The Somerset Press.

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A WEEKLY RESUME.

The Official Figures.

The total population of the States and Territories, as officially announced, is 50,152,866.

Death of President-Elect's Stepfather.

Wm. Belden, General Garfield's stepfather, died in Kent County, Mich., last week.

Opposing the Jews.

Fifty thousand marks have been subscribed at Berlin for founding a newspaper opposed to Jews.

Failures.

The number of failures in the United States in 1880 were 4,735 with liabilities aggregating $65,752,000 as against $98,140,000 in 1879.

Constitutional Amendments.

The House of Representatives of Indiana has passed the bill to again submit to the votes of the people the constitutional amendments.

A Railway Calamity in England.

A railway accident occurred at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, in which seven persons were killed, and from thirty to forty injured.

Orlando Greenfield's Luck.

A stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Greenfield, the wife murderer, sentenced the fourth time to be executed at Utica, N. Y.

Rather a Good Idea.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature making the offense of wife-beating punishable at the whipping-post. Tit for tat, this.

Floods on the Coast.

News from the Pacific coast states that the damage to the property in Oregon and Washington Territory from floods is almost incalculable.

John Kelly Chairman.

Tammany has been reorganized and John Kelly made chairman. Mr. Kelly says he will see to it that Tammany ne'er again combines with any faction.

Indian Atrocities.

News from the City of Mexico says that in the State of Chihuahua the Indians attacked and killed four men, two women and a child, and afterward murdered four shepherds and wounded several others.

A Magnanimous Move.

The New York Coffee House Company has established stations on the street car lines for furnishing drivers and conductors with coffee at two cents a cup, in place of whisky.

An Ex-Legislator Arrested on a Serious Charge.

Hon. Abel Hart, an ex-member of the Ohio Legislature, has been arrested in Knox County, on the charge of receiving illegal pension fees. He gave bail for his appearance on February 1st.

Providing for the Tramps.

The law in New Jersey, which compels constables to arrest all tramps and imprison them over night in jail, where they are fed and lodged comfortably, has had the effect to wonderfully increase the number of vagabonds in that State.

Thompson's View.

Before the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal, Mr. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, has stated that, as a representative of the Panama Canal Company, the project of the company would not conflict with the Monroe doctrine.

An Alligator Succumbs.

In a pond, near Nashville, Tenn., an alligator measuring four feet and three inches in length, and weighing fourteen and one-half pounds, was found with his head sticking up through an air hole in the ice, where it was frozen fast. It was in a dormant state. It is now on exhibition.

Colorado Mail Robbers.

A Denver dispatch says a stage was attacked eight miles east of Fort Cummings by a band of thirty-four robbers, supposed to be Indians, and the passengers robbed. It is reported four of them were killed. The mail bags were carried off. It is stated the robbers are whites disguised as Indians.

Disastrous Snow Storms in the West.

News from Utah states that it has snowed almost continually in that region since Christmas, resulting in numerous snowslides which have destroyed a number of lives and caused the loss of a great deal of property. The mining town of Alta is little less than a scattered mass of ruins.

A Bloody Fight Between Indians.

A Winnepeg, Minn., special says: "A Creek Indian arrived at Birtle River from Cypress Hills, on the international boundary, and reports that two weeks ago six half-breeds and thirty Creeks were killed in an engagement with the Sioux. Forty lodges of half-breeds had all their horses stolen. The Dominion police were powerless to prevent the bloodshed.

Grave Robber Killed.

Three men who attempted to rob a grave near Gann, in Knox County, Ohio, met with a horrible obstacle. When nearing the coffin, they struck a torpedo placed there to object to body-snatchers, which exploded, instantly killing one of the party, named Dipper, and breaking the leg of another. The third party, who was keeping watch, succeeded in getting the wounded man into the sleigh, taking flight and evading pursuit.

Imported Cattle Burned.

The great stock stable on the Elizabeth farm, near Lancaster, Pa., and owned by G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, Pa., burned last week, and in it perished the famous registered herd of Jersey cattle, fifty-two in number. They were all chained in their stalls, and when the fire was discovered it had made such headway that none of them could be saved. Thoroughbred dogs, goats and game chickens were also burned. Many of the cattle were highly valued, some of the bulls costing $3,000.

Two Brutes Lynched.

Two negroes, named Spearman and Fair, at Prosperity S C (Newberry County) assaulted Miss Bessie Werts, a young lady aged twenty-two years, and outraged her, after which they brutally murdered her The negroes were arrested on suspicion and confessed their guilt. A large body of men took them from jail and shot Spearman on the spot where the crime was committed. Fair made his escape, but was shortly afterward captured and hanged. Miss Werts was said to be not only beautiful, but an excellent young woman.

Transplanting Flesh.

A Mrs. Wilson, in Philadelphia, who was dangerously burned by her clothing igniting five weeks ago, by reason of a recent surgical operation, is now recovering. Her husband permitted ten pieces of flesh to be cut from his right arm, and transplanted on the back of his wife, where she had been so horribly burned, and which had refused to heal. The account says that during the painful operation Mr. Wilson never moved a muscle, but instead, told the doctors if it required the whole arm to save her life, to cut it off and use it.

A Useless Scare.

An article is going the rounds of the press, very clearly written and seeming to be founded on Revelations and the measurements of the pyramids in Egypt, which predicts that the world will come to an end at midnight, November 12, 1881. Superstitious people of course will give the prediction credence and worry much about it, but our ablest astronomers laugh at the matter, and say that there is not only no prospect of the earth coming in contact with a comet during the present year, but that such an event is not likely to occur for years to come.

Two Young Ladies Killed

A special from Girardville, Pa., in the coal regions, gives an account of a terrible coasting accident, in which two young ladies, who were going down hill on a sled, were instantly killed. Miss Mary Cardoff and Miss Honora Dougherty were invited to join a coasting party. During the first trip, the young man who had control of the sled seeing his danger, rolled off and escaped. The sled sped on and crashed against a telegraph pole. Miss Cordoff was brained and her face mashed to a jelly. Miss Dougherty had her back broken and was otherwise shockingly mutilated.

Storms in England.

News from England relates the occurrence there of a terrible storm, doing much damage to property and life. The Thames has overflowed its banks, doing damage to the extent of £2,000,000. The snow storm has been so great that the only means for travel in London is by underground railway. Vehicles do not attempt to run. All the railroads leading out of the city are blockaded.

A Chinese Divorce Suit.

The first Chinese divorce suit ever brought in California is up in the Courts. "A pretty Chinese woman," the telegram says, named Ah Shoa, has sued her husband Ah Shang, now in China, for divorce on grounds of desertion. It is intimated that the Chinaman has been paid to leave for China so that the suit could be brought and the woman sold to another husband.

Work of the Western Avalanches.

News from Salt Lake says that everybody has left Alta but sixteen persons. A company has been organized at Salt Lake to go and rescue the dead bodies. The storm has cleared up, but it will be impossible to repair the damages to the mines and railroad sheds before spring. A slide in American Fork buried the Pittsburg mine boarding-house with two men in it, one of whom was dug out by a Chinaman.

The Mexican Central Railroad Stock.

The allotment of subscription to the Mexican Central Railroad securities is the talk in Boston financial circles. The amount offered the public was $5,715,000. The subscription was double the amount. In accordance with the negotiations recently entered into with the parties controlling roads between Mexico and the Mississippi Jay Gould receives 665 blocks of $4,500 each, a total subscription of $2,997,000. Gen. Grant receives ten blocks, and other subscribers the balance.

Mrs. Athey Almost Escapes.

Quite an excitement was produced at New Philadelphia, Ohio, a few mornings since by the discovery that Mrs. Athey, the murderess, had broken jail during the night. She was found by the Sheriff a few hours afterward concealed in some bedclothes at the residence of a Mrs. Corderey, in the north part of the town. Her cell being unlocked, she had burned the bolt off the outer door, thus gaining a few hours' freedom. She left her little babe in the cell, which was found in the morning in an almost perishing condition.

The California Press on the Treaties.

Respecting the Chinese treaties, the San Francisco *Examiner* (Dem.) says: "The evil of coolie immigration is as far from settlement as ever, and the treaty a disappointment." The *Alta* says: "The treaty is all that can be desired by those who oppose Chinese immigration." The *Bulletin* says: "The relief sought is brought within reach by the provisions of the treaty." The *Post* says: "Not as much has been gained as we had a right to expect, but the question of the restriction of Chinese immigration is now in the hands of Congress, to which we must look for relief."

Proposed Land League Demonstration.

Preparations are now being made among the Irishmen throughout Canada and the United States for a monster demonstration of American public opinion in the shape of a procession and convention, to take place in New York on St. Patrick's Day, at which several delegations from Irish Societies from every city in the Union and Canada are to be present. Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, and other agitators, have signified their intention to be present. Cheap railway excursions are being secured. It is not improbable that a great demonstration will be witnessed.

A Terrific Explosion.

A telegram from Philadelphia says that one of the tanks at the Atlantic Oil Refinery, Point Breeze, exploded with terrific force, and the burning oil was scattered in every direction. The concussion broke windows a mile distant, and the flames spread rapidly to the adjoining tanks, and four tanks soon took fire. Two loaded vessels in the stream, opposite the works, the Competitor, with filled cases, and the Maryland, with filled barrels, burned. All the shedding along the wharves also burned. The explosion was heard and felt at the extreme northern points of the city, and as far down the river as Chester. The last great fire at these works occurred in June, 1878.

A Tragic Tale.

J. Phil. Krieger, jun., who, as Cashier of the Broadway Savings Bank, St. Louis, wrecked that concern a year or more ago, and utterly ruined his old father, committed suicide the past week by taking morphine. While cashier of the bank, he was also Treasurer of the School Board, and appropriated part of its funds. For some months past Krieger has been very poor, and received aid from his mistress, "Jennie Eickman," whom he regarded as the only friend he had on earth. This woman died last Friday, and being, as he believed, left entirely alone in the world, without friends or money, ruined and disheartened, he sought relief and oblivion in death.

Vitriol Throwing.

George Dussel, who keeps a liquor store in Jersey City, N. J., became so enraged at a Mrs. River, a grass-widow, in New York, because she would not keep his company, that he entered the house with a large bottle of vitriol in his hand and threw a quantity in her face. Her brother, a Mr. Holmes, who was present, rushed to her assistance, and Dussel threw a quantity in his face. Then perceiving Mrs. Holmes in the room, he emptied what was left in the bottle in her face. He then made his escape. The screams of the three persons soon brought the neighbors in, who at once secured the services of physicians. The faces of all were horribly burned, and Mrs. Rever will probably lose her vision.

A Pitiable Story.

In Pender County, North Carolina, Abbey Howard, a young woman aged eighteen, some time ago gave birth to an illegitimate child. She was at the time living with her mother and step-father, and they soon began to make her home uncomfortable for her. One night last week, despite the intense cold, they drove her and her infant from the house. She wandered over the country, and coming to the house of Emanuel McNiel was allowed to creep under a table and sleep for the night. In the morning, however, when she was questioned, and it was seen that her child was illegitimate, she was speedily spurned from the house, and again sent wandering along the road, nearly starving, and barely able to stagger along with her infant. The roads were covered with snow, and there was a biting wind; but she walked over the thinly-settled country in her vain endeavor to get a place to rest. The next night she staggered into a house where a prayer-meeting was being held, but she did not have her child with her. Her virtuous sister was in the meeting, and immediately asked her in a loud tone what had become of her child. The young mother turned pale, and returned evasive answers. She left, and was afterward followed up by her step-father, who insisted upon knowing what had become of her child. She finally said it died, and that she had buried it. He insisted upon knowing where the child had been buried, and finally she guided him and several others to the place. There were no signs of the body; but after looking about for a while the remains were found behind a clump of bushes, near the edge of a pond, where it was lying in the midst of a lot of ice, with its skull crushed in. Near the body was a bloody club. The mother was arrested and committed to jail. It is believed that in a fit of desperation after being thrust out she slew the infant rather than see it freeze to death.

XLVIth CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

A bill amending the existing laws in relation to the Military Academy at West Point was referred.

The bills for the relief of Gen. Ord, for the purchase of the Freedmen's Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the joint resolution creating the Yorktown Centennial Commission, passed.

An effort to bring up the Kellogg case was prevented by a vote of 20 to 34.

The Indian appropriation bill was presented; so, also, was a bill from the Census Committee for completing, compiling and publishing the tenth census.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported favorably the Senate bill to establish and equalize grades, and regulate appointments and promotion in the marine corps.

The bill for the relief of Holladay, which has been under discussion for some days, was finally passed with an amendment inserting $100,000 as in full payment for the claim.

A resolution asking information in regard to the taking of the recent census was presented by Mr. Conkling, and ordered printed.

The bill to prevent the introduction and dissemination of epizootic or communicable diseases of domestic animals in the United States was taken up for the purpose of allowing its author, Mr. Williams, to address the Senate in explanation of its provisions. It was finally referred to a committee consisting of Messrs Johson, Collins, Kirkwood, and Coke.

A resolution for a standing committee on the rights of women citizens was discussed at some length to the entertainment of members of the Women's Suffrage Association who occupies the ladies' gallery. It was finally referred to the Committee on Rules.

A resolution was adopted without debate, asking the President to transmit to the Senate all official correspondence since 1867 in relation to sending to the United States by any foreign State, canton, or municipality of criminals, paupers, or insane persons.

A committee of conference was appointed upon the bill granting lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming for university purposes.

The House funding bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A bill to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes, was taken up and discussed.

HOUSE.

The Committee of the Whole discussed the first section of the funding bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Anderson, which provided for the retirement of the national bank notes, and for the issue of currency notes. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 46 to 108. Mr. Frye gave notice of a substitute, which he proposed to offer for the first section, providing for the issue of bonds and Treasury notes to the amount of $620,000,000, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, and redeemable after one year. A number of amendments offered were rejected. A motion to strike out the fourth section of the bill, and insert an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use not exceeding $50,000,000 of standard gold and silver coin in the redemption of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, authorized to be refunded by this act, and to apply the surplus money in the Treasury to the redemption of bonds to be canceled, was adopted.

After a bitter discussion, a bill quieting the titles of settlers on the Des Moines River lands, in Iowa, was passed, by a large vote. The greatest opposition was made by members from New York.

Bills to establish a Sub-Treasury in Louisville, to provide for a joint commission by the United States and Great Britain, to investigate the alleged fraud in the statistics before the Halifax Fishery Commission, a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that every interest demands the immediate construction of such telegraph lines by the Government, and requesting the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to report a bill for the construction of such telegraph lines as may be necessary to protect the people from monopoly, and a resolution directing the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing a telegraphic postal system by the Government of the United States, and also as to the cost of reproducing facilities for transmitting telegraphic messages equal to those now possessed by existing corporations, and as to the expediency of operating the same, granting that committee power to send for persons and papers and authorizing its report at any time, by bill or otherwise, were presented and referred.

Other bills presented were to prohibit the exportation of diseased animals, to improve the civil service, to regulate railroad commerce, and for the relief of all persons having claims against the United States, the last being by Mr. Conner, of South Carolina.

Mr. White offered a bill proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by the people.

The communication of the Secretary of the Interior presenting the results of the census was ordered printed with the accompanying documents, after which Mr. Cox introduced his bill fixing the number of Representatives at 301.

The Committee on Elections submitted a unanimous report in favor of seating H. Bisbee, jun., as member from the Second District of Florida.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported back adversely the bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army. A minority report was also submitted favoring the bill.

In the Committee on the Whole the Funding Bill was discussed at length.

Final action was taken on the funding bill. Mr. Carlisle's amendment was adopted, an amendment providing that the expenses of preparing, issuing, advertising, and disposing of the bonds and certificates shall not exceed ¼ of 1 per cent. A proviso that before any of the bonds or certificates authorized by this act are issued, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay on all the bonds accruing during the year 1881, all the silver dollars of 412½ grains, and all gold over and above $50,000,000 now held in the Treasury for redemption purposes, was stricken out of the first section and the bill passed by a vote of 133 to 125.

The Committee of the Whole engaged in the discussion of the naval appropriation bill which authorized an expenditure of $14,500,000, an increase of $55,000 over that of last year, and was passed without change.

The contested election case of Moody Boynton against Dr. Loring, Massachusetts, occupied some time, Dr. Loring occupying an hour and a half in his argument.

A Shocking Tragedy.

A most shocking tragedy occurred at Plain City, Ohio, on the night of the 17th inst. A colored lady, Mrs. Matilda Scott by name, her daughter, Maria Scott, and a boy named Charles Good, were all found murdered at their home between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, The lady was a widow, her husband having been dead nearly ten years. She was considered quite well to do, as she owns a fine farm, The family has always borne a high reputation, and great excitement prevails over the dreadful affair. The following are all the particulars that could now be gathered: A girl stopping with the family had been away to spend the day at Mr. Debbs'. When she drew near the house on her return she saw some one open the door, look out, then draw back, and hurriedly slam the door; entering, she found no living person in the house, but saw only the dead and bruised bodies on the floor. There were many marks of violence, and indications of a struggle. It is thought that the murderer or murderers used a stout hickory club, which was found near by, covered with blood. The blood and brains of the dead were found bespattered about the room. The girl started out to call help, and met a Robert Garner, to whom she told the news. He excused himself from helping her, and made off. Suspicion has attached to Garner, on account of his excited manner and the strange and conflicting stories he tells. A suit of bloody clothes was found in his possession. He has been arrested. There is much fear that he will be lynched. It is said that Garner was angry with Mrs. Scott, because she had refused to rent him the farm for another year. He has been living on the place and working it for a number of years. The lady was nearly fifty years old, and her daughter about twenty. She has another daughter visiting near Cincinnati among wealthy relatives, and she was at once telegraphed for. The boy, Charles Good, had been taken by Mrs. Scott to raise, and had lived with the family for several years. He was about twelve years old.

THE CHINESE TREATIES.

The following is the full text of the letter of Secretary Evarts transmitting the Chinese treaties to the President:

To the President:—Therewith submit for transmission to the Senate the treaty signed at Peking on the 17th of November, 1880, by the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States and the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China, together with the correspondence, giving the course of negotiations. The first treaty is confined in its provisions to the future regulation of Chinese immigration into the United States. The treaty submitted the questions raised between the two countries in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both. While preserving to the subjects of China engaged in mercantile pursuits, in study, in teaching or travel for curiosity, the right of free intercourse with this country, the Chinese Government has recognized in the Government of the United States the right to regulate, limit and suspend the introduction into its territory of Chinese labor whenever in its discretion it shall threaten the good order of any locality or endanger the interests of society. The second treaty is intended to supply the incompleteness of some of the provisions of former treaties. The first clause, without assuming or imposing any special obligation, recognizes the advantage of an enlarged commercial intercourse between the citizens and subjects of the two countries, and expresses on the part of the Chinese Government its readiness to give favorable consideration to any proposal for the extension of those relations which this Government may deem it wise and useful to ask. The second clause prohibits the participation of our citizens or our vessels in the opium trade in China. The anxiety of the Chinese Government to suppress this iniquitous traffic is honorable in itself, and was expressed with earnestness to the Commissioners of the United States. The well-known sentiments of this Government in regard to this trade invited the confident appeal to it on the part of the Chinese Government to take the lead among foreign nations in the proscription of this pernicious commerce. The fourth and last clause secures by treaty stipulation the trial of all actions, whether of cost or contract, arising between our citizens and subjects and China, in the Court of the judicial authorities of the defendant, and the application of the defendant's national nationality to all such litigation. In all cases the plaintiff's are secured the official presence at the trial of their National officers, the right to present, examine, and cross-examine witnesses, and otherwise to maintain a watchful observance of the trial.

The preamble of the treaty recites the appointment of the Commissioners Plenipotentiary and the desire and necessity for some modification of existing treaties, especially respecting the immigration of Chinese labor, and states that after consideration, examination, and discussion, the following article in modification has been agreed upon:

Article I.—Whenever, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects or threatens to affect the interests of that country, or of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to the Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitation. Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character as is only necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation or suspension of immigration; no immigrants shall be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse.

CENSUS BUREAU REPORT.

The Census Bureau has at last received the official footing of the population of the several States, as developed by the recent census; and on the 17th inst. General Walker, of the Census Bureau, officially transmitted it to Congress. This shows the aggregate of population in the several States to be 49,369,595. To this aggregate is to be added the population of the District of Columbia, which is 177,638, and the population of the several Territories, which aggregates 605,633, making a total population of the States, Territories and the District of Columbia and of the United States, 50,152,866. The State totals are as follows:

States.	Popu'n.	States.	Popu'n.
Alabama	1,262,794	Mississippi	1,131,592
Arkansas	802,564	Missouri	2,168,804
California	864,686	Nebraska	452,433
Colorado	194,649	Nevada	62,265
Connecticut	622,683	N. Hampsh'e	346,984
Delaware	146,654	N. Jersey	1,130,983
Florida	267,351	New York	5,083,810
Georgia	1,539,048	N. Carolina	1,400,047
Illinois	3,078,769	Ohio	3,198,239
Indiana	1,978,362	Oregon	174,767
Iowa	1,624,620	Pennsyl'a	4,282,786
Kansas	995,966	Rhode Island	276,528
Kentucky	1,648,708	S. Carolina	995,622
Louisiana	969,103	Tennessee	1,542,463
Maine	648,945	Texas	1,592,574
Maryland	934,632	Vermont	332,286
Mass'achu'ts	1,783,012	Virginia	1,512,806
Michigan	1,636,331	W. Virginia	618,443
Minnesota	780,806	Wisconsin	1,315,480

Total of States	49,369,595
The District of Columbia	177,968

Territories.	Pop.	Territories.	Pop.
Arizona	40,441	New Mexico	118,430
Dakota	135,180	Utah	143,906
Idaho	32,611	Washington	75,120
Montana	39,157	Wyoming	20,788

Total of Territories	605,633.
Grand total of the United States	50,152,866.

As soon as the data was read to the House, Mr Cox, of New York, introduced a bill providing for the reapportionment of members of Congress. The bill is predicated upon a basis of 301 Representatives. The bill was referred to the Census Committee. It is believed the committee will indorse it, and if any apportionment bill is passed this session it will be upon the basis of the foregoing. If the number of Representatives is fixed at 301, the several States will have the following Representatives in Congress:

States.	Members.	States.	Members.
Alabama	8	Mississippi	7
Arkansas	5	Missouri	13
California	5	Nebraska	3
Colorado	1	Nevada	1
Connecticut	4	New Hampshire	2
Delaware	1	New Jersey	7
Florida	1	New York	31
Georgia	9	North Carolina	8
Illinois	19	Ohio	19
Indiana	12	Oregon	1
Iowa	10	Pennsylvania	26
Kansas	6	Rhode Island	2
Kentucky	10	South Carolina	6
Louisiana	6	Tennessee	9
Maine	4	Texas	10
Maryland	6	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	11	Virginia	9
Michigan	10	West Virginia	4
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	8

The Heathen Chinee and the Indian.

According to the census bulletins, at the time of enumeration, New York City had 747 Chinese inhabitants and 44 Indians: Chicago, 474 Chinese and 1 Indian; New Jersey, 176 Chinese and 14 Indians; New Hampshire, 1 Chinaman and 23 Indians; South Carolina, 9 Chinese and 110 Indians; Massachusetts, 237 Chinese and 341 Indians; Connecticut, 124 Chinese and 26 Indians; Vermont, 3 Indians and 5 half-breeds; North Carolina, 16 Indians; Philadelphia, 80 Chinese and 25 Indians; Baltimore, 4 Chinese and 9 Indians; Georgia, 15 Chinese and 44 Indians and half-breeds and 1 Albino; Utah Territory, 501 Chinese, 804 Indians and half-breeds, and 17 East Indians and half-breeds; Oregon, 9,506 Chinese, 2 Japanese, and 1,679 Indians and half-breeds; Missouri, 30 Chinese and 2 half-Chinese; Minnesota, 10 Chinese; Maine, 8 Chinese and 607 Indians and half-breeds; Montana, 173 Chinese and 1,750 Indians and half-breeds; Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, 20 Chinese; Nebraska, 18 Chinese; Kentucky, 10 Chinese; Florida, 18 Chinese; Louisiana, 473 Chinese and 8 half-Chinese; Alabama, 4 Chinese; Arkansas, 134 Chinese; Georgia, 17 Chinese; Colorado, 610 Chinese; Iowa, 47 Chinese; West Virginia, 14 Chinese; California, 75,025 Chinese, 294 Japanese and half-breeds, 2 East Indians, and 1 Sandwich Islander; Idaho, 3,778 Chinese and only 164 Indians and half-breeds, Michigan, 27 Chinese; Texas, 4 Chinese; Ohio, 17 Chinese, outside of the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo, scattered about in the rural counties.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

The California delegation are not altogether satisfied with the Chinese Treaty.

The last return made to the Census Bureau was from Covington, Clearfield County, Pa.

Senator Allison is looked upon favorably as the coming Secretary of the Treasury.

The copy of the charges and specifications and record of the trial of the Whittaker case covers 3,000 pages of manuscript.

The Morgan Electoral Count Rule will come up in the House in a few days and it is expected a spirited debate will ensue. The Republicans will oppose it to the last.

The special committee investigating the alleged abuse of the franking privilege during the late Presidential campaign, refuse to admit reporters, and withhold details from the press.

The War Department announces the number of the general service men allowed for clerical duty in the army as follows: 14 Sergeants, 28 Corporals, 109 privates, and 9 topographical assistants.

A Boston memorial, fifty feet in length and signed by all or nearly all the leading business houses of that city, is to be presented to Congress in favor of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada.

All clerks of the Executive Departments, after the 1st of February, will be paid 40 per cent. of their salary in gold. This is because the vaults of the Treasury building are overstocked, and besides it is desired to get the coin into more general circulation.

The Committee on Territories has received from Collector Ball, of Alaska, several fine mineral specimens, concerning which, Senator Hill, of Colorado, an expert in mining and mineralogy, says are very rich in gold and galena, and easily reducible.

Number of looms for the manufacture of cotton tick in the United States, 230,223; number of spindles, 10,921,147; bales of cotton used, 1,586,481; persons employed, including agents, overseers, clerks, mechanics, watchmen, and operatives, 181,628.

The new fire-proof building for the National Museum has been turned over to the Building Committee by the architects. Total amount expended in building, $287,422.67; amount appropriated by Congress, 287,500. The building will be formally opened to the public March 4.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, a special committee was appointed to take into consideration and report upon the practicability of issuing "daylight" licenses to pilots who may be color-blind, and consequently not eligible to full licenses.

Commencing January 1, the Treasury Department has been paying 50 per cent. in notes, 40 per cent. in gold, and 10 per cent. in silver coin on all disbursements made from the cash room in the Treasury. This rule is only temporary in consequence of there being a scarcity of notes.

The plan adopted for the Congressional Library Building provides for a rectangular structure 450 by 300 feet, with a height, divided into two stories. The style of architecture is a modified form of the French Renaissance, and the building when completed will cost about $3,000,000.

Some time ago Mosby, our representative in China, applied to Secretary Evarts for leave to come home. Evarts refused. Mosby has written to a gentleman in Virginia that he is coming any way. He is reported as saying that he is all right with Garfield, but don't care a button for Hayes.

The messenger bringing the Electoral vote of Ohio received $121. The lowest paid to any messenger was $10.50, to Maryland. The Oregon messenger got $963. The New York messenger is entitled to $93.25, but John Jacob Astor delivered the vote of that State and has never called for his mileage.

The nomination of Colonel John W. Finnell to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Kentucky, *vice* Winfield Holden, the present Collector, has occasioned considerable comment in revenue circles, where Mr. Holden is regarded as an efficient officer. Mr. Holden will inquire how the thing was done.

The Naval Appropriation Bill as agreed to by the committee, appropriates $14,461,037, based upon estimates aggregating $15,522,321. It is an increase over last year's appropriation of $55,000. The item for pay of Navy is $125,000 in excess of last year, $100,000 of the increase being for the pay of the seamen, and $25,000 for the rank.

The Woman's Suffrage Association have adopted resolutions in which they assert that both political parties are divided on finance, free trade and labor reform, and hence, from their view, the only party that may expect to triumph in the Presidential election of 1884 is the party that places Woman's Suffrage in the platform. They further resolve that they are opposed to exempting clergy and church property from taxation and making laboring men and women bear the added burden.

Colonel Bonert G. Ingersoll does not look favorably upon the Funding Act. He says a long 3 per cent. bond might float, but a short one will not. He says the bond ought to be made in such a shape that the poor people would find a safe and convenient channel through it for the investment of their savings. He wanted the poor to be encouraged in economy. "That country is blessed," says Ingersoll, "where the rich are extravagant and the poor economical. The economical rich man is a curse and a pest."

Delegates representing the various leading commercial organizations of the country met in convention last week in Boston with a view to taking steps looking to the passage of a bankrupt law by Congress. The Convention passed resolutions unanimously agreeing upon the necessity for the immediate passage by Congress of a uniform bankrupt law, and indorsed the bill drafted by Judge Lowell, of Boston, which is now pending before the Judiciary Committees of both houses of Congress. Some amendments to Judge Lowell's bill were proposed and referred to the Committee.

Speaker Randall has laid the following before the House, received from Secretary Evarts: "I have the honor to inform you that I have received a letter from Benj. F. Stevens, dispatch agent of the United States at London, stating he is authorized to sell to the State Department the Henry Stevens Franklin collection of manuscripts and books." The letter is accompanied by a detailed list of the manuscripts and books, and a descriptive letter from Mr. Stevens, in which he states the manuscripts are original papers relative chiefly to public affairs, bequeathed by Benj. Franklin to his grandson, Wm. Temple Franklin. The price asked is $25,000.

IRELAND.

Important Events Occuring in that Unfortunate Country During the Past Week.

The Catholic Bishops of Donegal, Meath and Killala have taken seats beside the Traversers in the State trials.

The distress in County Clare is worse than last year and the Lord Lieutenant has ordered a presentment to the Court of Sessions for the organization of relief works.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope has sent a request to Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, to immediately publish throughout Ireland the recent papal letter concerning the agitation there. The Pope expresses regret that, contrary to his instructions, the publication of the letter has been delayed.

The British Government is said to be fully aware that there is existing dangerous conspiracies among Irishmen in several of the large towns of England.

County Clare and several baronies of Sligo have been declared in a state of disturbance.

At a meeting of the Land League in Dublin, Davitt said there was a magnificent representative organization in America, far beyond reach of flying columns or coertion acts.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, L. P. Dillon, of counsel for the Traversers, speaking on behalf of Gordon and Boyton, asked the jury to acquit them, and thus rejoice greater Ireland beyond the seas. Mr. Sullivan, M. P., also of the counsel for the defense, followed on behalf of P. Egan. He drew a picture of the harsh laws passed since the Union, and of the sufferings by famine. Some of the audience wept. He called upon the jury to acquit the Traversers, and thereby condemn the so-called Liberal Ministers, who have been hounded on by the London press. The court-room was crowded with spectators.

Sullivan appealed to the jury not to incur the obloquy that Gladstone asked them to at the time when he was preparing measures of land reform to obtain for himself fresh glory and power.

At the close of his speech the audience cheered loudly, and a lady threw a boquet to Sullivan.

Heron, replying for the Crown, said the jury had to decide that Socialism should not obtain a footing in Western Europe, and asserted that the Traversers had preached sedition and murder.

It is stated that Mr. Condon, of Lisburn, has received several cases of rifles and ammunition for distribution among the Orangemen, who drill nightly in Orange Hall.

WESTERN AVALANCHES.

Damage on the Railroads—Men Buried Alive and Crushed by the Snow—Narrow Escape of the Town of Alta.

A letter from Salt Lake, Utah, dated the 15th inst., says: "Wednesday night the snow fell in sheets and the wind became a hurricane. About 10 o'clock the snow slide carried away the flagstaff of the Ore House, 400 feet of the railroad sheds, and swept across the Flat Creek to the opposite mountain. Later, another slide passed over the Victoria and Imperial House, burying in it two persons, who dug their way out in ten hours. Continuing, it swept away the Grizzly boarding house, in which were Mr. Nathan Haskins and four children, Charles Simons, Robert Howath, and Van Morris. Of these Mrs. Haskins and daughter, Jane Howarth, and Van Morris were killed.

"Another slide smashed and buried the Toledo Works and boarding-house, killing Charles Borbridge and Frank Laporte.

"Thursday and Friday work was stopped at the principal mine, and many of the men left the canon for the valley. The storm continued and increased in fury, the wind blowing a gale, and piling the snow, just over the crest of the hill, north of Alta, on the Alta side. The great weight started another slide, half a mile wide, Friday night, which would have completely demolished Alta but that it was split and partially diverted by a flat area, just above the head of the main street. It struck a large, heavily built stone store, in which five men had gathered for safety. Two of them were sleeping in the second story, and were thrown out comparatively unhurt. Three had taken refuge in the basement and built a fire—John Fitzgerald, P. B. Lee, and Wm. Hollingshead. The house was crushed in on them and fired from the stove, and they perished. Richard Williams and Joe Washington, who remained to look after the Joab Lawrence property, with instructions to sleep in the tunnel, are missing.

"An avalanche swept away every building owned by the Joab Lawrence Company, together with their tramway, inflicting a loss of $20,000. It buried the Buffalo house, but three men had retired into a tunnel, and were rescued exhausted. Fifty people came down last night, leaving about twenty who for various reasons could not get away. The trip down was fearful; leaving their homes with nothing but the clothes on their backs, women wallowed through snow as best they could, men carrying the children. There remains enough mountain slope still undermined to complete the destruction of the town, and it may slide at any moment. Eight miles of the Upper Big Cottonwood are said to be one huge slide, covering everything. A big slide in Mayfield Gulch has blocked the creek for 400 yards, and made quite a lake."

Skobeloff's War.

A cablegram from St. Petersburg says: "General Skobeloff telegraphs on the 11th inst., announcing that on the 9th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, 30,000 Teke Turcomans made a sudden sortie from Geok Tepe and assaulted the Russian trenches, which were manned by nineteen companies of infantry and 100 Cossacks acting as infantry, with three siege guns and twenty-one light guns. In spite of a heroic defense by the troops, the Turcomans carried be Russian outworks and part of the second parallel, capturing four mountain guns and three siege guns. The Russians then opened an artillery fire, and the reserve simultaneously attacked the enemy, who were dislodged from all the points they had captured. All the artillery was retaken, with the exception of one mountain gun, which had been carried off during the early part of the engagement. The Russian loss was heavy; one company of the Ansheron regiment alone had thirty-two men killed, including a major and a captain, and ten wounded, and one officer taken prisoner. The Turcoman losses are much greater; their dead filled the Russian trenches. Simultaneously with this attack a considerable body of Turcoman cavalry made a sortie on the Russian camp, which was successfully repulsed. After the Turcomans had been repulsed orders were given for laying a third parallel. Soon at the Turcomans saw the works commenced they renewed the attack with their entire strength upon the whole Russian front, but were compelled to return into the fortress by artillery fire, at close range, from the Russian second parallel."

A Horrible Deed.

At Lapeer, seventy miles north of Detroit, while the people were at church, a Mrs Bernard went to the residence of Rev. E. Curtis, the Baptist pastor, and attacked his wife, an old lady about sixty-five, threw her down, poured gasoline over her clothing and set it on fire. The poor woman was so shockingly burned that she lived but a few hours. For several years Mr. Curtis was pastor at Greenville, Mich, the home of Mrs. Bernard Mrs. B. is the wife of quite a prominent lumberman, and aged about forty years. She just recently went to Lape