Ocean county, N. J., occasioning a loss of \$250,000. THE net funded debt of New York city on

July 31 was \$97,503,338 88. Muon excitement existed among the strikers at Pittsburg, Pa., and vicinity on account of a general belief that one of the large iron manufacturing companies at McKeesport was about to resume operations, with non-union men brought from abroad. Special policemen were sworn in at the latter place for any emergency that might arise.

AT a meeting of the New York Republican State committee it was resolved to hold the THE annual meeting of the National Civil

Service Reform league opened at Newport, R. I., with an address by George William Curtis. Resolutions calling for civil service reform were adopted.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN C. BEAUMONT, United States navy, died suddenly at Durham, N. H., where he was spending the summer with his family. Admiral Beaumont was born in Pennsylvania, sixty-one years ago, entered the navy in 1838 as midshipman, and took an active part as a Federal naval officer in the late

WHILE Barnum's show was being transferred from Troy, N. Y., the elephant Emperor became unruly and suddenly entered a rail mill. causing a stampede of the employes. The elephant stepped upon some hot metal and burned his fore feet terribly. Goaded to madness with pain the huge animal rushed through the streets, injuring many persons-one old man with probably fatal results-before he could be secured.

ARTEMAS HALE, who was the oldest living ex-Congressman, died the other day at Bridge water, Mass., in his ninety-ninth year. He served in Congress from 1846 to 1849, and was with one exception, the oldest living Free

A TRAIN of seventeen cars heavily loaded with coal became unmanageable while descending a steep grade near Pittsburg, Pa., and ran away. The wreck was strewn promisenously along the track for two miles, and at the end of that distance the engine plunged into some cars standing on the track and created great havoc. Six men were instantly killed, and thirteen others, mostly miners, were injured, several of them with probably fatal results.

WHILE fighting the flames in a burning carriage factory at Pittsburg, Pa., a falling floor precipitated ten firemen to the room beneath. All ten were injured, two of them probably fatally.

Two of the cadets at West Point had a fight during which one of them was so severely injured that he had to be taken to the hospital in an insensible condition. A court martial was ordered.

### SOUTH AND WEST.

SEVERAL deaths from yellow fever having occurred at Brownsville and at Matamoras, both Texas towns, a quarantine against them was established by surrounding points. A WATERSPOUT in the vicinity of Millers

burg, Ohio, swept away a number of bridgeand houses and drowned live stock. ADAM A. HARMLESS, a colored man, alleged

to be 120 years old, died the other day in Mc-Kinney, Texas.

NEARLY every State was represented by exhibits at the opening of the National Mining exhibition in Denver, Col. The opening address was made by Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. The object of the exhibition is to show the extent and richness of the mining resources of the West.

Sixty freight cars were wrecked by a collision and then burned near South Bend, Ind. Several tramps are supposed to have perished, and the pecuniary loss is estimated at \$150,000. AT the South Carolina Democratic State con-

vention held in Columbia Colonel Hugh S. hompson, State superintendent of education was nominated for governor, and John C. Sheppard, speaker of the house, for lieutenant governor.

A SUDDEN rise in the Licking river (Ky.) which flows into the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati, caused considerable destruction of property at the latter city and elsewhere. The aggregate damage done exceeds \$60,000.

THE Iowa Republican State convention a Des Moines nominated a full ticket, headed b J. A. T. Hall, the present incumbent, for secre tary of state.

THE Indiana Democrats in State convention at Iudianapolis nominated a full ticket, headed by W. R. Myers for secretary of state.

THE Republicans of the eighth Ohio congres sional district have renominated Speaker Keifer.

THE Ohio prohibitionists have put a full ticket in the field. Duning a heavy storm in Milwaukee twelve houses were struck by lightning, one man was

killed and damage was done to property to the extent of \$100,000. THE Georgia Republicans split into two factions at their State convention in Atlanta. The regular convention recommended General L.

J. Gartrell for governor and nominated a ful ticket. In the "syndicate convention" Gatrell was indorsed for governor, but the remainder of the ticket was different from that of the regulars. WALTER HAMILTON YEATTS was hanged at Chatham, Va., for the murder of Presley E. Egyptian war is very popular in England and Adkinson, a young merchant. The day before

the murder Yeatts was married to a young administration, which has not been weakened woman, and Adkerson had expressed regrets to as was expected by the defection of Mr. John her because she was going to marry a dishon- Bright. est man, which statement was caused by the fact that Yeatts had passed on Adkerson a similar fate for the murder of a colored boy. All three hangings took place on the same day.

DURING a picnic of working people at Chicago a small boat upset and four persons—an old lady and three married men-were drowned.

An unprecedented rainfall produced such a sudden and mighty flood in the narrow valley between Rendville and Corning, Ohio, that the

# FROM WASHINGTON.

THE House committee on foreign affairs has made a report embodying the results of its inquiry into the fate of certain papers missing from the files of the state department and the conduct of certain ministers plenipotentiary of the United States in reference to questions growing out of the war between Chill and Peru. The report says that the committee are of opinion that the missing papers from the files of the state department were not of such character or importance as to furnish a motive for purloining them from the files or for destroying them, but that their loss suggests the propriety of greater caution in the future on the part of those having such papers in charge. After going over the evidence submitted to it the committee in conclusion says that the missing papers, with one exception, have been replaced by correct copies of the same," and that "no minister plenipotentiary of the United States was either personally interested or improperly connected with transactions in which the intervention of this government was requested or expected in the affairs of Chili and Peru in such manner as to call for action on the part of the House of Representativea."

Duning July the national debt was reduced \$13,860,027.52, leaving the principal at \$1,675,-054,433,20, and cash in the treasury, \$241,098,-

031.52. Tun total coinage at the various United States mints during July was 2,722,350

pieces, worth \$3,153,850. LAST month the total receipts from customs were \$37,822,667, and the expenditures were

less than \$20,000,000 THE President has approved the act to amend the statutes in relation to copyright; the joint resolution for the relief of Sarah J. 3. Garnet, widow of H. H. Garnet, late minister to Liberia; the act regulating the carriage of passengers by sea; the act granting right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickssaw Indian nations; the act amending secions three and four of the act of February 21, 1879, to fix the pay of letter-carriers; the joint esolution to furnish the Congressional Record to each ctate and Territorial library.

CONFIRMATIONS by the Senate: William Hale, of Iowa, to be governor of the Territory of Wyoming; Paul Lange, of Iowa, to be United States consul at St. Stephens, N. B.; Andrew W. Smythe to be superintendent of mint at New Orleans.

NOMINATIONS by the President: Andrew W Smythe to be superintendent of the United States mint at New Orleans; John C. Kinney to be United States marshal for the district of Connecticut; William Waldorf Astor, of New ork, to be envoy extraordinary and minister denipotentiary to Italy; William Lowber Welsh, of Pennsylvania, to be United States consul at Florence.

THE state department has received a cable nessage from John R. Young, United States minister to China, stating that during a riot in Corea the mob attacked the Japanese legation, and two persons were killed and three wounded, Rear-Admiral Clitz, commanding he Asiatic squadron, has been instructed to end a vessel to Corea to protect treaty intersts and to communicate with Minister Young. FURTHER confirmations by the Senate Villiam Waldorf Astor, of New York, to be nvoy extraordinary and minister plenipoteneary to Italy; E. G. Van Riper to be United States consul at Moscow; Charles Seymour, of Wisconsin, to be consul at Canton; Gustavus Soward, of Illinois, to be secretary of legation and consul-general at Madrid; Schuyler Crosby, of New York, to be governor of Monana Territory; Henry K. McCoy to be United States judge for the northern district of Georcia; John C. Kinney to be United States marthal for the District of Connecticut,

REAR-ADMIRAL NICHOLSON has been instructed by the navy department to send vessels to Tunis and Tripoli to remove the consular records, and also to distribute the fleet all along the North African coast to protect American interests during the complications now impending.

THE President nominated Ulysses S. Grant and William Henry Trescot to be commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico.

## FOREIGN NEWS. Tan Mexican revenue for the last fiscal year

was \$27,500,000, an increase of \$4,500,000 over the previous year.

Fifty houses and a wooden bridge have been burned on the Krestovsky island, in the Nevs, one of the islands on which St. Petersburg is built.

THE prefect of the district of Monteypres Mexico, has sent the following to Governor Ortiz: "I have the honor to inform you that the Apaches attacked Colonel Lorenzo Torres at Eucino, eighteen miles from here, who was accompanied by a number of troops. The fight lasted three hours, resulting in the death of Vicciente Provincio, the desperado of the district, and all the troops except five and Colonel Torres, who was wounded. The Indians took all of the horses, equipage and stores. They were strongly fortified and completely ambushed the troops."

A NEW French cabinet has been formed, with M. Le Blond as president of the council. QUEEN VICTORIA was present at Portsmouth England, to witness the departure of a regiment for Egypt.

THE first detachment of Indian troops des tined for Egypt has sailed from Bombay,

A special cable dispatch says that the has strengthened materially Mr. Gladstone's

Forty-Seventh Congress --- Senate. bogus check. Armand Coleman (colored) was hanged at West Point, Miss., for the murder of Georgia Bright at Jackson, Fla. Harrison Carter (colored) was launched into eternity for killing Lewis Adams (also colored), and at Fernandina, Fla., Merrick Jackson suffered a similar fate for the murder of a colored boy. governments was passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil appropria-Consideration of the sundry civil appropria-tion bill was resumed and rapid progress was made...Mr. Bayard from the conference on the Japanese indemnity bill reported a disa-greement...A House bill was passed authoriz-ing a public building at Williamsport. Fa., to cost \$100,000;...The House joint resolution authorizing the issue of two per cent. bonds was reported adversely.

water literally swept everything before it, the railroad track, cars, houses, barns, fences and live stock being borne along together. The loss is variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$300,000. In Michigan floods have carried away many bridges and done much damage to property.

NEAR Brownsville, Nebraska, one day recently, a child was born having four arms and four legs. At last accounts it was alive and well.

Many parties in the South are now experimenting in the manufacture of sugar from watermelons. A bright, clear syrup is made in the proportion of one gallon to eleven gallons of juice.

Damage amounting to \$500,000 was caused along the Ohio Central railroad by the recent water spout and flood.

Charles A. Vogeler & Co., proprietors of "Si-Jacobe Oil," died the other day at Baltimore, aged thirty one years. Mr. Vogeler conducted a business that amounted to \$1,000,000 a year and gave employment to 800 persens.

The conferces on the naval appropriation bill reported an agreement and the bill was passed....The S nate recorded from its position with regardito the veneral deficiency bill.... The kuit goods bill was passed....Mr. Anthony, from the conference on the bill for the publication of the agricultural report, reported an agreement by which the cenate amendment making an appropriation of \$219,000 to pay for the work is retained. This action contemplates the printing of \$00,000 copies.

House. The Senate bill to place General Grant on the retired list was referred to the committee on military affairs... The bill to place Lieutenant S. C. Barney on the retired list of the navy was passed... The joint resolution was reported back instructing the secretary of the

navy to convene a court of inquiry relative to the less of the Jeannette. Mr. Williams, from the committee on foreign affairs, submitted a report upon the Chili-Peru investigation.... Senate bill appropriating \$678.024 for printing and binding the Tenth census was passed.

Mr. Page, of California, under unanimous instructions from the committee on commerce, moved to take up the river and harbor bill and pass it, notwithstanding the President's objections thereto. After a short discussion the House proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill and it was passed over the President's vote bill and it was passed over the President's vote by a such of year 122, page 49. Following is by a vote of yeas 123, nays 60. Following is

bill and it was passed over the President's veto by a vote of yeas 123, nays 69. Following is the full vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Atkins, Barbour, Bayne, Bingham, Blackburn, Blanchard, Bliss, Bowman, Brewster, Buck, Buckner, Burrows of Michigan, Butterworth, Cabell, Calkins, Candler, Cannon, Carpenter, Chapman, Clements, Crapo, Cravens, Culberson, Cullen, Davis, of Illinois, Dawes, De Motte, Deutster, Dibrell, Dann, Dunnell, Ellis, Errett, Erins, Farwell, of Iowa, Ford, Forney, Fulkerson, Garrison, George, Gibson, Gaenther, Gunter, Hammond, of New York, Harmer, Harris, of Massachusetts, Harris, of New Jersey, Hazeltine, Hatch, Hazelton, Henderson, Hepburn, Herndon, Hoblitzell, Hoge, Horr, House, Habbell, Jones, of Texas, Jones, of Arkansas, Kenna, King, Latham, Lewis, Lord, Lynch, Mackey, Manuing, McClure, McCoid, McLaue, McMullin, Mile, Oates, O'Neill, Page, Parker, Payson, Peirce, Pneips, Pound, Reagan, Rice, of Ohio, Rice, of Missouri, Rice, of Massachusetts, Rich, Richardson, of New York, Ritchie, Robertson, Robeson, Rosecrans, Ross, Shallenberger, Sherwin, Simonton, Singleton, of Mississippi, Smills, Spaulding, Speer, Spooner, Stephens, Stone, Strait, Talbot, Taylor, Townsend, of Ohio, Tucker, Upson, Urner, Vance, Van Aermam, Van Horn, Wait, Ward, Washburn, Webber, Wellborn, White, Williams, of Wisconsin, Williams, of Alabama, Wilson, and Wise, of Virginia—122.

Nays—Messrs, Anderson, Belmont, Blount,

of Wisconsin, Williams, of Alabama, Wilson, and Wise, of Virginia—122.

Nays—Mesers, Anderson, Belmont, Blount, Briggs, Browne, Brumm, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Colerick, Converse, Cox. of New York, Deering, Dingly, Ermentreut, Fisher, Goeshalk, Hammond, of Georgia, Hardy, Haskell, Hewitt of New York, Hill, Hiscock, Holman, Gottler, Jacobs, Jadwin, Kasson, Ketcham, Klotz, Leedom, Lefevre, McKinley, Miller, Mutchise, Norcross, Peele, Randall, Ray, Reed, Robinson, of Massachusetts Robinson, of Ohio, Robinson, of New York, Ryan, Scales, Turner, of Kentucky, Smith, of Pennsylvania, Springer, Stockslager, Townsend, of Illinois, Turner, of Georgia, Tyler, Updegraff, of Lowa, Updegraff, of Ohio, Warner, Whitthorne, Willis, Willets and Young—59.

An analysis of the vote shows that seventyone Republicans, forty-seven Democrats and five Greenbackers voted in the affirmative, and twenty-nine Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats and one Greenbacker in the pressive

twenty-nine Republicans, twenty-nine Demo-crats and one Greenbacker in the negative. crats and one Greenbacker in Forty-five pairs were announced.

The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to ... A report was received from the secretary of state respecting the cases of American crizens under arrest in reland Ireland.... A joint resolution was passed in-structing the secretary of the navy to convene structing the secretary of the navy court of inquiry in relation to the loss of the

River and Harbor Bill Veto. Following is the full text of the President's message vetoing the river and harbor appropriation bill:

priation bill:

To the House of Representatives:

Having watched with much interest the progress of House bill No. 6,242, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes," and having since it was received carefully examined it, after mature consideration I am constrained to return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my signature and with my objections to its passage.

Many of the appropriations in the bill are clearly for the general welfare and most beneficial in their character. Two of the objects for which provision is made were by me considered so important that I felt it my duty to direct them to the attention of Congress. In direct them to the attention of Congress. In my annual message in December last I urged my annual message in December last I urged the vital importance of legislation for the reciamation of the marshes and for the establishment of the harbor times along the Potomac front. In April last, by special message, I recommended an appropriation for the improvement of the Missi-sippi river. It is not necessary that I say that when my signature would make the bill appropriating for these says other reliable. when my signature would make the bill appropriating for these and other valuable national objects a law, it is with great reluctance and only under a sense of duty that I withhold it. My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defense or general welfare, and which do not promote commerce among the Sates. These receives recommerces around and which do not promote commerce among the States. These provisions on the contrary are entirely for the benefit of the particular localities in which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriation of the public meney as beyond the powers given by the Constitution to Congress and the President. I feel the more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the peculiar evils which manifestly result from this infraction of the Constitution. Appropriations of this nature to be devoted purely to local objects tend to increase in number and in amount. As the citizens of one State find in amount. As the citizens of one State find that money—to raise which they in common with the whole country are taxed—is to be expended for local improvements in another State, they demand similar benefits for themselves, and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such use of the public funds by securing appropriations for smiler improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus, as the bill becomes more

neighborhood. Thus, as the bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support. This result is invariable and necessarily follows a neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law-making power.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements have, under the influences of which I have alluded, increased year by year out of proportion to the progress of the country, great as that has been. In 1870 the aggregate appropriation was \$3.975,900; in 1875, \$6.643, \$11,50; in 1880, \$8.976,500, and in 1881, \$11,50; in 1890, \$8.976,500, and there is appropriation was \$3.975,900; in 1875, \$6.648, \$11,500; while by the present act there is ap-451,300; while by the present act there is ap-

off. 30: in 1830, 58,976 300, and in 1881, \$11,-451,300; while by the present act there is appropriated \$18,743,875.

While feeling every disposition to leave to the legislature the responsibility of determining what amount should be appropriated for the purposes of the bill so long as the appropriations are confined to objects indicated by the grant of power, I cannot escape the conclusion that as a part of the law-making power of the government the duty devolves upon me to withhold my signature from the bill containing appropriations which in my opinion greatly exceed in amount the needs of the country for the present fiscal year. It being the usage to provide money for these purposes by annual appropriation bills, the President is in effect directed to expend so large an amount of money within so brief a period that the expenditure cannot be made economically and advantageously.

penditure cannot be made economically and advantageously.

The extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of that money to the people who are taxed for it. They sustain a greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those who are intrusted with official duty through all the ramineations of government. These objections, could be removed and every constitutional purpose readily obtained should Congress enact that one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year, and that the sum so appropriated be expended only for such objects named in the bill as the scoretary of war under the direction of the President shall determine, provided that in no case shall the expenditure for any one purpose exceed the sum now designated by the bill for that purpose. I feel authorized to make this suggestion because of the duty imposed upon the President by the Constitution to recommend to the consideration of Congress such dvantageously. the President by the Constitution to recom-mend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and ex-pedient, and because it is my earnest desire that the public works which are in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also con-vene again in four menths, when this whole subject will be open for their consideration.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
Executive Mansion, August 1, 1882. A Chicago butcher has been fined \$100 for knocking out the eyes of cattle

England and Egypt.

An Alexandria dispatch says: Midshipman De Chair, of the ironelad Alexandra, who was sent to Ramleh on Saturday morning on horseback with important dispatches containing Admiral Seymour's directions regarding the proposed reduction of the Aboukir forts, all indorsed by the khedive, has been captured by Arabi and is now held as a prisoner. De Chair was provided by the khedive with a guard of natives as an escort. The natives had all along been secretly loyal to Arabi, and when they got De Chair beyond the British outposts they overpowered him, made him prisoner and conducted him into Arabi's camp at Kair-el-Dwar. There he was searched, his dispatches seized, and he was placed under guard as a prisoner of war. Subsequently, word was sent to the British of what had been done. The natives are becoming very insolent toward the British, and whenever they meet small bodies of English toops they taunt them to fight. Arabiis still parleying with the khedive. The sultm has intimated that no terms will be made except unconditional surrender. A traveler who has just arrived here from Siont reports that Arabi Pasha has issued a manifesto declaring that the Khedive Tewilk has sold Egypt to the British and had retired to England. Arabi therefore ordered the people to obey him until the Prophet has enlightened him to find a worthier khedive. Six Mudirs of Upper Egypt have been ordered to supply five hundred herses and six hundred and fifty camels to the forces of Arabi. The governor of the town of Minleh, 136 miles southwest of Caro, endeavored to resist the attempt of Arab to interrupt rallway commu-England and Egypt.

southwest of Caro, endeavored to resist the attempt of Arab to interrupt railway commu-nication, but was sent to Cairo and imprisoned in the citadel. The railway trains in Egypt are

nication, but was sent to Cairo and imprisoned in the citadel. The railway trains in Egypt are searched and Christians are murdered.

The following is an account of how a British outpost at Alexandria was alarmed and put to flight by a bodyof Araba: It seems that there is a clump of trees on the Sweet Water canal, about in the certer of the British fine of outposts, which was guarded by a company of the sixtieth Riffes. An advanced picket, consisting of a corporal and six men, was duly posted there last evening, and cautioned by Major-General Alison as to the necessity of maintaining absolute steadiness, and wen ordered, in the event of an attack in force, to fall back in order on a barricaded house by the side of the canal. Those instructions were apparently fully understood, and the seneral left satisfied. At about 2 o'clock in the morning the enemy suddenly appeared on the left of the British outposts with infantry and cavalry. They had approached very rapidly and unobserved, and, before the British had time to check their advance, they charged the clump of trees at a great pace. The Riffes fired a single volley and then broke and ran along the bank of the canal. The outlook would seem to have been very defective, and, worse still, the retreating troops neglected all the orders concerning a raillying point and never would seem to have been very defective, and, worse stil, the retreating troops neglected all the orders concerning a rallying point, and never stopped until they had reached the fortifled water works hill, about a mile distant. Four of them even ran until they reached the camp, where they spread all sorts of ridiculous rumors, such as that they had lost all their compades and had a last seen Malice Venture. comrades and had last seen Major Ward sur-rounded by the enemy. A company instantly moved forward to the bank of the canal. The enemy had apparently not followed the fugi-tives far, bu had taken the rifles they had thrown away in their flight and secured their reserve of ammunition. The conduct of the Rifles created a terribly indignant feeling throughout the British camp. The position they abandoned has been reoccupied, and the mon composing the fugitive picket have been placed under arrest. A harmless demonstraion was made against an exactly similar posi-

tion on the previous night.

The official report of Admiral Seymour concerning an encounter with the enemy of the reconnoisance party at Mahalla Junction, near Alexandria, is as follows: "Our force consisted of 250 men of the naval brigade, with one forty-pounder and two nine-pounder gans, under Captain Fisher; a thousand marines under Colonel Tuson, half a battalion of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-sixth regiments and all of the Sixtieth regiment. We had a skirmish with the enemy, which was 2 000 strong, with six guns and six rockets, from 5:30 to 7:30

with six guns and six rockets, from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The total casualties to the naval brigade and marines are two killed and twenty-two wound.d."

The following is General thison's report of the engagement: 'Persistent native reports existing during the past few days that Arabi Bey was retiring from Kafrail Dawn man Duman. was retiring from Kafr-el-Dwar upon Duman hour, I determined upon a recouncissance to ascertain clearly whether Arabi still held his original position strongly. The left column began to advance at 4:45 P. M. from the advance began to advance at 4:45 P. M. From the advance pickets of the Hamble bines, moving by best banks of the Mahmondieb canal, and soon came into action with the chemy, who was strongly posted in a group of pam trees on the eastern side and in strong, defensible house and gardons on the other side. These position were carried. At this time Lieutennat Vyse of the Sixtieth, and one soldier were kitled The enemy toon took a sec. all position half a mile in the rear upon the cast bank of the canal among high crops and hon-es and behind the irregular banks of the canal. From this rosition, also, the enomy was driven with great loss. I accompanied the right column myself. As soon as the enomy observed us they opened fire with actillory. I pushed on as rapidly as possible till I reached a point where the railway approached nearest to the Mahmoudish can'd and opened muskers fire upon the enemy lining the banks of the canal. Two nine pounders were dragged on to the embank ment and came into action against the enemy's guns, the forty-pounder firing over our heads against a point where the enemy's forces were beginning to appear. I not forces were beginning to appear. I note threw forward two companies to carry a house mear the canal and followed up by throwing four companies at ll more to my left upon the banks of and across the canal, thus attaining the position I wished and forming a diagonal line across both the canal and the railway. The enemy retired slowly before us. The fire of their soven-pounders and nine-centimeter cams was specific not under by our meter guns was speedily got under by our arthliery. The object of my reconnoissance was attained and I determined to withdraw. This movement was carried out with the most perfect regularity and precision. The troops fell back by alternate congranies with the regularity of a field day. Every attempt by the enemy to advance was crushed by the beautiful preto advance was crushed by the beautiful pre-cision of the forty-pounder and the steady firing of the nine-pounders. The losses of the enemy appear to have been very great. They were so dispirited that, contrary to the usual practice of Asiatics, they made no attempt to follow up our withdrawal. As a reconnoisance the success of our move was all that I could wish. I regret to state that our loss was somewhat heavy. Lieutenant Vyse was one of the most promising officers I ever met. Our total loss was four killed and twenty-nine wounded."

The White Man's Big Moon.

Mr. H. E. Thompson, electrician, of St. Paul, has just returned from the Missouri, where he went to mount an electric light on the Rosebud, of the Conlson line of Missouri and Yellow-stone steamers. Mr. Thompson tells some interesting stories of the effects of the white man's electric light medicine on the noble red man at Fort Berthold. Upon arriving at the post a large assort-ment of redskins, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts were assembled on the shore in fine shape. While con templating the new-fangled light, which seemed to eclipse the full-orbed moon, Mr. Thompson turned the light full upon the gaping crowd with a weird and picturesque effect. The astonished aborigines were paralyzed for a moment, and they set up a dismal chant, lay down and rolled over and pawed up the sage bush, and made the ambient air tremble with their antics and articulations. They were finally assured that the big medicine of the white man was harmless, and then they assumed an attitude of quiescent bewilderment. They congregated upon the shore and gazed upon the illuminated surroundings with mingled emotions of awe and admiration, expressing their feelings in deep, guttural accents. At a wood-yard up the river the light was turned in full force upon the pile, and the dusky owner sought a hiding-place, from which he could not be induced to emerge to negotiate with the clerk for the sale of his stock on hand. He, however, ventured to hold his hand with three fingers unflexed, to indicate that \$3 per cord would take the truck. The machine mounted on the Rosebud was 6,000-candle power, and it is no before slaughtering them in order to make them tractable. He said that the make them tractable. He said that the

Hints to Bathers.

1. When using baths as curative means do not depend upon your hand to determine the temperature, but use a thermometer.

2. Let the room be heated above seventy degrees, and made impervious to draughts.

3. Extremes of temperature are seldom useful in health and may be dangerous to very young or old persons, to invalids and convalescents. 4. Cool baths are not well borne by

any one when cold or fatigued-during

the menstrual period, nor by many persons not constitutionally robust. 5. Do not bathe soon after hearty esting or drinking or when overheated; though a cool plunge is not likely to be hurtful when somewhat overheated if it is of but a few minutes' duration and

follow d by brisk rubbing.

6. Before leaving a warm bath add a little cold water, unless the bath is to be immediately followed by a warm bed. 7. Neither in health or disease is there any advantage in prolonging a bath more than fifteen minutes, and tonic cold baths should consist mainly

in a plunge or a dip and a rub. 8. If reaction or a returning glow of warmth in the skin is not made sufficient in brisk rubbing and exercise, a warm drink will assist, and sometimes the use of a mild stimulant may be necessary.

9. The head should as a rule be wet proportionately with the rest of the body, so that the blood circulation may be equilized. 10. In fevers the sponge bath is usually the safest, and a decrease of

bodily temperature is more safely and surely achieved by warm than by cold water. 11. In sickness, nervousness, restlessness and exhaustion, relief is often af-forded by a salt sponge-bath, and a little

alcohol or ammonia in the water may make it more agreeable. 12 In administering sponge baths it

is usually best to finish one part before wetting another. 13. Compresses are folded wet cloths. which may be wrung out with cold, warm or hot water, laid upon a part

and covered with a dry flannel cloth.

14. Full baths, half baths, sitz and foot baths and compresses are employed for tonic, sedative, quieting, astringent, laxative, warming and cooling effects, either on the whole body or locally.

15. In use of local applications for relief of pain be guided by the experience of the patient, and use cold, cool, warm or hot water as pleases him best, -Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

The Belgian government is about to dopt pulverized neat for an army One pound of the article is said to be equal in nutritive power to six pounds of fresh beef.

# Sadiy Afflicted.

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Yellow Southern	92	60	92	1
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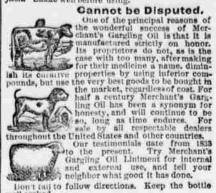
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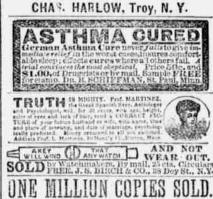
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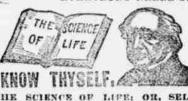
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