

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

Bishop Ireland in New York.

Referring to the suggestion of Gov. Hill, of New York, suggesting painless death to murderers, it is argued that the physical pain of death is an element in the punishment which deters men from the crime, and that to provide a painless mode of punishing a murderer would be exactly like giving him a heavy dose of chloroform sufficient to end life in order that he may be punished just as lightly as possible.

Washington papers see no way of getting along until next December without a session of Congress. Their anxiety is, ostensibly, for the public business, but really for the interests of the capital city of the nation, which is apt to be somewhat dull in the summer, though it contains 175,000 people and a host of government employes.

Minnesota may well pride themselves on the magnificent showing made by their state at New Orleans. As some evidence of the character of the state exhibit, Minnesota has been awarded the grand sweepstakes premium on butter (gold medal and \$150); twenty-three other premiums in dairy products, amounting to over \$1,300; three silver medals and seven other premiums on grapes—the only state awarded medals, except California; two premiums on apples (Wealthy and Dutchess varieties), and ten premiums on poultry; making a total of forty premiums, and the returns not all in yet.

There was consumed or lost in one way and another during each day of the year 1884 an average of 66,000 barrels of petroleum. Here is the basis for some entertaining mathematical work, the aim in view being to determine how long the oil supply of this country is likely to last. If 25,000,000 barrels are consumed each year, there must be a hole of considerable size left in the earth's interior, and as the oil yielding region is not, comparatively speaking, very extensive, this hole must ultimately represent more than a minor fraction of what was once the seemingly inexhaustible source of oil supply.

Political economists, politicians, and writers in general have been puzzled to assign adequate causes for the present hard times, when money is plenty and good as gold and crops are abundant. A writer for Bradstreet's Journal tries his hand in this matter, and says: "The dull times were caused by a reaction from the tremendous stimulus given to affairs by the resumption of specie payments, under which the appliances of industry and trade and the activities of men and capital were multiplied greatly beyond the needs of the country in its normal condition.

Canon King, professor of theology in the University of Oxford, has accepted the bishopric of Lincoln. Annie M. Knapp of Philadelphia committed suicide, rather than marry the suitor selected by her mother. Mrs. John Tucker, aged twenty-two, has been arrested at Mayville, Ky., on a charge of killing her husband, aged sixty.

At Durand, Wis., the body of Mrs. Catenhousen was found in her cellar. Her husband confessed the deed, and hanged himself in jail. Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington Post, is

Grand Forks Special.—News has just been received from Strabane, this county, near Larimore, on the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, of the murder of Mrs. C. G. Snell and her little six-year-old boy. She was the wife of Rev. Snell, who had been absent holding public meetings at Mayville for two weeks. The murder was done with an ax and knife. The woman and boy were found in bed dead by a neighbor's dog, frozen. The cattle were almost starved. The woman was wounded on the head as with an axe, and had a knife stab in her throat. A hired man, George Miller, a young man, is missing with one team. Suspicion rests upon him, also upon another man named McCaffery, who was arrested. The object of the double murder is supposed to have been a few hundred dollars in money. The team was brought to this city last Monday morning all covered with frost, and left by a young man supposed to be Miller. He said he was going to Winnipeg. He has not been seen since.

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Twelve Mortal Murders on His Head. Wheeling, W. Va., Special.—The arrest of Wease, the seventy-five-year-old murderer, has cleared up the mystery of eleven mysterious disappearances, and Wease is now known as the murderer of twelve human beings, he having confessed to the killing of Ault, for whose murder he was arrested. The story is a horrible one almost beyond belief. Wease refuses to give the names of more than six of his victims, including Ault. He says he met Ault in the road, and remarking to him that he had killed one hog that day and would kill another, shot him dead. Tremendous excitement exists over the revelations. Wease cannot live long on account of age and disease.

The New Senator from Arkansas. In the Arkansas legislature, on the first ballot James K. Jones, representative from the Third congressional district was elected to the United States Senate. James Kimbrough Jones was born in Marshall county, Miss., Sept. 20, 1834. He received a classical education and was a private soldier in the Confederate army. From the close of the war he lived on his plantation until 1873, when he commenced the practice of law. Removing to Arkansas, he was a state senator in 1873, and was a member of the state senate when the constitutional convention of 1874 was called. He was re-elected, successively, to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses as a Democrat.

Gen. Buller, Gen. Wolsley's chief of staff, is temporarily appointed to succeed Gen. Stewart as commander of the expedition to Khartoum via Metemneh. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood succeeds Buller as chief of staff. Gen. Grenfell succeeds Wood as commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. Gen. Clerly succeeds Grenfell in command of Nile transports. A large locomotive, while pushing a snow plow on the Baker City branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's line, near Union, jumped the track on the side of a steep mountain. The engine and plow ran with frightful velocity down the sharp declivity, a distance of over five hundred yards, without upsetting. They never halted until level ground was reached. Engineer James Harlin and the fireman leaped out at the imminent risk of their lives.

The Clearwater Advance commends the Pioneer Press in its new venture "presenting in its Sunday issue articles on current topics by specialists." It says the articles are made doubly valuable because the authors "are known to be in full possession of their powers. It is a literary treat to peruse their writings." The Advance's right, and the fact that these articles are published in the Weekly as well as in the Sunday Pioneer Press, places them within reach of every body for One dollar a year. A marvel of cheap literature.

The annual report of the commissioner of patents shows receipts, \$1,057,733; expenditures, \$57,538, and balance in the United States treasury to the account of the patent fund, \$2,781,233. There were issued 27,777 patents and 1,000,000 copies of patents were granted, and 1,411 foreign patents were registered. 12,301 patent applications were withdrawn, held in 2,839 cases for non-payment of the final fee. Of patents issued, 10,281 were to citizens of the United States and 1,284 to foreigners.

Interested in a new type-setting machine, which has an automatic spacing attachment.

Frank M. Duffy, the postal clerk arrested at Winnipeg on a charge of mail robbery, has been released for lack of evidence to convict. The property of the La Crosse Gas company was sold to W. W. Woodbury of Minneapolis; consideration private, but probably \$100,000.

Three disastrous explosions of natural gas occurred in three adjoining houses. A score of people were injured, some of them fatally.

Justine Weigel, a Wisconsin farmer living in the town of Wien, was killed at Wausau by being thrown from his sleigh by a runaway team.

Confirmations: Henry A. Griffiths, receiver of public moneys, Des Moines, Iowa; Andrew S. Draper, judge of the court of Alabama claims.

O. C. Hanson, aged thirty-four, and his wife, aged thirty-three were found dead in their bed at Racine, Wis., having been suffocated by coal gas.

At New York, Schedules in the assignment of Abel D. Breed mining stock speculator, were filed. They give liabilities, \$517,000; nominal assets, \$651,300 and actual, \$30,000.

Charles E. Hill of Syracuse, N. Y., who died in Japan last October, leaving \$1,500,000, received a divorce three days before his death, and Mrs. Hill will fight his duca.

The schedules of John J. Cicco & Son, New York, shows debts and liabilities to be \$2,987,000; nominal assets, \$3,264,000, and actual assets will be largely increased by the realization of the true value of the securities.

Mr. Cannon, controller of the currency, says the contraction of national bank circulation is less than was anticipated, owing largely to the absence of bond calls. The banks generally desire to continue their charters.

Dr. Christopher C. Graham, a centenarian, died in Louisville recently. He was born in the old fort near Danville, Ky., and was the associate of Daniel Boone. Dr. Graham was father of Mrs. Senator Joseph Blackburn.

Postoffices discontinued: Iowa—Bailey, Hancock county, mail to Aldrich. Postmasters Commissioned—William T. Bycroft, Goodie, Dak.; J. W. Henton, Hot Springs, Dak.; Annie E. Henry, West Grove, Iowa.

Julius Yattow, one of the deputy United States marshals in Chicago, tried on the charge of murder, for having killed a man on the day of the recent national election, was acquitted before a state petit jury, he having acted in self-defense.

Truth reminds the shriekers against America in the dynamite matter that Lord Palmerston was turned out of office for venturing to try and strengthen the English law when Orsini threw his bombs at Napoleon, believed to have been made in England.

Rev. Mr. Lough, assistant chaplain to the imperial troops on the British North American station has been convicted of drunkenness and indecent assault upon the wife of Sergeant Talbot, a member at his congregation. He was fined \$50 or three months in jail at Halifax.

At Richmond, Va., the grand jury has brought in fifteen indictments for felony against W. R. Smith, in the state auditor's office. The amount in each case ranges from \$80 to \$100. The commonwealth's attorney says he will probably have 250 indictments against Smith before the matter ends.

The residence of George E. Shaver, in the town of Southfield, Staten Island, burned recently. The house was an elegant one, a wedding present from Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt to Daniel B. Allen and the eldest daughter of the commodore. Loss on house, \$25,000; on contents, \$40,000.

Amelia Hukill Schwatka, mother of Lieut. F. G. Schwatka, of Arctic fame, died in Salem, Or., on Sunday, Feb. 1, aged seventy-three. Her daughter, Mrs. Laura Atkeson, died last week. Lieutenant Schwatka's father, seven or four years of age, who lost both legs in an accident a year ago, is very feeble.

Dispatches from Korti, describing the situation of Gen. Stewart's forces at Gubat, make it plain that the Mahdi's men have arranged to make a stubborn stand in Metemneh. They are so well situated there that it has been deemed advisable to await reinforcements before assaulting the stronghold.

Berlin Cable: The ultramontaness reveal their hospitality to Prince Bismarck by their non-participation in the national gift which is now talked about. A leading Catholic journal says: "To do so would be to kiss the hand at the hilt of the sword." But in spite of this it is certain that the collection of funds will result in a grand total.

Prof. Nicholas Francis Cook died in Chicago, recently of heart disease, aged fifty-six years. He was one of the best known physicians in the West, holding the chairs of chemistry, pathology and diagnosis in the homeopathic college in this city, Cincinnati and Ann Arbor, Mich. He was a grandson of the first governor of Rhode Island.

The proprietor of the Arlington hotel of this city received a letter recently from Private Secretary Lamont definitely engaging room at that hotel for the president-elect, his three sisters and brother and for Col. Lamont and family. The time of their arrival here is designated as March 2, but it is thought they may come a day or two sooner.

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PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The Pacific railroad bill was considered and then the interstate commerce bills came up. The senate, by a vote of 22 to 33, declined to strike from the house bill the clause relating to equal facilities and accommodations of passengers. Mr. McMillan spoke against the house, or Reagan, bill.

MR. McMILLAN said the Reagan bill would very seriously affect the interests of the Mississippi valley. The people of that region wanted to get their commodities to the seaboard, either eastward or westward, and if the Reagan bill became a law the railroads would be obliged to regulate their charges for through freight according to rates for local freights. Very soon there would be a transcontinental line through the British territory, the Canadian Pacific, over which the United States would have no control. In view of this fact, with the Reagan bill adopted by both houses of congress and signed by the president, the West would find itself at irremediable disadvantage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Bills were introduced to maintain the purity of the ballot box and extend the benefits of the signal service to farmers. A resolution making a change in the rules was discussed and Mr. Townsend offered an amendment whose design was to favor the Mexican pension bill. This led to filibustering, which continued till long past midnight.

Monday morning the bill introduced by Representative Holman to-day to protect the purity of the ballot provides it shall be unlawful for any person to give any of his property, real or personal, to be used directly or indirectly in securing a vote or appointment for any office under the government; a violation of this to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The bill further provides: "Every person hereafter elected or appointed to fill an office in the United States shall take and subscribe to the following oath: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not directly or indirectly given, promised, advanced or paid any money, or given or conveyed any other thing of value to any person or persons to assist, aid or procure my selection or appointment."

SENATE.—Mr. Cullom moved to amend the house bill by substituting for it the senate, or commission bill. Agreed to—yeas 35, nays 18. The Democrats voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Colquitt, Hampton, Jonas, McPherson, Morgan and Pugh. The only republicans who voted in the negative were Messrs. Edmunds and Van Wyck. The discussion lasted most of the session. In executive session the following nominations were received: Gustavus A. Wetter, register of the land office, Yankton, Dak.; E. C. Champlin, receiver of public money, Rapid City, Dak.; Joshua R. Smith, Mississippi, consul at Anacostia, Paraguay. Postmasters—Charles A. Spencer, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; Sylvester W. Osborne, Darlington, Wis.; Miss Ettie L. Peet, Tipton, Iowa; Daniel B. Johns, Grotton, Dak.; John T. Yeo, Dillon, Mont.; Hattie Dennison, Vancouver, Washington Territory.

HOUSE.—The bill regulating the forms of bills of lading and duties and liabilities of shipowners passed. The river and harbor bill was debated at much length. The Eads Galveston scheme was given damaging blows by Reed of Maine, Price of Wisconsin, and Washburn of Minnesota. Mr. Washburn's speech was especially effective against this clause of the bill. He said he was in favor of liberal river and harbor appropriations. Even the bill produced by the first session of the Forty-seventh congress, which was denounced as being largely to improve trout streams and macadamize dry runs, were not too large for the just needs of the country. Minnesota was especially interested in river and harbor improvements situated at the head of the two great water arms of the country. She wanted to see both improved. To extend, on these Minnesota owes, in a measure, her rapid growth. Besides cheap water freights, she had enjoyed the cheap railroad transit that accompanied the improvement of water ways, and would continue in the future unless neutralized by such unnatural legislation as that of the Reagan bill, which declares that railroads shall be foreclosed from competition with water ways.

SENATE.—The interstate commerce (Cullom) bill was considered and finally passed—43 to 12. As passed by the senate the bill is substantially as prepared by Senator Cullom, and goes back to the house as an amendment to the Reagan bill. The chances of an agreement between the two houses are not very sanguine. The Reagan bill was passed by more than a two-thirds vote, but many members voted for it because they preferred to take that to getting nothing. The principal point of difference between the two measures is that the senate bill provides for nine commissioners, to whom is given full power to regulate all matters provided for, while the Reagan bill refers all controverted points to the courts and imposes heavy penalties for the violation of its provisions. Whether a majority of the house will insist upon this feature of the Reagan bill is an open question; but there are reasons to justify the belief that this feature will be insisted upon. The prospects, therefore, for an agreement in conference are far more encouraging.

HOUSE.—There was an extended discussion of the river and harbor bill but no notes were taken.

Mr. Van Wyck offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the secretary of the interior inform the senate what amounts were due the United States Dec. 31, 1882, from the Union Pacific railroad, also what amounts have become due from that date until Dec. 31, 1884, according to the rule laid down in the decision lately made between the United States and said road in the court of claims; also whether the annual settlement was made Feb. 1, 1885, as provided in the Thurman act.

MR. STEWART offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be directed to inquire and report to the senate as to whether a provision is required, and if so, in what manner, for the appointment of courts marshals and for the regulation, proceedings and practice in such courts in time of peace, and whether under existing laws an officer may be appointed to a court martial appointed by the president in cases where the commander of the accused is other to be tried is not the accused.

The bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis. The senate then took up the bill to quiete the title of the Des Moines river lands, but at 2 o'clock it was displaced by the bill for the redemption of trade dollars and suspension of a special tariff on sugar.

majority of you, by passing laws from now till doomsday, can create a value? Could we create values by congressional fiat? Could congress say "Let value be," and value would be? Congress had already tried it. With 2,000,000 men in the field congress had issued notes bearing their value stamped upon them, yet it had been unable to keep those notes at half their face value. This was

NOT A PARTY QUESTION. He advocated the suspension of the silver coinage act. The laws of business should be recognized. Those who would suffer most by silver mono-metalism were laborers, those who could not bide their time in an apprehension existed in the business community of evils stated by Secretary McCulloch as likely to follow any approach to mono-metalism on the basis of silver. There were laws of commerce that could not be set aside at the behest of legislators. To be sure, the supreme court had said congress could destroy every pecuniary obligation expressed in lawful money of the United States. Mr. Bayard did not wish to comment further upon that most remarkable and startling decision, but there was one thing congress and the supreme court and all the armies that could be raised could not do, and that was to create or maintain a value against the best of the person to whom tendered. Bayard believed that all currency necessary for the United States at the present time was here.

The house made very little headway to-day with the enormous mass of business that is being crowded into its last days. An hour was spent in wrangling over the rules. It is recorded that the house actually passed three bills. The latter part of the session was occupied in discussing the interminable river and harbor bill. The warmest personal tilt in the history of this congress took place to-day between Reed of Maine and Hiseock of New York on the one side, and Breckenridge of Arkansas and Hunt of Louisiana on the other.

In the House the 5th the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reported to the house to-day recommends an appropriation of \$21,213,701, which is \$1,088,168 less than the estimates and \$272,902 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The bill reduces the salaries of 150 special examiners in the pension bureau, provided for at the last session, from \$1,600 to \$1,400 annually, on recommendation of the interior department. It also provides that the president shall discontinue the appointment and services of officers at ports of entry where for two successive years last past the revenues collected were less than the salaries and expenses of the officers. It also provides, however, appoint deputy collectors for such ports, who shall be compensated by fees not exceeding \$1,500. The office of superintendent of foreign mails is abolished, and supervision of the foreign mail service placed with the second assistant postmaster general. The compensation of special agents in the internal revenue service is limited to \$6 a day, except the chief, who is to receive \$8 a day. Judges of the court of claims shall prescribe a system of fees similar to that in the United States circuit courts, and shall enforce their collections against delinquents, on successful in causes of action in the court. The governor of Dakota is also authorized, in conjunction with the presiding officers of the last legislature, to reappoint the territory, first Monday in September, 1885, for within 30 days thereafter.

SENATE.—After considerable time spent in unimportant business, Mr. Palmer spoke in favor of the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. The bill to regulate the fees of pension agents and attorneys passed. The bill provides: No fee greater than \$10 shall be received by pension claim agents, except that, under special circumstances, subject to revision by the commissioner of pension, a contract in writing may be made between applicants and claim agents for a fee not exceeding \$25. The bill contains a clause specially forbidding the collection by claim agents of more than \$10 on claims filed between June 30, 1878, and July 4, 1884, and prohibiting government pension agents from paying claim agents more than \$10 on such claims, even in cases of new contracts.

In executive session, the following appointments were confirmed: Joshua A. Smith, Mississippi, United States consul at Anacostia, Paraguay; Robert Woodbridge, Ohio, agent for the Indians at Lemhi agency, Idaho. Postmasters—Hattie Dennison, Vancouver, Washington; John T. Yoe, Dillon, Mont.; Miss Ettie L. Peet, Tipton, Iowa; Daniel B. Johns, Grotton, Dak.; C. K. Ingham, Alton, Iowa; Sylvester W. Osborne, Darlington, Wis.; Charles A. Spencer, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. Nominations—James A. McKnight, Utah, consul of the United States at St. Helena; Edward H. Thompson, Massachusetts, consul of the United States at Merida. Postmasters—Newton W. Simmons, Boone, Iowa.

HOUSE.—The river and harbor bill was discussed at great length without result. The house evening session passed twenty-six pension bills, including one granting a pension of \$10 each to the minor children of the late Lieut. Kinslingbury and one increasing to \$50 the pension of the widow of Commodore Fillebrown, and adjourned.

Current Notes.

New York has shopkeepers whose chief business is to cater to the tastes of the Anglomaniacs. Some of their hang forth signs emblazoned "Purveyor to Her Majesty the Queen," or "Patronized by Royalty," and set forth the fact that the goods were purchased by Englishmen of title.

At night the Mexican policeman brings a lantern and a blanket. He sets the lantern in the middle of the street, and all carriages are compelled to keep to the right of the row of lanterns which can be seen glimmering from one end of the street to the other. As long as people are passing he stands at the corner, but when things quiet down he retires to a neighboring doorway, wraps his blanket around him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

The largest room in the world under one roof, and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can completely maneuver in it. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, and it exhibits remarkable engineering skill in the architect.

The deficit of the last World's Exposition in Paris was upward of \$6,000,000, and that of Vienna, in 1873, was over \$9,000,000. The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, in 1876, was the only one since that of London, in 1852, that paid expenses.

During the five months ended Nov. 30, 1884, the value of the Canadian exports of the products of the forest fell off \$3,727,983, or over 17 per cent. as compared with the corresponding months of 1883. It is estimated that 50,000,000 feet of deals will be wintered over in the province and 80,000,000 feet of logs. Lumber operations during the present winter will be cut down at least one-third as compared with 1883.