NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A boy of H. N. Crosett, of Faribault, Minn. had a leg broken, Jan. 17th, by a teacher of one of the schools, while administeriag discipline for some alleged misdemeanor.

The grand jury in the case of Henry Feltus, editor of the Bloomington, Ind., *Courier*, charged with the murder of Rogers, county attorney, New Year's eve, while the parties were intoxicated, indicted Feltus for murder in the second degree.

It is alleged that by the remissness of Gen. Arthur, ate collector in New York, the government lost $375,000 per annum custon duties on kid gloves, and $3,000,000 per annum on silks and sugar. If these allegations are substantiated, Mr. Conkling cannot prevent the confirmation of Gen. Merritt, the secretary of Gen. Arthur, and his associates.

A Norwich, Ct., telegram, says: Mrs. Cobb, found guilty of murder in the second degree for poisoning her husband, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. Mrs Cobb has published a statement declaring her entire innocence, accusing the principal witness against her of perjury, and asserting that other witnesses were mistaken on material points.

At noon January 18th, eight prisoners attempted to escape from jail at Oweton, Ky., They knocked down the jailor's brother, Robert Moore who had charge, and fled, but Moore, regaining his feet, drew a revolver and fired, the ball passing through the body of Wm. Sawders as he was jumping out of a window, the wound proving fatal in a short time, Sawders had been confined for burglary.

One, C. D. M. Allen, a stranger, appeared in Red Wing, Minn., nearly a year and a half ago, and played the role of a pious lawyer, very successfully, joined the Baptist church in which he was a shining light. Subsequently he went to Zumbrota, where his piety shone out with increased lustre. He lately skipped out to parts unknown, taking with him $2000 of other people's money, and a gold watch which he had borrowed of a Baptist "brother," and some other property, but left behind him sundry unpaid bills, and a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

T. W. Pitkin, was inaugerated Governor of Colorado, Jan 14.

The inauguration of Gov. Hoyt of Pennsylvania, took place at Harrisburg, Jan. 21.

Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, a former pastor at Beloit, Wis., died at Newark, New Jersey, aged 80 years.

The Senate have confirmed Wm. H. Clayton, United States Attorney for the western district of Arkansas.

Jan. 16th President McMahon, of France, gave a banquet at his residince in honor of Gen. Grant. A brilliant company of invited guests were present.

The Senate committee on territories Jan. 17th, heard arguments upon the advisability of bringing the Indian territory under a civil form of Government.

The House committee on printing will report favorably on Singleton's bill to reduce the expenses of public printing and finding. It is expected $300,000 can be saved annually.

While Mrs. Wuestle, of Irontou, O., was standing near a stove, her dress caught fire, fatally burning her before it was extinguished. Her mother is at the point of death from paralysis.

January 14th W. P. Hill, Republican, was elected to the United States Senate by the legislature of Colorado, receiving over a two-thirds vote in both branches. The Democratic votes were cast for W. A. H. Loveland.

An Albany, N. Y., telegram of Jan. 21, says: the legislature nominated Roscoe Conkling for United States Senator. The vote stood: Senate, Conkling, 20; Wm. Dorsheimer, 12. Assembly, Conkling, 95; Dorsheimer, 23; Peter Cooper, 2.

A rare incident occurred in the history of Pennsylvania Jan. 21. Owing to the inauguration of Gov. Hoyt being delayed until 1:20 p. m., the State was without a governor for an hour and twenty minutes, Hartstranft's term having expired at noon.

Lewis H. Atwater, of Medford, Rice county, Minn., was killed on the evening of Jan. 21 near Choffee's mill in Wolcott, by the turning over of a wagon load of lumber on him. A neighbor who was riding with him at the time was severely injured.

At Springfield, Ill., Jan. 21st, the Legislature voted for United States Senator with the following result: In the Senate Logan received 26, Black, Democrat, 24, McAuliffe, Socialist, 1. In the House Logan received 80, Black 60, Campbell 10, McAuliffe 3.

The State municipal authorities of Alabama have placed U. S. District Attorney Mayer, and U. S. Marshal Turner under arrest for alleged violation of the election laws in November last. The latter is in jail at Selma, the former is out on habeas corpus.

The House judiciary committee Jan. 17th, granted a hearing to Mrs. Emeline Wells and Mrs. Seina Young Williams, of Salt Lake, Utah, upon various petitions now before the committee relating to laws affecting polygamy. They argued in favor of legislation which will protect Mormon women and children.

At Washington, on the evening of Jan. 20th, Attorney General Devens presided at a meeting of citizens of Massachusetts to manifest respect to the memory of Caleb Cushing. Suitable resolutions were adopted and a committe appointed to make arrangements for memorial service in the hall of the House of Representatives.

The ballot for United States Senator was taken in each House of the legislature, at Jefferson City, Jan. 21st, which resulted in the election of the Democratic caucus nominees, Gen. James Shields for the short term. and Col. Geo. G. Vest for the long term. Vest was a member of the Confederate Congress in the days of the rebellion.

January 21st, both Hobses of the Pennsylvania legislature voted for United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: J. Donnan Cameron 18, Chester Clymer 16, Daniel Agnew 2, M. R. Thayer 1, Edward McPherson 1, G. A. Grow 1, Brent 1. In the House, Cameron was declared elected, the vote being, Cameron 107, Clymer 76, Agnew 14, McPherson 2.

The House committee on claims will report favorably on the bill relieving the late Assistant Treasurer Chandler at Boston from liability for acts of his disbursing clerk Hartwell, who secretly loaned Weller, Ward & Co., $420,000 of the funds of the sub-treasury. The committee takes the ground that Hartwell was appointed by Chandler's superiors, hence Chandler should not be held responsible for the misdemeanors of his subordinate.

Representative Turner's bill to regulate charges for Pullman palace cars and other sleeping cars patented by the United States, provides that it shall be unlawful to charge more than $1 for the use of same by one person for twenty-four hours, under penalty of a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 imposed on the corporation, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment or three months for each offense.

The House committee on coinage, weights and measures authorized Muldraw to prepare a bill for redemption of the trade dollar at par, and to prohibit its further circulation in the United States. The question whether its coinage for export shall be permitted in the future was not disposed of. Mr. Vance was authorized to report a bill introduced by Mr. Cummings to provide for the redemption in legal tenders of subsidary silver coin and for the reissue thereof.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21st. both Houses of the Indiana legislature voted for United States Senator with the following result: In the House, for the long term, Voorhees, 57; Harrison, 38; Buchanan, 2. Senate, Voorhees, 26; Harrison, 22; Buchanan, 1. Three absentees in the House, and one in the Senate. For the short term, Voorhees received the same vote in both Houses, and Hon. Godlove S. Orth received 37 votes in the House, and 22 in the Senate, and Gen. Hackleford 1 in the House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan Jan. 20th, $6,955,350.

Additional heavy failures in the iron trade of London are reported.

January 17 the subscription at the 4 per cent. loan ammounted to $2,438,200.

The Warner House, Sparta, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire Jan. 21. Loss $25,000.

S. M. Mills & Co., of New York have failed, said to be brokers of Jay Gould and other well known operators.

The ice embargo at Grand Haven is raised, and boats are running regularly beween Milwaukee and that port.

An Ottawa, Ontario telegram of Jan. 21, says a large number of counterfeit $4,00 Dominion notes are in circulation.

It is officially estimated that it will require $20,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the bill for the payment of arrears of pensions.

Lincoln hall, at Washington, on the evening of Jan. 17th was crowded to hear Chief Joseph and other Indians speak for the rights and liberties of their race.

The North Wales miners' association have resolved to give £7 to every member of the union who desires to emigrate to America, and £14 to emigrants to Australia.

There was transported on the Ohio and its tributaries above Cincinnati, during the year 1878, one million and a half of passengers, of whom one was killed, and three injured.

The woolen mill of John Brown & Son at Eighth and Tasker streets, in Philadelphia, Pa., burned Jan. 20. Only the bare walls are standing. The loss is about $25,000, insured. Several smaller fires have occurred at the same place within the past few years.

The ice broke early on the morning of Jan 15th at Louisville, Ky., and a number of barges were swept away, and a ferry boat was carried against the pier of the bridge. The tow boat Hudson was sunk.

It is announced that the great dry goods house of Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., which suspended last fall, will resume business shortly, arrangements to that effect having been made with their creditors.

A London telegram of Jan. 15, says, 80 yards of the roof of the Dinas mine, at the shaft, fell since the explosion, stopping ventilation. Explorers cannot enter the mines. There is no hope for the rescue of 60 men entomed.

A telegram from Corunna Spain of Jan. 1 th, says the Spanish steamer Trurac Bat, from Baltimore via Liverpool, arrived here in a damaged condition. She reports that she was in collision with the British sailing vessel Lancashire Witch, which sank with all on board. The steamer's bows were broken.

The property of the Massachusetts Home Missionary society, at Boston which its late treasurer, Charles Demond, was said to have missused, amounts to about $60,000. The trouble arises from unauthorized investments by Demond, who justifies his action by the custom of the former treasurer making investments in behalf of the society.

The object of Chief Joseph in his conference with the government authorities at Washington is to secure a proper resting place, with sufficient area of land in the Indian Territory, for his people. A purchase of land will be made from the Cherokees in the Indian Territory, so that Chief Joseph and his people may have a good exchange for the acres they possessed in Idaho.

The Secretary of the treasury estimates that it will take $150,000,000, to meet the requirements of the new persion law, just passed both Houses of Congress, but not yet signed by the President, and says if that amount should go out of the treasury, it will create a deficit. The cabinet has had the bill under consideration but came to no decision as to how it should be dealt with.

The second annual banquet of the Sons of Vermont was held on the evening of January 17th, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, about 400 hundred being present including many notable citizens. This society is composed of former residents of Vermont now living in Chicago and vacinity. The banquet was one of rare elegance, and the succeeding entertainment consisted of speeches and caneing.

At St. Louis, Jan. 15th a drenching rain fell all day, and streaming with slush from the melting snow and ice. The effect of the thaw on the ice in the river is imperceptible, however, and there is no prospect of breaking up the gorge here for some days at least, even though the weather should continue warm. The ice is not expected to move except on a big rise, and there are no indications of that at present.

The Cheyenne Indians now in the Indian territory threaten to break away in the spring and make their way across Kansas and Nebraska to the northwest hunting grounds They are the finest Indians physically now alive. The men are brave strong and desperate fighters and the women are chaste, They are desperate. They say they cannot and will not stay there. There are about 2000 Cheyenne bucks who are determined to break away.

A Faribault, Minn., telegram of Jan. 21, says the examination of Bryant, the teacher, through whose instrumentality Sammy Crossett's leg was broken has been closed, and from the evidence of the score of witnesses examined, it would seem that it was an entirely uncalled for transaction, and a disgraceful affair all through. The most brutal feature of the whole affair was the utter lack of common humanity as displayed by the teacher, who, when it wss well known that the child's leg was broken, did not offer to take him home or seem to care much about the case any way.

At a cabinet session at Washington, January 21st Secretary Schurz stated that he had received a report from the Indian agent at Cheyenne agency, to the effect that information had reached that place of the recrossing the Canadian line into the United States of the noted chief Sitting bull with his people, and that they are exceedingly anxious to return to this country and come under the supervision of the Indian bureau and be distributed in the Indian country as are other tribes. This news was not confirmed by any information at the war department, but it was thought worthy of consideration and led to some discussion in the cabinet. It is reported that 5,000 lodges, or nearly 15,000 people, are with Sitting Bull. The subject will receive the immediate attention of the Presiden and secretary of war and interior department. Telegrams will be sent to the officers of the war department as well as to Indian agents, requiring them to give the authorities here all the information they can obtain on this matter. The report is that Sitting Bull comes with the most peaceful intention, but in the present disturbed condition of Indian affairs it is not known what may be his meaning.

English Grain.

The Mark Lane *Express* says the aspect of the growing wheat plant is scarcely satisfactory, as sudden changes in teperature have tended to check its early development, but another month or six weeks must elapse before any definite opinion can be put forward as to the actual state of the crop. Farmers' deliveries of grain have been moderate, and dissatisfaction continues in regard to the condition in which most of the English wheat comes to market. Dry parcels are quite an exception both in London and provincial exchange. Nearly all samples offered are damp or sprouted. To its defective condition must be attributed the comparative neglect from which homegrown wheat has suffered, and which has prevented us from sharing the increased attention shown to foreign grain. The imports of foreign wheat into London continues moderate. More attention has been paid to this class of produce as granaried stocks in the United Kingdom show considerable deficiency on those held at a corresponding time in 1878. Millers have purchased with less reserve, and a steady trade has resulted at fully late rates. The weak point as regards the future course of prices is the unusually large surplus available for export in America, which must exercise a depressing effect if the purchasing power of France has been over estimated. Apart from the uncertainty attaching to the operations of our neighbors, who, instead of exporting wheat have been large importers, it remains to be seen whether the reserves of grain in the hands of French farmers will be sufficient to meet the requirements of consumption. With large arrivals at ports of call during the week, principally from California, the floating cargo trade for wheat has ruled steady, without quotable change. Maize is firm at an advance of 6d per quarter. Sales of English wheat last week were 52,141 quarters, at 38s 11d per quarter, against 39,425 quarters at 52s per quarter the previous year. Imports into Great Britian for the week ending Jan. 11th were wheat, 740,747 hundred weights; flour, 178,091 hundred weights.

George P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory, for January, 1879, has made its appearance. The total number of periodical publications in the United States is 8,703 against 8,275 one year ago. There are 23 more daily and 325 more weekly newspapers than were reported in the edition for January, 1878, The total increase of all sorts is 469, the largest in any year since 1873. The Centennial year, 1876, has been the only one within the period covered by the eleven annual issues of the Directory in which the number of publications has not increased.

The East is increasing her area of wheat. According to the *Maine Farmer*, one farmer in Somerset county, Maine, will have this year nearly 100 bushels of wheat where two years ago he had but thirty, and in his neighborhood in South Thomaston, 1,000 bushels of wheat were harvested this season, where, only six years ago, scarcely any wheat was raised.

FAILURES IN 1878.

Large Increase Over 1877—How It Is Accounted For—Better Prospects for the Future.

From the annual circular of the Mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., we learn that the total number of failures in the United States for 1878 were 10,478, with liabilities amounting to $274,000,000. This shows an increase over 1877 of 1,571 in number, and $40,000,000 in amount. The gradual growth of these casualties is shown in the following statement for the seven years since 1872, with the average liabilities for each year:

Year.	Number.	Total Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
1878	10,478	$234,383,132	$22,369
1877	8,872	190,669,936	21,491
1876	9,092	191,117,786	21,020
1875	7,740	201,060,353	25,977
1874	5,830	159,239,000	27,313
1873	5,183	228,499,000	44,086
1872	4,069	121,056,000	29,750

From the very complete tabulated statement which the circular contains, we extract the following, indicating the geographical sections in which the failures for the past year have occurred, with the percentage, average, etc., in each locality:

STATES.	No. in Business.	No. Failures.	Percentage of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Eastern States	79,765	1,734	1 in 46	$ 35,294,026
Middle States	229,385	3,199	1 in 71	95,293,466
Southern States	96,397	1,415	1 in 68	26,322,961
Western States	240,933	3,436	1 in 70	64,309,503
Pacific States & Territories	28,361	694	1 in 41	13,163,176
Total for U. S.	674,741	10,478	1 in 64	$234,383,432
Dom. of Canada	56,347	1,697	1 in 33	$23,908,677

The failures are also given by quarters for the last four years, those for 1877 and 1878, being as follows:

	1878		1877	
	Failures.	Liabilities.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1st Quarter	3,555	$82,078,826	2,869	$54,538,074
2d Quarter	2,470	48,753,940	1,880	45,068,097
3d Quarter	2,853	60,378,363	1,816	42,346,085
4th Quarter	1,800	37,172,003	2,307	48,717,680

The agency states that "it is very easy to account for the increase of 1,571 failures among 700,000 business men within a year in which the circumstances have been peculiarly influential in encouraging casualties of this character." These circumstances are stated at six in number, as follows: 1878 is the fifth year of a depression unparalleled in extent, character, and duration; the weather for the first quarter of the year was unseasonable, and thus most unfavorable for sales and collections; the discussions in and out of Congress as to financial matters and the tariff, impaired confidence for the time being; the notable decline in the value of staples the world over; the existence of the epidemic in the South; and, finally, more influential than all others, was the abolition of the bankrupt law and the long delay permitted to elapse before its repeal. The circular then proceeds:

"In view, therefore, of the peculiarities of the year under review, it is submitted that an increase of failures to the extent only of 1,571 in number, and forty millions in money, is even much less than might have been anticipated. It is significant that out of the six leading circumstances above enumerated as contributing to failures during the year, five no longer exist. In the room of these disturbing elements other favorable conditions are present, which ought, in the immediate future, to so much improve business as to make the decrease of failures in 1879 much more marked than the increase in 1878."

These favorable conditions are as follows:

"First—The fact that without a ripple of disturbance in the vast commercial transactions of the time a gold standard has been reached, and specie payments once more resumed, is a circumstance of the utmost importance. If we have bid good-bye to all the uncertainty in values, all the evils of experimental legislation in finance, and all anxiety and apprehension as to the financial policy of the country—which the suspension of specie payments entailed—it is surely ground for the sincerest gratitude.

Second—Another most important indication of the possible approach of better times is the continued prosperity of the vast class who till the soil, and of those dependent upon them. A balance of trade implying cash receipts over disbursements of nearly a million dollars for every working day in the year, is an achievement of vast consequence to numerous vital interests of the country. It is true that prices for agricultural products have reached a point so low as to make the profit of the producer very small; but the disadvantage to the farmer is the gain of an equally large class of operatives and laborers, to whom cheap food is the greatest of boons. It is doubted if in the history of the present generation the first cost of the necessaries of life was ever less than at the present moment. When it is considered that out of the forty-five millions of our population the life-struggle of at least thirty millions is for food and clothing, the reduction of the cost of living which the year has witnessed is most important, and significant of future results. Comparing the condition of this class in this country at the present moment with the same class in Great Britain or any other European country, the contrast is startling; for wages have not been reduced nearly in the same proportion that the cost of food has lessened; while the number unemployed is considerably less than at this time a year ago.

"Third—The changing character of the industries of a large number of the people i one of the most hopeful signs of the past year, and is nowhere so visible as in the increase in the amount of land taken up for actual settlement. As an instance, the sales of land by the national government for the year ending June 30, 1877, were 3,338,000 acres, while for the year ending the same date in 1878, the figures were 7,562,000 acres. In the various state land agencies and railroad land offices an equal proportionate increase is noted, especially as compared with 1873. Such States as Texas, Minnesota, Colorado, and indeed all the fertile regions, have had large additions to their populations during the year. It must be borne in mind that this increase in the farming population is not in consequence of immigration from abroad, which, though increasing, still continues at a minimum; but that the new settlers are largely made up of those whose pursuits in the older States have failed them owing to the depression.'

The agency very frankly admits, "it is true that in former years there were present conditions which were interpreted quite as favorably as the foregoing, and that disappointment was the result of relying upon them." But it is claimed that "unfulfilled predictions of the past do not weaken the force of existing circumstances."

Having drawn the bright side of the picture, the writer of this very comprehensive review gives a view not quite so favorable, but no doubt equally correct:

"Notwithstanding these generally favorable conclusions, there is no denying that the trade of the country has to cope with difficulties of a serious character. The utter extinction of profits, the result of the decline in values; the difficulty of avoiding bad debts; and, above all, the expenses and charges of business, with the excessive competition that pervades every department, are all still too potent as obstacles to success. A longer time may, therefore, elapse in which the conditions above set forth will have full play before anticipations of a genuine and safe prosperity can be indulged in by the vast army engaged in business. The difficulties of dispensing credit are unusually great; for notwithstanding the fact that, within the last six years there have been 46,000 failures, involving liabilities of 1,200 millions of dollars, the number remaining in trade is too great by far in proportion to the volume of business to be transacted. The cost to the consumer of maintaining this great number adds immensely to prices, and competition has reached a point in which its advantages in reducing profits are ten times more than absorbed in the maintenance of traders unnecessary to the trade. The number of desirable houses to whom it is safe to sell is yearly diminishing, as the result of this undue competition for a trade barely sufficient for the support of one-half of the number engaged. Now that preferences in failures are permitted by law, and relatives and friends can be protected, the dispensing of credit is attended with more than the usual difficulties. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the failures for the current year continue at a high average."

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 15th.—A resolution was introduced to inquire into the circumstances of the late escape of Indians and their slaughter by United States troops. The committee of conference on the military appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to and the bill goes to the President. The bill for the payment of the three months men in the Mexican war was discussed at length. Senator Edmunds submitted an amendment making the bill appliable to those who served in the late war for the preservation of the Union. The bill was laid aside without action. The bill to amend the patent laws was taken up and discussed.

HOUSE, Jan. 15.—Mr. Wood, from the committee of ways and means, introduced a bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposits in aid of refunding the public debt. This led to a long and spirited discussion, in which various amendments were proposed and defeated, and the bill was passed by yeas 117, nays 72. Mr. Wood, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill making United States notes receivable for duties on imports. Mr. Garfield offerred an amendment providing that such notes should be received as long as they were equivalent to coin. Harrison, of Illinois, to Garfield: Has the gentleman any doubt as to the success of resumption? Garfield in reply: I have no doubt of the success of resumption, unless by such a bill as this, or some other hostile legislation it is destroyed. The amendment was defeated. Yeas 73, nays 125. Garfield believing this bill to be a serious attack on resumption moved to lay it on the table. The House refused by a vote of yeas 41, nays 155, The bill then passed, yeas 154, nays 43.

SENATE, Jan. 16.—Senator Windom introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire into the practicability of negro migration from those States and congressional districts where they are not permitted to enjoy their constitutional rights, to such States as may desire to receive them, and protect them, or into such territory or territories of the United States as may be provided for their use and occupation. Laid on the table by request of Mr. Windom to be called up hereafter. The House bill providing for the payment of arreas of pensions was taken up, discussed at length and passed by a vote of yeas 44, nays 4. The patent laws were considered.

HOUSE, Jan. 16.—The bill to facilitate the refunding of the national debt was passed without a division. The bill organizing the Mississippi river improvement commission was considered at length. The measure is to be further considered. Both Houses united in an evening session in Hall of the House to join in memorial services in honor of the late Prof. Joseph Henry.

SENATE, Jan. 17.—Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution calling upon Secretary Sherman for information as to commissions paid for negotiating loans since 1862, and other information. The patent law amendment bill was taken up and adopted. Wallace and Bayard were excused from service on the Teller committee.

HOUSE, Jan. 17.—The House spent the day in work on the private calender.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to retire the notes of national banks and adopt the cuurency to the wants of trade. The vice-president submitted communications, among them a recommendation from Gens. Sherman, Sheridan and Terry, concurred in by the secretary of war, for the appropriation of $125,000 to erect military headquarters at Fort Snelling. Mr. Morgan submitted the resolution agreed upon by the Democratic caucus as a substitute for Edmunds. The patent amendment bill was discussed and some amendments adopted. It was then reported to the Senate, and laid over. Mr. Windom gave motion of the offer of an amendment. A bill was reported from the judiciary committee prescribing penalties for the contraction of plural marriages in the Territories, but providing that the president may grant amnesty to such as have heretofore violated this law in this respect.

HOUSE, Jan. 21.—Bills were introdaced, among them one to pay southern mail contractors, one to repeal all laws for the appointment of supervisors of elections; by Dunnell, repealing all acts relating to preemption of public lands, and by Strait, to reduce the price of public lands within the limit of railroads. Mr. Potter attempted to introduce a resolution for the investigation of the Tilden ciphers but objection was made by Butler. Mr. Springer introduced a bill to establish minority representation in congress after the next apportionment.

HOUSE, Jan. 21.—Mr. Potter called up for action the resolution directing investigation of the cipher telegrams, and asking an appropriation of $10,000 to defray the expenses of such inquiry. Mr. Potter spoke at some length in favor of the resolution, and in personal explanation and exculpation Mr. Butler opposed the resolution, on the ground that congress had no jurisdiction over the correspondence of any body, and he (Tilden) was a private man, who held no public position. Mr. Hale and Mr. Hewett spoke at length in favor of the resolution. The resolution was adopted without a division. The postoffice committee reported the post route bill and it was passed. The committee of ways and means reported a bill to regulate the duties on sugar. The bill was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 21st,—Senator Morrill from the finance committee reported without amendment the House bill to facilitate refunding of the national debt. A joint resolution directing the cancellation of one and two dollar notes was introduced and laid on the table. The bill to autorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds held in trust for the Indians, led to a long discussion. Pending discussion, the bill was laid aside. The bill to amend the patent laws was also laid aside. The naval appropriation bill was considered. The amendments increasing the appropriations $86,500 over the bill as it came from the House was agreed to without debate. Senator Blaine wishing to submit amendments and address the Senate on the bill, it was laid over till to-morrow. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Little Falls *Transcript:* William Sloan is dangerously ill. Dr. Simmons on visiting him found Mrs. Sloan moving briskly about the house attending to the wants of her afflicted spouse, although her baby was not quite twenty-four hours old and was quietly sleeping in a basket in one corner of the room. Mrs. Sloan seemed to be in her usual health, and such remarkable vigor can be accounted for only by the fact that she and her husband are half Chippewa.

IMPERFECT PAGE