THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

A. C. MOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD, - - NEBRASKA.

CURRENT COMMENT.

SOUTH CAROLINA has no divorce laws.

AN Aberdeen physician describes a case of scarlet fever in a canary.

THE newest craze is to collect all kinds and shapes of parlor lamps.

THE famous shell road of New Orleans is a boulevard of almost snowy whiteness, nearly two hundred feet in width and nine miles long.

THE deep salt well at Bay City, Mich., completed to a depth of 2,550 feet, is expected to produce twenty-three pails of brine per minute.

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

THERE is but one place in the United States where gun cotton is made. Until six months ago the navy was obliged to depend upon England for all the gun cotton used, but a manufactory has been erected at the torpedo station, Newport, and now produces all that is required for sea-going men-of-war and torpedoes.

SOME ten years ago a French emigrant named Farre landed in Truxillo, Honduras, without a cent in his pocket or a second coat to his back. The only thing of any value which he owned was an old silver watch. He sold the watch for four dollars and began life on this capital. To-day he is worth a fortune and lives in fine style in Paris. He made all his money in the import and export trade of Honduras.

IN Barbadoes, one Sunday, the captain of a vessel from New York saw a very important colored lady, gloved, shod and parasoled, walking to church with a bare-footed colored servant carrying her bag and prayer-book. He was atonished at the lady of color being able to keep up so much state, but was told that the couple were sisters, and that if he would only wait until next Sunday he would see the situation reversed.

NEAR the mouth of the Sutro Tunnel, in Nevada, there is a small lake the water in which is kept continuously warm by the hot water that flows into it from the mines. Recently the mine superintendent sent to Florida for two alligators. When they arrived the temperature of the place was twelve degrees below zero, and the alligators were barely alive. Upon being put into the warm lake, however, they revived and are now growing rapidly.

FROM the record of inundations which have for ages been the scourge of Holland, it would appear that during the thirteen centuries one of the larger floods has occurred on an average once in seven years. About six hundred years ago the sea broke through its restraining dykes and eighty thousand persons are said to have perished. In a single night in 1421, seventy-two villages and one hundred thousand human beings were swept away.

DR. JOHN BUCHANAN, notorious three years ago by issuing bogus medical diplomas, was again arrested recently at Philadelphia together with a woman calling herself Dr. Rebecca Russell, who claims to be Buchanan's business partner. Buchanan is again charged with having issued bogus diplomas since his release from prison, and further, with forgery, in having subscribed the names of some of Philadelphia's most prominent physicians to his bogus sheepskins.

IN the early part of last summer it was known that a Moslem teacher with fifteen followers, all of whom had been converted to Christianity, entered the City of Constantinople and began preaching and teaching. Within a week they as suddenly disappeared as though the ground had absorbed them. The Sultan's officers deny any knowledge of them, but the belief is so strong that they are concealed in some out of the way dungeon that the British and American legations have undertaken a search for them.

THERE are in existence rather more than forty Egyptian obelisks. Of these England possesses seven; America, one; Germany, one; France, two; Italy (including Rome, which has twelve), seventeen, and Constantinople, two. The remainder, many of which are fallen or broken, are still in Egypt. The smallest is the Lepsius obelisk in the Royal Museum at Berlin, which is two feet one a half inches high and weighs two hundred pounds; the largest, unfinished, of Assouan, still in quarries at Syene, the estimated weight of which is rather more than 1,500,000 pounds.

SOME time since the rumor was circulated that a man in Munich made a wager that he could collect together three thousand ten-pfenning pieces dated 1873 within a certain time, and that he was offering a high premium for this particular coin. Excitement over the matter permeated every region, and collectors, in their eagerness, paid from fifteen to twenty-five pfenning for a single specimen. Some of the seekers, who had collected several hundred of the coveted coins, finally learned to their sorrow that they were the victims of a practical joke.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN the Senate on the 19th Mr. Coke introduced a bill to establish a National cattle trail. At the conclusion of the morning business Senator Aldrich introduced resolutions in regard to the death of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, and after eulogies by Senators Aldrich, Edmunds, Bayard, Pendleton, Garland, Ingalls and others the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Slocum offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House a copy of the appeal of Fitz John Porter, with the accompanying papers. Mr. Townsheed also offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish to the House copies of all correspondence relative to the so-called Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory, together with information as to the present condition of the controversy growing out of the attempts at the occupation of such lands. After some parliamentary sparring, the House adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 20th Mr. Plumb offered a resolution that the President be requested to advise the Senate as to the status of unoccupied land in the Indian Territory the Oklahoma lands, as viewed by the Executive; the action taken, if any, to expel persons seeking to settle thereon, and reasons for the same, together with any other information in his possession bearing upon the existing controversy. A bill was reported favorably from the Committee on Public Lands making valid the purchase of lands withdrawn from sale under certain circumstances. The Senate then proceeded to consideration of bills on the calendar. Consideration of the Inter-State bill was then resumed. The House (Regan) bill was taken from the calendar and read in full, and a long debate followed on the motion of Senator Cullom to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the Senate bill. Pending action the Senate went into executive session. In the House a bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands prohibiting aliens and foreigners from acquiring title to and owning lands in the United States. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, and pending debate public business was suspended and the House proceeded to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the late John H. Evans, of South Carolina. Eulogistic addresses were made and the House adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 21st the resolution of Senator Plumb in regard to the Oklahoma lands went over one day, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the calendar. The bill to establish a Court of Appeals was considered until cut off by limitation of time, and the Inter-State Commerce bill taken up, and the debate continued until a message was received from the House announcing the action of that body on the death of Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, when the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Kelly, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the establishment of an export bureau for tobacco manufacturers and allowing drawbacks on imported and in manufacturing exported tobacco. While considering the Indian Appropriation bill, public business was suspended and the House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate resolution relating to the death of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island. Eulogistic addresses were delivered and the House adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 22d the Oklahoma resolutions of Senators Vest and Plumb came up for action, when Senator Vest withdrew his resolution. In doing so he took occasion to say there could be no doubt whatever that, as the law stood, the Oklahoma lands were not at this time subject to settlement by white people. The President, therefore, was unable to do otherwise than he had done. Senator Plumb's resolution calling on the President for his views on the present status of the Oklahoma lands was then agreed to. Senator Vest then offered his resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report upon what terms the Creek and Seminole Indians would surrender all their remaining rights to the said land. Senate then went into executive session. In the House Mr. Cobb presented the conference report on the Oregon Central Forfeiture bill. Agreed to. The House receded from its disagreement to all the Senate amendments. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. Pending debate Mr. Ryan offered an amendment authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement under the Homestead laws unassigned lands in the Indian Territory ceded by them to the United States (the Oklahoma lands), which was adopted. The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The previous question was ordered and the bill passed. Adjourned.

ON the 23d the Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Woman's Silk Culture Association of the United States, and on motion of Senator Beck, a resolution was adopted expressing the high appreciation and thanks of the Senate for the efforts and success of the Woman's Silk Culture Association, in their patriotic purpose to ameliorate the industrial condition of their country women. Senator Vest's resolution in regard to the Oklahoma lands came up for action, and Senator Plumb offered a substitute requesting the President to enter, as specially as possible, into negotiation with such Indian tribes as may be in possession of more land than enough to give each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres, with a view of using such surplus lands for actual settlers only. Pending debate on the matter the Senate went into executive session. In the House a resolution was adopted similar to the one passed by the Senate, accepting a handsome flag presented by the Woman's Silk Culture Association. Mr. Hurd, as a privileged question, offered a preamble and resolution reciting that certain bills appropriating money from the treasury and originating in the Senate, are now on the Speaker's table, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power of the Senate to originate bills appropriating revenue and report to the House at any time. This brought out a long debate, when the motion was laid on the table. An evening session was held at which forty-seven pension bills passed, including one granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of Commodore S. Dana Greene. Adjourned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Secretary of War declined to order a court martial for the trial of Chief Signal Officer Hazen on the charges preferred by Lieutenant Garlington, and has decided to take no further action against the relief expedition.

VOORHEES was re-elected Senator for Indiana, receiving a majority of 45 out of 149 votes over ex-Governor Porter, nominated by the Republicans.

WILKINSON CALL was re-elected United States Senator for Florida.

CAMERON was elected United States Senator for Pennsylvania on the 20th.

THE Connecticut Senate on the 20th voted for United States Senator. O. H. Platt, Republican, received 15 votes; W. H. Barnum, Democrat, 9. In the House the vote was Platt, 148; Barnum, 77.

JONATHAN CHASE was elected United States Senator for Rhode Island by the following vote: Chase, 78; William Sheffield, 6; Isaac Bell, Jr., of Newport, 22.

MORGAN O'CONNELL, second son of the late Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, died recently.

THE two houses of the New York Legislature in joint session declared William M. Evarts elected Senator.

GENERAL BRAGG received the Democratic nomination in Wisconsin for United States Senator.

THE wife of Stanley Matthews, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died at Washington on the 22.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND addressed the students at the Albany State Normal School on the 24th.

IT was officially announced that Emperor William has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Ohio Legislature adopted a joint resolution to place the statue of William Allen in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington.

THE Adjutant General of the army received a telegram on the 20th, from Brigadier General Augur, commanding the Department of the Missouri, announcing that the number of settlers on the Oklahoma land was steadily increasing, having reached nearly four hundred, and resistance to the Federal authorities was threatened. General Augur was instructed to concentrate more troops at the settlement and remove invaders from the Territory in as peaceable a manner as possible.

THE harbor was very rough at New York on the 22d, and few sailing vessels passed the narrows. All incoming crafts were coated with ice over their decks and several inches on the rigging. Pilot boats came in covered with ice and crews benumed.

THE general passenger agents of the Eastern trunk lines, after a protracted discussion at Chicago on the 21st, failed to arrive at any agreement for the existing passenger rates, and adjourned indefinitely.

THE crofters were shooting deer on the property of Mr. Winans, the American millionaire in the Isle of Skye. They were prompted in the action by motives of vengeance.

MOST destructive avalanches occurred recently in Northern Italy. In two districts alone two hundred lives were lost. The cries of the entombed could be distinctly heard in some of the villages that were engulfed. Thousands of soldiers were at work endeavoring to reach the unhappy people.

GENERAL HATCH surrounded the Oklahoma boomers at Stillwater on the 22d, with the intention of starving them out. He allowed no one to approach them, but let every one leave who desired. No firing was to be done.

IT was admitted at Philadelphia that the Pennsylvania Railroad was cutting west bound freight rates, but the officials say the company was merely meeting prices quoted by other lines.

FERDINAND DETTMAN, a wealthy farmer was sent to the penitentiary from Chicago the other day for making ten dollar counterfeit notes.

FAMINE was prevailing in the Governments of Archangel and Valogda, Russia.

A COUNCIL BLUFFS special says: Ex-County Clerk S. D. Scott was arrested here charged with embezzling $10,000 of the county's money during his term of office.

A LITTLE child of Colonel Mindson, of Hindsboro, Ill., fell out of the upper barn door, a distance of thirty feet, and was fatally injured.

COLER BROS. & CO.'s colliery at Drifton, Pa., has suspended operations on account of water. All pumps are in active service. It will take nearly two weeks to remove the water.

SILAS MCGAUGHNEY, a prominent farmer living a few miles west of Vincennes, Ind., was kicked to death recently by a fractious horse.

ON the Narrow Gauge Railroad, between Cascade and Bellevue, Iowa, A. A. Hamilton, a brakeman, while in the act of placing a switch, got his foot caught in a frog, and his lower limbs were horribly mangled.

SECRETARY CHANDLER has received a communication from an American resident of Nice, France, saying the officers of the United States steamship Lancaster were holding high carnival at that place, and had roundly abused the Secretary of the Navy for having ordered the vessel to the Congo. The Secretary has written Rear Admiral English, commanding the Lancaster, for information on the subject.

AT Washington, Pa., recently, gas was struck at the Hough well at a depth of 1,809 feet, equal to the great Cannonsburg well. Drilling was being continued and the flow was increasing.

OLD Liberty Bell was taken down at Philadelphia on the 22d and escorted by five hundred policemen and citizens to the railroad depot, from which it was sent to New Orleans.

AN Indian named Crooked Foot was killed during a quarrel at Chamberlain, Dak., recently by a man named John Bader.

FAILURES for the week ended January 22 in the United States, 371; Canada, 40—total, 411, compared with a total of 439 last week, and 470 the week previous.

THE Piute Indians were said to be starving to death on their barren reservation in Nevada. Not a cent of the Congressional appropriation ($7,000), secured by Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, was reported to have reached them.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt again on the 21st, at Malaga, Loja, Velez and at Munecar. Some damage was done at the latter place.

HUNTINGTON'S silk mill at South Coventry, Conn., burned the other morning. Loss, $120,000; insurance, $10,000.

A VIENNA correspondent says it is reported the Italian Government is organizing a force of twenty thousand men to occupy Tripoli.

MATILDA CHASE, aged sixty-three, lineal descendant of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was fatally burned at Annapolis, Md., recently, from her night dress accidentally taking fire.

NEGOTIATIONS were under consideration for the adoption of a treaty of commerce between Germany and the Transvaal. Herbert Bismarck, on the part of Germany, and Boclaret and Blokland, for the Transvaal, were conducting the negotiations.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

In the Senate, on the 24th, Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill dealing with dynamite conspirators. The bill was prepared by the Department of State for the purpose of preventing the United States being used as a base of operations in attacks upon European Governments. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

THE case of ex-United States Marshal William Spence, who shot and killed his son-in-law, ex-Marshal Edward S. Wheat, in Nashville, Tenn., March 11, 1884, for which crime he was sentenced to be hanged, was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

A COLLISION occurred between two trains in a suburb of Brussels. Both were filled with excursionsits. Twenty were injured, several of them fatally.

JOHN J. OATON, one of the foremost lawyers of Wisconsin, died at his home in Milwaukee recently. Deceased was born in Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y., in 1812, admitted to the bar in 1847, and settled in Milwaukee in 1849.

IT is stated that some clue has been found as to the identity of the would-be assassin of President Santa Maria, of Chili. The maker of the tin box containing the powder has been apprehended. The person who ordered the box to be made was a woman.

DIABOLICAL attempts were made to wreck the Houses of Parliament and the Tower of London with dynamite on the afternoon of the 24th. The structures were considerably injured and six or seven persons seriously hurt. The buildings were full of sightseers at the time. The result was intense indignation throughout the civilized world and bitter denunciations and threats in England against the Irish who were believed to have been concerned in the infamy. A few arrests were made, but the police evidently possessed but little knowledge of the perpetrators of the crimes. Searching investigations were ordered to be made.

THE Western File works, at Beaver Falls, Pa., which have been closed several weeks, have resumed at a slight reduction in the wages of all employes.

NOTICES have been posted in the Valley mills and furnaces at Sharon, Pa., to the effect that the works will be closed down, owing to scarcity of orders and the dullness in the iron trade.

THE recent snow fall on the Italian Alps was the heaviest within the memory of man. Terrible accounts arrived from the villages that were destroyed. The calculated loss so far as known was 300 lives lost. The troops displayed much heroism in effecting rescues.

A GRANITE monument thirty-five feet high, base eight feet square, will be erected in Lakewood cemetery near Minneapolis, Minn., in memory of the victims of the great mill explosion in 1878.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

Nebraska Legislature.

IN the Senate on the 16th, in accordance with a resolution adopted, B. F. Smith was appointed Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and assigned to the special committee to investigate the sale of school lands. Among the bills introduced were: To prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle; fixing the liability of railroads for injury to employes. Adjourned until Monday. In the House a number of clerks to committees and assistant clerks, over twenty all told, were appointed and upon motion of Mr. Nettleton, after a long debate, a resolution was adopted that no Clerks of Committees of this House shall receive pay for other time than they are actually employed. A long petition was presented praying for the protection of school lands in the State and demanding a prompt investigation of the dealings in them, and it was sent to the special committee. The introduction of bills followed, when Mr. Miller offered a resolution, which was adopted, that whereas, Patrick O'Hawes, Thomas F. Kennard and J. W. Pearman have given out by action and word, until it has become a matter of common report, that they are entitled to large sums of money by reason of alleged contracts made with the State of Nebraska for the prosecution of claims against the General Government in certain matters, therefore the House will make no appropriations for the payment of said supposed claims, or either of them, until the judgment or order of some court of competent jurisdiction is obtained as to the validity of these said to be contracts. A bill to pay members and employees passed and the House adjourned.

THE Senate was not in session on the 17th. The House held a short session, when the following bills were introduced: To provide for a geological and mineralogical survey; to amend the criminal code; to amend an act to provide a system of revenue; to amend compiled statutes of 1881, relating to insurance companies. House bills from 132 to 140 inclusive were read a second time, referred to appropriate committees and ordered printed. The resolution relating to appropriation of $15,000 to defray the expenses of the State at the New Orleans Exposition, was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made a special order for Wednesday. Adjourned until 4:30 Monday.

The most important bills introduced in the Senate on the 19th, were, amending section 9 of the constitution; joint resolution and memorial to Congress relating to inter state commerce; providing for a State Lunatic Asylum at Norfolk. Bills were read a second time and referred. A resolution was adopted indorsing the amendments proposed to the Animal Industry bill passed by Congress, and the Senate adjourned. In the House a resolution was adopted that a committee of five be appointed to report upon the condition of the Agricultural Farm. Bills were introduced to provide for taking the census; to establish an Asylum for the Insane in the central portion of the State; to regulate the passenger fare and tariff on railroads; to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among domestic animals, and many others. Messrs. Hull, Russell, Robertson, Burnham and Nichol were appointed by the Speaker as a committee to visit and inspect the Agricultural Farm. Adjourned.

THE proceedings of the Senate on the 20th were unimportant. Bills were read a first time and bills from No. 68 to 85 read a second time and referred, when the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on bills on file, after which it returned. The House a resolution asking that the Commissioner of Public Lands be instructed to furnish the House with names of all persons who have leased lands since 1885, was adopted. Among the bills introduced were: To require County Treasurers to the balance sheets as collectors; to make railroads build and maintain stations in towns and villages having populations of 50 inhabitants; to provide for the payment of taxes in installments; to exempt personers, disabled soldiers and invalids from performing labor on the highways. A resolution requesting that the Secretary of the Board of Regents furnish the House a tabulated statement of expenditures made by the Board, also a statement of expenditures for Agricultural Farm for past year, was adopted. Adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 21st a number of bills were reported favorably from committees. A motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution offered by Mr. Clark that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings be directed to issue a ruling directing that all convicts shall be confined within the prison walls, and that no person, contractor, foreman or boss shall hereafter work any convict outside of the prison walls, was lost. Bills were introduced, read a second time, and several bills passed, mostly local. The joint resolution to amend the constitution in relation to school lands brought out an animated debate, after which the Senate adjourned. In the House Governor Furnas was invited to appear and enlighten members as to what the State has done and is doing at the New Orleans Exposition, which he did in a brief address, making it plain that Nebraska as a State is making the best show at the great exhibition of any State in the sisterhood. The bill appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the State at New Orleans was read by sections in Committee of the Whole, and recommended for passage. A resolution requiring the State Treasurer to furnish a statement for use of the Legislature showing the amount of money received from five per cent of the sale of public lands since the organization of the State, was adopted. The Speaker appointed as a committee to visit and report upon State Fish Commission Work, Messrs. Crawford, Remy and Neligh. Many bills were introduced and a resolution adopted approving the amendments to the Animal Industry bill, and recommending them to the consideration of Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that they give to the Committee of the National Cattle Growers Association all possible aid and assistance in securing the passage of said amendments.

IN the Senate on the 22d bills and petitions were presented, and a resolution was adopted that the question relating to the number of employes of the Senate be referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, and that they be instructed to report whether the present number of employes are in excess of the actual needs of the Senate. Bills were read a second time and referred. Mr. Buckworth, from the Committee on School Land Investigation, notified the Senate that J. Sterling Morton had been summoned to appear before the committee, but had notified the Sergeant-at-Arms that he would not appear unless his mileage and per diem was paid him in advance. The Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to pay Mr. Morton his fees and bring his account before the Senate for allowance. In the House the same report in regard to Mr. Morton was made and an attachment ordered for him and that the fees and mileage be sent him. The resolution requesting Nebraska Senators and Representatives in Congress to support the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill was adopted. Petitions were presented, and among the bills offered were: To regulate passenger rates of railroads in the State; to establish a State Normal School at Red Cloud; to prevent pooling of insurance companies and agents; to fix a maximum schedule of freight charges in Nebraska, and providing for a Board of Railroad Commissioners; to provide for the taxation of sleeping and dining cars. Adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

RECENTLY Charles Baker, of Merrifield, Cayuga, County, N. Y., who had been for some time visiting his relatives, the Benedict family, near Kearney, was in his room packing his trunk preparatory to starting home, when a pistol shot was heard, and the folks rushed into the room only to find the body of young Baker lying on the floor, life almost extinct. Near him lay a revolver. The shot entered his head immediately in front, over the eyes, producing death.

No ice famine this year.

A serious wreck occurred on the Omaha & Republican Valley branch of the Union Pacific Road recently by which eighteen cars loaded with grain were ditched near Brainard. The cars were all badly wrecked and the grain let out upon the ground in endless quantities and much of it will be wasted on account of it being mixed with the snow.

A MEETING of colored men was held at Lincoln recently to select a representative to the Industrial Conference of Colored People, which is to be held in New Orleans on February 12, to promote the establishment of an Industrial College for the training of the lads of their race.

SEVERAL Omaha bunko men were recently arrested at Chicago. They are also wanted in a number of other places.

AN Omaha tramp recently entered the house of John W. Foley, while he was absent, and devoured the breakfast his children had prepared for themselves. The mother being dead, the oldest girl, aged twelve years, had charge.

A CHEEKY individual lately walked into an Omaha clothing store, tried on a suit of clothes and deliberately walked off, leaving his old suit as the only pay. The proprietor followed him several blocks for the pay, when the fellow drew a revolver and threatened to shoot. The police finally nabbed him, and he was given twenty-five days on bread and water.

COLD weather has pinched up the cattle considerably about Valentine.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Bill to Prohibit Aliens From Holding Lands—Woman Suffrage Association—The Postoffice Department.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Representative Oates, of the Committee on Public Lands, prepared a report on the bill to prohibit aliens from acquiring or owning lands within the United States, which the committee has reported to the House with the recommendation that it pass. Mr. Oates says: "Your committee ascertained with reasonable certainty that certain noblemen of Europe, principally Englishmen, have acquired and now own in the aggregate about 21,000,000 acres in the Southern States. We have not sufficient information to state in quantity the entitled lie[illegible] or is it so important as it is generally held in smaller bodies. This alien, non-resident ownership will, in the course of time, lead to a system of landlordism incompatible with the best interests and free institutions of the United States. The foundation for such a system is being laid broadly in the Western States and Territories." The policy of the Government heretofore towards aliens has been characterized by great liberality, and the different States, each acting for itself, have gone still farther upon the idea of desirability of a rapid increase of population and wealth, and by legislation have conferred upon aliens rights far beyond those they enjoyed by treaty stipulations, common law or the law of nations. The bill herewith reported purposes, as a part of the foreign policy of this country, to operate only prospectively, and, therefore, not harshly; to prevent absolutely citizens or subjects of other nations, so long as they adhere to and retain their allegiance to other powers, from acquiring ownership of American soil within the jurisdiction of the United States. We maintain that American soil should be owned exclusively by American citizens. Perhaps objection may be made to the bill on the ground that its tendency will be to drive foreign capital from this country. If it were, we are not quite sure any permanent harm would result therefrom to anyone on this continent. Mortgages and land bonds held by aliens would not be materially impaired by the law proposed. They are deeds of trust and can be foreclosed, and the lands sold in default of payment by the alien holder as well as by a citizen; neither can, according to law, buy at his own sale because of the conflict of interest with duty, unless it is so stipulated in the contract; and this being known, can have no other effect upon future foreign investors in this class of securities than to make them a little more careful and not to rely upon the prospect of ultimate ownership of the land mortgaged."

THE LADIES.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association held its second secret session to-day, Miss Anthony presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Vice Presidents, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Phoebe W. Cousins, Rev. Olympia Brown, Abigail Scott Dunaway and acting honorary Vice-Presidents from each State and Territory. Reports and letters were then read, presenting suggestions as to the future work of the association. Mrs. Stanton presided at the afternoon meeting, which was largely attended. Letters and telegrams were read from friends wishing success to the movement and offering congratulations on the marked advance of public opinion in respect of woman's suffrage. Speeches were made by Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins, Mrs. Caroline Rogers and Ellen Francis Burr. Resolutions were read and discussed, particularly the one denouncing the religious dogmas teaching that woman was an afterthought in creation, her sex a misfortune, marriage a condition of subordination and maternity a curse, as contrary to the law of God and the precepts of Christ, and inviting the cooperation of religious teachers in securing recognition of the cardinal point of our creed that in true religion there is "neither male nor female, neither bond nor free, but all are one." The discussion of this resolution was long and spirited, and without action it went over for further argument to-morrow. At the evening session addresses were made by Matilda Hindman, Rev. Olympia Brown and Lillie Devereux Blake.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postmaster General Hatton sent the Chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads the draft of a bill providing for the reduction of postage on second-class matter or newspapers mailed by publishers from two cents to one cent per pound. It is provided in the draft that this rate shall not apply to the circulation of sample copies generally, although a publisher may twice a year circulate same copies not to exceed in number the actual circulation of his paper at the date of mailing. He recommended the passage of the bill introduced last session by Senator Bowen, of Colorado, to reduce postage on mail matter of the second-class from two cents to one cent per pound, reiterating the opinion previously expressed in that behalf by Postmaster General Howe.

A Five-Dollar Millionaire.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., January 23.—Mr. Pierre Lorillard has been traveling through the South in the beautiful Manu boudoir car, the Adelina Patti, which he leases for $100 per day. His wife and a party of friends accompanied him. Last night, in coming up the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, he had his car attached to the engine to escape the smoke. As the train neared a sharp curve in the road, going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, two little boys were seen on the track frantically waving their hats. The engineer succeeded in stopping the train at the edge of a gap, the bridge over which had been floated off by a swollen stream. The boys had stood there for four hours in the cold. A collection was taken up for the little heroes, and the millionaire Lorillard passed out five dollars.

Of Native Manufacture.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 22.—A committee of ladies representing the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States, visited the Executive Department, and through Mrs. John Lucas, President of the Association, presented the State with two handsome flags made from silk manufactured in this country. The flags were received on behalf of the State by Governor Pattison, Senator Osborne and Representative Brown.

—A woodenware manufactory started in San Francisco three years ago is still the only factory of its kind on the Pacific coast, but it has managed to almost wholly shut off the importation of woodenware from the East. It makes annually six thousand fish and two thousand oil barrels for Alaska, and has lately begun sending churn kegs and butter molds to the East. A large increase in the working force the present year is looked for.

—A wedding arranged to take place in Charlestown, Md., a few days ago had to be temporarily postponed, owing to the theft of the marriage license. The intended groom had gone to Northeast, three miles from his home, to get the license and buy some wearing apparel. When returning he was attacked, and not only his money was stolen, but his wedding outfit, which he wore, and the marriage license.

—The legal profession in the State of New York has increased in the last seven years at the rate of seventeen per cent., whereas the medical has increased at the rate of three per cent. Why the disparity is not explained, except that the increase in lawyers is about equal to the increase of wealth.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

THE FALSE PROPHET.

The British Forces in the Soudan Engage the Forces of El Mahdi and After a Desperate Engagement are Successful.

LONDON, January 22.—A dispatch has been received at the War Office from General Wolseley, dated Korti, January 21, three p. m. which reads substantially as follows: General Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of the Mahdi's forces near the Abu Klea wells, about twenty-three miles this side of Metemneh. The rebels had collected from Berber, Metemneh and Omdurman. This last place, I regret to say, prisoners report was recently captured by the Mahdi, and thus the open were released from there to fight General Stewart. On the afternoon of January 16 General Stewart's cavalry reported the enemy were in position some few miles this side of the wells, and as it was too late in the day to allow an advance and successful encounter, General Stewart bivouacked where he was for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night and erected works on General Stewart's right flank. On Sunday General Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence General Stewart left all his impedimenta, also camels, with a guard of the Sussex regiment and some mounted infantry and moved forward, keeping his forces in the form of a square. All the men were on foot. The British army passed around the enemy's left flank, forcing them to an attack or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy made a well organized charge under

A WITHERING FIRE

from our men. The square was unfortunately penetrated about its left rear, where a heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in position, by sheer weight of numbers. General Wolseley says: "General Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as a commander, and the men, he says, have reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of Her Majesty's soldiers upon this occasion. Our losses were nine commissioned officers killed and nine wounded, and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and men killed and eighty-five wounded. General Stewart's force consists of about 1,500 men all told. Besides Colonel Burnaby the following were killed: Major Carmichael, Fifth Lancers; Major Atherton, Fifth Dragoons, Major Gough, Royal Dragoons; Captain Darley and Lieutenant Low, Fourth Dragoons; Lieutenant Wolfe, Scot Greys and Lieutenants Pigott and Delisle, Naval Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie were wounded. The following account of the engagement is given by another source: "When the Hussar scouts returned yesterday announcing that the rebels held the wells the British force promptly formed in mass column and advanced to the wells. The guards marched to the left of the column, a heavy corps in the center and mounted infantry at the right. The column halted within three miles of the wells, but the rebels showed no signs of moving. The British troops set to felling trees and clearing away grass in front of the column. An abatis was formed around the baggage and stonworks with a frontage of 150 yards erected as additional protection. In the afternoon the enemy's camp was sighted four miles from Zareiba. It comprised numerous tents and appeared to be

FARLY WELL FORTIFIED.

At six in the evening the enemy fired a few stray shots and the British replied with several shells. The enemy continued firing throughout Friday night causing only one slight casualty. On Saturday forenoon the enemy commenced advancing in two divisions, each numbering some 5,000 men beating drums and waving flags. Many of them were armed with rifles. The enemy occasionally halted as if trying to discover the British formation. Meanwhile the British were steadily preparing for the reception of the rebels. They formed a square, the artillery being placed in the center and advanced to meet the overwhelming force of the enemy, who occupied a favorable ground showing great knowledge of the art of war. They drew us to a difficult position for operations, when, by a cleverly executed movement, they almost disappeared from view, leaving only their standards visible. Suddenly a large body of rebels appeared and furiously charged upon the front of the British square. The British repliedwith a deadly fire, which the rebels were finable to withstand, and they turned and attacked the left rear of the square. The heavy troops were borne down by the onslaught and broke the formation for a moment, but quickly rallied. A hand to hand fight ensued. The rebels penetrated the ranks, but were subjected to a heavy flank fire and finally driven back. General Stewart had a narrow escape, his horse being

KILLED UNDER HIM.

It is reported that the rebels are in force at Metemneh. The battle between General Stewart's troops and the Arabs was fought at a point in the Hassamah desert, twenty-two miles northwest from Metemneh and near the caravan station of Stabucas. General Stewart's force consisted of about 1,500 effective men. On the approach of the Arabs, who were estimated to number 8,000 or 10,000, General Stewart formed his troops into a hollow square, with field pieces at the corners, and in winds and provisions in the center. The Arabs made their attack in a tumultuous rush, directed principally upon the side of the square held by the Hussars. This side of the square was broken at one time during the fight. Officers attribute this disaster to the unruly conduct of the camels, which and powder burned and became uncontrollable. The line was speedily reformed and the discipline of the men was splendid throughout the action. A steady and deadly fire was kept up by the Hussars and mounted infantry, while the artillery maintained an unerring fire which piled dead Arabs up in heaps. The space in front of the British right flank was a veritable slaughter pen, and when the Arabs were finally repulsed they left six of their number dead upon the field. The number of their wounded able to march or be carried from the field is estimated at 300. Most of the casualties on the British side occurred during the break in the line of Hussars. The British took their own and Arab wounded to the wells at Stabucas. Most of the wounded are reported as doing well. General Stewart with the remainder of his troops are proceeding toward Metemneh. During the night preceding the action the Arabs threw up small earthworks intended to intercept General Stewart's march, but they were captured and destroyed by a detachment of the Household Brigade.

—The Superintendent of the New York Women's Protective Union gives an interesting account of the wages of women belonging to the Union. Actresses of the ballet and utility get from $5 to $7 and from $18 to $30 a week. Milliners earn from $6 to $18, dressmakers from $6 to $8. Housekeepers get from $30 to $100 per month. This includes board. Trained nurses earn $25 to $30 a month. Proofreaders make from $15 to $20, and copyists get from $4 to $12 a week. Saleswomen earn $5 to $12 a week. Teachers of languages earn from 25 cents to $1 an hour. Telegraph operators get $640 a year.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The Brooklyn bridge is a success. Twelve million crossings are made in a year by the people, and the bridge collects fifteen hundred dollars a day. The toll for a foot passenger is but one cent. It is thought that horses and carriages have been charged too much money, and the rate has been reduced fifty per cent., two horses and a vehicle paying, under the reduced schedule, but ten cents. Undoubtedly the care of this bridge will soon be intrusted to three State officers, instead of fifteen trustees who have built and managed the structure so far.—*Current.*

OUR CARRYING TRADE.

Excerpts From a Report of the Secretary of State Concerning Our Trade With Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.

In response to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of State sent to that body a report concerning our trade with Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indian Islands. In his letter accompanying the report the Secretary calls attention to a comparative statement which is summarized below, showing the exports from England, France and the United States to these countries of cotton goods, iron and steel, machines and implements, and hardware and cutlery, during the year 18[illegible] for England and France, and for the calendar year 1884, for the United States:

ARTICLES.	England.	France.	United States.
Cotton goods	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Iron & steel, machine implements, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardware & cutlery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total principal articles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All other articles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

It appears from the communication that foreign vessels bring to the United States from these countries double the imports brought in American vessels. Upon this peculiar feature of our carrying trade the following details are given:

Imports into the United States from South America in freight vessels $[illegible], 724,000. In American vessels, $[illegible], 500.

Exports from the United States to South America. In American vessels, $10,[illegible],000. In foreign vessels, $[illegible], 500.

Of our total imports from South America, foreign steam vessels brought products to the value of $[illegible] against $[illegible] brought in American steam vessels, while of our total exports to South America foreign steamers carried goods to the value of only $[illegible], 500, against $[illegible] in American steam vessels.

The principal reason assigned for this great difference is that round trips of the great European lines of steam vessels are expedited on the following programme: From Europe, laden with European manufactures for South America; from South America, laden with South American products for the United States. From the United States, laden with our products for Europe, thus completing the circuit to the advantage of European trade. There are but few foreign steam vessels carrying American products to South America.

A CONFLICT OF WILLS.

A Pair of Wills of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines offered for Probate—More Litigation in Prospect.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 21.

The succession of Myra Clark Gaines bids fair to be as fruitful of litigation as that of her father. The