WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Senate Refuse to Allow New Legislation on the

Appropriation Bills and an Extra Session is Imminent.

Sec. McCullough Accomplishes a Financial Transaction.

Quibbling Over the Manner of Announcing the Electoral Vote.

The Condition of Speaker Carlisle is Much Improved.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company Badly Scared About the Funding Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Manderson presented as a memorial a joint resolution of the legislature of Nebraska urging congress to pass a bill for the relief of settlers on the St. Joseph and Denver city railroad lands. Referred.

Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill. Calendar.

The chair laid before the senate a bill to quit titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands and reading of reports was proceeded with.

Ingalls interrupted the reading to inquire if it was understood that the senate would resume legislative business on the completion of the electoral count to-day. After an interchange of views the unanimous understanding was reached that that course be pursued.

At five minutes before twelve messages were received announcing the house would, at twelve, be ready to receive senate, that in joint convention both houses may count the electoral vote. The chair announced concurrent resolution providing for joint convention would now be executed and senators headed by president protem, and secretary of the senate preceded by the sergeant-at-arms proceeded to the house of representatives.

At 1:25 p. m. the senators returned to the senate chamber, and the president pro tem having resumed the chair, the tellers on the part of the senate appeared, and in their behalf Hoar reported the result of the electoral count. When the report was completed, the president of the senate repeated verbatim the closing sentence of the announcement made by him in the house relative to the declaration of the vote.

Conger said he desired, as one member of the senate, to say that he entirely dissented from the declaration. The president of the senate, or vice president, had no other power in announcing the vote than to announce the fact, and he did not know by what authority the sentence quoted had been made a part of the declaration.

Sherman said: "I, also, wish, for myself, having put on record my opinion on this question at other times, to again assent and put on record my opinion that the declaration of the gentleman who presided on that occasion, expressing his own opinion and should not be taken as a precedent, except so far as it may command the judgement of mankind. I believe that the vice president of the United States declared and executed a constitutional power when he presided over the body to-day, and counted the votes and that his announcement of the vote is the conclusive end of all argument on the subject and that in doing so he not only gave his own opinion as the result of certain papers, given to him, but he made only the constitutional declaration provided for under the existing law, who was to be the president of the United States after the fourth of March. After remarks by Hoar, Lapham, Wilson, and Ingalls, the chair (Edmunds) said he regarded the Senate as in no way responsible for the declaration made by him. He had performed his constitutional duty and had on his own responsibility made the declaration referred to.

The resolution was offered by Ingalls declaring that the senate does not assent to Edmunds' declaration, went over until to-morrow, as did the resolution by Hoar approving of his course.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the pre-emption of the timber culture laws.

Slater opposed the bill. He said the proposition to repeal the pre-emption law was monstrous. Greater prosperity had come under the operation of this law than under the homestead law. He would entitle the pending bill an act to facilitate the sale of lands of the land grant corporations. There had been evils under the pre-emption law, but they were not such as would be remedied by its repeal. Within the past twenty-five or thirty years the west has been covered with land grants. No longer in several states could homesteaders get lands, yet the land grant roads had abundance of land for sale. It was said that 160 acres was enough for a farm. It was enough in such a state as Iowa, but in the great west more was necessary for the farmer to be successful in making a home. Under the homestead and pre-emption laws a settler could secure 320 acres. Slater would, however, be willing to repeal the timber culture and desert acts.

The bill was now reported to the senate, and some amendments, rejected in committee of the whole, were reoffered.

Pending their discussion the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Townshend offered a resolution providing that during the remainder of the session the daily hour of meeting of the house shall be 11 a. m. Referred.

Springer, from the expenditures in the department of justice, reported a bill relating to the compensation of marshals and other United States officials.

On the house being called to order Keifer offered a resolution, reciting the result of the joint convention of the two houses, and declaring it to be the sense of the house that the constitution and laws had been duly executed, and that no further declaration of those facts is necessary.

Springer said it seemed from the announcement of the presiding officer of the joint convention that there was no declaration of a vote. Contrary to all precedent the vice president had simply declared it appeared from the count made by the tellers that Grover Cleveland had received a certain number of votes, but had disclaimed any intention to make any official declaration of the result of that vote. He preferred that the matter should be referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report such resolution as may be necessary for the purpose of making known the result of the election.

The speaker pro tem—"The presiding officer of the joint convention, in making the announcement of the vote, announced the result that had been found, and simply added that he disclaimed any authority on his part as presiding officer of the senate or joint convention to make any declaration at all."

Springer—"I move that the whole matter be referred to the judiciary committee."

Speaker—"In the judgment of the chair, the declaration made by the presiding officer was exactly what it should have been."

"I have not asked the speaker for his opinion; I desire to state my own."

The speaker—"The chair acting as the officer officer representing the house in joint convention would have made the protest if any improper declaration by the presiding officer had been delivered."

Randall said the vote of the electors had been announced and that any ministerial proceeding was not essential to the main fact, that Grover Cleveland had been elected.

Hammond thought that the joint convention having made its declaration, the house had nothing further to do with it.

Springer withdrew his motion and Cox, of N. Y., stating that the constitution declared who had been elected president and vice president, and he moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

On motion of McCoid the bill passed for the erection of a public building at Keokuk, Iowa, limited to cost $100,000.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Springer in the chair) on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Horr offered an amendment increasing it from $4,100,000 to $4,500,000 for the letter-carrier system.

Townshend called attention to the fact that the bill, as it now stood, appropriated $50,000 more than was appropriated for the current year.

Holman warned the house that it could not pass the appropriation bills, if they were all dragged along as the present one was.

Horr's amendment was agreed to—100 to 64.

Skinner, New York, offered an amendment providing that letter carriers may be appointed when the public business demanded it, in towns of not less than 10,000, and when the gross revenue at such offices amounted to $10,000, or in several places near each other, where the aggregate population was 10,000, and the gross revenue not less than $10,000. Pending action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

A concurrent resolution was adopted that three representatives and two senators be appointed to wait on Cleveland and Hendricks and notify them that they had been duly elected. The resolution as originally offered made it the duty of the president of the senate to frame and sign a certificate of election to be presented to the president and vice president-elect by the joint committee, but on motion of Holman, part of the resolution pertaining to the certificate was eliminated.

OUR WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The senate has thrown down the gauntlet to the house and absolutely refused to allow the new legislation to be engrafted upon the appropriation bills. If they adhere to this line of policy, and leading republicans say they will, it will greatly enhance the prospects of an extra session of congress, as the democrats of the house have confidently relied upon securing the enactment of considerable general and new legislation by tacking it on appropriation bills. The house will undoubtedly make a fight for the position it has taken and unless one branch of congress yields, an extra session cannot very well be avoided. In the meantime, however, the senate does not even consider the extra legislation on the appropriation bill now pending, but contents itself with simply striking it out of the bill. The fight will come when the bills get back to the house for concurrence in the senate amendments.

Many people in Washington are thankful that the high wind which prevailed yesterday demonstrated the unsafe character of the pavillion which had been erected around the base of the Washington monument to accommodate the several thousand of invited guests at the dedication of the monument on the 21st instant. The wind blew the structure down, thereby, in all probability, averting a calamity on the occasion of the services next Saturday week. A large force of men will be employed to erect another structure, which undoubtedly will be made strong enough to the crowd of people who have received the necessary invitation from the committee of arrangements.

THE TRIAL ON GEN. SWAIM

on the new charges preferred is expected to go forward this week. His statement to the court on Monday that his former counsel had made other engagements for this week which would not permit them to conduct his defense would appear to be true and not a subterfuge to gain time from the fact that Governor Boutwell has been called in to take charge of the case for General Swaim. The trial is not expected to last but a few days.

SECRETARY MC CULLOCH

recently accomplished a neat financial transaction in the investment of some $3,000,000 belonging to the Pacific rail road sinking fund in United States four per cent bonds, so quietly that there was no chance of a combination or bidding up of prices. Such portions of this fund as had heretofore been invested had been placed in the three per cent redeemable bonds, but this course was not entirely satisfactory, owing to these bonds being called in from time to time, thus rendering a new investment necessary with the full consent of the company. It is understood the fund has now been placed in the longest time bonds.

THE ACTION OF ASSISTANT TREASURER

Acton at New York, on Monday, in paying out silver certificates to the clearing house, was merely a blind to enable the treasury department to answer the house resolution of inquiry that there is no discrimination practiced by the department in paying out silver certificates. This action relieves the treasury from the charge of being at the mercy of the New York clearing house, but at the same time it is understood here that no further payments of certificates to the clearing house will be made, and that only gold or legal tender notes will be paid in the settlement of balances against the government.

The Union Pacific Badly Scared.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—There has been considerable comment at the fact that the Union Pacific sixty-year funding bill has not been called up in the senate. The gentleman who has been closely watching this gives the following reasons for it: When Hoar introduced the amendment to the amendment it frigtened the Union Pacific.

They sent a man named Story from Boston, one of the attorneys for that road, to insist that if the bill was passed in that form it would bankrupt the company. When he was told that the understanding was that the bill reported by the judiciary committee was that which had been submitted to Mr. Huntington and Mr. Dillon and approved by them, he said that this was not the bill.

The Armstrong bill—the one submitted by the commissioner of railroads last year—had been approved by the company: but this is a different bill, and the company could not operate under it. The supporters of the funding bill were not alarmed. The Central Pacific people were telegraphed to by their representatives here as to the situation. They are trying to separate their interests from those of the Union Pacific. They think that their cause will be better served if they stand alone.

In speeches made by the supporters of the bill statements were made that the road is now in a condition of bankruptcy, notwithstanding Mr. Adams within two years represented its condition to be such that the widows and orphans of New England have invested largely into it.

It now appears from Saturday's statement that the company owned over five per cent in six months. The probability is that the bill will remain where it is until a reply shall be received from the secretary of the interior in response to a resolution as to the amount due from the company under the theory set forth in a recent court of claims report.

It is reported that Mr. Garland is not to be relied upon to support the funding bill; that he has been informed that if he should do so it would be injurious to his chances for the cabinet.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The following was received to-day by Secretary Teller:

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
BOSTON, February 9.

Hon. H. M. Teller, secretary interior, Washington: Dear Sir:—My attention has been called by the Congressional Record to an order passed in the senate Thursday last, calling upon the secretary of the interior among other things for information whether the annual settlement was made by the Union Pacific Railway company February 1, 1885, as provided in the Thurman act. I wish to say for your information there will be no delay on the part of this company in making settlement referred to. Whenever the department will specify the sum due in that settlement, a draft for the amount shall be forwarded by return mail.

[Signed], CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

THE SAC AND FOX INDIAN LANDS.

The bill which passed the house, providing for the sale of the Sac and Fox Indian reservation in Nebraska and Kansas, concerns a tract of land consisting of 8014 acres. It is provided in the bill that the lands shall be sold to the highest bidder, and for not less than eight dollars an acre. The provision is also made that actual settlers are to have these lands in quantities not to exceed 160 acres. There are residing on the reservation at the present time only seventy-five Indians.

NOMINATIONS.

Postmasters—Samuel G. Kell, Centralia, Ill.; John E. Johnston, Warsaw, Ill.

THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY

referred the offer of Madame Arline to compromise the suit pending against her in Chicago for violation of the customs laws, to the United States district attorney at Chicago for investigation and report. The acceptance of the offer is subjected in turn to the approval of the district attorney, solicitor of the treasury and secretary of the treasury.

It is learned that the sentence of the court martial in Col Morrow's case is that he be reprimanded by the secretary of war, and that he retain his present grade for a period of two years. The case will be referred to the president for final action.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Postmasters—Jacob Drum, Beatrice, Neb.; Elias L. Bierbower, United States marshal, district of Nebraska.

THE CONDITION OF SPEAKER CARLISLE

is much improved to-day. His physician thinks he will be able to be out as soon as the weather moderates.

The president to-day transmitted to congress the second annual report of the civil service commission, covering the period ending January 16, 1885.

In his letter he says: "The commission is in the second year of its existence. The president congratulates the country on the success of its labors. He commends the subject to the favorable consideration of congress and asks for an appropriation to continue the work."

The report is voluminous, but its scope is confined to an account of the action of the commission and the results achieved.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

THE FINAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—On motion of Keifer, the clerk of the house was directed to inform the senate that at 12 o'clock the house would be prepared to receive that body in conformity with the provisions of the concurrent resolution relating to counting the electoral votes. At precisely 12, the senate of the United States was announced and headed by Mr. Edmunds and officers of that body the senators filed in and took the first two rows of seats which had been previously provided for them, the president of the senate seating himself by Acting Speaker Blackburn.

President Edmunds, in calling the assembly to order, said: "The two houses of congress have met in pursuance of the constitution and laws and concurrent resolution for the purpose of executing the duty required by the constitution and laws in the matter of counting the electoral vote for president and vice president of the United States, cast by the electors of the several states, for the term commencing the 4th of March, 1885. The tellers appointed by the two houses will please take their places."

Senators Hoar and Pendleton and Representatives Clay and Keifer, having taken their places at the clerk's desk, Edmunds said: "The president of the senate will open the certificates of the several states in alphabetical order and now opens the certificate for the state of Alabama."

He hands the chairman of the tellers on the part of the senate the certificate from Alabama received by mail and to the chairman of the tellers on the part of the house of representatives the certificate received by messenger.

Certificates of the other states were opened and read in their order. When New York was reached Clay, of Kentucky, read the certificate and announced the thirty-six votes of the state cast for Cleveland and Hendricks, and as some vague rumor was in the air this morning that trouble would be made over the counting of the vote of New York, a murmur of relief went up when Clay finished reading, and announced that the certificates of the electors was certified to by Grover Cleveland, governor. A slight manifestation of applause was promptly suppressed by Edmunds, who ordered the sergeant at arms to arrest any gentleman or other person who disturbed the order of the proceedings by applause, or other manifestation.

At the close of the count by the tellers, the presiding officer of the senate announced that Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks have received a majority of the electoral votes for the respective offices of president and vice-president of the United States. The declaration he said, was made as only a public statement in the two houses of congress and not possessing any authority of law to declare any legal condition whatever.

At the close of Edmunds' announcement that Cleveland and Hendricks had received a majority of the ballots, the immense audience broke into applause and cheers, which the presiding officer attempted to suppress, but with little success. The senate then retired to its chamber, and the house took a recess for fifteen minutes.

The Illinois Senatorial Contest

CHICAGO, February 11.—The Journal's Springfield (Ill) special says: After some roll calls, including the call of the house on which republicans did not vote and fifty-six democrats did, Hamilton moved to proceed to elect a United States senator. Speaker Haines refused to entertain the point of order that no quorum was present and ordered the clerk to proceed with the roll call which resulted: Morrison 46, Haines 1; Richard Bishop 1. Morgan, of Will county voted for Haines on the ground that he could not vote for a free trader. Haines voted for Bishop. During the roll call the republicans left their seats at the house. The democrats voted to invite the senate to joint session at noon, and then took a recess.

The senate met, with seven republicans and three democrats absent. The republicans broke a quorum, when Senator moved to adjourn until 11:30 Carried. The senate reconvened and the democrats tried to have the clerk of the house recognized, but the president ruled that he could recognize no one without a quorum. A few minutes before 12 o'clock the democrats rose in a body and marched over to the house. The remaining senators carried a motion to adjourn.

When the senators and representatives had assembled Haines said, as he understood law, it made no difference whether a quorum was present or not. The law was imperative that a vote should be taken. The roll call resulted — senate, Morrison 22; house, Morrison 52, Haines 1, Morgan voted for Haines and Haines voted for Morrison The democrats applauded when Haine's vote was announced. Haines announced no quorum and no election and that the balloting would be resumed at noon to-morrow, The senators then left.

RAILROAD RACKET.

CHICAGO, February, 11—Arbitrator Hiland to-day imposed a fine amounting to $440, against the Chicago & Northwestern road for six violations of the manager's agreement, which prohibited the payment of commissions to outside passenger solicitors. The violations were on Omaha and Council Bluffs business, and the complaints in question were filed by the Rock Island road.

Snow Bound.

CHICAGO, February 10.—The passenger train over the Chicago & Alton road, which left here at 11:20 last night, having on board a number of members of the Illinois legislature, is snow bound at Braceville, with an uncertain prospect as to the time when the train can be extricated.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The Dakota assembly has passed a bill giving women the right to vote.

The wagon works of Fish Bros. at Racine, Wis., burned, entailing a loss of $40,000. They were owned by J. I. Case.

The great cotton planters' convention is in session at New Orleans.

The Chinese Will not Go.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11.—The Chinese government intends making the expulsion of the Chinese from Eureka, California, on the 7th inst., an international matter and claim indemnity from the United States.

DIED

RYAN.—In this city, February 10th at 5:30 p. m., Eliza, daughter of J. Ryan, aged 30 years.

Funeral will occur February 12th at 11 a. m., from the residence on the Bellevue road, Interment at S. Mary's cemetery.

WILLING—In this city February 11th at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Leopold Willing, aged 58 years.

The deceased is an uncle of Miss Maggie McCarthy of this city. His funeral will take place to-day, February 12th at 2 o'clock, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Leavenworth street.

KERBEKAN.

A Decided Victory for the British Forces.

The Rebel Leader and Several Emirs Were Killed.

Rebel Corpses Lie Piled up in Ridges.

Gen. Earl Killed While Leading the Black Watch.

Some Hopes of Gen. Gordon Being Still Alive.

What Few Rebels That Escaped Swam the River Nile.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

SUAKIM, February 11.—Osman Digna issued a summons for all tribes to rally at Tamanteb.

LONDON, February 11.—The cabinet to-day approved General Wolseley's plan for an early advance from Suakim to Beber. The narrow guage railroad will be laid to Araib, thirty miles west of Suakim, where an entrenched camp will be formed with the central depot for stores. Leaving Araib, the troops will proceed by forced marches to Berber. It is calculated that the advance will begin about the third week of March and hopes Berber will be reached in six weeks. Araib where the entrenched camp will be formed is on the road from Suakim to Berber, and described as a "smiling oasis," where there is good pasturage and plenty of water.

It is announced that a narrow guage railway will be constructed between Suakim and Berber. English firms offer to undertake the construction of the road within a fortnight by the use of manufactured sections several rails in length.

The contingent from India to take part in the Suakim Berber expedition is to be 3,000 men. Gen. Hudson (not Gen. Roberts) will command. The entire force for the expedition will be due at Suakim within three weeks. Many surgeons have voluntarily gone to Sandal to aid the medical corps.

A number of female nurses will accompany the expedition. The majority of the nurses selected for service have had medals presented for efficient work in the former Egyptian campaign. The government has decided to accept the temporary services of a limited number of officers of militia and reserve force.

LONDON, February 11—The following official announcement is made to-day: Lord Rosebery is appointed Lord of the Privy Seal and first commissioner of public works.

Lord Rossberry and Mr. Shaw-Lefever, postmaster general, will occupy seats in the cabinet.

General Graham is appointed to command the Suakim expedition.

General Fremantle will command the guards, and General Greeves will be chief of staff.

Up to midnight Wednesday the government had no official advices confirming the report of General Gordon's death.

THE BATTLE OF KERBE KAN.

The Standard's correspondent with General Earle's column sends the following dispatch, dated Dulka Island, Tuesday:

The British troops advanced to attack the enemy, who held a strong position on the hills. After some fighting the enemy were completely surrounded. Finding it impossible to dislodge the rebels from their fortified position, General Earl ordered the troops to charge. General Earl was killed while leading the Black Watch regiment, captured the position beyond, the cavalry taking possession of the enemy's camp.

General Brockenbury, upon the fall of General Earl, assumed command and ordered that the remaining positions of the enemy be stormed. The troops acted promptly and made a gallant attack and soon captured all the enemy's positions. The fight lasted over five hours. There was great slaughter among the enemy. Those who survived escaped by swimming the river.

LONDON, February 11.—Another account of the death of Gen. Earl, dated at Korti, says: Gen. Earl was killed in the action on Tuesday, the fight occurring near the Nile, a few miles above Dulka island. The Arabs had fortified the pass, and had built a small fort on the left bank of the river. When Gen. Earl's forces reached the pass the were subjected to a heavy fire from the field guns, which the Arabs had placed in a commanding position. Gen. Earl had no artillery, and commanded the troops to charge.

It is more of a scramble than a charge, but the Arabs were driven from the heights at the point of the bayonet, and fell back slowly towards the river. All that remained to be captured was a little fort on the river bank, and as the British column advanced it was met by a steady and well directed fire from behind the sand and watlings which composed the Arab fort. Many men of the attacking party were killed.

General Earl again ordered the men to charge, and put himself at the head of the column. He was killed during this charge, and the fort was immediately captured, but at a terrible cost. In addition to General Earl three officers and eight men were killed and thirty-five men wounded.

The British force consisted of the Black Watch and the South Stafford regiments, a squadron of huzzars and two guns of the Egyptian artilery.

GORDON'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

LONDON, February 11,—Noon.—The cabinet met at 11 this morning and is still in session General Wolseley telegraphs the government that scouts sent to Khartoum have returned. They confirm the report of the killing of Gen. Gordon and the atrocities committed in Khartoum by the Mahdi's men.

ITALY'S ASSURANCE.

ROME, February 11.—Negotiations between the British and Italian government with a view to Italian co-operation in Soudan still proceed. Chevalier Negra, ambassador to London, has been instructed to assure Lord Granville, British foreign secretary, of the confidence that Italy has in the power of England to crush the rebellion in Soudan and reorganize Egypt, and to state that Italy is willing to occupy with her troops strategetic posts so as to enable England to mass her forces against the mahdi.

ON TO EGYPT.

GIBRALTER, February 11.—Troops have already sailed from here to reinforce Wolseley; others will be dispatched immediately.

REFUSES TO CONFIRM.

LONDON, February 11.—The war office refuses to officially confirm the dispatch which states that Wolseley telegraphed the government that the scouts sent to Khartoum to ascertain the fate of General Gordon have returned with proof of his death.

glasgow add explosion

Hopes that Gen. Gordon is Still Alive.

LONDON, February 11.—There is still a slight ground for hoping that Gordon is still alive. The accounts of newspaper correspondents come from the common native source. No witness of General Gordon's death is mentioned.

With Gordon were Hanzal, the Austrian vice consul, and twenty Greeks, and a Levantine merchant of a firm at Alexandria, for whom the Greeks have been acting as agents, do not believe the story of the massacre at Khartoum, It is known that the mahdi holds fifty Greeks prisoners, and that they are well treated.

In reply to inquiries, Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that he has no more authentic news than that brought to Korti by Col. Wilson.

Saratoga Notes.

The Saratoga Literary and Debating society held their usual meeting Saturday evening. The programme, which consisted of music and recitations, was good, and was followed by the debate. The question chosen for debate next Saturday evening is. "Resolved, That the railroads should be controlled by the United States government." Quite a number from the Florence Literary society were present, also Miss Smith, from Fremont.

Mrs. Edwin Patrick returned last Monday from Blair, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Smith.

On account of the inclemency of the weather the "Band of Hope" did not meet last week, but will meet at Mr. W. H. Lawton's next Tuesday evening.

Mr and Mrs. Lawton will take a trip west for a few days this week.

CURIOS OF THE MAIL.

Some Startling Feats of Careless Letter Writers.

What the Servants of Uncle Sam Have to Contend With in Handling the Local Mails.

"If you want to know why so many letters never reach their destination, just follow me," and Assistant Postmaster Woodard led a reporter, in quest of information upon this point, into the large mail receiving and distributing rooms of the postoffice.

"You ought to see some of the curiosities in the way of letters which pass through our hands. Now here is one, without any address on whatever, not even a name—just the stamp. Here is another with the name and city and county written, but no state. See—'G. T. Halliday, Jacksonville, Washington county.' Here is another of the same genus, 'Miss Kate Traynor, 86 North Moore street'—no city, no state. We frequently receive letters of that character—bushels of them every month Here's another sure way of hindering the prompt passage of a letter through the mails. You see the writer forgot to put on a stamp. What do we do with such epistles? We fill up a blank postal form and address it to the person for whom the letter is intended, informing him that upon sending the postage due on the unstamped letter we will forward it to him. After two weeks the letter is forwarded to the dead letter office at Washington. This species of carelessness, forgetting to stamp the letter, is perhaps the most common.

"Do you ever receive any letters with neither address or stamp?"

"Oh, yes, quite frequently. Here's one." And Mr. Woodard picked up a sealed envelope, upon the virgin whiteness of whose back surface neither pen had been scratched nor stamp licked, and handed it to the scribe who fell back in horror at the forms of gross negligence to which the habits of some people adapt themselves.

"Yes, we receive letters addressed in every possible shape. Here is one addressed, 'Netraska, Nebraska,' another one 'Hot Springs,' Iowa—in neither state is there any such postoffice. This species of carelessness, in directing letters to postoffices which don't exist, and never have, is very common. We receive mail very frequently, with postoffice on, but no name. And so I might continue, showing you the various forms of misdirected mail matter which go through our hands How many unmailable letters do we receive every day? I suppose about fifteen or twenty. Nearly every day we send off a large consignment to the dead letter office at Washington, listed on specially prepared blank forms. At that place the letters, or parcels, if there be any such, are opened, and if the contents are found to be of special value, they are returned to the writer.

"There is a package of 'hotel letters' addressed to parties in the care of certain hotels. These are held by the hotels for a length of time deemed sufficient, and are then turned over to us. We try to reach the parties addressed, if possible, and when satisfied that delivery is impossible, send them on to Washington to go through the regular course."

"So that you see, and the dear public ought to see, that the failure of a letter to reach its destination is not always the fault of Uncle Sam or his employes."

CAUGHT A SUCKER.

John Smith Ropes in John Verzani for $61.

John Verzani is the name of a verdant youth who just arrived in Omaha Tuesday night fresh from the snow clad hills and icy dells of Elk Point, Dakota. John was not on to the ways of the world and was fat food for the human vultures who lurk around every city of any pretentions.

Yesterday John met a fine appearing gentleman who invited him into a saloon on Tenth street to have a drink They drank, smoked and talked together until they had become the best of friends. The fine appearing stranger was from New Orleans His father was the owner of a large foundry there and the son was in Omaha for the purpose of hiring men to work in his father's foundry. He was greatly pleased with the appearance of the verdant youth from Dakota and very soon hired him to drive his father's private carriages in New Orleans. John was delighted with the prospects. How his bosom swelled with pride as he thought of himself seated upon the top of the box, dressed in a dazzling suit of ribbons and handling the reins over a cracking span.

As he thought of all these things his heart warmed toward the young stranger, and he kindly informed him that he was the possessor of $61, all in good United States money. This was joyful news to the stranger, and he warmly congratulated the verdant youth upon his principles of economy and advised him to keep out of bad company and save his money.

The two men left the saloon and went to take a walk. They wandered along until they came to the corner of Ninth and Dodge streets. There they stopped to view the beauties of nature and size up Tom Murray's row. All at once the fine young stranger said that he had to see a man, and requested the verdant youth to remain where he was until he returned. He went over to Wallace's dive, corner of Ninth and Douglas streets, and in a few minutes returned and joined his companion. Following close in his wake came a second stranger who demanded payment upon some baggage which was owned by the young lad from New Orleans. The young fellow didn't have the money and asked for a loan of $61 from the verdant youth and of course was accommodated. Then the two strangers asked the greeny to remain where he was for a few minutes and they would return. He did as he was bid and the two men took their departure.

All at once it dawned upon the sucker from Dakota that he had been robbed and he began galloping up and down the street like a quarter horse. In the course of his travels he came across Officer Donovan and unbosomed himself to him. The officer at once went to the Wallace ranch, corner of Ninth and Dodge, and captured the young sharper who claimed to be from New Orleans, but his pal had skipped out the back door with the money. The greeney identified the man who was caught and he was placed in jail.

The man who is now in jail and his pal answer the description given of the men who are supposed to have robbed the C., St. P., M. & C. depot a few days since. The man arrested gives the unusual name of John Smith.

The verdant youth from Dakota is out $61 and there is a strong probability that he will never see the money again. He probably will not find any more until he gets it, for he is flat broke.

A DREARY BLANK.

The Sensations of a Gentleman Who Went Down in the Smoker at the Creston Wreck.

"How did I feel? Don't ask me, for I can't tell you."

Mr. E. H. Cowles, of Gibbon, Neb., and president of the Concord Cattle company, was stopping at the Millard last night, having just arrived via the "Q" from Creston, where he has been laid up since the fatal accident of Sunday night. A special halo of glory circles around Mr. Cowles' identity, for the reason that he went down in the train with the bridge on that terrible occasion. He is, moreover, the only one of the passengers who was not more or less seriously injured, having escaped with a slight cut on the back of his head, a few trivial bruises, and a general shaking up. Pressed by a reporter to describe his feelings, vague though they may have been, Mr. Cowles replied:

"No, I can't tell you much about my feelings at the time They are best represented by a blank. I was in the smoker, and when I heard the train passing over the broken rail, and the rear end of the train grating as it was thrown off the track, I jumped to the automatic bell cord. Then we were precipitated down the embankment, and the three cars fell in a heap. I remembered nothing until I found myself lying in the improvised hospital at the Summit House in Creston. I wish you would state, however, that the C., B. & Q. people did everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the victims."

Mr. W. C. Davenport, the division superintendent and general freight agent of the road, was removed yesterday to Burlington. His injuries, fortunately, were not as serious as at first anticipated.

PLEASURES OF THE DANCE.

The Second Party of the Myrtle Lodge Series—Gaynore's Masquerade.

The second of the pleasant series of social parties given by Myrtle Division, U. R. K. of P., took place at Metropolitan hall last night. About sixty couples of the Sir Knights and their ladies with invited friends, were present, and indulged in the pleasures of the dance until an early hour. Sixteen numbers constituted the programme, the music being rendered by a section of the Musical Union Orchestra. Following are the committees:

Master of Ceremonies—D. Kaufman.

Executive Committee—D. Kaufman, J. Donnelly, Jr., A. Borden, C. Stevens, W. F. Manning, J. F. DeLorimer, J. J. Monell, Jr., F. J. Knapp, Thos. Burrell, G. H. Leslie. Red ribbon.

Floor Committee—D. Kaufman, Geo. Sabine, C. Sands, W. F. Manning, Frank Wilson, Thos. Burrell. Blue ribbon.

Reception Committee—E. E. French, J. S. Shropshire, E. H. Crowell, J. Donnelly, Jr., A. Borden, J. J. Monell, Jr., W. F. Manning, Thos. Burrell.

At Crounse's hall a private masquerade party, given by Mr. J. M Gaynore to a number of his friends, was a pleasurable event of the evening.

UNCLAIMED BOOKS.

The City Marshal of Leavenworth Wants an Owner for Some Books.

Yesterday Marshal Cummings received the following letter from the city marshal at Leavenworth, Kansas:

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb., 8th, 1885.
Chief of Police, Omaha:

Dear Sir—We arrested one Chas. Wilson here on suspicion and found him in possession of the following described books:

Seventeen volumes of New American encyclopædia; 2 books of the world; 2 books of the Life and Time of Henry Clay; 2 volumes of the Life of Julius Cæsar; 5 volumes of the History of the Reformation; 4 volumes of the History of England by McCaully, and eleven books of different kinds. The books look as though taken from a library. There is no mark on them, except on the inside of the covers, where there was a paster of some kind pasted on. The paster has been taken off, and all that remains is the mucilage. W. D. SHALLCROSS,
City Marshal.

The marshal says that Wilson is about 5 feet 11 inches tall, medium build, has a black mustache, black hair and eyes. He is an ex-convict, having served seven years in the Kansas states prison.

—Marshal Cummings has received from George Barnett, Baker, Kansas, a letter which, as a sample of extraordinary spelling, writing and rhetoric, is simply a phenomenon of ignorance. Two hours' intense study of the document reveals the fact that George wants the Omaha authorities to be on the lookout for three girls, one Mollie Fort, fascinating blonde, Grace Smith, petite and charming brunette, and a third fascinating damsel, name unknown, who ran away from home and friends in Baker, Kas., with some gay Lothario. The party is supposed to be at or near Omaha. Five thousand dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the runaways.

Antonio Ganbon is the name of a gentleman who applied for lodging privileges at the jail last night. Antonio is a dark-haired Mexican who has been traveling around the world as a sailor, was stranded with very little money at Philadelphia, and is now making his way home to Matzlan, Old Mexico. He started two years ago from San Francisco, in the vessel Jauntine, having gone on board with plenty of wealth from the silver mines of Matzlan. He vows never to leave Old Mexico again in case he ever reaches that sunny clime. Ganbon is a youth of no mean intelligence, conversing with a polyglot representative of the paper in Spanish, French, German and English, besides speaking fluently, of course, his mother tongue.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

That Remarkable Experience of a Rochester Physician Fully Authenticated.

Cleveland, O., Herald.

Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the "Excitement in Rochester," caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professional people and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also one to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given to us as to the validity of the statements published. In answer thereto we have received the following letters, which add interest to the entire subject and verify every statement hitherto made:

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor is received. The published statement, over my signature, to which you refer is true in every respect, and I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made, for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends. * * *

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21

SIRS: Acknowledging your favor duly received, we would say: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote, which you are at liberty to use if you wish.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

To Whom it may Concern:

In the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* of December 31, there appeared a statement in the form of a card from Dr. J. B. Henion, of this city, remarkable recovery from Bright's disease of the kidneys, after several doctors of prominence had gaven him up, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. We are personally, or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally, or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of that remedy, whose commercial and personal standing in this community are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor of Rochester.)
WM. PURCELL, (Editor *Union and Advertiser*.)
W. D. SHUART, (Ex-Surrogate Monroe County.)
EDWARD A. FROST, (Ex-Clerk Monroe County.)
E. B. FENNER, (ex-district attorney Monroe county.)
J. M. DAVY, (ex-member Congress Rochester.)
JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe county.)
HIRAM SIBLEY; (Capitalist and Seedsman.)
W. C. ROWLEY, (ex-county Judge Monroe county.)
JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (ex-Member Congress.)

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.

There was published in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 31st of December a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in the statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do so again to any who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D.,)
(Late) Rector St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y.

Omaha Commercial College Literary and Debating Society.

At the regular meeting last Saturday evening Mr. E. E. Zimmerman favored the audience with a description of his his "First Encounter With a Dentist," which was warmly received. The question, "Should the Usury Laws be Repealed?" was handled by Messrs. Scannell, Gidson, Hendricks and Pritchard, and decided in favor of affirmative. Next Saturday evening Mr. Isaac Adams will favor the society with a talk on Naples. All are invited. B. J. SCANNELL,
Secretary.

DIED.

RASMUSSEN—At 1 a. m., infant daughter of Ellen and Chas. Rasmussen, aged three months.

Funeral will take place from residence, 812 South Nineteenth street, Thursday, February 12th, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.