Captain Meade, of the United States Navy, says that in peace times we do not get the best natives in the navy, and that no wages, however high, will bring us the best.

Englishmen are to have "an automatic railway library," which means a case of books fitted into railway carriages. The books will consist of short novels and stories by good writers, and any books likely to tempt the weary traveler into putting the all-important coin "into the slot."

The Commercial Advertiser thinks that the Argentine Republic has done a good stroke of business by abolishing, on the ground of economy, its embassy at Switzerland. Buenos Ayres needs a minister plenipotentiary at Berne about as much as Constantinople needs an envoy extraordinary in Iceland.

According to the Detroit Free Press, a firm in New York can make you a great big fire and burglar-proof safe, with a nice landscape and your name on the door, for \$13. It is a dummy, made out of sheet iron, and is for the use of people who want to set up offices and make a spread of themselves. They give outsiders a feeling of confidence.

Poor ministers in England have a source of revenue which the Springfield (Mass.) Union charitably hopes will not be accorded to their brethren in this country. Instead of salting down their old sermons in barrels they send them to the bookseller, who gets as much as \$5 a hundred for them. A London dealer offers 4000 sermons in job lots at this price, and if they are written in "a large, bold, plain hand" they bring more.

John Laurens Irby, the victorious rival of the venerable Wade Hampton, will be the youngest among a remarkably large number of men under fifty years who will sit in the next Senate. Senatorelect Irby is only thirty-six. Delegate Dubois, elected as Senator from Idaho, is not yet forty. Other Senators fifty years old and under are: Walcott, forty-two; Gray, fifty; Higgins, fifty; Spooner, forty-seven; Aldrich, forty-nine; Pettigrew, forty-two; Daniel, forty-eight; Allen, forty-five; Faulkner, forty-three, and Kenna, forty-two.

Very few people realize how much the dentist has done for mankind. To mention one thing only, the perfection has been carried has practically abolished to this great Mongolian city. old age-that is, old age in the sense that I used to know it, says a writer in the Globe-Democrat. You see none of the helpless, mumbling old men and women that you formerly did. This is not because people do not attain the age their parents and grandparents reached, but because the dentist has prevented some of the most unpleasant consequences of advancing years. Men of seventy no longer either look or feel old, because they are not deprived of nourishing food at the time when they need it most. Estimates have been made showing that the average length of life has been increased from four to six years by the general use of false teeth, and this does not appear in the least extravagant when one thinks of the difference in the nutriment accessible to one with a fine set of molars and one condemned to gum it through his declining years.

At a recent meeting in Berlin of the Geographical Society, Chief Forest Master Kessler called attention to the extravagant waste of timber in the United States. Among other interesting details Mr. Kessler spoke of the tremendous destruction of forests in the United States during recent decades of years. Quoting from the tenth census, he stated that in 1880 the 25,708 saw mills then in operation converted \$120,000,000 worth of raw timber stock into various kinds of lumber, and he asserted that at the same rate there would be no good-sized timber left in forty years. He spoke of the enormous waste of wood through forest fires, which are the result, for the most part, of carelessness or a desire to clear land for cultivation, and declared that the planting of new forests, which has of late years received some attention in the Eastern States, cannot begin to offset the waste of forests. He said that there is every reason to fear that America will soon be a country impoverished for tree property. Mr. Kessler made the striking comparison that, while the United States had but eleven per cent. of its area covered by forests, the empire of Germany has twenty-six per cent. of its entire area so covered. Mr. Kessler said that the reckless destruction of forest trees in America and the indifference manifested by Americans in the restoration of forests is a menace, not alone to the wealth of the nation, but threatens serious deterioration both to the climatic conditions and the fertility of the soil.

Sitting Bull was the Macchiavelli of the North American Indians of his time, says the Mail and Express.

France has now nearly 4,000,000 soldiers and reserves, but wants a few more regiments and proposes to get them. "This scarcely looks as though an era of universal peace was about to prevail in Europe," exclaims the Washington Star.

The fashionable housekeepers of Evanston, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, have just availed themselves of the cooperative housekeeping scheme, and now their fifty displaced domestics have engaged a lawyer to assist them in regaining their situations.

The agricultural experiment stations of the country, over fifty in number, issue annually some three hundred bulletins and reports of from four to two hundred and fifty pages each. Very few people have access to all of these publications, and fewer still can afford the time required to note the character and results of the experiments they describe. Those who find it desirable to keep pace with the progress of agricultural experimentation will find a condensed record of all station work in the Experiment Station Record, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In a recent magazine article, Edwin R. Prichard advances the novel but reasonable theory of restitution for crime. Mr. Prichard argues that if a burglar break into a man's house and steal, say one thousand dollars' worth of property, it is very poor satisfaction for the victim to see the thief convicted and sentenced to five or ten years in State prison. Mr. Prichard suggests that the convicts be put to work at hard labor, and from the results of this labor be compelled to pay not only their expenses to the State, but, in so far as is possible, to make restitution to their victims for the money, or its equivalent, of which the crime has deprived them.

The Chinese have made a characteristic reservation in declaring Chung King, on the upper Yangtse River, a open port. They will allow English and other foreign steamers to come only as far up as Ichang. From that point steam is not allowed. This is a serious drawback to the English, but the Chinese declare with unconscious sarcasm that when any steamers are allowed to profane these sacred waters the foreigner will have an equal chance with the Celestial. As the Chinese are contented with the methods in use on the American canals fifty years ago it will probably be about the date of to which the manufacture of false teeth Bellamy's ideal life when steamers go up

> Bill Nye, the humorist, is plaintiff in a lawsuit against the poet, James Whitcomb Riley, his chum for years in the work of making Americans laugh. Nye and Riley have been a money-making combine for years, but Nye charges that while his own humor was always dry, Mr. Riley's was too frequedtly wet. In Louisville, be says, early in the year. Riley poured out to Bacchus libations altogether too copious, and the result was that when the hour arrived at which the combination should appear to amuse the public Riley presented a very willowy form to the audience. Hence Nye's action. The action, which is for the recovery of \$20,000 from Riley, will be tried at Indianapolis.

Some idea of the almost unlimited field electricians now find before them may be gathered, opines the Chicago Nows, from the advice given by Instructor Shepardson, of the electrical engineering department of Cornell University to the Senior Electrical Association on "Opportunities Open to a Technical Graduate." He recommended graduates of electrical schools not to immediately enter some large construction shop, but rather to strike out in some undeveloped field. Among such fields of work he mentioned the following: Electric metallurgy, electroplating appliances, electricity as applied to chemistry, the simplification of the dynamo, electricity from heat, improvement of the arc lamp as to carbon efficiency, electric car lighting, decrease of weight of storage batteries, far-seeing by electricity, the telephone, the electrical utilization of the energy of the tides, "animalism electricity or personal magnetism," electro-therapeutics. utilization of atmospheric electricity and earth currents, the improvement of gaslighting apparatus, a constant current dynamo regulator, an electric-car truck in which the armatures may revolve whether the car is running or standing still, thus allowing the car to stop promptly when going down-hill as well as to start easily, a method of connecting the armature to the wheels so as to dispense with gears and allow the armature to revolve in the same direction whichever way the car is running, a trolley wheel combining good lubrication with conductivity, the reduction of loss of energy when going around curves, lightning arresters for cars and the getting rid of magnetism within electric cars.

RECKLESS REDSKINS.

A Detailed Account of the Battle in South Dakota.

Twenty-five Soldiers and Nearly a Hundred Indians Killed.

The battle with the Indians on Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota was bloodier and more deadly than the first reports indicated. Twenty-five soldiers were killed and thirty-five were wounded. Nearly 100 Indians fell before the sheet of flame that swept down from the batteries and guns of the United States troops. The manner in which Big Foot's band turned upon their captors, stood before the terribly raking fire and shot down so many soldiers rivals anything that has accompanied the Indian wars of Amer has accompanied the indian wars of Amer-ica. Though encumbered by their squaws and pappooses they almost snatched victory from defeat and displayed a degree of reck-less daring and bravery that has rarely been

Big Foot and his band were surrounded at do clock in the morning by the Seventh Cavalry and Taylor's scouts. Four Hotchkiss guns were stationed on a hill about two hundred yards from where the Indian warriors were encamped in a semi-circle. The position taken was so strong that it seemed a hopeless task for the redskin braves to make any sort of resistance. any sort of resistance. Far outnumbered by soldiers and directly in range of the sheet of flame and shot, that might come from the ugly looking Hotchkiss guns, they seemed to realize that resistance meant death to them, while the foe was in comparative safety. Major Whiteside arranged this line of battle with a view of overawing the Indians and capturing and disarming them without

The first show of resistance was made when the Indians were ordered to surrender their arms. They had been ordered to come for-ward by twenties and disarm. Only three of the first squad to come forward displayed their guns. Major Whiteside therefore ortheir guns. Major Whiteside therefore or-dered a detachment of A and K troops to search the tepees and take away all arms found. The order aroused all latent forces of the redskin nature. They seemed to re-gard the surrender of arms as the giving up of their lives. Probably they feared that they would be shot down without mercy as they would be shot down without mercy as soon as they were made defenceless, and they determined to die fighting and in defence of

With desperate bravery the 120 Indians turned upon their foe and poured a frightful volley upon the soldiers that were gathered closely about the tepees. The determination to fight and the execution of the design were so sudden that the soldiers were cor prised. They had not expected resistance in the face of such overwhelming olds. They had come so near the tents and were gathered so closely together that the first volley swept down before it a score of the brave

men who had been sent forward to disarm Big Foot's desperate followers. The return fire came upon the Indians just as suddenly as their own, but its effect was more deadly. The soldiers, maddened at the sight of their falling comrades, hardly awaited the command, and in a moment the hole front was a sheet of fire above which the smoke rolled, obscuring the central scene from view. Through this horrible curtain single Indians could be seen at times flying before the fire, but after the first discharge from the carbines of the troopers there were few of them left. They fell on all sides like

Iew of them left. They fell on all sides like grain in the course of the scythe.

Indians and soldiers lay together and, wounded, fought on the ground. Off toward the bluffs the few remaining warriors fied, turning occasionally to fire, but now evidently caring more for escape than battle. Only the wounded Indians seemed possessed of the courage of devils. From the ground where they had fallen they continued to fire until their ammunition was gone or ustil until their ammunition was gone or until killed by the soldiers. Both sides forget everything excepting only the loading and scharging of guns.

It was only in the early part of the affray

that hand to hand fighting was seen. carbines were clubbed, sabres gleamed and war clubs circled in the air, coming down like thunderbolts. But this was only for short time. The Indians could not stand that storm from the soldiers. It was only a stroke of life before death. The remnant fled and the battle became a hunt.

It was now that the artillery was called into requisition. Before the fighting was so close that the guns could not be trained with-out danger of death to the soldiers. Now with the Indians flying where they might it was easier to reach them. The Gatling and Hotchkiss guns were trained, and then began a heavy firing, which lasted half an hour, with frequent heavy volleys of musketry and

It was a war of extermination now with the troopers. It was difficult to restrain the troops. Tactics were almost abendoned. About the only tactics were to kill while it could be done, wherever an Indian could be seen. Down into the creek and up over the bare hills they were followed by artillery and musketry fire, and for several minu sent went on until not a live Indian was in sight.

ore than ninety Indians were killed by the deadly fire from the Hotchkirs guns and the unerring aim of the soldiers. But when the moke cleared away it was found that the firing of the redskins had been only a degree less effective than that of the well trained troopers. Twenty-five brave soldiers were troopers. Twenty-five brave scattered on the field and thirty-five others scattered on the field and thirty-five others were suffering from wounds that may yet prove fatal. Father Francis M. J. Craft, a Catholic priest who had hastened to the front to lend his services in settling the difficuities with the red men, lay on the field with mortal wound in the lungs. The death of his brave man, in addition to the killing of Captain Wallace and the wouding of Captain Myles Moylan and Lieutenant E. A. Garling cause this strife to be regarded as a most ex-

A late dispatch from Pine Ridge Agency says: 'General Miles has assumed command of the forces here, relieving General Brooks who started into the field with the Second Infantry, going by way of Oelrichs to a point

initiatry, going by way of Oeirchs to a point some fifteen miles north of here.

'Amid as wild, blinding and bitter a winter's storm as ever swept this bleak and barren country, were laid away to their last rest thirty of the bravest boys who fell with face to the foe in the bloody encounter at Wounded Knee.

nded Knee. "The graves were in rows of six, close to gether, in the southwest corner of the cemetery, and overlooking the camp. After the reading of the burial service by the Rev. Mr. Cook, the Episcopal clergyman here, aided by his assistant, the bodies were lowered into the grave. Owing to the intensely critical condition of the surroundings, with hordes of the enemy flocking about the agency threatening an attack, the usual salute of gunz was omitted, while soft notes from the bugle and the wail of the storm whispered a last-loving good-bye. The graves were in rows of siz, close to-

bye.
"The remains of Captain Wallace will be sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, for interment. Those of Captain Mills, who was found dead in his tent from rheumatism of the heart, were sent to Omaha."

AN EMPEROR'S SLEIGH RIDE

snow Was Specially Laid Down to Get the Necessary Depth.

The German Emperor enjoyed a sleigh ide the other day in true royal fashion. It s not for ordinary mortals to have their now laid down to order, but this is what is ione for Wilhelm II. He had the road from its castle to the Bradenbarg Falace gate blokly covered with the frish snow which nature had not supplied in sufficient depth, and when the task and been completed he pook a lively spin with the children, all seeming to enjoy themselves immensely.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. MARTIN CURLEY, his wife, Annie, and Michael Hudak, Hungarians, were shot dead in the mining hamlet of Broderick's Patch, near Wilkesbarre, Penn. John Trallo was supposed to have done the shooting.

The Postoffice Inspectors ordered to Hartford, Conn., to investigate the recent stealing of stamped envelopes by E. E. Fay, found that Fay stole 20,000 envelopes. He had confessed to the stealing of \$7000.

Two men were killed and ten injured by the falling of the roof of an old factory in New York City.

BATEMAN & Co., the well-known bankers of New York City, of which Commodore Bateman is a member, has filed assignment

THREE Polish laborers were struck by a rain at Buffalo, N. Y., and instantly In New York City last year the deaths numbered 40,230, the births 39,250, and marriages 14,992. Estimated population in July was 1,631,232.

NEARLY all the Clinton Prison buildings at Dannemora, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. The flames were discovered first in the hospital and all efforts to check them proved unavailing. Loss, \$200,000.

JOSEPH KOHLER, a New York City butcher, after drinking hard imagined he was a wild steer and ran amuck on Seventh avenue with horns on his head and a knife in his hand. He stabbed four persons.

THE old Wilkinson & Green mill at Providence, R. I., was gutted by fire. Loss \$125,-000. Insured. The mill was built in 1813. More than 6000 pounds of live poultry were destroyed in a fire in West Washington Market, New York City.

GEORGE F. KIBLING, of Norwich, Vt., has been fined \$8000 by the Supreme Court for selling liquor to students at Dartmouth

South and West.

FIRE destroyed \$250,000 worth of property in the business part of Burlington, Io-THREE men, pistol in hand, robbed a bank in Chicago of \$2000. After a hard chase through the streets they were captured.

The entire business portion of San Augustine, Texas, has been burned. Loss \$100,000. TAX COLLECTOR M. S. SNYDER, of Tucson, Arizona, was attacked in his office by two masked men and was shot and robbed of

A BAND of Indians abducted the wife and daughter of a ranchman of the name of Miller and subsequently burned the ranch at White River, South Dakota.

Mrs. G. W. Cox, while temporarily in-same, jumped into a well eighty-five feet deep at her home in Salem, Mo., and was

ADOLPH VERDUGO, under sentence of death, struck Jailer Pedro Pellon at Tucson, Arizona, three times on the neck through the grating with a dirk, then forced the key open, beat the jailer to death, took his door and escaped.

LATER particulars show that twenty-five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded in the battle on Wounded Knee Creek, in the Bad Lands. Nearly one hundred Indians were killed. R. F. TAYLOR, of Gainesville, was been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by the Governor of Florida.

LEO KLEIN, a German, of Chicago, Ill., through jealousy, fatally shot his wife and then killed himself

MONROE CLARK, a colored man, was hanged at Palatka, Fla., for a murder committed at Interlachen five years ago. Death was instantaneous.

THE Wallace County Bank, at Abilene, Kan., closed its doors. Liabilities about \$45,000,

Washington.

THE United States Government has bought for \$50,000 ninety acres of land at Grovers Cliff for a long range gun fortifica-

Judge Brown to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. THE American Historical Association held its annual session at Washington. President John Jay at the opening meeting delivered his inaugural address.

THE President signed the commission of Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. NEARLY fifteen hundred school teachers,

bailing from New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, visited Washington on a sight-seeing tour. Until afternoon they spent their time visiting the Senate and House chambers, the of interest. They also went to Mount Ver-

THE President and Mrs. Harrison held the mal New Year's reception at the White

SECRETARY JAMES G. BLAINE'S Dupont Circle mansion was partially gutted by fire. The loss on furniture and the house will probably exceed \$20,000.

SECRETARY TRACY has written a letter of censure to Lieutenant-Commander Reiter, who was in command of the American manof-war at the time of the arrest and killing of General Barrundia.

GENERAL MILES has written to President Harrison, urging the transfer of certain Indian agencies in the Sioux country to the charge of the War Department.

A BOILER in the Irvens lard factory at Liverpool, England, exploded. Three men were killed and the building badly wrecked

ITALIAN railway travel was much impeded by floods, which followed the heavy mow. In the district of Naples traffic was almost completely at a standstill. OCTAVE FEUILLET, the great French novelist, dramatist and Academician is dead.

He was born at St. Lo, the capital of the De-jartment of Manche, in August, 1812. An epidemic of black smallpox prevails in the Transcaspian (Turkish) territories.

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE celebrated at lawarden, England, his eighty-first birthday. PROFESSOR KOCH, who left Berlin several days ago to take a much needed rest, is stay-ing at Klausthal, in the Harz region. The inhabitants of the town gave a torchlight procession in his honor.

The Scotch railway companies refuse to recognize Mr. Tait, the Secretary of the strikers' organization, and will treat with the men only as individuals. They also talk They also talk of refusing to reinstate the men. MESSES, PARNELL AND O'BRIEN, the Irish

gitators, had a secret conference at B A great fire in the heart of the business entre of London, England, near Blackfriars iridge, destroyed property estimated at

THE inundations have caused great damage throughout southern Italy. MANY cotton mills owned by twelve com-

panies were destroyed by fire at Cologne, Germany. Seven suicides took place almost simultaneously in London, England, the persons guilty of self murder choosing the last hour of the expiring year for their act.

ADMIRAL AURE, of the French Navy, for mesly Minister of Marine, is dead. PRINCE CH'UN, the father of the Emperor of China, is dead.

The last season has been unusually dis-astrous to the shipping of the Great Lakes. Sixteen steamers, whose total tonnage was 5915 tons and whose value was \$355,500, were lost. Twenty-seven schooners and barges, valued at \$378,000, were also lost, as well as twelve tugs, valued at \$79,000.

ATOME AND ABROAD.

Domac and Foreign Affairs bielegraph and Cable.

Two Hared Perish on a Burnindinese Steamer.

Further ares from China as to the burning of thteamship Shanghai near Woo Hoo, in province of Ngan-Hoei, about fifty millerom Nanking, show that the disaster was in more serious than at first imagined. Therlier advices received first imagined. Thirlier advices received stated that the cra consisting of about sixty natives, togeth with several European officers, were sup, at so have mot death either in the flames (i. ') sequently by drowning while attempting escape from the burning vessel. It now was that the number of lives lost will a ant to over two hundred, and that they lost their lives by drowning. A terrible pic, it appears, occurred among the Chir's passengers and crew as soon as the aln of fire was heard, and the panic increase terribly as heard, and the panic increasterribly when the flames spread beyond thoutrol of the terror-stricken crew.

A few European officers on by the

Shanghai seem to have done their to maintain some kind of order amonths. Chinamen, but without result. The let Chinamen, but without result. The lift majority of those who lost their lives did by jumping overboard in order to escap be Chief of the from the flames. Others met their deaths the Treasury. through the swamping of the clamsily lowered and overcrowded boats.

There are two British steamships bearing the name of Shanghai now in Chinese waters. One is the Shanghai of 2044 tons register, which left London October 19 for Shanghai. The second steamship Shanghai in Chinese waters is of 2217 tons register, and is technically known as engaged in "trading locally

It is generally admitted that it is this last vessel which has been burned.

Koch's Lymph in Paris,

Dr. Pean in a lecture at the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, France, on the result of the Koch cure upon diseases of the throat, stated Koch cure upon diseases of the throat, stated that three patients had been given injections of the lymph for affections of the larynx. One of the three had been completely cured. Another, who is suffering from tuberculosis, combined with pulmonary lesions and laryngal fistule, is proposed to the first of the complete the fistular civing extensions. gressing favorably, the fistules giving evidence of heeling. The third patient who had lost his voice, recovered it. No treatment other than the lymph had been used. It was, therefore, said Dr. Pean, clearly a remedy in effecting cures, although up to the present time it could not be claimed that any really permanent cures had been effected. It was, nevertheless, the case that a notable amelioration approaching cure had

Dr. Pean's statement made a profound sion upon the large audience of medi-

cal men present. The Veterinary Society has made an application to the municipal authorities of Paris for a subvention to assist in making experi-ments with the Koch remedy on diseased

Shooting Deserters in Mexico.

As is customary, all the Mexican soldiers in the garrison at Juarez, Mexico, attend the bull fights with the exception of a guard at the barracks and at the prison, as an interesting fight that occurred the other an interesting light that occurred the other day the corporal of the guard was killed by a member of the guard, and immediately afterward nine of the guard seized their guns and made a break for the hills just west of the city. The remaining soldiers followed in pursuit, keep-ing up a steady fire on the deserters. A number of the mounted redice icined in the number of the mounted police joined in the pursuit and fired on them at short range with six shooters.

The deserters in the meantime had separated into two parties, one pursued by the police and the other by the soldiers. The squad that was pursued by the police was completely surrounded and surrendered. One of them died shortly afterward from

Of the five men who were pursued by the ers two were captured, one being oadly ded. The other three made good their wounded. escape. Military justice is very swift in Mexico, and as this is one of the gravest offences that could be committed, the survivors will be tried by court martial, stood up on the south side of an adobe wail and bot to death the survivors will be tried by court martial, stood up on the south side of an adobe wail and

shot to death by musketry. Pension Claims Filed.

A statement prepared at the Pension have been filed under the act of June 27, 1890, as follows: Original invalid claims, 174,405; original widows claims, 56,631; additional claims to others on file, 301,362. Total, 531,399. During the 2. Total, 531,399, ended December 20, claims of all kinds were received and 5578 disposed of: 1,152,041 claims were pending in the office on December 20, 1890. Of the claims disposed of during the week, 4396 were allowed and 1212 rejected.

Death and Devastation.

A disastrous boiler explosion occurred on the premises of Gus Loewenstein, Jr., cher and manufacturer of sausages Cincinnati, Ohio. Seven dwellat Cincinnati, Ohio. Seven dwelling houses were wrecked. Bertha Gray, a child, was killed. Mrs. Loewenstein has a broken back and cannot live. Mrs. Faum. her daughter, is badly cut and bruised. William Higgins, rib broken and badly bruised; Mike Kennedy, cut about the head, Mrs Gray and her daughter Jennie were both slightly injured.

Shot to Death.

A report has just reached Kingfisher, Oklahoma, from the Cheyenne Reservation that a band of Indians had wreaked summary vengeance upon a cowboy who had in a drunken wantonness shot and mortally wounded a squaw of that tribe. They tied him to a stake and shot him to death.

Two Dead, Ten Injured During a bloody affray which occurred at Swan Lake, Ark., in a resort-called "Africa," at a colored people's ball, two colored men were killed and ten more or less seriously inwere killed and ten more or less seriously in-jured, some of whom were expected to

OCEAN POSTOFFICES.

Postal Clerks on Steamers Between New York and Germany.

Mr. Sachse, the Director of the Post and Telegraph Department of the German Empire, and Captain Brooks, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails of the Postoffice Department, have concluded an informal agree-ment for the establishment of a sea postoffice service on all vessels of the German line plying between New York and Bremen and

The agreement provides that each Government shall furnish a postal clerk for service on each vessel, whose duty it shall be to a sort all mail passing between the two contries. Contracts with the steamship corpanies have already been made where accommodations for the clerks and spa for assorting the mails have been secured, it expenses for the same to be divided equal

expense for the same to be divided equally between the two countries.

The new arrangement will go into effect on April I, 1891, on vessels leaving German ports on that date and on April 15 for outbound vessels from New York. Captain Brooks expresses the belief that by the new arrangement the delivery of mails to the persons addressed, both in this country and Germany, will be se expedited that the scheme will ultimately be adopted on all transatlantic steamships.

LATER NEWS.

A HEAVY fog checked commerce in rivers and harbor at New York City and gave trouble to railroads; in a collision on the elevated road one man was fatally injured.

HON. DANIEL CLARKE, Judge of the United States Court for the District of New Hampshire, died suddenly at Manchester.

THE towboat Anna Roberts, of Pittsburg, exploded a cylinder head, at Portsmouth, Ohio, instantly killing five men and terribly wounding many more.

GENERAL MILES is throwing a circle of troops around the hostiles in the Bad Lands of South Dakota, hoping to starve them into subjection without further bloodshed.

THE Ohio River and its tributaries are greatly swollen by rains and the thaw. THE Avenue Hotel, a wooden structure, took

fire at Corsicana, Texas, and a woman, two men and a boy were burned to death. THE reduction in the public debt during December, as shown by the monthly state-

ment issued from the Treasury Department,

was \$11,005,397. The total debt, less cash in

the Treasury, is \$862,430,541. THE Secretary of the Treasury has appointed A. L. Drummond, of New York, to be Chief of the Secret Service Division of

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs has, compliance with a request from the Secrely of the Interior, submitted amended estiltes of amounts required for subsistence of civilization of the Sioux Indians for the scal year 1892.

SECRETY BLAINE'S note rejecting England's lat proposals in regard to Behring Sea was de vered to Sir Julian Pauncefoote a few days age. He intimated to Mr. Blaine that any seizuref a British vessel outside the three mile limi would be met by immediate and forcible ristance.

THERE was a terriff explosion of coal damp in the Heinrich Gustavoal shaft at Bochum, Germany. Sixteen dea and ten wounded have been taken out of th debris.

THE Queen Regent of Sp. in presented the Pope with a Malacca cane a New Year's present, and when the recipien touched the stick the top opened, emitting a sm of gold pieces.

THOMAS KELLY and James Hanrati, Who were convicted with eight others at fast (Ireland) Assizes in 1883 for conwith an Irish patriotic brotherhood s magher, have been released from pri Dr. Bors, of Kaschau, Hungary, as discovered a remarkable cure for dipheria.

He has been using it in his private po and for some time, and reports that only to and a half per cent. of the cases treater A FAMILY of five persons without :

who have been tramping through Egland, were found by a roadside near Camb-age all

ANOTHER INDIAN BATTLE.

Thirty-three of the Hostiles lite the Dust.

Early on the morning after the fight at Wounded Knee another bloody b Strikes's place between the Indians in Two band and soldiers near Pine Ridg agency. A number of soldiers were kn wounded and thirty-three of Two

band were killed.

The Indians who made the attack agency ones who took to the hills about the bad when the news of the other battle to supply Lands came. They ambuscaded t Cavairy, train belonging to the Seventhe of the which was returing from the sceney, and fight, just before it reached the ag who acpened a brisk fire on the trooper companied it.

The attack was calden and expected,

The attack was sudden and us a brick cavalry men returned he fire and succeeded in keeping val of ages in check until the arri order ages in check until the arri ordered company of infantry, which wasounds of out from the agency when the Indians the battle were heard there. The thirty-were then repulsed with the loss of without three killed. They fled to the hill stopping to pick up the dead.

No attempt was made to disloce agency from their position in the hills. The attack

was in a state of siege, and another inforce-was expected at any time unless ru ments were received soon.

It has been discovered that a st being imitation of Professor Koch's lymph is manufactured, and a number of cases been reported in which foreign medical the en deceived into purchasing bogus preparation. The agents of Profes Koch have been unable to discover the ma facturers of the counterfeit.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

Calves, common to prime... 2 00 Wheat—No. 3 Red Rye—State Barley—Two-rowed State... Corn—Ungraded Mixed... Oats—No. 1 White..... Mixed Western... Hay—Fair to Good..... Butter—State Creamery...

Dairy, fair to good.

West. Im. Creamery

Factory..... State Factory Skims-Light Eggs-State and Penn.....

BUFFALO. Steers—Western 1 73
Sheep—Medium to Good 3 50
Lambs—Fair to Good 5 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks 3 40
Flour—Winter Patent 4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern 1 00
Corn—No. 2, Yellow 28
Oats—No. 2, White Barley—No. 1 Cánada —

BOSTON.

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. eef—Drossed weight..... neep—Live weight..... ambs.....

PHILADELPHIA.