monthly meeting, declined to send resolutions of condolence to the family of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for fear that ev would be considered as an indorsement of his views on future salvation and punish-

Judge Jackson of the United States circuit court has dissolved the injunction obtained by

the Baltimore and Ohio express company against the Ohio and Mississippi railway. A vagrant lying in iail at Augusta, Kentucky, was sold to the highest bidder for seventy-five days. He was knocked down for \$1 to the jailer, who turned him loose.

Humphrey, Blake & Co., cotton commission brokers of St. Louis, have failed with \$40,000 liabilities and \$65,000 assets. They expect to

In a wholesale drug house at Des Moines, a driver named Joseph rows killed Constable E. S. Logan, after the latter had struck and fired at him. The officer showed no warrant to search for heer, but had evidently entered the store for that purpose, although three members of the firm hold pharmacy permits.

The convention of school superintendents will be held in Washington beginning next

The recent earthquake at Nice caused such a panic that hotel-keepers are selling out at a

The license tax imposed in Tennessee on salesmen from other states has been declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court, as interfering with interstate

Seven thousand seven hundred and sixteen applications for pensions have already been filed by Mexican veterans. The St. Paul road has let a contract for an

extension of its track from Merrill to Toma hawk lake, fifty-three miles, on the way to Lake Superior. Matthew A. Manning of West Virginia has

been appointed chief of a division of the Three hundred and fifty stove molders of St.

Louis have struck for 15 per cent increase in

MATED WITH A LORD.

London dispatch: Miss Ellen Stager, daughter of the late Gen. Anson Stager, this afternoon became the wife of Lord Arthur Butler, brother of the Marquis of Ormonde. Inasmuch as Lord Ormonde has no son the bridegroom is heir presumptive to the title, and the former New York belle is a possible marchoiness. bride wore a dress of white silk, with a full, plain train. The front and panels of the skirt were made of pearl-embroidered tulle. The tulle veil was surmounted by a wreath of orange blossoms and secured to the hair by diamond stars. There was an enormous crowd in and around the church. Lord and Lady Arthur Butler will pass the honeymoon in Buckinghamshire, not far from London, at the seat of Lord Ches-ham, who married one of the Duke of Westminster's daughters.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Biographical Sketch of the Life and Deeds

of the Great Preacher. Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield. Conn., June 24, 1813. At an early age he had a strong desire for a scafaring life, which he renounced in consequence of a deep religious impression experienced during a revival. He studied at the Boston Latin school, in Mount Pleasant institute, and was graduated at herst in 1834, then studied theology at Laue seminary, near Cincinnati, O., under the tuition of his father, who was president of the institution. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister in Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1837, and married Eunice White, daughter of Dr. Arte-mas Bullard; then removed to Indianapolis in 1839, where he preached until 1847. In that year he received a call from Plymouth church, a new Congregational scelety in Brooklyn, N. and almost from the outset be began to ac quire that reputation as a pulpit orator which has been maintained for more than a third of a century. The church and congregation under his charge were among the largest in America. The edifice has a seating capacity f nearly 3,000.

Mr. Beecher discarded many of the conven-tionalities of the clerical profession. In his view humor has a place in a sermon, as well as argument and exhortation and he did not hesitate sometimes to venture so near the comic that laughter could hardly be restrain-ed. He was fond of illustration, drawing ma-terial from every sphere of human life and bought and his manuer was highly dramatic Though his keen sense of bitmor continually manifested itse f, the prevailing impression given by his discourses was one of intense The cardinal idea of his creed was that Christianity is not a series of dogmas, philosophical or metaphysical, but a rule of life in every phase. He never hesitated to discuss from the pulpit the great social and political crimes of the day, such as slavery. intemperance, avarice and political abuses In 1878 he announced that he did not believe in the eternity of manishment. He believed that all punishment is cautionary and remedial, and that no greater cruelty could be imagined than the continuance of suffering eter-nally after all hope of reformation was gone. In 1882 he and his congregation formally with-drew from the association of Congregational

churches on account of this belief. Mr. Beecher's theology, under the law of evolution has changed from the strict Calvanism in which he was educated to a disbelief in the eternity of future punishment. His sermons, reported by stenographers, have been printed since 1859, and for several years formed a weekly publication called the "Ply-mouth Pulpit." He very early became prommouth Pulpit." He very early became prominent as a platform orator and lecturer, in which he had a long and successful career. His lectures came to be in such demand, even at the rate of \$500 a night, that he was obliged to decline further engagements as interfering with his ministerial duties, and for a long time he refused all applications for public lectures and addresses except for some special occasion. In January, 1859, he deliv ered an oration at the centenma: muniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, which is considered one of his most cloquent efforts He became a member of the republican party on its formation, and delivered many political sermons from his pulpit; also addressed poli-tical meetings, especially in 1856, when he took an active part in the canvass, not only with his pen, but by addressing mass meetings throughout the northern states.

During the presidential canvass of 1884 Mr. Beecher supported the democratic candidate, and by his action estranged many of his poli-cal admirers.

In the long conflict with slavery Mr. Beecher was an early and an earnest worker and from the pulpit of Plymouth church came many of the severest denunciations of human chattel-hood ever uttered before a public assembly. In 1863 he visited Europe and addressed large audiences in the principal cities of Great Britain on the questions evolved by the civil war then raging in the United States with a special view to disabuse the British public in regard to the issues of the great struggle. His speeches exerted a wide influence in changing popular sentiment, which had been previously strongly in favor of the southern confederacy, and were published in London as "Speeches on the American Rebellion" (1864). In April, 1865, at the request of the government he delivered an oration at Fort Sumpter on the anniverary of its fall. Though a man of peace, he did not hesitate to don the uniform of a soldier and appear on parade as the chaplain of a regiment, an office to which he was elected by the 13th regiment, national guard, in 1878. In 1871 one of his parishioners, Mr. Henry W. Sage, founded a lecture ship of preaching called "The Lyman Beecher Lectureship," in Yale college divinity school, and the first three annual courses were de livered by Mr. Beecher.

in the summer of 1874 Theodore Tilton, for-merly Mr. Beecher's associate, afterward his successor, in the editorship of the Independent, charged him with criminality with Mrs. Til-don. A committee of Plymouth congregation reported the charges to be without foundation but meanwhile Mr. Tilton instituted a civil suit against Mr. Beecher. laying his damages at \$100,000. The trial lasted six months and at its close the jury, after being locked up for more than a week, failed to agree on a ver-dict. They stood nine for the plaintiff and three for the defendant.

Mr. Beecher was of stout build, florid and of strong physical constitution. He was fond of domestic and rural life; a student of nature; a lover of animals, flowers and gems; an en-thusiast in music and a judge and a patron of art. He owned a charming residence at Peekkill on the Hudson, which he occupied during the summer. In 1889 he made a lecturing
tour in England, his only visit to that
country sluce the war. His biography has been written by Lyman Abbott (New York,

During his theological course in 18 6, for nearly a year Mr. Beecher edited the Cincinnati Journal, a religious weekly. While pastor at Indianapolis he edited an agricultural journal, The Farmer and Gardner, his con-tributions to which were afterward published under the title "Plain and Pleasant Talk about Fruits, Flowers and Farming" (New York, 1850). He was one of the founders and for nearly twenty years an editorial contributo the New York Independent, and from 1861 1863 was its editor. His contributions to this were signed with an asterisk and many of them were afterward collected and published as "Star Papers; or Experiences of Art and Nature (New York, 1855), and as "New Star Papers; or Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects' (1858). The latter has been re-published in England under the title of "Summer in the Soul." On the establishment of the Christian Union, in 1870, he became its editor-in-chief. To a series of papers in the New York Ledger he gave the title "Thoughts as they Occur" by "One Who Keeps His Eyes and Ears Open," and they were afterward published under the title of "Eyes and Ears" [Setter 1884]. Boston, 1864).

In addition to the foregoing Mr. Beecher sublished "Lectures to Young Men on Various Important Subjects' (Indianapolis, 1844, revised edition, New York, 1850); "Freedom and War: Discourses suggested by the Times" (Boston, 1863); "Aids to Prayer" (New York, 1864; "Norwood: or Village Life in New England" (1867); "Overture of Angels" (186 being an introductory installment of "Life Jesus, the Christ: Earlier Scenes" (1871);
"Lecture Room Talks: A Series of Familiar Discourses on Themes of Christian Experience" (1870); "Yale Lectures on Preaching" (8 vols., 1872-4); "A Summer Parish: Sermon and Morning Services of Prayer" (1874); "Evolution and Religion" (1885). Also numerous addresses and separate sermons, such as "Army of the Republic" (1878); "The Strike and its Lessons' (1878); "Doctrinal Beliefs and Unbeliefs" (1882); "Commemorative Dis-course on Wendell Phillips (1884); "A Circuit of the Continent being an account of his trip through the west and south (1884); and "Letter to the Soldiers and Sailors (1866), reprinted with introduction, 1884). He has edited "Plymouth Collection of Hyms and Tunes" (New York, 1885), and "Rev.val Hymns" (Boston, 1858).

The St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad company, having secured the annulment of its lease to the Iron Mountain and Missouri Paonic companies, has brought suit for \$400,000 camages against the roads named. A St. Louis dispatch asserts that Jay Gould is about to purchase or build tracks direct from Memphis to Denver.

The managers of two Scotch collieries have arranged a compromise with the striking miners, and others will probably follow their ex-

A DISASTROUS BLOCKADE.

Several People Killed by Falling from the New York Elevated Railwan.

New York. March S .- The large tailoring establishment of "Nicoli the Tailor" on the Bowery was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames caused a blockade on the Third avenue elevated road, which extended far up above 17th street. The conductor on a train which was blocked a few hundred feet from the Seventeenth street station and several ussengers left the train and started to walk ver the narrow plank beside the track and hus make their way to the station. While they were doing so the blockade was relieved and the trains began to start. The motion shook the pathway to such an extent that a number of passengers were thrown to the street below. Three of these were instantly

illed and seven others badly injured. When the 7 o'clock train came to a stand-still between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, Patrick Mathews of 417 East Twenty-fourth street, was standing on the platform of the third car, opened the gate, got out on the narrow platform and started to walk to the Fourteenth street station. He was followed by a number of men who were anxious to get to work. When they were within fifteen feet of the station the train started. Mathews was panic stricken, and supposing that he was going to fall off the platform to the street below, he clutched a man who was standing beide him and they both fell to the ground and were instantly killed, while other men became

canic stricken and immed into the street. The greatest excitement prevailed and spread among the passengers, and it was as much as the train hands could do to keep them in the cars and prevent them from jumping from the train. Women in the cars screamed and fainted. At last the train was becomen to the station and most of the passengers. rought to the station and most of the pas engers got off and took surface cars down

The distance which the men fell was about thirty feet. The dying and wounded were taken immediately in ambulances to the New York, Bellevue and St Vincent's hospitals. Hundreds of people gathered around the scene of the accident, but Captain Clinchev was on hand with a squad of twelve men and kept the crowd back. The sidewalk and street were covered with blood.

The killed were Patrick Mathews and two unknown men, one about 50 years of age. The wounded were George McCartney, in The wounded were George McCarthey, in-jured hip and back. Robert Shoemaker, in-jured back and leg; William Kennedy, back and side hurt; James Lyon, arm, back and head injured; Jose Gradandin, injured in the back and ribs and generally contused; Emil Weiler, injured in the head, back and side.

The narrow walk from which the people fell was about two and one-half feet wide. When the passengers left the blocked cars and d the platform gate the men of the train offered no objection, as they should have done. The long cortege of men was picking its way slowly when suddenly the trains started up and began to move and shook the track with a convulsive movement that nearly shook the foremost man off his feet. Shrinking in fright from the moving wheels he crowded against the man behind him, on the very edge of the narrow plank walk. The man selzed wildly at a neighbor in terror. The latter drew back. But the crowd behind was pressing on, the train was moving on the and those behind saw a momentary unching of the crowd in front, and then half a dozen men were seen falling over into the street below, from which arose a frightened wall, that turned into shrieks of terror and despair as man after man struck the pave-ment and lay mangled and bleeding.

The men fell in the middle of the street or the surface car track, and lay, some motion less, some groaning faintly and one shricking wildly in pain. The crowd of thousands who had watched the blockade from below surged around and closed in upon the scene. While volunteers were sorting out the heap of those fallen, and policemen were keeping back the crowd, the ambulances arrived and the surgeons turned in to render immediate aid, and the ambulances received loads and galloped back to the hospitals. Ten had fallen from the track and were found dead or injured. The three at the bottom of the heap were

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS NOTES.

The Hon. Patrick Egan has been elected resident of the Nebraska branch of the Irish national league.

The Canadian parliament has been convoked for April 17. The new Austrian minister to the United

States will not leave until March 19. The Portuguese have captured Tumgi bay but the rising in Mozambique still continues.

A grand military tournament is to be held n Nice for the benefit of the earthquake sufferers. The sultan of Zanzibar has asked England

Germany to mediate between him and Portugal. Agents for the German government have

surchased 200 horses at Dungannon, Ireland, at high prices. Russia pretends to be not in the least con erned at the views that the ameer of Afghan-

istan is preparing for a holy war. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's health is bad and it is thought that he will soon resign the chief secretaryship for Ireland.

The police of St. Petersburg have closed up a printing office and arrested the proprietor and have also arrested a number of soldiers. Father Beckx, general of the Jesuits, is

dead. A son has been born to the crown princess of Denmark.

Frank W. Foster, town clerk and treasure of Greenfield. Mass., is a defaulter to the extent of \$14,000; cause, speculation.

The Canadian Pacific railway has completed arrangments for a steamship connection with China, and three vessels will be put on by April.

branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railway in ters were laid off. The lower house of the Rhode Island legis

Four hundred coke workers on the Hickman

lature has voted to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage.

Although the Ohio river at Cincinnati stands above the danger line, the city is threatened with a water famine from the clogging of the pumping-engines by mud and sand. No by draulic elevators are allowed to run.

The banking capital of Canada is \$61,258, 735. The returns for January show an increase of \$5,000,000 in deposits by the people A truin on an Austrian railway struck an engine at Franzenstadt, by which seventeen persons were injured.

A YOUTHFUL DESPERADO.

A special from Louisville, Ky., says new has been received from a lonely farming community on Cats Fork, in Lawrence county, of a terrible tragedy. Samuel Smith, aged 16, who had had some difficulty with a neighbor, Stephen Hammond, yesterday armed himself with a revolver and went over to Hammend's, following him into the house. Hammond then reached for his rifle, but Smith fired and killed him. Hammond's wife and children, a boy and girl, attacked the murderer, but he soon fatally wounded Mrs. Hammond and as the children attempted to escape he filled them with balls. Thinking he had killed the entire family he fled to the mountains and has not yet been caught. Mrs. Hammond will die and the children may not recover. It was hours after the shoot ing before the neighbors became attracted by the cries of the boy.

Russia has just purchased several large steamships for the purpose, it is hinted, of transporting troops to Viadiyostock.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

August Fedderson's hotel and furniture store, Andover, Ia., burned, Loss, \$18,-

The St. Louis base ball club sold its franchise to Indianapolis.

The democrats of Rhode Island nomin ated John W. Davis for governor. Oscar Neebe, one of the condemned Chi-

cago anarchists, was given permission to attend his wife's funeral. Prison wardens from all parts of the country met at Detroit for the purpose of forming an association for the better man-

gement of prisons and tracing of crimials. A panie ensued in a crowd on the elevated railroad at New York and many persons were hurled to the street below, Three were killed and many others serious-

ly injured. The Russian government sent secret in structions to all government railway inspectors on the subject of mobilization and transportation of troops.

The foreman of the government works at hatham, Eng., was suspended for revealng important secrets to the Russian and he United States government.

Judge McArthur, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, handed his esignation to the president to take effect

A fly wheel in the machine shop of the Thicago Rolling mills flew to pieces and fatally injured several workmen. Two business blocks in Walla Walla, W.

T., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$125, 000. Two men were burned to death. Matthew A. Manning, of West Virginia,

was appointed chief of a division in the

pension office. Walter Jordan, of Ft. Buford, has been appointed an appraiser of the right-of-way of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, through the Ft. Berthold and

Blackfeet Indian reservations. In the Texas senate the house bill to pre vent pooling by railroads, providing for he punishment of railway officials violating the act by a fine of from \$5,000 to \$20,000, and imprisonment from six months to two years, was passed without debate. The bill requiring railway comnanies operating lines in Texas to give thirty days' notice of the reduction in wages was also passed.

Several designs have been received at the savy department in answer to the circular ent out last August to maval constructors of the United States and Europe, through lepartment and consular officers, o ering ood prices for suitable designs for two sea oing, double-bottomed, armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, of six teen knots speed, with torpedo outfit and effective armament.

THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT TO SIGN

Can He Affix His Signature to Bills After Adjournment of Congress?

Washington special: Representative Dibble of South Carolina, who was chairman in the last congress of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, presented a brief to the president to-day regarding the much-vexed question of the latter's right to sign hills after the adjournment of congress. "There are thirty-five bills," said Mr. Dibble, "that passed both houses of congress, and we think the president has a perfect right to sign them if he sees fit. I have taken a great deal of trouble to hunt up authorities in the case and especially since many of the bills came from my committee, and I naturally want to see them become laws. The proposition set forth in my brief to the president was that a bill passed by both houses of congress and presented to the president of the United States during the session, might become a law if he approved it within ten days of its presentation, whether congress was in session at the time of his signing or There is but one method in which the president can manifest his approval of a bill and that is by signing it. Approved bills are never returned to congress, but they go from the president to the secretary of state, and consequently such bills are not affected by any action of congress so far as adjournment is concerned. The bills presented to him have all of them passed both houses of congress. If there is any vicious legislation in will withhold his approval, and such bills fail, but as to others which he regards as meritorious he simply gives effect to the will of the people and the states expressed by their respective representatives in con gress in matters which are for the good o the country. It could never have been contemplated that meritorious legislation should thus be defeated when the senate and house concur in their action and the executive also approves. In my interview with the president," concluded Mr Dibble, "he assured me that he would give my brief careful consideration, but would not give me even an inkling as to his determination in the matter.

BLOWN TO ATOMS. Fate of a Careless Young Man in a Dyna

mite Factory.

New York dispatch: The dynamite works of Mrs. Mary A. Ditmar, at Bay Chester, on Long Island South, blew up for the fifth time at 1 o'clock to-day, killing one man and leveling the building to the ground. The explosion was in the mixing house. The only person in the house at the time was Henry Altinger, a German laborer, aged 23. He was adding the chemicals to a vat of explosives. The vessel was open at the top and was lined with lead. In the manufacture of this mixture it is necessary to keep the temperature down to a certain point. The operator evidently allowed the temperature to rise too high and the explosion followed. There were about 600 pounds of glycerine in the ves-sel, enough to blow the house and everything it contained to atoms. The building was about 13x24 feet in sions and two stories high, built of rough boards, and there is not a vestige of it left except a small block of splinters about three or four inches long. The site of the building is marked by a hole about ten feet deep and twenty in diameter. The deto-nation was heard twenty-five miles. The shock was beard in all surrounding villages and the people ran out of their houses in a panic. thinking it an earthquake. Winlows were broken nearly a mile away. The unfortunate young man's body could not all be found. Coroner Tice gathered up up some teeth, the skull and a foot, which

The will of George Hutchins of Ancora, N J., bequeathing \$30,000 to Henry George for the dissemination of literature on social lib-

were put into a package and were viewed by the jury, which was immediately sum-

erty, has been admitted to probate. The union labor convention at Cincinnati selected a national executive committee, with Thomas M. Gruelle, of Indiana, as chairman. PHOSPHCROUS POISONING.

A Peculiar Disease Contracted in a Match Factory - A Critical Surgical Operation.

Charles Perkins, a young man, is a patient in the Charty Hospital on Blackwell's Island, says a special to The Cincinnati Enquirer. When he cbout two months ago, his legs and body were covered with strange-lookng spots, which in some places had progressed into an ulcerous formation. thas been suspected by a physician, who had been treating the case, that he disease was leprosy. As this disase is never met with here, reliance and to be placed upon the puplished lescription of the symptoms, and there were many of the characteristics. The liagents was believed to stand on a airly sound basis, as there was no bisory of a syphilitic complication. The eatient was put under treatment in an solated ward in the Hospital and losely watched. There was no change or the better, and the effect of mediine of any kind was aggravating to he symptoms. The ulcers and spots rad been upon the body for about two patient were greatly swollen, but the eal cause of this was not discovered at irst, as the condition was thought to

The patient said that they got so cose that it was no trouble to pull hem out with his fingers. A portion of the teeth on the upper jaw were also out, but these had not dropped out like he teeth on the lower jaw. The paient's breath was so foul that it made is own life a burden, and the stomches of his attendants were rarely in good working order. The lower lip eing depressed, the symphisis of the nferior maxillary could be seen. It vas entirely necrosed and in a horrible condition. Phosphorous, it is claimed, vill cause necrosis of the jaw-bone. This patient worked for several years n a match factory, and the first trouble hat he had with his jaw was while here. His teeth had never been good, and the phosphorous had an excellent shance to demonstrate what it could do n the way of necrosis. There had never been any bodily sores until after he trouble with the jaw began.

e a manifestation of the disease.

There were no teeth in the lower jaw.

A careful examination showed that he disease had involved the entire ower jaw and extended to the right articulation. There is only one remedy or necrosis, and that is the extirpation of the bone. But the system of the patient was in such a condition that it nade it a dangerous complication, and tifficult to determine what the effect of he operation would be. However, as patient was gradually getting weaker, and the question of a fatal ermination was only a matter of time, and short at that, if relief was not given, it was decided to operate,

The patient was placed under the inluence of ether, in the large amphiheater of the Hospital, in the presence of a large number of students and physicians. Dr. Bodine handled the

anife. An incision was made from the point of the chin to the lower lip, the red portion not being touched. From the point of the jaw the incision was ex- questions have borne witness to this ended to the right, along the under side of the bone, to the protuberance under the ear. A similar incision was made of the right side. Then the heeks on both sides of the face were lissected from the bone, and the loosned flesh was turned up over the face. I'mis exposed the bone in all its hideousiess. Forceps were applied to the sone at its middle portion, and even ander a light pressure it crumbled. The odor given out was almost unbearable. As the bone would break away a new hold was taken, until it had been removed up to the limit of the meision. To get at all the diseased bone the cheek had to be cut again, the knife be-

he ear. The right articulation was removed affected. The attachment of the bone eral tendons had to be cut, during which proceeding the maxillary artery was punctured. The blood spurted could be put on the artery the crimson was in danger of suffocation. The operating surgeon turned the head of the patient downward, forced his hand into the throat, and absorbed the blood with a sponge. It required a large amount of stimulant, given hypodermically, to bring the patient to a condition where it was deemed safe to go on with the work. As the muscular attachment was divided, the tongue dropped back into the throat. To prevent the closing of the glottis, a threaded needle was run through the tip of the tongue, and it was drawn out and held by an assistant. The lacerated artery having been tied, the tendon holding the bone in position was severed, and by rotating the bone with forceps the articulation was broken and the bone removed. All the tissue in the neighborhood of the bone that had been affected was cut away, and the wound was thoroughly washed. Then began the delicate task of put-

ting back the flap and fastening it in position. A large acupressure pin was introduced near the sub-maxillary glands into the integument by which the severed muscles were pinned to the neck. The wound was a frightful looking affair, and was closed with interrupted sutures. The union of the vermilion lip by sutures was made with great skill, and it is a very difficult thing to do so as not to draw the lip out of shape. The wound was bandaged and the patient put to bed in two hours after the ether was given. Careful attention was given to the subsequent dressing, and any sloughing that appeared was immediately cut away. The pins were removed in seven days, and the muscles were joined almost as well as if they never had been cut. The spots and ulcers on the body healed and | a word of it. - Boston Transcript.

passed away as the wound in the mouth became better, and now at the end of three months there are no marks on the body and only a few small ulcers on the legs, that are gradually diminishing and will soon disappear. The patient's health is good. A cartilage is forming in the mouth in place of the jaw, and is already on te firm, and the disfigurement is so slight as not to be noticeable unvas first admitted to the Hospital, less the head is upturned and the scar on the ch a is shown.

THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRA

A Ruler Who Will Not Admit the Least Concession to the Spirit of the Age.

An occasional correspondent of The London Times, writing from St. Petersburg, gives some account of the czar and his surroundings from which the following passages are taken:

We know from the last work of Count V ---, and from Russian opinion in general, that Alexander III, is a very temperate man, a model husband and father, and such a lover of honesty and detester of self-seeking officials that he has sacrificed many persons of political worth to a preference for men in his entourage, who, although not ears. The mouth and neck of the | brilliant, are at least irreproachable as regards honesty and devotion to imperial interests rather than to their own. He works hard to master the smallest details of goverment, examining every paper with the greatest attention; and this absorption in minor matters, it is said, is often taken advantage of by his councilors to keep from him the direction of the greater questions of state, at least as for as concerns home affairs. His knowledge is now believed to be far more extensive than was generally supposed but he is extremely reserved. and rarely converses with any of the personages admitted almost daily to his presence. He keeps his own counsel as much as possible, and it is very evident that his most distinguished generals have not yet made up their minds as to the best way of approaching him.

The reserve which for many reasons was forced upon the czar while yet heir-apparent seems to have grown into a settled habit. In society during the St. Petersburg season-which, however, plainly bores him as much as it visibly delights the empress-there is nothing more striking, as Count V--puts it, than his majesty's mild and severe look at one and the same time. It is curious in this connection that among all his portraits painted since his accession there is no uniform and settled stamp of expression given in the face. For some time past, however, the gloomy cloud that used to hang about the brow long after the terrible death of his father has been gradually wearing away. In order to be seen perfectly at case he should be observed with his children in the grounds of Gatchina, where he is much more at home than in St. Petersburg. His physical strength, it is said, fully records with his enormous size of body and limb, and often one hears it said that he can easily break an ordinary horse-shoe with bare hands. Of one thing there can be but little doubt, and that is certainly his tenacity and obstinacy of opinon and purpose. Both the Afghan frontier and Bulgarian

ality.

The emperor is sometimes brusque, and not only says severe things when necessary, but occasionally writes some sharp comments upon the margins of reports. Having entered upon his great inheritance with a declared determination to maintain the absolute power, and with the keen sense of the dishonor brought on Russia, both at home and abroad, by the weakness and wavering of the last regime, he will not admit the least concession to the spirit of the age, nor the slightest compromise with the autocratic principle, and he is naturally very suspicious of being overruled by any interested influence. ng run through the tissue in front of No one expects any important reform during his reign; but the relinquishment of this hope is somewhat counterwith but little trouble, as it was badly | balanced by the proud satisfaction felt at his majesty's new departure in forat the left articulation was firm. Sev- eign affairs. He will never, it is constantly repeated, yield up the fruits of victory once war is undertaken, as was done by Russia under Alexander II. at into the throat, and before pressure the Berlin congress. It does not follow, however, that all who go with him in this fluid entered the trachea. The patient direction are sincere in their admiration; for it is evident that many whose desires and aspirations have now no future at home would, Russia-like, throw themselves enthusiastically into any movement, wherever it might be made, in the hope that avos, as they say, some good and some change may perhaps come out of it.

Some Mitigating Circumstances.

"See here, Jones, I want to talk to you a moment," said an Austin philanthropist; "don't you know that you are not doing your duty by your children in not sending them to school? That's not the way a fond father should treat his children."

"Well, now, I don't know about that," replied Jones. "I don't believe you fully realize what you are talking about. Now, I have a brother whose oldest son was sent up for two years for horse stealing, and the judge, in sentencing him, said that his ignorance and lack of early education were strong mitigating circumstances in the case; and instead of making the sentence ten years, which he would have done had the boy never received any education, he would make it only two. Now, do you suppose I am going to rob my boys of those mitigating circumstances that have already been such a bonanza in the family? No. sir; before I do, I hope my right arm will cleave to the roof of my mouth." - Texas Siftings.

Never For Themselves.

Said the saleslady at the chair store: "Women are funny things. When they come to purchase false hair it is never for themselves. It is invariwound healed slowly, and there was a ably for a friend. Then they take out persistent flow of pus. At the end of a lock of hair as a sample for matching. a month the flesh hung naturally from Right from their own heads, of course. the upper lip, and in such a manner as to give the face a constant smile. The many of 'em." This is what the salesmarked feature of the case is that the lady said. Of course we do not believe