

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

It is reported that the backbone of the strike of the carpet company operatives at Lowell, Mass., is broken.

The snow storm in Pennsylvania was the heaviest for years, twelve to fourteen inches falling in the northern section.

With the exception of the Peppercell Company, the cotton-mills of New England report a losing business for the last half of 1884.

A contrivance found in the Court House at Greensburg, Pa., and supposed to be an infernal machine, was discovered to be only the mechanism of a dancing toy monkey.

Mischievous students at Harvard College wound a large wooden tube with heavy wire and exploded it at midnight.

Touching Gen. Grant's malady, the following appeared in the Medical Record (New York) last Saturday:

There have been so many sensational stories concerning the precise character of the disease of Gen. Grant's tongue and throat, that it will be gratifying to his many friends to learn that all the more serious and alarming symptoms connected with them have virtually disappeared.

It was one time feared, in professional circles, at least, that the necrosis of the tongue and fauces were dependent upon a malignant disease, not an uncommon occurrence at his time of life, as a result of local irritation from a troublesome tooth.

The focus of the trouble on the side of the organ, usually the site of a cancer, and the induration of the base of the sore were ominously confirmatory of such suspicion.

We are gratified to learn from his attending physician that all these signs of epithelioma have passed away; that the ulcerated surfaces have healed, and that the adjoining tissues have regained their natural suppleness.

There is now remaining only a small excavation in the neighboring tonsil, such as sometimes results from follicular inflammation of the part.

Whatever may have been the cause of the disease, it is a matter for congratulation that all fears of grave complications are for the present at an end, and our President is spared an affliction the bare contemplation of which would be distressing in the extreme.

WESTERN.

Quo warranto proceedings to compel Jay Gould and others to show cause why they should not vacate the offices they hold in competing or parallel line of railroad, in violation of the State constitution, were begun at Jefferson City, Mo., last week.

Fire at Marshall, Ill., destroyed a considerable portion of the town, causing a loss of \$35,000.

Indianapolis dispatch: "The Chinese residents of Indianapolis wound up their New Year's festivities, which were on a more extended scale than usual this year, with an elaborate banquet at the Second Presbyterian Church, for which they provided the table largely with products of their native land.

About 200 persons sat down to the tables, among them the Vice President elect, Gov. Gray, Mayor McMaster, a number of legislators, and other prominent citizens.

Toasts were responded to by several guests, including those named, and the programme was varied by several exercises by the hosts in their native and adopted tongues. It was a unique affair."

Fire destroyed the entire business portion of the town of Bisbee, Arizona. Loss \$100,000.

New warrants are to be issued for Conch, Stafford, and other Oklahoma boomers who purpose another invasion of the Territory.

At Bloomington, Ill., and towns in that vicinity, a coal famine prevails, and people are in serious straits for fire supplies.

Farmers are said to be burning fencing and corn.

The Oliver Chilled Plow Works purpose removing from South Bend, Ind., and Logansport offers a large house to the company if they will locate in that city.

By order of the United States Court at Columbus, the Marshal sold 12,000 acres of coal lands belonging to the Ohio Central Company, for which the first mortgage bondholders bid \$200,000.

The Ohio Central Railroad will be knocked down April 15.

Twelve bodies of the victims of the snowslide at Alta, Utah, were brought to Salt Lake. Four of those reported dead were rescued alive, after being buried for hours.

By other avalanches in the vicinity six persons have perished.

A petroleum well, gushing twenty-five barrels an hour, has been struck in Dallas, Wyoming.

Bray Bros., San Francisco commission merchants, failed, with \$500,000 liabilities.

Lawrence Spoyde & Co., bankers at Pierceston, Ind., failed for \$45,000.

The late S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, left an estate valued at \$775,000. The will gives the widow the homestead at Grand Haven, \$100,000 in cash, and a liberal income besides.

Two sisters and a brother of deceased will receive \$500 annually, and his children are to have the income from the bulk of the estate.

Pierce quarreled with a young miner named W. H. Newcomb, and subsequently crept up behind him and split his head open with a pickax. The murderer fled, but an alarm was given, and he was speedily captured.

A vigilance committee, composed of miners, tried Pierce, condemned him to death, and he was immediately hanged to the nearest tree. The body was left suspended some time, but was finally buried.

A stock train on the Alton Road was wrecked at Sag bridge, near Chicago, by a broken rail, killing one hundred head of cattle.

The great spectacle of "Zanita" has entered upon its fourth week at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. The dancers of Benarita Bella, the premier of the troupe, has created a perfect furor among Chicago theatergoers.

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being scattered among seven persons. Representative MacMillan voted steadily for Andrew Shuman. Representative of Ohio, who is from an iron district, bolted Morrison's nomination because of free-trade views.

Representative Stitt refused to vote for Logan, and supported R. B. Washburne. There were three ballots for United States Senator in the session of the Illinois Legislature at Springfield, Feb. 20. On the first ballot Logan received 109 votes and Morrison 85.

On the second 109 votes were cast for Logan and 97 for Morrison. Logan received 101 votes on the third ballot and Morrison 98.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Grannis block, a fine seven-story structure, located on Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington streets, Chicago, was, together with its valuable contents, totally destroyed by fire. It was occupied by the Continental National Bank, the Bank of Illinois, and a large number of real estate and insurance firms.

The total loss is estimated at \$250,000. Other fires: A flour factory at Hamburg, Iowa, loss \$40,000; Joseph H. Brown's wholesale grocery house, at Fort Worth, Tex., loss \$100,000; a spice mill at Fairport, N. Y., loss \$40,000; four large business structures on Second and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, loss \$250,000; D. Thomas & Co.'s dry goods store at Emporia, Kan., loss \$15,000; a flouring mill at Rondout, N. Y., loss \$30,000; the Thomas Block at Brazil, Ind., loss \$30,000; the Bridge Block at Westley, R. I., loss \$10,000; the Alvin Adams mansion at Watertown, Mass., loss \$30,000; a business block at Troy, N. Y., loss \$100,000.

Canadian steamship owners have re-elected to petition for the repeal of the act compelling them to supply lake vessels with fog horns, which would cost nearly \$500,000.

There were 254 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 273 in the preceding week, and 218, 204, and 135 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively.

In the principal trades they were as follows: General stores, 51; grocers, 35; liquor, 29; hardware and agricultural implements, 19; clothing, 14; drugs, 13; dry goods, 11; fancy goods, 19; manufacturers, 8; shoes, 7; furniture, 6; jewelry, 6; produce and provisions, 6; books and stationery, 5; hotels and restaurants, 5; bakers and confectioners, 4; carriages and wagons, 4; tobacco and cigars, 4; cotton, 3; grain and flour, 3; harness, 3; lumber and materials, 3; millinery, 3; markets, 3; men's furnishings, 2.

The production of Bessemer steel in the United States last year reached 1,538,300 tons, but 9 per cent. below the maximum production of 1,696,650 tons in 1882.

In the lobby of the Canadian House of Commons, a member named Landry horse-whipped a Quebec journalist named Charles Langlier, for alleging that he had deserted his wife.

Five persons lost their lives by a collision on the Virginia Midland Road, near Four Mile, Va. The contents of the express safe, between \$75,000 and \$150,000, were destroyed, and thirteen thousand registered mail pouches, 180 sacks of ordinary mail matter, and 180 registered letters were consumed in the fire, besides thirty cars and coaches.

Money and valuables to an unknown amount were in the mail pouches, and the company's loss is \$25,000. A train on the Ohio and Mississippi Road struck a broken rail near North Vernon, Ind. The road sleeper was thrown down an embankment, a passenger and the colored porter losing their lives.

Nine people were injured in a railroad accident near Ashton, Mo. An east-bound cannon ball train on the Washash struck a broken rail, and two passenger cars plunged over a bridge.

The Marvin Safe Company's factory at New York was burned, tenements adjoining being badly damaged, and the occupants driven, half-naked, into the streets. The loss is \$230,000, and 230 men are rendered idle. The Mansion House at Boston and the Passenger Hotel at Mendota, Ill., were also destroyed, the loss on both houses aggregating \$50,000. The Union School building at Howard City, Mich., was swept away, entailing a loss of \$23,000.

There is an ice bridge across Niagara River, extending into Lake Ontario for two miles.

Parliament opened in London on Feb. 10. No person not duly authorized was allowed to pass the gates. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered. The Premier stated that he had done all he could for Gen. Gordon, and was not to be held responsible for his death.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville said that the Government left to Gen. Wolsley the decision as to whether the British forces should proceed to Khartoum at once or delay the attack until later. He thought Gen. Wolsley would decide upon a postponement of aggressive operations.

Gen. Wolsley telegraphs that the condition of Gen. Stewart, the hero of Abu-Klea Wells, is less hopeful.

A revolt in Eastern Siberia was followed by a desperate contest, resulting in the death of nine soldiers and thirty exiles.

It is announced that the plans of the Soudan campaign have been changed, the main body of the British army having been ordered to concentrate at Korti. It is believed that Gen. Wolsley will be recalled to Cairo or London.

Mrs. James Russell Lowell, wife of the American Minister to England, died at London on the 19th of February.

The First Battalion of the Goldstream Guards, numbering 840 men, have left London for Suakin.

Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart, who was wounded at the battle of Abu-Klea Wells, died the 16th of February at Gaidul Wells. His wound was from the first of a hopeless nature.

The Prince of Wales addressed the Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards on their departure from Windsor for Egypt, and the Queen sent an autograph letter to the officers. The trip over the Southwestern Railway to Gravesend was a constant ovation.

In case of an agreement between England and Italy upon a plan of operations in Africa prompt measures are contemplated by the Italian Government to give effective aid to the British in the Soudan. Gen. Meol will take command of the Italian contingent.

It is believed that the British Government is preparing for a long campaign in the Soudan. The quantity of ammunition and projectiles now in process of manufacture

are at Woolwich Arsenal for transportation to Egypt is greater than during the entire period of the Crimean war.

There is a general feeling of alarm in England in consequence of the Government order calling out the militia and suspending transfers of officers from the regular army to reserves. Gen. Buller has been hoisted in at Abu-Klea Wells, and it will probably be necessary to send strong reinforcements to his rescue from Korti. The retreat of Gen. Buller from Gubat was rendered necessary by a concentration of the Mahdi's forces against him.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A west-bound passenger train on the West Shore Road collided with a freight train at Canajoharie, N. Y., demolishing three locomotives. Two persons were killed. Railway stock valued at \$10,000 was destroyed. Six persons were killed by an explosion of gas at Wellburg, W. Va. Two trains on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided near Tollgate, W. Va., killing five men. An express train on the Ohio and Mississippi Road ran into the rear end of an accommodation train at Delhi, Ohio, injuring a large number of passengers, suburban residents, but none fatally. The New York express on the Bee Line jumped the track at Lockland Station, near Cincinnati. Max Fleichman, of New York, is reported fatally injured. A train on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Road was derailed near Arrowsmith, Ill. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

A dispatch from Portland, Ore., says: "There is great excitement over the Senatorial election at Salem, Ore. Night before last the joint convention of the Legislature adjourned without electing a Senator on the sixty-eighth ballot. The customary forty days of the session having expired the Democrats declared that the Legislature was adjourned. The Republicans, however, having a majority of both houses, passed a resolution continuing the session. The Democrats were angry, and determined in caucus to quit the city in order to break the quorum of two-thirds. Saturday another joint session was held, at which but few of the Democrats were present. There was no quorum, but the Republicans proceeded to vote, declaring that a majority was sufficient to elect a Senator. There was no result, however, the votes being widely scattered."

The completion of the Washington Monument was celebrated at the national capital with great rejoicing on Saturday, Feb. 21. The dedicatory ceremonies commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Sheridan and staff were followed to the grounds by militia companies from Boston, Charleston, Hartford, Richmond, and Philadelphia, which were organized from 1638 to 1713. Gen. Fitchugh led a division of Masonic bodies. Addresses were delivered in the open air by Senator Sherman, W. W. Corcoran, Col. T. L. Casey, and President Arthur. In the Masonic ceremonies of the District Grand Lodge the gravel used was one held in the hands of George Washington in laying the corner-stone of the national capitol. On the return march from the monument the procession was reviewed by the President. In the afternoon, in the hall of the House of Representatives, John D. Long read the oration of Robert C. Winthrop, and John W. Daniel delivered an eloquent address.

Marshal Gardner and Deputy Manning were shot near New Braunfels, Texas, the former fatally. They were taking James Pitts and Yeager to the penitentiary to serve life sentences for postoffice robbery, when the prisoners turned upon them with pistols, killing the former and mortally wounding the latter. A woman passenger was hit by a stray bullet and dangerously wounded. The desperadoes jumped from the train and fled. Pitts was overtaken and killed one hundred yards from the train. Yeager, his accomplice, was pursued eight miles and shot dead.

In the District Court in Chicago, after a trial lasting fifteen days, the jury convicted J. C. Mackin, W. J. Gallagher, and Arthur Gleason of perpetrating election frauds, and acquitted Henry Biehl. Motions were promptly entered for a new trial. Mackin and Gallagher were held in \$30,000 each, and Gleason in \$10,000.

Very little business was transacted in Congress on Feb. 21, the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Washington Monument occupying the attention of Senators and Representatives. The Senate held a brief session, which was devoted exclusively to the postoffice appropriation bill. The House did nothing in a legislative way.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for NEW YORK, CHICAGO, and MILWAUKEE, listing various commodities like BEEVES, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, and their respective prices.

Table with columns for ST. LOUIS, SINGAPORE, and DETROIT, listing various commodities like WHEAT, CORN, OATS, and their respective prices.

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NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

The bill authorizing the sale of part of the lands of the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska was passed by the Senate Feb. 17. A favorable report was made on the House bill to permit the building of a horse railroad over Hook Island, to connect with the Iowa shore. The anti-foreign contract labor bill was passed in the course of which there was a lively passage-at-arms between Senators Sherman and Vest. The latter advocated the passage of the measure, saying he had no doubt of its constitutionality. It was an exercise of power striking to preserve the power of our institutions and our civilization. It was not intended to exclude any self-reliant man from coming to the United States. He was anxious that Mr. Sherman and other Republicans favored this bill. Mr. Vest said that Mr. Sherman was himself the father of a bill to establish the office of Commissioner of Immigration, one section of which provided that all contracts made abroad for the employment of laborers should be binding here, and that emigrants shall be binding here, and that in their wages and lands. According to newspaper accounts, there were 15,000 men employed in the streets of New York. "And this," Mr. Vest exclaimed, "after twenty-four years of Republican ascendancy and 'protection'!" Senator Sherman, during the chamber at this juncture, explained that the immigration act of 1842, to which Senator Vest had alluded, was a temporary measure. It was passed at a time when our labor had been taken from our homes by a foreign war, and the Government, being engaged in attempting to break up the Government, and not familiar with the laws of our institutions and our civilization. The bill was unanimously passed, receiving the votes of Republicans and Democrats alike. After the war the act was repealed. Senator Sherman concluded with the statement that all measures adopted for the protection of our laboring classes had embodied the policy of the Republican party, and that it was the policy of the Republican party to elevate the masses of this country. Senator Sherman replied that, so far as Senator Sherman's remarks were personal allusion to his (Vest's) conduct during the war, he would not object whatever the opinion of others in that regard he had no objection to offer the Senator from Ohio. He had heard Senator Sherman's allusion to the principle of "protection" labor. The Senator from Ohio was now compelled to admit that the principle had been applied by the Republican party to meet the contingencies of the war. The act had never been expressly repealed. It was merely a temporary measure. He intended for the exigencies of war, how did it happen to stand on the statute books until 1871, when it was repealed by the Republican party? Sherman explained that he thought the bill had been repealed in an appropriation bill as early as 1850. Two amendments to the river and harbor bill were proposed by Senator Vest. Mr. Culm, in case it should be determined to consider the bill in the Commerce Committee, offered the following amendments: these amendments in the Minnesota Canal provision and the other proposals to appropriate \$500,000 for a canal between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, below Chicago. The House of Representatives passed the relative appropriation bill for a canal between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, below Chicago. The bill was passed for a canal between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, below Chicago. The bill was passed for a canal between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, below Chicago.

The Anti-Foreign Contract Labor bill passed the Senate Feb. 18, by a vote of 50 to 9. Briefly summed up, the measure forbids the importation of aliens into the United States on contract to perform labor. All such contracts are declared null and void, and prohibited. It provided for violation of the law embodied in the bill. Exceptions are made in favor of artists, actors, lecturers, teachers, and domestic servants. A bill was introduced to set aside the St. Clair dams in Michigan as a hunting and fishing preserve. The committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill to enable the President to negotiate for the opening of Oklahoma, providing a system of fine and imprisonment for the violators of the laws upon the lands without authority of law. Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to appropriate \$500,000 for the improvement of the Savannah River opposite Newkirk City. Emory Speer, of Georgia, was confirmed United States District Judge of that State. The vote was 56 yeas to 23 nays. All the Republicans except Mr. Hale of Maine voted for him and all the Democrats except Mr. Brown of Ohio. A report was submitted by the committee on the petition of the citizens of the District of Columbia for the erection of a Chateaufort of a public building to cost \$500,000. Mr. Potter opposed the bill. He said that the bill would benefit the State of Illinois alone. Mr. Vest spoke against the bill, saying that it was a substitute for the Galveston harbor bill. He said that the bill would cost \$500,000 for the improvement of the harbor and direct the harbor board to examine the plans and specifications for the proposed improvement and report to the Secretary of War. A report was submitted by the House of Representatives on the Missouri contested election case of McLean vs. Bredford, accompanied by a resolution confirming the right of the sitting member, Broadhead, to his seat.

The House bill forfeiting lands granted to the Texas Pacific Road passed the Senate Feb. 17. Fifty-six Senators voted for and only two opposed the measure. It was the effort of the obstructionists, all amendments which militated against the effectiveness of the bill were voted down. It declares forfeited all lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company under the act of 1871, and forbids the act of 1871 for the relief of the same within railroad limits. The bill was under discussion there was a sharp interchange of amenities between Senators Beck and Morgan. Mr. Beck made some severe remarks about the difficulty of getting any legislation limited to the railroads through the Senate, and reflected particularly upon Senators on the Democratic side. Mr. Morgan took a personal allusion to himself, and replied that he had always tried to do his duty unswayed by public clamor. He had not tried to earn applause by making himself conspicuous on the popular side of every question, regardless of right and wrong, and as he had been a Democrat longer than the Senator from Kentucky had enjoyed the privileges of American citizenship, he did not intend to take any lessons in Democracy from that gentleman. The Senator from Alabama was accused of intellectual inertia, and Mr. Beck took this allusion to his being a natural-born citizen as an affront. Thereafter Mr. Beck is proud of "cakes and bristles" but he appeared to be exactly the reverse, for he accused himself of being a born in Scotland by saying that he had no chance to exercise his choice in regard to the place of his nativity, and he declared that Mr. Morgan's allusion to his birth in Scotland was very unworthy of him and unworthy of the Senate. He added, loftily, that in what he had said before he had no thought of the Senator from Alabama. He did not think the Senator from Alabama was so important a person that he would quarrel with him. He was in the House of Representatives Speaker Carlisle took the chair for the first time since his recent sickness. He was welcomed back with hearty applause. Consideration of the river and harbor bill being resumed an amendment was adopted increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River, between the Illinois and Ohio Rivers, from \$40,000 to \$60,000. An amendment was also agreed to providing that no portion of the Mississippi appropriation shall be expended in repairing or building levees, unless the purpose be to benefit navigation. Several hours were spent in committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Said a man who had had turned himself, and thought that he had made out of a pretty good job: "When I was a boy I was so thirsty for knowledge that I worked all night to buy books, and then got up before daylight to read them."

A MAN was lately fined \$10 over in the Dominion for beating his wife. A few days after another man was fined \$50 for vagrancy. From this it may be inferred that it is better for a man to beat his wife than to do nothing.

MINERS and married women are now allowed to open accounts in French Government saving banks without the authority of their parents or husbands.

The pet aversion of a Japanese is the fate of being buried at sea.

SUDDENLY BURIED.

With a Rush and a Roar an Avalanche Overwhelms the Town of Alta, Utah.

Sixteen of the Inhabitants, including Five Children, Supposed to Have Been Killed.

(Salt Lake special.) For the fourth time in its brief history Alta, a mining town at the head of the Little Cottonwood canyon, has been swept away by a snow-slide. At 8:30 o'clock last night the lights of a miner in a shaft in the Famous Mine were extinguished by a sudden gust of wind. Running to the surface the miner's eyes met a scene of destruction similar to that he had witnessed a year ago the first week in March, when the same miner's light had been similarly extinguished. A snow-slide had passed over the mouth of the mine and descended on the little town below, burying it, only seven houses remaining standing, and some of those badly wrecked.

The snow broke loose about three-fourths of a mile up Emmet Hill, and the entrance, from the Vallejo Mine, to Grizzly Flat, fully three-quarters of a mile, rushed down with a terrific roar, carrying everything before it, and only resting in the gulch. The avalanche passed over very nearly the same ground swept by that of March last, but the snow being eighteen feet deep on the mountain side, the destruction was greater. As soon as the miners could be notified, they turned out, and at the risk of their lives bravely began the work of rescue and recovery. The search was kept up all night, and four persons were taken out alive, while two bodies were also found. In the morning three men on snow-shoes came down the canyon eight miles, where they found conveyances for this city.

It is known that sixteen persons were killed, and the following are their names: James Watson, Andrew S. White, Harry Gibson, Mrs. Ford and child, Jerry Reagin, David P. Vance, Tim Madden, Fred Cullinan, Matt Hickey, four children of Ed Ballou, two Chinamen.

The few people remaining in Alta are greatly alarmed, fearing another avalanche, but they can not get out until relief reaches them from here. The news has shadowed this city with gloom, as many of the dead had friends here. A meeting was held this evening to arrange for a relief expedition to open a track through the canyon and bring the dead here for burial. Probably a hundred men, with appliances for cutting snow, will form the relief party. There are plenty of volunteers, though the trip is exceedingly dangerous, as slides are occurring at all times.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. A press dispatch from Salt Lake says: It has been snowing for a week, and it is twelve feet deep on a level. It is still storming hard. Last night, soon after 8 o'clock, a tremendous volume of snow swept down over the Emma Mine works at Alta, doing no damage there, except to take the smoke-stack along. Then it struck the town, crushing about three-fourths of it, but, fortunately, many of the houses were deserted for the winter. The place is built at the foot of converging gulches, and the slides have a fair mark. Tucker's boarding-house was swept away and his hotel crushed. The Vallejo works, including buildings and timbers, were crushed. Two men at this mine happened to be in the drift and escaped injury. Sisk's and Tucker's and Wallace's stores were injured slightly. Powers' butcher-shop and Simpson's drug store are the only buildings that entirely escaped. A large portion of the lost were in the boarding-house and hotel. Twenty-eight in all were buried, but twelve were dug out alive this morning. The rest are all undoubtedly dead. The men from the City Rocks Mine and the Ewasyewa formed a digging force to get out the bodies. Three were taken out in a heavy storm and severe cold. Timothy Madden was not dead when brought out, but died soon after. The bodies of James Watson and Mrs. John Ford was also taken out