THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

A. C. HOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD. - - NEBRASKA

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE Bible has just been translated into the Zulu language.

ZINC Indians in front of cigar stores are superseding those made of wood.

A FLORIDA man claims to have a rooster of the Shanghai persuasion that laid an egg last week.

A STONE knife of the aboriginal period has been found on a farm in Union County, Pennsylvania.

THE nearest approach to squaring a circle is a new augur lately invented that bores a square hole.

PARTICLES of pure gold were brought up recently by the sand pump of the Gantz well at Washington, Pa.

BRITISH consumers saved $30,000,000 last year, the London *Economist* reckons, by the fall in the price of sugar.

THE Porte has sent direct complaints to the English and Italian Governments against Italy's action on the Red Sea coast of Egypt.

THE heavy traffic between Paris and Vienna, which formerly went by Strasburg, changing cars at the German frontier, now goes in great part through the Arlberg Tunnel, the cars running between the two great capitals without change.

THE square in New York City bounded by Fourth street, Fifth street, Avenue A and First avenue is said to be the most crowded spot on earth. Each side of this square is solidly composed of six-story tenement houses, each twenty-five foot frontage and representing four families on each floor.

A LADY whose husband had contracted a club fever hit upon a brilliant scheme recently. She procured a partly worn gentleman's glove and left it on the parlor sofa when she retired, after sitting up until after twelve o'clock for her absent lord. He does not go out in the evenings now.

Two travelers in Central Africa are utilizing the phonograph in a novel manner. They visit the different savage tribes and persuade chiefs to talk at the instrument. The record is preserved to be taken to Europe for the inspection and study of philologists, who are qualified to make out the languages and determine whether or not they are related to any other known tongues.

IN the Spanish Chamber of Deputies Elduayes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read a bill granting England the favored-nation clause, in return for her concessions in relation to duties on wine. The agreement is to remain in force until 1887. Senor Cosgayon, Minister of Finance, read a draft of a bill declaring the present customs tariff permanent and abolishing the article providing for the gradual reduction of duties.

IN spite of the annual expenditure of over $730,000 for repairs and the building of new jails, Russia is much exercised how to find room for the ever-growing number of prisoners, who amounted in 1882 to 95,509, and in 1883 to 97,337. In Siberia great suffering is caused by the want of accommodation for the 12,000 convicts distributed over the mining districts, especially as the enormous number of exiles crowd the houses of correction.

AN Indian named Tsi-pug-che-ung swam across the Missouri River at Bismarck, D. T., one day recently, wearing his buckskin trousers and having his left hand tied behind him. The temperature was below the freezing point, ice was forming along the shores of the treacherous stream, but he successfully accomplished the feat, and as a reward received the bewitching daughter of one of his fellow scalpers for his bride.

AN inability to clearly perceive forms and outlines, or form-blindness, is a new defect that has been discovered by a New York artist, who says he has sometimes placed objects in the shape of hexagons, or octagons, or decagons, or even so common a shape as a pentagon or a five-pointed star before certain pupils as a test, and almost invariably they were unable to distinguish one form from another, even when with careful distinction the differences were explained to them.

GENERAL passenger agents of the East bound trunk lines held two sessions at Chicago recently. An attempt to restore rates to the seaboard was made but the Grand Trunk objected, claiming differential for its line to Boston via Montreal. The Chicago & Atlantic gave notice of a similar claim in case the Grand Trunk claim was allowed. The Pennsylvania and Michigan Central refused to allow any differentials, and the meeting finally adjourned sine die, without having transacted any business.

SOME speculative individual has promulgated a queer story about eyes, by which one can be made to see without them. His theory is to place a piece of copper above the tongue and one of zinc beneath it, and then by closing the eyes and letting the tips of the pieces of metal touch each other a flash of light can be detected. The eyes do not see, but the sensation of seeing is a vivid one, and the impression thus transmitted to the optic nerve, and thence to the brain, would, with blind persons, answer the same purpose as eyes.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

AFTER transacting routine business, the Senate on February 2 took up the Pacific Railroad bill, but after a brief consideration it was laid aside and debate on the Inter-State Commerce bill resumed. The discussion continued until adjournment. ...In the House several resolutions were adopted calling on the Secretary of State for information. At this point a fight commenced on the effort to take up the Bankruptcy bill and the filibustering was kept up until after two o'clock next morning before an adjournment was had.

THE Senate upon meeting on the 3d immediately took up the Inter-State Commerce bill and the debate continued at length. The Senate bill was finally substituted for the House (Reagan) bill by a vote of 35 to 18, but the Senate did not reach a vote on its final passage. ...In the House a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information whether the Clearing House of New York or any National Bank refused to receive silver dollars or certificates in the settlement of their balances and other information in regard to discrimination against silver, if any, and what amount of the receipts of the Government have been received in silver or certificates since the 1st of January, 1879. The Senate amendments to the House concurrent resolution making arrangements for counting the electoral vote were agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill. Adjourned.

ON the 4th the Chair laid before the Senate the President's message relating to Mrs. Grant's offer to the Government of the swords and other military and civil testimonials lately belonging to General Grant, and recommending congress to pass a bill to enable the President to place General Grant on the retired list. After adopting several resolutions calling on Departments for information, the Senate resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill. After much talk the bill (Senate bill substituted for House bill) passed by a vote of 41 to 12. The bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar was then taken up. This bill as amended provides for the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars. Mr. Ingalls moved to strike out the section for suspension of coinage of the silver dollar, when Senator Morrill addressed the Senate. The debate continued until executive session. ...In the House Mr. Mutchler, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported adversely the bill prohibiting the removal of Union soldiers, or their dependent relatives, in the civil service except for cause. Mr. Millard obtained permission to file a minority report hereafter. Mr. Money, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill to reduce postage on mailable matter of the second-class. It provides that postage on publications of the second-class, when sent by a publisher to bona fide subscribers, shall be one cent per pound or fraction thereof. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill, and no other business was transacted, although an evening session was held.

IN the Senate on the 5th Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a statement showing what amounts were due the United States December 31, 1882, from the Union Pacific Railroad; also what amounts have become due from that date until December 31, 1884, according to the rules laid down in the decision lately made between the United States and said road, in the Court of Claims; also whether the annual settlement was made February, 1883, as provided in the Thurman act. The bill for the redemption of the trade dollar and the suspension of the standard dollar was taken up and discussed until adjournment. ...In the House the resolution calling on the President for copies of all communications respecting the Congo Conference was adopted. Consideration of the River and Harbor bill was resumed, after which the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was reported and the House adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 6th Senator Palmer delivered a lengthy address favoring the resolution to submit to the States the proposition to amend the constitution so as to permit women to vote. The bill to regulate the fees of pension agents and attorneys was then taken up and passed. It provides that no fee greater than $10 shall be received by pension claim agents except that under special circumstances, a contract may be made between the applicants and claim agents for a fee not exceeding $25. The bill forbids the collection by claim agents of more than $10 for claims filed between June 20, 1878 and July 4, 1884. The Consular and Diplomatic bill was then called up and passed. The Chair laid before the Senate the Anti-Silver Coinage bill, and the Senate went into executive session. ...The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill, being a continuation of Thursday's session. The committee soon rose and the House adjourned and was immediately called to order for the new legislative day. After routine business the River and Harbor bill was again taken up and debated until recess. At the evening session twenty-six pension bills passed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DR. CHRISTOPHER C. GRAHAM, one hundred years of age on the 8th of last October, died on the 3d at Louisville. He was born in an old fort near Danville, Ky., and was an associate of Daniel Boone.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND, accompanied by Colonel Lamonte, arrived at New York on the 4th.

THE Illinois Republican caucus has nominated Logan for United States Senator. The Democrats nominated Morrison.

THE Illinois State Senate adopted a resolution requesting Congress to open the Oklahoma lands to homestead settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE findings in the Swaim court martial were reported to be that he was not guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, but that his conduct was detrimental to discipline, etc., in not reporting that Colonel Morrow had duplicated his pay accounts. The findings were not officially made public when the report was received.

SENATOR O'BRIEN'S bill providing that persons who drink must take out an annual permit, was defeated in the Minnesota Senate.

THE approximate gross earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for January was $320,400, exclusive of Utah earnings.

GEORGE S. ROBBINS was accidentally shot and killed at Colorado Springs recently.

H. LEONARD & Co., wholesale dealers in hides, of Boston, have assigned. Liabilities, $250,000.

DOUGHERTY & SONS' flouring mills at Burlington, O., burned. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

A DISPATCH special of the 3d says: A terrible explosion of gas occurred yesterday in a coal mine near Savanna, I. T. There were 100 miners working in the mine at the time of the explosion. Three were reported killed outright, eighty-nine seriously injured and forty-two slightly burned and otherwise injured.

RESOLUTIONS urging the construction of the Hennepin Canal were adopted at a meeting of the Chicago Anthracite Coal Association.

SAMUEL J. WILSON, of Maysville, Ky., has been restored to practice as an attorney before the Interior Department.

JOHN A. SMYTHE, Joel J. Wilson and Cicero B. Jellerson were lynched at Audubon, Iowa, on the morning of the 4th for the murder of Hiram Jellerson in April last year. Hiram Jellerson was the father of Cicero, who made a confession, which was horrible in its details. The three men were hunted and shot.

A FIRE broke out in New York recently in the five-story marble building, corner of Barclay street and College place. The Major & Knapp Lithographing Company estimated their loss at $150,000; other losses about as much more. A fireman named Smith fell from a roof and was killed.

A SERIOUS conflagration took place in New York at midnight on the 4th in St. Inhardt Brothers' wine vaults, Wooster street. In a short time the whole block was destroyed. Loss estimated at $1,500,000.

A NAPLES dispatch says that Captain Mancini, a cousin of the Italian Premier, commands a company in the Red Sea expedition which starts on the 4th.

ANARCHISTIC proclamations in the German and Czech languages were placarded throughout the chief manufacturing towns of Northern Bohemia recently.

THE inquest on the bodies of the wife and son of Rev. Snell, who were found murdered at Inkster, D. T., was held on the 3d. The verdict was: "Came to death at the hands of the hired man, who chopped their heads open while asleep."

A DECREE has been signed expelling from France two Anarchists, one German, the other Belgian.

IT was stated Bismarck had been asked to arbitrate between Portugal, France and the International Association.

THE village of Battle Lake, Minn., was destroyed by fire recently.

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of Charles E. Kelsey for Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock.

MATILDA LEE, colored, living in a frame shanty in Cincinnati, while drunk the other evening, upset her lamp and burned up with her home.

THE Khedive of Egypt has refused to follow England's advice to allow the Italians to occupy Massowah without the consent of the Sultan of Turkey.

THE express train for Cannes, on which the Prince of Wales was a passenger, came into collision on the 5th at Avignon with a freight train. The Prince of Wales suffered nothing more than a slight shock from the accident. Nobody injured.

AT a wedding ceremony at Plato, Ill., recently, the floor gave way and the entire company, numbering about 150, were precipitated into the cellar. Three ladies were slightly injured and all badly frightened.

THE French, it was rumored, intended to abandon the blockade of Formosa and apply the blockade to Canton River. The French commanders have given notice of their intention to search all neutral vessels in Chinese waters for contraband.

AT a meeting of the River and Harbor Committee on the 5th it was decided to report amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, eliminating the item which proposed to make Captain Eads Consulting Engineer for the Mississippi River Commission, and to place him in charge of the improvements at Galveston Harbor. The amendments will reduce the appropriation proposed for Galveston Harbor from $750,000 to $500,000.

MISS ANNIE LEE BOWMAN, aged twenty-one, was turned upon and fatally injured by a hog on her father's farm near Lexington, Ky.

THE bill to regulate the fees of pension agents, as it passed the National Senate, provided that no fee greater than ten dollars shall be received by pension claim agents. The bill contains a clause especially forbidding the collection by claim agents of more than ten dollars for claims filed between June 20, 1878, and July 4, 1884.

THE National House, at its session February 6, passed twenty-six pension bills, including one granting a pension of ten dollars each to the children of the late Lieutenant Keslingbury, and one increasing to fifty dollars the pension of the widow of Commodore Fillebrown.

D. W. MILLER, of Cincinnati, O., proprietor of the D. W. Miller Carriage Company, recently assigned to Henry H. Gibson. Assets estimated at $125,000; liabilities, $160,000.

A WAR, waged for three weeks past between the Nashville & Chattanooga and Memphis & Charleston Railroads, has ceased, and an amicable adjustment made.

SEVEN or eight persons were injured by an accident on the Florida Central, near Quincy, recently. The train was thrown from the track and turned completely over.

FEARS were felt for the safety of the British steamer "Sardony," which left Victoria, B. C., December 19, with 400 Chinese aboard.

FAILURES for week ended February 5 in the United States numbered 314, Canada 32, total 346, against 354 the previous week, and 411 the week preceding.

THE California Assembly has adopted a concurrent resolution favoring the Nicaraguan treaty.

THE Mount Sterling, Ky., opera house and several business houses were burned the other night. Loss, $60,000.

DISPATCHES from London on the 6th contained nothing definite concerning the fate of General Gordon. It would take five weeks for Wolseley to reach Khartoum from Korti. The report that Khartoum was surrendered through treachery was confirmed.

A COPY of a photograph of the missing editor, Conant, of *Harper's Weekly*, has been sent to Athens, Ga. A dispatch from Athens stated that a man representing himself as Mr. Conant, of *Harper's Weekly*, had been in that city interviewing the people as to the political sentiment there.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

AN accident happened ten miles west of Creston, Iowa, recently. A Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train went through a bridge, caused by a broken rail. Three of the passengers were killed and eight seriously wounded.

A FEARFULLY destructive fire occurred at Brunswick, N. J., early on the morning of the 7th. A train with a broken truck stopped on a bridge for repairs, and was run into by another freight train. Several coal oil tanks exploded, and the burning oil ran over the ice on the river, setting fire to warehouses and factories. The two trains and the bridge were totally destroyed. Four lives were lost. The total damage amounted to over one million dollars.

THERE was much suffering reported among the people formerly employed by the six cotton factories in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., which have been closed several months. Over 1,000 hands were idle. Relief measures have been instituted by the authorities.

A FIRE at Hartford, Conn., broke out in the basement of J. J. Galvan's store, Rockwell's block. This block, together with Tisdale's block, Barker's block, Carlos Beach's dwelling and the water tank of the New London & Northern Railroad were entirely destroyed. Loss, $80,000.

A FIVE-CHAMBERED revolver was taken out of Phelan's pocket in the court room at New York during the recent examination of Richard Short for his attempted murder. Phelan pleaded that the revolver was necessary, as his life was continually threatened.

THE Senate, on the 7th, was engaged principally with pension business. The House had the River and Harbor bill under discussion, when further personalities were indulged in by members.

THE Paris police recently arrested twenty-seven anarchists holding a secret meeting.

IT was rumored at Tien-Tsin that Russia would soon make another effort to annex Corea.

The gunpowder works at Fatshan, China, fourteen miles from Canton, exploded December 22 and killed 250 employes.

THE World's fair at New Orleans has a debt of $300,000. Its managers ask $500,000 from the Government.

THE steamer "Alaska," several days overdue, arrived off Fire Island on the 8th, having in tow the steamer "Lake Winnipeg," from Liverpool.

THERE are four orders of Anarchists at Cleveland, O., and another was to be organized. An agent of the International Workingmen's Association of Anarchists says the workingmen of Cleveland "are ripe for a riot, and that unless the times improve the greatest revolution the world has ever known will be inaugurated."

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

Nebraska Legislature.

PURSUANT to adjournment on January 28, the Senate assembled at five o'clock on the 2d and went into Committee of the Whole on the bill which appropriates $15,000 to defray the expenses of the Nebraska State exhibit at the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition at New Orleans. The bill was reported favorably and ordered engrossed for third reading and passed. Several other bills passed, and the Senate adjourned. ...In the House committees reported. Mr. Lee, of Merrick, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of state to furnish members of the House with copies of all contracts made by the State with W. H. H. Stout or other parties relating to convict labor. Bills were introduced. To establish a Central State Normal School at or near Aurora; to provide for the management of railroads in the State; to establish and maintain rates of freight tariff in the State. Adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 31 the Railroad Committee reported a bill to classify railways in the State, and to fix maximum rates of passenger and freight tariff, to regulate the carriage of freight and passengers thereon, to prohibit the pooling of the earnings of railways, etc. This bill is to take the place of all other bills on the subject and is known as the Railroad Committee bill. The bill to declare public roads all roads established by dedication or ten years use was put upon its passage and defeated. The Senate in Committee of the Whole considered a large number of bills, after which adjourned. In the House a communication was received from the Manager of the New Orleans Exposition inviting the Governor and Legislature to attend. The House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill to regulate passenger tariff on railroads. After a lengthy debate the committee rose, when several new bills were introduced. At the afternoon session the resolution by the Senate asking railroad men and others to appear before the railroad committee and talk of legislation affecting the roads was taken up and after debate numerously amended by 43 ayes to 41 nays. A communication from the Secretary of state relative to the contracts existing between the State and W. H. H. Stout for convict labor and the contracts between the State and Stout were read. Adjourned.

THE proceedings of the Senate on the 4th were brief and unimportant. Several bills passed amending the compiled statutes, also the bill fixing the boundaries of Logan County. Senator Skinner's bill providing for the removal of property to avoid assessment also passed. The Senate adjourned in order to give the committees an opportunity to dispose of the business which is accumulating on their hands. In the House the special order being the Railroad bill the House went into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. After debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the House with recommendation that it pass. Report adopted, amendments ordered printed and bill ordered engrossed for third reading. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Auditor for a statement of the cost of keeping prisoners in the Penitentiary. A resolution instructing the Secretary of State to furnish the House with a list of all State lots leased or sold, when, to whom and for what, was adopted. About thirty new bills were introduced, and a communication was received from the Governor that he had signed the New Orleans Appropriation bill. Standing committees reported on many bills, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to fix the number of employes and establish their pay. A discussion followed when the committee rose and recommended that the bill pass. Report adopted. A resolution offered by Mr. Taggart that the Speaker appoint a committee of five to find out by what authority the Board of Regents of the State University have paid salaries to instructors who at the time of receiving such salaries were not employed in instruction in the State, was tabled by a large vote. Adjourned.

AMONG the bills introduced in the Senate on the 5th were: To prevent the fraudulent sale or transfer of mortgaged property; to prevent the sale or publication of obscene literature; providing for a railroad commission; to require foreign insurance companies to deposit $50,000 in State Treasury. Bills were read a second time and referred. A resolution that the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to visit the State Agricultural college Farm and report upon the management of the same, was adopted. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill known as the Employes bill. In the afternoon the bill forbidding the acceptance of passes upon railroads by county and State officers was indefinitely postponed. In Committee of the Whole the railroad passenger rate bill was debated, and finally recommended for passage. In the House standing committees reported. A resolution was adopted that no bills shall be introduced after the twenty-fifth day of the session. A number of prohibition petitions were presented. A few bills were introduced. At the afternoon session a statement from the State Auditor was read, showing the amounts paid Penitentiary officials, the cost of keeping prisoners, expenses, etc., in response to the resolution of the House; also a statement from the Commissioner of Public Lands showing lots and the value thereof sold by the State. Three bills relating to the transfer of certain moneys to the sinking fund passed. Adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

J. ZOLL, a brakeman, was run over by an engine, at Ashland recently, and had his legs crushed.

THE Supreme Court lately decided that a person practicing medicine or surgery in the State must possess the qualifications designated in at least one of the four classes prescribed by section four of the act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in this State, approved March 3, 1881, as amended in 1883, and must file the sworn statement as required with the County Clerk.

AT an Omaha boarding house twenty-three boarders were recently poisoned by eating pies in which sugar had been used that had become accidentally poisoned by "Rough on Rats" getting mixed in it. Prompt medical assistance prevented any immediate fatal result, but it was feared one young lady might be fatally affected.

RECENTLY a number of baggagemen on the B. & M. Road have been discharged and others are wondering where lightning will strike next.

THE number of students who attended the State University during the fall term of the year 1884-5 was 292, of which 214 were enrolled in the college of literature, science and arts, sixteen in the industrial college and forty-two in the medical college. There were thirteen graduates in 1883 and twenty in 1884. Of the graduates in 1884 seven came from the medical college. The total enrollment for the year 1883-4 was 349.

THE iron rails on the Elkhorn Valley Road are being replaced with steel rails.

Two suits were recently commenced at Omaha by Miss Effie Ward, of St. Louis, against James Garnean, of Omaha, for false imprisonment and for seduction and breach of promise of marriage, damage being laid at $5,000 in each case. Plaintiff is represented by able attorneys. The plaintiff recently followed the defendant to Omaha (where he is in business and reported to be wealthy) and was arrested by Garnean on the charge of threatening to kill him. The plaintiff alleges that she was married to defendant in Chicago, and lived with him several years, all of which he denies.

DID he see his shadow?

IT is said that Frank Morris, a ranchman who lives in the extreme northwestern part of Holt County, has a daughter but seven years old who is the possessor of a finely trained pony, and in the summer season this little girl and pony and dog will start out and round in her father's herd of three hundred cattle as nicely as can any of the boys who have spent their lives at the business. Her father rarely ever goes out to or with the cattle during the warmer months.

AN Omaha lover recently took an ounce of laudanum and will likely die. He gave as a reason for the act that his girl wouldn't marry him because he smoked.

A YOUNG man named Flynn has been arrested in Fremont for appropriating money sent to another man of the same name.

THE Nebraska House of Representatives contains thirty-nine farmers, eighteen lawyers, ten general merchants, five grain dealers, two physicians, two real estate dealers, three bankers, two manufacturers, one druggist, one brick mason, one contractor, one lumber merchant, one preacher and one editor. The classification shows no capitalist, unless the solitary editor should be classed under that head.

A BOY was recently frozen to death near Nemaha City. Though willing to work he was unable to find employment, and rather than beg or accept charity he perished of hunger and cold by the roadside.

TOBIAS rejoices in a reported rich coal bed near the town.

FALL OF KHARTOUM.

General Gordon Betrayed and the Citadel Falls into the Mahdi's Hands.

LONDON, February 5, 10 a. m.—Intelligence is just received here that Khartoum has been captured by the Arabian rebels. The whereabouts of General Gordon is unknown. He is probably a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

LONDON, 12:30 p. m., February 5.—The War Office has issued the following: A telegram from General Wolseley announces that the fall of Khartoum took place on January 26. He says Colonel Wilson arrived at Khartoum, January 28, and was greatly surprised to find that the enemy were in possession of that place. He immediately started on his return down the river and proceeded under a heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below the Shuabaca Cataract, Colonel Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his whole party managed to reach an island in safety, where they are secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh. General Wolseley says he has no information regarding the fate of General Gordon and don't know whether he is dead or alive. Natives report the Mahdi had 600 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and he introduced a number of his emissaries into the city. These emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under General Gordon and by bribes and threats and working on their religious feelings induced them to mutiny and 7,000 of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gordon only 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against Mahdi's great army, but after severe fighting, in which large numbers of rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender. When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found the Mahdi's forces occupied both in town and citadel. He tried to land and ascertain the fate of Gordon, but this step he found impossible, the enemy's guns being turned upon him in full force. He was therefore compelled to turn his back upon the fallen city and return to Gubat without finding out whether Gordon is dead or alive.

WILSON'S EXPEDITION.

LONDON, February 6.—Lord Wolseley telegraphs he does not consider the British at Gubat in any immediate danger. The first news of the fall of Khartoum received by General Wolseley was brought by a messenger who left the island where Colonel Wilson was stranded and came on foot to Gubat. Two messengers were dispatched to Korti via Abu Klea and Gakdul. They reached their destination, which is regarded as owing to the news of Khartoum's fall not being known in the desert. Intelligence of the disaster, however, at once spread far and wide. Some tribes that hitherto professed friendship for England have declared for El Mahdi. The Arabs still hold Metemneh. The garrison there received news of the fall of Khartoum with repeated salvos of artillery. When Colonel Wilson's flotilla approached Khartoum he was compelled to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire from both banks. The rebels had four Krupp guns on the river banks at Halfiyeh to bombard the steamer. When the British force reached Omdurman numbers of rebels continued the fusilade. Things looked worse when they discovered the enemy was in possession of the island of Tutti, just outside of the city. The English still pushed ahead but were dismayed to find that the garrison commenced firing upon them. No flags were flying from the public buildings, and the town appeared in undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace seemed to be gutted. Finding it impossible to land in the face of overwhelming numbers of rebels the British were obliged to retire. Rumors concerning the fate of General Gordon are many and varied, but all agree that El Mahdi has captured Khartoum by treachery. The most reliable reports point to one Faraz Pasha as the traitor. It is said that he, being left in charge of the ramparts, opened the gates January 26 and admitted the enemy. Some rumors state that Gordon, together with a few Levantines, are cooped up in a church. Others say that El Mahdi was seen wearing General Gordon's uniform. The majority agree, however, that General Gordon was killed. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of last evening, referring to the Khartoum calamity, says: "Nobody can accuse our gallant troops of losing a single moment in their fierce race against time in hastening to the rescue of the garrison at Khartoum. The responsibility rests solely with the ministers who refused to allow the Nile expedition to start in spite of warnings and entreaties until too late. The vote in Parliament in favor of an appropriation of £200,000 for the relief of General Gordon was deferred until August 5. Even then if the expedition had been sanctioned forthwith the previous day would have been gained, but it was not sanctioned until August 12, when the Government finally resolved that it must relieve General Gordon. That period of hesitation sacrificed Khartoum. Islam is now victorious. The revolt and fall of Khartoum will permeate the arch of the world and unless the ministry display boldness and wariness equal to their former obstinacy, a catastrophe worse than that of Khartoum will follow. England dare not lift before the Eastern foe. It would mean war and mutiny from one end of Asia to the other. She must reinforce her garrisons everywhere, including India, even if it shall be necessary to call volunteers to do the work. General Earle must advance rapidly to Berber. The Suakim garrison must be reinforced and the road to Berber cleared. Every nerve must be strained to prove the Khartoum disaster has stiffened the resolution to hold England's flag aloft in the face of every foe. It is our duty not to flinch, but to prepare for eventualities and to relieve Metemneh by water. We have failed to save Gordon. We have now to save Stewart." Colonel Wilson had three steamers, two of which were wrecked in the Nile exactly half way between Khartoum and Metemneh. The third steamer, bearing Colonel Wortley and party, came on and brought the news to the British camp near Metemneh. The excitement attending the reception of the news of the fall of Khartoum is increasing. A constant stream of anxious inquiries, including Sir William Vernon Harcourt, George T. Trevelyan and other ministers, is pouring into the war office. People throughout the provinces are very greatly excited.

—The Supreme Court of South Carolina has given a decision against the system of preference by which insolvents have managed to prevent an equal distribution of their property among their creditors. The practice has prevailed among insolvents in that State of making assignments in favor of certain designated persons. This practice the Court pronounced unlawful. Under its decision no preference, by assignments or otherwise, can be given to one who is insolvent.—*Chicago Times.*

—After a year or two of hard times in this country, it is the great increase in our agricultural products which sets us on our feet again and puts all kinds of industry into active operation. The stoppage of manufactories is likely to throw many people out of work in the cities and send them to the country the coming season. On farms they can, at least, earn a living, which unemployed residents of cities are not always sure of.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—All the ice used in the City of Mexico comes from the top of Popocatapetl, and is brought down the mountain on the backs of natives and then sent sixty miles in the cars to the city, where it is sold at wholesale at 10 cents a pound.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Main Points of the Inter-State Commerce Bill as Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Inter-State Commerce bill, having been amended somewhat in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and passed. Yeas, 43; nays, 12. As passed by the Senate, the Inter-State Commerce bill provides for a Commission to be composed of members, one from each judicial circuit of the United States, to hold office for six years, except that of those first appointed three shall hold office two years only, and three others four years only, vacancies to be filled by the President. Not more than five Commissioners shall belong to one political party. The duties of the Commission are defined to exercise powers and duties granted by the bill "pertaining to methods and regulating the operation of all transportation companies engaged in inter-state commerce," and to take into consideration and investigate all the various questions relating to commerce between the States, especially the matter of transportation so far as it may be necessary to establish a just system of regulations for government. The salary of the Commissioners is fixed at $7,500 and they are authorized to appoint a Secretary at $3,500. All necessary traveling expenses are to be paid by the Government and witnesses summoned before the commission to be paid the usual fees. The commission has power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to require the production of all books, papers, contracts and documents or papers, and printed abstracts issued, relating to the matter under consideration. It is authorized to require inter-state transportation companies to furnish annual reports giving full information as to their financial conditions, cost of property, number and salaries of employes, etc., etc. It shall report annually to the Secretary of the Interior. The commission shall during the first year investigate and report on the subject of passenger and minimum charges, passing, watering stocks, guaranteed securities, etc. The most important sections of the bill are in substance as follows:

SEC. 3. If any transportation company engaged in inter-state commerce shall collect more than a reasonable rate of compensation for transportation or handling freight, such company shall be deemed guilty of extortion which is declared a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. If any transportation company engaged in inter-state commerce shall by rebate or other device charge any person a greater compensation for another like service, or shall neglect or refuse to furnish the same facilities for carriage and handling of freights to one person that is at the same time furnished any other person under similar circumstances, such company shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is declared a misdemeanor.

Section 5 provides that if complaint is made to the commission charging any transportation company with extortion or unjust discrimination, the company shall have reasonable time to answer the charge, and if it make reparation of the injury done and the complaint is withdrawn the case shall be dismissed. If the company shall not satisfy complainant within a reasonable time and it shall appear the charges made are true, the commission shall notify the company to desist from the practices complained of and pay complainant damages fixed by the commission.

Section 6 provides that if any transportation company engaged in inter-state commerce shall refuse to pay damages assessed and do not desist from further violation of the act, the commission shall certify facts to the United States District Attorney, whose duties it shall be to institute proceedings to recover the damages assessed, and to compel the company to comply with the provisions of the act, and the Circuit Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to try the cause without regard to the citizenship of the parties. In case of failure to recover the complainant shall pay the costs of the suit, attorney's fees excepted. Any transportation company or person violating the provisions of the act, or attempting to obstruct the provisions thereof, shall upon conviction be fined not to exceed $1000. The route of any transportation company is by the act made to include all railroad and water and the routes of the company and the term "transportation company" is defined to mean any individual or corporation owning, operating or using any railroad or any vessel, in whole or in part, or having a right to use the same, providing such company or individual is engaged in the transportation of freight from one State to another whether by all rail or part rail and part water communication. It is also made applicable to all transportation companies not wholly water route companies carrying freights from one place in the United States through any foreign country to another place in the United States, or from any place in the United States to any place outside thereof in the United States. All rights of action and remedies already secured by law are continued in force. The bill being into present form as a substitute for the House bill, it now goes to the House.

A KANSAS TRAGEDY.

A Woman Assassinated While She Was Attending to Her Domestic Duties.

RICHLAND, KAN., February 6.—The wife of James Reed, a well-to-do and respectable farmer, living three miles west of this place, was shot in her own house on Saturday evening last, under very mysterious circumstances. James Reed, the husband, had been in town during the evening and started home about six o'clock, and just before reaching home he heard the report of a gun and presently met a man in the road with a gun on his shoulder, but as it was dark he was unable to identify him. On reaching home he found his wife riddled with buckshot, in the midst of her terror-stricken children. Some fiend in human shape had walked up to the yard and deliberately fired at her through the window while she was attending to her domestic duties. A boy by the name of W. Gowl, living near by, has been arrested under very suspicious circumstances.

Triple Murder.

INDEPENDENCE, KAN., February 6.—A cold-blooded murder near the little town of Radical City, in this county, was discovered this morning by Frank Bonham, the eldest son of a widow living on a farm near Radical. On his return home after several days absence he found his mother, brother and sister murdered, and to all appearances they had been dead for a day or so, as the young men had been away since Monday. Sheriff McCleary and Deputy Shadley have gone to the place and will make a thorough investigation, as there is no clue yet to work on. Every effort will be made to capture the villain, and should he be discovered it will not need a jury to settle his case.

Beecher's Relief.

NEW YORK, February 6.—An Albany special says: Henry Ward Beecher, in conversation regarding the outlook for the Cleveland administration, said he thought the President-elect had shown a very good sense in surrounding the party leaders to confer with him, and in the way familiarize himself with the situation he had to confront. He thought the new administration would show a determination to meet the great questions pending before the country in an intelligent and conscientious way. In his efforts at reform Cleveland would be sustained by the best elements of both parties, although perhaps giving offense to office seekers in his own.

Murderous Cranks.

PARIS, February 6.—The *Figaro*, in an article on the coming Congress of Dynamiters to be held in Paris says the formal opening of the Congress will take place the 23d of February. Eleven delegates will attend. Of these, six will be from America; seven delegates, the *Figaro* says, are already in Paris, and these have commenced their labors. The meeting will discuss the utility of explosions by dynamite in aiding the Irish cause, and the question of a union of the dynamite party with the Fenians. The *Figaro* adds that the Congress will also bring up for discussion and decision the question as to whether or not members of the English House of Commons who voted for the crimes act shall be executed.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA SHOT.

A Woman Shoots the Great Agitator on the Streets of New York Because She Is "an English Woman and for the Good of Her Country."

NEW YORK, February 2.—At two minutes after five this afternoon Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the "Irish dynamiter" so-called, was shot by a woman on Chambers street, near Broadway. At that hour the streets were full of people homeward bound, making their way toward Brooklyn bridge and up town. The excitement over the shooting, although the man was recognized by very few, was intense. The first shot fired took effect in O'Donovan's body and he fell to the sidewalk. The woman continued to shoot until she emptied her five-chambered revolver. Only the first shot took effect. City Marshal James McAuley was present at the time and breaking through the crowd that had collected before the shooting was over, seized the woman who still had the smoking pistol in hand, and told her she was under arrest. The woman offered no resistance, but allowed herself to be taken through a mass of citizens and to the City Hall Station. Hon. George W. Barlow, a merchant, 141 Reade street, and Peter Y. Everett, formerly a reporter, who witnessed the shooting, accompanied the capture and capture to the station, saying they would be witnesses. When the woman had passed Barlow and Everett turned back to his office on Chambers street, which he had just left. He said:

"I was going to place his hand on his left shoulder, when somebody in the crowd suggested that we go to the Chambers street hospital. A couple of men had their arms and I followed every thing as suggested and directed, and we took steps toward the hospital. He walked all the way there a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. He had considerably lost his way. Once in the hospital he was undressed and examined by Dr. Dennison. It was found that the bullet had entered the back directly below the shoulder blade. The doctor pronounced the wound of a dangerous character and began to probe for the ball. A great crowd of people had followed the wounded man down Chambers street and blocked the roadway in front of the hospital after the door was locked behind O'Donovan and his escort. Meanwhile the woman had been taken to the station house with another crowd following her. She was placed before Sergeant Kane's desk. She was a good looking woman, dressed neatly in plain dark clothing and wore eye glasses. She appeared like a school teacher with an intellectual face. Her manner was extremely composed, and she answered some of the questions put to her promptly and without embarrassment. To others she simply shook her head, and said: "I shall only answer questions I know you have a right to ask." McAuley handed the pistol, a small calibre to the Sergeant, and you had seen the prisoner shoot a man in Chambers street. Volunteer witnesses assented to the stated facts of the shooting. She was asked: "Do you know the man you shot?" "Yes," replied the prisoner readily, with an English accent, "I shot O'Donovan Rossa." Further questioning by the Sergeant elicited that the prisoner's name was Lydia Dudley, age twenty-five; that she was a nurse and married, and that she lived at 50 Linton place. She was asked the question:

WHY SHE SHOT O'DONOVAN ROSSA

and how long she had been in America, and others to which she made no answer. After her pedigree had been taken she was escorted to a rear room and the crowd slowly dispersed. As there are no accommodations for prisoners in the City Hall Station Mrs. Dudley was removed to the Oak Street Station, at 7:15 p. m., and there placed in a cell. Her entire demeanor was that of a rational person, and a cool headed one at that. Rossa had been placed on a cot in the same ward with Captain Phelan, who was stabbed by Richard Short in O'Donovan's office over