

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Compiled by Telegraph and Mail

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate met on the 27th and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 33 and the nays 17.

The House met on the 27th and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 100 and the nays 50.

The Senate met on the 28th and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 33 and the nays 17.

The House met on the 28th and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 100 and the nays 50.

The Senate met on the 29th and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 33 and the nays 17.

The House met on the 29th and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 100 and the nays 50.

The Senate met on the 30th and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 33 and the nays 17.

The House met on the 30th and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 100 and the nays 50.

The Senate met on the 31st and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 33 and the nays 17.

The House met on the 31st and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 100 and the nays 50.

The Senate met on the 1st of January and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 33 and the nays 17.

The House met on the 1st of January and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 100 and the nays 50.

The Senate met on the 2nd of January and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 33 and the nays 17.

The House met on the 2nd of January and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 100 and the nays 50.

The Senate met on the 3rd of January and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 33 and the nays 17.

The House met on the 3rd of January and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 100 and the nays 50.

The Senate met on the 4th of January and at the close of the morning hour the consideration of the Civil Service bill was resumed, the question being on the yeas and nays to pass the bill as amended. The yeas were 33 and the nays 17.

against Duke to see to it that he would not allow any agitation to cause a lawless outbreak. New developments show that the assassins against the character of Capt. Noy's daughters in Duke's letters are shameful. Some of these letters will be presented when the trial comes on.

The police of Trenton, N. J., report that Jacobus and William Risk drowned themselves in a canal there to escape arrest on charges of kidnapping Oliver Jarvis, of Philadelphia.

Marcus Pike, of New York, aged eighteen, Company of the Louisiana, has been shot near Vicksburg, Miss., on the Little Rock and Mississippi River Railroad, was taken from his guard by an armed mob and hanged to a telegraph pole.

Five colored persons were drowned twelve miles above Baton Rouge, La., a few days since. One of the persons was a woman named Ellen, who was attempting to arrest.

Charles Branch, a negro, who outraged and murdered a nine-year-old girl near Vicksburg, Ark., on the Little Rock and Mississippi River Railroad, was taken from his guard by an armed mob and hanged to a telegraph pole.

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let. Commissioner Price recently addressed a letter to Agent Tull at Muskogee to write letters to remove, with their stock, from the reservation, showing twenty days for the act. If the holders fail to get out in that time, the agent is authorized to call on the military and vigil committee.

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CIVIL-SERVICE BILL. The passage of the President Bill in the United States Senate—The Main Features of the Bill—The Bill as Amended—The Bill as Amended—The Bill as Amended.

The following are the provisions of the Civil Service Bill as finally passed by the United States Senate. The bill is entitled "A Bill to Regulate and Improve the Civil Service of the United States."

It provides for the appointment by the President of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same party, as Civil-Service Commissioners, who shall constitute the United States Civil-Service Commission. Power is given the President to remove any Commissioner and fill any vacancy, by the same mode as above provided.

The salary of said Commissioners is fixed at \$3,000 each, per year, and all necessary expenses in the execution of their duties are to be paid out of the Treasury.

Section 3 prescribes the duties of said Commissioners, which are, briefly, to select and appoint, subject to the approval of the President, all persons to be employed in the civil service of the United States.

Section 4 prescribes the mode of appointment of all persons to be employed in the civil service of the United States, and provides that no person shall be appointed to any position in the civil service of the United States until he has been examined and approved by the Civil-Service Commission.

Section 5 prescribes the mode of removal of any person from any position in the civil service of the United States, and provides that no person shall be removed from any position in the civil service of the United States until he has been examined and approved by the Civil-Service Commission.

Section 6 prescribes the mode of promotion of any person to any position in the civil service of the United States, and provides that no person shall be promoted to any position in the civil service of the United States until he has been examined and approved by the Civil-Service Commission.

Section 7 prescribes the mode of appointment of all persons to be employed in the civil service of the United States, and provides that no person shall be appointed to any position in the civil service of the United States until he has been examined and approved by the Civil-Service Commission.

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Section 10 prescribes the mode of appointment of all persons to be employed in the civil service of the United States, and provides that no person shall be appointed to any position in the civil service of the United States until he has been examined and approved by the Civil-Service Commission.

Section 11 prescribes the mode of removal of any person from any position in the civil service of the United States, and provides that no person shall be removed from any position in the civil service of the United States until he has been examined and approved by the Civil-Service Commission.

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Section 13 prescribes the mode of appointment of all persons to be employed in the civil service of the United States, and provides that no person shall be appointed to any position in the civil service of the United States until he has been examined and approved by the Civil-Service Commission.

Section 14 prescribes the mode of removal of any person from any position in the civil service of the United States, and provides that no person shall be removed from any position in the civil service of the United States until he has been examined and approved by the Civil-Service Commission.

Section 15 prescribes the mode of promotion of any person to any position in the civil service of the United States, and provides that no person shall be promoted to any position in the civil service of the United States until he has been examined and approved by the Civil-Service Commission.

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THE FIRE AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA. A Graphic Description by a Lady. Witness—Thrilling Incident. The wife of an officer on the steamer Alva gave the report of a sketch of what had come under her personal observation, the text in the city from the time the first alarm was given until she found refuge on the ship at midnight. She said:

"I was out with some friends when a fire of fire was heard and a second alarm was given. We all rushed to the fire and saw a large fire burning in the street. The fire was very large and the flames were very high. We all rushed to the fire and saw a large fire burning in the street. The fire was very large and the flames were very high.

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Pruden Civil Agents. WASHINGTON, December 15. Commissioner Dudley has written the following letter to a gentleman in this city who writes asking whether there was any real necessity for employing pension attorneys and for a brief statement of the methods used by pension attorneys to evade justice:

Dear Sir: Your communication of the 14th inst. is in hand. You ask me two questions. First, "Is it absolutely necessary that a pension claimant for a pension should be represented by an agent?" and second, "What are the principal devices by which dishonest pension claimants evade justice?"

In response to the first question I should say that the Act of the United States provides that the Commissioner of Pensions, on application being made to him in person or by letter by any claimant or applicant for pension, bounty, land, or any other allowance provided by law and authorized by the Pension Office, shall furnish to such person, free of all expense, such printed instructions and forms as may be necessary in establishing and obtaining such claim.

It is now said that Governor Cleveland is a direct lineal descendant of Henry Sewell, Esq., who, in the days of General Jackson, was several times chosen Mayor of New York.

—The London correspondent of the Macchiato Guardian says that Herbert Spencer looks well, but protests that his bronzed look is only a temporary consequence of the sea voyage, and that he is really the reverse of benefited by his trip.

—The prospective Mrs. Cleveland, who is expected to preside over the executive mansion at Albany, is Miss Mary Hurlingham, a lady residing near Utica, N. Y. Her husband is a contractor and is now making up his mind to it, but the question is said to have been popped at last.

—August Belmont, although he has been a long time in the city, has not been drawn into stock speculation. No one has ever heard of Belmont's name in any "corner" or "short" speculation among the bulls and bears. He has confined himself to his original specialty, and has built up an immense banking business.

—Sergeant Bellantini, though a celebrated and eloquent speaker, is rather awkward in manner and has an odd way of uttering his phrases like a lawyer. The Governor has been about six weeks making up his mind to it, but the question is said to have been popped at last.

—Edward D. Cooley was only thirty-five years old when he died, at West Springfield, Mass., and yet he lived alone in so poor a hole that he was called "the poor man's hole." He had a few books and a gun, which he used to hunt with, but he had no other means of support.

—A remarkable story. The following story was told me by a gentleman in this city who writes asking whether there was any real necessity for employing pension attorneys and for a brief statement of the methods used by pension attorneys to evade justice:

On Sunday morning, as the C. R. express was going east, a fire broke out in the engine room. The fire was very large and the flames were very high. We all rushed to the fire and saw a large fire burning in the street. The fire was very large and the flames were very high.

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PERSONAL AND LITERARY. —The New Governor of Colorado is only about thirty years old, the world would be a less agreeable place to live in—there would be such a dearth of mischief-making blunders. There is something in the assertion for ignorance is the mother of blunders. Who would not pardon the ignorance of the Irish servant, who, being sent for a bottle of capers, asked the attendant clerk for "a bottle of them or actions?"

—The Hon. Mr. Tennyson has been elected to the office of Lord Chamberlain. He is a very young man, and his appointment is a great surprise to many of his countrymen.

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Blunders of Ignorance. It has been said that if there were not so many ignorant people, the world would be a less agreeable place to live in—there would be such a dearth of mischief-making blunders. There is something in the assertion for ignorance is the mother of blunders. Who would not pardon the ignorance of the Irish servant, who, being sent for a bottle of capers, asked the attendant clerk for "a bottle of them or actions?"

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