

Rome, 11.—The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to the French Bishops, deploring the moral and intellectual condition of various European nations, including France. He exhorts the Bishops to do their utmost to remedy the evil.

Cairo, 10.—The Khedive has appointed British Admiral Hewitt, Commander at Suakim at the request of the British government. A less gloomy view is now taken of the situation at Takar and Sinkat. It is reported a convoy of provisions, has entered Sinkat. The first brigade of the Egyptian battalions commanded by English officers proceeds to the first cataract of the Nile as soon as quarters are ready. The movement is made on account of the threatening attitude of the Bedouins between the French and the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. The report of General Gordon's arrival at Berber was premature, the report arose from a telegram from Berber, signed by Gordon forwarded in advance by fast camels. It is expected he will arrive at Berber Tuesday. The Arabs which Gordon met after leaving Korosko are friendly. The Ulema of Khartoum have sent messengers to welcome Gordon at Berber and accompany him on the remainder of his journey in order to show the populace of Moslems that they are not inimical to Gordon's mission. Gordon expects to reach Khartoum by Tuesday. The note of the Government in advising Gordon of Baker Pasha's recent defeat leaves him in full power to evacuate or return to Khartoum as he thinks fit. The Khedive appears to be in a deplorable condition. He labors under the delusion that there is a plot to poison him, and sends his wife to the kitchen daily to inspect his food.

London, 12.—It is reported that the rebels have captured Sinkat. The Cabinet has been summoned to council to discuss the Egyptian question.

Official dispatches since received confirm the report of the capture of Sinkat. The Cabinet is painfully impressed. It is probable that large reinforcements of troops and marines will be immediately dispatched to Egypt.

It is rumored now that Tokar has fallen into the hands of the rebels.

LONDON, 12.—The news of the fall of Sinkat reached Suakim this morning. It was brought by a friendly Arab chief. The garrison of Sinkat made a sortie, and for a long time successfully repulsed the rebel attack, but at last the attacking forces gained the advantage and completely destroyed the garrison, excepting a few who were made prisoners. The fate of the women and children is unknown.

The streets of Suakim present a heartrending spectacle, being thronged with women whose weeping and wailing give unmistakable evidence of their distress and forebodings.

Suez, 12.—The greatest activity prevails here. Preparations for the dispatch of forces to Suakim for the relief of Tokar are being rapidly pushed. Contingents of infantry and cavalry, with guns and camels, will be sent forward as soon as possible.

London, 12.—Bradlaugh has applied for "Chiltern Hundreds," which is equivalent to the resignation of his seat in the House of Commons.

London, 12.—A dispatch to the *Morning Post* from Constantinople says: "While Lord Dufferin is conducting negotiations with the Porte with a view to determining the basis for Turkish intervention in the Sudan, the marquis de Navilles, French ambassador, has informed the Porte that France had received assurances from England that no Turkish intervention in the Sudan would be allowed." This has naturally greatly increased the irritation of the Porte.

Further advices of the fall of Sinkat state that Tewfik Bey, preferring death to surrender, blew up the fortifications spiked the guns and made a sortie. His six hundred men were all massacred.

Seven men-of-war belonging to the Channel squadron have been ordered to Egyptian waters.

LONDON, 12.—Admiral Hewitt, commander at Suakim, has been instructed to do his utmost for the relief of Tokar, consistent with the safety of his forces.

Cairo, 13.—A council of war is now sitting. The departure of the British Commissary General for Assiout has been deferred.

Black Watch Gordon Highlanders, the 16th Rifles, 15th Hussars, and a battalion of Egyptian troops with English officers, and an Egyptian camel battery manned by British artillerymen have been ordered to Suakim; this force is expected to reach there within a week.

The British garrison at Alexandria will be transferred to Cairo, the former city being left under charge of the fleet.

The Tenth Hussars, now in the Suez Canal, homeward bound, are ordered to Suakim.

Gen. Lord Wolseley concluded to direct that the greatest publicity be given his determination for the relief of Tokar by British troops.

London, 13.—A *Times* dispatch from Haiphong states that General Millot, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, would attack Bacninh, yesterday.

London, 13.—Lord Wolseley, Adjutant General of the British army, telegraphed last evening to Lieutenant General Stephenson, commanding the forces in Egypt, to collect a force for the relief of Tokar if possible, if not for the defense of the Red Sea ports. General Graham will take the supreme command of this force, with Colonel Buller in command of the infantry

and Colonel Stewart of the cavalry. There is to be a brigade of five solid battalions in line within a few days.

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

New York, Feb. 11.—Hon. Thomas Kinsella, editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, died this afternoon, after twelve weeks sickness.

Denver, Feb. 11.—The *Denver Tribune*, one of the leading newspapers of the West, was sold to-day to a syndicate of New York gentlemen for \$100,000. O. H. Rothacker continues editor-in-chief. F. J. V. Skiff, manager.

Kansas City, Feb. 11.—Hundreds of white men in business in the Indian Territory have been declared intruders and given notice to leave at once. Many who are engaged in farming or stock raising refuse to obey the orders. Those within the Creek limits will enter the plea that there is no executive or government before whom they can appear.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 11.—The *News* has the following dispatch from San Antonio: There are reports in army circles to-day, and, therefore, generally credited, that Major Wasson, the defaulting paymaster, has been pardoned by the president. He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and has served seven.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—The Banker's & Merchants' Telegraph Co. to-day perfected a lease of all the Board of Trade Telegraph Co.'s lines. The stockholders of the latter company met and signed the lease of 99 years from February 1st. The lease guarantees the payment of 8 per cent on the Board of Trade Co.'s stock, and the payment of the bonds with interest.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—About fifty dealers at the Chicago stock yards, who last year handled \$200,000,000 worth of cattle, have forwarded to Washington a protest against the bill before Congress establishing a bureau of animal industry. They deny the existence of pleuropneumonia west of the Allegheny Mountains, and express the belief that the passage of the measure would have only the effect to make places for an army of office holders.

Port Townsend, Feb. 11.—The Oregon Improvement Company's steam collier *Umatilla* struck the Cape Flattery rocks, commenced filling and was abandoned. The steamer *Wellington* coming along, towed the *Umatilla* into Esquimalt harbor. Shortly after the latter sank in forty-two feet of water. The captain and officers who abandoned the collier have not even been heard from up to this morning.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—The Mayor has called a meeting of citizens for tomorrow, to arrange assistance for the sufferers by the western floods. Calls for relief are urgent.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—*Times* Washington: Investigations by the Springer committee show that it cost the Government \$400,000, to beat back the fraudulent claims made against the \$1,500,000 bequeathed to the Treasury by Mr. Lewis of New Jersey.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—The Mutual Benefit Union was organized here to-day for the colonization of Jewish refugees from Russia on lands in the West to be acquired from the government.

The bill introduced in the House by Stocksaler for increasing certain pensions, provides that the soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes, both hands, or both feet, or became paralyzed from wounds received while on duty, shall receive \$100 per month.

Representative Curtin to-day introduced a bill providing that any person disabled during the late war, and furnished with an artificial limb by the Government since 1870, be entitled to receive a new limb every three years thereafter.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says a factional fight occurred among the Creek Indians forty miles west of that place last Tuesday, in which Yohola was killed and several others wounded. It is feared further bloodshed will result, as there is said to be a very bitter feeling between the factions. The cause of the difference is not stated.

New York, Feb. 11.—Jos. Freedman, importer of dry goods, has made an assignment. He was formerly of Freedman & Goodkind, Chicago.

Schedules of the firm of Ed. W. Coleman & Co., grain merchants, has failed. Liabilities, \$79,000; nominal assets, \$94,035; actual assets, \$57,000.

Galveston *News* Abilene: John Kerr, manager of the Bank of Abilene, is closed by attachment. Late on Saturday evening suits to the amount of \$10,000 were brought by depositors. It is rumored that several depositors went to Kerr's residence, and at the point of revolvers forced him to pay over several thousand dollars. The prevailing opinion is that depositors report the thousands were secretly removed from the bank and hidden. There was considerable excitement, resulting in a number of fights.

San Francisco, 12.—Santa Rosa, Cal.: The trial of the celebrated Colton case was resumed this morning.

San Francisco, 12.—Merchants' Exchange advices: Captain Worth and the crew of the wrecked steamer *Umatilla*, were picked up and taken to Port Townsend.

Washington, 12.—The House com-

mittee of commerce, voting on several propositions designed to test the sense of members upon the general question respecting the advisability of providing by Congressional legislation for the regulation of inter-State commerce, it was decided by 14 to 1, that there ought to be remedial legislation of some kind, O'Neil casting the negative vote. Upon the proposition to deal with the matter by a commission, there were nine affirmatives and six negatives. Upon the proposition to extend such legislation to water ways, the vote was yeas 2, (Boyle and O'Neil) nays 13.

Washington, 12.—The Senate passed the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Mrs. Louisa Boddy, of Oregon, \$5,400 in full settlement of her claim against Government for the depredations committed and the property taken and destroyed by Modoc Indians in November, '72. The Boddy family settled upon public lands in Oregon, and were among the first victims of the Modoc war. The husband of the claimant, her two sons and son-in-law were murdered, and their property taken; for this she put in a claim which the Senate voted to allow.

Philadelphia, 12.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has contributed \$4,000 for the sufferers by the western floods, \$2,000 to be distributed from the Pittsburgh offices, and \$1,000 each along the line of the Panhandle and the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne.

Baltimore, 12.—Robert Garrett has ordered free transportation of provisions and other gifts on the Baltimore & Ohio for the sufferers by the flood, also the free use of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph line.

San Francisco, 13.—Reports from Nevada state that last night was the coldest ever experienced at Halleck. The thermometer went to 45 degrees below zero.

San Francisco, 13.—The daily *Star* publishing company was incorporated yesterday; subscribed capital, \$20,000.

New York, 13.—The Queen of Tahiti sailed for France to-day on the steamer *St. Laurent*.

New Orleans, 13.—The Mexicans have appropriated \$200,000 to represent Mexico at the World's Exhibition in New Orleans.

San Francisco, 13.—Two thousand five hundred circulars were sent from Sacramento to democrats of the State inquiring their preference for presidential candidate. A dispatch to-day says that 1,000 answers have been received giving 800 for Tilden, 195 for Thurman, and 5 for Field.

New York, 13.—A glove fight took place to-night in the presence of 300 spectators, between the heavy-weights Capt. James C. Dealy and Hiah H. Stoddard, for a prize of \$1,000, Marquis of Queensbury rules. Prof. McClellan referee. In the first round the men did some hard hitting, blood flowed freely, and when time was called both men appeared exhausted. The second round was a repetition of the first, and Dealy was most used up when time was called. In the third round, Stoddard clinched his opponent and hurled him from the platform. The greatest excitement followed, and Captain McCullough of the police then stopped the fight.

Cleveland, 13.—Duncan C. Ross, the well known athlete, issues a challenge to match Mervine Thompson for \$1,000 to \$5,000, against John L. Sullivan, the champion, for a hard glove fight to finish, ring rules.

New York, 13.—The National Trotting Association was in session to-day. A change in the rules provides that the original report of the meeting, signed by the judges, shall be transmitted to the National Association, instead of a duplicate as heretofore. This is to guard against fraud which in times past has been perpetrated on the association. It was decided that any association allowing conditional entries to be made for its meetings should forfeit the amount of the purse contended for to the National Association, and the party giving the information of such practice should receive half the amount forfeited.

The report of the Proteus Court of inquiry was transmitted to the Senate to-day. The court finds that Garlington made an error of judgment in not waiting longer at Pandora harbor, but the error was committed in the exercise of a difficult and unusual discretion for which he should not be held accountable. It is also due Garlington to say in the general conduct of the expedition prior to the loss of the ship he displayed zeal and energy in successfully conducting the command through a long and perilous retreat in boats to a place of safety. While awarding credit to Gen. Hazen for the best intention concerning the rescue of the Greely party, the court is of the opinion that in some of the gravest moments he failed in an adequate comprehension of the necessities of the case and the measures and means essential to meet them.

The Secretary of the Interior sent to the House of Representatives to-day an official communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in regard to the certification of land to the State of Kansas for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company. The Commissioner at great length, says: The lands included in said list 189,648 acres, were granted the State, a right which therefore became complete when the Governor certified to the completion of the road beside the same.

### NATURAL ICE RESERVOIRS.

In many countries ice is obtained from natural ice-houses, wherein, while the ordinary temperature outside is 80 degrees, ice is continually forming. Such a ravine or cavern has been found in New Jersey, and near Lincoln, Vermont, there is a glen in which snow and ice lie all the year round. One of the most remarkable of these ice caverns is that of Dobschan, in Hungary. It is quite near the town, and is approached through a narrow limestone valley, called "Straeener Thal." It is in the interior of a mountain, having a general direction east and west. The entrance is near the top, and extremely narrow, and was only discovered by accident. Once inside, a remarkable scene is beheld. The ice, which seems formed in many layers, having assumed all the peculiar shapes that characterize the limestone caves of our own country. The total rock and ice surface in the cave alone occupy about 21,000 square feet. The cave is divided into two parts, upper and lower. In the upper part the roof is of limestone and the floor of solid ice, and is divided into two great halls of wondrous beauty. The roof of the largest hall is supported by three enormous pillars of clear ice, one of which is hollow, and through which flows a stream from above, producing strange echoes and reverberations. All about are fantastic formations of ice resembling human beings, pulpits, monuments, and so on, giving to the cave a most grotesque appearance. In one end the ice forms an exact representation of a large cascade as if a rushing stream with its spray had been suddenly frozen solid. Descending to the lower room the passage is 600 feet in length, and by following down through the ice you come to the natural outlet of the water. In all countries such caves have been found. So extensive is the ice cavern on the peak of Teneriffe, that it affords a permanent source of supply, and even vessels are loaded with its ice. This ice is columnar in shape, and does not melt easily, and so can be transported without great loss. Near the village of Steltze, in the Carpathian mountains, there is one of the largest ice caverns in the world, and, curiously enough, it freezes in the summer and melts in the winter. For instance, in midsummer the roof is entirely covered with icicles, but in winter they disappear, and by Christmas time the cavern is dry and warm compared to the outside world. Ice begins to form as soon as the spring opens. In some deep mines ice forms at certain periods. This is the case in some of the salt mines in the Ural Mountains. Great cavities are formed in the gypsum, and in the winter they are filled with clear water, but in the summer they are frozen solid.—Ex.

### ARTEMUS WARD IN NEW ORLEANS.

"What was the question, Colonel, you wished to put to friend Browne?" said the proprietor, whose ruddy countenance shone with pleasure.

"Well, simply this—partly for my own satisfaction and partly to answer those who have asked me the question. Pray, Mr. Browne, did you fight against us during the war?"

This was uttered in all sober earnestness. We felt that it was out of place, and yet we could not help admiring the Colonel's genuine honesty and simplicity of purpose and feeling.

Artemus' eyes twinkled, though his face was composed and his manner serious, as he answered:

"Since I came South, Colonel, I have been frequently asked the question. Permit me to answer it in my own fashion."

He drew himself up and folded his arms. We drew close around him, anxious to hear the humorist for once express himself seriously.

"I did my duty faithfully, Colonel, by sending a substitute to the war? I have never seen him since. Doubtless he will yet return to his family's bosom to draw a pension in my place. I was therefore excused from further active service. But I always proclaimed it—here he was exceedingly impressive—"that as long as General Lee kept away from me I would keep away from him; I would never go after him. But I said, nevertheless, and repeatedly and without concealment, that if ever General Lee with his 50,000 men came marching up into Nor'west New York State, where my old mother and I live in our humble homestead, and General Lee was to order his 50,000 men to attack my homestead, I did say, as I said before, that I would send my old mother to the rear; and I would take down my grandfather's old musket, and I'd load her up with buckshot, and I'd send General Lee word; and if he and his 50,000 men didn't retreat, I would attack every man of them, and follow them to the Potomac? And you see, Colonel, General Lee might have heard of this, for he never once came near me!"

Amid the burst of laughter that followed he departed and I never saw him again.

### A GIANT'S REMAINS IN A MOUND.

Professor Norris, the ethnologist, who has been examining the mounds in this section of West Virginia for several months, the other day opened the big mound on Col. B. H. Smith's farm, six or eight miles below here. This is the largest mound in the valley and proved a rich store-house. The

mound is fifty feet high, and they dug down to the bottom. It was accidentally the burial place of a noted chief, who had been interred with unusual honors. At the bottom they found the bones of a human being, measuring seven feet in length and nineteen inches across the shoulders.

He was lying flat, and at either side, lying at an angle of about 45 degrees, with their feet pointed toward their chief, were other men, on one side two and on the other three. At the head of the chief lay another man, with his hands extended before him, and bearing two bracelets of copper. On each side of the chief's wrists were six copper bracelets, while a looking-glass of mica lay at his shoulder and a gorget of copper rested on his breast. Four copper bracelets were under his head, with an arrow in the centre. A house twelve feet in diameter and ten feet high, with a ridge pole one foot in diameter, had been erected over them, and the whole covered by the dirt that formed the mound. Each of the men buried there had been inclosed in a bark coffin.—*Charleston, W. V., Call.*

WHY HE FELT MEAN.—If I ever go into a new locality again I will study up my geography better than I did this time, for my ignorance got me into a most uncomfortable position. As the boat neared Sanford I was standing with others on the deck, when a very pretty young lady came up to me and, with a sweet smile on her face, looked up into mine with a pair of lovely eyes and said: "Are you going to kiss me, sir?" If some one had offered me \$10 I could not have been more surprised, and hardly knowing what to say, in order to gain a little time, I gasped out: "Pardon, miss, what did you ask?" I felt she knew I heard her, but she said sweetly: "Are you going to kiss me to-night?" There was no misunderstanding her this time. I heard her, and so did others, and I felt the blood rushing into my face, and I stammered out: "I would like to accommodate you, miss, I would truly, but I have a wife and thirteen children on board with me, and if my wife should see me kiss you—" "Kissing me, you hateful old thing, who asked you to kiss me?" "You did," I yelled: "you asked me twice!" "You old fool, I asked you if you were going to Kissime—Kissime City—to-night; don't you know anything?" and off she went, and if anybody ever felt meaner than I did I would like to exchange photographs with him.—[From a Florida Letter.]

A friend of Jay Gould says: "I don't believe there is a soul on earth that confides in him. Thousands fear him, and yet he is one of the nattiest, most agreeable little men, perfect in polish; but after all, a Fra Diavoli in business. With him the human heart is a hollow muscle."

At San Antonio, Texas, on Christmas eve, the Mexican clergy walked in shepherd's costume, with gaily decorated crooks and jingling bells, visiting the babe of Bethlehem in many private houses, and finally celebrating midnight mass in the cathedral. This is an old Mexican custom.

No less than 130 houses, some of them the oldest in London, and two of the city halls, have been pulled down in order to construct the new thoroughfare which continues Grace Church Street to Tower Hill. The general destruction is added to by the tunnelling of the link line from the Tower to the Mansion House.

Near Eastman, Ga., is an oak tree fifteen and a half feet in circumference two and a half feet above the ground. It has been struck by lightning, but is still living. At the base of this tree two distinct and separate streams of water spring forth—one running directly east and the other west. From best information the tree is about 75 or 80 years old.

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