NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

MISSING.

Two weeks ago H. M. Valle, one of the defendants in the star route cases, went west to be present at the death bed of his wife, who lived in New Mexico. There has been ample time for him to have returned but he has not done so. While no actions has been taken by the court, the government or the bondsmen of Valle, it is understood that, if he does not put in an appearance soon, steps will be taken to discover the reason why. Valle will sign his property to his wife a year ago, and was consequently left a poor man at her death, the property going to her relatives. Kerr, of the government's counsel, said to-day that he still expected Valle would return, and that he had probably gone to join Spencer.

ABOUT THE ANNAPOLIS TROUBLE.

Secretary Chandler has approved the action taken by Capt. Ramsey in the recent trouble with the cadets at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Ramsey suspended the entire classes of three cadets, who declined to apologize to him for their conduct, to the Secretary, who referred the matter to Capt. Ramsey, with the authority to exercise any further discipline necessary.

NOT ACTED UPON.

Nearly 600 bills are left unreported by the House committees, making a total of 1,000. Most notable among them are the Grant retirement bill and the House bill to restore Fitz John Porter.

POSTPONED.

At a recent executive session the Senate voted to postpone consideration of the Mexican commercial treaty until December.

ON THE ADMISSION SEAT.

The printer employed in the government printing office are very anxious to get the amendment proposed by Mr. Anthony directing the public printer to employ workmen at market rates in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, should be adopted. It is thought probable this amendment, or one even more stringent will be agreed to, and thus bring the office down to a business basis. Should this be done capable printers could hire, or, not members of the union, will have an opportunity to share the employment offered by this great institution.

WILL NOT CONCUR.

The House will not concur in the action taken by the Senate in the tax and tariff bill, and a joint conference committee, consisting of five members from each house, has been appointed. The committee consists of the following members: Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Aldrich, Hayard and Beck from the Senate, and Messrs. Kelley, McKinley, Haskell, Randall and Carlisle from the House.

A NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Mr. Edmunds has reported adversely to the Senate from the committee on judiciary House bill to provide for the re-naturalization of citizens of the United States as have become naturalized as subjects of foreign states, and desire to return to their original allegiance. Gladstone has introduced a measure of law to the third article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, concluded July 28, 1870, which provides that "If any citizen of the United states naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty shall renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to his former citizenship; and persons citizens of the United States, and who at British shall not in fact vacate such domicile with a subject on account of his former naturalization."

HARTSUFF WINS.

The President has nominated Gen Hartsuff to be collector at Port Huron.

IT PASSES.

The bill granting an increase of pension to one-armed and one-legged soldiers has passed the Senate. The bill as passed is in the following language: "That from and after the passage of this act all persons who have lost an arm and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who, while in the service of the United States in the United States army and in the line of duty shall have lost an arm at the shoulder, joint or bone so totally or permanently disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or arm, shall receive a pension of $45 per month; that persons now on the pension roll, and all persons hereafter granted pensions, who in like manner, shall have lost either an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg, at or above the knee, or who shall have been otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing manual labor as to render it not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, shall receive a pension of $36 per month. Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal section 4699 of the revised statutes, or to reduce the rate of $18 per month the rate to be paid to the person to whom the said section refers, or affect any bill established for which section 4695 makes no provision."

THEY DON'T AGREE.

Democratic senators have refused to serve on the tariff conference committee, and at a recent meeting of that committee it was impossible to transact any business.

SENATE SATISFACTORY.

The entire delegation in the House express satisfaction over Palmer's election. They say Mr. Palmer is a man who will make a mark here. He has brains, wealth and superb social qualities, and will be a power in the Senate.

CONGER'S WORK.

The item in the sundry civil bill for a light house at the mouth of Detroit river has been passed in the House on Conger's motion from $20,000 to $40,000.

TO BE READ STUFF.

The bill re-adjusting the salaries of postmasters to conform to the reduced rates of postage, has passed the House. The measure met with the hearty approval of the postoffice department and was considered the fairest and best proposition that could be made. Section 1 of the bill is to adjust the salaries of 40,000 postmasters. The bill retains the present classification of postmasters as to the first class. The bill carries $12,000 additional compensation. The salaries of the postmasters at Boston are increased from $4,000 to $5,000, and at Cincinnati, Baltimore, New Orleans and St. Louis increased from $4,000 to $5,000. The compensations to second and third class postoffices remain about at present. The rate of commission granted fourth class postmasters has been changed so that they will receive a salary instead of by the two cent law as they did under the three cent law.

DOES IT RECOUP.

The Washington Evening Star of the 5th inst., says: Does Congressional Record publish a report? If not what is the use of printing it under the provisions of the official stenographic report of the proceedings of Congress? There is not a word in to-day's report of that publication to show that there occurred in the House of Representatives last night a scene which in our own fall to procure the passage of a law—for which it was an unpleasant truth, yet, to read the official and proceedings of the House of Congress, one would suppose that all the members had behaved with the greatest dignity and decorum. Its reports of the Senate are equally free from blemish. A few days ago two members of that body threatened to fight a duel in the Senate chamber, but their remarks, although uttered in high excitement, while apparently failed to reach the ears of the official reporters, as their report gave not the slightest sign of what occurred. If it were so, the files of daily papers the country would get but an imperfect and indeed a very false idea of the daily occurred in Congress.

PRESIDENT TO TRY.

The Republican leaders of the Senate held a caucus on the [illegible] selected Mr. Edmunds as their candidate for President, and to succeed Mr. Davis, Non-position. It was voted at the same caucus, that there would be no extra session of the Senate.

AGREED TO.

The conference committee have agreed upon a report on the tariff bill. The report was presented and explained the same to the Senate. He said that the amount of reduction to result from the passage of the bill as estimated at $75,000,000.

DAVID'S FAREWELL.

The following is the full text of the address of David Davis in resigning the office of president pro tem of the Senate:

Senators—Gratitude fails to express the feeling which overcomes me in response to the generous expressions in the resolution you have adopted. As the presiding officer of this honored body, I have received from your unfailing operation from both sides and courtesy. I kindness in the discharge of my official duties. In my personal intercourse I ought to be, and I believe I am, a member of the party which was imposed by these acts, the more so as I entered upon the duties of the chair almost a stranger to parliamentary practices. A bill has been passed away since the legislature of Illinois conferred upon me the honor which I hold to expire by constitutional limitation. I neither sought nor expected an election which was brought about by a union of elements. Political opinions have separated me from the two great parties and have subjected my action here and elsewhere to the criticism of organs of both organizations. A public man who steps outside of regular party lines is exposed to misconstruction of his motives and the charge of weakness in his conduct. He stands alone for the moral courage of self-assertion and loses the cordial sympathies of his friends in his principles. In legislating I have sought to consult my own judgment and conscience for the public good and without the least regard to their political opportunity. Above and beyond all other objects, my duty as a judge in the circuit and the strife of sections and to see the Union restored in fact as it was restored in law. That day has now come. North and south will be only geographical terms. Fifty millions of free, happy and prosperous people rejoice in a reunited country, strengthened by the sternest of human trials. I shall carry away with me and cherish as a solace in private life the cordial friendships which I have formed here. It is a great pleasure to reflect upon that no far has the duties of the administration of the high office which I now resign, bidding as it does, have served to every member of the senate and to everybody connected with it.

OVER.

The 47th congress closed its labors on Saturday, March 3.

AT LAST.

Saturday, March 3d was a memorable day in the House. The proceedings have been a great victory. It is to be attributed largely to the astuteness of their Senatorial leaders and able and cunning management of the principal and most powerful prote ted interests. After a conference of the House and Senate managers on the tariff bill, there was no longer any hope that the House would take the same action. A vigorous effort was made by the opponents of the bill to defeat its final passage by moving to recommit it with a view to points of order, and other questions of no consequence, but the motion was a means of defeating action on the bill. All attempts to defeat its passage were in vain, and when a vote was taken at the o'clock its final passage was announced. The bill was at once sent to the President where it was signed by him before that body. A few minutes after President Arthur also affixed his signature, and the bill is now a law.

POSTMASTERS SALARIES.

The bill to adjust the salaries of postmasters in conformity with the reduced rates of postage has been signed by the President.

THE SECOND.

Secretary Chandler on the 3d inst. received a cable message from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg announcing that Dr. Vaughn, the attending Bartlett and other survivors of the Jeannette arrived at St. Petersburg on that date all in good health.

WHAT THE FORTY SEVENTH CONGRESS DID.

The forty seventh congress and its acts have became a thing of the past. The official summary of its legislative may be of general interest. From it we learn that the congress of 1881-82 has shown that 8,038 bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in the House and 2,000 in the Senate, making a total of 10,620, during the two sessions that the forty-seventh congress has been in existence. Of these only about one-eighth—1,226 were introduced at the session just closed, and of this number less than about one eighth—163—have passed both houses and become laws. The one which has brought by far the greatest part of the session, and which is perhaps the most important and far reaching in effect is the bill to reduce the internal revenue tax on certain manufactures, notably those of tobacco and liquors, and place the duties on a long list of important articles. According to the statement made when the bill it will effect an aggregate reduction of taxation to the extent of $67,000,000, but the opponents of the measure claim that the reduction in the bill takes effect July 1, 1883. Next to the tariff in importance are several appropriation bills, which call in the aggregate for $259,827,

The bills are as follows:

Pensions	$ 86,535,000
Military academy	1,118,607
Fortifications	670,000
Consular and diplomatic	1,206,750
Navy	15,804,434
Indian	24,661,240
Postoffice	44,489,520
Sundry civil	5,262,653
Legislative	20,664,296
Deficiency bill	34,996,147
District of Columbia	2,950,927
Deficiency	2,769,187
Total	245,042,762

Miscellaneous bills involving appropriations for [illegible] 250,000

The following are the more important general bills passed during the last session. The civil service bill; Japanese Indemnity fund bill, to provide for a new mixed commission in accordance with the treaty of April 25, 1868, with Venezuela; to modify the postal money order system and for other purposes; to readjust the salaries of postmasters; to prevent the importation of adulterated teas; to encourage the building of a world's industrial and cotton centennial exhibition in 1884; joint resolution to abolish all charges on New York harbor; for a rebate of duties, to allow Canadian grain to be bought over the border to be ground; to restore to the state of Georgia money expended for common defense in 1777; to reimburse the state of Georgia and individuals of that state for moneys expended in the suppression of the Modoc war; to refund the taxes illegally collected from certain claims against the Freedman's savings bank and the payment of certain claims adjudicated by the act of February 24, 1881, to increase the fees of witnesses in star route cases; to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the construction of bridges across the Ohio river; to regulate the appointment of cadets to the navy; the tax and tariff bill to reduce the revenue.

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Secretary Chandler has issued instructions that the word "cents" be placed on the new five cent piece in order to meet the requirements of the law.

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RATHER SENSATIONAL.

Sensational reports are current in Boston that Deadie Cramer, believed to have been murdered by Mrs. Mallen at Barre, has been found alive.

UNCERTAIN

Henry Kellogg, a mining speculator of Leadville, has disappeared with some $40,000, most of which is in notes and drafts, and his friends are divided as to whether he has absconded or been murdered.

A FATAL SNOW SLIDE.

An unusually large number of snow slides have recently taken place in the mining regions of Utah, Idaho and California. A telegram dispatched of February 12 says a mail carrier has just arrived with the information that a train on the Taponis mine, Middle Park, Tuttee man named Daily, Williamson and Beath were killed by it. Their cries were heard for hours, but rescue was impossible.

OF THE SAME OLD STORY.

The regions along the lower Mississippi are suffering severely from broken and dangerous levees. Three have broken in Louisiana and the railroads in the vicinity are all under water.

PROVED TO BE SANE.

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BE UNDERSTOOD IT.

Mr. Merrick, counsel for the government on the star route trials, stated to the court yesterday that no cause of immunity had been given to Kriedell on condition of his taking the witness stand for the government, and that he was only stipulated that he must rely on the mercy of the court.

FRANK'S THIRD TRIAL.

The affidavit of Perry Belo, of Salt Lake City, Utah, are assuming serious shape. Suits are pending on all sides. The latest instituted is against the Marsac mining company, in which Senator Ferry is interested, and involves the title to the town of Park City. Fraud in securing patent is alleged.

MOTHER TRIUMPHANT.

Louis P. Carman, ex-Secretary of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York has been made guardian of his boy. The accounts of the company are short $40,000.

ADVICE TO CONVICTS.

The mutiny at Sing Sing prison having been quelled, the superintendent a few days ago informed the use lately in revolt that they would have an opportunity to establish the merits of their case in the confidence of the prison officers. He advised a cheerful compliance with the regulations, saying it was for themselves to make life burdensome or comparatively comfortable. The law and its fines are and shall be enforced, he warranted in saying that the governor would withhold commutations from disobedience.

PROHIBITION PROHIBITED.

In the Missouri House of Representatives the committee reported recommending that the prohibition amendment to the Constitution do not pass. The amendment is also opposed on the ground that any legislation for carrying prohibition into effect should be left to the various legislatures of the several states. Similar petitions and others for relief from the present law they may sustain as a result. The amendment was laid upon the table by a vote of 66 ayes to 50 noes, and thus the prohibition question in Missouri is settled for this session of the Legislature.

PURE CURRENCIES.

The railroad riots at Evanston, Ill., were resumed early on Wednesday morning, March 1, when 500 coalminers, armed with crowbars and other tools, tore up over 1,000 feet of the track to go 6 Evanston railroad. Many women assisted.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

The grand jury in the New hall house disaster has rendered a verdict. The document states that the fire originated at or near the base of the elevator. The doors, suffering smoke and heat, having no outlet in the elevator shaft, filled the entire building and made escape impossible. All the lives were lost within twenty minutes after the discovery of the fire. They find that the New hall house was constructed in a substantial manner as such buildings usually are, and that there was scarcely a load in the masonry as easy of egress as the Newhall. The owners of the property was reasonable for protection and escape in case of accident. They find that Landlord Antisdel was extremely solicitous for the welfare and safety of his guests; that, however, he did not employ sufficient men or means to alarm the guests, but will say in extenuation that he adopted the same precautions in his line of life that other and similar buildings in parallel and calls attention to the unparalleled rapidity of the smoke and flames. He was at fault in not instructing his help as to their duties in case of fire, and not giving sufficient attention to the bar-room after knowing the habits of the tenant. They find that of all the help of the hotel at the time of the fire, Linehan, engineer, alone made proper exertion to save life. They commend the Police and Fire Departments, and recommend the enlargement of the latter. They censure the coroner for the manner the morgue was kept, and find that the laws regulating the modes of egress from buildings are defective.

CHICAGO'S SCHOOL HOUSES.

In view of the recent parochial school disaster in New York by the report of the Board of Education the City Building Inspector is making a thorough examination of the public school buildings. This far, almost without exception, they have been found faulty in construction and dangerous. The examination is going on.

A SINGULAR MURDER.

Geo. W. Haight is arrested on the peace and one of the most prominent citizens of De Ruyter, N. Y. On the morning of March 1st his wife was found dead in bed with a bullet in her head, and hastening down to Mr. Haight's room, found him sitting on a chair in his night clothes and unconscious. Mrs. Haight had been dead for several hours at that time and when he arrived Mr. Haight had regained consciousness. The couple had lived happily together for the greater part of the season, and which he perhaps the most important and far reaching in effect is the bill to reduce the internal revenue tax on certain manufactures, notably those of tobacco and liquors, and place the duties on a long list of important articles. According to the statement made when the bill it will effect an aggregate reduction of taxation to the extent of $67,000,000, but the opponents of the measure claim that the reduction in the bill takes effect July 1, 1883. Next to the tariff in importance are several appropriation bills, which call in the aggregate for $259,827,

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A SUNKEN STEAMER.

The steamer Yazoo sunk near Gypsy Point, 22 miles above Memphis, on the night of Sunday, March 4. The boat was heavily loaded with cotton and groceries. Seventeen lives are known to have been lost.

A TELEGRAPH SUIT.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company has begun action in the United States Court against the city of Chicago asking an injunction to restrain it from interfering in any way with the company in reconnecting its wires which were cut by order of the Mayor some days ago.

GEORGIA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Gen. Alexander H. Stephens, Governor elect Lieut. the state of Georgia, was sworn in as governor of Georgia on Monday, March 5, by Chief Justice Jackson.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MORE DISTRESS.

Accounts from the districts of Gweedore, County Donegal, in the northwestern part of Ireland, indicate that the condition of the people is distressing. The medical officer of the district reports that the children are much emaciated in consequence of the scantiness of their diet and general use of seaweed as the principal food. There is a great increase in almost every house, owing to want of food.

TREVELYAN'S VIEWS.

In the House of Commons recently Trevelyan said, although the government had no large measure contemplating the government of Ireland to introduce this year, they intended to put forward several useful measures with regard to the distress there. He was aware that the feelings in the west of Ireland were too small and the people could not be left to starve, and were determined to prevent the evil day.

THE SITUATION IMPROVED.

The Railicals in Paris are angry at the arrest of Frank Byrne, at the instance of the British government. They think the strategical action of government of basely cringing in order to meet English exigencies. An active investigation is being made into the circumstances of the arrest. It is expected other arrests of persons supposed to be connected with the troubles in Ireland will be made. Byrne was arrested on the direct charge of conspiration.

THE LONDON TIMES' OPINION.

The Times in an article touching the application of Frank Byrne to the United States and French governments to the United States and Sheridan and Byrne says: "No candid American of the present day can defend the conduct of the Phœnix Park murders was covered by a shameful conspiracy of silence for fifteen