INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Creeks, and all Other Indians of the Indian Territory.

CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING CO. VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1884. VOL. II. NO. 32.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

The stockholders of the Franklin Rubber Company of Massachusetts have voted an assessment of fifty per cent. on the capital stock of $75,000, owing to losses during the year and the large stock on hand.

The Buffalo Historical Society appeals for subscriptions for the burial of Red Jacket's bones in Forest Lawn Cemetery. It is also proposed to erect a monument to Indians friendly to the cause of America and our allies in our second great struggle for National existence.

John Russell Young, our Minister to China, is now dean of the diplomatic corps at Pekin. He possesses a certain advantage over his colleagues in his warm friendship with Li Hung, the premier, who liked him first because he was General Grant's friend, and then for himself.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury made a decision in effect that a liquor dealer who sells at one time different kinds of liquor to the amount of five gallons is to be considered a wholesale dealer. This action reverses the ruling on the question made by Judge Brown, Eastern District of Michigan.

Great anxiety was expressed at Berlin over the vast spread of the industrial agitation. Strikes were increasing in every direction, and it was evident that the propaganda which was being extensively preached by Herren Hasenclever and Bebel was taking a firm hold of the laboring classes and bearing important fruit.

A superintendent of one of the Indianapolis roads states that since he has enforced the order that train men should use sticks when coupling cars there has been ninety per cent. less accidents on the road. He added that seven-tenths of the accidents that cause men to lose their hands, fingers, arms, legs or their lives can be traced to their own negligence.

The statement prepared at the Post-office Department shows that while the revenue for quarter ended March 31 was less than the corresponding quarter for the previous year, the issue of two-cent stamps exceeded by 27 per cent. the combined issue of two and three cent stamps in that quarter. The issue of postal cards has fallen off 13,000,000 pieces since the inauguration of the two-cent rate.

A special from the City of Mexico says the recent reports of disturbances in Northern Mexico were wholly false The entire country was tranquil and no bridge was burned on the Mexican Central Railway. There was great indignation at Boston, over the malicious stories sent abroad for the purpose of depressing Mexican securities. The report of the attempted assassination of Diaz, was without foundation.

Julius and Curt Linbach, aged ten and twelve years, are brothers, and live with their parents, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Twelfth street, Chicago. They were suspended from school some time ago for bad conduct. Their parents knew nothing of this, and the boys continued to leave home every morning and return in the evening, as if attending school. The fear of punishment from their parents, however, weighed upon their minds so heavily that they resolved to leave this sphere of whippings and scoldings. Each took a dose of rat poison. A physician arrived in time to pump them out, and it was thought that they would recover.

The mining towns of Colorado are excited over alleged important gold discoveries in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, seventy-five miles southwest of Denver. Crowds of people from the neighboring towns are flocking to the new camp. Passenger and freight transportation lines from Canyon City, Fairplay and Leadville are already established. Grocery and outfitting stocks are en route. It was impossible to obtain reliable information concerning the importance of the discovery. The mineral was said to be carbonates. Samples assay nearly a hundred ounces of gold. Amidst the excitement Denver mining men were unmoved, and will await developments.

The papyrus collection recently purchased by Archduke Remier is now being examined under the direction of Herr Karabacegh, at the Vienna museum, and one-half of them are in an excellent state of preservation. Among them are two papyri dating from the beginning of our era, and also a fragment of Thucydides, written about the end of the third century after Christ, and therefore of great value, as the oldest manuscripts of Thucydides are of the eleventh century. There is also a Latin papyrus of the fifth or sixth century, fragments of Greek Gospels of the fourth century, and a large number of Arab and Greek writings, many of which will be interesting to men of learning and others.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision recently in the patent case of the Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. The Dover Stamping Company, on appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the district of Connecticut. This was a suit brought by the Dover Company against the Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company for alleged infringement of a reissued patent on an improved form of egg-beater. The court holds that the reissued patent is void because its claims are broader than those of the original patent, and were made broader simply to maintain a monopoly which was desired, but which the claims of the original did not secure. The decree of the Circuit Court was reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS

A Summary of the Daily News.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Fair laid before the Senate on the 15th a joint resolution from the California Legislature, urging a passage of the bill to amend the Chinese restriction act. Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to provide a commission on the subject of Alcohol and Liquor Traffic. The chair laid before the Senate the Bankruptcy bill. After debate the Senate adjourned....In the House Mr. Perkins, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the sale of the Sac and Fox Indian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas. Mr. Graves reported a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to dispose of claims of citizenship in the five civilized nations. Mr. Matson, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill for pensions for soldiers and sailors for disabilities incurred beyond the loss of a leg or arm. Mr. Brewer, of New Jersey, reported a bill to regulate commerce between the States as far as it pertains to commercial travelers. Mr. Morrison moved that the House go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Tariff bill, and as there was no division, the motion was agreed to. Immediately upon the committee's assembling, Mr. Elton objected to the consideration of the bill and the objection was reported to the House. By a vote of 140 yeas to 138 nays the committee decided to consider the measure. The bill was then debated until adjournment.

In the Senate, on the 16th, the bill left undisposed of to divide a portion of the great reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians of Dakota into separate reservations, and secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, was passed. The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill. Amendments were offered by Messrs. George, Hoar, Ingalls, Wilson, Pike, Harrison, Garland and Call, most of which were agreed to. The bill was read to the end and substantially agreed to, several amendments, however, being indicated, to be made when the bill was reported from Committee of the Whole, several sections being meanwhile agreed to, merely pro forma....The House was occupied almost entirely with debate on the Morrison Tariff bill.

The Senate on the 17th went into executive session, and when the doors reopened, Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Missouri River Commission to carry into effect plans for the improvement of said river from its mouth to its headquarters. Consideration of the Bankruptcy bill was then resumed, and amendments were offered by Messrs. George, Morgan, Wilson, Hoar and others. Mr. Hoar and other Senators were anxious to have the bill disposed of, and were willing to sit late to accomplish that end, but it becoming manifest that considerable discussion would arise on some proposed amendments, the Senate adjourned. Among the amendments agreed to was one proposed by Mr. George to give debts due to laboring men and domestic servants priority over debts due to the State or United States....The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill. After an hour's general debate the bill was read by paragraph for amendments. Mr. Rosecrans offered an amendment striking out the provision for the pay of pension agents, and transferring the duties of those officers to the Pay Department of the Army. Pending a vote on this amendment the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Library, reported adversely the Newspaper Copyright bill. The Senate took up the Post-office Appropriation bill. After debate the amendment was agreed to striking out the House provisions which would reduce the compensation of railroads by five per cent., and would reduce the compensation of land grant roads to fifty per cent. of the amount paid other roads. After other amendments, the bill was agreed to as a whole. The Bankruptcy bill was then taken up, but without proceeding to its consideration, the Senate went into executive session and afterward adjourned until Monday....In the House a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Sibley, Mo. On motion of Mr. McMillan, the bill limiting to two years time within which prosecutions may be instituted against persons charged with violating the internal revenue laws, was taken up for consideration and passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. At the evening session the House passed twenty-six pension bills and adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on the 19th....In the House, Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of State for a copy or list of the certificates issued by the late Venezuelan Mixed Commission, and for information as to the amount of money on hand applicable to the payment of new awards. Adopted. The House went into Committee of the Whole on bills reported from the Committee on Labor. The first bill considered was that for establishing and maintaining a department of labor statistics. Numerous amendments were offered and severally voted down, and although no debate was allowed upon them the committee was the scene of a good deal of confusion. Finally the bill was reported to the House and passed—yeas 182, nays 19. It provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics in charge of the Commissioner at a salary of $3,500, who shall acquire all useful information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, and the means of promoting the material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of laboring men and women. He is authorized to employ such employes as he may deem necessary for the successful working of the bureau, provided the total expense shall not exceed $25,000 per annum.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois at Peoria nominated Richard J. Oglesby for Governor.

Brigadier General James A. Farrell, of New York, died recently.

Thomas G. Appleton, of Boston, a noted art critic and connoisseur, died in that city recently.

Edward A. Weirmay, formerly private secretary of ex-President Andrew Johnson, is dead.

Emperor William's departure for Weisbaden was postponed on account of the Empress' illness.

James Russell Lowell and M. De Lesseps received the degree of LL. D. at the Edinburg University Tercentenary.

Rev. Alfred A. Watson, D. D., was consecrated recently as Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina.

The health of the Emperor of Germany was improving.

Henry George recently arrived in New York from England.

Dr. Gustav Nachtigal has left Tunis for West Africa and the Congo country. He was sent out by the German Government, and his mission has political, scientific and commercial features.

Rev. Dr. Hemenway, Professor of Hebrew Biblical Literature in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., for many years a prominent figure in the Methodist Church work and renowned as a scholar, died recently in Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Curtin, alias Riley, accused of murder at Salem, Mass., was discovered at work in the Gloversville mill, Troy, N. Y. Curtin knocked an officer down, jumped from the second-story window, and fled to the woods.

The performance at Chicago for the benefit of the Actors' fund netted $1,500. Miss Fanny Davenport sent a check for $200 in lieu of a performace at Baltimore. At Boston the performance netted $1,463.

The coroner's jury exonerated Frank Shenton, who killed his father recently near Cambridge, Md. It was proved that his father was about to murder his mother, when Frank struck him over the head with a club.

There was a large attendance at the Wendell Phillips memorial services at the Tremont Temple, Boston, on the 18th. George William Curtis delivered the oration.

The Southern Press Association has forwarded to members of Congress a protest against the scheme to establish a Government telegraph system and a resolution indorsing the Newspaper Copyright bill.

A hill near Comatlin, Mexico, called the Cerro Del Agua, has shown recently the effect of volcanic disturbances, and a considerable portion of it has sunk away and almost disappeared.

The Custom House at Mazatlan, Mexico, has issued an order that hereafter all packages containing an inflamable material likely to explode shall be marked with a large red skull and crossbones.

The people of Manitoba expected an Indian outbreak in the Northwest Territory.

Edwin F. Smith, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, thinks the wheat crop of California this year will exceed that of 1880.

The Lathrop, Cal., levee broke the other morning, and the San Joaquin River was spreading rapidly. If the break cannot be repaired 10,000 acres of wheat will be destroyed.

A death from cholera occurred on a British troop ship in the Suez Canal.

The failures during the past week in the United States were 160, in Canada, 16; against 214 the previous year.

Captain Winder, of the steamship Jamaican, stated at New Orleans that the report of Yellow fever existing at Vera Cruz was untrue.

Tobe Turner, who was waiting to be hanged at Greenville, Ga., for the murder of Shuttles, choked himself to death with a silk handkerchief.

Mlle. Colombier, the writer of the book "Sarah Barnum," has been committed for trial on the charge of outraging public morals.

The United States Navy formed a cordon around Key West to prevent the sailing of any more fillibusters.

A colored school house was blown down recently at Dallas, Tex., injuring several children, one fatally.

The steamship lines of the North Atlantic Conference have reduced the steerage passage from New York to Liverpool to $18, and still further reduction will be made if necessary to compete with outside lines.

By the neglect of a telegraph reporter at Steubenville, O., to deliver the proper train orders, two freight trains on the Pan-Handle collided near Wheeling Junction. Both engines and ten cars were completely wrecked.

Annie Wagner was fatally shot by her aunt, Mrs. Maher, at Harrisburg, Pa., who didn't know the pistol was loaded when she playfully pointed it at her niece.

New Hampshire and Maine towns report heavy floods. A pier of the Maine Central Railroad bridge at Orenio, Me., was considerably damaged. Saco River was higher than since 1870 and still rising. At Union, on the St. Croix River, the New Brunswick pier and two spans of the bridge have fallen.

The Excise Commissioners of New York refused to renew the licenses of Harry Hill, the notorious sporting man, and Billy Madden, formerly backer of Sullivan.

It was the opinion of the German Cholera Commission, which returned recently from India, that there would be no outbreak of cholera in Egypt this year.

Dewalt, the defaulting President of the First National Bank of Leadville, which failed last January, was captured recently at the home of his mother in Canton, O.

Advices from the far East bring rumors of fresh massacres of Christians in Laos.

Parnell recently received a verdict against a tenant whom he had sued to recover arrears in rent.

Oakey Hall, ex-Mayor of New York, writes the London *Times* denouncing the London Government bill. He says the system of grand centralized municipal government was tried temporarily in New York and proved untenable.

Two colored girls were drowned the other day in Lake Edwards, near Cairo, Ill., by a boat upsetting.

The retirement of R. T. Merrick from the Star Route cases leaves Mr. Ker the only special counsel now employed by the Government. It was through Merrick that an indictment was found in the Kellogg case.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fillmore, of Fayettville, N. Y., guests at the Palmer House, Chicago, who blew out the gas on retiring a few nights ago, have since died.

New stock yards are to be established near Pittsburgh, Pa., to compete with the East Liberty stock yards.

The rainfall in Arkansas recently was excessive. Many streams overflowed and considerable damage was done to plantations.

A large number of refugees, owing to the shortness of provisions, left Shendy, Egypt, a few days ago in a steamer for Berber, and the steamer ran aground near El Basia and was soon surrounded by swarms of rebels, who attacked the steamer on all sides and massacred everybody on board. The refugees numbered four hundred and fifty, including a portion of the Shendy garrison and many women and children.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

Talks with the whisky men at Louisville, Ky., indicate that no effect will be produced on the whisky trade by the break in highwines further than to stop present sales.

Rev. J. V. Given was expelled from the New York conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church on a charge of immorality. This was the second expulsion at the conference for the same cause.

Hon. J. W. Foster, United States Minister to Spain, has returned to Washington.

The French steamer Marseilles, from New Orleans to Bordeaux, was discovered to be on fire three days after leaving New Orleans. The hatches were battened down and the steamer was headed for Bermuda, two hundred and fifty miles distant, where the fire was extinguished.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has decided not to call any more witnesses in the Danville and Copiah County cases, and to lay the evidence taken before the Senate.

According to Washington advices, Germany is still scandalized at the doings of Catlin, American Consul at Baden.

F. A. Von Gasby, the absconding banker who left Effingham, Ill., recently, went to Chicago and it was supposed fled to Canada. He took all the money and securities in the bank, amounting to about $40,000. The heaviest loser was Joseph Partridge, a merchant, who was out about $10,000.

Snow was very general in Kansas and Western Missouri on the 21st, said to be unprecedented for so late in April. The fall was quite heavy.

Nitawkeknow, the Dakota Indian training for the six-day walk in New York, ran four miles in twenty-two minutes.

An Indian Territory horse thief escaped from jail by setting fire to the building. His clothes were on fire when he was rescued and he got away in the confusion, stealing the horse of the man who rescued him.

The stove-moulders of Peoria, Ill., went on a strike.

The Southern Exposition at Louisville, Ky., will be opened August 16th and close October 29th.

The Senate, on the 21st, passed the Bankruptcy bill by thirty-two to fifteen. The House was occupied with miscellaneous matters of minor importance.

Members of six different families living in the west end of Louisville, Ky., were poisoned by a cake bought from Logmiller's Confectionery. A child of George Gross died and ten others suffered terribly, but will recover. The poison was arsenic. How it got in the cake was not known.

DeBrazza is reported to have made a treaty with an African King by which a great portion of the Congo country has been ceded to France.

ANOTHER BONANZA.

Rich Gold Discoveries Reported at Pike's Peak—The Consequent Excitement.

Leadville, Col., April 19.—There is considerable excitement in this city over a new gold discovery that has just been made. The country of this latest craze is located west of Pike's Peak, about twenty miles from Colorado Springs, thirty-five miles from Canyon City, and from Leadville about eighty miles in the most direct line that could be traveled. Eighteen years ago, it is said, the same gulch was overrun by prospectors and miners who were enticed there from the surrounding country by the report that rich placers had been found. With the exception of a few encouraging colors of gold nothing was developed, and the excitement died out. For years and years nobody visited the isolated region, save a few hunters. Two years ago Mr. S. S. Bradburn, a former Denver druggist, who had turned his attention to prospecting, was informed by a South Park ranchman about the early excitement, and his curiosity was aroused. He obtained the information necessary to guide him to the gulch. Starting out alone he made his way to the place and sank a shaft. At a depth of eight or nine feet he struck a

CEMENT-LIKE GRAVEL,

and after having made several vain attempts to pan gold from it returned to the valley. Since that time he has wandered around the country without making permanent locations. The more he thought about the peculiar formation which he had discovered the more he became convinced that there was something in it. So impressed was this belief, he went back to the gulch about four weeks ago and obtained a sack of the gravel and came to Leadville, where he had it tested with the most astonishing results. The material yielded from thirty to a hundred ounces of gold to the ton. Being without means he enlisted a number of Leadville men in the scheme, and led some of them to the scene of the find. The shaft was continued to a depth of eighteen feet, the greatest secrecy being maintained by the people interested. The next set of samples gave about the same returns of gold, the average being over $1,000 to the ton. In sinking the shaft the large and barren-looking pebbles and rocks encountered were thrown to one side as worthless, but one of the party, curious to know if they contained any mineral, took away a sackful with him. The assay of these pebbles gave an average of

TEN OUNCES OF GOLD

to the ton. This proved to them that the entire body of gravel was pay ore. The gravel was found at a depth of eight feet below the loamy dirt, and the bed-rock has not yet been found. The expedition with which the mineral could be mined can be imagined. If the ore is as rich throughout as the assays indicate anywhere from $8,000 to $15,000 can be produced per day to the man employed in the workings. Taken altogether the discovery is the most marvelous and promising that has been made for years. In the twelve locations made in the gulch the discovery shafts have in every instance penetrated this gravel after having passed through from six to eight feet of dirt. The mineral belt has been exposed for a distance of five miles, and there is no telling its extent, or how many other gulches there are in the country of equal resources and richness. Quite a number of reliable authorities have visited the camp, and all pronounce it a wonder. Among these is Mr. Arthur Chanute. There is a large quantity of the ore in Leadville in the hands of assayers and samplers.

Egyptian Affairs.

London, April 20.—It is reported that the English Government will convoke a European conference to regulate the affairs with Egypt. After several conferences the French Government assented to the modification of the Egyptian law on liquidation, and agrees to support the English proposals for financial reform in Egypt. A European conference on the question is now needless. No further opposition is expected from any power. General Gordon has notified the British Government, owing to the difficulty and delay experienced in sending and receiving communications, that he will henceforth act on his own judgment and responsibility. General Gordon telegraphed Sir Samuel Baker under date of April 8, as follows: "We have provisions for five months, but are hemmed in by 500 officered and 2,000 ragtag Arabs. Our position will be much better when the Nile rises. Sennar, Jessals, Dongola and Berber are quite safe for the present. Do you think if an appeal was made to the millionaires of England and the United States for £200,000, it would be available? If the Sultan of Turkey will send 2,000 or 3,000 Nizams to Berber under Zebehr Pasha, we could not only settle affairs at Khartoum, but do for El Mahdi, in whose collapse the Sultan is necessarily interested. I am sure if it was known how loyally the inhabitants and garrison of Khartoum hold to me, and how my lot is involved in theirs, my appeal would be considered fully justified." Kassala is surrounded by 6,000 rebels, who fire into the town nightly. It is reported that Osman Digna, with 2,000 followers, again threatens Suakim, and if he attacks the town, many neutrals will join him against the hated Egyptians.

Suakim, April 21.—The Government has issued a proclamation to the friendly sheiks, abolishing their taxes and requesting their assistance in opening the roads to Berber and Kassala. Sheik Morghani approves the proclamation, which he believes will calm the natives.

Alexandria, April 21.—It is the opinion of the German Cholera Commission, which arrived from India, that there will be no outbreak of cholera in Egypt this year.

Strike at New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 21.—The carpenters and joiners and other house-building mechanics have been for ten days in a state of dissatisfaction. They have been protesting against middlemen, or contractors, who take contracts to build houses. The workmen want to deal directly with the owner of the work to be done, and they demand three dollars a day wages for all journeymen regardless of skill. They also demand the exclusion of all non-union men. A refusal on the part of bosses to class all journeymen as worth the same wages culminated in an order from the Central Committee of the House-builders' Union for a general strike. This will stop the work of about 1,000 men on the Exposition building.

Trying to Get up a Secret Rate.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 21.—Charles Francis Adams, of the Arbitration Board of the trunk-line roads, was a visitor at the Pennsylvania Railroad office. The object of his visit, it is said, was to ascertain if the Pennsylvania Railroad would consent to a secret cut rate. It appears that this is the only point upon which there is any difference between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other trunk-line roads. The Grand Trunk and the longer lines are in favor of the differential plan, but also desire that in the event of any further cut rates be kept secret. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not consent, and so informed Mr. Adams.

A Failure.

Pittsburgh, April 16.—The threatened strike of coal miners in the third pool against a reduction of one cent in the mining rate is a failure. A number of the miners are idle because of the refusal of their men to accept the reduction, but the majority of the pits are in operation as usual. The miners' officials claim they will have them all out in a few days.

John C. Perry, who a week ago accepted the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory, was stricken with paralysis in the public streets of Brooklyn, while walking with his daughter.

THE POCAHONTAS MINE.

One Hundred and Nine Bodies of Victims of the Recent Disaster Recovered from the Pocahontas Mine.

Pocahontas, Va., April 21.

Twenty bodies were taken out of the mine on Saturday, nine being identified notwithstanding their decomposed condition. Martin Klspen, a German, was identified by an envelope in his pocket which bore his name. Peter Hanisz, a Hungarian, was identified by his clothing; a Hungarian named Kishbarger by a pair of boots; John Kay by his pay checks and the location in which he was found. John Kluscar, a Hungarian, was recognized by his brother. Edward Mitchell, an American, was identified by a pair of red drawers and Boon Maxey by his belt. It was supposed the latter body had been brought out before, but in this case his sisters knew some of his clothing. The body of Rush Davis was identified by his curly hair. Mike Johns, a Hungarian, by a peculiarly made jacket. This makes 109 bodies taken out. Some half dozen or more are supposed to be buried in the fan entry. These will not be recovered until the mine is cleaned out, and it is thought there are some who will never be found. All but three of the bodies have been buried near the scene of the explosion in a burying ground selected and allotted as their last resting place by the company. The managers of the mine announce that they will resume operations in a few days.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Indicating Presidential Preferences at Various Points Where Delegates Have Been Chosen—The Blaine Star in the Ascendant—Tilden Still Talked of.

Des Moines, Ia., April 21.

Republican County Conventions held on Saturday show the following summary: Appanoose instructs for Blaine, and for an instructed Blaine delegation to Chicago; Allamakee uninstructed with a majority of the delegates for Blaine; Osceola delegation unanimous for Blaine; so is that of Iowa County; Adams instructed for a Blaine State Delegation; Linn delegation unanimous for Blaine; Cedar, a majority for Blaine; Delaware unanimous for him; Henry, eight for Blaine, three for Arthur; Clayton, mainly for Blaine; Davis, uninstructed and uncommitted; Crawford, three for Blaine and four anti-Blaine; Buchanan and Keokuk, uninstructed and divided between Blaine, Arthur and Logan. Twenty-seven of ninety-nine counties in Iowa have now held their Republican Conventions. These twenty-seven counties will have 259 of the 917 votes that will be in the State Convention. Of these 219 are for Blaine, to forty for other candidates.

New York, April 21.

The last of the District Conventions was held here Saturday night, and of the sixteen delegates chosen Arthur has fifteen, General Anson G. McCook being against him. In Niagara County no convention was held, on account of local disagreements. The Congressional district delegates will not stand far from Arthur, twenty-nine or thirty; Blaine, twenty-five, and the rest for Edmunds, or doubtful. The four delegates at large, to be chosen at the State convention at Utica next Thursday, will be against Arthur. A majority of the New York delegation in Chicago will, therefore, be against the President.

Cincinnati, O., April 21.

An election was held in Hamilton County Saturday to select fifty-eight delegates to the Cleveland Republican State Convention to nominate State officers; also delegates to the Chicago Convention. At midnight reports of thirty-six delegates are classified thus: For Arthur, ten; Sherman, with Blaine second choice, eighteen; Blaine, with Sherman second choice, four; unknown, four.

County conventions were held in the State for a similar purpose with the following results: Scioto County, nine-tenths Blaine; Summit County, Blaine; Pickaway County, Sherman; Holmes County, Blaine; Marion County, Blaine; Union County, Sherman four, Blaine three; Sandusky and Jackson Counties instructed for Blaine.

Charleston, W. Va., April 21.

The Republicans met Saturday and sent delegates to the Republican State Convention at Martinsburg. Influential delegates from the county say they are for Blaine and Lincoln, first, last and all the time. From what the press correspondent can learn from prominent politicians, the State delegates will be instructed for Blaine and Lincoln.

Cleveland, O., April 21.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first district on Saturday elected for delegates to Chicago A. C. Hurd, and Edwin Cowles; for alternates, G. T. Chapman and D. A. Dangles, all for Blaine, but uninstructed.

Keokuk, Ia., April 21.

Resolutions indorsing Tilden for President were adopted by the Lee County Democratic convention on Saturday.

A Murderous Assault.

Quincy, Ill., April 21.

About eight o'clock Saturday evening James McQuade, a non-union molder who recently came here from Chicago and obtained work in the stove foundry of Shannon, Emery & Co., was returning to his boarding-house. When near the corner of Third and Kentucky streets he was pounced upon by three unknown men and cut in a fearful manner. He has twelve severe cuts on the head and two on the body. He managed after being cut to draw and fire a revolver furnished him by his employers for protection. His assailants fled before help came. McQuade was taken to Dr. Shawgo's office and his wounds sewed up. He will probably die.

A Good Recovery.

A lady in Brooklyn, N. Y., took out her diamond ear-rings, valued at $200 each, the other night, and wrapping them in a piece of paper left them on the dining-room mantel. A relative, a very neat housekeeper, finding the crumpled bit of paper on the mantel, threw it into the kitchen stove. The next day the owner of the diamonds asked if any one had seen a bit of paper on the mantel, the careful housekeeper stated what she had done with it, and then two anxious ladies got the ashes out of the stove and proceeded to pass them through a flour sieve. When about half the stuff had been emptied on the sieve a small black and yellow chunk rolled over the edge of the coal scuttle. It was a very warm piece of gold, and was all that remained of the setting. A little more raking and two [illegible] out of the ashes. They were a little dusty, but when cool enough to handle they were found [illegible] undiminished in beauty [illegible] New York jeweler [illegible] afternoon.—N. Y. [illegible]

—It [illegible] cancel [illegible]