

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, February 13, to TUESDAY, February 19, 1884, inclusive.]

## DOMESTIC.

The *Proteus* Court of Inquiry, in its report, places the blame for the failure of the Greely Relief Expedition principally on the Chief Signal Officer, General Hazen, because he did not take the proper preliminary steps or give proper directions.

Secretary Chandler has selected Commander W. S. Schley to command the new Greely Relief Expedition. He is forty-four years of age, and has never been on the sick list since he entered the service in 1856.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday considered the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers against Manning. Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.), Chairman of the Committee on Elections, spoke in support of the majority report, which declared that on a prima-facie case neither of the contestants was entitled to the seat. Neither the majority nor minority report is signed, but Mr. Turner stated that ten of the members of the Committee were in favor of the former, while only five supported the latter. After several days' debate the majority report was adopted on Friday.

The House on Monday passed a bill fixing the postage on transient newspapers at one cent for four ounces.

There was an all-night session of the House, lasting from Monday night till Tuesday morning at nine o'clock. There was a deadlock, owing to the fact that the Republicans declined to vote on a motion to fix February 21st for the consideration of the bill to pension Mexican veterans and the survivors of some Indian wars. The Republicans felt themselves called upon to protest, by withholding their votes, against a bill which proposes not only to pension the veterans of the Mexican war, but any person who may have served no longer than thirty days in the Creek war or disturbances. The Republican theory was that the Democrats, if they desired to enter upon such legislation as that, must secure a quorum of their own number to do so. Mr. Hiscock made a severe speech arraigning the Democrats, which created great excitement. The latter finally secured a quorum, and passed the resolution.

In the House on Monday Mr. Harrison (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The investigation of the Danville, Va., election riots was begun in Washington by the Senate Sub Committee on Thursday. Several negroes testified as to the aggression of the whites and the shooting on that day. They also said that in consequence they had been intimidated from voting. The white witnesses testified generally as to the insolence of the negroes and their intention to put a stop to it. They made rather frank admissions as to their actions on the day of the riot. The hearing was continued on Friday, on Monday, and on Tuesday.

Absalom Koiner, a member of the Virginia Senate, submitted to that body on Monday a proposition asking Virginia's Congressmen "to bring to the attention of the National Government the propriety or the necessity of providing a territorial reservation for the exclusive use and local government of such of the negro race of the United States as may prefer negro population and local negro government to demonstrate their capacity of self government." It went over under the rules.

Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, has written to Speaker Carlisle urging the restoration of the duty on wool.

At Albany, in the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill abolishing the State paper was ordered

directing the Committee on State Charitable Institutions to investigate the cause of the recent death of Evan D. Hughes while confined in the Utica Insane Asylum. Mr. Burns (Dem.) declared that the institution was a great political machine used by both parties. It made or unmade politicians. The resolution was amended so as to provide for a Special Committee of Five, and was then passed. The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means submitted the annual appropriation bill, the total of which is about \$7,000,000, or \$200,000 in excess of last year.

The Prohibition Amendment was again debated vigorously in the Assembly on Thursday and was ordered to a third reading. The bill reducing pilotage fees at New York was also advanced to a third reading.

The widow of Theodore Roosevelt, the well-known philanthropist of this city, and the wife of her son, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., the Republican Assemblyman, died in this city on Thursday. The New York Assembly adjourned on Friday out of regard to Mr. Roosevelt, after passing resolutions of condolence.

A mass-meeting was held at Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, at which resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of fifty prominent citizens of this city to visit Albany to secure the necessary legislation for the concentration of power in the hands of the Mayor for the appointment of municipal officers without the approval of the Aldermen. Speeches were made in favor of the project by William M. Evarts, Judge Noah Davis, and others.

The Assembly on Monday evening disagreed to an adverse report on the bill extending the five-cent hours on the elevated railroads of this city. On Tuesday they passed the General Appropriation Bill. During a debate on that day Mr. Hooley (Labor member) said the State paid a large amount to the humbug known as the Civil Service Commission, which only existed for the purpose of keeping many a good man out of office. Mr. Littlejohn (Rep.) entirely agreed with this view, pronouncing the Civil-Service Bureau not only useless, but one of the veriest humbugs in existence. This statement was greeted with warm applause.

The New York Republican Committee is called to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city on March 4th to take action regarding the State Convention.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has affirmed the judgment of the lower Court in the case of *Timm vs. Harrison*, Mayor of Chicago, thereby asserting the constitutionality of the Harper High License law.

The high waters began to subside on Saturday, and railway traffic was resumed on a number of roads leading into Cincinnati on Monday. There is wide-spread distress in many places, along the Ohio River, which the Government is endeavoring to relieve with its appropriation. Subscriptions of money and collections of clothing have been made in all parts of the country, those from the South being noticeable.

There was an almost general resumption of work this week in the iron mills, glass factories, and river coal mines around Pittsburgh. Many thousand men were given employment.

The Senior class of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., left the institution in a body on Friday because the Faculty had suspended two of their members, leaders in a general college "bolt" of recitations on the day preceding the funeral of ex-President North.

The Harvard Faculty and the Princeton Trustees have adopted the stringent resolutions for the regulation of inter-collegiate sports which were recommended by the late conference of college faculties on the subject. Five

In the suit brought by L. L. Nightingale, one of the characters in the novel, 'Cape Cod Folks,' against Alexander Williams, its publisher, in Boston, the jury on Thursday gave the plaintiff \$1,095 damages.

The will of Wendell Phillips leaves his property, aggregating \$250,000, to his widow, with a reversionary interest to his adopted daughter, Mrs. G. W. Smalley.

Professor S. Wells Williams, LL.D., of Yale College, died on Saturday after an illness of two weeks. He was seventy-two years of age. After being graduated at the Troy Polytechnic Institute he went to Canton, China, as printer to the American Board of Foreign Missions. He studied Chinese, and published a number of standard books on the subject. He was the editor for many years of the *Chinese Repository*. In 1842 he published 'Easy Lessons in Chinese.' He returned to the United States in 1845. In 1848 he published 'The Middle Kingdom,' a standard work on China, of which a new and carefully revised edition was published a few months ago. He returned to China in 1848. He resided there and in Japan for many following years, publishing valuable works, and holding office under the U.S. Government. In 1874 he brought out at Shanghai the great work of his life, 'The Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language,' and in 1876 he returned to the United States, having been appointed lecturer on Chinese at Yale College, where he remained until his death. Prior to his last illness he had been an occasional contributor to the *Nation*.

## FOREIGN.

Active preparations for British interference in the affairs of the Sudan were announced on Wednesday. Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General of the British army, telegraphed to Lieutenant-General Stephenson, commanding the forces in Egypt, to collect a force for the relief of Tokar, if this was possible, and if not, for the defence of the Red Sea ports. General Graham took the supreme command of this force, with Colonel Buller in command of the infantry and Colonel Stewart of the cavalry. General Lord Wolseley ordered that the greatest publicity be given to the determination to relieve Tokar by British troops. A body of British troops was ordered to Suakim, and the British garrison at Alexandria was transferred to Cairo. The news of the despatch of British troops spread rapidly and had a good effect in tending to disperse the rebels.

General Gordon, with several powerful chiefs, left Berber on Wednesday for Khartum, proceeding very slowly, in order to negotiate with the people along the river. On his arrival at Khartum on Sunday thousands crowded to kiss his hands and feet, calling him "Sultan of the Sudan." Addressing the people General Gordon said: "I come without soldiers, but with God on my side, to redress evils. I will not fight with any weapons, but will mete out justice. There shall be no more Bashi-Bazouks." The populace say that General Gordon is giving them more than El Mahdi could give. His influence is so great that no fears are now felt for the safety of the garrison and the people at Khartum.

Colonel Coetlogon, Commander at Khartum, was on Saturday created Pasha and made acting Governor-General of the entire Sudan. He summoned the notables to meet General Gordon in council on Sunday.

General Gordon has posted a proclamation recognizing El Mahdi as Sultan of Kordofan, remitting half the taxes, and placing no restriction on the slave trade. The Arabs of Khartum express great satisfaction with it. The proclamation was sent to all the tribes. The London *Times* on Monday said that General Gordon's proclamation, as regards slavery,

encourage slavery. Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, said that the appointment of El Mahdi as Sultan of Kordofan, and the remission of taxes, were within General Gordon's powers. The true meaning of the order regarding the slave trade could not be understood from the telegraphic summary which had been published. The Government preferred to await the receipt of the full text of the original order.

Papers were presented to Parliament on Thursday regarding General Gordon's mission in the Sudan. Among them were Sir Evelyn Baring's instructions to General Gordon with respect to the evacuation of the Sudan. General Gordon is given the fullest liberty to use his own discretion in the premises. One hundred thousand pounds have been placed to his credit, and additional funds will be granted if necessary.

General Gordon's memorandum of January 2, in which he unfolds his plan for restoring the petty Sultans to their ancestral power, leaving El Mahdi out of the calculation, is also among the papers. He advises that the arsenals be handed over to the various Sultans. His greatest difficulty will be in disposing of the arsenals at Khartoum, Dongola, and Kassala, where there are no Sultans, because those places have sprung up since Mehemet's conquest. England has refused General Sir Evelyn Wood's proposal to sanction the cooperation of the Egyptian army in the relief of Tokar, for the reason that this army was raised for the defence of Egypt outside of the Sudan. England approves, however, of the despatch of the Egyptian battalion, which is furnished with English officers, to Assuan, if this proves necessary.

The orders governing the expedition for the relief of Tokar provide that the troops are to take with them provisions sufficient to last two weeks. They will bivouac upon the line of march. Each man will carry seventy rounds of ammunition in his pouch, and there is to be a reserved supply of 250 rounds per man. Official letters have been sent to Tokar urging the garrison to hold out until the troops arrive. If they succeed in relieving the town, the forts will be blown up and a retreat made to the Red Sea coast.

There was an unconfirmed rumor in Suakim on Monday night, brought by scouts from Trinkitat, to the effect that the rebels carried Tokar by storm on Sunday night and massacred the garrison. On Tuesday advices were received from Tokar that 200 of the garrison made a sortie, attacked the enemy, and killed and wounded several of them. They also captured a number of cattle and camels.

Osman Digma, the rebel leader, was reported on Sunday to be massing his troops near a defile where he defeated Tahir Pasha, on the road between Trinkitat and Tokar. If he fails to reduce the latter city before the arrival of the British troops, he will, it is said, give battle there. Orders have been given by the British Government to confine the British expedition to the relief of Tokar. It is expected that a decisive battle will be fought on February 24. The rebels fired on the forts at Suakim on Sunday. Baker Pasha had a narrow escape. The commander at Tokar has written that he has supplies to last him until the end of the month. He wants arms and ammunition.

Four Egyptian private soldiers presented to the Khedive on Saturday a protest against the despatch of Egyptian soldiers to the Sudan, and a demand for the removal of British military officers. General Wood was immediately sent for. He confronted the mutineers, and arrested them. The petition purported to be approved by the whole Egyptian army. Some correspondents considered the incident of grave import, while others said that it was trifling, and had not shaken the confidence of

be disbanded on account of its worthlessness, but they were not confirmed. The stripping of Alexandria and Cairo of British troops for the operations in the south has caused lively fears of an émeute.

It was reported in London on Wednesday that a majority of the Cabinet were urging more vigorous action in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and some other members are opposed to increasing England's responsibility. Conservative meetings were held in many English towns on Wednesday night, in all of which the Government policy in Egypt was attacked. Confidence was expressed that Parliament would soon be dissolved, and the Conservatives would triumph at the next election. The London *Times* on Thursday rebuked the Conservatives for not boldly declaring their policy.

Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons on Thursday that Turkey had proposed an interchange of views regarding Egyptian affairs. Meanwhile the negotiations continue. The debate on the motion of censure was resumed. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Radical, moved an amendment that the House decline to express an opinion of the Government's Egyptian policy. In proposing this amendment he said that he trusted that hereafter Englishmen would not be employed to interfere with the Egyptians in their selection of a Government. Mr. Labouchere, advanced Liberal, seconded it. Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition. The debate was continued on Friday without special incident.

The debate on the motion to censure the Government for its Egyptian policy was resumed in the House of Commons on Monday. W. T. Marriot, a Liberal, made a violent attack upon the Government, accusing it of vacillation and inconsistency. The Irish Parliamentary party held a meeting in the evening to decide how to vote on the motion of censure. Mr. Parnell was absent. There was a disagreement as to the course to be pursued. Mr. Sexton moved to vote against the Government, which was carried. Mr. Parnell was present at another meeting of his party on Tuesday morning, and it was again decided to vote against the Government. The debate was concluded on Tuesday evening, and Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure was defeated by a vote of 311 to 262, a majority of 49 for the Government notwithstanding the opposition of the Parnellites.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been elected President of the National Conservative Union, which is considered an indication that he will take the place of Sir Stafford Northcote as Conservative leader in the House of Commons. The latter, it is said, is willing to accept a peerage.

Mr. Bradlaugh issued on Wednesday an address to the electors of Northampton for a reelection. Mr. Richards, who once before gave him a close run, was the candidate of the Conservatives. Mr. Bradlaugh was returned on Tuesday by a larger vote than ever before, and will take the oath at once.

A bill was introduced in the House of Lords on Friday to afford better protection against the importation of diseased cattle.

While walking unattended to the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Gladstone was suddenly seized by the collar, and brought to a standstill by a man. With some difficulty he shook off his assailant. It is said the attack was made on a wager.

The Cobden Club will circulate 20,000 copies of the pamphlet by Mr. Giffen devoted to the "Progress of the Working Classes," which Mr. Gladstone pronounces to be the best answer to the doctrines proclaimed by Mr. Henry George.

The strike of the weavers has come to an

At a meeting of the company of authors, established to obtain a copyright convention with the United States, which was held in London on Monday, Cardinal Manning spoke at some length upon the injustice done by American publishers in pirating English works. Mr. Walter Besant moved that a company of authors be founded in America, and that the matter be brought before American authors. The motion was carried.

Matthew Arnold will publish impressions of America, along with the lectures he delivered while in the United States.

Ten thousand copies of the first edition of Queen Victoria's Diary were sold the first day after publication.

Admiral Carr Glyn, who was legatee to the estate of Adelaide Neilson, the actress, is dead.

The Merv tribes have submitted to Russia. The German press says the submission of the tribes of Merv to Russia is worse for England than the disasters in the Sudan. It comments upon the remarkable success of the Russian policy in Central Asia, and says it is always directed against England. The Russian newspapers express the opinion that the submission of the Merv tribes to Russia, together with the events in the Sudan, insures the downfall of Mr. Gladstone.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has passed the exceptional law directed against Anarchists by a vote of 177 to 137.

American affairs were brought into prominence in Germany on Thursday by an article in the Berlin *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) in which it was said: "The bill in regard to hog products which is now before the American Congress is calculated painfully to affect Germans who have the national interests at heart. The sting of the bill is palpably directed against Germany alone. We do not assume that American statesmen are disposed to entertain the opinion that Germany can be induced by reprisals or threats to rescind measures enforced in the interest of public health. An independent Government can only reply to any attempt at intimidation by counter reprisals, consisting of increased customs duties, and eventually by legal measures otherwise affecting the intercourse of the two countries."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* on Saturday reported that Prince Bismarck had returned to Herr von Eisendecher, the German Minister at Washington, the resolution of condolence on Herr Lasker's death passed by Congress, with the request to return the resolution to the House of Representatives, as the position of Herr Lasker in Germany was not such as to justify the resolution. The *Times* added that although the thing appears incredible, the fact is that the relations between Washington and Berlin are in a state of great tension, chiefly owing to the pork question. Later advices confirmed the report.

The commercial convention between the United States and Spain was signed in Madrid on Wednesday.

The Bey of Tunis has given M. Roudaire authority to carry out his scheme for transforming a portion of the Desert of Sabara into an inland sea.

Many Christians have been massacred in Anam since the beginning of January. The Anamite Minister of War is implicated.

Two mandarins who were instigators of the recent massacre of Christians in Tonquin have been taken to Hué, tried, and executed.

President Grévy on Tuesday received a telegram from the King of Anam. The King expresses the hope that the newly completed cable connecting Haiphong with Thuanan and Saigon will strengthen the friendly rela-

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