THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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Editor and Proprietor.

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED

The Minnesota Supreme Court decides that the law taxing saloon keepers $10 each for the building of a $25,000 inebriate asylum is constitutional.

The weather predictions of the Signal Service, deduced from data furnished by 107 signal stations for the last year, show that eighty-seven per cent. of them have been verified.

John Campbell, alias Plug Campbell, alias Wm. Burke, was arrested at Buffalo, December 12 h, charged with the murder of Peter Wehlchan, in Detroit, on the 3d of December.

The body of a woman, fearfully cut and stabbed, was found in a field, Dec. 14th, on the outskirts of Brooklyn, N. Y. A cigar-maker's knife was found near the body. No further clue.

The Kentucky State Grange have passed a resolution favoring government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and asking Kentucky Representatives in Congress to use every effort to secure that aid.

The Chicago *Times* of December 8th, has a special giving an account of a fight near Vicksburg, between a band of 75 white men and a band of 200 negroes, in which the captain and five men of the latter were killed.

A German woman in St. Louis, named Duentz, while making some medicine on a stove, December 10th, was burned to a crisp by her clothes taking fire. She shortly after died. Her husband in his attempt to save her, was so badly burned that he too will die.

The failure of Freeland, Harding & Loomis, extensive wholesale clothing dealers in Boston, have failed, with estimated liabilities of $750,000. C. M. Freeland, special partner, is also reported failed, having endorsed for the firm for half a million dollars.

Gen. Henderson, who has been in the employ of the government in prosecuting the whisky cases in St. Louis, has been discharged, and Col. James O. Broadhead, one of the leading lawyers of the St. Louis bar, appointed to continue the prosecutions.

Much excitement seems to prevail among the employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company in consequence of a contemplated reduction of wages, to take effect on and after January 1st. A reduction of from 5 to 25 per cent. took place on the 1st of August, and now a further reduction, ranging 2½ to 25 per cent. is said to have been decided on at a recent meeting of the executive board.

A trunk containing $15,000,000 worth of bonds, was stolen from an express wagon in New York a few nights ago. The bonds were in the care of the minister from Guatemala. They were to be used as part of the payment due to the United States government. The minister, Senor Don Vicente Dardon, was on his way to Washington, and when the robbery was made known to him he fell in a faint and required medical assistance to restore him. He said the bonds could not be replaced. One man was arrested charged with participation in the robbery.

A shooting affray occurred at Owensboro, Ky., December 13th, between Geo. Murphy and a butcher named William McAler. Four shots were fired, three by McAler and one by Murphy. McAler's last shot struck Murphy above the eye and killed him instantly. Murphy's shot struck McAler in the left breast near the nipple and caused his death in about ten minutes. The cause of the difficulty was a dispute about a debt of $2. Murphy had caused the arrest of McAler about one month since, and McAler published Murphy as a dead beat.

Several murders have recently occurred at Mahoney City and Gilbertson, Pa., by masked men. They entered the house of Charles O'Donnell, and seizing and binding him they carried him back of the house where he was shot dead. A man named McAllister was also taken from his house and shot. A sister of McAllister was also murdered. The murderers are supposed to be Molly Maguires. No reason is given by the people in the neighborhood for the bloody deed. Upon examination it was discovered that Chas. O'Donnell had received fourteen bullets, and that an attempt had been made to burn the body. Mrs. McAllister, daughter of Mrs. O'Donnell, was shot and instantly killed. While following the mob Frank Wenrich, a merchant in good standing at Mahoney City, was arrested as being one of the men.

The Agricultural Reports for November and December say that the November returns indicate that the corn crop of 1875 was one of the largest ever grown in this country; probably equaling the very large crops of 1870 and 1872. It is at least one-fourth greater than the crop of 1869. Every section of the Union reports some increase. The potato crop is extraordinary in both product and quality. The yield in the districts reported is one-fourth greater than last year in the rainy section. The sweet potato crop suffered in yield and quality from excessive moisture in the Gulf States, and west of the Mississippi the yield largely exceeds that of last year; the quality is about average.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A. A. Morlet & Co, merchants of London, have failed with liabilities estimated at $550,000.

Padre Palacois, the priest who was the cause of the outrages, murders and incendiarisms at San Mignel, in Salvador, has been condemned to death by a military tribunal.

A special from Berlin says that it is considered probable in St. Petersburg that Russia will propose an International Conference in the Suez canal question, and if her demand is refused she will claim the freedom of the action in the East.

The Vienna *New Free Press* is informed that the Porte will make an extraordinary levy of 100,000 men in the spring for the suppression of the insurrection in Herzegovina. Egypt will send him in addition 22,000, and Tunis 8,000 men.

The boiler of a tug boat near the steamship Mosel at Bremen exploded, December 11th. The Mosel was just ready to sail for New York, having embarked her passengers. Fifty persons were killed outright, and many were injured. The Mosel was so badly damaged that she could not sail.

In the explosion on board of the Mosel at Bremen 57 persons were killed, and 33 wounded, the majority being residents of Bremen who went down to the dock as spectators of the shipment of passengers. The man who delivered the box of dynamite had planned that the explosion should take place on the ocean during the voyage of the vessel outward.

A report comes from Bremer that the passenger who attempted to commit suicide, and whose name is Thomas, had confessed that there was another case of explosive material on board the Mosel, that it was provided with clock work apparatus which was timed to explode in eight days, when the Mosel would be in mid ocean; that he intended to land at Southampton. His object was to destroy the steamer so that he could claim a large insurance which he had affected. But later dispatches from Bremen pronounce the horrible story untrue. The case spoken of has been opened by the police and found to contain nothing explosive or dangerous.

A report from Lima, Peru, says, that in tearing down one of the walls of the old San Andreas Hospital, the laborers found that the wall was hollow and filled with human remains. Between four and five thousand skeletons were discovered. The hospital was built in 1557, under the protection of the Marques of Candeledon, Andreas Huntado, and by advice of the Spanish priest Molina. Since then to the present time it has been employed for charitable and humane purposes, for which it was instituted. How the skeletons came to be there is not known. The impression prevails that the bones belong to victims of the inquisition. They appear to be from 150 to 200 years old, and from their appearance lead to the belief that the bodies were thrown into the opening between the walls. Skeletons appear to be clothed, and dresses, boots and shoes are found mixed with large quantities of women's hair. A portion of the Spanish missal has also been found, but nothing of any value.

United States Postal Statistics.

The following table shows the number of postoffices, miles of post roads, revenues and expenditures of the postal department of the government at different periods in its history.

Year.	No. Post Offices.	Miles Post Road.	Revenues.	Expenditures
1790	75	1,875	$ 37,935.09	$ 32,140.60
1800	903	20,817	280,804.00	231,904.00
1810	2,300	36,070	551,684.00	495,969.00
1820	4,500	72,494	1,111,927.00	1,959,109.00
1830	8,450	115,176	1,919,300.00	1,160,928.00
1840	13,468	155,798	4,543,422.93	4,718,235.94
1850	18,417	178,672	5,499,986.38	5,212,958.43
1860	28,498	240,594	9,218,067.40	14,874,772.89
1870	28,492	251,232	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.64
1873	33,244	256,210	22,996,741.57	29,084,945.67

Industrial.

IOWA PATENT OFFICE,
DES MOINES, Dec. 13, '75.

The West is represented in the list of U. S. Patents issued Nov. 23d, by the following:

Druggists' Filters and Funnels. A. E. Garrison, Newton, Kansas.

Between the removable strainers a chamber is formed for the reception of filtering material.

Geographical Clocks. Samuel J. Wallace, Keokuk, Iowa.

Car Couplings. Jacob Brinkerhoff, G. B. Bennett, and La Fayette Selder, Dubuque, Iowa.

Middlings Purifiers. John F. Gandolfo, Dubuque, Iowa.

As middlings pass first over a fine sieve, thence upon and over a coarse sieve, they are subject to a current of air through each hood, which carries off the impurities.

Tools for Putting Brass on Wire Fences. William Dulin, Big Grove, Iowa.

Submarine Rock Chisels. A. J. Whitney, Sandusky, Iowa.

T. G. OGDEN,
Solicitor of Patents.

The body of an unknown man was found under the ice in a slough four miles south of Council Bluffs, December 11th.

THE XLIV CONGRESS.

SENATE—*Thursday, Dec. 9.*—The standing and select committees were announced this morning, as follows:

Privileges and Elections—Morton, Chairman; Logan, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron of Wisconsin, McMillan, Saulsbury, Merriman, and Cooper.

Foreign Relations—Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, and Eaton.

Finance—Sherman, Chairman; Morrill of Vermont, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Boutwell, Jones of Nevada, Bayard, and Kernan.

Appropriations—Morrill of Maine, Chairman; Windsor, West, Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Davis, Withers, and Wallace.

Commerce—Conkling, Chairman; Spencer, Boutwell, Cameron of Wisconsin, Burnside, McMillan, Ransom, Dennis, and McDonald.

Manufactures—Robertson, Chairman; Booth, Bruce, English, and Wallace.

Agriculture Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Robertson, Harvey, Davis, and Jordan.

Military Affairs—Logan, Chairman; Cameron of Pennsylvania, Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Burnside, Gordon, Randolph, and Cockerill.

Naval Affairs—Cragin, Chairman; Anthony, Morrill of Maine, Sargent, Conover, Norwood, and Whyte.

Judiciary—Edmunds, Chairman; Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Howe, Thurman and Stevenson.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Hamlin, Chairman; Ferry, Dorsey, Jones of Nevada, Dawes, Paddock, Makey, and Keyes.

Public Lands—Oglesby, Chairman; Windom, Harvey, Hamilton, Paddock, Booth, Kelly, McDonald, and Jones of Florida.

Private Land Claims—Thurman, Chairman; Bayard, Bogy, Edmunds, and Christiancy.

Indian Affairs—Allison, Chairman; Oglesby, Morrill of Maine, Ingalls, Clayton, Bogy, and McCreery.

Pensions—Ingells, Chairman; Allison, Hamilton, Booth, Bruce, McDonald, and Withers.

Revolutionary Claims—Stevenson, Chairman; Johnston, Goldthwaite, Morrill of Vermont, and Wright.

Claims—Wright, Chairman; Mitchell, Wadleigh, Christiancy, McMillan, Cameron of Wisconsin, Caperton, Cockerill, and Jones of Florida.

District of Columbia—Spencer, Chairman; Hitchcock, Dorsey, Ingalls, Robertson, Merriman, and English.

Patents—Wadleigh, Chairman; Windom; Dawes, Johnston, and Kerman.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Morrill of Vermont, Chairman; Cameron of Pennsylvania, Paddock, Cooper, and Whyte.

Territories—Hitchcock, Chairman; Cragin, Patterson, Christiancy, Sharon, Cooper, and Maxey.

Railroads—West, Chairman; Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Hamilton, Mitchell, Dawes, Ransom, Kelly, Caperton, and Eaton.

Mines and Mining—Sargent, Chairman; Hamlin, Alcorn, Harvey, Sharon, Goldthwaite, and Randolph.

Revision of Laws of United States—Boutwell, Chairman; Alcorn, Christiancy, Caperton and Wallace.

Education and Labor—Patterson, Chairman; Morton, Morrill of Vermont, Burnside, Bruce, Sharon, Gordon, Maxey, and Keyes.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Clayton, Chairman; Wright, Oglesby, Alcorn, Patterson, McCreery, and Randolph.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of Senate—Jones of Nevada, Chairman; Dawes, and Dennis.

Printing—Anthony, Chairman; Sherman, and Saulsbury.

Library—Howe, Chairman; Edmunds, and Ransom.

On Rules—Terry, Chairman; Hamlin, and Merriman.

Engrossed Bills—Bayard, Chairman; Withers, and Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Conover, Chairman; Robertson and Kelley.

On Levees of Mississippi River—Alcorn, Chairman; Clayton, Harvey, Cooper, and Cockerill.

To Examine the several Branches of the Civil Service—Boutwell, Chairman; Conkling, Allison, Merriman, and Eaton.

On Transportation Route to the Seaboard—Windom, Chairman; Sherman, West, Conover, Mitchell, Burnside, Norwood, Davis, and Johnson.

It was ordered that the bills and memorials presented yesterday be taken from the table and referred to appropriate committees. Senator Ingalls presented the petition of the widow of A. F. Short, asking an appropriation of $10,000, compensation for the loss of her husband who was killed by Indians while surveying lands in Kansas. Referred to committee on Indian Affairs. Various memorials were presented and referred.

Bills were introduced as follows: To amend an act creating a tribunal to adjudicate the Geneva award; to extend the duration of the court for the adjudication of claims arising out of the Geneva award; to amend the act of July 2, 1864, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean. These bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Some minor business was transacted, after which the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—*Friday, Dec. 10.*—Resolution adopted adding to the committees of the House a committee of eleven to be known as committee on the Mississippi Levees. So much of the President's message as refers to the Centennial was referred to a select committee of thirteen. Leave was asked to introduce and put upon its passage a bill to repeal so much of the act of March, 1875, as can been construed to cover the postage on printed matter. After some debate the House adjourned till Tuesday next.

SENATE—*Monday, Dec. 13.*—Memorials on various subjects presented and referred. Senator Wright introduced a bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific railroad acts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Davis submitted a resolution citing the law requiring reports to be made to Congress annually of all persons indebted to the government, a list of defaulters and the amount of defalcations, etc., and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate why such reports have not been made. After some debate the resolution was laid over to be printed. Resolution agreed to instructing the committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by general law for the extradition of fugitives from justice, and also the propriety of raising a bureau to the fugitive criminals and removing them from the country. Bill introduced attaching the Territory of Alaska to and making it a part of Washington Territory, and providing for a civil government therein. Referred. Also a bill to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river from some feasible point in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, to some feasible point in Winona county, Minnesota. Referred. Also a bill to amend Section 5138 of the Revised Statutes of the United States permitting the National Banks to organize with a capital of $50,000 in towns, irrespective of population. It provides that no national banking association shall be organized under the section with less capital than $50,000. Referred. Also a bill introduced to forfeit certain public lands granted to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines from the State of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast. Referred. Bill introduced to extend the time for filing claims additional to bounty under act of July 28, 1866. Referred. Also a bill to revise such statutes as forbid the payment of accounts, claims and demands therein named, and all laws and clauses of laws forbidding the payment thereof. Referred.

Some time was taken up in the transaction of minor business when the Senate held a short executive session, and then adjourned.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Dec. 14.*—Petitions were presented asking a commission to enquire into the liquor traffic. Also a memorial from citizens of Wisconsin for an appropriation to complete the Fox river improvement, and for the construction of a canal along the Wisconsin river from Portage City to the Mississippi river. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims six months. The bill passed. The chair laid before the Senate the motion of West of Louisiana, to grant the request of McMillan to withdraw his claims to a seat in the Senate as Senator from Louisiana. After some debate the request to withdraw was agreed to by yeas 30, nays 28.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to amend Section 10 of the Indian appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1875, in regard to the bonds of Indian agents. Referred. Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably on Senate bill authorizing E. P. Marsh to accept presents from the governments of Switzerland and Italy. After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of the States several bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Blaine introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment that no State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; also providing that no tax receipts on public land set aside for public schools shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, and that no such money or lands shall be divided among any religious sects or denominations.

Mr. Sanders offered a resolution that in all subordinate appointments under any of the officers of the House, that wounded soldiers who are not disabled from performance of duty, should be preferred. Mr. Cox offered an amendment, declaring that all citizens of the Union are entitled to consideration in the appointment to offices under the government. Both the resolution and amendment were finally referred to the committee on Accounts, by a vote of 149 to 102. A resolution was adopted directing the committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of reducing the regular army to 10,000 men, or to such number as will insure efficient public service at an expense not exceeding $20,000,000 annually. Resolutions were introduced against subsidies and grants of land to railroads; to amend the law respecting third class mailable matter; in favor of repealing the act for resumption of specie payment. A bill was introduced to restore the franking privilege for the Congressional Record and public documents; also a bill to divide the State of Michigan into three judicial districts and to establish the Northern District of Michigan.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa offered the following resolution which was referred to the committee on Railroads:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce on inter-State railroads by appropriate legislation, so that agricultural, commercial, and other industrial interests may be protected from extortion and discrimination.

Mr. Oliver offered a resolution instructing the committee on Coinage to inquire what proceeding should be taken on the part of the United States with a view to the establishment of a uniform decimal of weights, measures and coins throughout the civilized world. Referred.

The following bills were introduced: For the erection of government buildings at Leavenworth; to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and to admit Utah into the Union as a State; for the election of governors and other Territorial officers by the people; to aid the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. Co., to construct a narrow gauge railroad from Tidewater to St. Louis and Chicago. The Senate bill extending the duration of the Alabama Commission was taken up and passed. The House adjourned.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Dec. 15.*—Resolutions were submitted, as follows: Appointing five Senators to visit Louisiana to inquire into the circumstances attending the late election; declaring the United States a nation, and the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the Union as inconsistent with the idea of nationality; requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate copies of letters, telegrams, orders and instructions, relating to the prosecution of alleged infractions of the revenue laws at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, if not incompatible with the public interest; that the rules of the Senate and House in force at the close of the last session of Congress, be and the same are hereby adopted as the joint rules of the two Houses for the present session; to amend the 25th rule of the Senate so that bills may be introduced without previous notice; instructing committee on contingent expenses to report what amendments to the compensation, if any, are due to the contestants, Wm. L. McMillan and John Hay, claimants to the seat in the Senate for the unexpired term of W. P. Kellogg, and to Wm. L. McMillan as claimant for the term commencing May, 1873.

Memorials were presented asking a commission to inquire into the manufacture and sale of liquors; also a memorial from citizens of Louisville for an appropriation to purchase a building for the United States Courts in that city.

HOUSE.—Resolutions were introduced as follows: For prompt legislative measures to provide for the return to specie payment; directing the Secretary of War to furnish a list of claims pending in the Quartermaster General's Department; against subsidies to corporations; against a third Presidential term; instructing committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill repealing the National Banking Law and substituting paper money issued directly from Treasury; abolishing the committee on Freedmen's Affairs. The last resolution was agreed to, and the others referred. Bills were introduced as follows: To amend the law relating to postage on third class matter, providing that from January 1, 1876, postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals and magazines, etc., shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof. Referred. Also a bill to remove all political disabilities remaining by virtue of the 3d Section of the 14th article of the amendment to the constitution; also a bill donating 4 condemned cannon and 20 cannon balls to the Ladies Monument Association, Alleghany county, Pa. Passed. Also a bill to increase the pay of men at the Life-Saving Stations. To extend the observations of the Signal Service so as to benefit the public health. To consolidate the bonded debt of the United States. To repeal the acts prohibiting government payments to persons not known to have been opposed to the rebellion. Referred. Appropriating $1,000,000 for deepening the channel of the Missouri river from Sioux City to the mouth of the river. Reducing the salary of the President of the United States after the 4th of March, 1877. Bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce between the people of the United States and Canada can be negotiated. After some minor business the House adjourned until Friday.

SENATE—*Thursday, Dec. 16.*—Various memorials were presented and referred. The following bills were introduced; To provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of alcoholic liquor traffic; to authorize the appointment of special agents to investigate frauds under the pension law; donating the military reservation at Fort Smith to the city of Ft. Smith, for free school purposes. These bills referred. A resolution was introduced instructing committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate as to the election of George Spencer, as Senator from Alabama, and to ascertain if corrupt means were used to secure his election. The resolution after some debate was agreed to. The resolution was called up providing for a special committee of five Senators to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent election in Mississippi. Debated and referred. The concurrent resolution from the House, providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Monday next, it be to meet again Tuesday, January 4, 1876, was taken up and amended by inserting Wednesday, the 5th, and as amended, was adopted.

A Strange Story.

They tell this story of a man in London, who, some years ago, lost, then found, then lost again, a very respectable fortune, in a most romantic manner. He was a sailor, and, engaging in the Napoleonic wars, was one of the crew which took a very valuable prize. His own share amounted to a large sum. He went to the proper officer, and received his golden guineas in a large leathern bag. Proceeding along the street, he noticed that his shoe string was untied. He put his bag of gold upon a post, and bent over to tie it. At that moment he was seized by a press gang, hurried off to the war ship, held in service, taken prisoner by the Moors, and kept in bondage by them for many years. His story of the bag of gold was laughed to scorn. Meanwhile a man came along, found the bag, advertised it as found, and, having no satisfactory response, used it to set himself up as a banker. He thrived; time passed on; in forty years he retired, rich. One day an old man called upon him, and claimed the bag of gold. The sailor had returned, had heard by chance of the advertisement, had hunted it up, and found the finder. The latter told him that if he could come the next day he should have his money, with compound interest added. The sailor went away, and never returned; and to this day it is a mystery what became of him, or why he never went back to get his own.

Ladies, you may friz your hair, do it up high, let it down low, have it hanging on your backs, "scrambled" over your foreheads, "banged" into your eyes puffed up at the sides, worn waterfall style, tied up in a doughnut, or any other way you may please, and it will be all right—for Fashion says so.

Two sons of Erin were standing by a hydraulic press, when one called out to the other, "Jim, I'd like to put ye under and squeze the devil out o' ye." "Would ye, indade, my boy!" was the answer. "Squeze the devil out o' ye and there'd be nothing left!"

OUR LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Manchester—The Cotton Mills and the Mill People—The Old Factory Laws—The Champion Dog of England—Pomona Palace—Visiting a Coal Mine, and a Wire Factory.

BY E. T. STABECK.

There are thousands of men, women and children, working in the cotton and other mills at Manchester, but the government has them in charge, and they are amply protected. Whatever of oppression, poverty and suffering which is said to have prevailed here a half century ago is not apparent now. The employers have not changed; they are just as selfish and human as they were then. But the inexorable law of this country has stretched forth its iron hand over them, and the least deviation from the path of prescribed action closes the merciless fingers upon them. The operatives get to work at 6 o'clock; have breakfast between seven and eight, quit at one, recommence at two, and cease for good at half past five or six o'clock. If a manufacturer should keep them a minute over time, and was reported, he would be promptly hoisted in front of the nearest magistrate, and subjected to a fine of $250, with the additional discomfort of having his name and offense paraded in print.

As to wages, the children earn from a dollar to a dollar and a half per week; the women from two to four dollars, and the men from five to seven dollars. The women and children wear a coarse shoe with a heavy wooden sole, and when the hundreds and thousands pass over the pavement to and from work, the clicking of the wooden soles is almost deafening. They, as well as all Lancashire working people, have an unfortunate habit of nick-naming; and so popular become these titles that men have been known to almost forget their sur names, while their neighbors entirely lost sight of them. If a man's given name is Tom, he is called so by everybody, to the complete exclusion of his family name. If he has a son the son's name and the father's are blended. For instance. If the son's name is Bill, he is known and ever spoken of or addressed as Bill of Tom, and so on.

In the entrance of every factory is hung a printed card bearing the names of the national inspector of factories, the district inspector, and the certifying surgeon: also the name of the public clock by which the hours of work are regulated; also the hours for meals, and the following abstract of factory laws, which I reproduce here for the gratification of the curious, interested, and philanthropic. It will also furnish my readers with a clue to what used to be the order of things in Manchester a half a century ago:

No person under eighteen can be employed until his or her name has been entered in the proper register.

No person under sixteen can be employed for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.

No child can be employed under eight years of age.

No boy under ten can be employed in brick works.

No child under eleven can be employed in grinding in the metal trades.

No child under eleven can be employed in Fustian cutting.

No boy under twelve can be employed in any part of a glass factory in which the process of grinding or annealing glass is carried on.

No child under thirteen can be employed for more than six and a half hours per day or before one p. m. or after twelve at noon, and not both morning and afternoon of the same day.

Every child under thirteen must attend school daily, except Saturday, either in the morning or afternoon, whether at work daily or not, and the parent is responsible for such attendance.

No child, young person under eighteen, or woman, can be employed on Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday, or, in Scotland, on the Sacramental Fast Day.

No female can be employed in any part of a factory where the process of melting or annealing glass is carried on, or in grinding in the metal trade.

No female under sixteen can be employed in brick works.

No child, young person under eighteen, or woman, can be employed after six p. m., or before six a. m., or after two p. m., on Saturdays.

At least one hour and a half shall be given for meals to every child, young person, or woman, between 7:30 a. m., and 6 p. m.; and no such person shall be allowed to remain in any room while any work is going on, or to be employed during a meal hour.

Eight half holidays shall be given in the course of the year to every child, young person under eighteen, and woman.

Mill gearing and dangerous machinery must be securely fenced. Factories must be kept limewashed and in a cleanly state and means must be adopted to carry off dust, to promote ventilation, etc., and to prevent overcrowding.

The above laws are scrupulously observed by the factory owners. There is no possible evasion of the law, nor bribing of the magistrates.

I had just time to take a run out to the Pomona Palace, which is the distinguished title of the companion garden of Belle-Vue. It was easy of access, being scarcely two miles from the central part of the city. A dog show was the principal feature this day, and I am particularly fond of dogs. The afternoon I came into the city I found two mastiffs in the depot. In the confusion I thought they were two freight cars that had by some inscrutable means got off the track. I was glad to find they were dogs. The larger of the two was called the champion of England, and added other laurels by carrying off the prize at the show. It is a very nice thing in England as well as in America to have a champion animal of the country, for so long is the owner assured of an income. This was the largest dog I ever saw; it was the largest dog any two people saw. I thought at first I would buy him, but partly hesitated on learning the price, $2,000, and completely gave up the idea before I left the depot. He was secured by a chain in the hands of an attendant, a man who appeared to be in a chronic state of perspiration and protestation, and he was an erratic dog. He made violent and entirely unexpected dashes at various objects, or openings, and wherever he went the perspiring individual was sure to go. He snapped him off his feet every other minute, and in the interval hauled him over square cornered trunks, bumped him against other people with luggage in their hands, or shoved him over highly indignant but utterly helpless boys, whose unrestrained curiosity had led them too close to the performance. The last I saw of the keeper he was passing through the door in charge of the mastiff; a boy was running after him with a hat, and people on the sidewalk were appropriating elevated places with wonderful alacrity. The champion was here at the exhibition in the large building erected by the Pomona Palace proprietors for such purposes. He was hitched to a solid brick wall, and was looking round upon everybody with a mild and forgiving eye. The party who struggled the ironical title of keeper, was sitting on a box mopping his forehead, and looking dreadfully unhappy. I asked him if he had been in Manchester before, and he said he had not. "What do you think of the city," I asked. "Well, sir," said he, despondently, "it's but a precious small bit of the town I've seen at all. What with caring for that beast and holding on to my hat, I might as well have my bloody eyes bored out at once, for all that I see about me. Passing through a street or a saw mill is all one to me, and that's the truth of it, sir." Something in the man's manner, so sincere and open, convinced me that he spoke the truth, and I made no attempt to disprove his statement.

The display of dogs was large and remarkably fine. The predominant breeds were sporting animals. England is overrun with dogs despite the annual tax of $1.25 on each. People who attend conventions and get up riots to excite sympathy for their impoverished condition, keep one or more curs, to dash out of almost hidden doorways and snap at the plump leg and freeze the sensitive spine of the strolling pedestrian. But hunting here is an art carefully cultivated, and whoever can afford to carry a gun, and buy the right to use it, has a retriever; and packs of hounds are scattered broadcast over the country. So retrievers and hounds, of the numerous varieties were here in force, with a powerful array of mastiffs and fighting dogs, and a sprinkling of St. Bernards, New Foundlands, and poodles and rat terriers. It is rarely that a half dozen dogs get together without making some observations. Pretty much all the conversation in the room was carried on by them, and when fifty of them spoke at once, which they quite frequently did, the audience became immediately attentive.

Pomona Palace gardens have no imported attractions unless it is Scotch whisky. It has fine walks, fountains, games, turf, etc., and a hall which is the largest for dancing purposes in England, being nearly three hundred feet square. It is a popular assembly hall for tradesmen and political meetings, and Disraeli, Gladstone and other notables, have fired the hearts of the citizens from its handsome rostrum. Rostrum is a very good word, although its true meaning is not always preserved by spelling it with an R.

The next object of attack was a coal mine. Fancy a coal mine, if not in the heart, at least in the liver or left kidney of a city. I don't like coal mines, I think a coal mine is the last place a man should think of visiting after a hearty supper at midnight. I have thought there could be nothing harder than sawing wood, but getting coal transcends it I watched at the mouth of the shaft a half hour, and saw tons upon tons of coal come up from a perpendicular distance of 1,000 feet and from a horizontal distance of one mile, and having got my throat and back half full of the gritty dust, retired perfectly satisfied. My friend has a fire brick manufactory, in the city. He follows the vein of clay just as they do that of silver, and brings it from a shaft three hundred feet deep, and from a tunnel reaching a half mile under the city. The supply has lasted thirty years, and will probably last him eight hundred years longer, if he does not lose his health in the meantime This teaches us how important it is to take care of our health. From the coal mine we passed to a wire factory, the Johnson & Nephew mill, from which came the wire that made the bridge over the Ohio river at Cincinnati, and from which also come a large proportion of the wire that sustains many of the bridges in America, and which is exclusively used by the British government in their admirable telegraph system. I saw the pigs of steel melted in the furnace, tempered by a six ton hammer, rolled into bars an inch square and twenty feet long, and thence rolled into wire.

This last was by far the most interesting process. The bars were thrust into a furnace and taken out at one end in a red heat, and introduced into a series of rolls through which it became round and reduced to a diameter of a quarter inch The moment it appeared from the last roll it was seized by a boy armed with a pair of pinchers, who ran with it to a bobbin, on which it was carried by a series of revolutions into a coil ready for the market The men who handle the hot metal from the furnace to the rolls which mould it into bars, receive from four to five dollars per day, and many of them drink twelve gallons of beer in a week. Ten gallons are a plenty, I should think.

England and Egypt.

It is only a few weeks since we discussed at some length in these columns the relations of Egypt and England, and the probability of the latter finding it necessary, on an early day, to lay her strong hand on the ancient land of the Pharaohs. It was our opinion at the time that the disturbed condition of the Turkish Empire, and the complications which might arise among the Great Powers, would hasten this event. The event hinted at has arrived much sooner and in a way somewhat different to what we had expected. England becomes owner by purchase of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand shares of the Suez Canal. For this, it appears, she has paid the Egyptian Government some four millions sterling. In addition to the power which this arrangement gives England over the Canal, she is to receive from the Egyptian Government five per cent interest on the purchase money. Some five millions more will enable her to buy out all other claims, and thus become mistress of the entire canal from sea to sea. The London *Times* very appropriately says: "A breathing time most essential to Egypt is secured, and the value of the purchase to England is great." The purchase was made or political reasons, and therefore, the importance of the step is hardly to be overrated. Naturally enough, the news has created considerable excitement in financial and government circles in Europe. The French press admit the importance of the event. The *Moniteur* says there is no longer any doubt that England has an eye on Egypt; and *Le Temps* declares that the purchase gives England the virtual sovereignty of that country. It will not be at all wonderful if the transfer of the shares shall have the effect of forcing some solution of the Eastern question. Evidently England has taken a new departure in her Eastern policy. It is the most audacious piece of work done by any British Government in many years. We can trace in the transaction the daring genius of Benjamin Disraeli; but we can see also the collected wisdom and the calm courage of Lord Derby. It is certain to add greatly to the popularity of the Disraeli Government. Whatever may be its immediate effects on the affairs of Europe and the East, it must be regarded as a wise and politic step. Egypt is necessary to England and her Indian Empire, and the change, when completed, will be a gain to Egypt and a benefit to the world at large. The London *Times* judiciously remarks that "an acquisition of so commanding an interest in the Suez Canal—an interest which must inevitably tend to increase—will lead the Government and people to concern themselves habitually with Egypt.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

Shipping Wheat West.

A curious circumstance, which we notice as taking place in Ohio, is the importation of Wheat from Maryland to that State, to enable their millers to make good flour of Ohio grown wheat of the present season. It is notably the fact that Western wheat is, this season, poor in quality, owing to wet weather during the harvest season. The lowest averages in Western States are Illinois, Indiana, Ohio. Kentucky and West Virginia also give low averages. This does not, however, mean less bread, but that of poorer quality than usual. The wheat of the best quality this year is said to be the New England States, in Delaware, Maryland, the South and the Pacific Coast.

The cabinet shop of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., at Bridgport, Conn., was destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 14. Loss, $100,000: insured.