

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington News.

On the 1st of October representatives of the various nations of the world will assemble at the state department for the purpose of fixing up a meridian proper, to be employed as a common zero of longitude and standard of time reckoning throughout the globe.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances of the collision between the Tallapoosa and a Baltimore schooner finds the Tallapoosa did all in her power to avoid a collision, that she complied with the law in all respects and that the blame for the collision rests with the schooner. The department approves the findings of the court.

Washington, Special Telegram, Sept. 20.—The annual report of the inspector of buildings shows that, during the past year, 832 new brick dwellings have been erected in Washington, at a cost of \$2,741,690, and 132 new frame dwellings, at a cost of \$348,984. This is an increase of 700 buildings over the number erected the previous year, more now buildings being erected during 1884 than ever before in the history of the city.

The Sunday Herald says: "The wife and children of Representative Washburn of Minnesota were at the Arlington last week. They will return to Minnesota soon, to remain until after the holidays. When they return here Mr. and Mrs. Washburn will probably go to the Arlington, as they prefer not to keep house for so short a time as they will be here before congress adjourns in March. Mr. Washburn, having declined a re-nomination, will retire from congress at that time. Mrs. Washburn left her little boy, who is deaf but can speak, at the deaf mute college. To see him pleasantly settled there was her principal object in coming here at this time. She and her children came here direct from Minnesota. On being examined it was found that, although the youngest boy in the class, he was the furthest advanced in his studies. The eldest son has gone to Yale, where he is in the sophomore class. His mother left on Thursday for New Haven to visit him before starting West."

Rail and River Notes.

The opening of the Alberg railway tunnel was followed by a grand dinner. Sixty-two persons, including the foreign diplomatic representatives of Austria, were invited. The emperor made a tour of Lake Constance, and was everywhere loudly cheered. Afterward an official banquet was given by the ministers. Three hundred guests were present.

Casualties of the Week.

Cleveland had another lumber yard fire, destroying 2,000,000 feet and costing \$300,000. The grand trunk car works at London, Ont., were burned. Perhaps four hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

A fire at Sandlake, Mich., burned about a dozen business houses. The fire was set by lightning. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000.

Fire destroyed about half the business part of Bronson, Mich. Eighteen business houses, two dwellings and several barns were consumed. Incendiary. Loss \$36,500; insurance, \$16,300.

An eleven-year-old boy named Sarvis, stepson of W. A. Fenquite, was playing about Lee & Jamieson's elevator at Adel, Iowa, and jumping into the bin was carried down under 1,200 bushels of oats, and was dead when taken out of the spout.

Edward Morgan, an employe of the Chop House restaurant at Lafayette, Ind., went to his room in the second story Sunday, and seating himself in the window, soon fell asleep, and losing his balance, fell to the ground below, breaking his neck and dying instantly. He was a sober, industrious man, about twenty-seven years of age, from Des Moines, Iowa, where his father, a wealthy man and prominent railroad official, lives.

Crimes and Criminals.

At Dubuque, John Lang, a Bavarian, severely wounded his wife, and then put a pistol in his own mouth and blew out his brains.

The Barnes county, Dak., losses by the embezzlements of the late treasurer are increased by the discovery of another shortage of \$1,985.

Munce Roon, who was assaulted by his wife and terribly cut with an axe, in Des Moines, Sept. 3, died Saturday morning. His wife has been arrested.

At Carlinville, Ill., a boy playfully pointed a revolver at the Rev. T. W. Green, when the weapon was discharged, and Mr. Green is supposed to be fatally hurt.

The governor of Iowa offers \$500 each for the apprehension of the murderers of Mrs. Adelaide V. Jameson at Lehigh on the 15th inst., and of John M. Breen at Lake Mills on the 10th inst.

At Wilmington, Del., Ed Redden, a horse thief, was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution (\$100), restitution, \$200 fine, one hour in the pillory, to receive twenty lashes and serve eighteen months imprisonment.

While a circus was exhibiting at Madison, Ind., a woman claiming to be the wife of C. L. Paney, arose in the tent and shot at the woman traveling with him. The shot missed its aim, but created great excitement.

Hon. Henry Clay, who was shot at Louisville by Councilman Andy Wempler, died Monday morning. Clay was a grandson of the great Henry Clay, and went on the Howgate Arctic expedition in 1880. Clay was a very promising and popular young man.

John Hogan and Charles Williams were arrested north of Mason City, Iowa, Friday, for stealing a set of harness Thursday night. The harness was found in a school house near where the thieves were camped. They were followed by the tracks their buggy left after a rain.

The society of "Red Men" visited the home of David Barnard, a wealthy farmer living near Brooks Postoffice, Pa., and treated the whole family to a coat of tar and feathers, because of alleged immorality on the part of the daughter. This is chivalrous America, remember.

Gov. Crosby has directed Sheriff Blakeley, of Gallatin county, to suspend the execution of the death sentence of Frank Young, under instructions from the president, who has ordered a respite of ninety days from the 27th of September inst. Young was convicted of murdering Dan McCarty, at Cooke, last summer.

In a drunken row among a crowd of soldiers at Fort Missoula, Mont., on Tuesday, James McMahon, a private of four years service in the army, was shot and instantly killed, the ball passing through his temple and entering the brain. The affair took place at Crany's saloon, and the shot is believed to have been fired by a person behind the bar.

It is learned that Breen, who was murdered at Lake Mills, Iowa, had between one and two hundred dollars in money with him when he left Hancock county. When found he had no money about him, so robbery was evidently the purpose of the murder. The murderer had been with Breen but a few days. He gave his name in one place as Martin Smith, and another W. M. Bushmester.

James Algeo, a prominent boot and shoe dealer of Central City, Dak., was arrested for fraudulent insolvency. The North Star Boot and Shoe company, Minneapolis, is involved to the amount of \$15,000. Algeo was started in business several years ago by the North Star company, and given all the credit asked for. On Friday he sold his stock and building to B. S. & M. Pierce, for \$5,300, which is claimed to be only about 50 per cent. of the actual value, and pocketed the money.

Personal News Notes.

United States Senator Sawyer of Wis. has gone to Texas on a tour of inspection of cattle ranches there, in which he and his son Edgar are interested.

Capt. Albert De Groot died at his home, at Richland Springs, N. Y. He was a contemporary of Commodore Vanderbilt, and was the oldest steamboat captain alive.

John McCollough personally denies that he had touched a drop of anything the day he went down to Brighton Beach, and says the reports about his condition there are baseless.

A system of mounted police has been organized at Miles City, by which the interests of the stockmen will be protected against horse thieves and grass burners, whichever they may be, whites or Indians.

W. P. Sheffield and ex-Gov. C. C. Van Zandt of Newport are contestants for the United States senatorship left unfilled in Rhode Island by the death of Mr. Anthony. Mr. Van Zandt will be remembered as a gentleman who gave a nice turkey to President Hayes.

Capt. William Philo Clark, Second cavalry, who is attached to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's staff, is lying critically ill at his rooms on Fourteenth street, near S street, of inflammation of the stomach. Col. Basil Norris, surgeon of the army, is in constant attendance on the case, and Capt. Clark's friends are utilized as night-watchers.

G. W. Buchanan, an old pioneer of Washington Territory living at Chehalis, Oregon, died at the age of ninety years. He came to the Pacific coast over thirty years ago. Buchanan had command of the company of volunteer soldiers who attacked and killed Joe Smith, the great Apostle of the Mormons, at Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844. He also assumed an active part in the noted Black Hawk war.

General News Items.

Buchanan Bros., New York clothiers, assigned for \$400,000.

Near Worcester, Mass., H. H. Jacobs, of the firm of Phillips & Jacobs, chemists of Philadelphia, was found naked in the woods yesterday, suffering from exposure and evidently not in his right mind.

The cloth cutters of New York have resolved not to allow any of their families to buy Chicago dressed beef, and have asked the Central Labor union to call a mass meeting at an early date to consider the subject.

The statement is made that Miss Etta Turnbull, the only daughter of N. S. P. Turnbull, a wealthy pork packer of Chicago has eloped with Alexander Nervon, employed in Turnbull's packing establishment for a number of years as a slaughterer. She is described as handsome, and was a member of the South Side Episcopal church choir. Nervon is said to have acquired some means of his own and is a man of fine physical appearance.

There were 206 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending the 20th against 180 in the preceding week, and 177, 141 and 90 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881, respectively. About 83 per cent were those of smaller traders whose capital was less than \$500. Among the suspensions reported were: Rindskopf Bros. & Co., wholesale coal, New York; Thomas H. Belcher, dry goods, Philadelphia; Norman C. Thompson, banker, Rockford, Ill.; Bedford county bank, Everett, Pa.; Danner Land and Lumber company, Mobile, Ala.

Foreign Flashes.

Gen. Lord Wolseley leaves to ascend the Nile about Oct. 15, at which time it is expected the requisite number of troops and supplies of stores will have passed Wady Halfa, on route to Khartoum.

English newspapers, notably the Times and Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the vigorous campaign in Egypt, favor an increase of the navy and maintain that the French navy is equal, if not superior, to that of England. The revelation of the weakness of the English fleet, they contend, would almost produce a panic.

It is said that Irish Invinibles in London are preparing a series of fresh outrages upon public buildings and prominent persons. nihilist engineers are making bombs in London. Two persons who had a nihilist proclamation in their possession were arrested at Radomek station on an express train running from Vienna to Warsaw.

According to the largest wine growers of France a splendid vintage is expected this year. In the Bordeaux district, thanks to the favorable weather, the grapes are swelling rapidly and beginning to change color. There may be less wine than last year, but it will be of a very fine quality. The prospects in the champagne country are less brilliant owing to wet weather.

Two more telegrams have been received from Gen. Gordon. He complains of the slowness of the authorities in sending the relief expedition and states that the number of rebels besetting Khartoum is increasing. It is asserted that England is going to lend Egypt \$2,000,000 to pay her floating debt and the Alexandria indemnity. The balance is to be used in the construction of irrigating works.

The German papers state that a rich American has recently offered \$1,000,000 to the heirs of Richard Wagner for the exclusive right of performing his opera, "Parsifal." The guardian of the heirs, however, absolutely refused to entertain the proposition and declared as long as he lived "Parsifal" should be produced at Bayreuth only, in compliance with the clearly expressed wish of the dead master.

The total number of deaths in Italy up to date is 6,328, or about 1,000 more than the total for France. Americans must not be deceived by the fluctuations in the death rate in Naples into supposing that the epidemic is on the decline. Probably a month will elapse before it is mastered or burns itself out. Further ravages in the smaller cities may be expected. In Spain there has been a total of 282 deaths.

Timothy Harrington member of parliament from West Meath, Ireland, has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal which says: "From a personal, personal inquiry, I am convinced that Miles Joyce and four others who were convicted of complicity in the Maamtrasna murder case, were innocent. Even the local police, Harrington says, share this belief. Harrington claims to be prepared to prove that the evidence on which conviction was secured was fabricated with the connivance of the authorities.

Where Politics are Not Wanted.

Assistant Adj. Gen. Squires of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of New York, has issued a circular calling attention to the following article rules of the society: "No officer or commander of this Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made." The circular further says: "Any violation will meet with sharp rebuke and prompt action by a post court martial."

Caging a Noted Crook.

Madison, Wis., Special.—Richard Lane, one of the most notorious crooks of Chicago, was captured in that city Saturday in the act of disposing of a lot of silks stolen from the store of Julius Zepner & Co., Madison, last Wednesday night. He was brought to Madison by Chief Police Lewis. He acknowledged his guilt and said that he had no accomplices. Only \$300 worth of stolen goods were recovered. The total amount taken was \$3,000 worth. Lane is fifty years of age and has served terms in the state prisons of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. In 1868 he cracked a safe at Beloit, was captured at Madison and went to prison for three years. He recently completed a five years term in Indiana for blowing a safe and stealing several thousand dollars at Michigan City.

A Fraudulent Telegraph Man.

One of the developments of the telephonic investigations recently made is that the Erie Telephone and Telegraph company, of Lowell, Mass., has, it is said, been most heavily defrauded by one of its highest officials. L. N. Downs, a stockholder and general manager of the whole system, with headquarters at Lowell, is charged with defrauding the company of \$40,000. In 1883 the Dakota Telephone company was bought through Downs for the Erie company, he paying with the consent of the directors, \$70,000. It is now discovered that he really paid but \$30,000, and the remaining \$40,000 he appropriated to his own use. This transaction did not come to light until the past week. In August Downs left Lowell for a trip to Europe, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Death of a Noted Buckeye.

The news of the death of Charles W. West at Cincinnati, Sunday, while not wholly unexpected, will be learned with great regret in Minneapolis, where his name has become a household word, from the fact that his money built the famous hotel that bears his name. Several years ago, Mr. West gave \$300,000 for the purpose of providing an art museum in Cincinnati. The edifice is now in process of construction at Eden Park. Mr. West was during all his life fortunate in his speculations as he was systematic in his business transactions. During the greater part of his life he enjoyed robust health, but for the last five or six years he suffered from malarial trouble, nervous prostration, and finally an affection of the kidneys. His business affairs vexed him a trifle. The decline of stocks and the hotel at Minneapolis costing \$1,000,000 instead of \$400,000 weighed more lightly on his mind than such things would weigh on the minds of most men, yet all this made an impression. Still, his best friends say he will leave, unincumbered, a fortune of \$1,000,000.

Wrecked on the Irish Coast.

The British gunboat Wasp was wrecked off the coast of Ireland Tuesday morning. Fifty-two men were drowned. Among this number all the officers were included. Only six persons were saved. On the rocky coast where the disaster occurred it was impossible for a small boat to reach them in attempts to rescue the ship's crew. The Wasp had a registered tonnage of 565 tons, and carried four guns. The British man-of-war Valiant went to Torey island to render assistance and gather details of the wreck. The weather was hazy when she struck, about 3 in the morning. The officers of the watch ordered in sail set to steady the boat, as a lumpy sea was on. His orders were being carried out when the Wasp, which was greatly out of her course, suddenly, and without the slightest warning, ran aground on a rock. The vessel rebounding into deep water. It was found upon examination that a gaping hole had been made in the boat, and that it would be impossible for her to keep afloat. Six of the crew who escaped did so by clinging to the wreckage from which they were picked up by fishing boats.

The Chicago Markets.

Wheat, Chicago spring, 75@75 1/2c; No. 3, Chicago spring, 58c; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 3 red, 64c. Corn, cash, 70 1/2@78c. Oats, cash, 25c. Rye, 55 1/2c. Barley, 66c. Pork, cash, \$16.75. Lard, cash, \$7.20@7.25.

Milwaukee Markets.

Wheat, No. 2, 74 1/2c. Corn, No. 2, 55c. Oats, No. 2 white, 28 1/2c. Rye No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 53c. Barley, No. 2, 60 1/2c; extra, No. 3, 46c. Mess Pork, \$16 cash. Lard—Prime steam, \$7.20. Butter, choice creamery, 24@26c; fair to good 20@23c; best dairy, 17@19c.

Minneapolis Markets.

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, 79 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 74c; No. 1, 68c. Corn, No. 2, 55c; rejected, 48@50c; condemned 35@40c. Oats, No. 2 old, white, 25@26c; No. 2, new, 25 1/2c; rejected, 22@24c; condemned, 22@23c. Barley, No. 2, 58@60c. Mixed Feed, No. 1, \$17.50@18; No. 2, \$16.50@17. Hay, Meal, unbolting, \$17@18; bolted, \$21@23. Hay, timothy, \$9@10.50; wild, choice, \$8@8.50; No. 2 wild, \$5.50@6.75.

St. Paul Markets.

WHEAT.—No. 1 hard, new, 79c; No. 2 hard, 75c; No. 2, 60c. Corn, No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 48c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 extra, 24c. Rye, No. 2, 45c. Barley, No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 40c. Ground Feed, \$18.50. Baled Hay, \$8; timothy hay, \$10.00@10.50. Flax Seed, \$1.15. Timothy seed, \$1.20. Potatoes, 25c. Eggs, 14 1/2c. Butter, dairy fair, 12 1/2c; choice, 15c; creamery, 18c.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

Decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory, Affirming the Constitutionality of the Act Creating the Capital Commission.

Yankton, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. 30.—This morning Judge Edgerton opened the territorial supreme court for the purpose of filing the opinion of the different justices on cases argued at the last term. The most important was the celebrated capital commission case, in which Judges Hudson, Church and Palmer reversed Judge Edgerton's decision and declared the law a good and valid one. The opinion of the majority was prepared by Judge Church and is an interesting document, covering sixty-three pages of legal cap. Judge Church says the importance of the case and great interest felt in it in all sections of the territory, caused him to go into the matter fully and make the opinion of the majority so clear that the popular mind would readily understand it. Judge Edgerton's dissenting opinion is not quite so long, but is a strong paper, and well represents the respondent's view of the case. Both opinions are well fortified with references to confirm various points made. While these opinions are different in form from the argument of the respective attorneys, they are much the same in substance, and in running them over the reader is forcibly reminded of the brilliant arguments made by Col. Vilas for the appellant and Moody, Tripp and Gallagher for the respondent. Judge Church first defines the relation of a territory to the general government and the general power of the territorial legislature under the organic act, and then discusses the provision made in the organic act for changing the location of the seat of government.

The organic act provides a temporary seat of government, vests legislative power in the governor and legislative assembly, and extends such power over all rightful subjects of legislation. Recognizing that the center of population and commerce might shift, congress wisely provided that the seat of government, after having been located, was still subject to change by the governor and legislative assembly. If it is admitted, therefore, that the location could be changed had the place been named in the bill; but the change made by the new commissioners is objected to on the ground of the delegation of delegated powers. The territory is large, and the session of the legislature limited to sixty days. It was therefore inexpedient for the legislature, either in a body or by committee, to select a new location. As its power extended over all rightful subjects of legislation, and as the full scope and purposes of pertinent sections of the Revised Statutes of congress was to delegate to the people of the territory power to legislate upon matters pertaining to their own local self-government—powers which, by the way, the people had first delegated to congress—the passage of the capital removal bill cannot be regarded as an enlargement of the general legislative power conferred.

References were given showing how capitals of states and territories and county seats had been located and how congress had delegated to the president of the United States authority to raise armies, grant letters of marque and reprisal, borrow money and to do other acts of a similar nature. "But this," says the judge, "cannot be considered a case of delegated authority as it was complete. The law as passed merely provided agents to perform certain administrative acts which the legislature could not itself conveniently perform. In regard to the objection that the commission having been named in the bill had not been regularly appointed, it was enough to say that the commissioners were not strictly officers. Their duties were specific and limited. Having performed the work designated they ceased to be in office."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S DISSENT.

From Judge Church's opinion Chief Justice Edgerton dissents. He says he is unable to see that the case necessarily involves a discussion of any serious constitutional question; he him the proposition seems so plain, so elementary and the questions leading up to the principal question so thoroughly settled by judicial decisions and so uncontested by text writers, there is very little chance for discussion. The question is not as to the power of congress over the subject, but having delegated this power to select and establish and change the seat of government, to the governor and legislative assembly, the question is, is there any implied authority in those tribunals to again delegate this duty to any other tribunal, body or persons.

The chief justice then proceeds at some length to show that in the passage of the capital bill such delegation of power was made, and that there was no authority for so doing. He argued that the bill as passed was not of itself a perfect law, as no change could be made until the commissioners had decided upon some place as the future capital, thus delegating powers delegated to the governor and legislative assembly; that the commissioners were appointed for the purpose of doing that very thing which was essential and absolutely requisite to effect a change in the seat of government.

"Undoubtedly," he says, "this was conferring upon these delegate powers which required the exercise of discretion of judgment, of wisdom, of patriotism, and it was putting upon them the performance of duties expressly enjoined upon the governor and legislative assembly." The chief justice then discusses fully the question of delegated powers, after which he takes up various cases of location of capitals of states and territories, which he maintains are not parallel to the case. From the whole case he concludes that said act of the territorial legislature was unwarranted and invalid, and that the judgment of the district court should stand. These two papers were both ably prepared and bound to attract wide attention. The case seems to have two sides and each side has strong advocates.

Yankton Congregational College.

Yankton Special: The association of Congregational churches of Dakota continued its session Saturday, 20th. The morning was largely devoted to reports of committees while the afternoon was devoted to the dedicatory services of the Yankton college. This is the pioneer college of Dakota, and one that always promises to be the leading institution of the state. Its aim is to be for Dakota what Carleton college is for Minnesota. Though beginning only the third year of its existence, it has nearly one hundred students, a fine building large enough for present needs, an unusually strong corps of teachers and professors, all young and enthusiastic, headed by President Joseph Ward, for fourteen years pastor of the Yankton Congregational church, the strongest church in the territory. Rev. L. Kingsbury recently delivered an address, giving the history of the college. An effort was made by the Congregational association to establish a Christian college eight years ago, but success did come until May, 1881, when the citizens of Yankton offered the association \$12,000 to locate the college here. Speeches were made by Judge Edgerton, several visiting clergymen, Dr. Gilbert of Chicago, director of the Congregationalist, Dr. Humphrey of Chicago and Prof. Tucker of Andover seminary, who recently delivered a fine address of dedication. All the speakers were enthusiastic over what had been done and over the outlook for the future.