NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

BILLS were passed by the Senate on the 7th inst., appropriating $280,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building for the Hall of Records, constituting a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum, and to repay $700 to the heirs of Maurice Givot, of New Orleans. A favorable report was made on the bill to forfeit lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. The House of Representatives voted to recommit the bill to retire Alfred Pleasanton with the rank of Colonel, and a new measure was introduced to give him a pension of $100 per month. A bill to pension the widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair was reported. Bills were passed to increase the pension of Ward B. Burnett to $100 per month, and to grant relief to Louisa Boddy for injuries at the hands of Modoc Indians. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

THE House of Representatives, on the 8th inst., by a vote of 115 to 127, refused to go into committee to consider the bonded whisky bill. A favorable report was made on the bill for the erection of public buildings at Akron, Ohio, and Duluth, Minn. The Senate was not in session.

Two RESOLUTIONS for a constitutional amendment to make only gold and silver a legal tender were offered in the Senate on the 10th inst. A bill was reported for the sale of the Cherokee Indian reservation in Kansas, and a measure was introduced to dispose of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in the same State. Three hours were spent in debate on the Mexican treaty, in secret session. In the House of Representatives, bills were introduced to incorporate the Yellowstone Park and the Spokane Falls and Coeur d'Alene Roads, and to grant the right of way through Indian Territory to the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf, the St. Louis and Baxter Springs, and the St. Joseph and Rio Grande Roads. Two constitutional amendments were proposed, giving Congress the power to make only gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. A bill was introduced granting copyright to newspapers. A message was received from the President transmitting documents from the Secretary of State relative to the resolution on the death of Herr Lasker. Mr. Guenther asked that it be immediately read, though Mr. Cassidy suggested in an undertone that it might be better to wait until the new steel cruisers were completed. After the documents had been read Mr. Hiscock offered the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: "WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the House that a communication from it to the Parliament of the German Empire, entirely friendly in its intent, respectful in its character, and sent through the regular channels of international communication, has been arbitrarily intercepted and returned by a person now holding the position of Chancellor of the German Empire; therefore be it *Resolved*, That this House cannot but express surprise and regret that it should be even temporarily within the power of a single too powerful subject to interfere with such a simple, natural, and spontaneous expression of kindly feeling between two great nations, and thus to detract from the position and prestige of the crown on one hand and from the rights of the mandatories of the people on the other. *Resolved*, That this House does hereby reiterate the expression of sincere regret at the death of Edward Lasker and its sympathy with the Parliament of the Germans Empire, of which for many years he was a distinguished member. A resolution offered by Mr. Deuster reciting that the United States Minister to Germany has been assailed by semi-official newspapers at Berlin, and calling on the Secretary of State for copies of any communications and official correspondence which he may have on this subject, was also referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

AFTER prolonged debate, the Mexican treaty was ratified by the Senate on the 11th inst. The vote stood 41 to 30—one vote more than the necessary two-thirds. The treaty would have failed but for the action of Senator Van Wyck, who, though opposed to it, abstained from voting, because, as he said, the great majority of the people were in favor of the measure. Mr. Allison presented a memorial from the Legislature of Iowa asking the passage of a law to regulate fares and freights by railroad. A favorable report was made on the bill to ratify the agreement with the Sioux of Sioux Reservation for the sale of a portion of their lands. A bill was passed appropriating to Louisa Boddy, of Oregon, $8,400 for property destroyed by Modocs. Bills were introduced to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars for two years, for a public building at Sacramento, and to improve low-water navigation on the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Cairo. In the House of Representatives, majority and minority reports were made on the Morrison tariff bill. An act to place the name of George W. Getty on the retired list as Major General was favorably reported, as also a measure for the sale of the Kickapoo reservation in Kansas. An adverse report was handed in on the bill to construct a macadamized road from Memphis to the adjacent national cemetery. Debate in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill consumed the balance of the day's session.

THE largest and most attentive audience gathered in the halls of Congress the present session assembled in the Senate chamber on the 12th inst. to listen to the opening debate on the bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter. Two speeches were made—by Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, in favor of the measure, and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in opposition. A joint resolution was introduced for a constitutional amendment fixing the term of the President at six years and making him ineligible for re-election. Bills were introduced to establish forest reservations at the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, and for the erection of a public building at Boulder, Colo. Favorable reports were made on the bills for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio road to Fortress Monroe, and to authorize the return of private boxes deposited in the Treasury vaults. Mr. Coke spoke on the pleuro-pneumonia bill. The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill struck out the clause limiting the salaries of Postmasters to $4,000, and rejected an amendment increasing the items for clerks by $125,000. At the time of adjournment a proposition was made to increase by $400,000 the appropriation for carriers. A bill was introduced for the admission of Washington Territory as a State after the 4th of March, 1885.

EASTERN.

Nathan B. Pratt, the responsible treasurer of a savings bank at Reading, Mass., the duties being fulfilled by his son, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor for a defalcation of $40,000. He is 72 years of age, and has been confined since the commencement of proceedings in 1879.

Stephen Raymond, of New York, has been sent to the penitentiary for life for forgery.

Lieut. John W. Danenhower, of the Jeannette expedition, was married at Oswego, N. Y., to Miss Helen Ladin Sloan, daughter of ex-Speaker Sloan, of the New York General Assembly.

WESTERN.

The United States Veterinary Surgeon at Fort Leavenworth, Dr. Holcomb, detailed to investigate the cattle disease in Woodson County, Kansas, reports it the foot-and-mouth disease in a severe form, and not the dreaded anthrax or black leg, as at first supposed, which is much more fatal, killing 80 per cent. When the animal is attacked it becomes feverish and stupid, and the climax of the disease is the rotting off of the hoofs, followed by death. In the instances in the present epidemic the disease is confined to northwestern Woodson County, but as cattle have gone to other parts of Kansas from there since the epidemic broke out other localities are apt to be affected.

The district in Kansas where the foot and mouth disease has appeared has been quarantined. A Topeka dispatch reports a movement on foot to purchase and kill the infected stock and burn the carcasses. Wyoming stock-growers were also taking steps to prevent the disease from gaining a foothold in their Territory.

The excitement growing out of the gold discoveries in the Cœur d'Alene region in Montana continues. Thousands are flocking toward the district, and marvelous stories of the riches hidden there are being circulated.

Kit Joy, Mich Lee, Frank Taggart, Carlos Chavez, Charles Spencer, and a negro, George Cummings, six of the most desperate criminals in the Southwest fell upon their guards in the jail-yard at Silver City, New Mexico, secured the prison keys and made their escape. Proceeding to a livery stable, they mounted and rode away. A posse of citizens were soon in hot pursuit. Five miles out they came upon the body of Cleveland riddled with bullets. Further on the band was overtaken, and a pitched battle ensued. Lee and Taggart were captured, but the others escaped. During the fight Joseph Laffers was killed. Lee and Taggart were dragged to a tree on the roadside and strung up. The party then returned to Silver City, carrying the three bodies.

In commemoration of the one-hundredth birthday of Sir Moses Montefiore, of London, the Supreme Lodge of Kesher Shel Barzel has endowed with $75,000 the home for aged and infirm Israelites at Cleveland.

Henry Richardson, a leading member of the Vigilance Committee of Brown County, Nebraska, was hung by unknown persons near his home. He had participated in the lynching of fourteen horse-thieves.

It is stated that two Scotchmen, recently arrived in Kansas, carried the germs of the foot and mouth disease in their clothing, as they had been herding infected cattle in Scotland.

SOUTHERN.

A New Orleans dispatch reports a serious break in the Mississippi levee above that city. The waters were pouring through in torrents, and all efforts to mend it had proved unavailing. Small breaks had appeared at other points. The Tennessee River at Chattanooga had overflowed and railroad traffic in that vicinity was interrupted.

The Chief Constable of South Carolina and his armed force captured Col. E. B. Cash by leveling their rifles at him, but Bogan Cash escaped to the swamp. A strong guard was placed around the mansion, and the prisoner was sent to Chesterfield Jail. A large force of men familiar with the swamp was summoned from Cheraw to run down the murderer.

An aged couple at Monroe, La., named Rodgers, were murdered by two men to whom they extended hospitality. The murderers failed to secure the old man's money, which was concealed in a mattress.

Ben Thompson, the noted desperado and untamed Texas terror, was shot and killed in the Vaudeville Theater, at San Antonio, Tex., by King Fisher, Deputy Sheriff of Uvalde County, and a desperado of the first water himself. Fisher was also killed in the melee. A third party was shot and dangerously wounded.

In a business dispute at Nashville, Tenn., ex-United States Marshal William Spence shot and killed his son-in-law, Ed S. Wheat.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Senator Spencer appeared before the Springer committee, in Washington, and testified that under a pledge of secrecy he pointed out the star-route frauds to Postmaster General James. President Garfield also gave a pledge that all disclosures should be treated as confidential. At Spencer's suggestion Woodward was selected to take charge of the investigation, and was made acquainted with the facts collected by A. M. Gibson.

A. M. Gibson testified before Mr. Springer's committee relative to his connection with the star-route investigation. He said he had received $5,000 for his services as counsel, and that it was a small compensation in comparison to what was paid to other parties. The witness further testified that in prosecuting the star-route men the Government took the most complicated case, when it was its business to take the simplest and plainest case. Continuing, Mr. Gibson said: "After Brewster was made Attorney General he said the duties of his office were so engrossing that he could not give time to cases of this kind. He had been in the case before simply to make an argument as to the legality of filing an information. That's all he did, and for this he received $5,000."

The Treasury Department has information that trade dollars are being purchased in the Eastern cities at a heavy discount, to send abroad for sale to emigrants.

William A. Cook, one of the Government counsel in the star-route prosecutions, testified before Mr. Springer's committee that he regarded the compensation paid Bliss as extravagant, unjustifiable and unearned in every respect; that the cases were improperly handled, and that the Attorney General received threatening anonymous letters before Garfield was shot.

Attorney-General Brewster has addressed a circular to the various United States District Attorneys and Marshals throughout the country, calling their attention to the section of the Revised Statutes providing for the punishment of persons who ship explosives without complying with the legal regulation concerning them. He adverts to the reports that dynamite and nitroglycerine are sent from the United States to foreign countries, having reference, no doubt, to the rumors concerning the Fenian dynamite party. He says he does not believe that these reports are true, but at the same time urges diligence and zeal in the matter on the part of the attorneys and Marshals, and that every guilty person shall be vigorously prosecuted.

The House Committee on Coinage will make a favorable report on Mr. Bland's bill to stop the manufacture of $1 and $3 gold pieces, the 3-cent nickel, and the trade dollar.

POLITICAL.

A bill providing for the punishment of wife-beaters by flogging has passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been sounding the political pulse of the Indianians concerning their Presidential preferences. In response to letters sent out to all quarters of the State, 5,084 expressed themselves in favor of McDonald, 953 were for Payne, 436 for Tilden, 227 for Voorhees, and 97 for Hendricks. Among Republicans, 1,628 were for Blaine, 1,459 for Arthur, 1,021 for Gov. Porter, 881 for Ben Harrison, 654 for Gresham, 589 for Logan, 681 for W. T. Sherman, and 342 for John Sherman. For second choice, Payne and Randall among the Democrats, and Harrison, Porter, Gresham, and Gen. Sherman among the Republicans, ranked in the order named. For Governor of Indiana a strong Democratic preference was developed for I. P. Gray, while Calkins was shown to be strongest with Republicans. The expressions regarding the tariff were as follows: Protective tariff, 639; tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, 5,344; tariff for revenue only, 811.

The Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin met in Milwaukee, and called a State Convention at Madison, April 30, to select delegates to Chicago and nominate an electoral ticket. The convention to nominate State officers will be held in September.

Robert Small, the colored who ran away from Charleston with a tug-boat, during the war, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh District of South Carolina.

The California Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Stockton on the 16th of June, and the Vermont Republican Convention will convene at Montpelier, April 30, and the Wisconsin Democracy will hold their State Convention at Madison, May 26.

The rival State Republican committees of Missouri, failing to come to an understanding at a protracted meeting, the Filley faction decided to call a meeting at the same time and place chosen by the reformers—Sedalia, April 9—when lively scenes are expected to occur.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The deaths of the week include the names of Bishop Robert H. Clarkson, of the Episcopal Church, at Omaha, Neb., aged 58 years; Amos P. Morrill, Judge of the Eastern District of Texas; Edward D. Payne, of Dayton, Ohio, a brother of the Senator-elect; and Capt. John Archer, a retired shipmaster, of Salem, Mass., who was a prisoner at Dartmoor; Abraham Breath, of Alton, Ill., one of the sixty men who enrolled themselves to defend Owen Lovejoy in the riots of 1837; Gen. James K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania; A. M. Sutherland, Secretary of the Province of Manitoba; Rev. John S. Inskip, of Asbury Park, N. J., editor of the *Christian Standard*; Cardinal Pietro, of Rome, Italy; Rev. Dorus Clark, eminent Congregational divine of Boston; George Cragin, of Utica, N. Y., one of the founders of the Oneida Community in 1848; Joel T. Griffin, an old resident of Omaha, who was Postmaster in 1870.

The business failures of the week include John Shamber, dry goods, Wapakoneta, Ohio; liabilities, $30,000; Novelty Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio, $50,000; Goodwin & Sumner, shoes, Lynn, Mass., $60,000; Lyman & Curtis, toys, New York, $150,000; Oshawa Cabinet Company, Toronto, $55,000; Evan Edwards, dry goods, Appleton, Wis., $25,000; H. G. & F. Coburn, hotel-keepers, Howard City, Mich., $16,000; J. P. Cooper, hardware, Eau Claire, Wis., $50,000; Fred Treyser, job printer, Milwaukee, $15,000; Z. J. Shalek, hops and barley, New York, $40,000; Consolidated Paper Company, paper, Chicago, $97,000.

The Mexican Government, learning that an 8 per cent. dividend had been declared on the common stock of the Vera Cruz Road, made a demand for a reduction of freight and passenger rates, in accordance with the terms of the concession.

Fast mail trains are now running from New York to Chicago, from Chicago to Omaha over the Burlington road, and from Chicago to St. Paul over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road.

FOREIGN.

In a recent letter to a sheik, Osman Digma declared that he would drink the blood of the Turks and their allies. General Gordon denounces the attempt of the British to reconquer the Soudan.

Cowan & Co., merchants of Glasgow, have suspended payment, with liabilities of £100,000.

Grain elevators are to be erected throughout Russia by a commercial corporation called the Russo-American Company.

The Irish Justices in opening the assizes agree that there has been a gratifying diminution of crime.

The proprietor of a coffee-house near Madeleine, France, who is alleged to be receiving funds for the Irish cause, is closely watched by the police. Two German anarchists were captured at Fribourg, Switzerland, on telegrams from the authorities of Vienna. In the coal districts of Bohemia the police examine suspicious letters and parcels from England and the United States.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

In the German Reichstag, Bismarck spoke on the Lasker resolution, saying he could not be the postman of his enemies, as Lasker had represented himself in America as the opponent of a despotic government. Bismarck had always entertained friendly feelings for America, he claimed, and during the war of the rebellion had prevented a recognition of the Southern States. When assailed by cries of "Shame," from the Left, the Chancellor called them anonymous libelers, and said they should cry shame on men who intrigued over Lasker's open grave. Bismarck also claimed that it was not the American Congress but the House of Representatives which passed the resolutions, and the American Minister at Berlin should have warned them touching political affairs in Germany.

The Democratic State Committee of Iowa met at Des Moines and fixed the date of the State Convention to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention for Thursday, April 24, at Burlington.

An explosion in the Flat-Top mine at Pocahontas, Va., killed 150 men and destroyed all the structures on the surface, houses 200 feet from the mines being overturned, and the fan-house and fan entirely wrecked.

Prentiss Tiller, the clerk who stole $80,000 from the Pacific Express office at St. Louis, was arrested in Milwaukee last week, with the entire amount in his possession.

The French occupied Bac Ninh on the 13th of March. The victors had seventy wounded, and the Chinese loss was heavy.

The Egyptian rebels opened fire on Gen. Graham at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., and kept it up in a leisurely way during the night. Active fighting began at daybreak, and after a contest of three hours the rebels fled to the Tamai Wells. The British loss was seventy killed and one hundred wounded. It is claimed that Osman Digma lost over two thousand men.

By a vote of 26 to 24 the Iowa Senate passed the bill for the submission of a constitutional amendment in favor of woman suffrage to a vote of the people.

ANOTHER large audience assembled in the Senate gallery on the 13th inst. to listen to the debate on the bill to John Porter bill. Mr. Manderson first addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Logan in a lengthy speech on the same side, after which the measure was read a third time and passed by a vote of 38 to 25 nays, five Republicans and Riddleberger voting in the affirmative. Mahone was absent. Following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Bayard, Brown, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Fair, Farley, Garland, Gibson, Gorman, Groome, Hampton, Harris, Hoar, Jackson, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Lamar, McPherson, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Pike, Pugh, Riddleberger, Sabin, Saulsbury, Sewell, Slater, Vance, Voorhees, Walker, and Williams—36. Nays—Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Booth, Bowen, Conger, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Frye, Harrison, Hawley, Hill, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Manderson, Miller (Cal.), Mitchell, Morrill, Palmer, Platt, Sherman, Van Wyck, Wilson—25. During the vote the following pairs were announced: Jones (Nev.) yea with Hale nay; Paterson (Wis.) yea with George nay, Miller (N. Y.) nay with Camden yea, Plumb nay with Vest yea, Sawyer nay with Kenna yea. The preamble to the bill as passed recites that the board of officers convened by the President to examine and report upon the case of Gen. Porter stated that justice required the President to annul the findings and sentence of the court-martial in Gen. Porter's case, and restore him to the position of which sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal from service; that the President had remitted so much of the sentence as disqualified Gen. Porter from holding office, and that in order to do justice to Gen. Porter it was enacted, etc. The bill then authorizes the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Gen. Porter to the position of Colonel in the army of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of dismissal, and authorizes the President in his discretion to place Gen. Porter on the retired list as of that grade; Gen. Porter, however, to receive no compensation or allowance prior to his appointment under the act. A joint resolution was submitted appropriating $25,000 for the suppression of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in Kansas. A bill was introduced for a public building at Akron, Ohio. A favorable report was made on the bill for the admission of Dakota. The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, adopted an amendment increasing the amount for the free-delivery service to $4,000,000. The Committee on Public Lands was directed to report whether the grant to the Lake Superior and Portage Lake Canal Company is liable to forfeiture.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$ 6.75	@ 7.21
HOGS	6.90	@ 7.00
FLOUR—Superfine	3.00	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.05	@ 1.07
No. 2 Red	1.18	@ 1.14
CORN—No. 2	.62½	@ .65
OATS—Mixed	.42	@ .46
PORK—Mess	17.50	@18.00
LARD	.09¾	@ .09¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	6.75	@ 7.21
Fair to Good	5.50	@ 6.25
Common to Medium	4.25	@ 5.75
HOGS	6.00	@ 7.50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5.25	@ 5.75
Good to Choice Spring	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.91	@ .92
No. 2 Red Winter	1.02	@1.03
CORN—No. 2	.53	@ .54
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .37
RYE—No. 2	.59	@ .62
BARLEY—No. 2	.66	@ .68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.31	@ .35
EGGS—Fresh	.20	@ .22
PORK—Mess	17.50	@18.00
LARD	.09¾	@ .09½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.92	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.52	@ .54
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .33
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.52	@ .52½
PORK—Mess	17.50	@18.00
LARD	9.25	@ 9.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.09½	@1.10½
CORN—Mixed	.48	@ .49
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33½
RYE	.57	@ .59
PORK—Mess	17.25	@17.75
LARD	.09	@ .09½
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03	@ 1.07
CORN	.51	@ .53
OATS	.36	@ .37
RYE	.54	@ .56
PORK—Mess	17.50	@18.00
LARD	.09	@ .09½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.52	@ .53
OATS—No. 2	.38	@ .39
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.50	@ 5.60
WHEAT—No 1 White	1.03	@ 1.04
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .49
OATS—Mixed	.35	@ .37
PORK—Mess	18.50	@19.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .49
OATS—Mixed	.33	@ .35
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.75	@ 6.75
Fair	5.00	@ 5.75
Common	4.25	@ 5.25
HOGS	6.50	@ 7.00
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.50

BISMARCK.

The Returned Lasker Resolution and the Accompanying Correspondence.

Action of the House—Referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee Without Debate.

All the documents relative to the Lasker resolution were transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives on the 10th of March, and the reading of them was listened to with breathless interest. Mr. Hiscock, of New York, immediately offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reciting that, as a friendly and respectful communication to the Parliament of the German Empire had been intercepted arbitrarily by a "person" now holding the position of Chancellor of the German Empire, the House cannot but express surprise and regret that it should be even temporarily within the power of a single subject to interfere with such a simple expression of kindly feeling between two great nations; that the House reiterates its expression of sincere regret at the death of Edouard Lasker and its sympathy with the Parliament of the German Empire.

Among the documents sent to the House by the President relating to the now famous Lasker resolution are a number of telegrams which passed between Secretary Frelinghuysen and Minister Sargent relative to the return of the resolution by Bismarck, in which Mr. Sargent said that he had been wholly disregarded. Next is a memorandum of a conversation March 7 between Secretary Frelinghuysen and Herr Von Eisendecker, the German Minister, in which the latter presented the following dispatch from Bismarck returning the resolution:

[Translation.]

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, Feb. 9, 1884.—The Envoy of the United States of America has communicated, with a note dated the 1st inst., the text of a resolution of the American House of Representatives, dated the 9th of January, in which the House expresses regret at the death of Dr. Edouard Lasker.

Every appreciation which the personal qualities of a German may receive in a foreign country can not but be pleasing to our national feelings, especially when emanating from such an important body as the American House of Representatives. I should, therefore, have gratefully received Sargent's communication, and should have asked his Majesty the Emperor to empower me to present it to the Reichstag, if the resolution of the 9th of January did not at the same time contain an opinion on the direction and effects of the political action of Representative Lasker which is opposed to my convictions.

In the resolution it is said in relation to the deceased that "his firm and constant exposition of free and liberal ideas have *materially advanced* the social, political, and economic condition of those people."

From my knowledge of the course that the political and economic development of the German people has taken, I can not regard this opinion once in accordance with the facts I have witnessed. I would not venture to oppose my judgment to that of an illustrious assembly like that of the House of Representatives of the United States if I had not gained, during an active participation in German international politics of more than thirty years, an experience which encourages me to attach also to my opinion certain competency *within these limits*.

I can not make up my mind to ask his Majesty the Emperor for the necessary authorization to communicate the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States to the German Reichstag, because I should therewith have to officially indorse myself, and also to indorse, with his Majesty the Emperor, an opinion which I am unable to recognize as just.

VON BISMARCK.

The last document of the series is a letter from Secretary Frelinghuysen to Minister Sargent and is as follows.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1884.—Sir: I inclose a copy of the note of which a copy has been handed me by the German Minister, and which states that Prince Bismarck declines to receive the memorial of communication between the House of Representatives of the United States and the Reichstag of the resolution on the subject of the death of Mr. Lasker. The resolution was passed by the House with the most concurrent motives, for the sole purpose of expressing sympathy with the corresponding branch of government of a friendly nation in the loss of one of its distinguished members, who had served within the national jurisdiction of Congress. If any other purpose has been surmised, the indisposition of this republic, as proven by the history of a century, to obtrude upon other nations sound political principles upon which our own prosperity is founded should have counteracted that surmise. In the customary order of transmission the resolution came into the possession of his Excellency, who is pleased to explain the embarrassment under which he conceives he would labor by forwarding it to its destination. The intention and the personal convictions to which he alludes are matters affecting his Excellency alone, and upon them it is not becoming that I should make any remark further than to say it does not occur to me that the transmission of the resolution would have involved an indorsement of the political views of Mr. Lasker.

My duty of courtesy to the House of Representatives ended with forwarding the resolution through proper channel to the hands of the officer charged with the administration of the foreign affairs in Germany. This Government is not disposed to inquire into the relations existing between the different branches of another. The mutual exchanges of the resolution are now generally known, their merits or demerits can be judged, and its non-transmission officially, as it was intended and claimed on its face to be of friendly intent, while a matter of regret, is not one of concern to either branch of the Government of the United States. You will either forward a copy of this instruction to the Minister for Foreign Affairs or read it to him and leave him a copy, as you ascertain his pleasure. I am, etc.,

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

It appears, therefore, that Mr. Ochiltree's resolution of condolence neither reached the German Reichstag, as designed by Congress, nor the American Congress as desired by Autocrat Bismarck, and is to remain in the pocket of the German Minister at Washington. The latter said to an interviewer, in reply to inquiries in regard to the return of the resolution, that he had carried out his instructions. His Government's action in the matter was, he said, two-fold. It was the first time it was compelled for important reasons, relating to internal politics of Germany, not to send the resolution to the Reichstag, and yet it could not merely retain it, since that might have implied indifference or discourtesy, and the course pursued by the Government was certainly the most courteous that the situation permitted. The Minister felt entirely satisfied, he said, that there was no disrespect or discourtesy intended on either side.

KILLED BY A SNOW-SLIDE.

Twelve People Crushed to Death by an Avalanche in Utah.

A Salt Lake dispatch gives the following particulars of the death of a party of ten men and two women by an avalanche of snow at the Emma Mine, in Little Cottonwood Canyon, Utah: There being indications of avalanches, employes of the mine had prepared to creep into the tunnel for safety, being joined by a few residents of the town below, who thought Alta would be buried before morning, as slides had been running all day from various directions toward the town. Some had already entered the tunnel, but the ill fated party were warming themselves around the forge in the blacksmith shop before turning in for the night. Another party of eight from the town was resting near the mouth of the tunnel, when the snow broke from the mountain side and shot down over the Emma works with tremendous force, and a deafening roar. When the spray cleared, and the dazed people who had been resting on the side of the slope could see, they discovered the Emma hoisting-works, shaft-house, and boiler-house all swept away, and the blacksmith-shop crushed and buried out of sight.

The work of digging for the bodies was immediately begun, all the men who could be found in the camp joining in the search. The bodies of the following persons were recovered: O. J. Johnson, Salt Lake; Gus Lydecker, foreman of the mine; D. D. Wasson, machinist; Byron F. Wasson, Port Henry, N. Y.; N. S. Delano, New Bedford, Mass.; Peter A. Carlgren and wife; Lottie Olsen, a servant; John Richardson, a boy; Edwin Crockett, fireman; Samuel Prothero, engineer; Willard Stephenson.

The Richest Man in the World.

[New York Dispatch.]

In an interview with a reporter of the New York *Morning News*, W. H. Vanderbilt said: "I believe I am the richest man in the world. In England the Duke of Westminster is said to be worth $200,000,000, but it is mostly in land and houses. It does not yield him 2 per cent. A year from now I shall be worth more than $200,000,000 and will have an income equal to 6 per cent. on that amount." He owns 930,840 shares of railway stock, valued at $88,370,000, his railway bonds amount to $26,857,120, he holds $75,580,000 in Government and a trifle of $5,000,000 in other securities—the aggregate wealth of this Midas being $201,332,413. And the snow-ball roll's on.

SPLINTERS.

EGGS are 5 cents a dozen at Jewett, Tex.

THE Mayor of Utica, N. Y., is 28 years of age.

MANY Mexican periodicals are edited by women.

MRS. MOLLIE HUNT-MCCALEB-ODOM is the name of a Texas poetess.

A VOTER in the city of Boston bears the name of "Hieronymus Papp."

MRS. STEVENS, of Auburn, Ky., has a scrap quilt made of 14,289 pieces.

ALBA, Mich., ladies serenaded a newly married couple because it was leap year.

DR. AL WATTS, of Boston, has caught and killed 4,052 dogs during the past seven years.

ENDED HIS BLACK CAREER.

Rande, the Slaughterer of Thirteen Victims, Hangs Himself in His Cell.

History of a Career Calculated to Congeal the Blood of the Vilest Wretch on Earth.

When the keeper of the solitary in the Illinois Penitentiary, at Joliet, opened the cell in which the murderous convict, Frank Rande, was confined, on the morning of the 7th inst., he was surprised to find the iron-grated door covered with the clothing of Rande. Unlocking the grated door he found some little effort was required to open it, but when he had effected an entrance the cause was plain, for, suspended from the grating by the neck was the lifeless and almost naked body of the noted desperado. He had made the most careful preparations for committing suicide, evidently intending that nothing should prevent him from accomplishing his purpose. He had removed all his clothing except his drawers and stockings, and after tearing his undershirt into strips, had made from them and his suspenders a rope strong enough for his purpose. He then fastened his coat and vest to the bars of the door in order to protect his naked body from the chilly iron, and after laying his trousers on the floor at the bottom of the door, he placed his water-bucket thereon in order to have something on which to stand while fastening the rope at the upper bars of the door. These preparations being complete he had only to fasten the rope properly around his neck and kick the bucket away from him and in a few minutes all was over. When found his body was cold, yet it presented a very natural appearance, for the feet rested on the floor, the hands hung down the sides, the eyes were wide open, and the head was turned a little to one side. A Coroner's jury was summoned, and it took but a short time for them to resolve upon a verdict of willful suicide by hanging. Warden McLaughrey went to Rande's cell the previous evening and immediately on entering it the convict greeted him with much excitement, and insisted that the Warden should send for ex-Sheriff Hitchcock, of Peoria, and State's Attorney Tunnecliffe, of Galesburg, saying, "When you three are together I will tell you something wonderful." To this request the Warden made no reply, and just as he was leaving the cell Rande begged him to take him out and hang him. "I cannot do that," replied the Warden, "but never fear, you will be hanged soon enough."

In a drawer belonging to the work-bench of Rande, in the harness-shop among other things was found the cover of an old memorandum book, on the inside of which was written, in the handwriting of the dead desperado, a number of entries, the first of which is dated July 4, 1877, some six months prior to his arrest. Among the entries were the following, all dated July 18, 1877.

Mrs. Mary Carroll and several others, Canton. Man and wife and a girl at Saville. A German woman and her son at the house with a big tree seven or eight miles from Davenport, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Dr. Hamprack will testify to my attempt at suicide. I lost five or six quarts of blood.

These entries are supposed to refer to crimes committed by the dead assassin. There were a number of others which could not be deciphered, but in the partial relic of his dictionary was found the following in Rande's handwriting:

I don't want to go to heaven. There ain't nothing there. I'm going to hell, the big place. I ain't going to heaven. I tell you God brains people—brains 'em. Perhaps that is the reason so many damn cranks are so anxious to go to heaven to get brained, and also escape the perils of hard work.

A stranger appeared at the prison and offered the Warden $1,000 for the body of Rande and the cell-door upon which the desperado ended his life. His proposition was not entertained.

RANDE'S DESPERATION.

Fiendish Assault Upon Deputy McDonald.

The final chapter in the annals of this lion-hearted libertine and murderer is dated March 1. Deputy Warden John McDonald was in the shoe shop. While his back was turned to Rande that fiend picked up an iron poker, unnoticed and approached, the prison official with velvet tread. He hit him over the head and McDonald fell to the floor. Stunned and bleeding, Madden, intercepted the second blow and seized Rande, who forced him down. Rande followed this up with an assault with a shoe knife on Madden. Several convicts came to the rescue. One of them, Raab, wrenched the knife from Rande's hand and choked him. Deputy Garvin arrived just in time to rescue Rande from severe punishment by several convicts who had gathered around. On the way to the dead tacry with Rande Garvin was forced to put a bullet in the hide of the monster, who had made an attack on him. The cur continued his attack, when Deputy Ed McDonald planted a bullet in his ear. This sent Rande to the earth with a scream. He was taken to the hospital, where his conscience, or biscowardice, drove him to put an end to his own miserable existence. It is, probably, well that he did so. Had he lived, he might with the assistance of some shrewd lawyer, play the insanity dodge on some sentimental jury that would have recommended an asylum for his relief and comfort. Rande had learned the day before his suicide, for the first time, that his assault upon the Deputy was not a fatal one, and that his victim was in a fair way to recover. The information seemed to irritate him very much, as he had not supposed that any man could live after receiving such a blow as he had inflicted. After recovering consciousness, Rande said that it had been his intention for some time to kill McDonald, because the Deputy had caused him to be chained to the iron door of his cell for several days, as a punishment for some offense.

A BLACK CAREER.

A Story of Human Depravity Almost Too Horrible for Credence.

The books of the Joliet Prison show that Rande was received at that institution Feb. 23, 1878, on a life sentence. His right name was Charles C. Scott. His early years were passed in Fairfield, Iowa, where his people live. In 1877 he was known to have killed no less than five persons, and is now supposed to have murdered thirteen victims in all. He had gloried in the various titles of "American Brigand," "Knox County Desperado," "St. Louis Pawnshop Fiend," "Brilliant Bandit of the Wabash," and other equally bloody and interesting titles. His career in the prison had been mutinous in the extreme. Again and again had he been placed in irons for inciting various disturbances among his fellow-convicts, by whom he had been cordially detested. Born in Pennsylvania in 1839, the son of a blacksmith, Rande moved to Fairfield, Iowa, thirty years ago. He lived for a time the life of a hunter and trapper, while his sneaking and cowardly disposition gradually unfolded and finally blossomed out into that of the most unprincipled and bloodthirsty villain the country has ever seen. After serving five years in the Michigan City (Ind.) Penitentiary for grand larceny, he commenced his career as a murderer. After robbing a gunsmith of several revolvers, he broke into a farm house near Galesburg, Ill., while the inmates were at church, leaving the house, with his plunder, through a corn-field. The farmer, discovering his loss, alarmed several neighbors, and, following the robber's track, soon surrounded him. Rande made good use of his revolvers and escaped, leaving in a corn-field the dead bodies of three of his pursuers. The horrified and outraged community scoured the country for miles around to find the murderer, but in vain. A little more than a week later Rande robbed another house at St. Elmo, Ill., near Effingham, on the Vandalia road. He was pursued by the citizens, surrounded in a piece of woods, and again escaped, leaving, as a memento of his fiendishness, the bullet-riddled bodies of John Scales, Frank Wiesmann, and Frank Barnes. Finding the country becoming decidedly too hot for him, Rande went to Indianapolis, where, while living in the constant society of the most depraved characters, he maliciously provoked the anger of a fellow-reprobate, who called in an officer. Rande again escaped, after shooting two or three officers, and next turned up in St. Louis. There he shot two men in a pawn-shop before he was finally overpowered. His trial in Knox County, Ill., was looked upon as a libel of the most disgraceful nature, as it saved the murderer's neck from the gallows.

RANDE'S KIT.

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