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BIRMINGHAM, - - - MICHIGAN.

Soudan and the Soudanese.

What is the extent of the region known as the Egyptian Soudan? What is the character of the country? What are its productions? How do its millions of inhabitants subsist? What races or tribes constitute its population? These are questions often asked since the barbarian hordes, under the leadership of a Nubian boat builder who calls himself the Prophet, took up arms against the detested Egyptian task-masters and tax-gatherers and their European ally.

The Egyptian Soudan is a vast territory stretching southward from the twenty-third degree of north latitude, which runs not far from the second cataract of the Nile. The principal provinces are Nubia, Sennaar, Kordofan, Dar Fur and Dongola. These provinces have been made tributary to Egypt by conquest. Nubia lies east of the Nile and extends from the northern limit of the Soudan almost to the southern extremity of Sennaar, more than 300 miles south of Khartoum. A large part of Nubia is an arid waste, consisting of sandstone and granite. Vegetation is scanty and the water at best precarious. Along the banks of the Nile the soil is cultivable. The products are numerous, including maize, dates, tobacco, coffee and cotton. The Nubians, or Dongolawee, are a dark brown race, hardy and brave, and are excellent fighters.

The great province of Kordofan, stretching southwest from Khartoum, is a grassy steppe country, poorly watered except in the summer season when there are frequent showers. The inhabitants are of mixed races and are fanatical Mussulmans, ignorant, without tribal organization, and in every respect inferior to the Arabs. They cultivate the soil and engage to some extent in cattle raising. As warriors it is said the Kordofan people rank low, being badly armed and less courageous than the Dongolawee. On the plateaus of Dar Fur, west of Kordofan, the soil is capable of cultivation, but yields a scanty return of corn and cotton. Mixed races inhabit that region, as in Kordofan, but they are more resolute and warlike. They raise cattle, sheep and camels, and are nomads, wandering from place to place, having no villages. The province of Sennaar, in the northern part of which Khartoum is situated, is an oasis in the desert. This province, lying between southern Nubia and Kordofan, is the river region and comprises the real riches of the Soudan. Here an abundance of fertile land is found along the Blue Nile and the White. Large crops of grain are raised near the rivers to a distance of 300 miles from Khartoum. The breeding of cattle and sheep is also extensively carried on in Sennaar. The city of Khartoum is the commercial center of this entire country, from Berber on the north, to the Shillook region on the White Nile. Its importance, therefore, from a military point of view in the present war is readily seen.

The average daily attendance at the New Orleans Exposition, according to the latest reports, is not yet large enough to meet the current expenses. There is no prospect that the exposition will ever be made to pay. The suggestion in New Orleans newspapers of closing it up and reopening in the autumn is nonsensical. Exhibitors would not permit their goods to remain in New Orleans during the hot months, while it would be folly for the government to keep the valuable Smithsonian collection and other exhibits there for such a length of time. The exposition has been badly managed, but even with the best of management it could not be made to pay expenses in New Orleans. There ought to be no more federal money intrusted to the present directors. The government is in no way responsible for the fair, and it should not assume any responsibility.

A GIRL fifteen years old recently rescued from the st e t in London, thus quaintly related her religious experience in a mission school the other day! "Father has told me that God made the world, and I've heard him talk about the first man and woman as was made and lived—it must be more than one hundred years ago—but I don't like to speak on what I don't know Father, too, has told me about our Saviour as was nailed to a cross to suffer for such poor people as we is. Father has told us, too, about His giving a great many poor people a penny loaf and a bit of fish each, which proves Him to have been a very kind gentleman. The Ten Commandments was made by Him, I've heard say, and he performed them, too, among other miracles."

A MAN arose in a revival meeting in Chicago, a few evenings ago, and said that a year ago he was so bad that he didn't feel fit to live and used to wander about the city wishing somebody would sand-bag him. Then another convert arose and said he could beat that. A year ago he was so bad that if he had met the other brother wandering around, he certainly would have sand-bagged him.

The New York exhibit, based on statistics presenting the expenses and income of the prisons since the contract system was established, shows that the number of convicts has declined more than one-sixth in eight years, and that the smaller number of convicts have earned more income for the state than the larger number.

The lowest death rate recorded in New York city since 1804 was during the year 1884, when it was 20,79 per thousand, or two thousand and seventy-nine deaths to every one hundred thousand inhabitants. What will be the showing for 1885? That depends largely upon whether there shall or shall not be a visitation

A rich Scotchman started a newspaper in 1840, stopped it in a few months without a word of explanation, and started again in 1850, with the remark: "Since the publication of our last paper nothing of importance has occurred in the political world.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

GENERAL STATE ITEMS.

The town of Evart narrowly escaped having a big fire Feb. 25.

March 1, there were 909 inmates in the Ionia house of correction.

Kalamazoo is also trying to secure the Oliver Chilled Plow works.

Cable street railway company organized in Grand Rapids with $10,000 capital.

Hon. Jesse B. Atwood, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Flint, is dead.

Oscar Bradley, an old and prominent member of the Genesee county bar, is dead.

Fred Shannon dropped dead in the Southern Michigan hotel in Coldwater Feb. 27.

Samuel Wells of Buchanan has been appointed Swamp Land Road Commissioner.

The Hillsdale boat crew, which won renown several years ago, is about to be reorganized.

The Detroit postoffice bill is now a law, the president having signed it February 27.

Owosso's common council passed the resolution for a new city hall over the Mayor's veto.

A Coldwater man is filling an order for 28,000 base ball clubs for a Philadelphia firm.

The Michigan paper company of East Saginaw has assigned. Assets and liabilities $11,000.

The First National bank of Traverse City has been duly organized with a capital of $50,000.

Lieut. Col. M. J. Dickinson of the Second Michigan Cavalry, died in South Haven on the 25 ult.

Several incendiary fires occurred in West Bay City February 27, at an aggregate loss of $10,000.

The question of submitting a constitutional amendment to the people was defeated in the Senate.

Julius Jennings, a man well known throughout the Grand River Valley, died in Sheridan recently.

Jerome Truax, a prominent citizen of Adrian, is in the Ingham county jail for contempt of court.

Mrs. Ripley of Reed City made a meal of raw pork and vinegar. Trichinae caused Mrs. Ripley's death.

Fenwick Weeks was instantly killed on the logging railroad in Wright & Ketcham's camp in Midland county.

Mrs. Anna Parks, aged 100, died in Kalamazoo February 27. Mrs. Parks was a native of Mayo county, Ireland.

The pulp mill property of Cornwell & Co. a few miles west of Dexter, burned on the 28th ult., at a loss of $15,000.

Two hundred tons of ice have been put up at Island lake, near Brighton, for use of the state troops in August next.

E. B. Wood, one of the most prominent members of the Lenawee county bar, died at his home in Tecumseh, Feb. 26.

Miss Emma G. Young of Owego, N. Y., died in Big Rapids, where she was visiting. She had been ill but a short time.

The jury in the case of one McKay on trial in Hastings for the murder of Searles in Hope township, Barry county, last spring, failed to agree.

Jabe Knight, the Bay City tough who killed Lou Hall, an abandoned woman of that city, has been sentenced to five years in Jackson prison.

E. Frye of New York, was killed by the cars at Jonesville on the 28th ult. Mr. Frye jumped from a car and the other cars passed over him.

Mrs. Burrall of Jackson has brought suit for dower against the estate of her former husband, John Hurd. The estate is appraised at $125,000.

The state spiritualists' association has decided to hold a joint camp meeting with the Nomeka camp meeting association at Pine Lake, August 5, next.

Alvah Dibbell was arrested near Flint Feb. 27, for shooting Ed. Mann at the time of the charavari tendered old man Dibbell near Howell some weeks since.

S. B. Marshall, an old resident of Lapeer, and for a long time landlord of the Marshall house in that city, died suddenly a few days since of rheumatism of the heart.

High school boys in Royal Oak used to carry revolvers for the purpose of target shooting during intermission. The principal has put his veto on the little game.

A destructive fire occurred in Pewamo on the 24th ult., destroying an entire row of buildings. This is the second fire that ever occurred in that village. The loss is about $8,000.

A 16 year old daughter of C. K. Edwards, a well-to-do farmer living near Evart, took strychnine while laboring under religious excitement, and died before medical aid could reach her.

At the request of Hon. E. B. Wood, who died at Tecumseh recently, the double marriage of his son and daughter took place at their father's bedside the Sunday previous to his demise.

A 12 year-old grandson of the famous Chippewa chief Petoskey, is an expert roller skater. His appearance at Cadillac in full Indian costume and war paint, created quite a sensation.

Prisoners in the Lapeer jail made a desperate attempt to escape a few days since, but the timely arrival of the sheriff and turnkey with cocked revolvers had a very quieting effect upon them.

Daniel Slocum, on trial at Allegan for assault with intent to kill, was found guilty by 13 intelligent jurymen of simple assault and battery, because he was "too drunk to be responsible for his acts."

Robert Darrow, a young man 18 or 20 years old, working in the woods on the farm of Wm. Curry, four or five miles east of Tecumseh, was instantly killed Tuesday by being struck by a falling tree.

A facetious individual in Bay City placed a sign on his lawn the other day, which read "Keep off the grass." As the snow is four feet deep on the lawn it is to be presumed his orders will be obeyed.

Union Ticket Agent Chas. A. Warren of Detroit, will sell you Michigan Central or Lake Shore round trip tickets to Washington for $15, good going Feb. 28, March 1, 2 and 3, and good returning on March 10.

The Eaton Rapids Baptist church celebrated its fourth anniversary Sunday, February 22. It started with seven charter members, of whom only one, Deacon Samuel Ferris, 85 years old, survives, and has 280 members now.

Tom Navin, Adrian's absconding "boy mayor" was captured in New Orleans, March 1. He arrived in that city from San Francisco the day before. When arrested he said he was on his way to Adrian to stand trial.

George B. Hunt, cashier and confidential clerk of Stephen Meldrum & Co., exporters, of Bay City, who recently absconded with $18,000, has been arrested in Montreal. He is held for the necessary extradition papers.

The postal-telegraph system will be in operation in Port Huron sometime during the month of April next. The rate will be twenty cents for twenty-five words, and one cent for each additional word to any part of the country.

While working near the depot in Niles, John McCormick, an employe of the Michigan Central railroad company, was fatally injured by a car backing over him, and died two hours afterward. He leaves a wife and seven children

A memorial has been presented to the legislature, signed by some of the most prominent and influential citizens of Detroit, asking for an appropriation for the erection in the national capital at Washington of a statue of Gen. Lewis Cass.

Detroit was the scene of another murder Sunday evening March 1st. Jacob Sheffler, a wire weaver of that city was killed as he was leaving a saloon in company with a disreputable woman. Four Poles have been arrested for complicity in the affair.

James Johnson, aged 76, a farmer residing about two miles from Sheridan, was on February 19 united in marriage to a widow of 22 named Hoover. Mr. Johnson's second matrimonial venture was only about eight weeks after Mrs. Johnson No. 1 was buried.

Eaton Rapids people have donated to Dr. Morris Hale, whose sanitarium was burned the 21 inst., something over $1,000 to enable him to continue, and arrangements have been perfected and he is already giving treatment and will be in full blast at an early day.

D. Bethune Duffield, Detroit; J. K. Boise, Hudson, E. H. Thompson, Flint; H. Dean Warner, Farmington; B. F. Chynoweth, Oswego, and Volney V. B. Mervin, Jackson, have been re-appointed members of the board of control of railroads, by the governor.

H. B. Holsington a school teacher, was run over by the cars while attempting to board a moving train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad at Three Rivers the other morning. He received a broken leg and was otherwise badly bruised, perhaps fatally.

James Kennedy of Grand Rapids was jealous of his half brother Ammie, and attempted to shoot him. A comb in the young man's pocket stopped the ball. This angered James, and he proceeded to beat Ammie, injuring him seriously.

Representative McCormick of Allegan county, was summoned home to the bedside of his sick son, 11 years of age. Believing the crisis had passed, he returned to Lansing only to find a telegram which preceeded him announcing the death of his boy that morning.

A collision occurred on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad near Charlotte on the 28th ult. The two engines, the baggage cars, and one freight car were completely wrecked and several passenger cars demolished. A conductor and baggageman were slightly injured.

About two miles west of Jonesville the fast mail on the Lake Shore road, going east, broke a rail. A car loaded with horses jumped the track, and Edward Fry of New York, a horse dealer, jumped from the train. The other cars passed over him cutting his body to pieces and killing him instantly.

Harry Kellogg, aged 12, and his sister aged seven, were playing in the express office in St. Johns when Harry playfully pointed a pistol at the little girl. The ball entered the back part of the head and lodged in the brain. It is not thought the child can recover. Harry had been allowed to play with the weapon when it was unloaded.

The following are the officers of the state spiritualists' association chosen at the session held in Lansing recently: President—J. P. Whiting; Vice-President—Dr. A. W. Edson, Lansing; Secretary—Mrs. F. E. Spinny, Detroit; Treasurer—Mrs. B. A. Steffer, South Haven; Directors—Samuel Marvin, Chas. A. Andrus, Grand Rapids.

A stranger committed suicide in the hotel barn of the Railroad Exchange in Pontiac, March 1. He registered as "J. Smith." On his person was found a note directing that his remains be sent to Wm. Sloat at Shepardville. One envelope containing the discharge of Wm. Sloat from Capt. Lusk's company of the 1st Michigan cavalry. About $80 in money and a G. A. R. badge were also found on his person.

Emory Hartford, received at the Jackson prison December, 1874, from Kent county, for twenty-five years, for rape, escaped the other morning while on the way to work in prison mines. About a dozen officials went in pursuit tracking him through the snow three feet deep. The deputy tired out about 6 p. m., and started for home, and met his man, also played out, and about six miles from town, at Tanner's Station.

The secretary of the navy has yielded to the frequent appeals of Senator Conger and Judge Van Zile and agreed to detail a naval officer as a professor of naval tactics and architecture at the Orchard Lake military academy. Lieut. Andrew M. Hunt, an assistant engineer now on duty at Richmond, Va., is the man selected. It is found impracticable for him to accept the detail some other officer will be selected.

There is quite an awakening in Battle Creek concerning the Oklahoma Indian country. A colony is organized and will probably be on the grounds by the middle of March to secure all the advantages which the laws accord actual settlers. Several people in that city are trying to dispose of their property in order to join the invasion to be inaugurated against those Indian lands. They claim to be in correspondence with a large number of adventurers from other states who they will meet and join, and that they will work in harmony and secure homesteads at extremely low rates, which they will hold for speculation or become actual settlers.

Tom Navin, the absconding mayor of Adrian, who has been in Port Townsend, W. T., for about a year past, left very suddenly a few days ago. He has been engaged in the practice of law in Port Townsend, under the name of John B. Vorhis. When he arrived in Port Townsend he was recognized by some Michigan people. He convinced them that he left Adrian to screen others, and came west to redeem himself, so he was permitted to remain unknown until his flight, which was occasioned by the receipt of a telegram from a Michigan friend, warning him that his whereabouts were known. Navin raised a small sum of money by forging the name of a Port Townsend business man, and left. It is thought he has gone to South America.

Shining Lights.

From the thousand or more able-bodied applicants for positions as deputy oil inspectors, State Oil Inspector LaDu has sifted out the following, who will during the next two years see that illuminating oils are up to the test prescribed by law:

First District—Judson Grenell, Detroit.
Second District—William Jibb, Adrian.
Third District—F. H. Ainger, Sturgis.
Fourth District—Delos Philips, Kalamazoo.
Fifth District—E. H. Spoor, Dowagiac.
Sixth District—Sye D. Zylsbra, Grand Rapids.
Seventh District—Walter Van Slyck, Grand Haven.
Eight District—E. T. Yeomans, Ionia.
Ninth District—Henry J. Crittenden, Albion.
Tenth District—Albert Dunham, Jackson.
Eleventh District—Richard H. Hughes.
Twelfth District—Thomas J. Post, Bay City.
Thirteenth District—S. P. Mann, Port Huron.
Fourteenth District—F. L. Mason, Alpena.
Fifteenth District—C. V. M. Murdock, Marquette.
Sixteenth District—James Ross, Hancock.
Seventeenth District—I. H. McCullum, Ludington.
Eighteenth District—Thomas P. Steadman, Manistee.
Nineteenth District—George Kemp, Sault Ste Marie.
Twentieth District—J. C. Bontecou, Petoskey.
Twenty-first District—John Palsipher, Acme.
Twenty-second District—F. A. Baldwin, Coral.

F. L. Mason of Alpena and James Ross of Hancock are the old incumbents, who will continue to act for the present. It is probable that Ross will be permanently retained, and it is a matter of doubt whether a new appointment will be made or not.

DETROIT MARKETS

Wheat—No 1, white	$ 75	@	85
Wheat—No 2, red	75	@	84
Flour	3 75	@	4 00
Corn	40	@	42
Oats	32	@	33
Barley	1 30	@	1 35
Rye per bu	48	@	50
Buckwheat	2 15	@	2 25
Corn meal ℔ 100	18 50	@	22 00
Clover Seed, ℔ bu	4 60	@	4 70
Timothy seed ℔ bu	1 55	@	1 60
Apples per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Apples per bu	60	@	75
Butter, ℔	15	@	20
Eggs	16	@	18
Chickens	13	@	14
Turkeys	13	@	14
Ducks	12	@	14
Geese	10	@	11
Potatoes	40	@	45
Onions, ℔ bu	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips	30	@	40
Honey	12	@	15
Beans picked	1 50	@	1 60
Beans, unpicked	80	@	1 00
Hay	13 00	@	17 00
Straw	7 00	@	8 00
Pork dressed, ℔ 100	5 50	@	5 75
Pork, mess new	13 00	@	13 50
Pork, family	13 50	@	13 75
Hams	10½	@	11
Shoulders	6	@	6½
Lard	8	@	8½
Tallow	5	@	6
Beef extra mess	10 50	@	11 00
Wood, Beech and Maple	5 75	@	6 00
Wood, Maple	6 00	@	6 50
Wood Hickory	6 75	@	7 00

LIVE STOCK.

HOGS—Rough packing, $4 10@4 75; packing and shipping, $4 50@4 95; light, $4 55, skips, $3 00@4.

CATTLE—Good to choice steers, 1,050 to 1,-100 lbs., $4@4 75; 1,080 to 1,500 lbs, 4 80 @6; Texans, $3 85@4 60.

SHEEP—Inferior to fair, $2@3 57; medium, to good, $3@4.

It has sometimes been asked what the human family would do for leather if the vegetarians could have their way. The reply of the vegetarians has generally been that as necessity is the mother of invention something could be found to take the place of leather. It is now stated that canvas made as flax and hemp fibres can be made impervious to the moisture as leather, by steeping eight yards of it in a decoction of one pound of oak bark with fourteen pounds of boiling water. After soaking twenty-four hours it is passed through running water and hung up to dry.

Elmina D. Slenker says: "Year by year we are learning that we have no right to punish one person as a warning to others, and are ceasing to punish publicly, or punish at all, if it can be avoided. Crime is being looked upon as a moral disease, resulting from heredity, wrong training and bad environments; and consequently, the victim deserves pity rather than punishment."

SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The Nominees of the Democrats, Greenbackers and Prohibitionists.

A Report of Proceedings.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic state convention met in Bay City Feb. 25, for the purpose of nominating candidate for judge of the supreme court and regents of the state university.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the convention was called to order at Westover's opera house by Jerome Eddy, who, at the direction of the central committee, named Col. Geo. P. Sanford of Lansing as temporary chairman.

Col. Sanford made a ringing speech, alluding to the great mission of reform of the Democratic party. In closing he noticed the distinguished member of the national committee, Don M. Dickinson, whom he asked to the platform, and when he got there a speech was called for.

Mr. Dickinson said this was the beginning of part three in the national history. The chapters would be entitled the downfall of Republicanism, the end of sectionalism, the revival of Democratic principles, the end of moneyed power, the end of protection to capital alone, the end of the rule of moneyed aristocracy. Cleveland's would be no Miss Nancy administration. He believed and thought Cleveland believed that if this was to be a revival of Democratic principles none but Democrats should be put on guard.

Mr. Whitman of Washtenaw, moved the appointment of a conference committee of five, instead of one from each district. A long wrangle ensued, in which Mr. Kilbourne of Lansing, moved that the chairman be authorized to offer to make a nomination with the Greenbackers on the basis that this convention name the candidate for justice of the supreme court and one regent, giving the other regent to the Greenbackers. The motion was lost. A motion for the appointment of a committee consisting of one number from each district was finally carried.

The committee was then instructed to confer with the convention at Lansing and arrange for a fusion ticket on equitable terms.

The convention then took a recess till 1:30 p. m.

Immediately after adjournment the conference committee sent a courteous telegram to the Greenback convention at Lansing announcing their appointment and desire to communicate with the greenback committee.

On reassembling at 2.45 p. m., the committee on organization reported, recommending T. A. E. Wheadock of Bay City, for permanent president and M. H. Ford of Grand Rapids, as secretary.

Major Wheadock in his speech of acceptance said, in regard to non-partisan nominations, that he remembered when the name of a republican (Justice Campbell) appeared on a Democratic ticket; but the memory of the oldest inhabitant failed to go back to the time when the name of a Democrat appeared on a Republican ticket; therefore he hoped that wheel-horses who had so ably assisted in the grand national victory would be nominated for the three positions.

At this stage of the proceedings Don M. Dickinson handed up a telegram from Moses W. Field, asking to be placed in communication as one of the parties opposed to Republican misrule with a view to making nominations mutually agreeable. It was referred to the committee on conference.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read as follows and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Democratic party of Michigan reaffirms the platform adopted by its convention at Detroit, which sent delegates to the national convention, which named the president and vice president elect.

RESOLVED, That we hold the election of our national ticket as the verdict of the American people in favor of a return to the simple Democratic principles and methods of goverment; of the application of a policy in public affairs favoring the happiness and prosperity of the largest possible number of citizens of this republic, as opposed to the pampering of any class and to the policy of "protecting," subsidizing and nursing of capital and monopolies of all kinds at the expense of the masses, a policy that for twenty years has steadily tended to make the rich richer, the poor poorer, and to divide society into two classes, the one representing capital, and the other the employed or dependent.

RESOLVED, That the Democracy of this state pledges its unswerving confidence to the incoming administration and will earnestly endeavor to bear up the hands of the executive by the moral support of a united people.

From the time the resolutions were submitted and adopted until 6:20, the hour when the conference committee announced their readiness to report, nothing of importance was done. At the hour named Chairman Hawley reported that after a great many propositions had been passed back and forth the following, made by the Democratic committee, was accepted by the Greenback convention:

The Democratic convention shall nominate one candidate for judge of the supreme court and one candidate for regent.

The Greenback convention shall nominate one regent and one provisional nominee for the supreme court, conducted upon the creation of an additional judge by act of the legislature.

This met with the hearty approval of the convention and was unanimously adopted. The committee was instructed to advise the Greenback convention to wait and ratify the nominees of the Democratic convention.

A recess of an hour was then taken.

When the convention reassembled Mr. Hawley of the conference committee had read a telegram from J. C. Blanchard secretary of the Greenback convention, announcing the acceptance of the basis of fusion which the Democratic convention had previously adopted. Nominations for supreme judge were declared in order and nominating speeches were limited to five minutes. The convention decided to call the roll by district.

No nominations were made until the fourth district was named, when the name of Eugene Pringle of Jackson was presented.

The fifth district urged the nomination of Maj. A. B. Morse of Ionia.

The sixth district presented the name of William Newton of Genesee.

After the nomination of Newton a delegate asked the politics of the candidate just named, and a voice replied: "A Greenbacker."

Judge Newton's voucher said the judge had consistently voted the Democratic ticket for thirty two years

The sixth dist. ict named A. C. Baldwin of Oakland.

The seventh district secon the nomination of Mr. Baldwin.

On the eighth district being called Saginaw seconded the nomination of Morse, and Shiawassee seconded the nomination of Newton.

The ninth and eleventh districts seconded the nomination of Morse.

At the conclusion of the list the second district concluded to present the name of A. L. Millard of Lenawee.

An informal ballot showed the following result:

Eugene Pringle	46
A. B. Morse	242½
William Newton	46
A. C. Baldwin	16½
A. L. Millard	59
Archibald McDonnell	145

The chair reminded the convention that a regent was to be named. On the first district being called Mr. Enright presented the name of Mr. Charles R. Whitman of Washtenaw. No opposition to Mr. Whitman's nomination was shown, and he was named by acclamation.

No notice of the action of the Greenback convention had been received and the chairman of the convention and the chairman of the conference committee were instructed to promulgate the nomination of the second regent with a vote of thanks to the officers of the convention. Adjourned.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The Greenbackers assembled in state convention at Mead's hall in Lansing at 11 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 25, and were called to order by W. D. Fuller of Newaygo, chairman of the state committee.

Chairman Miller said the stringent times prevented a large attendance, but expressed satisfaction at the number (115) present. In his remarks he alluded to the fact that the party held the balance of power. At the close of his address he introduced Moses W. Field as temporary chairman, at which the delegates again applauded.

Mr. Field was received with enthusiasm and made the usual speech as to the growth of Greenback principles and their ability this time to defeat the Republican party.

Moses W. Field was appointed permanent chairman and Charles H. Freeman of Detroit, permanent secretary.

The appointment of committees was next in order.

James I. Mead of Lansing, offered a set of resolutions which recited that the Greenback party of this state had combined with the Democratic party for five years for the sole object of relieving labor from the bankrupting tyranny of the money power fostered by the Rebublican party. The leaders of the Democratic party by their utterances had justified Greenbackers in the expectation that the president-elect would favor a change in the financial and land questions, but the selection of his cabinet shows it is but a transfer of one set of money-bags and monopolists for another. In view of these facts, the Greenback labor party should separate and agitate independently for reforms which must come either by the ballot or the ballot. The resolution was referred, as was also the following:

"RESOLVED, That the progress of true civilization, the highest happiness and prosperity of our people, would be promoted by the union of the Greenback and Temperance parties."

After listening to several resolutions, the convention adjourned until 2 p. m., when a telegram was received from the Democratic convention at Bay City announcing that a committee of conference had been appointed. A similar committee was appointed by this convention. which thereupon proceeded to the telegraph office to talk back with Bay City.

The committee on resolutions submitted their ideas substantially as follows: The National Greenback party of Michigan reaffirms the principles set forth in the Indianapolis platform of 1884, viz: opposition to the national bank system; payment of the national debt in lawful money; favoring continuance of the coinage of silver dollars and the issuing of all currency by the government, and making all such issues legal tender for payment of all debts, public and private. Other resolutions demanded the framing of laws against permitting aliens to hold or to transmit real estate to aliens, and urging upon Congress the enactment of laws prohibiting such ownership; the policy of the land grant system, which has laid the foundation for that curse of all nations, a landed aristocracy, is emphatically condemned, and the enactment of laws demanded declaring forfeited to the people all land grants where the terms of the grant have not been fulfilled; the action of the government in refusing to apply the surplus to the discharge of the national debt is strongly condemned; declares that the United States troops should never be used to destroy homesteads or drove pioneers from the public domain; that the term of the the United States judges of the Supreme Court should be extended beyond six years. A supplemental resolution was inserted demanding laws for the taxation of lands now held by foreign alien syndicates and aristocrats for the support of the government, and a second resolution was adopted declaring that mortgages upon real estate should be taxed to the mortgagee where the mortgaged property is situated, and the valuation of the mortgage be deducted from the value of the property, the balance to be taxed to the owner of the property, the valuation of land and mortgages for purposes of taxation to be at the same rate per cent of their actual value.

The committee on conference reported through John C. Blanchard that they had received two proposition from the Democratic convention. One proposition was that the Democrats take the judge and second regent and the greenbackers first regent and second judge if the bill now before the legislature passes. The second proposition was that the Democrats take the judge and the Greenbackers the two regents, the second judge, if it becomes necessary to nominate one, to be named by the state committees of the two parties. The first proposition was adopted.

A recess of an hour was taken, and when the convention reassembled a telegram was read from the Democrats saying they would make their nominations and asking the Greenbackers to do the same, and hold the conventions to ratify the nominations. The chair announced that under arrangements made it was in order to nominate regents.

Moses W. Field of Detroit was placed in nomination, and supported heartily, and the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the Democrats of r. Field's nomination. A little later a message was received from the Democrats announcing the nominations of A. B. Morse of Ionia for supreme court judge and Chas. R. Whitman of Ypsilanti for regent. These nominations were confirmed by acclamation and the convention adjourned sine die.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Prohibition state convention convened at Buck's opera house in Lansing on February 25

Samuel Dickie, chairman of the state central committee, called the convention to order and Rev. O. F. A. Spinning of Grass Lake, made the opening prayer.

After congratulating the convention on their fight in the last campaign, and making glowing predictions of future success, the committee chairman named E. S. Woodman of Northville, as temporary chairman. Wm A. Taylor of Lansing was made temporary secretary.

Committees on permanent organization, credentials, resolutions and finance were appointed in order of congressional districts, and the convention adjourned until after noon.

On the reassembling of the prohibition convention at 2.15 p. m., a much larger number was in attendance.

The committee on permanent organization recommended that the temporary officers be made permanent, with George Lusbach as first and Harvey Roach as second assistant secretaries.

The following order of business was adopted. Reports of the committees on credentials, on finance and on resolutions, in the order named; nomination of officers and miscellaneous business.

The resolutions reaffirm the declaration of principles and oppose all overtures for fusion. While maintaining the party organization, yet they are of the opinion that judicial nominations and nominations to positions of educational trust should be non-partisan; that the attempt to traduce the name of John P. St. John has simply convicted the Republican national committee of a dastardly attempt to bribe a nominee to the betrayal of his supporters, and vindicated him of all connection therewith. They request the Senate to provide for submission of a prohibitory amendment at the next general election after 1885, and express the profound conviction that the mere submission or even adoption of such an amendment will not be sufficient, but that the party in power must give such prompt and abundant legislation as shall make the amendment effective, or give place to a party that without evasion or any kind shall carry out the wishes of the people.

The resolution that judicial nominations and nominations to positions of educational trusts should be non-partisan called forth a lively discussion, and when put to vote was finally defeated.

The resolution concerning the submission of a prohibitory amendment called out various opinions, and the following was offered as a substitute.

RESOLVED—That we are in sympathy with the proposed constitutional amendment and assure the temperance element of all parties that we will render it our hearty support, and if it fails at the polls the responsibility will not rest on our shoulders.

It was discussed pro and con, the argument seeming to be about equally divided. Numerous motions were made, most of them going unrecognized.

O. S. Grennell of Grand Rapids amended to lay the substitute and the original resolution on the table. The amendment was lost.

Alfred Wise, chairman of the finance committee, reported after the resolutions were finally harmoniously disposed of. He said that at the last meeting of the state central committee they were found to be still about $1,000 in debt. The recommendation of the report was that the roll of counties be called to see how much of the assessment of the state central committee had been paid. This was done and the deficit in nearly every district was guaranteed to be made up by the delegates present.

On motion of Mr. Dickie the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates.

Thomas M. Cooley was nominated, and the nomination seconded by O. A. Crozier of Ann Arbor.

Considerable discussion arose as to the advisability of nominating Judge Cooley, as he had been quoted as saying that he would not accept a partisan nomination, but being accused by Professor Dickie, who had had a long talk with Judge Cooley that the nomination would not be repudiated, it was made unanimous.

For regents, L. S. Ellis of Manistee and Rev. F. B. Cressy were nominated, the nomination in each case being unanimous.

After a short address by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, the convention adjourned.

"Am I on the right road to the village?" demanded a traveler of an old darkey who was at work in a field. "Yes, sah," said the darkey. The traveler pursued his way, but presently returned very mad. "I say," he shouted to the old fellow, "what did you mean by telling me I was on the right road to the village?" "I tol' you de truf, 'deed I did, boss," replied the darkey, "but yo' tuk de wrong direkshun, sah."—Drake's Magazine.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

THE WAR CLOUD

Still Darkly Lowers Over the Soudan.

The Garrison at Kassala Repulsed in a Sortie—700 Killed.

According to advices from Massowah the garrison at Kassala is reduced to an effective force of 600 men. The town is closely besieged and the garrison short of ammunition. The Egyptian troops are discounted. The government at Cairo has abandoned all hope of relieving the town. The destination of the fourth Italian expedition to the Red Sea is supposed to be Trinkitat.

The government has chartered seventy-five vessels for transporting troops and supplies to Suakin.

Colonists in South Australia are very much aggrieved because they cannot sent troops to take part in the Soudan war.

A dispatch from Korti Feb. 24. says: The dreaded kamsin winds, which do not generally begin before March, have already begun to blow over Soudan, and assumed almost the intensity of the siroccos. The wind is hot and accompanied by blinding clouds of sand, which cut like needle points. The troops only find shelter by lying down with their faces to the earth until the storm passes, when they struggle out of the sand almost choked and blinded. Cavalry horses suffered terribly from the effects of the hot blasts, and many of them have been so injured they had to be shot. The kamsin usually prevails about fifty days.

Gen. Buller's entire force reached Gakdul safely Feb. 28. They were much exhausted by the long and perilous march, but the men were in good spirits.

A pipe line is to be constructed from Suakim on the Red sea across the desert to Berber on the Nile, for the purpose of supplying Graham's army with suppliesm its advance to Wolseley's relief. The contract for the engines necessary to perform the work has been let to a New York firm, who will ship an engine a week until the number required, 15 or 20, has been supplied.

The Mahdi has instructed his troops not to charge the English, but to fight them from a distance, saying if his men would do this God would destroy their enemy.

Gen. Wolseley has issued an address to the black troops which served under Gen. Gordon, specially eulogizing the engineer and native officer who commanded the steamer which took Gen. Wilson to Khartoum. Gen. Wolseley promises the troops that they shall receive full payment and fresh clothing, and says he will recognize all promises made by Gen. Gordon.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

FEBRUARY 25.

The limit of the time for the introduction of bills was fixed for to-day, and a flood of them was poured in, many being but duplicates of others introduced on other days. In the House a bill was passed extending the time for collecting taxes in the state 40 days from Feb. 28.

FEBRUARY 26.

SENATE—The following passed on third reading: Authorizing Vassar to remove a certain cemetery; amending section 4801, Howell, relative to corporations; amending section 4198, Howell, relative to associations; asking congress to build a soldiers' home; relative to young men's Christian associations. The governor noted his approval of of the Senate joint resolution to give $1,000 for the Horticultural Societies exhibition at Grand Rapids. The bill relating to financial report of mutual insurance companies was adversely reported. A number of bills were introduced, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The entire time was consumed in the introduction of bills.

FEBRUARY 27.

SENATE—The bills authorizing Cadillac and Evart to raise money for public improvements were reconsidered, property qualifications for voting stricken out and bills repassed. The bill relative to finding of verdicts by less than six jurors in justice courts was defeated. Adjourned.

HOUSE—The governor signified his approval of the acts to allow St. Louis to borrow money; to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Chesaning, in Wyandotte, and in the state. The governor returned, as requested, the bills to authorize Evart and Cadillac to borrow money. The property qualifications for voters was reconsidered and stricken out and the bills again passed. The following bills passed on third reading. Establishing the penalty of death for the crime of murder, incorporating Elsie; vacating a cemetery in Vassar. Adjourned.

FEBRUARY 28.

SENATE—The following passed on third reading: Incorporating Elsie; amending section 5016, Howell, relative to schools; asking Congress to build Soldiers' Home in Michigan; amending section 5071 Howell, relating to tuition of non resident pupils; forbidding killing of fish by use of explosives or stupefying substances; reincorporating Boyne City. After confirming in executive session a list of 300 notaries public, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday morning.

HOUSE—The following bills were passed: Senate substitute for House bill 233 incorporating Elsie. On third reading House bill 55 incorporating Sons of Industry. Adjourned until 1:30 p. m. Monday.

MARCH 3.

SENATE—The Senate recalled the bill to authorize Harbor Springs to raise money to build a court house, reconsidered it, struck out the provision restricting it to property holders, and again passed the bill. Also passed on third reading House bill to authorize Ingham agricultural society to borrow money. The day was passed in consideration in committee of the whole of Senate bill 55—to regulate the practice of pharmacy. Adjourned.

HOUSE—The bill providing free text books in public schools was adversely reported. The following measures were passed: Amending Grand Rapids charter; empowering Glencoe, Lake county, to institute proceedings to recover money; amending section 3,000 Howell, relative to appeal bonds in justice courts; regulating fees of constables in civil cases; to prohibit teaching of language other than English is the primary schools; amending section 7508, Howell, relative to evidence; incorporating schools of Green, Alpena Co.; amending Ionia House of Correction act; providing for partition of real estate in certain cases; providing for uniform examination of school teachers in Alpena County; providing that juries in courts of record shall consist of six persons; amending section 6818, Howell, relative to courts held by justices of the peace. The bill providing for taking testimony in shorthand in criminal examination was laid on the table. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

SWAIM'S SORROW.

Judge Advocate General Swaim, who was recently court martialed on the double charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and neglect of duty, has been found "not guilty" on the first charge, but "guilty" on the second, and sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for 12 years, and to forfeit one half of his monthly pay each month during that period. The finding of the court is approved by the President.

MORE STRINGENT LAWS.

The legislature of Minnesota has adopted a high license liquor law making $500 the figure. The legislature has also adopted a new penal code similar to that of New York, the most important change from the old code being that making hanging the law for murder in the first degree. Heretofore the passage of the death sentence was left to the option of the court, but no judge has ever exercised the privilege.

A ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

A horrible tragedy in the form of murder and suicide was committed in St. Louis, Mo., at the assignation house of Madame North, 116 North Ninth street, on the evening of Feb. 26. The parties to the act were Thomas Bostwick a pretty well-known saloon-keeper and bar-tender, and Mrs. J. B. McGue, said to be the wife of a bookkeeper in that city. The act itself was the shooting of Mrs. McGue three times by Bostwick, killing her and then killing himself by shooting two bullets into his head and stabbing himself five times in the breast. A letter written by Bostwick was found upon his person in which he charges Mrs. McGee with having caused him a great deal of trouble.

BUTLER IN TROUBLE.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler is in serious trouble. There have for years been occasional rumors to the effect that there were irregularities in his accounts as President and Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Homes an office which he held for a long time previous to 1881. The House Military Committee has under been making a careful investigation of Gen. Butler's accounts. These accounts have been examined and gone over repeatedly by expert accountants. The result is the discovery of the startling fact that Gen. Butler is short in his account with the government to the amount of over $200,000. It appears that of the money received by Gen. Butler in 1872, there are $21,868 unaccounted for. It also appears that for years preceding 1876, there is a deficit of $211,028 in account of the purchase and sale of United States bonds.

HIS DAYS ARE NUMBERED.

Dr. Douglass, who makes a specialty of cancers, and is Gen. Grant's physician, said to a press representative a few days since "I am in no wise responsible for the rose-colored reports that appeared in a Medical Journal last week. Microscopical examinations made by an expert proved beyond doubt that Gen. Grant's cancer was a case of malignant epithelial growth. Gen. Grant is a very sick man and I think there is little or no hope that he will recover. I have all along maintained that his trouble was from a cancerous growth at the root of the tongue, which was caused by an excess of smoking. He may live for months yet, as men suffering from the disease have done, but I do not think that he will ever recover.

A FATAL SLEIGH RIDE.

Four persons were killed and twelve others injured during a sleigh ride near the village of Fritz Station Penn. Three of the injured young people cannot live. A party of sixteen young folks left the village in a large four-horse sleigh. In some manner the sleigh was thrown down an embankment ten feet high, carrying its passengers with it. The people became so tangled up among the buffalo robes that they could not get out. In capsizing the horses took fright and ran away, drawing the sleigh and occupants with it for a distance of nearly 300 feet, when the terrified animals tore loose and continued for a distance of two miles.

TO THE HELP OF THE MAHDI.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean of a late date published what purported to be a circular sent out by Secretary Hamilton, of the Fenian brotherhood, calling immediately upon circles to take such measures as may be necessary to organize each their quota of 200 men for an Irish brigade for active service in Egypt in the interest of the Mahdi in his struggle for liberty. Immediately upon organization the names of the quota will be forwarded to the Beekman street office, in New York, of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa. The article says that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will be the probable commander of the brigade. Two regiments, of 1 000 men each, are to be formed.

IN CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 25.

SENATE.—The entire session was spent in discussion of the Army appropriation bill.

HOUSE—In the House the river and harbor bill was the question under discussion but no action was reached.

FEBRUARY 26.

SENATE—Consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was resumed. All the amendments proposed by senators to increase the number of annual clerks to the Senate committees were voted down. The amendment striking out the House section providing for a new apportionment and election in the territory of Wyoming was agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed substantially as reported from the Senate committee on appropriations. The silver bill was then taken up and debated at great length. Without accomplishing any more business the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE—After a good deal of filibustering it was finally decided to consider the sundry civil appropriation bill, and after debate the bill went over until to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 27.

SENATE.—The Naval bill was taken up and the reading proceeded with. An amendment offered by Mr. Hale was agreed to appropriating $112,000 for the purchase of Ericson's torpedo boat the Destroyer. With this exception the bill passed substantially as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The House bill giving a pension of $50 a month to Mrs. Emily Alvord, widow of Gen. Benj. Alvord, was passed. The House bill also passed granting a pension $50 a month to Mrs Mary A. Greene, widow of S. Dana Greene, late commander of the United States Navy. The bill was passed granting a pension of $50 a month to Mrs. Margaret D. Marchand, widow of Commodore Marchand, late United States Navy. In connection with his bill Mr. Riddleberger of Virginia, said he saw no reason for granting a pension on account of people who had died since the war. He was willing to pension the widows of soldiers who died through the war. The House bill to grant an increase of pension from $30 to $50 to Mrs. Sophia A. Morgan widow of Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Morgan, was passed. The House substitute for the river and harbor bill, appropriating a gross sum of $500,000, was laid before the Senate, and having been read once Mr. Cameron of Wisconsin objected to its second reading, so the bill lies on the table, not having been referred to the committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE—As the regular order of business the House proceeded to the further consideration of the Sundry Civil Service bill. Mr. Horr of Michigan, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that money appropriated to aid the New Orleans Exposition shall be used first in the payment of the indebtedness now outstanding of the Exposition, due persons living outside Louisiana, including debts to foreigners or foreign nations, and such as are due states and territories, and, second, the payment of all premiums awarded by the Exposition. The bill was passed by a majority of 61. The bill appropriating $5 000,000 to be expended under the direction and with the approval of the secretary of war, for the continuation and completion of works designated in the last river and harbor law was passed. Mr. Townshend of Illinois, from the committee on appropriations, reported the postoffice appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, with a report recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in other amendments. Discussion was continued until the hour of adjournment. At the evening session 36 pension bills were passed.

FEBRUARY 28.

SENATE—The deficiency bill as passed by the House being inadequate in some of its provisions and more particularly in its provisions for juries, it was referred to the committee on appropriations. The report of the conference committee on the agricultural appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to. The Senate bill to forfeit the unearned lands granted the state of Iowa to aid the construction of the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad was taken up. Pending debate on this bill, House bills providing for the erection of public buildings at the following places were taken up and passed: Aberdeen, Miss., not to exceed $75,000; Clarksburg, W. Va., $50,000; Wichita, Kas., $50,000; Port Townsend, Wash. Ter., $70,000; for the appraiser's office, Chicago, $50,000; also a bill increasing to $1,000,000 the appropriation for a public building at Louisville, Ky. A message being received from the House announcing a disagreement with the Senate on the postoffice appropriation bill, the Senate on motion of Mr. Plumb insisted on its amendment, and the chair designated Messrs. Plumb, Allison and Beck a committee of conference. A bill was also passed donating to the city of Kirwin, Kansas, a site for a cemetery.

HOUSE—The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was agreed to and the House proceeded to the discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill, after which the naval appropriation bill was brought up, and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

MARCH 2.

SENATE—The fortification bill was laid before the Senate and referred. The Sundry Civil bill was taken up. The Senate disagreed to the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee as to the amounts for public buildings at the following named places and fixed the amounts as follows: Columbus, O., $110 000; Dallas, $25,000; Fort Wayne, $6,000; Jefferson City, $32,000; Hannibal, $15,000; St. Joseph, $50,000; Minneapolis, $110,000; and Detroit, $300,000. Consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed. On reaching the New Orleans Exposition item some debate arose. The House provision was for the purpose of aiding the exposition $300,000. The Senate committee increased the amount to $400,000, but made it "for final aid." Without action upon the item the Senate took a recess until 8, and upon reassembling immediately went into executive session. A new conference was ordered on the postoffice appropriation bill. When the doors were opened debate was resumed on the item increasing the appropriation for the New Orleans exposition from $300,000 to $400,000, and at its close the committee's amendment recommending an increase was agreed to. The remaining committee amendments were agreed to substantially as they came from the committee. Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts from the committee on appropriations reported the fortification bill, with an amendment striking out the provision for machine guns. The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The Senate further insisted on its amendments and the Chair appointed a new committee of conference. After a number of unimportant amendments the bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, submitted the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill. Agreed to. The report disclosed continued disagreement, but owing to the lateness of the hour (2:05 a. m. Tuesday) Mr. Dawes did not ask for further conference.

HOUSE—Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The amendments were considered by the House in committee of the whole. At the evening session the proceedings under the call were dispensed with in order to permit the submission of the conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The report announced an agreement on all points of difference except on the Senate amendment allowing a clerk to each Senator who is not chairman of a committee. Further disagreement was insisted upon and a further conference ordered. The House continued in session until 3 a. m.

MARCH 3

SENATE—Mr. Hale called up the General Deficiency Appropriation bill and its reading was proceeded with. Mr. Miller of New York offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 to complete the pedestal of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," to be erected on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor. Agreed to. A few other unimportant amendments were adopted and the bill passed. The Fortification bill was then taken up. An amendment was adopted appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of machine guns. The committee amendments were adopted, and the bill passed. The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened took a recess until 9 o'clock. When the Senate reconvened the River and Harbor bill was taken up. As passed by the House it appropriated $5,000,000 in gross. As proposed by the Senate committee to be amended it appropriates $10,000,000. Pending debate on the bill Mr. Pendleton offered the following resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration: "Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds for the courteous, impartial and able manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and fulfilled the duty of President pro tempore. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. Consideration of the River and Harbor bill was then resumed. Pending debate the Senate passed the House bill providing for the adoption by American ships of "international regulations for preventing collisions at sea." Mr. Dawes submitted a new conference report on the Fortification bill, showing the adjustment of all differences. On motion of Mr. Pendleton the House bill for the return of the Chinese idemnity fund was passed without debate. The Senate then proceeded to consider House Pension bills favorably reported from the Senate committee.

HOUSE—The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was submitted. The most important point of difference between the two Houses is the Senate amendment relating to ocean mail subsidy. The House insisted on its amendment and a further conference was ordered. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was submitted. The Senate amendment striking out the clause enacting legislation relative to the introduction of intoxicating spirits into Indian Territory was non-concurred in and a new conference ordered. The conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill was adopted. As finally agreed to, the bill appropriates $60,000,000. The conference report on the Indian appropriation was submitted and agreed to. Mr. Townshend of Illinois, presented the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. The report announced continued disagreement, the point of difference still being the clause for ocean mail transportation.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Troy N. ., was lighted by a $100,000 fire on the 19th inst.

The Crow reservation in Dakota, has been opened to settlers.

March 2 was the 75th anniversary of the birth of Pope Leo XIII.

Spanish soldiers are anxious to take part in the war in the Soudan.

Several genuine cases of oriental leprosy are reported at Portland, Oregon.

By the sinking of the Swedish steamer Nordon, four persons were drowned.

The governor has approved the act authorizing the killing of English sparrows.

Stated that President Cleveland favors the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollars.

An oyster famine is reported in Baltimore. The protracted cold weather is said to be the cause.

Thirteen descendants of Washington witnessed the dedication of the Washington monument.

The coinage at the mints during February was $4,183,700, of which $2,300,000 was standard dollars.

Seven residents of Texas have been found who are heirs to the $20,000,000 French spoliation claim.

Mary Crandall, who had lived on water at Bloomsfield, N. Y., for the past 48 days, died Feb. 20, aged 78.

Several hundred Catholics have been massacred in China in obedience to secret orders from the Chinese viceroy.

The measure to censure the English government for its Egyptian policy was defeated in the house of commons.

Thirty persons were drowned on the 23d of February by the sinking of the Allegheny, bound from Cardiff to Gall.

An explosion occurred in Vale colliery in Picton, Nova Scotia, on the 11 inst., and 15 miners were blown into fragments.

Judge Robert Logan, a prominent Republican member of the Illinois legislature dropped dead the other day while entering the legislative hall, of heart disease.

A bill to divide Saginaw county is being prepared. Should it pass, East Saginaw and Saginaw City will be in different counties.

Mrs. Ann Bowling, aged 86, was burned to death in Baltimore, her clothes having caught fire while she was making tea for herself.

Mrs. Gumprich, a wife of a New York commercial traveler, has been notified that she is one of 35 heirs to a $60,000,000 estate in England.

The unemployed miners of Findlay, O., have posted a notice on one of the main streets to the effect that if work is not given before March 1, the city will be dynamited.

Nine large business houses in Philadelphia were burned Feb. 19, at a loss of $200,000. On the same date the Grannis block of Chicago was destroyed by fire. Loss $250,000.

Ex-Senator Nesmith of Oregon is in an asylum for the insane. He believes the Democratic leaders have kidnapped him to keep him from getting into Cleveland's cabinet.

The corner-stone of the state capitol of Texas will be laid at Austin on the 2d of March next, being the forty-ninth anniversary of the declaration of Texan Independence.

Landis, a Mormon missionary, claims that the governor of Sonora, Mex., has given the Mormons authority to settle in Yakin county, a land described as literally flowing with milk and honey.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Royal school of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, England while the officers and students were testing a new patent fuse. Three men were killed outright and many fatally injured.

A statement submitted to the House shows that during 1876, 1880, 182 and 1884 the expenses for special deputies were $651,830, supervisors of elections $928,334, chief supervisors $693,753; total $1,973,916.

A protest against allowing Masonic societies to participate in the dedication of the Washington monument has been received by the committee who has the matter charge, but too late to be of any avail.

James Gillett, chief clerk of Washington Territory district court, has gone to British Columbia, taking with him nearly $20,000. He had lived many years in the territory and had hitherto borne an excellent reputation.

The relief party sent out from Salt Lake City to rescue the survivors of the great snow slide at Alta, Utah, had a trying experience in the snow, but returned safely with four people rescued and twelve bodies of the dead.

A farmer named Moss Canton, living near Smith's mills, Union county, Ky., assisted by his three sons, hung his wife because she refused to deed to him a parcel of land which she owned at the time of her marriage. After a desperate resistance the murderers finally surrendered and were lodged in jail.

Capt. Paul Boynton is said to be teaching six Egyptian emissaries of El Mahdi how to use the Boynton rubber suit in blowing up vessels. The men have been practicing in the Hudson river at Boynton's house, just above New York city, and a number of old vessels have been used for the purpose of demonstrating. Boynton acknowledges that he is teaching them how to use his suit.