

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McGEWEN,

PUBLISHER.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

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

Advices from Eastern Pennsylvania report increased activity in the iron trade. Plate and structural iron is in demand for bridge-building, the pipe-mill has 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 Pittsburgh, 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 23d 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.

A Boston dispatch announces the death of Joseph M. Wrightman, formerly Mayor of that city.

A loss of \$60,000 was incurred by the burning of one of the shops of the Whitney Arms Company, at Whitneyville, Conn.

WESTERN.

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."

The special Grand Jury of Cook County, Ill., in returning indictments against eighty-three election judges, declares that the laws are inadequate to secure honest returns in Chicago; that the appropriation of \$100,000 for extra policemen was actually defeated by the voters, and that there is a deficit of \$9,000 in the votes returned for the State House appropriation.

There is said to be hardly a town in Kansas which has not a colony of from fifty to 500 boomers ready to start for Oklahoma as quickly as the lands are thrown open to settlement. General sympathy with the cause is manifested throughout the State. Atchison has a colony of 150 members, who held a meeting last week and adopted a resolution calling a State convention of boomers to meet in Topeka. Colonies all over the State are invited to send delegates.

Gummersall & Co., dry-goods merchants of St. Louis, have been forced to the wall.

Emma Bond is still in a critical condition. One side is paralyzed, and she is speechless and totally helpless as well.

Reports from Western Kansas and Southwestern Nebraska state that a large number of cattle have died from cold and exposure.

In Cleveland, Michael Roch killed his wife and fatally wounded himself with a razor. They arrived from England only three weeks ago.

Charles F. Andrews, the baking-powder manufacturer of Milwaukee, has made an assignment to F. G. Bigelow, reporting assets of \$62,000 and liabilities of \$180,000.

N. H. Paaren, the Illinois Veterinarian, ordered the slaughter of six horses at Taylorville, Ill., on account of glanders, and had their manures and feeding-troughs burned.

A broken rail on the Washburn Road threw the Chicago express train off the track near Edwardsville, Ill., ditching the engine and tender, and seriously injuring the engineer, fireman, baggage-master, and express messenger.

Paddy Ryan, who has returned to Chicago, states that the recent glove-fight of a few seconds in New York gave him more money than he ever before earned in so short a time. He is anxious to meet Sullivan again, but has issued no challenge.

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 'center' 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."

SOUTHERN.

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 employees, broke open the safe, and escaped with \$4,000 in greenbacks and gold coin. The employees 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.

Roswell Grant, 85 years old, uncle of Gen. Grant, died at St. Albans, W. Va.

Job Jackson, a notorious outlaw in North Alabama, was captured after a desperate struggle during which a woman was killed, and Jackson shot eight times. Jackson is charged with seven murders.

At Newport, Ky., Mrs. Carrie L. Winslow while insane killed her two children, then committed suicide by cutting her own throat.

WASHINGTON.

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

Excise.....\$34,064,395
Tobacco.....12,732,399
Fermented liquors.....9,570,492
Miscellaneous sources.....151,282

Total.....\$56,518,568
This is \$4,270,768 less than the receipts for the same period last year. The decrease was in collections as follows:

From excise.....\$3,935,383
From tobacco.....323,857
From miscellaneous.....272,184
The only increase was from fermented liquors, \$20,232. 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.

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 Senator 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 of the house and the row hushed without it becoming generally known."

William Penn Nixon, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*; Morrison Mumford, of the *Kansas City Times*; and D. R. Locke, 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.

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 \$500,000 a year will be given to Capt. Eads, for superintending the work, and \$3,000,000 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 lobbyists. 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.

POLITICAL.

William M. Everts 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 the provera 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. I. Cameron was chosen as his own successor in the Senate from Pennsylvania.

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

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.

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.

James F. Legate promises a letter explaining all of his negotiations with Editor Clarkson in the St. John Imbroglia, and Clarkson, anticipating it, sticks to his charges and demands that those whom he has offended go to the courts for a viadication, where all the facts can be brought out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 weeks 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 Melvilles, in the Department of the Hautes-Alpes, 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 Hubbard, 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.

The body of the Earl of Aylesford, who died in Texas, was shipped from New York to England.

By the completion of a link around the north shore of Lake Superior, Manitoba has secured telegraphic communication with the Canadian capital outside of the territory of the United States.

Briggs & Elder, real estate dealers and lawyers, of Moorhead, Minn., have assigned, with liabilities amounting to \$50,000. S. S. McRaynolds, private banker, Bentonville, Ark., failed, with liabilities aggregating \$200,000.

Gen. A. McD. McCook, now in command at Salt Lake, protests that he has been libeled by Gen. Grant in relation to his part in the battle at Elkhorn, and he asserts that the Confederate attack was a complete surprise.

Rumors from the United States of Colombia are to the effect that Gen. Goniola, who has just placed in power the new President, Santo Domingo Villo, has been captured by the revolutionists. The interior of the republic is in a blaze. The Radicals have captured Barranquilla and Cartagena, cutting off the Government from the coast. The troops at Panama are ready at a moment's notice to join the Radicals against Nunez.

FOREIGN.

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 Sudan 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 Mehmet Ali.

Two nihilists shot at Police Superintendent Koller on the streets of St. Petersburg. They were arrested.

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 irretrievable 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 entrenched position to await reinforcements."

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 Bismarck'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.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

It is understood in semi-official circles in Rome that Italy is prepared, whenever an emergency arises, to send 25,000 soldiers to Egypt in support of British authority there.

The Canadian Parliament is disposed to extend the application of the extradition treaty with the United States. Sir Alexander Campbell holds that between the neighboring countries there should be free trade in criminals.

A story published in a Philadelphia paper, that Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, entered into a deal with Franklin B. Gowen and Samuel J. Randall to secure the gubernatorial nomination two years ago from the Democrats, is declared by the Governor to be "an infamous lie."

A London dispatch of Jan. 27 says that "excitement in that city over the dynamite explosions continues at fever heat. Immense crowds are attracted to the vicinity of Westminster Hall and the Tower. Several arrests have been made. Cunningham, the man who was arrested on suspicion, has given a very contradictory account of himself. The injured policemen, Cox and Cole, seem likely to recover. The approaches to all the public buildings are rigidly guarded. Persons carrying parcels on the street are frequently stopped and the parcels examined. It is reported that the police have discovered an important clue. The official estimate of the 'damage done by the explosion' is \$70,000. The royal apartments in Windsor Castle have been ordered closed by the Queen. The London newspapers are calm in tone, but the provincial journals bristle with horror. Vigilance committees are proposed, and a system of espionage is suggested over all persons of Irish extraction. The adoption by the American Senate of Mr. Bayard's dynamite resolution is hailed with delight in Spain."

Abram Spain, Secretary of the Hops and Malt Bitters Company at Detroit, hanged himself to a coat-hook. He was to have been married in the afternoon, but the discovery that he was afflicted with a chronic malady is supposed to have led to the suicide.

Mr. BAYARD'S resolution expressing indignation at the attempt to destroy the British Parliament buildings, and denouncing such deeds as crimes against civilization, passed the Senate on the 26th of January, by a vote of 74 to 19. Mr. Bayard, of Virginia, spoke and cast the only vote against the resolution. The Senate passed the bill to quiet and confirm the title to certain lands in Shawnee, Okla., and the bill involves certain accretions and marsh lands in respect to which there is no conflicting claim. Mr. Sawyer presented a protest from forty or fifty from mining companies against the Spanish treaty. The Nicaraguan treaty was discussed about two hours in executive session. Messrs. Sherman, Miller, Edmunds, and Bayard were among the speakers. Mr. Bayard's position is substantially that of Mr. Sherman. He thinks the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force. He also holds that the income tax administration ought not to be embarrassed by action upon the question at this time. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Commodore Samuel H. Franklin to Rear Admiral; Postmasters—Theodore B. Patton, Altoona, Pa.; S. S. Munger, Lamport, N. Y.; Thomas D. Campbell, Ottawa, Ohio; Jonathan F. Scofield, Painesville, Ohio; J. W. Hostetter, Orville, Ohio; W. B. Miel, Anamosa, Iowa; T. J. Ross, Lowell, Mass.; J. H. B. Smith, City, Ore.; D. McDonald, Grand Forks, Dakota; E. O. Kennedy, Globe, Arizona. In the House of Representatives a bill was introduced by Mr. Rosecrance appropriating \$100,000 to encourage the perfecting of the highest class of guns. Mr. Findlay and Mr. Hewitt offered resolutions asking the Secretary of State for information as to whether any citizen or resident of the United States had been concerned in the dynamite explosions in London. Another resolution was offered by Mr. White of Kentucky condemning Mr. Bayard's position during the period for whiskey and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the entire system of internal revenue taxation. Mr. Bland introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the alleged refusal of the New York Clearing House to receive silver dollars and certificates in settlement of balances; also, as to whether any national bank has attempted to discredit the silver dollar. Mr. Forshelman introduced the extension of the punishment of crimes committed by means of explosive compounds. Mr. Forney reported the bill calling for \$100,000 for the purchase of a navy yard at Brunswick, Ga. Mr. Wise offered a resolution requesting Secretary Chandler to inform the House as to whether the steamer of the Tallapoosa, which sunk off Newport a few months ago. The resolution inquires why the vessel was sent on her voyage, under whose orders she was cruising, and why she was lost.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEVERE.....	6.50 @ 7.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	94 @ 96
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	93 @ 95
CORN—No. 2.....	53 @ 55
BARLEY—No. 2.....	30 @ 32
PORK—Mess.....	13.00 @ 13.50
CHICAGO.	
BEVERE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Good Shipping.....	6.25 @ 6.00
Common to Fair.....	4.00 @ 4.75
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
FLOUR—No. 1 White.....	4.25 @ 4.50
Prime to Choice Spring.....	3.75 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	81 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Spring.....	79 @ 81
OATS—No. 2.....	28 @ 29
RYE—No. 2.....	62 @ 63
BARLEY—No. 2.....	63 @ 65
BUTTER—Creamery.....	30 @ 32
Fine Dairy.....	18 @ 20
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	12 @ 13
EGGS—Fresh.....	24 @ 26 1/2
POTATOES—New, per bu.....	40 @ 43
PORK—Mess.....	11.75 @ 12.25
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	79 @ 80
CORN—No. 2.....	40 @ 41 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
PORK—Mess.....	11.75 @ 12.25
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	86 @ 89
CORN—Mixed.....	36 @ 37
OATS—Mixed.....	31 @ 32 1/2
RYE.....	61 @ 62
PORK—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.50
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	86 @ 87
CORN.....	42 @ 44
OATS.....	32 @ 34
PORK—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.50
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—No. 1 White.....	5.25 @ 5.75
CORN—Mixed.....	43 @ 44
OATS—No. 1 White.....	32 @ 34
PORK—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New.....	83 @ 85
CORN—Mixed.....	39 @ 40
OATS—Mixed.....	30 @ 31
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Common.....	5.50 @ 6.00
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	4.25 @ 4.75
SUFFOLK.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	96 @ 98
CORN—No. 2.....	46 @ 47
OATS.....	30 @ 32

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

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 Evans, 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 \$446,200.

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 sectioned. Mr. Plumb claimed that, with out 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 a 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 \$300,000 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.

When Mr. Vest's resolution for negotiations with three Indian tribes for the cession of the Oklahoma lands came up in the Senate on Jan. 23, Mr. Plumb offered a substitute for a bargain with the red men for all lands above 160 acres to each head of a family, the surplus to be used for actual settlers only. Mr. Plumb denounced the system of robbing Indians of their lands, and called for a moderate Oklahoma boomers or pseudo-boomers to come from Texas. Mr. Ingalls replied that nothing could resist the march of the Anglo-Saxon race. The remainder of the day was devoted to the discussion of Government reservations which would inevitably be absorbed within five years. Both sides of the question were referred. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Henry S. Hildreth, Postmaster at Philadelphia; Stanford E. Cleveland, a member of the National Board of Health; Lucius H. Foote, of California, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States at Corea; Nelson A. Dunning, of Michigan, Consul of the United States at Auckland; Capt. Almon F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Major and Quartermaster; Andrew S. Draper, New York, Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; John T. Hartranft, Collector of Customs District of Philadelphia; William S. Steele, of Pennsylvania, Collector of the Mint in Philadelphia. In the House of Representatives the constitutional lawyers took an inning in the discussion of a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report whether in its opinion the Senate, by originating, passing, and sending to the House for action a bill appropriating money, has thereby attempted to invade the constitutional prerogatives of the House. Friends of the educational bill were greatly relieved. On the 24th, a measure was tabled by a majority of four votes, that measure being particularly specified in the preamble. Each house of Congress received a line from the American people, and the American people, and this achievement of American industry evoked some highly commendatory resolutions from Mr. Beck, freetrader, in the Senate, and Mr. Kelley, protectionist, in the House.

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. 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.

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 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 hoofs, 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 Samoa.

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 Wolsley 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 6,500 men from Korti to Gakdul, ninety miles on the caravan route to Metemeh, and Shendi, 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 Metemeh. When Stewart left Korti the rebels were in force at Berber and Shendi, 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 Wolsley would advance by way of Debbah, but when it was discovered that Stewart was advancing across the desert the rebels at Omdurman and Berber were concentrated at Shendi 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. The struggle ended in the defeat of the Mahdi's forces. A complete 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 day had led to a more compact formation, and a regular advance. The British had no idea the enemy was near. The Mahdi's army of 10,000 men, of whom only a few rebels left Abu Klea, had been waiting for the appearance of the enemy at noon. Gen. Stewart massed the brigade into columns, placing the guards on the right, the heavy mounted infantry and the Sussex Regiment closed the rear. The