

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING By FRED'K H. ADAMS.

Seven millions and seven hundred thousand dollars worth of property was burned up in May in the United States.

Immigration to this country this year has fallen off about 20 per cent. Our exports are also 20 per cent. behind the volume of 1883.

The sun is likely to be very hot for ninety days, and it is not wise to add to the intensity of natural coloric any extraordinary amount of political heat.

Paper manufacture has been overdone, like many other industries in this country, and a suspension of production is necessary in order to keep the market in good shape.

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The universality of gambling, under the head of speculation, is one of the noteworthy features of the times. On the face the transaction is decorous and business like.

Gen. O. A. Babcock's wife and children have gone to Chicago to live with her father. Miss Nellie, daughter of the late Chief Justice Sanford E. Church of New York, was married last week at Albion, to Dr. Cochrane of that place.

At Geneva lake, Wis., a four-year-old daughter of Mr. Letter, the Chicago millionaire, fell from the dock into the water and was rescued by George Mericle, who jumped in and pulled the child out. Letter rewarded Mericle with a gold watch and chain.

Commodore Kittson is said to have got \$14,000 for Panique. Henry T. Lally & Co., wholesale purveyors of Chicago, have failed. Liabilities, \$5,000, assets \$10,000.

Washington Gossip. Frelinghuysen explained to Curtin why he wanted that mysterious \$250,000.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has communicated with Curtin, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, concerning the mysterious senate amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriations, appropriating \$250,000 to carry out the provisions of the neutrality act.

Mr. Washburn introduced in the house a bill providing for holding a term of the United States circuit court once every year in Minneapolis, Minn. The bill was introduced in accordance with a memorial of the attorneys of Minneapolis who practice before the court, which was presented by Mr. Washburn to the house.

A complimentary dinner was given in Washington on the night of the 17th by Representative Kasson to Capt. Von Eisendeecker, the late recalled German Minister, who will leave Washington Saturday and sail from New York Wednesday next.

The Fitz John Porter bill will probably reach the president this week, as the conference committee have agreed upon an amendment prohibiting Porter from receiving any back pay in case he is restored to the army.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 17th, there was received at the postoffice department a telegram from the postmaster of Nashville saying that four mysterious looking packages, of the same size, wrapped alike and addressed in the same hand, were, with postage fully paid, mailed at that office: one of them addressed to President Arthur, another to Samuel J. Tilden, another to O'Donovan Rossa, and a fourth to a murderer who is under sentence of execution at Chicago.

At New Lexington, Ohio, James Clifford, a lyncher, was let out by a mob. C. W. Richardson convicted in Cincinnati, of murder was sentenced to hang Sept. 26. The mayor and city marshal of Omaha are under indictment for perjury and bribery.

Anton Heilig is missing from Milwaukee with \$1,500 of trades assembly picnic funds. Ex-Sheriff Seymour of Hartford, Ct., shot himself on his son's grave, in a fit of insanity, recently.

Officers of Chicago Humane society have returned from Monee, Ill., where, on Saturday, they arrested Mrs. Sophie Hinder for starving into idleness, beating with savage cruelty and maiming a nameless way her two-year-old stepson. She has been held to answer.

The Kentucky court of appeals has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Thomas Crittenden, nephew of Gov. Crittenden of Missouri, sentenced to the penitentiary for killing a negro. Illegal evidence was the ground of reversal. The celebrated case of Cope Snapp, charged with stealing money from the city of Louisville, was also reversed and the case virtually dismissed.

Myron B. Graves was arrested at Bismarck by Postoffice inspectors Small and Childs for stealing letters from the postal cars between Bismarck and Glendive. He waived examination, and was held by United States Commissioner Corry in \$1,200. He had been employed during May as weigher by the Northern Pacific to determine the weight of mails, and during this time abstracted from cars several letters, some of them registered.

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Rev. Alexander J. Baird, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., died suddenly in Park Avenue hotel, New York. Deceased was one of the most prominent preachers in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

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Hon. Heister Clymer, died suddenly at Reading, Pa., of paralysis. Mr. Clymer was born in Berks county, Pa., Nov. 3, 1827. He received his primary education in the schools of Reading, and in 1847 graduated at Princeton college. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in Berks county in 1849, and practiced there until 1851, when he removed to Pottsville. After following his profession until 1856, he returned to Reading, where he acquired an extensive practice. He held many State and local positions and was elected to and served throughout the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses as representative of the Eighth district of Pennsylvania. He acquired a national reputation for the part he took as member of a house committee, in discovering frauds in the administration of Gen. Belknap, secretary of war under Grant, and in subsequent impeachment proceedings against the deposed secretary.

Miscellaneous News Notes. Commodore Kittson is said to have got \$14,000 for Panique. Henry T. Lally & Co., wholesale purveyors of Chicago, have failed. Liabilities, \$5,000, assets \$10,000. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which Gen. Francis A. Walker is president, has an income class of 250. The L. F. Walker Cadet Hose company of Waterloo, Iowa, were victors in the contest of

the state fireman's tournament at Des Moines. E. H. Perry has been made deputy chief clerk in the New York custom house over Collector Robertson's head. His man was objectionable to Secretary Folger.

The \$3,000,000 loan just made by the Mexican government will be to a considerable extent used in the pay of the troops, which will consume some \$20,000 a day.

Government rations, including slaughtered cattle, were distributed among over 1,000 Sioux Indians at Fort Bennett, Dak. Paleface witnesses were not more surprised than disgusted to see the dainty squaws empty the entrails of an ox, and rinsing them off in stagnant water, gulp them down with a relish while they were yet steaming.

Record of Casualties. Tender crops in New Jersey were damaged by frost.

As Andrew Ropp, a prominent and wealthy farmer who lived six miles south of Eau Claire, was leaving the city for his home, Saturday, the 14th, the horses became unmanageable, and their highest speed collided with an electric light mast throwing Mr. Ropp from the wagon with such violence as to break a leg in two places, producing a fearful scalp wound, beside internal injuries, causing death the same night. Deceased was upward of seventy, and among the early pioneers of the Chippewa valley.

A popular demonstration in favor of the franchise bill has been arranged to take place in London August next. It will be the greatest popular display that has been made in London since 1867. Trades, agricultural and laborers' unions throughout the country are sending deputations to take part in the arrangements for the demonstration. The movement is meant to overawe the house of lords.

Another aggressive step has been taken by Secretary Cornwall, of the Irish postoffice department in his action for libel against William O'Brien, M. P., editor of United Ireland, for publishing charges of "bestial practices" and rascality against Mr. Cornwall in connection with Inspector French and other Castle officials. On motion of Mr. Cornwall's counsel, the court of queen's bench of Dublin has notified Mr. O'Brien to abstain from publishing preliminary adverse comments on the libel action, in which he has lately been indulging in every issue of his paper, under penalty of his imprisonment for contempt of court.

Terrible Sufferings at Sea. While the English whaler Chieftain was fishing off the coast of Greenland four boats were dispatched in pursuit of a school of whales. A dense fog arose and the crew were unable to find the ship. They were only supplied with two days' provisions and water. They endeavored to reach an island 200 miles distant. A tempest arose and the boats were separated. The cold was intense. One boat reached land after eight days at sea. The men were emaciated and thoroughly exhausted, their only nourishment being from sucking ice. It is feared that the other three boats, containing fifteen men, are lost. Only seven men were left on board the Chieftain, and great anxiety is felt for her fate.

Hon. Heister Clymer's Suicide. Reading, Pa., Special. Considerable excitement was caused on Tuesday, the 17th, when it was learned that Hon. Heister Clymer, ex-member of congress from that district, had caused his death by his own hand and had not died a natural death, as given out by his family and friends. Clymer took a large dose of morphine on Friday, the 13th, and died the following morning. Mr. Clymer left two letters, one to George F. Baer, attorney, and the other to his business partner in the Clymer Iron company of Temple, Pa. In both he speaks of financial embarrassment, and says that owing to the continued depression in the iron business he was losing money. These matters weighed so heavily on his mind that his reason gave way. Strenuous efforts have been made by the family to keep the matter of the suicide quiet, but one of the doctors in attendance gives the facts of the case.

Grant in the Nicaraguan Scheme. New York Sun's Washington Special: One of the items in the diplomatic appropriation bill, respecting which the house and the senate are at loggerheads, is an appropriation of \$250,000 to the secret service money of the state department.

The senate adopted this item with something approaching unanimity. It is even said that Messrs. West, Van Wyck, and Vance were the only senators who in secret session voted against it, but this is doubtless an error. The real purpose of this curious appropriation for secret aid on each side, to permit the building of an oceanic canal, which they have obtained from the state of Guatemala, and which it is proposed the United States government shall buy from them by means of this big grant of secret service money. Grant, Beale & Co., are believed to have expended in surveying and otherwise securing the route, \$15,000 or \$20,000 and selling the thing out for a quarter of a million they will do a handsome thing for themselves. The scheme is that the United States government shall construct the inter-oceanic canal at an expense of about seventy millions of dollars, and shall own it, with a strip of territory a mile wide on each side, as it is constructed, subject to the laws of Central American republics through whose territories it will pass. The United States government, being the owner, is to have the right to close the canal against the ships of hostile nations in time of war; and it is thought that in this way the United States may gain an effective opposition against the French canal, which is being also constructed, and the pretensions of England and their consecration in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Market Reports. ST. PAUL.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 97@100; No. 1, 87c; No. 2 hard, 92c; No. 2, 82c. Corn, No. 2, 52c; No. 3, 47@50c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 3 mixed, 27c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 27c. Barley, No. 2, 55c. Rye, No. 2, 54c. Haled Hay, wild, \$8.00; timothy, \$10.00. Eggs, 14c.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 85c. Corn, No. 2, 56c. Oats, No. 2, 32c. Rye, No. 1, 64c. Barley, No. 2, 61c. Mess Pork, \$19.55. Lard, \$7.90. Butter, choice creamery, 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 15@16c. Eggs, 14@14 1/2c.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 87c. Corn, 54 1/2@55c. Oats, 32 1/2c. Rye, 62c. Barley, 62@65c. Flax Seed, \$1.60. Pork, \$18.90@19.50. Lard, \$7.85@7.87. Butter, creamery, 20@23c; dairy, 18@19c.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY. In the House, the whole Friday session was occupied on the postal bill. A protracted discussion on the senate amendment in changing the amount for payments to letter carriers and the incidental expenses of free delivery systems, to \$4,000,000, \$45,000 of which is to be used in the discretion of the postmaster general for the establishment of the free delivery system in cities where it is not now established.

There were very strong speeches on both sides of the house in favor of the increase, and the result was that the amendment was agreed to by a decided majority. The conference committee agreed to the increased appropriation of \$12,500,000 for inland mail transportation. This clause provides that:— If any railroad company shall fail or refuse to transport the mails when required by the postoffice department upon the fastest trains run upon the road the company shall have its pay reduced 50 per cent of the amount provided by law.

The senate struck out all that part of the bill reducing the compensation of all non-subsidized railroads for the transportation of mail 5 per centum per annum and the subsidized railroads to 50 per centum of the compensation authorized to be paid to other companies. The amendment was disagreed to by the conference committee.

The treaty which has been under consideration in the senate committee on foreign relations, providing for an international copyright and patent system, and which has already been ratified and promulgated by twenty-four governments, was reported adversely by the committee to the senate, and after a brief discussion rejected.

In the senate Monday Mr. Ingalls called attention to language personally offensive to himself, which he said Mr. Brown of Georgia had interpolated into a speech of his after it had been delivered on the floor of the senate. Mr. Ingalls proceeded to read the offensive language, saying:—

I want to call attention to the fact that by such practice as this, the senator from Georgia commits a forgery and a fraud upon the public records.

This remark produced a great sensation in the senate chamber. Vice President Edmunds called Mr. Ingalls to order. Amid the excitement the chairman again called the senator from Kansas to order, but Mr. Ingalls, with bitter sarcasm, continued, ending in a personal attack upon the senator from Ohio, who had been struck from the record. Mr. Brown objected to the motion, but after a while Brown calming himself, arose and said that the motion being objected to, he would not reply to it. "I do not intend that this shall go unchallenged," he added, "but will reply to the accusations."

The question of investigation for the recent failures in New York was discussed without action. The senate insisted on its three amendments to the postoffice bill to which the house continued to disagree. The Utah bill was debated and an amendment permitting divorce only for one cause in places where the United States has exclusive jurisdiction was rejected—4 to 42.

On Monday, in the House, bills were introduced granting 160 acres of land to every honorably discharged Union soldier or sailor of the late war and against the prosecution of fraudulent claims against foreign governments. The election committee reported in favor of the contestant in the Campbell-Moray case, Ohio. On a test vote, the house decided—136 to 52—to go on with the appropriation bills with a view to effecting an early adjournment, and the deficiency bill was taken up.

Mr. Strait presented to the house the petition of the chamber of commerce of St. Paul, requesting an appropriation for the construction of a lighthouse at the Grand Marais. Mr. Washburn introduced in the house a bill providing for holding a term of the United States circuit court once every year in Minneapolis, Minn. The bill was introduced in accordance with a memorial of the attorneys of Minneapolis who practice before the court, which was presented by Mr. Washburn to the house.

In the house Mr. Slocum presented a conference committee report on the bill to effect a strike out of the bill the words, "together with all rights, titles and privileges," and to insert the words "provided that said Fitz John Porter shall receive no compensation or allowance whatsoever prior to his appointment under this act," instead of the following words in the bill:— "But this act shall not be construed to authorize any compensation or allowance prior to his appointment under it." The conference report was agreed to—158 to 81.

Mr. Cook introduced in the house a bill changing the place of holding the courts in the Northern district of Iowa and Fort Dodge to Alcock.

In the senate, Tuesday, the Brown-Ingalls controversy was resumed. Senator Brown called the attention of the senate to the insulting and opprobrious language used by the senator from Kansas (Ingalls) toward a member of the senate who could not reply such insults without violating the rules which all senators were in honor bound to obey. He did not wish to glaze over the matter. The charge of the senator from Kansas was that of falsifying the record and committing forgery upon the records of the senate. This language was deliberately planned to insult, and uttered not only in violation of the rules of the senate but in defiance of the authority of the presiding officer. Ingalls replied, and took a supposition that senator from Alaska for a target and described old Brown as the "Sniveling Pecksniff of Politics," referring to his habit of rubbing his hands as if washing them in invisible water with imperceptible soap. There was a good deal of suppressed excitement during Ingalls' remarks, particularly when he notified the senator from Georgia that he meant every word he said and that the senator was at liberty to take it in any sense he chose.

The house on the 19th passed a bill to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and other persons under contract to perform labor in the United States or territories and the district of Columbia. Mr. Foran, who was chairman of the subcommittee who had charge of the bill, made a long speech in favor of the measure. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to contract with foreigners or aliens to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, or to prepay transportation, or assist in the importation of foreigners or aliens into this country; that such contracts, if made, shall be void and of no effect. For any violation of these provisions a fine of \$1,000 is imposed. The master of any vessel who shall bring into this country any foreigner or alien with whom an agreement as indicated has previously been made, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$500, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

In the senate, on Thursday, the 19th, Mr. Ingalls submitted a modification of the arrears of pension provision, the modification providing that so far as arrears are concerned there shall be no discrimination between the rate allowed to a private soldier and an officer. After some preliminary discussion as to the probable addition to the annual cost of the pension list by the adoption and amendments proposed to the bill, Mr. Beck said the commissioner of pensions had estimated the amount at about \$246,000,000. It seemed to be tacking on about \$246,000,000 to a bill that originally called for \$246,000,000. He presumed the intention in making this addition was to kill the bill. No vote was taken.

In executive session the senate confirmed Patrick B. Sinnott, Oregon, agent of Indians at Grand Ronde agency; Theodore F. Willsley, California agent of Indians at Round Valley agency; C. H. W. Rother, Iowa, register of the land office at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

A Terrifying Lightning Episode. Some forty-five hundred people who were in the 'coliseum' at Minneapolis, Thursday afternoon, had an experience to be remembered. The dress circle and balcony were well filled, and the stage presented a bright and cheerful appearance. The full chorus of nearly a thousand children were seated in the great sounding board, the girls dressed in white.

Throughout the entertainment there was the occasional disturbance of the rumbling distant thunder with flashes of lightning that seemed to trace the bright wood finish. One or two sharp peals added to the apprehension, when suddenly there was a loud, sharp report, apparently in the space between the ceiling and roof, the crash of falling glass from the centre skylight, and confusion worse confounded. People started to their feet; faces blanched, and their fear was written upon many faces. A panic was threatened among the children and in the audience, and it was a moment of intense excitement, and wonderment and questioning in every look.

As the thunderer passed over it singled out for an electric shock the gilt ball at the top of the flag staff in the center of the building, the highest point that presented itself. The electric current flashed down the pole, shattered the apex of the building, ran along a timber, attacked a bolt, followed along to an electric light wire, and thence made its way without further injury to the building and to an electric lamp and passed outside the building and to the head of the steps from the railroad, which it shattered, and then buried itself in the ground. It was not an easy task to meet the emergency entirely among the children, and the excitement of the little ones was added to by the intercession of anxious parents, one alarmed mother mounting the stage from the orchestra, while it was playing to where her child was to be found.

The Iowa Pharmacy Law. Letter from Des Moines.

Last week I gave you the decision of the state board of pharmacy as to their construction of the statute relating to the sale of liquor by druggists, which was that under the pharmacy law of 1880 and 1882, they were authorized to sell and dispose of liquor for medicinal purposes without obtaining a permit from the county board of supervisors. Now comes the attorney general with an elaborate opinion addressed to the board, in which he reverses their decision and holds—

First—That the supplemental act of 1882, printed without number or chapter, and which was not approved by the governor is invalid.

Second—That under the pharmacy law of 1880, as mentioned by chapter 137, laws of 1882, druggists were not required to get a permit.

Third—That chapter 134, laws of 1884, repeals section 1540 of the code, and provides a substitute, which provides a penalty against any person selling liquor for any purpose, unless he has a permit; that the pharmacy law of 1880 and 1882 is in conflict with this substitute; that chapter 134, laws of 1884, repeals all laws in conflict therewith.

Fourth—That after July 4 a druggist must get a permit to sell liquor for medicinal purposes, and that his application for a permit must be signed by a majority of the legal voters in the ward or township in which he resides or does business.

Fifth—That the act of 1884 does not change the code relative to the granting of permits, and that the power is still in the board of supervisors, and is discretionary.

This settles a much vexed question among pharmacists in this state from after Fourth of July, and those familiar with the history of the legislation upon the subject will concede that the attorney general's opinion is in harmony with the object and intent of the legislature.

Suits Against Grant, Ward and Fish. Suits involving \$50,000 have been instituted at St. Antonio, Iowa, against Grant & Ward and James D. Fish of New York. Elinh Spicer is the plaintiff. The first suit alleges that on July 11, 1882, Ward executed and delivered to Spicer a promissory note for \$20,000, with 5 per cent. interest until paid, and to secure the payment of same, deposited with the defendant, 584 shares of Yonkers smelter stock, 1,000 shares of Freedland mining stock, and 3,574 shares of Tabor mining stock. Spicer seeks to collect his \$20,000 and interest by bringing suit in this county, and suing and garnishment against Berg & Co., of this city, who are indebted heavily to Ward. The petition of C. H. Mallory & Co., against Grant & Ward alleges that April 14, 1882, Grant & Ward executed six promissory notes for \$3,000 each, payable to James D. Fish, of the Marine National bank, that Fish endorsed in blank, and for a consideration transferred them to the plaintiffs. Garnishment against Berg & Co. was also issued in this suit. Mallory and Spicer gave garnishment bonds for \$100,000.

The Rascally Washington Bankers. The Washington Star says: Disclosures show that the failure of the banking house of Middleton & Co., was not only most disgraceful, but one of the most disastrous on record. Property left for safe keeping, good margins on stocks, charity funds, and all of the deposits, and in fact everything, has been swept away and used by this firm until it is doubtful if it pays a cent or a mill on the dollar. It is shown that they have been giving funds to make purchases which they have simply passed to their own credit and spent. Dickman, formerly Middleton's partner in New York, said that the Middletons had any defense or explanations to make, they could very easily appear before the creditors' committee and show if these large sums were lost through failures in ordinary business channels or had been, as openly charged, deliberately stolen. Some of the officers were before the grand jury recently endeavoring to secure the indictment of the Middletons for obtaining money under false pretenses. The developments are not yet made public, but promises some very ugly features.

A Result of Religious Foy. Wheeling W. Va., Special: A boy named Andy Adams attended a series of meetings held by the minister of a Baptist church on North creek, near here, in the district school-house. He became deeply impressed and went insane on the subject of religion. The family consisted of the boy, a sister of 8 years, and the mother, who lived in a sparsely settled neighborhood. The non-appearance of the family last Monday caused apprehension, and when the neighbors called they found that the mother and daughter were both dead. The former had her head mashed and the latter's throat was cut from ear to ear. The boy was found crouched in a corner. In reply to questions he said the Lord told him to offer his mother and sister as a sacrifice, and would bring them back to life again. The mother was killed with an axe, and the sister's throat was cut with a butcher knife. The boy is in custody. The religious meetings have been stopped.

Last Week's Failures. There were 184 failures in the United States reported to Breadstreet's during the week ending 14th against 182 to the preceding week, and 165, 104 and 60 in the corresponding weeks of 1881, 1882 and 1883 respectively. About 77 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Among the suspensions reported were: Herron & Spencer, wholesale cocoanuts, New York City; Howard B. Thomas & Co., manufacturers of cotton and woven goods, Philadelphia; St. Louis of West Virginia, Charleston; Leary, Moore & Co., bankers, Greenville, Mich.; A. Carriere & Sons, exchange dealers and B. J. Watts & Co., chemicals and fertilizers, Baltimore.