

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A passenger train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad was thrown from the track near White House, ten miles from Olean, New York, on the 28th, by the spreading of the rails. The wall and baggage car and two coaches, one of them the smoker, were thrown down a 20-foot embankment into a ditch containing several feet of water. Twenty persons were injured, four of whom, J. J. Smith, of Bath; Mrs. O. W. Wheaton, of Allegheny; Mrs. Goodsell, of Coudersport, Penna.; and Mrs. O'Hara, of Colegrove, Penna., were believed to be in a critical condition. During a school exhibition in a hall in Rushsylvania, Ohio, on the evening of the 28th, the floor gave way and the entire audience, about 400, went down to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. Mrs. J. E. Alexander, wife of the minister, and Miss Garwood, were killed, and a large number injured, about ten badly. An explosion of gas took place in a shaft of the Delaware and Hudson mine at Plymouth, Penna., on the afternoon of the 28th, killing Patrick McGill and John Kniss and fatally injuring Charles O'Connor and two other miners. Lillie Wheeler, aged 28; Anna Thompson, aged 16; Ellen Aldridge, aged 17; and J. B. Vance, aged 40, were crossing the Stillmanish river, near Stanwood, Washington Territory, on the 27th, when their boat was capsized and they were drowned. George Newby, aged 21; Mary Wilson, aged 7, and Emily Wilson, aged 5, were drowned on the 27th, while trying to cross a small stream in the Ogden Canon, Utah, in a boat. An explosion occurred in the house of James McLaughlin, in Topeka, Kansas, on the 27th, caused by pouring oil from a can into the tank of a gasoline stove. Annie Evans and her charge, Mary McLaughlin, 6 years old, were burned to death and Mrs. McLaughlin was severely burned. Mrs. Bud Barley was burned to death on the 28th while returning to her home from Coshocton, Ohio, in a wagon. She placed a lighted pipe in her pocket, which set fire to her clothing.

The temperature rose to 90 degrees in the shade throughout Northern Vermont, on the 28th. Much snow still remains in that region, but vast quantities were melted by the heat, and all the streams are swollen in consequence.

Heavy rains prevailed throughout Minnesota and Dakota on the 27th and 28th.

Rev. Edgar L. Hermance, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the village of White Plains, New York, shot himself in the head while in the pulpit of the church on the 29th. His resignation was asked for some months ago in consequence of the dissatisfaction arising between himself and congregation over his salary. At the time of the shooting Mrs. Hermance was teaching a Sunday-school class in the new chapel within a few feet of her husband. Rev. Charles F. King, pastor of the Miller Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbus, Ohio, committed suicide on the evening of the 29th, by cutting his throat. He was sick with typhoid fever. The 12-year-old son of Charles Snyder hanged himself in his father's stable at Grove City, Penna., on the morning of the 28th, because he had been chastised by his mother. Mrs. Mary Barrett, 53 years of age, committed suicide in New York on the 29th, by jumping from a fourth-story window. Domestic trouble was the cause. Arch Stoltz, a farmer near Richmond, Kentucky, committed suicide on the 29th, by taking rat poison. His brother William, seeing the corpse, took the remainder of the poison, leaving a note saying he wished both to be buried in the same coffin.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Biggs, Butte county, California, at 8.45 P. M., on the 28th. The vibrations were from east to west, and lasted 75 seconds. Plastered buildings were cracked. Two distinct shocks were felt at Stockton at the same time.

After three days of rain, at St. Paul, Minnesota, it began snowing on the afternoon of the 29th, and the snow continued at 9 P. M. A damp snow was reported at other points in Minnesota and Dakota. The floods in the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers have been renewed by heavy rains, and great damage is feared, especially at Wausau. Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. The families have been compelled to remove from the Eau Claire flats. Strong easterly winds for several days have caused the Mississippi river below New Orleans to rise rapidly, and make several small crevasses. The most serious is at St. Sophie, 35 miles below the city, where the rice fields are inundated with salt water.

Two masked men stopped a stage near Cloverdale, California, on the 29th, and robbed it of the box of Wells, Fargo & Co. Constable Crigler and Samuel Allen went in pursuit of the robbers and overtook them in the mountains. One of the robbers shot Crigler through the heart, and when Allen fired they escaped by sliding down a precipice. A passenger train on the Inter-Oceanic Railway was stopped on the evening of the 27th by a band of 14 highwaymen, near Frolo, Mexico. The passengers and trainmen were systematically robbed. The company lost over \$3000 from the treasury box.

Edward Crockett, a negro of bad reputation, was killed on the 28th by S. G. Lowell, a white farmer in Lancaster county, South Carolina. Crockett was trespassing upon Lowell's place, and when ordered away, refused to go, and threw stones at Lowell.

The body of Charles George, a carpenter, was found hanging by the neck between the palings of a picket fence on a secluded street in Pottsville, Penna., on the 30th ult. He had been seen a short time before holding to the fence, apparently intoxicated. It is supposed that his feet slipped and in falling his head was caught between the palings. William J. Johnson, a stockman south of Wichita, Kansas, was fatally bitten about the head by a vicious stallion on the 29th ult. Two

girls, named Stokes and Williams, were drowned in a pond near Tilson, Illinois, on the 29th ult. They were wading in the water and fell into an old stock well unknown to them. Henry Fisher, aged 30 years, was drowned in the river at Northumberland, Penna., on the afternoon of the 30th ult. He was riding along the bank, when his horse, becoming frightened at a locomotive, dashed into the river. The tile mill of William Caldwell, in Rushville, Indiana, exploded on the 30th ult. William Caldwell, N. E. Coude and Joseph Laken were fatally, and five others severely injured.

Two Germans named Cline and Clausen were rooming together in a cheap lodging house in Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the evening of the 29th ult. The latter was murdered by his roommate party for his money, only \$30. The murderer is in jail.

John Martin, a dissipated printer, whose wife and three children were compelled to leave him about a week ago, killed an unknown woman in his room on Hamilton street, New York, on the evening of the 28th by plunging a table knife into her throat. He said, when arrested, that he did not know the woman, but she followed him to his room from the street. Dr. T. J. Hourigan shot and killed his brother-in-law, Samuel Hays, in a quarrel about money, near Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 28th.

A telegram from Bradford, Penna., says forest fires have been raging in the Kane oil field since the afternoon of the 29th ult. They were started by a spark from a locomotive. Seventeen rigs and several tanks of oil were burned on the 29th ult., and a number of rigs and over 1000 barrels of oil were destroyed on the 30th ult. Swamp Lodge, a suburb of Kane, was completely wiped out. Carpenter's large saw mills, at the Lodge, were also consumed. The fire burned incessantly until 8 o'clock on the evening of the 30th ult., when a heavy rain checked the progress of the flames, and it is now under control.

A telegram from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, says the flood has driven about 150 families from their homes. The approaches of three bridges are covered with water and are impassable. Porterville, below Eau Claire, is flooded and deserted. The inhabitants are camped in sheds and warehouses. The greatest loss thus far is to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and to the partly submerged saw mills. It was snowing on the 30th ult., there being at the last report four inches on the ground. The Merrimac river, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, was 24 feet above low water mark, on the 30th ult., and several of the factories were compelled to shut down. Telegrams from various points in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont indicate much damage by freshets. The lowlands everywhere are flooded, many roads are impassable, and bridges and railroads have suffered. Near Bennington the snow is still three feet deep in the woods. The new pulp mill, barn and pent stock erected by J. H. Hubbard, at Crolyden Flat, New Hampshire, was swept out by the high water on the evening of the 29th ult., carrying with it the Excelsior shop and dam, of Pittsburg, below, and 200 cords of pulp wood; also the blacksmith shop and other buildings. The bridge over a branch of Sugar river was also carried away. The ice broke in the harbor at Cheboygan, Michigan, on the 30th ult., and moved up the straits. There was a heavy northwest wind, and it was snowing heavily. Reports from all parts of Texas tell of an extraordinary rainfall throughout the State during the past three days, doing much damage to railroads and farm property along the streams. Some points in North Texas report the rain fell the heaviest since 1866. Throughout Southern and Southwest Texas the rains are of inestimable value to the grazing interest. The Rio Grande is rising rapidly, and has overflowed its banks for a couple of hundred miles above Brownsville.

A lamp exploded in the apartments of Mrs. Faist, in New York, on the evening of the 29th ult., and her sons, Charles and George, were so badly burned that they died on the morning of the 30th ult. A despatch from Lancaster, Penna., says a spark from a locomotive set fire to timber on the Welsh Mountain on the 28th ult., and hundreds of acres have thus far been burned over. The fire is still burning and the loss will be very heavy. A despatch from Easton, Penna., says fires are raging on the Blue Mountain between Wind Gap and Water Gap, and at various places in the Delaware and Lehigh valleys. Part of the Inter-colonial freight shed at St. John, New Brunswick, was burned on the 29th ult. The goods were at the owner's risk and were not insured. Loss about \$50,000. The Leader building in Des Moines, Iowa, was burned on the 30th ult. Loss \$45,000. A fire in the South Mountain, several miles from Charles, Penna., on the 30th ult., destroyed over 3000 acres of woodland and was still spreading.

General Wirt Adams, Postmaster in Jackson, Mississippi, and John H. Martin, editor of the New Mississippiian, met in the street on the afternoon of the 1st and began shooting at each other. Both were hit in the head and both are dead. William Miller, of Chicago, who has been out of work and drinking heavily recently struck his wife on the head with a hammer on the evening of the 30th ult., and then slashed himself across the abdomen with a razor. It is thought that the injuries to both will be fatal.

Arthur Yates, 8 years old, son of a farmer near Carthage, Illinois, died of hydrophobia on the 30th ult. A short time ago he was bitten in the face by a shepherd dog. The most frightful convulsions began on the 28th ult., when the lad would bark and howl like a dog. Several physicians pronounced the case rabies. Powerful opiates had no influence, and the spasms continued without cessation until death came.

A locomotive ran into a hand-car, near Elko, Nevada, on the 30th ult. Two section men were killed and three severely injured. A telegram from Durand, Wisconsin, says there is another big flood on the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Miles of track below Durand are submerged, and all trains have been abandoned. An unsuccessful attempt was made on the evening of the 30th ult., to wreck a passenger train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, near Norfolk, Virginia. This is the fifth attempt within three weeks. Detectives are at work and have arrested Joseph Suit. Charles I. Debaun, Assistant Cashier of the National Park Bank, in New York, is a defaulter to the amount of \$95,000. He entered the bank in a minor position 22 years ago, and gradually worked up to the position of Assistant Cashier. He resigned his position on April 19th, assigning ill health as the cause. The defalcation, it is stated, will not embarrass the bank. How it was accomplished has not been made known by the officers. Debaun has disappeared. Joseph Frye was arrested near Santa Rosa, California, on the evening of the 30th ult., on the charge of being one of the men who robbed the stage near Cloverdale on the 28th ult. He made a confession on the 1st, admitting his guilt, but saying that he was led to the deed by his brother-in-law, Eugene Preus. There was a riot among a number of Hungarians at Inkerman, a small mining town near Pittston, Penna., on the 1st, and many were badly hurt. Detective Brown, who attempted to quell the disturbance, shot Joseph Lasker, one of the ringleaders, who had previously been stabbed in the fight. Six of the rioters are in jail and others will be arrested. A despatch from Wodeville, New Hampshire, says the Connecticut river is higher than at any time since 1872, and is still rising. A robbery occurred early on the morning of the 2d on a mail train running between Baltimore and Harrisburg on the Northern Central Railroad. One mail pouch containing registered letters valued at \$10,000 is missing. Another pouch received at the Harrisburg post-office has a long slit in it. It is thought some person familiar with the workings of the car secreted himself on the train at Baltimore, and committed the robbery after the train had left that city. Herman S. Madine, a stamping clerk in the Chicago Post-office, has been arrested for rifling letters. He confessed that he had taken letters he supposed contained money and destroyed them after opening. He says he has taken about \$250, but the authorities think the sum is much larger. William Andrews was on the 2d convicted in Baltimore of participation in the robbery of the post-office at Salisbury, Maryland, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and payment of a fine of \$1000. It was Andrews' second trial, the jury in the first having failed to agree. Andrew Bradley, 25 years old, shot his wife through the head at her father's house in McKeesport, Pa., on the evening of the 1st. She had fallen Bradley because of his ill-treatment. It is thought the wound will prove fatal. Two men named Martin made a disturbance at Warrior, Alabama, on the evening of the 1st, and killed a deputy marshal named Kelly. He was arrested and placed in the caboose of a freight train, to be taken to Birmingham, but the train was stopped by a mob and the prisoner lynched. George Emery and Benjamin Halten, two colored men, quarreled in Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the evening of the 1st, about a woman. Emery was shot and killed. Halten escaped. D. H. Fitzgerald, proprietor of the Manhattan Hardware Works of Reading, Penna., was arrested in that city on the afternoon of the 2d, on charges of forgery preferred by several local merchants. He was committed in default of bail. Fitzgerald's works were seized recently by the sheriff. The sessions of the General Methodist Episcopal Conference were continued in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on the 2d. Bishop Merrill read the address of the Bishops, reviewing the revival work that has been going on in the Church since the last Conference, four years ago. Since then, it was stated, not less than 450,000 persons had been brought into the Church. The membership has increased from 1,769,534 to 2,093,935. The educational work of the Church has made rapid progress. There are now 111 conferences under the control of the American Church. The Church has now 12 theological seminaries, 54 colleges and 154 academies for the education of candidates for the ministry. The value of this property is a little over \$25,000,000. The missionary work demanded an outlay of \$1,200,000 a year. It was advised that steps should be taken to adopt some regular order of worship, so that in all churches the form would be the same. The Bishops severely criticised the secular Sunday papers and held that the liquor traffic could not be legalized without sin. The committee appointed to consider the eligibility of women as delegates reported that under the constitution and laws women are not eligible, and the committee agreed that the protest against the women should be sustained, and that the conferences from which they were sent be notified that the seats are vacant. The report was signed by 11 of the 17 members of the committee. W. H. Toney was taken from his house at English, Crawford County, Indiana, on the evening of the 1st, by "white caps," tied to a telegraph pole and whipped unmercifully with hickory whips. Blood was spattered about the telegraph pole, and the man's body was lacerated in a horrible manner. His recovery is doubtful. He is a prominent resident of that county, and is a man of considerable means. The charge against him was drunkenness and abuse of his family. Jackson Goodman, who lives near English, was notified to change his manner of doing business by keeping sober. James Pro, Editor of the English News, was notified to publish that the "White Caps" would attend the election next November, and that all persons de-

acted in buying or selling votes or acting in any way dishonorably would be treated to 200 lashes.

Billy Carson, a son of Kit Carson, the famous scout, shot and killed Thomas J. Tobin, in a fight at Fort Garland, Colorado, on the 2d. Tobin was a companion of Kit Carson, and almost equally famous. Frederick Kruger and Frederick Haar, brother-in-law, living near Sandusky, Michigan, quarrelled about the division of property on the 2d. Kruger was shot and killed. A young son of Haar's was also fatally shot during the melee. John T. Rand shot and killed his wife and baby at his home in Helena, Montana, on the evening of the 2d, and then killed himself. His wife had him sent to prison for beating her, and he was released on the 2d.

Information has been received in Chicago of the suicide of General Martin Beems, of Stanton, Nebraska, on the 1st. He said family troubles were the cause. August Zeigler, 65 years old, committed suicide on his farm near Reading, Penna., on the 3d. He told some neighbors that three years ago, somewhere between New York and Philadelphia, he killed a man, and rifling his pockets threw the body into a river. A despatch from Mason City, Iowa, reports rain in that section for six consecutive days. If it continues the farmers fear that seed will rot in the ground.

A building in the village of Lacon, Warren county, Iowa, was blown down during a wind storm, on the 3d, killing a man named Wilson and injuring two others. Two boys are missing. The wife of Henry Bicks, a farmer near Canton, Ohio, left her two children alone in the kitchen on the 2d while she went to milk the cows. When she returned she found the room full of smoke, the youngest child, a girl, burned to death and the boy dying from suffocation.

John L. Black and Samuel L. Black, brothers, large owners of real estate in Virginia City, Nevada, quarrelled on the 4th, and the former was killed. Samuel claims that he killed his brother in self defence. Luke W. Holman, a real estate broker in Boston, was arrested on the evening of the 3d, on a charge of conspiracy to cause the murder of Miss Emeline B. Holman, his half-sister. The man who agreed to get another party to murder the girl informed the police. Holman's father died and left property valued at \$25,000, and Miss Holman was appointed executrix. The prisoner was to have the use of \$7000. He says he was afraid the girl would get married and squander the property. Robert Clanton was taken to Mexico, Missouri, on the 3d, from Texas. He is charged with the murder of L. B. Coates and Stephen and Gerome Maddox, in Portland, in 1863, during a political row. Clanton fled to Texas, where he married and became wealthy. He says the deed was done in self-defence. John H. Atkins, ex-Chief of Police in Hot Springs, Arkansas, was fatally shot in Bryant's saloon, on the evening of the 3d. Before becoming unconscious he stated that Bryant and Chief of Police Hart shot him.

A fire was seen on the farm of the widow Freeze, near Arlington, Nebraska, on the 6th. A posse of citizens went out and were horrified at finding the charred remains of seven human beings, only identified by their statures as follows: Old lady Freeze, Fred Gratchuschen, his wife and their children, and Fred's brother Louis. A daughter who is away visiting is the only survivor of the family, but it is reported that the hired man cannot be found. The wife was found under a horse.

An arch under the floor of the new Board of Trade building, in Columbus, Ohio, fell, on the afternoon of the 3d, while workmen were trying to remove the casing. George Terwilliger and Jesse Buckham were killed, and Samuel Coleman was severely injured. A small boat, containing three men, was upset in Hall's Gate, New York, on the afternoon of the 3d. Two of the men were drowned, and the third is missing. They were unknown.

Benjamin Robbins, of Kentucky, who was recently appointed United States District Attorney for Colorado, and who attempted suicide in Denver a few days ago, is thought to be hopelessly insane. Joseph Fonger, head sawyer in Vandusen's saw mill, in Dorchester, Wisconsin, fell on the carriage on the 4th and was divided into twenty pieces before it could be stopped. Two small children of James Martin, a baker in Carlisle, Penna., were left alone in the house on the 4th. They got matches and set fire to the bed clothing. The youngest, Mame, aged 3, was fatally burned. A collision occurred on the Jacksonville and South-eastern Railroad, near Sorrento, Florida, on the morning of the 4th, between a passenger and freight train. Two unknown men were killed and several others badly injured.

A violent storm was raging on the 4th, over a large portion of the north-west, cutting off telegraphic communication with many points. Within 24 hours nearly two inches of rain have fallen at Lacrosse, Wisconsin, and Danvers, Iowa. At St. Paul, Minnesota, on the morning of the 4th, the temperature suddenly fell to the freezing point, and there was considerable snow. A similar fall of temperature was experienced at Bisimark and Fort Sully. A northwester set in at Chicago on the evening of the 4th, with indications of a freezing temperature by morning. A telegram from Sheboygan, Michigan, says a heavy easterly gale on the 3d, opened the straits, and on the morning of the 4th, an immense gale fleet went down.

A negro murderer was recently lynched by a white mob in Lowndes county, Alabama. Since then the negroes have been threatening vengeance. On the 4th the Sheriff, with a posse, went to Sandy Ridge and arrested fifteen negroes. On the way back to Hayneville, the county seat, the posse encountered a mob of armed negroes. A conflict ensued, and two white men were wounded and several negroes

killed. After several volleys the negroes dispersed. The Sheriff telegraphed to the Governor for troops, and four companies from Montgomery started for the scene on the evening of the 6th.

60th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the United States Senate on the 30th ult., bills were reported fixing the salaries of United States District Judges at \$5000; increasing the appropriation for a public building at Wilmington, Delaware, to \$250,000, and appropriating \$100,000 additional; House bill for purchase of additional ground at Indianapolis and improvement of post-office building, at a cost of \$125,000; House bill appropriating \$150,000 for a public building at Duluth, Minnesota; Senate bills for public buildings at Atchison, Kansas (\$100,000), Emporia, Kansas (\$100,000), Waterbury, Connecticut (\$150,000), Paterson, New Jersey (\$125,000), Fort Dodge, Iowa (\$75,000), and Dover, New Hampshire (\$75,000). Senate bills were passed providing for public buildings at Youngstown, Ohio (\$100,000), Akron, Ohio (\$75,000), and Lancaster, Penna. (\$100,000). A bill was also passed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to re-examine and readjust the claim of the State of Pennsylvania for advances made and money advanced to pay the militia called into service under the President's proclamation of June 15th, 1863. The International Copyright bill was discussed. On a motion by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, to strike out Section 2, the vote was yeas, 14; nays, 19—no quorum. The Senate thereupon adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 1st, two vetoes of pension bills were received from the President and referred. A Senate bill was reported appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Sterling, Illinois. Bills were introduced by Mr. Call appropriating \$100,000 for the prevention and extirpation of yellow fever in the United States. A Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Emporia, Kansas, was passed. Mr. Ingalls made his promised speech "on the President's message." The Senator attacked Fitz John Porter and repeated his criticisms upon the politics of McClellan and Hancock. The greater portion of his speech, however, was a savage attack upon Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, and this gave rise to a disgraceful personal debate. After which the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 2d, Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill to repeal the law allowing pensions to judges in certain cases. He also introduced a bill to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who contracted heart disease in the service. The Senate then went into executive session for about fifteen minutes, and the nominations which had accumulated, including that of Mr. Fuller to be Chief Justice, was referred. When the doors were reopened the following bills were passed: House bill appropriating \$125,000 for the enlargement of the post-office building in Indianapolis, with an amendment increasing the amount to \$150,000; Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Atchison, Kansas; Senate bill increasing the limit of appropriations for a public building in Wilmington, Delaware, to \$250,000, and appropriating \$100,000. The Senate then took from the calendar and passed (in sixty-five minutes) 42 of 105 individual pension bills. The following bills were passed: For public buildings at Asheville, North Carolina (House bill, \$100,000); Woonsocket, Rhode Island (Senate bill, \$75,000); Fort Dodge, Iowa (Senate bill, \$100,000); Sterling, Illinois (Senate bill, \$50,000); Duluth, Minnesota (House bill, \$150,000); Dover, New Hampshire (Senate bill, \$75,000). Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 3d, the House bills retiring Alfred Pleasanton with the rank of Colonel, and for the promotion of army officers after 20 years' continuous service in one grade, were reported favorably. The Animal Industry bill was discussed by Meers, Palmer, Vest, Plumb and Blair, and then went over. After an executive session, a bill was passed "to perfect the quarantine service of the United States." It imposes a punishment of a fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment of not more than 30 days, or both, upon any person, master, pilot or owner of vessels entering any United States port in violation of the quarantine regulations framed under the act to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States. It provides for the establishment of additional quarantine stations—at the mouth of Delaware Bay, the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, near Cape Charles, on the Georgia coast, at or near Key West, at San Diego harbor, at San Francisco, and at the entrance to Puget Sound, near Port Townsend. Appropriations were made as follows for the construction and maintenance of the new stations: At Delaware Breakwater, \$75,000; Cape Charles, \$112,000; South Atlantic Station (Sapelo Sound), \$38,500; Key West, \$88,000; Gulf Quarantine (formerly St. Island), \$15,000; San Diego Harbor, \$55,500; San Francisco, \$103,000; and Port Townsend, \$55,500. Adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 4th, Mr. Johnston, of Indiana, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report in the California contested election case of Lynch vs. Vandever, and it was placed on the House calendar. It is unanimously in favor of Vandever, the sitting member. The Tariff bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole. Messrs. Caswell and Gunther, of Wisconsin, opposed the Mills bill, and Messrs. MacDonell, of Minnesota, and Wheeler, of Alabama, favored a reduction of the tariff. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills.

In the House on the 30th ult., the call of States for the introduction of bills for reference was dispensed with.

and the debate on the Tariff bill was continued in Committee of the Whole. Pending discussion the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 1st, the Senate bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad was passed. The Tariff bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole by Messrs. McCreary, of Kentucky, Foran, of Ohio, and Dorsey, of Nebraska. A message was received from the President vetoing a personal relief bill. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 2d, Senate bills were passed for the establishment of lighthouses at Goose Rocks, Fox Island, Thoroughfare, Maine, and at Newport North Middle Grand, Virginia. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and the debate continued in evening session. Adjourned.

A Department of Labor.

The Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives of which Mr. O'Neil is chairman, has succeeded in securing the passage of a bill to establish a Department of Labor. It provides that there shall be a seat of government a Department of Labor, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity. The department shall be in the charge of a Commissioner of Labor, who shall be appointed by the President and hold his office for four years. The Commissioner of Labor is especially charged to ascertain at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles, at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost or approximate cost of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month or year, or by the piece, the hours employed per day, and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles, and the comparative cost of living. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner also to ascertain and report as to the effect of the tariff on the state of the currency, on the agricultural industry, and especially its effect on the mortgage indebtedness of farmers. He shall ascertain what articles are now controlled by trusts, and what effect such trusts have had in limiting production and keeping up prices. He shall also establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can report the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. The Commissioner of Labor is also especially charged to investigate the causes of and facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employees as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress.

This is an important measure in the interests of peace and arbitration, and will, we trust, meet with equal success in the Senate. Nothing is so likely to conduce to tranquility of the country as a careful regard for the interests of labor by the government.

The Empire of The Sword.

The declaration of Christ that "all they who take the sword shall perish by the sword" is sometimes speedily fulfilled in the experience of individuals, but it is more generally fulfilled in the experience of nations and empires. All the great empires of antiquity that were built by the sword, some of which were still flourishing when these prophetic words were first uttered, have perished. Twice within the present century has a Napoleonic empire been built upon conquest, but where as it now? We are forcibly reminded of this by reading the latest story that is told about the Empress Eugenie, who has ever been a striking figure since the day she charmed Napoleon III, with the wraith of violets which she wore in her golden hair. "Twas morning then, but now the night has come." A few days ago, says the chronicler, a visitor to the Marcus church at Venice, where the ex-Empress is now staying, observed a lady, dressed in deepest mourning, kneeling in long, silent prayer before one of the side altars. When at last she arose, she looked about her in search of something which she missed, and then walked slowly away, supporting herself by the wall, toward the entrance. The stranger politely offered his arm, which was gratefully accepted, the lady meanwhile explaining that one of the beggars must have taken her silver-headed walking-stick away, without which she was "very helpless." Outside the church two liveried footmen were waiting; the stranger on retiring offered his address card, (alas, for cruel Nemesis, he was a German from Berlin) glancing at which the lady was seen to shudder slightly and then return the civility by wisely supporting herself by the wall, toward the entrance. The stranger politely offered his arm, which was gratefully accepted, the lady meanwhile explaining that one of the beggars must have taken her silver-headed walking-stick away, without which she was "very helpless." Outside the church two liveried footmen were waiting; the stranger on retiring offered his address card, (alas, for cruel Nemesis, he was a German from Berlin) glancing at which the lady was seen to shudder slightly and then return the civility by wisely supporting herself by the wall, toward the entrance. The stranger politely offered his arm, which was gratefully accepted, the lady meanwhile explaining that one of the beggars must have taken her silver-headed walking-stick away, without which she was "very helpless." Outside the church two liveried footmen were waiting; the stranger on retiring offered his address card, (alas, for cruel Nemesis, he was a German from Berlin) glancing at which the lady was seen to shudder slightly and then return the civility by wisely supporting herself by the wall, toward the entrance.

Which of the great empires of Europe is not in constant fear of a similar fate? Her immense standing armies tell the fearful story better than words.

Boycotting Unlawful.

In a suit brought by the proprietors of a laundry in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the court granted an injunction against the boycotters whose acts of intimidation, in the opinion of the court, amounted to an unlawful interference with what was not their affair. The more the law is expounded in relation to labor the more evident is it that labor and capital both need the protection of courts of arbitration. Strikes, lockouts, boycotts, intimidation and the detective system all are incipient steps towards war between men whose real interests are identical. They must eventually give place to the Christian methods of conference, mediation or arbitration.