

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

FAVORABLE reports were made in the Senate, on the 29th ult., on resolutions to loan flags to the city of Charlotte, N. C., for celebrating the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, and to the fair at Richmond in aid of disabled Confederate soldiers, but it was voted to postpone the consideration of no more legislation of this sort. A joint resolution was favorably reported to appropriate \$25,000 to celebrate the completion of the Washington monument. A resolution was offered directing the preparation of a joint resolution hereafter to grant patent shall be granted except to citizens of the United States. The pleuro-pneumonia bill was debated at great length and passed. The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution directing the Senate to take a joint committee to settle up the claim of J. E. Whelock against the Government of Venezuela for tortures inflicted by officers of the republic. The tariff bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and rejected. H. C. Spofford introduced a motion to instruct the committee to compare between the condition of the business of the country prior to the tariff of 1861 and its condition at the present time, and from the comparison deduced the conclusion that the protective system was a better one for the people. A large number of products he maintained, secured a higher price now than twenty years ago—a result which was attributable to protection. Mr. Hard supported the measure in a speech which attracted the attention of many members. He held that, subject to the needs of the country, the people had the right to buy where goods were cheapest, and sell where he could realize the highest price. He claimed that the protective system had locked the United States out of the market of the world; he said that our manufacturing looks outward across the seas for patrons, and closed by saying that if the Ohio Democratic platform would not allow the abolition of war taxes, he would appeal to the people of his native State to repudiate the heresy.

The passage of bills to authorize the Oregon Central Road to bridge the Willamette River, and to ratify the agreement with three Indian tribes of Montana for a portion of their reservation required by the Northern Pacific Road, followed by a long debate on the bill, and the adoption of the bill by the Senate on the 30th ult. In the House a bill was reported to secure postal regulation on the contract system. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War on proper application, to loan ten thousand dollars for soldiers' relief, and a grant conditioned for monumental purposes. After which the tariff bill was taken up in committee of the whole and discussed at great length. Mr. Dingley (Rep.), of Maine, denied that protection had caused the decline of the textile industry. Mr. Dingley (Rep.), of New York, declared that there was stagnation everywhere in the protected industries. The wages of American workmen were not sufficient to give them even decent support, and during the last two years their price had been downward. The workmen last year two-thirds were in blast, while this year nearly two-thirds were closed at the wages of the army of workers were reduced. He was one of the unfortunate manufacturers who had reduced wages rather than let the men go, and altogether Mr. K. H. (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, interjected to say he thanked Mr. Hewitt for introducing his doctrine. Production had so far outrun consumption that a readjustment of labor and capital would have to be made. Mr. Hard declared that protection would not prevent over-production, but on the contrary created that lamentable condition of affairs. Nothing could be done with the surplus but pile it up as long as money lasted and then stop and let the workmen starve. Traders under the tariff bill were all the time in a panic. Under the present tariff these unions could not but be feeble and finally die. He held that the condition of English workmen had steadily improved since the era of free trade. He believed the same would be the case in America. He would be gradual. He would begin by putting raw materials on the free list; then he would limit the rates of duties. If these moves turned out badly he would pause; if not, he would go on to the next. Mr. Ward (Dem.) of Ohio held that the Mondson bill was not in harmony with the Ohio platform. That was bomb-proof, and would win all the time. Mr. Cutcher (Rep.), of Mich. can, opposed the bill as being wrong in principle, unscientific in construction, and as being destructive in its effects. It was neither protection, free trade, nor revenue only. It was protection with a free trade slash twenty inches wide through it. It was a monster, shapeless, lame and blind. The committee on tariff not for revenue, nor for protection, but for revenue and protection, one and inseparable.

WHEN the shipping bill came up in the Senate on the 1st inst., Mr. Frye asserted that the admission to American registry of vessels bought abroad could take from American ships the command of the last two-thirds of the shipping in all the old ports of England. Mr. Vest reported that the last thing in the range of imagination is the idea that any human being can cheat a Yankee. The Senate agreed to indefinitely postpone action on the bill to reduce the number of the British and the John Porte court-martial from the obligation of secrecy. Bills were favorably reported to aid the construction of a ship canal between Lake Union and Puget Sound. Mr. F. D. (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, in a speech referring to the invasions of spurious tolls on the House Mr. Dorsheimer spoke against the tariff bill. Mr. Eaton declared the measure directly opposed to the Constitution, and he would do his utmost to defeat it. Mr. Hammond insisted that the Democrats were earnest in their purpose to reduce taxation and diminish the revenue. Mr. Finney opposed the measure in a speech of considerable length.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the Senate, on the 2d inst., calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what action had been taken in regard to the entries of public lands in Colorado by the Estes, Frua Company and other English corporations. Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Territories, made an adverse report on the House bill providing that no person shall be appointed Governor of a Territory unless he had been a two years resident there, because such limitation would be placed on the constitutional power of the President. During the discussing on the shipping bill Mr. Vest offered an amendment to admit ships to the inland free of duty to place vessels purchased abroad in the American register. No action was taken. The bill was referred to the 5th. The House devoted the entire day's session to debate on the tariff bill. Mr. Nutting (Rep.) decried the agitation of the matter for purely political purposes. Mr. Denver (Rep.) gave a speech of an amendment he proposed to offer provided that after July 1 no duty should be levied on any kind of raw material. He depicted the advantages following such a course, and advised that the bill be referred to a committee as a measure of benefit to both manufacturers and farmers. Mr. McMullen (Rep.) denounced the present tariff as a monstrous piece of injustice. He declared that it had destroyed every market, cut down the sales of American manufacturers, and destroyed the revenue of American agriculture. In conclusion he pictured the dangers of an overflowing Treasury, which led thieves to devise every means from larceny to legislation to rob the public treasury. Mr. Maxwell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, declared that the protective system had been tried, and had failed to the benefit of every class of industry. Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, argued in favor of throwing open the market to foreign manufacturers. He believed in commerce and progress, not in exclusion, stagnation and starvation. In conclusion he expressed surprise that Mr. Finney should oppose the free-slip amendment to the shipping bill, and that give England and other foreign countries a monopoly in fares and freightage which should go to America. Mr. Springer (Dem.) gave the history of the Tariff Commission, and quoted from its report following the interests of the country in the various industries. He believed in commerce and progress, not in exclusion, stagnation and starvation. In conclusion he expressed surprise that Mr. Finney should oppose the free-slip amendment to the shipping bill, and that give England and other foreign countries a monopoly in fares and freightage which should go to America. The history of this last case is the history of the greatest fiasco of the series of star-route trials.

WATERLOO (Iowa) dispatch: "A triple tragedy occurred at Roland, a small place in the edge of Story County, about thirteen miles south of Radcliffe. A man, whose name it is impossible to learn, attacked his wife with an ax. She defended herself as well as she could, at the same time calling for help. The brother of the infuriated husband interfered, and attempted to protect the woman. At this the husband, who is a burly man, seized his brother and threw him into a deep well. As he did this he either lost his footing or sprang into the well intentionally himself. When the neighbors, attracted by the outcry, arrived on the scene they found the two men at the bottom of the well, both dead, while the woman was unconscious. She is badly wounded, and at last reports it is thought that there is no possibility of her recovering."

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WASHINGTON.

The indictment of William Pitt Kellogg, says a Washington dispatch, has been thrown out of court and a verdict of acquittal rendered by the jury; and, to crown all, the indictment against Price has been nolle prossed. The history of this last case is the history of the greatest fiasco of the series of star-route trials.

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marble which represents the Father of his Country.

The following is a recapitulation of the regular monthly debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

Interest-bearing debt—	
Four and one-half cents.	\$ 250,000,000
Five per cent.	737,000,000
Three per cent.	261,621,950
Refunding certificates.	298,450
Navy pension fund.	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt.	\$1,256,572,350

Matured debt.

Debt bearing no interest—

Legal-tender notes.

Certificates of deposit.

Gold and silver certificates.

Fractional currency.

Total without interest.

\$ 586,238,089

Total debt (principal).

Total interest.

Total cash in Treasury.

Debt less cash in Treasury.

Decrease during April.

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1881.

87,060,473

Current liabilities—

Interest due and unpaid.

Debt on which interest has ceased.

Interest due on last year.

Gold and silver certificates.

Certificates of deposit.

Cash balance available.

Total.

\$ 399,753,205

Available assets—

Cash in Treasury.

\$ 399,753,205

Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable by United States.

Principal outstanding.

Interest accrued, not yet paid.

Interest paid by United States.

42,492,759

POLITICAL.

The Chicago Times (Independent Dem.) prints what it calls a "carefully prepared summary," showing the complexion of the delegates chosen to the National Republican Convention from all the States and Territories, which shows the following result (411 votes being necessary to a choice):

Blaine..... 324 John Sherman..... 23 Arthur..... 240 Hawley..... 12 Edmunds..... 79 Doubtful..... 40 Logan..... 50

The Chicago Daily News (Arthur Republican) places the figures somewhat different from the Times, viz.:

Arthur..... 337 Logan..... 42 Blaine..... 271 The field..... 42 Edmunds..... 107

The New York Assembly in Albany bill adding an article to the State constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was lost—60 against 63.

The Nebraska Republican State Convention, which met at Lincoln, organized by electing Congressman E. K. Valentine Chairman. The following were elected delegates at-large to Chicago: John M. Thurston, N. S. Harwood, John Jansen, and N. S. Brooks. They are all said to be for Blaine. A resolution to instruct for Blaine was tabled by a vote of 220 to 207. The platform declares for the taxation of such home products as are luxuries and for a tariff that will protect home industries without being burdensome to the people.

The national convention is requested to provide that in future representation at national conventions shall be in proportion to the number of Republican votes cast for President in the last preceding Presidential election. The resolutions close with an endorsement of President Arthur's policy.

At the Montana Republican Convention held at Bozeman, Manti and Sanders were chosen delegates to Chicago, with Leaming and Knowles as alternates. Sanders is for Blaine and Manti for Edmunds. The alternates are for Arthur and Edmunds respectively.

The New Mexico Republican Convention elected H. W. Llewellyn and Eugene Romero delegates to Chicago. There were no instructions, but they are believed to favor Arthur, with Logan as second choice. Strong resolutions endorsing Arthur's administration were adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William, alias "Reddy" McHugh, was hanged at Cincinnati for the murder of his wife in 1881. Thomas Dickson was hanged at Bloomfield, Mo., for the murder of James McNab near Essex, Stoddard County, that State, four years ago. About four thousand people were present. Dickson made a brief speech, in which he declared his innocence. Enoch Brown, a negro, was hanged at Halifax Court House, N. C., for the murder of his wife. There was a large crowd of spectators, principally colored people. Wm. Brooks, colored, was executed at Alexandria, La., for wife murder. Jacob Dobson, who shot ex-Sheriff Adkins in Boone County, West Virginia, was lynched at Grifithsville, in that State.

Under the Crown Land Office, in the Parliament buildings at Toronto, were found two powerful dynamite cartridges, with wire and fuse attached, and others were discovered under the steps approaching the Speaker's chamber.

At a meeting of farmers in Manitoba, resolutions were adopted asking that that country be made an independent British colony, and declaring that if free trade was not accorded they would secede.

The iron steamer State of Florida was wrecked at sea about the 27th of April.

There is a mystery surrounding her fate.

One of the prisoners begged for mercy, but the others died game.

The excitement increased when it was found that two of the robbers were Henry Brown and Ben Wheeler, Marshal and Assistant Marshal of Caldwell. The other two, John Wesley and Billy Smith, were cowboys.

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or sprang into the well intentionally himself.

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marble which represents the Father of his Country.

The Pope is said to be preparing a

fresh note to the powers in regard to the

decision of the Italian court, in which he will

declare that a compromise with Italy is im-

possible on the basis of existing laws.

The work of unifying the Liberals is

meeting with great success in Germany.

At a recent national meeting resolutions were

adopted in favor of the creation of a party

to embrace the entire empire, its object to be

the pursuit of patriotic liberalism.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Recent deaths: Ex-Gov. Marcus L.

Wards of New Jersey; Thomas Goff, a mil-

lionaire distiller of Cincinnati and Aurora,

Ind.; Dr. Willard Parker, an eminent sur-