The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A contest between "Paddy" Ryan and John L. Sullivan at New York was stopped by the police ere the men had been a minute in conflict. The expressions of persons present were that Ryan, as far as the fight had proceeded, had the best of it. The receipts were $11,000.

The insolvent Oliver firms of Pittsburgh, report liabilities of $2,470,770, and ask an extension of five years, with annual payments, at 6 per cent. interest.

Richard Worthington, a book publisher of New York, has made an assignment, with liabilities of over $300,000.

The New York Court of Appeals has declared the tenement-house cigar act unconstitutional.

Charles Downing, the well-known horticulturist, died at Newburg, N. Y., aged 82.

Advices from Eastern Pennsylvania report increased activity in the iron trade. Plate and structural iron is in demand for bridge-building, the pipe-mills have secured large orders, other mills have more business, and in general the market is gathering strength.

Mother Superior Theresa (niece of Mr. Blaine), of the Catholic Convent at Wilkesbarre, Pa., died last week.

In the suit of Mrs. Paton against C. P. Huntington, the railroad millionaire, in New York, Mr. Huntington said that his profits in Central Pacific were less than $5,000,000.

The creditors of Oliver Brothers, of Pittsburg, have decided to grant a five-years extension, taking separate notes for the payment of interest semi-annually.

The velocity of the wind on the summit of Mt. Washington on the 22d of January was 100 miles an hour, while the mercury registered 50 degrees below zero—the roughest weather ever experienced.

So serious are the undervaluation frauds which are charged against the New York Custom House that in some cases, it is said, invoices of silk have been received at that port, the valuations upon which were 70 per cent. less than the actual cost of production. The statement is made that foreign-born agents in New York, representing foreign manufacturers virtually control the importations. Silks are even said to be purchasable in New York from these foreign agents, duty paid, for less than the cost at which they can be procured by American merchants at the European factories. The remedy suggested is a uniform system of duties upon the yard or pound.

At the Hough Well, in Washington, Pa., a heavy flow of gas was found at a depth of 1,990 feet.

WESTERN.

Salmon P. Chase's law partner, the Hon. Flamen Ball, is dead.

Stratton & Storm's tobacco warehouse, at Stoughton, Wis., was burned, the loss being $75,000; fully insured.

Policemen at Evansville, Indiana, killed two vicious chicken-thieves, named Saunders and Nally, who assaulted the officers when arrested.

A tank in the packing-house of J. E. Booge & Co., at Sioux City, Iowa, exploded, tearing down part of a four-story building, killing four men, and slightly scalding eight others. The damage amounts to $22,000.

The Kansas Legislature has declared against a national cattle trail through that State. A bill for the extermination of English sparrows is being considered by the Michigan Legislature. A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature requiring that telegraph and telephone wires shall be laid under ground in all first-class cities of the State.

The property of the insolvent J. I. Case Plow Company was sold at Racine for $175,000. Mr. Case purchased the works, which, it is alleged, will soon resume operations.

A broken rail threw a car of a Missouri Pacific train off the track near Gentry, Mo. The coach tumbled down an embankment, badly wounding nine persons.

E. S. Case, a banker at Wadena, Minn., made an assignment, with liabilities of $36,000.

Hog cholera has within six months swept off 1,000 head in a township near Lincoln, Neb.

The military reservation at Fort Dodge, Kan., has been placed in control of the Secretary of the Interior, to be sold.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce will present to the Legislature of Wisconsin a bill for the appointment of a Railroad Commission similar to that of Illinois.

F. N. Hossack & Co., dry goods dealers at Des Moines, have failed, with heavy liabilities.

The wheat plant in Indiana, under its mantle of snow, is in excellent condition, and farmers are anticipating a generous harvest.

The Pintes are said to be starving on their reservation in Nevada, having failed to receive the Congressional appropriation of $7,000 obtained for them by Senator Dawes.

A gang of thieves has been systematically plundering freight-cars on the Chicago and Alton Road. It is thought that nearly $20,000 worth of goods have been stolen within the last few months. Several of the robbers have been captured.

An Arkansas City (Kan.) telegram of Jan. 23, says: "Gen. Hatch has surrounded the boomers at Stillwater with the intention of starving them out. He allows no one to approach them, but lets any leave who desire. A courier just in reports several leaving already, as provisions are running short. The Oklahomites have been trying to raise money here for relief, but without success. No firing has been done."

At Chicago special reports that "the special Grand Jury of Cook County has voted to indict 237 judges of election in that city for making false returns of the vote on the police appropriation. It was also determined to indict the Board of Canvassers—County Clerk Ryan and Justices Kersten and Scully—for not making a true canvass of the votes as shown on the poll books and tally-sheets. The recount of the ballots shows that the police appropriation was beaten by 1,030 votes, and that in only seven out of 171 precincts did the judges make correct returns of the votes on the constitutional amendment, county bonds, and the police and State House appropriations."

The regular annual meeting of the Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held in Topeka, Kan., Feb. 10 and 11. Prominent breeders and speakers will be present and give addresses, and take part in the discussions. All interested in the breeding of shorthorn cattle are cordially invited to be present.

The Senate of Nebraska has passed a bill to forbid the sale of tobacco to minors.

Nellie Horan was held for trial at Whitewater, Wis., on the charge of poisoning her sister. The evidence against the girl is strong, but no defensive testimony was offered.

A dispatch from the West reports that "meetings are held almost nightly in the towns of Southwestern Kansas in the interest of the Oklahoma boomers, and the action of the United States authorities is vigorously condemned. Captain Couch, the leader of the boomers, is said to have advised Col. Hatch of his intention to stay where he is until forcibly expelled. Col. Hatch is trying to starve the intruders out. The latter are building rifle-pits. Their fighting force is 400 men. All non-combatants have been sent out of camp by Capt. Couch, as well as all whose obedience to discipline cannot be counted on. Col. Hatch's force about equals that of the boomers. Re-enforcements are held in readiness at Leavenworth by Gen. Augur."

SOUTHERN.

R. H. Thomas, Commissioner of Pennsylvania at the New Orleans Exposition, threatens to close his headquarters unless the Legislature appropriates $10,000 to secure a display of exhibits.

A vein of gold-bearing quartz 1,500 feet broad and nine miles long has been found in the Cohuttah Mountain, Georgia. The vein is said to be worth $20,000,000.

Heavy snow has fallen in Eastern and Central Texas, and stock are suffering from the unusual cold weather.

Six masked men entered Wood's gambling-house at San Antonio, Texas, gagged the employes, broke open the safe, and escaped with $4,000 in greenbacks and gold coin. The employes have been arrested for complicity in the robbery.

The train to which Pierre Lorillard's special car, containing himself and family, was attached, was warned to stop near Chattanooga, Tenn., by two boys. It was found that a bridge had been washed away, and, if the train had gone a few rods further, it would have plunged into a river. To the purse made up for the lads, Lorillard contributed $5.

After an appeal by Director Gen. Burke, members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange subscribed $60,000 to meet current expenses of the World's Exhibition.

Matilda Chase, who was burned to death at Annapolis, Md., by her dress taking fire at the grate, was a lineal descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Capt. Bankhead, a civil engineer, while in bed at Philippi, W. Va., was strangled by his false teeth becoming loose.

WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster General has sent the Chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads the draft of a bill providing for a reduction of postage on second-class matter, or newspapers mailed by publishers, from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound. It is provided in the draft that this rate shall not apply to the circulation of sample copies generally, although a publisher may twice a year circulate sample copies not to exceed in number the actual circulation of the paper at the date of mailing.

The collections of internal revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year were as follows:

Spirits	$34,064,395
Tobacco	12,732,359
Fermented liquors	9,570,492
Miscellaneous sources	151,282
Total	$56,518,568

This is $4,270,786 less than the receipts for the same period last year. The decrease was in collections as follows:

From spirits	$3,935,983
From tobacco	352,857
From miscellaneous	272,181

The only increase was from fermented liquors, $210,238. The aggregate receipts for December, 1884, were $275,049 less than for the same month the previous year.

The wife of Justice Stanley Matthews died in Washington. Her remains were taken to Glendale, Ohio.

Having come to the conclusion that it will be impossible for want of time to pass the public-health bill this session, the House Committee on Public Health has decided to recommend an appropriation of $25,000 for the National Board of Health and $500,000 to be used at the discretion of the President in preventing the spread of cholera should the disease appear in this country before the next Congress assembles.

Washington special: "There was a very lively scene in the gentlemen's dressing-room of Stewart Castle upon the occasion of Mrs. Stewart throwing open her house for a general reception to the official and fashionable society of Washington. A son of Congressman Holman struck Senor Don Carlos de Castro, Secretary of Venezuelan Legation, in the mouth, and knocked him down. Friends of both parties interfered to prevent a general fight, and in the struggle several blows were exchanged between other excited young men. Young Holman was gotten out the house and the row hushed without it becoming generally known."

William Penn Nixon, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*; Morrison Murford, of the Kansas City *Times*; and D. K. Loore, of the Toledo *Blade*, were before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads last week in behalf of the reduction of newspaper postage. The committee appointed Representatives Money and Bingham to recommend to the committee appropriate legislation to be embodied in the postoffice appropriation bill providing for the reduction of postage on newspapers from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound. If the Appropriations Committee should find it impracticable to comply with recommendations, the Postoffice Committee will endeavor to secure the passage of a bill embodying this provision under the suspension of the rules, on the third Monday in February.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature, in caucus, nominated D. W. Voorhees for Senator by acclamation, and recommended Joseph F. McDonald to the President-elect for a Cabinet position.

William M. Evarts was nominated by the Republican caucus at Albany for the New York Senatorship. Evarts received 61 votes, Morton 28, Depew 3.

William M. Evarts was elected United States Senator from New York, Tuesday, Jan. 20. The following gentlemen were also elected to the Senate on the same day: Jonathan Chase of Rhode Island, O. H. Platt of Connecticut, D. W. Voorhees of Indiana, Z. B. Vance of North Carolina, George G. Vest of Missouri, and Wilkinson Call of Florida.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Randall will not be a candidate for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. If this proves true, Mr. Carlisle will be elected without opposition.

Col. John C. Spooner was nominated by the joint Republican legislative caucus at Madison, Wis., for United States Senator on Wednesday, Jan. 21. The nomination was made on joint ballot, Spooner receiving 54 votes against 25 for Fairchild. Secretary Henry M. Teller was elected United States Senator from Colorado, and J. D. Cameron was chosen as his own successor in the Senate from Pennsylvania.

A State temperance convention was held at Des Moines, Iowa, State Senator Clark, of Page County, being chosen President. The resolutions demand a better enforcement of the prohibitory law, and expect that political or other societies courting support from the Prohibitionists shall take no backward or equivocal step in the matter.

Gen. Bragg received the complimentary nomination of the Democrats of the Wisconsin Legislature for United States Senator.

At a caucus of the Democratic members of the Wisconsin Legislature resolutions were passed requesting the President-elect to appoint Col. William F. Vilas to a position in his Cabinet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William M. Wright resigned a cadetship at West Point because of inability to pass examination. He was recently appointed a Lieutenant in the Second Infantry by President Arthur, and now outranks his associates in the class of 1886.

It is estimated that 100,000 men, previously unemployed, have obtained work in manufacturing enterprises since Jan. 1. In addition to these a large number of miners—10,000 in one Pennsylvania County—have resumed work within the last few weeks.

The historic liberty bell of Philadelphia began its journey to New Orleans on the 23d of January, on a car specially constructed to bear it. A procession, with two bands of music, accompanied the bell to the depot, and along the route some of the houses were decorated.

There were 386 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week, against 445 in the preceding week, and 310, 289, and 205 in the corresponding week of 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively. About 85 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000.

Special Agent Swift, of Chicago, says that in his opinion the Government's losses from undervaluations of imported goods annually amount to many times the sum lost by smuggling and all other frauds. He thinks that the investigations now in progress will compel action by Congress and will force the adoption of a system by which these frauds will be prevented.

A treaty has been concluded between Russia and Prussia, providing for the extradition of assassins or abductors of royal personages, and of persons guilty of the illegal manufacture of explosives.

An avalanche at Melvulles, in the Department of the Hautes-Alps, France, crushed a church and buried the congregation in snow. Twenty men working in a marble quarry near by were also buried.

Thomas J. Chapman, who murdered his employer, Farmer Hubbart, for the purpose of robbery, was executed at Charleston, Ill. The body was later exposed to public view in the jail yard, and at night excitement in the town ran high. Tony Walker, colored, was hanged for murder at Marshall, Texas.

It is believed at Washington that the Hennepin Canal has a better chance now than ever before, and that it cannot be ruled out on a point of order.

FOREIGN.

Dispatches from Gen. Lord Wolseley convey intelligence of a battle near Metemneh between Gen. Stewart's forces and a portion of the Mahdi's army. Gen. Stewart, with a large body of infantry, advanced in the form of a square around the enemy's flank. The latter made a well-organized charge, and, despite a withering fire, penetrated the square. A hand-to-hand contest ensued, and the rebels were driven back with great loss, leaving 800 of their dead upon the field. Gen. Stewart will push on at once to Metemneh. The British loss was seventy-four killed, including nine commissioned officers, and ninety-four wounded. Col. Burnaby, of "Ride to Khiva" fame, is dead.

It is reported that the agreement between England and Turkey regarding the government of Egypt provides that Turkish troops shall occupy Egypt with the exception of the ports of Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, and Suez, which England will continue to occupy; that England shall maintain garrisons in the Red Sea littoral and abandon the Soudan to Turkey; and that Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, shall be deposed, the Sultan to appoint in his stead a Pasha who does not belong to the family of Mehemet Ali.

The Prussian Minister of Finance reports the surplus for the year at $5,000,000, derived mainly from the receipts of State railways, which should be applied to the redemption of the railway debt.

A London dispatch says "it is rumored in England that the official reports of the battle at Abu-klea Wells were colored at the War Office and that the special dispatches were intercepted by the military authorities because they contained information which it was not thought desirable to communicate to the public. There is great anxiety concerning the fate of Gen. Stewart. A Paris newspaper states editorially that the battle is to be regarded as an irremediable check to the advance of the British on Khartoum. Unofficial advices from the seat of war report that the rebels have surrounded Gen. Stewart's army in the desert, where he has taken up an intrenched position to await re-enforcements."

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The estimates for carrying on the work of the executive departments at Washington for the year amount to $7,003,151.

The committees engaged in arranging for the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland expect to have one hundred thousand men in the procession, with one hundred bands of music.

The House Committee on Harbors and Bridges have agreed to recommend the appropriation of $1,000,000, to begin the improvement of Galveston harbor, of which $5,000 a year will be given to Capt. Eads, for superintending the work, and $3,000 a foot for each additional foot of water obtained.

The Gould influence is said to be the strongest of all outside influences which approach Washington. The entire strength of the great lobby influence is concentrated about the Senate, and there Gould seems to be having his own way as usual. He has even manipulated the Senate Judiciary Committee until it has agreed upon a bill which is practically a surrender of the interests of the Government in the Union Pacific controversy. Mr. Gould is not in the habit of employing professional lobyists. He never wastes money in giving dinners. His successes are accomplished by securing the best information. There are said to be at least six Senators who are his active agents.

A dispatch from Anoka, Indian Territory, gives meager particulars of a bloody affray in which five men were slain: "A dance was held at the house of Jim Bounds, in the Chickasaw Nation, by a "renter" named Buck Smith. During the progress of the dance several white men arrived on horseback, coolly tied their horses, and entered the house without an invitation, and they were treated indifferently. Presently one of the strangers fired a pistol into the ceiling. This was the signal for a general fusillade. One of the guests, named Gordon, opened on the leader of the intruding gang and killed him, but Gordon then received a bullet in his heart. The lights were extinguished and the battle raged. Over a hundred shots were fired. The women ran screaming from the room out into the woods. After five minutes' continual firing two of the five strangers rushed out, mounted their horses, and escaped. When lights were brought two of the strangers were found dead on the floor, covered with blood and gore. Near by lay three dead guests, including Gordon, while Buck Smith and one other guest were found dying."

The Crown Princess of Germany is regarded as a stronger person than her husband, and is thought to be responsible for much of the latter's reputed liberalism. The Absolutist party, which is the real backbone of the present movement against England, dislikes her strongly, and will do its best to destroy her influence. Some people believe that the ultimate result of Bismark's policy will be nothing less than the demolition of the British Empire, with a division of the spoils which will give to Russia India, to France Egypt and Hong Kong, and to Germany South Africa.

Russia is pushing the movement to extend her frontier southward to Corea, and the English press is urging England and America, which have large interests in Corea, to join with Japan in an endeavor to frustrate her designs.

Admiral Courbet disembarked French troops and made an attempt to seize the mines of Kelung, but was repulsed with the loss of seventy-five men.

SENATOR EDMUNDS introduced a bill in the Senate, on Jan. 24, making it a felony to manufacture dynamite for use at home or abroad, and a few moments later the news reached the Senate of the London explosion, which is noted as a singular coincidence. After the news Senator Bayard introduced a resolution expressing the indignation and sorrow of the country at the event. The House went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill. There was no general debate, and the bill was read by paragraphs for amendment. On motion of Mr. Dibble, an amendment was adopted appropriating $3,000 for the cultivation and distribution of the tea plant on the Government farm. The committee then rose, the bill passed, and the House adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$6.50	@ 7.25
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.94	@ .96
No. 2 Red	.93	@ .96
CORN—No. 2	.53	@ .55
OATS—White	.37	@ .38
PORK—New Mess	13.00	@13.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	6.50	@ 7.00
Good Shipping	5.25	@ 6.00
Common to Fair	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex.	4.25	@ 4.75
Prime to Choice Spring	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.81	@ .82½
No. 2 Spring	.79	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 2	.62	@ .63
BARLEY—No. 2	.63	@ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.30	@ .32
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .23
CHEESE—Full Cream	.12	@ .13
Skimmed Flat	.08	@ .09½
EGGS—Fresh	.24	@ .25
POTATOES—New, per bu	.40	@ .43
PORK—Mess	11.75	@12.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
BARLEY—No. 2	.55	@ .57
PORK—Mess	11.75	@12.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .35
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@ .89
CORN—Mixed	.36	@ .37
OATS—Mixed	.31	@ .32½
RYE	.61	@ .62
PORK—Mess	12.00	@12.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@ .87
CORN	.42	@ .44
OATS—Mixed	.33	@ .35
PORK—Mess	12.00	@12.50
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.25	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.88	@ .90
CORN—Mixed	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2 White	.32	@ .34
Pork—Family	12.00	@12.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.83	@ .85
CORN—Mixed	.39	@ .40
OATS—Mixed	.29	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	6.50	@ 7.00
Fair	5.50	@ 6.00
Common	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	4.25	@ 4.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	.96	@ .98
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS	.30	@ .32

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

MR. COKE, of Texas, introduced a bill in the Senate, Jan. 19, for the establishment of a quarantined stock-trail from Red River to the Canadian boundary. The rest of the day was devoted to eulogies of Senator Anthony, delivered by Senators Aldrich, Edmunds, Bayard, Pendleton, Garland, Ingalls, and others. Resolutions were passed on the subject. Speaker Carlisle laid before the House an estimate of $40,000 required for the incidental expenses of the naval vessels anchored off the exposition at New Orleans. Resolutions were introduced asking the President for copies of all correspondence in regard to the Oklahoma lands, and for a copy of the recent appeal of Fitz John Porter. Bills were presented to enforce the collection of taxes on distilled spirits in bonded warehouses, to amend the act to promote telegraphic communication with Asia, and to establish uniform pensions for pilots on Union gunboats during the late war. It being understood that the Military Committee was about to bring forward the Grant bill, the opponents of the measure forced an adjournment.

THE Senate agreed to a resolution, at its session on the 20th, authorizing the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard to sit during the session for the purpose of securing further statistical information regarding the cost of transportation, etc. Mr. Plumb offered a preamble and resolution relating to the unoccupied lands in Indian Territory. Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to increase the limit of the appropriation for the public building at Terre Haute to $200,000. The Cullom interstate commerce bill was debated, after which the Senate went into executive session. The President sent in the following nominations. Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Warren Truitt, Oregon, Register of Land-Office at Lake View, Oregon; S. O. Swackhamer, Oregon Register of Land-Office at La Grande, Oregon; Emory Speer, Georgia, United States District Judge of Southern District of Georgia; H. C. Minor, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Louisiana. Collectors of Customs—David McLaughlin for the district of Michigan, and Vespasian Smith for the district of Duluth. Pension Agents—Jacob Rich, of Iowa, at DesMoines; Allen T. Wyckoff, of Ohio, at Columbus. Postmasters—Berry Wick Craig, Versailles, Ky.; Oratio J. De Wolfe, Fostoria, O.; John A. Post, Boise City, Idaho. Among the confirmations by the Senate were John Davis, to be Judge of the United States Court of Claims, and William A. Richardson, to be Chief Justice of the same court. In the House of Representatives the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill prohibiting aliens from acquiring title to and owning lands in the United States. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Ellis spoke in favor of the appointment of a commission to select somewhere in the Northwest lands similar to those in Indian Territory, where the Indians could be established and taught to support themselves. Mr. Throckmorton advocated the granting of lands in severalty to Indians. Mr. Ryan urged the importance of settling the Oklahoma question. A long discussion followed concerning the right in the case between the Government and the boomers.

THE proceedings in the Senate were dull and uninteresting on Jan. 21. Mr. Coke's speech on the interstate commerce bill and eulogies on the late Congressman Evins, of South Carolina, filled the entire time. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Kelly reported a bill to allow drawbacks on imported articles used in manufacturing tobacco for export. While in committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill, Mr. Burnes declared that Oklahoma is practically in possession of cattle companies, to the exclusion of individual settlers. The agricultural appropriation bill was referred to the House. It appropriates $546,200.

THE status of Oklahoma lands was the chief subject for debate in the Senate Jan. 22. Mr. Vest urged the passage of his resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report on what terms the Creeks and Seminoles would surrender the remaining rights in the tract. Messrs. Dawes, Vest, Harrison, and Maxey held that the law forbade the invasion of these lands by white men, and that the tract had never been surveyed or sectionized. Mr. Plumb claimed that, without the consent of the Indians, the lands could be opened to settlement by the action of Congress and the President. Mr. Plumb's resolution, calling upon the President for his views of the present status of the Oklahoma lands, was agreed to. The House of Representatives agreed to the conference report on the bill to forfeit the Oregon Central land grant. In committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill, an amendment to set aside $50,000 to relieve extraordinary cases of distress among the tribes was ruled out. It was resolved to appropriate $25,000 for the erection of an Indian industrial school at Santa Fe. A clause was adopted to open the Territorial courts to litigation by Indians, as well as to subject them to trial for grave criminal offenses. An amendment was adopted for the commencement of negotiations with three tribes for the opening of the Oklahoma lands to white settlers.

Horseshoes.

Now that the horseshoe, as a pretty symbol of good luck, forms so much a part of household decoration, it may not be amiss to say a word about its significance in the olden times. The horseshoe was anciently believed to be an effectual protection against witchcraft and witches, who could no more overcome the sanctity of its semi-circular form than they could the movement of a stream, which even the most powerful could not cross, if in the shape of a running brook, as witness the race of Tam O'Shanter, who, pursued by them, passed the keystone of the bridge himself, while the tail of his good mare, on the wrong side thereof, became the prey of the pursuing warlocks. We have seen the horseshoe nailed to the lintel of barns and masts of vessels, for a witch, mounted on her broomstick, might take it into her head to descend upon some unlucky craft, or she might call up the surging waves to engulf it, unless it were protected by this holy symbol. For a horse to cast a shoe was a bad omen when a gallant knight was about to start upon some expedition; hence, if a horse stumbled, which he would be sure to do if imperfectly shod, it was unlucky. We do not in our day believe much in witches or "bad signs," but everybody is pleased with the good luck implied in the finding of a horseshoe. By an old Norman custom, which has been preserved to the present, the venerable castle as Oskham is plentifully bedecked with horseshoes. The Lords de Freres were in olden time entitled to demand from every Baron on his first passing through the town a shoe from off one of his horse's feet. There are several shoes over 200 years old, the most notable being one given by Queen Victoria. The Princess of Wales recently visited the town, and, in conformity with the custom, a gilt shoe with her name inscribed upon it will be fastened to the castle wall. In our day it is not much to give a gilded horseshoe, as did the Princess of Wales, but it was a serious thing to an old knight, who, giving direct from his horse's hoof parted with his good luck. —*Brooklyn Magazine.*

The Reason for It.

"Curious how much cleaner all the people look," exclaimed a Texan who had been away on a trip for a couple of months. "Yes," replied the old settler with whom he was talking; "you have no idea what a thundering lot of rain has fallen here this season."—*Ex.*

A NEWBURG, N. Y., man thawed out a live turtle which had been frozen up in a cake of ice for ten months.

A TUNNEL 5,000 feet long has been discovered on the Island of Samos.

A BATTLE IN EGYPT.

Gen. Stewart Meets the Mahdi's Host at the Wells of Abu Klea.

A Fierce Battle in the Desert, the Arabs Charging the British.

The British, After Heavy Loss, Drive the Mahdi from the Field.

The first battle between the troops of the British General Wolseley and the forces of the Egyptian rebel El Mahdi occurred at the wells of Abu Klea, in the desert, on Saturday, the 17th of January. General Stewart, who had moved with a force of 1,500 men from Korti to Gakdul, ninety miles on the caravan route to Metemneh and Shendy, left Gakdul on the 14th for Abu Klea. At this point there is an abundant supply of water, and it was proposed to recuperate here for the dash on Metemneh. When Stewart left Korti the rebels were in force at Berber and Shendy, with the main army of the Mahdi camped to the northwest of Khartoum, near Omdurman, one of Gordon's outpost strongholds. This position was taken on the theory that Wolseley would advance by way of Debbeh, but when it was discovered that Stewart was advancing across the desert the rebels at Omdurman and Berber were concentrated at Shendy and thrown forward to meet Stewart before he could reach the wells at Abu Klea. This was not unexpected, as Gen. Stewart had moved forward from Gakdul in readiness for an attack. He fought the battle under all the disadvantages that it was possible for the opposing forces to impose, and the struggle ended in the defeat of the Mahdi's forces. A cable special gives the following account of the engagement:

Until the 16th the British advanced rapidly, with a straggling column, but evidence of the presence of many Arab scouts near camp the previous night then led to long halts, a more compact formation, and a regular advance. The British had no idea the enemy was so near. Native reports had led them to suppose that only a few rebels left Abu-Klea. On receipt of news of the appearance of the enemy at noon, Gen. Stewart massed the brigade into columns, placing the guards on the right, the heavy cavalry in the center, and the artillery and engineers in the rear, the guards thus forming the right face of the square. Lord Beresford's naval brigade was posted behind, and mounted infantry and the Sussex Regiment closed the rear. The baggage was placed in the center. Gen. Stewart then went over to a ridge to reconnoiter. Skirmishers were sent forward to force an attack. At the first shock from the enemy the fate of the whole British force trembled in the balance, but the steadiness of the guards, the marine corps, and the mounted infantry prevailed, and the rebels retired, leaving the ground strewn with dead and wounded warriors and arms and banners. The Sussex Regiment was attacked in the rear. The Egyptians allies fought desperately. The greatest losses fell on the heavy camel corps, six of whose officers were killed and two wounded. The rebels brought all their best troops to the attack. The assault on the right of the British square was led by Abusaleh, Emir of Metemneh, and the attack on the left was under Mohammed Khair, Emir of Berber. The latter was wounded and retired during the early part of the engagement. Abusaleh advanced fiercely with a hundred fanatics until shot down in the square. Line after line of the rebels fell under the fire of our Martini rifles. The naval brigade suffered great loss. Col. Burnaby fell while fighting gallantly with his comrades. The enemy's firing the night before the fight prevented sleep. The rebels came on in good order from right and left front at 8 o'clock in the morning. Our screw-gun battery checked their advance for some time. Though our position was well protected the rifles of the rebels made accurate fire. At 10 Gen. Stewart determined to make a counter attack and formed a hollow square, with the guards in front, the mounted infantry on the left flank, the Sussex Regiment on the right, and a heavy camel corps and the naval brigade in the rear. The square moved out under a storm of bullets. Men dropped right and left, but no wounded were left on the field. The medical staff, under Surgeon Ferguson, worked splendidly under the heaviest fire. Stoppages to attend the wounded delayed the advance. An hour before the main body of the enemy was sighted the British realized that at least 7,000 or 8,000 rebels were opposed to them. Gen. Stewart took a good position on a slope, where the rebels must advance up a hill and across open ground. Norton's battery did great service when the enemy was forming for the charge, their shrapnel causing utter demoralization. Gen. Stewart's orderly was killed by his side. The interior of the square presented to view a mass of falling camels, and struggling Arabs, and English soldiers. Three hearty cheers were given when the square reformed on fresh ground. Numerous Arabs, having pretended to be dead, now rose from the field and rushed past the square to join the retreating enemy. The rebels consisted of forces from Khartoum, Kordofan, and Berber. During the night Gen. Stewart sent a portion of the guards back to bring everything from the intrenched post in the rear. They returned in safety the morning of the 18th, when the troops partook of the first food for twenty-four hours. The hussars buried sixty men where the square was attacked. The rebels had 900 special negro riflemen, all good shots. The country is rugged and rocky, and with scanty vegetation.

A special giving additional particulars of the battle says:

The battle was a fearful hand-to-hand fight. Most of the Arabs were armed with spears and protected by spiked shields of ox-hide. They rushed to close quarters and swarmed over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. The English troops, after the first few rounds had been fired, fought with shortened sabers and with sword-bayonets, wielded at half-arm length. Col. Burnaby was killed by a thrust of an Arab's spear, which entered his neck and severed the jugular vein. When Gen. Stewart's horse was shot the rider fell to the ground and was badly shaken, but he soon recovered and obtained another horse. The English soldiers had had neither food nor water since the night before the battle.

The most deplorable result of the battle in the mind of the average Englishman, says a cable dispatch, is the death of Lieut. Col. Frederick Burnaby, of the Royal Horse Guards. He was the best known and most popular officer in the British military service. His personality made him a striking figure, for he stood six feet and six inches high barefooted, and measured nearly fifty inches around the chest. Wonderful tales are told of his strength and endurance, and the desperate adventures recounted in his books—"A Ride to Khiva," "On Horseback Through Asia Minor," etc.—are implicitly believed by those who knew him. His connection with the present Egyptian conflict was romantic as well as adventurous. Without resigning his commission in the army, he obtained leave of absence and went to Egypt last January as a correspondent of the *Post*, as he had formerly been a correspondent of the *Times* during the Carlist war in Spain. When he arrived at Suakin and Baker Pasha's expedition was fitting out to attack Osman Digma, Col. Burnaby found it intolerable to be without active military employment, and he was given a position on the staff of Baker Pasha. He was with that General in the disastrous battle at Tokar and the retreat to Trinkitat.

A YOUNG married woman of New York, who has been addicted to painting her lips as well as her cheeks and eyelashes, is now under medical treatment to reduce the size of her lips, which have become "horribly enlarged" by chemical poison.

DURING 1884 there were 927 arrests for drunkenness in Glasgow, in a population of 620,000; in Aberdeen 169, in a population of 87,223; Edinburgh City 212, in a population of 228,357; Greenock 249, in a population of 55,884.

THERE is to be a ladies' press-room at the inaugural ball.