

BOURBON BOTTLED.

The Cork Drove Home With Reed Instruments.

A Little Amendment to the Rules Closed the Bung-Hole Permanently.

The Bushwhacking Democracy Die Game in the House.

But Political and Other Business Will Now Proceed Peaceably.

Secretary Teller Renders an Important Decision Affecting Timber Trespassers.

The Whisky Ring Investigated—Confirmed Offshooters.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Mr. Reed, republican, from the committee on rules, called up the proposed amendment to the rules prohibiting dilatory motions in election cases.

Mr. Randall, pending putting of the question, raised the question of consideration.

Mr. Kenna moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were called. Lost.

Mr. Kenna then moved to adjourn till Wednesday. The yeas and nays were called and the motion lost.

The first vote showed the republicans had a quorum.

Mr. Randall again raised the question of consideration.

Mr. Reed made the point of order that no dilatory motion should be entertained on a proposition to change the rules.

Mr. Randall denied the right of the chair to construe his motion as dilatory.

Mr. Reed proposed to state the reasons for such construction, providing debate was limited to a fixed time.

The democrats refused to fix a limit, leaving the chair the discretion.

Mr. Reed then addressed the chair. He argued that the proposition was merely to change the rule which allowed the minority to obstruct business, and congress had a constitutional right to make the change.

It was unnecessary to argue that the motions by the minority to-day and during the past eight days were dilatory, their character being self-evident.

During similar procedure by the democrats in 1875, Speaker Blaine decided not to recognize dilatory motions on propositions to change the rules, and that committee rules, under the action of the house, might propose amendments to the rules at any time, and the minority therefore had no right to further obstruct.

Mr. Randall followed, arguing that the chair had no right to rule against motions pending consideration of new rules. He asserted that Blaine never ruled as Reed alleged, and contended that rules could not be changed by less than a two-thirds vote, quoting Garfield in support.

Mr. Kasson argued that the question of seating a member was a matter of privilege.

Mr. Carlisle denied Reed's assertion that Garfield opposed filibustering in election cases, and concluded that on the contrary he led them.

Mr. Burrows read the record to show that Garfield opposed filibustering as reactionary and an unjust usurpation of the rights of the majority.

(Overs.) Mr. Havell denounced the tactics of the minority, and Mr. Blackburn replied that it was dangerous to permit the majority to change the rules whenever they wanted to deny the rights of the minority.

Mr. Robinson of Louisiana sent to the house ways and means committee through the petition box a bill appropriating the seventy million cotton tax, collected in the south during the war to Mississippi river improvements.

Speeches were made in support of Mr. Reed's point of order by Messrs. Robinson, Harlan, Robbins, and Reed, and Cox, McLane, and Randall against it.

Mr. Randall closed in a speech, during which he was much confused by attempts to interrupt him, which were quitted.

The speaker announced his decision, sustaining Mr. Reed's point of order that against a motion to amend the rules, dilatory motions should not be recognized. Referring to the proceedings of the past few days as a severe strain on common sense, as well as the rules, he intimating that he might have ruled against dilatory motions made against taking up the election cases had the point been made against them.

Mr. Randall appealed from the decision.

Mr. Reed moved to lay the appeal on the table, and yeas and nays were demanded by the Democrats and ordered almost unanimously.

Mr. Springer asked to be excused from voting, but the chair refused to put the question, holding it was dilatory in nature and intention.

Mr. Springer appealed, but the chair refused to entertain the appeal, holding also that that was dilatory in nature and intention.

This Mr. Springer denied, but the speaker still refused to entertain the appeal.

The vote taken on Reed's motion to lay Randall's appeal from the ruling of the chair on the table. The result was yeas 150, nays 0.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) then rose to a question of personal privilege, and presented as a part of his remarks a protest signed by one hundred democratic members, protesting against the ruling of the speaker as unjustifiable, arbitrary and revolutionary, and subversive of the rights of the minority.

There were objections from the republican side, but the speaker urged it be admitted and printed in the Record.

With Shotted Guns They Fail to Terrorize the Egyptians.

The Letter Stubbornly Assert Their Right to Home Rule.

A Peace Commission Sent to Patch up a Compromise.

The Car Decides on Local Reform and Banishment of Nihilists.

Items From Other Foreign Ports.

ARABI'S MISSION. CAIRO, May 29.—Emissaries are preaching throughout Egypt to the natives that Arabi Bey has special mission from the prophet to secure the welfare and prosperity of Egypt, and warning them that dire disaster will follow in case of their refusal to support him.

Boycotted Olgars. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—Branch No. 100 of the International Union of cigar makers this evening presented a request to trades and labor council to instruct members of all trade represented to "Boycott" every store selling products of J. M. & H. A. Zeittels, cigar makers of this house, and say he ought to be deported.

Telegraph Tolls. NEW YORK, May 29.—Some weeks ago the Western Union telegraph company promulgated a new and somewhat increased schedule of rates on reports transmitted to New York for the New York Associated Press.

THE SULTAN'S REFUSAL. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29.—With the advice of the cabinet council now sitting a Ziedig Kiosk, the Sultan has decided to refuse the request of the English ambassador, to send troops to Egypt, unless with full sovereign powers and without any condition whatever.

ASSURANCE OF SAFETY. CAIRO, May 29.—Arabi Bey has given assurance that no danger may be apprehended by any foreign residents.

PARIS. PARIS, May 29.—The story about the burning of Jews at Smarag, between Vienna and Minak, is false. There is no such place as Smarag.

A RELEASED SUSPECT. ST. BARTHELEMY, May 29.—A suspicion of being concerned in the murders in Phoenix Park, Dublin, has been restored to liberty, having proved he was in Sweden when the murders were committed.

THE FRENCH DEBRY. LONDON, May 29.—For the grand prize De Paris, betting is two to one on Boon Bruce. Little doing on any other horses.

MICHAEL AND OWEN. DUBLIN, May 29.—Davitt had an interview with Miss Parnell, and received information in regard to evicted tenants.

PARIS, May 29.—Louis Blanc is seriously ill.

A PEACEMAKER. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29.—The port has determined to send Osman Pasha, commissioner to Egypt to negotiate for peaceable settlement of the difficulties there. He will be accompanied by a small body guard.

A number of transports conveying 10,000 Turkish troops are in readiness in Rhodes to sail at a moment's notice. English and French ambassadors in this city have informed the ports their governments will no longer object to Turkish intervention.

THE GREAT REFORMS. ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—The czar proposes to adopt a policy of conciliation and has appointed three commissioners, whose duty it will be to report a system for the development of local institutions. A central institution is to determine what share the people will have in the administration of their affairs.

General Louis Melnikoff is president of the commission. The manifest announcing the postponement of the coronation to May, 1883, will say that the czar desires to celebrate the coronation by granting reforms.

FARNELL'S GUARD. LONDON, May 29.—Farnell has a special guard of detectives for passing him to and from the house of commons, to protect him from Fenians.

THE PRESIDENT. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, May 29.—President Arthur took a drive this morning, and remained invisible to all except personal friends during the day in his private residence.

BASE BALL. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. BOSTON, May 29.—Boston, 3; Providence, 2.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 29.—Worcesters, 6; Troy, 4.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.—Cleveland, 8; Buffalo, 9.

CONNY VANDERBILT'S WILL. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, May 29.—Mrs. Mary A. Laban Berger, daughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, to-day, in the surrogate court, began a contest of the will of her brother Cornelius Vanderbilt, who recently committed suicide at the Glenham hotel.

The deceased left a will of an estate of \$600,000, and nothing to any person named Vanderbilt, but everything to personal friends. Among the latter is Mr. George T. Terry, who for years had been a companion, and who was valued \$120,000.

Mrs. Berger asserts that the content of her father's will cost her \$100,000, and that Cornelius never reimbursed her, as he agreed to in case of success; that she believed

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FEDERAL COURT.

Two Indictments and Twenty-two Counts Against D. G. Hull.

His Voluntary Surrender—Nominal Bail Fixed—Other Court Business.

The United States vs. Dwight G. Hull; indictment for making and procuring to the officers of the treasury of the United States certain false, fraudulent and fictitious claims and vouchers.

Witnesses Henry L. Swords, special agent United States treasury department, and Albert M. Davis, of Lincoln.

After reciting the official position held by the defendant, and the duties thereof, the indictment proceeds to come down to the facts, which according to the wording are:

First—That on the 1st of September, 1879, D. G. Hull made and presented a fictitious claim against the United States of America for 306 yards of the best quality of Napier matting at eighty cents per yard, purchased from Alfred L. Davis for the use of the building of which he was custodian, amounting to \$244.80, which goods were never delivered.

Second—That on the 1st of September, 1879, D. G. Hull made and presented a fictitious claim against the United States of America for 306 yards of the best quality of Napier matting at eighty cents per yard, purchased from Alfred L. Davis for the use of the building of which he was custodian, amounting to \$244.80, which goods were never delivered.

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THE SOUTH SOLID

For Unadulterated Democracy and an Appropriation.

Arthur's Administration Considered a Narrow Partisan One.

Independent Movements, Visible Only to Northern Enthusiasts.

Cameron Warns Business Men to Rally to His Support.

Old Simon Assumes Command of the Staircase.

POLITICAL NOTES. THE SOUTH SOLID. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. NEW YORK, May 29.—The New York Times publishes twenty-one columns of answers to three questions it asked of one hundred editors in the rural districts of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Texas on May 8th. The questions were:

"Are the southern people still solid for the democratic party?"

"How do they like Arthur's administration?"

"Are they for tariff?"

The substance of the answers is uniformly that the south is solidly democratic, the independent movement amounting to very little. The states named are utterly disappointed in Arthur, whom they regard as a republican partisan enemy, who has ruined the hopes the south had implicitly formed of the truly national policy Garfield had promised, and the south believed he would carry out. The south is solid for tariff only in Mississippi, where the people are pleased with Arthur's policy in the Mississippi river improvements, but that will not change their votes, as they look upon the promised improvements as their rights.

CAMERON'S THERMITS. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—Dispatches from all parts of the State reporting alleged threats of Senator Cameron that he would assail every tariff measure in the Senate unless the regular ticket, had aroused much indignation. Senator Cooper, chairman of the Republican State Committee, denied that Cameron ever made the remark. It is stated Simon Cameron decided to assume charge of the campaign, and will come here soon to confer with the leaders.

RECONVENED. Senator Cooper, chairman of the republican state committee issued a call to-night reconvening the state convention at Harrisburg, June 21st for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congressman at large, vice-Marshal declined.

INDICATIONS. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. WASHINGTON, May 30, 1 a. m.—For the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys: Partly cloudy weather and occasional rains, winds mostly southerly stationary or higher temperature, and lower pressure in the southern and eastern portions.

THE PEACEMAKERS. NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. FORT APACHE, A. T., May 29.—Capt. Kramer, with Company E, Sixth cavalry, has been sent to Fort Resdale to prevent trouble between Pedro's band of White Mountain Indians and settlers. The Indians claim the land and growing crops, on the ground that they are located on a reservation. The settlers deny this and refuse to vacate.

VERY ANCIENT BUTTER. Wigner and Church, two English chemists, have been examining two very ancient samples of butter. The first was Irish bog butter, which could not be traced with any degree of certainty to a particular locality; but there would be no doubt as to its being a perfectly authentic specimen, probably 1,000 years old. The other sample, which was much older, was taken from an Egyptian tomb, and dates from about 400 to 600 years before Christ. It was contained in a small alabaster vase, and had apparently been poured in while in a melted state. It closely resembled slightly rancid butter in appearance, color, smell, and taste. The analysis proved that the samples had not undergone any notable change during their long storage. A modification of this ancient method of preserving butter for long periods is the following: "Melt the butter in a stone jar or a well-glazed earthen pan; set in an outer water bath at a temperature of about 180 Fahrenheit and keep it heated, skimming it for some time until it becomes quite transparent; then pour off the clear portion into another vessel, and cool it as quickly as possible by placing the vessel in very cold water." It is in this way that the Tartars are enabled to supply the Constantinople market. In this condition the butter keeps perfectly fresh for six or nine months, if placed in closed vessels and cool store. It has been found that butter melted and skimmed by the Tartar method, and then salted by ours, will remain sound and fine tasted for two years.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERY. Hedge plants 75c. per thousand wholesale or retail. T. E. B. Mason, Shenandoah, Ia. d-2t

As a cure for Rheumatism the most eminent physicians of the day highly recommend St. Jacobs Oil. It can be purchased at any drug house, and the price is insignificant, when you take into consideration the wonderful cures it will produce.