

THE NEWS.

Compiled from Latest Dispatches.

Congressional.

In the Senate on the 20th Mr. Hale, from the Census Committee, made a favorable report on the House Apportionment bill, and stated that the committee were unanimous in support of the measure. Mr. Saunders introduced a bill for an appropriation to improve the Missouri River opposite the States of Nebraska and Iowa. Mr. Call offered a resolution favoring a Congress of Representatives of the American Republics to settle the controversy between Chile and Peru. Mr. Logan called up the bill to place General Grant on the retired list, and the question was further discussed. The Pension-Appropriation resolution was taken up, and Mr. McPherson offered and advocated a substitute declaring that the Senate adhere to the principle that pensions shall be computed from the time of disability, and directing the Pension Committee to bring in a bill by which the business of the Pension Bureau may be expedited and frauds detected and punished. In the House bills were introduced: By Mr. Cobb (Ind.), providing that all silver coin defaced or worn by ordinary use shall be received by the Government and paid for in perfect coin at its original value; by Mr. Buckner, for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi near the northern part of St. Louis; by Mr. White, to enable soldiers and sailors to obtain in money the value of the homesteads to which they are entitled; by Mr. Chandler, providing that all public buildings shall be constructed of material found in the State where the buildings are to be erected. Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution extending sympathy to the laboring classes of Ireland and their representatives now in prison. A joint resolution was passed refunding to American Revisors of the New Testament the duties paid on copies of the new Revised Testament for the use of the company. Bills were passed: To promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service and encourage the saving of life from shipwreck; authorizing the payment of the Japanese indemnity fund, amounting to \$1,750,000, with the exception of \$254,000, which shall be paid to the officers and crew of the United States ship "Albatross"; by Mr. DAWES presented a petition in the Senate on the 21st, in behalf of the Indian tribes, and said that one hundred thousand citizens of influence had signed similar appeals. Mr. Plumb hoped to see the relations of the Government to the Indians placed on a practical basis. The House Apportionment bill was passed by a close vote. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Plumb, amending the act of 1874 to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies; by Mr. McMillan, to set apart a portion of Montana for certain Indian tribes, and to pay each tribe \$50,000 per annum for ten years. The resolution declaring that the law granting arrears of pensions ought to be repealed, and after several amendments thereto, again came up as unfinished business, and, after several amendments were offered and rejected, the whole subject was tabled—20 to 25. Adjourned to the 23d. In the House, in Committee of the Whole, an amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill was agreed to—85 to 69—providing that mails shall be carried without extra charge on the fastest trains whenever the Postmaster-General thinks it desirable, and upon failure to comply with this provision the compensation of roads is to be reduced fifty per cent. After a long discussion an adjournment to the 23d was agreed to. In the Senate on the 23d a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to issue rations for the relief of the laboring classes in the overflowed region between Memphis and Vicksburg, and appropriating \$100,000 therefor. The bill for the retirement of General Grant came up, and Mr. Bayard offered a substitute providing a pension for all ex-Presidents equal to one-fourth the amount of their pay while President, such pension not to be paid in case of a second Presidential term. This substitute was rejected—5 to 41. An amendment by Mr. Sherman was agreed to without discussion, making the proposed retirement additional to the number authorized by law. The bill was then passed—35 to 17. Messrs. Brown, Call, DAVIS, (Ill.), Jones, Moses, and Ransom voted aye with the Republicans. Otherwise the vote was a party one. The bill prohibiting other than Indians from trading with the tribes on reservations was passed. In the House Mr. Chalmers introduced a bill for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi, and an appropriation of \$100,000 was passed. In Committee of the Whole the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up. It was resolved that no contractor shall be released until a bond has been made by the sub-contractor. A proposition to increase to \$1,800,000 the amount set aside for postal clerks was rejected, as was also an amendment increasing by \$300,000 the appropriation for route agents.

Domestic.

HIGH water in all Western rivers and disastrous floods in many places, interfering with railroad and telegraphic communication and threatening great disaster, was again reported on the 21st. Not only the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, but scores of smaller streams, were booming. Memphis, Tenn., and Helena, Ark., were practically under water, and reports from the Lower Mississippi country stated that plantations were under water, and cattle, sheep and hogs in large numbers had been drowned. At many points in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, small streams had swollen to unusual proportions, causing washouts on many railroads and consequent abandonment of trains. In Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan a terrific snow storm prevailed, interrupting all travel. The milling firm of Ficklen & Sons, of Fredericksburg, Va., suspended on the 21st with liabilities of \$100,000. At Paducah, Ky., five persons who lived on a flat-boat were drowned during the storm on the 21st. The Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduated 179 new doctors on the 21st. Rev. G. O. BARNES, the mountain Evangelist of Kentucky, claims 2,473 conversions as the result of seven weeks' work in Louisville, and the restoration to health of nearly as many more by the prayer-cure.

The will of the late Joseph E. Sheffield, of New Haven, gives the Scientific School his mansion and grounds on the death of his wife and son, as also one-seventh of his estate, which is estimated at \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000. A PACKAGE worth \$10,000 was mailed by a New York bank to a Charleston institution in December, but has not reached its destination. The Post-office Department is investigating. A PART of the Insane Asylum at Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned on the morning of the 21st. One inmate was burned to death and three escaped. Reports from the Mississippi Valley on the 22d showed the existence of a sad state of affairs owing to high water. The entire shore line between Memphis and Vicksburg on the Mississippi side, and the whole eastern shore of Arkansas, were either under water or threatened with inundation. The inhabitants

of a vast area of country were in great distress. Many had been forced from their homes and were subsisting as best they could on rafts, and some on knolls or parts of the old levees. The destruction of live stock is beyond calculation, and the waste of property is outside the limit of present computation. Arkansas City was completely submerged, not a single house in the city being free from the presence of the muddy flood. At Cincinnati fully 5,000 people were thrown out of work, and railroad travel between that city and Indianapolis was entirely cut off. JOHN W. EVANS, a piano-tuner, employed by Root & Son, Chicago, surrendered himself to the police on the morning of the 23d, stating that he had been assaulted by a footpad, and that he had killed the man. The man whom he killed turned out to be the yardmaster of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Both men have hitherto borne good reputations, and the case is involved in much mystery. A CARLOAD of potatoes from Glasgow, Scotland, were sold in Chicago on the 23d for \$1.15 per bushel on the track. This is the first instance of the arrival and sale of Scotch potatoes in that market. CLINTON H. SMITH, of New York, a dealer in furs, has made an assignment, giving preferences for \$118,000. His liabilities aggregate \$250,000. The Erie Railroad has decided to double-track its line west of Hornellsville, N. Y. The State of North Carolina has offered land for the Hebrew refugees from Russia. THREE Italian sailors were drowned in New York harbor on the 23d during a heavy squall. A PETITION is in circulation in New York for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. The crew of a wrecked British bark, consisting of the Captain, his wife and two children, and two seamen, were rescued on the 23d from an open boat off the coast of California by the steamer Newburn. They were starving. PROF. SAMUEL JACKSON, the owner of the stock of fireworks which exploded at Chester, Pa., and Charles Van Horn, who assured the firemen that there was no danger of explosion, were on the 23d held to answer at the next term of court. BATZERN & BROTHER, wholesale liquor-dealers in New York, whose liabilities are reported at \$200,000, made an assignment on the 23d. FIRE on the 23d swept away the works of the Peabody Oil Company at Chester, Pa., valued at \$100,000; the manufactory of Estabrook & Co., at Milford, Mass., worth \$50,000, and Schuman's flour-mill at Allentown, Pa., on which the loss was \$30,000. ONE of the boilers in the Vulcan Steels works, in South St. Louis, exploded on the 23d, fatally injuring four men. The Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, graduated 110 homeopathic physicians on the 23d. A GLOUCESTER (Mass.) dispatch of the 23d announced the probable wreck of three schooners from that port, involving a loss of fifty lives. AT Omaha, Neb., a new National Bank, called the Nebraska National Bank, was organized on the 23d, with a capital of \$250,000. A PARTY of 325 Jewish refugees from Russia arrived at Philadelphia on the 23d by the steamship Illinois. STEPHEN BROADBENT, once a leading lottery agent in Maryland, recently threw himself before a train at Baltimore and was horribly mangled. The district overflowed in Mississippi on the 23d was thirty miles wide by sixty long.

Personal and Political.

THE Indiana Greenback State Convention was held at Indianapolis on the 23d. Gilbert De La Matyr was chosen permanent Chairman. A platform was adopted declaring that all money should be issued by the Government; labor should be protected by National and State authority; the Eight-hour law should be enforced; the bonds of the United States should not be refunded, but paid as they become due in the lawful money of the United States; legal tenders should be substituted for National Bank notes; the Burlingame treaty should be abrogated; public domain should be reserved for actual settlers; Congress should regulate inter-State commerce; denouncing railroad, land and money corporations as monopolies, and declaring that men who loaned them money should never be preferred to soldiers; demanding a graduated income tax; opposing an increase of the standing army; favoring the placing of all representatives of the people on an equal footing; demanding a Government of the people, by the people and for the people. A resolution was also adopted favoring the submitting of the Constitutional and Suffrage amendments to the State Constitution to the people. The following nominations were made: For Secretary of State, Hiram Z. Leonard, Cass County; Auditor of State, J. N. Armantrout, Clinton County; Treasurer of State, John Studebaker, Wells County; Attorney-General, M. W. Lee, DeLaWare County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Howard Bull, Howard County; Clerk of Supreme Court, Jared Salter, Clark County. The nomination of candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court was referred to the State Central Committee. ON the 23d a committee appointed by ex-Confederates living in Cincinnati and vicinity presented eulogistic and sympathetic resolutions to Mrs. Garfield as a tribute to the memory of her late husband. WASHINGTON'S birthday (February 22) was generally observed throughout the country as a holiday, in some places by civic processions, and in others by social festivities. In the Sprague divorce case on the 21st the ex-Senator withdrew his counter bill, and the complainant struck out all allegations except that of non-support. The divorce was then granted, the question of alimony only being held in abeyance. The three girls were surrendered to the mother and the son to the father. NEITHER branch of Congress was in session on the 23d, out of respect to the memory of Washington. THE Reform element were successful in the recent Philadelphia municipal election. SAMUEL H. OWENS, a prominent lawyer of Missouri, and a Mason of high rank, died in a hotel at St. Louis on the 23d. ANTI-MORMON meetings were held in various parts of the country on the evening of the 23d, at which resolutions were passed asking Congress to put a stop to the evil.

It is stated that the Auditing Committee in charge of the accounts of the late President Garfield's illness have made the following allowances: Bliss, \$10,000; Agnew and Hamilton, \$15,000 each; Reburn, Boynton and Mrs. Edson, \$5,000 each; Crump, \$3,000. ELEVEN of the twenty-two veterans of the war of 1812 in New York were banqueted a few nights ago by the Dahlgren Post of the Grand Army. THE Ohio House has passed a bill to prevent gambling on railroad stocks, grain, or other commodities, imposing a fine of from \$20 to \$500 or confinement in jail for six months. THE Legislature of Michigan met in extra session on the 23d to consider the new Tax bill as recommended by the State Tax Commission, the reapportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, and to devise measures of relief for the fire sufferers. It is announced that General Brady has summoned the parties implicated in the alleged Star-route conspiracy to Washington for consultation. A DISPATCH from Salt Lake City on the 23d indicated a feverish condition of affairs in Mormondom. Petitions to Congress asking to be let alone were being circulated, and other measures were being urged to prevent sweeping back the rising flood of anti-Mormon feeling in the Nation.

Foreign.

THE Herzegovinians have defeated the Austrians in several minor engagements. An attack was made on Mottia on the 21st in which ten women and six children were killed, but the insurgents were driven away. THE British and French Comptrollers-General in Egypt declare the present state of affairs in that country a practical nullification of their control. ON the 23d Mr. Bradlaugh was again expelled from the British House of Commons by 291 ayes to 83 noes. M. DAVITT was on the 22d elected from County Meath, Ireland, to the seat in Parliament rendered vacant by the resignation of A. M. Sullivan. This is considered an indorsement of the no-rent policy. ROUZEAUD, the husband of Christine Nilsson, who became insane over the recent financial crisis in Paris, died in an asylum on the 23d. THE steamer City of London, which started for New York in November last, went to pieces off the coast of Ireland, with a crew numbering forty. A signal locker bearing her name was among the wreckage which on the 23d floated ashore. SIR LEONARD TILLEY, the Canadian Minister of Finance, has estimated the cost of running the Dominion Government next year at \$83,600,000, which is ten millions more than last year. THE Bank of England has reduced its discount rate to five per cent., and the Bank of France and the Bank of Belgium have followed suit. A CABLEGRAM from St. Petersburg on the 23d announced the departure of Lieutenant Harber and Master Schoutze, of the United States navy, in search of the Jeannette's third boat. THE mercantile firm of Hill, MacMaster & Plant, of Manchester, England, suspended payment on the 23d, with liabilities of £70,000. EMILIO CASTELAR, in an article published at Madrid, predicts an invasion of Europe by the Slavonic Nations, and warns the Latin races to ally themselves with the Germans.

LATER NEWS.

A SNOW-SLIDE in Big Cottonwood Canon, Utah, on the 23d buried a wood-chopper and his wife and five children. THE flint-glass manufactory of Hobbs, Brockmeyer & Co., at Wheeling, W. Va., one of the largest in the United States, was destroyed by fire on the 24th. The loss was estimated at \$40,000. MAJON HICKS, a colored man, was executed in the jail at Covington, Ky., on the 24th, for the murder of Henry Williams. He confessed his guilt. On the same day White Brown (colored) suffered death at Pine Bluff, Ark., protesting his innocence. CHARLES W. STRICKNEY, on trial at Denver, Col., for the murder of Montgomery Campbell, was acquitted on the 24th. IN the House of Representatives on the 24th the Election Committee refused to recognize the claim of either Campbell or Cannon to the seat for Utah, but declared the same vacant. DR. J. N. BRANDON, of Caneyville, Ky., confirmed on his death-bed on the 24th that he was one of the three fiends who caused the burning to death of Wiley Embury and six children last year. A PACKAGE of currency amounting to \$7,000, belonging to the Lake Erie & Western Railway, was stolen from the express office at Lima, O., on the 24th. A DISPATCH from Helena, Ark., of the 24th states that the Mississippi River was falling slowly, and the backwater was receding somewhat. Arrangements were being made to feed sufferers. Reports from Clarendon, Ark., showed much suffering along the St. Francis, and the river was overflowing the country. THE President on the 24th nominated Rose Cankling for Judge of the United States Supreme Court, and A. A. Sargeant, of California, for United States Minister to Germany. IN the United States Senate on the 24th a resolution offered by Mr. Davis was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of giving to States and Territories more aid in organizing their militia. Mr. Bayard introduced a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Relations inquire into the charge that persons officially connected with the Government of the United States have promised intervention in the controversies in South America in connection with the guano contracts. The immediate Deficiency bill was taken up; amendments appropriating \$90,000 for the expenses of the funerals of the late President Garfield and the late General Burnside, and increasing the item for additional clerk hire in the Post-office from \$75,000 to \$150,000 were adopted, and the bill was then passed. Adjourned to the 27th. IN the House a resolution of inquiry into the allegation that certain papers connected with the Chili-Peruvian correspondence had been lost or removed from the files of the State Department was adopted. Bills were passed to re-appoint William P. Chambliss with the rank of Major, and Carlisle Boyd with the rank of Captain, and to grant arrears of pension to the widow of Major-General Alexander Hays.

The Apportionment Bill as Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, February 17. THE following is the full text of the Apportionment bill passed by the House to-day: Be it enacted, etc., That after the 3d of March, 1883, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 335 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows: Alabama..... 8 Mississippi..... 7 Arkansas..... 5 Missouri..... 14 California..... 5 Nebraska..... 3 Colorado..... 1 Nevada..... 1 Connecticut..... 4 New Hampshire..... 2 Delaware..... 1 New Jersey..... 3 Florida..... 2 New York..... 35 Georgia..... 5 North Carolina..... 2 Illinois..... 20 Ohio..... 21 Indiana..... 13 Oregon..... 1 Iowa..... 11 Pennsylvania..... 28 Kansas..... 2 Rhode Island..... 2 Kentucky..... 11 South Carolina..... 7 Louisiana..... 6 Tennessee..... 10 Maine..... 4 Texas..... 11 Maryland..... 6 Vermont..... 2 Massachusetts..... 12 Virginia..... 3 Michigan..... 11 West Virginia..... 4 Minnesota..... 5 Wisconsin..... 9

SEC. 2. That whenever a new State is admitted to the Union the Representative or Representatives assigned it shall be in addition to the number of 325.

SEC. 3. That in each State entitled under this apportionment the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Forty-eighth and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative. Provided, That, unless the Legislature of such State shall otherwise provide, before the election of such Representatives shall take place, as provided by law, where no change shall be hereby made in the representation of a State, the Representatives thereof to the Forty-eighth Congress shall be elected therein as now provided by law. If the number as hereby provided for shall be larger than it was before this change, then an additional Representative or Representatives allowed to said State under this apportionment may be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives to which the State is entitled, by districts, as now prescribed by law in such State; and if the number hereby provided for shall in any State be less than it was before the change hereby made, then the whole number to such State hereby provided for shall be elected at large, unless the Legislatures of said States have provided or shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the next election of Representatives therein. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

A Terrible Explosion.

CHESTER, Pa., February 17. THIS is the blackest day in the history of our fair city. Death in its most frightful shape has laid low nearly a score of our people, and many more have been wounded. The entire city is in mourning. Following close upon the destruction of the Military Academy—a severe loss of itself to our community—came an alarm of fire from Jackson's fire-works and magazine. This was in the old Porter Mansion on Second street and the river front. Prof. Jackson had occupied it for the past five or six years. He employed eight or ten hands, and was running the place to its utmost capacity in order to supply his large trade. At 7:30 the alarm of fire was sounded. In five minutes after the alarm, the Fire Department was throwing water on the building. A terrific explosion shook the city. The noise reverberated throughout the country as far as the Jersey shore. A mass of flame shot high into the air, and the fragments of the building were hurled about. A quantity of gunpowder had exploded. It was then felt that the danger was over, and the firemen approached the flames until within reaching distance without apprehension. A large crowd of citizens gathered. At the time when the citizens were sure that tolerable control had been secured and the danger was passed, another explosion, more fearful than the first, gave a terrific shock to the earth. The scene was horrible, and it is impossible to describe it. The crowd of firemen were scattered in all directions, many of them with their bodies mangled beyond recognition. Some were so badly torn that it was impossible to tell what part of the body the shreds of flesh were torn from. On the spectators the effect was scarcely less disastrous. Many of them were killed—many were wounded. Those who were not rushed through the city spreading the news. Almost instantly thousands of people, stricken with terror, poured from adjoining streets to the scene of the disaster. The news was quickly spread to the country, and hundreds of people came from there. The cries of women and children, who had lost husbands and fathers in the calamity, and the wild inquiries of others, added to the terrible effect of the masses of bloody corpses and wounded. All the physicians in the city and all the priests and pastors were on the spot in a short time to dispose of the dead and to assist the wounded. The nearest house was about a hundred yards away. Many of the sufferers were taken there, and every other house in the vicinity was thrown open, and kindly hands ministered to the relief of the victims. Wagons were hastily transformed into ambulances, and everything that could be done was done to mitigate the horror. The killed number eighteen, and the wounded nearly or quite fifty, some of whom will die of their injuries. After the explosion the ground was covered with victims, some killed, some seriously injured, and others badly hurt. Dead bodies of men lay coiled on the ground, while others labored in the agonies of death. A number, writhing in their blood, moaned and groaned piteously for help. Many lay insensible of their surroundings, and others, bruised and bleeding, groped their way from the scene of the terrible accident. The scene beggars description. People prayed in the open streets, and the shrieks of the dying were appalling. The fire was abandoned, and everybody in condition to do so turned attention to alleviating the distress. Houses in the vicinity of the explosion were converted into hospitals and the wounded removed thereto.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that a teacher who unfully whips a pupil is guilty of a misdemeanor. —The London Guardian says that "in spite of anti-religious manifestations, there never was a time when religion commanded a larger and more intelligent interest than in these days." —Friday is the Turkish Sabbath. On that day the Sultan goes to the Mosque near the palace, and, as the successor of the prophet, makes a public prayer. The event is attended with much pomp and ceremony and great crowds gather in the streets to see the Sultan. —There are now 26 Protestant churches in Utah, with a membership of 958, and the Sunday-schools number 54, with 3,821 scholars and 129 teachers. The growth has chiefly taken place within the last five years, and it is said that the Gentile religious influences have now begun to be felt in the land of polygamy. —The Young Women's Christian Association is quietly doing a good work in New York City. It has a Bible class of 420, has free classes in sewing, phonography, type-writing, penmanship, book-keeping, photo-coloring and silk rearing—all practical ways by which it is able to assist young women. Last year it furnished positions to 1,123 applicants, and secured board in Christian families for many persons. Such a work is valuable in many ways, and deserves Christian encouragement. —The Ladies' University at St Petersburg has a physical laboratory with 130 students, a chemical laboratory with 60 students, and a physiological laboratory with 400 students. The botanical cabinet has twenty microscopes. The whole institution is maintained by private contributions and by entrance fees of \$25 per year, the Ministry of Public Instruction allowing only \$1,500 per year. The lectures are delivered by professors of the St. Petersburg University, and since last year the programme has been rendered quite equal to that of the male university; a special mathematical faculty was recently opened. The number of students at this Free Ladies' University is 980, and 42 assistants. —No careful observer has ever failed to see that the chief troubles and disappointments of the public schools come from the employment of teachers who have taken up the work merely to earn a living and not because they have a natural aptitude for dealing with varying natures and imparting ideas. To lead and enlarge a young mind requires peculiar tact and temper, and not every person emerging from a normal school and carrying a new certificate is fitted for the work. There is not a little good sense in this paragraph from the London Globe: "For a man to be a successful teacher he must be sympathetic with boys, there must linger within him an ever-juvenile element, an rapport with their modes of thought, sensible of their prejudices and suspicions, abreast of all those important discoveries for shirking work to which each generation manages to add something new, willing to see their individual struggles, to cheer on their ambitions and console their defeats."

Eighteen Hundred Beggars.

"You want to know how many mendicants there are in Philadelphia? Well, I should say there were 1,800," said Charles D. Kellogg, General Secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity, in reply to a question from a Record reporter. "Last winter Mayor Stokely took a census of this class of our people for the benefit of the society, and he found there were 1,600 persons dependent upon street begging for support, while in the House of Correction and Almshouse there were 600 more seeking food and shelter during the winter months, but who would become common beggars when warm weather returned. Of course some of these were forced by circumstances to beg, but the greater number did so from choice or laziness, whichever you wish to call it. Business being better this winter than last, there are fewer men out of work. Besides this, the society has cut off the sources of supply of many mendicants, and as a consequence of these two facts we find the number of persons needing relief reduced by several hundred. Nine-tenths of the street beggars will refuse work if offered them. Last winter the Superintendent of one of the district associations sent 200 able-bodied men to the wood-yard, and how many of them do you suppose reported to the manager and earned their bread by work? Just thirty; the other 170 preferring to beg from soft-hearted persons who would give them food or clothing without inquiring into the needs of the recipient. When the society began its operations it found hundreds of families that depended upon soup houses for their food and the Guardians of the Poor for fuel, cheating the landlords out of rent by moving as often as possible. Neither the men nor the women would work when opportunity offered. It is this kind of pauperism that the society is seeking to break up, and already Philadelphia is shunned by the professional beggar as a city where his trade does not thrive. It is our aim to find employment for the poor, and permanently relieve their miseries, spending \$10 for such a purpose rather than \$1 for temporary relief. We only resort to this latter method in urgent cases. How many families are under our care. Well, about 6,000. This is a large number, but when the society aids a family our agents keep an eye on its future movements, and by this means we have a supervisory care over large numbers to whom we give no relief."—Philadelphia Record.