THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Millions of Property Destroyed by the Floods in the West.

THE HARVEST OF DEATH.

Events at the Capital and in the Departments.

The special committee on improvement of the Mississippi River has agreed upon a report. The committee is divided into three subcommittees—on jetties, outlets, and general improvement. On jetties, the report will be unanimously in favor; on outlets, there were six against and three in favor; on general improvement, there was a unanimous expression in favor of continuing the works at Plum Point and Providence Reach, with auxiliary works at Memphis and Vicksburg. On the question of levees "as improvement to low-water navigation," six voted against, Messrs. Thomas and Ellis in favor, and Mr. Carlisle reserved his vote. The majority believe that in this matter it will be better to await the further operation of the works at Plum Point and Providence Reach. It is understood the committee will favor an appropriation for work below Cairo of $2,500,000.

Mr. Cockrell's bill to promote the commercial relations of the United States with Central and South America, introduced in the Senate, provides for the appointment of a special commissioner, who shall visit Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil, and collect information useful in extending trade and in strengthening the relations of this country with those mentioned; also to ascertain the "feelings and inclinations" of the people of those countries with reference to railway intercommunication between themselves and the United States. The commissioner is to receive $10,000 a year and pay his own bills. Mr. Belford has offered a duplicate of this bill in the House.

Under date of the 12th inst., the Secretary of the Interior decided in the case of Julia D. Graham against the Hasting and Dakota Railroad Company, that a homestead entry made by a soldier in the service of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 21, 1864, of lands within the limits of a railroad grant, such entry having been extant at the date of the grant, is prima facie valid (although alleged by the company to be void *ab initio*,) and except such lands from the operation of the railroad grant; and that in the administration of the homestead laws as amended by the act of June 8, 1872, the soldier's services should be considered as equivalent to all interests and purposes to a residence for the same period upon the tract as entered.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior has been laid before the House in regard to certain money due to the Cherokee Indians under the provisions of the treaties of 1835 and 1846. According to Secretary Teller's computations the amounts due are as follows: To the eastern branch of the Cherokee nation in North Carolina $421,653, with interest at five per cent. from September 22, 1851; and to the western branch in the Indian Territory $334,297, with interest from July 12, 1838.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate on Monday: Emory Speer to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia; Joshua B. Hill to be United States marshal for eastern district of North Carolina; Wm. H. H. Clayton to be United States attorney for western district of Arkansas; Robt. G. Dyrenforth, of Illinois, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents; James H. Teller, of Ohio, to be secretary of the Territory of Dakota.

The clause of the legislative appropriation bill requiring the department clerks to work eight hours a day has been stricken out. Mr. Cannon has introduced a separate bill, requiring the departments to be kept open eight hours, but it will have to take its place on the calendar, and there is not much chance that it will ever be reached.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, relative to invasion of the Indian Territory, proposes an amendment of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for the imprisonment for two years at hard labor of any person convicted of invasion, with a provision against its application to immigrants peaceably passing through the Territory.

In the House recently, Representative Bliss, of New York, presented a petition of ex-Union soldiers and sailors, praying for the passage of a bill to pension soldiers and sailors of the late war who were confined in so-called Confederate prisons. The petition was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has practically agreed to report a bill appropriating $150,000 to pay General Lee for the Arlington property, the Government to be responsible for back taxes, and that General Lee's counsel have consented to accept this sum.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The overflowing of the Ohio River at Cincinnati and other points this week caused millions of dollars worth of damage. At Cincinnati at one time the river was nearly seventy feet high, and submerged all the lower portions of the city. Steam ferry and street railway communications with the Kentucky side was cut off. The stock yards were submerged and hundreds of head of cattle drowned. The gas works were partly under water, cutting off the supply of gas, and but one engine of the water works could be run. Immense quantities of merchandize stored in cellars of wholesale houses have been ruined. Subscriptions are being raised for the sufferers. At Louisville great loss was also sustained. It is estimated that at Shipping Port and Portland 1,800 people are homeless. It is impossible as yet to approximate the loss. The dam protecting the lowlands in the eastern part of Louisville broke early Tuesday morning, letting sixty feet of water upon twenty blocks of dwellings. The scene which followed was indescribable. It is reported that thirty lives were lost. The houses inundated were as a rule small, and mainly occupied by poor people. A dispatch from Cincinnati says that on Tuesday morning the freight depot of the Southern Railroad became undermined by the water and suddenly went down. A large crowd of people were then at the time looking at the flood. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the number drowned, but the loss of life it is feared has been very large.

A dispatch from Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, says: A coach which left Pacific Springs, on the Sweetwater Stage line, recently, was caught in a terrible snow storm. The coach was abandoned and the occupants started back on foot to the station. The driver, W. J. Stewart, was found frozen to death standing in the snow, and Thomas Scott, superintendent of the line, was also found standing straight up in the snow, frozen so that he could not move. He will lose his hands and feet. W. V. Stark, a passenger, has not yet been found. They were out three days and nights. Another stage driver was badly frozen. He reports two feet of snow on the level and cattle starving. This stage line runs from Green River, on the Union Pacific Railway, to Fort Washakid, Wyoming, through the south pass of the Rocky Mountains.

In a tenement house in St. Louis, on the 8th inst., Henry Dreer, a German teamster, cut his wife's throat with a razor and then his own. The two corpses were discovered next morning in the middle of the three rooms which the familly occupied. The body of the wife lay on the bed, the covering of which was soaked with blood. The man's body was on the floor. Five little children slept in the rooms, one in the bed with the couple. One of the children got up, took the baby out of the bloody bed in which its mother lay into his, changed its dress, and then went to sleep. The cause of the tragedy is supposed to have been jealousy. Dreer was a hard-working man and had accumulated $8,000, but continually ill-treated his wife, who on one occasion left him.

A sensation has been created in New York by the arrest of Wm. T. McGrath, a lawyer; Patrick Cunningham, registering clerk in the office of the commissioner of jurors; Alfred J. Keegan, deputy commissioner of jurors, and James S. Jarvis, assistant deputy commissioner of jurors. McGrath is accused of having bribed the other three to leave the names of certain citizens off the jury lists, and the three others are accused of having accepted bribes. If the charges against the four men are proved true it will be shown that for a number of years thousands of citizens of New York, including many conspicuous people, have escaped jury duty by the payment of sums greatly in excess of the fine imposed by law for non-attendance. The profits of this business Commissioner of Jurors Caulfield puts at $100,000 a year.

A dispatch from Seattle, W. T., says the steamer Gem left that port on Friday morning with hay and other freight for Port Gamble, Seabre, and Union City. When five miles out from Port Madison, fire was discovered in the hay and the boat was headed for the shore. After lashing the wheel a lifeboat was got into the water, but in three minutes got adrift. The Chinese cook and two deck hands were drowned, as well as F. C. Vickery, a teacher at the Skokomish Indian reservation, and his wife by jumping into the water. Capt. Williamson cast anchor and kept the craft's head to the wind, keeping the bow free from fire. Those on board were taken off by boats from the shore.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says: When the Creek orphan money was distributed among the tribe, one of the Euchees band received $2,000. The man's good luck drove him crazy, and on the following morning before daylight he shot two of his companions, Kigia Brown and John Buck, through the head while they were sleeping. In the attempt to capture the lunatic, Jim Barrett was mortally wounded. The Indian then took shelter under a wagon and defended himself with firearms. It being impossible to capture him, he was killed by a volley.

The main building of Hamline University, situated midway between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., built in 1875 at a cost of $60,000, and owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church Society of the State, has been destroyed by fire. The school of 120 pupils was in session at the time, but all escaped. The library was saved, but the school furniture was burned. The total loss is $65,000; insurance $25,600. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been a defective flue.

A mail robbery occurred at the Union Depot in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Thursday night. The east-bound train being late, the mail was carried into the baggage-room, and while there the mail-pouch was ripped open and 140 registered letters were taken out. One letter contained a $1,000 bill and a $100 bill, the amount of the postmaster's monthly remittance to the Department. There is no clue to the robbers.

Henry Smith, colored man, in Paola, Kansas, assaulted a colored girl, aged 9 years, and left her in the road insensible. When found, her arms and legs were frozen. Smith was arrested, and a mob of colored men attempted to take him from the jail. In the assault at the jail a colored man was killed. Subsequently the jail was broken into, and Smith was found to have committed suicide.

The headquarters of the Department of the Missouri at Leavenworth has received official notice of the capture of Captain Payne and party south of the Cimarron River by Lieutenant Stevens. The party were on their way to Oklahoma, with 100 wagons. Captain Carroll, commanding the troops in the Oklahoma country, will take the entire party to Fort Reno.

A passenger train on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Antwerp, Ind., on Sunday, and the following are the injured: J. W. Bowers, seriously; J. P. Gager, route agent of the American Express; Lewis Lane and L. V. Shadon, slightly. All are of Toledo.

On the 8th inst. two robbers broke into the house of Wm. McGregor, a farmer of Rockford, Ill., shot him and his ten-year-old daughter, gagged his wife, and robbed them of a small sum of money. McGregor and his daughter are not expected to live.

A band of Hungarian gypsies in camp near New Brunswick, N. J., lost a baby and fed the body to their trained bears. The mother of the child gave it up to the captain of the band after its death for a red shawl. The bones have been found.

While officiating at a marriage service at La Salle, Ill., Rev. Geo. F. Bronson, pastor of a Congregational church at that place, fell dead at the feet of the couple whom he was marrying just as he pronounced them husband and wife.

POLITICAL.

In common pleas court, No. 3, of Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., Judge Ludlow, for himself and Judge Finletter, decided that the city councils had no right to fill the vacancy in the city controllership, and therefore that Mr. Wm. M. Taggart had no title to the office. Judge Yerks was not prepared with an opinion, but he stated briefly that so far as he had given the subject attention he was led to believe that the councils should fill the vacancy. Judgment was then entered in favor of the Commonwealth, and counsel for Mr. Taggart proceeded at once to prepare a writ of error to the Supreme Court.

Gov. Pattison sent the nomination of S. Davis Page, to be comptroller of the city of Philadelphia, to the Pennsylvania Senate, and after some discussion it was confirmed. The argument on the application of the attorney-general for a writ of quo warranto against Mr. Taggart, who was elected to the office by the city council, was heard by three of the Philadelphia judges, who granted the writ.

Governor Butler recently instructed the warden of the Massachusetts State prison to gather the prisoners in the chapel and inform them that they would be permitted to send sealed communications to the Governor. The convicts received the notification with cheers for Governor Butler and groans for the warden. Already over seventy letters have been sent the Governor.

Governor Bate has sent a message to the Tennessee Legislature justifying the policy of scaling the State debt, and proposing a plan of settlement with the bondholders which involves the exchange of the "contingent" bonds for the new three per cent. bonds at fifty cents on the dollar.

Governor Patterson, of Pennsylvania, has signed the concurrent resolutions of the State Legislature requesting the Senators from Pennsylvania to vote for the passage of the $40 bill.

The lower house of the Illinois Legislature on Friday passed a resolution asking Congress to pension veterans of the Texan and Black Hawk wars, Jefferson Davis excepted.

PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. George Webb Morrell died at Carborough, N. Y., on Sunday.

The Princess Louise is expected to return to Ottawa from Bermuda on March 12.

Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., the actor, died in New York Saturday, aged 48 years.

Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan is lying dangerously ill at his residence in New York. His family are very anxious as to the result.

The remains of Col. John Howard Payne have been forwarded to the United States by the French steamer Burgundia, expected to arrive at New York about Feb. 15.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* at Rome writes to his paper that "Mlle. Ida Moreno" (who is the charming Ada Myers, of Baltimore) is to appear at Leghorn in February and give a series of Lucia representations. She gets the highest salary ever given to an American in Italy.

Miss Alice Stanwood Blaine, daughter of ex-Senator Blaine, was married in this city, on the 6th inst., to Colonel John J. Coppinger, U. S. A.; and on the same day Miss Mary Brewster, daughter of Attorney-General Brewster, and Mr. Robert J. Koons, of Philadelphia, were united in the bonds of matrimony.

Mr. Samuel Harlan, president of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Ship Building Company, of Wilmington, Del., and the Eastern Shore Steamboat Co., died at Vienna, Austria, on the 5th inst. In 1836 he became one of the firm of Betts, Pusey & Harlan, which firm, in 1844, launched the first iron steamship ever built in the United States. Mr. Harlan was born in Rhode Island seventy-seven years ago. He leaves an estate estimated between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

A gift has been made to Fall River, Mass., by Mrs. Mary B. Young, a rich widow, who had but one child by her first marriage, who shortly after reaching manhood died. She proposes to erect in memory of her son, Bradford Mathew Chalmer Durfee, a building suitable for a high-school. She also proposes to furnish mechanical, philosophical and chemical apparatus and give in trust to the city the sum of $50,000, the income of which shall be devoted to instruction. The gift is valued at $500,000, and it is needless to say that it will be accepted.

Ex-Confederate Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, now General of the First Virginia volunteers, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the Thirteenth Brooklyn regiment, Col. David E. Austin, at their armory on the 7th inst. Speeches were made by Gen. Lee and Col. Austin. The former said that he was educated at West Point, and when the war broke out he, having been bred to believe in the doctrine of State rights, thought it to be his duty to cast his sword with his State and with his people, but when the sun went down behind the hills at Appomattox he recognized that secession was not the remedy for the existing evils, and that he was thenceforth a citizen of the United States, to perform his humble share for his country's honor and glory.

William E. Dodge died in New York, Friday morning, from gastric troubles. Mr. Dodge was born in Hartford, Conn., September 4, 1805. At the age of thirteen he entered a counting-house in New York. He married a daughter of Anson G. Phelps, and became a partner in the importing house with which his name has been connected for more than fifty years. Mr. Dodge was known extensively as a philanthropist. He always manifested great interest in Sunday-school operations. He was president of the National Temperance and Publication Society and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. In 1864 Mr. Dodge was the candidate for Congress against the late James Brooks, who was returned as elected, but Mr. Dodge successfully contested the seat and served the greater part of the term. He was for some time president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, retiring from that position in May, 1875.

Ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell died at his home in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday night, of acute pneumonia. He was born in Winchester, N. H., October 20, 1825. In early life he learned the trade of tanner, and was engaged in the leather business at Hartford for many years, accumulating a large fortune. He first entered political life in 1867, when he was made the Republican candidate for the State Senate from the first Hartford district, but was defeated. He was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1868, but was defeated by ex-Gov. English. He was elected Governor in 1869 over Mr. English; was again defeated by him in 1870; was elected for the second time over Mr. English in 1871, and for the third time in 1872 over Mr. Hubbard. In May, 1873, he was appointed minister to Russia by President Grant, and on July 3, 1874, succeeded J. A. J. Creswell as Postmaster-General in President Grant's cabinet. From this position he retired, at the request of the President, in the summer of 1876. In 1880 he was elected chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Jewell's mother survives him, being over 80 years of age.

THE OLD WORLD.

Something About What is Going on in Other Lands Than Ours.

The sale of Sara Bernhardt's jewels took place in Paris on the 8th inst. The persons in attendance were principally dealers and representatives of the *demi monde*. A necklace of rose diamonds sold for $4,800, and two bracelets fetched $2,000 each.——In the trial of Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, James Cary the town councilor, the carman Fitzharris, alias "the Goat," Laurence Hanlon, Joseph Mullet, James Mullet, Edward O'Brien, William Maroney, Daniel Curley, and Daniel Delaney, charged with conspiring to murder Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burk and to attack Mr. Field, now in progress in Dublin, Kavanaugh, the informer, who drove the murderers to Phœnix Park, the place where the crime was committed, when placed on the stand on Saturday identified the prisoners Kelly and Brady as two of the men actively engaged in the assassination, the other two being unknown to him. He identified also Carey, a member of the Dublin council, Delaney, and Fitzharris, a cab-driver, as present in the park at the time and accessory to the murders—either Carey or Delaney, he forgot which of the two, giving the signal for the attack by waving a white handkerchief. He also identified others of the prisoners at the bar as concerned in the attempt to murder Mr. Field, the juryman, and in conspiring to murder Judge Lawson. Many of the facts stated by Kavanaugh have been corroborated by other witnesses, and there now seems to be little if any doubt that the government will make out its case, not only in respect to the Phœnix Park murder but also against the men who attempted to murder Mr. Field and Judge Lawson.——The Czar has issued a manifesto giving notice of his coronation at Moscow, May 27th.——A collection of 84,000 marks has been raised in Hamburg for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Cimbria.——M. Jules Ferry has recommended President Grevy to expel the Orleans princes from France by decree. Sweeping changes are expected to be made in the cabinet.——The Kenmure Castle, from London for Shanghai, has been lost, with thirty-two of her crew.——There were ninety agrarian outrages in Ireland during January.——Emperor William sent to the Prince of Wales an autograph letter announcing his appointment as colonel of Blucher's Hussars.——Michael Davitt, Mr. Healy, and Mr. Quinn were arrested in Dublin on the 8th inst. and sent to prison for six months because they refused to give bail for good behavior. Dowling was tried for the murder of policeman Cox Monday and sentenced to penal servitude for life on conviction of shooting with intent to kill.——Prince Napoleon has been liberated, the tribunal having quashed the indictment against him.——Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, Q. C., has retired from the practice of his profession on account of danger from heart disease.——Four men have been killed by an accident in the shaft of the Severn tunnel.——The first thirty-four clauses of the new charter of Egypt have been adopted by the council of ministers.——Mr. John Pender made a speech to the directors of the Direct United States Cable Company in London on Saturday on the condition and prospects of the cable and telegraph companies in this country and England.——The jury in the case of Mr. O'Brien, of the *United Ireland* newspaper, who was tried for seditious libel, disagreed.——Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, is reported to be dying.——The examination as to the cause of the loss of the Cimbria was begun in Hamburg on Saturday.——The last son of the poet Wadsworth is reported to have died.——The programme of the Irish party in Parliament is being discussed in the London newspapers.——The French Senate on Monday adopted a proposal that any prince found guilty of furthering pretensions endangering the State shall be banished. The expulsion bill was opposed in the Senate.——Prince Napoleon has gone to London.——Henry Prouse Cooper, an eccentric tailor of New York, has been arrested in London.——The manuscripts of the late Earl of Ashburnham are to be sold.——The Spanish dynastic left has resolved to oppose the ministry.——Roumania has entered a protest to the London conference on the Danubian question, refusing to recognize the resolutions of the conference.

A Little More Grape and Canister.

"Here we are again, with two more red-hot shots for THE TRIBUNE, the best paper printed. We have a good Post here, numbering 150 members, with fifteen candidates waiting to be mustered. It is my intention to keep the ball rolling until every soldier here takes THE TRIBUNE."—D. J. Kimmerly, Abilene, Kan.

"Come, comrades, don't become down-hearted on account of the slanders which you are compelled to endure. You bore a greater burden than this when the life of the Nation depended on your valor. Your brave deeds cannot be effaced from the bright pages of our country's history, and after a while these newspaper fog-horns will be forced to stop blowing off their editorial steam."—Frank Sandell, Donovan, Ill.

"I enclose $4 for four new subscribers. THE TRIBUNE is the only paper out of eleven which I receive that I inspect right along the whole line, from the right wing to the left. Of these four new subscribers, one was in the rebel army, the Twenty-sixth Virginia cavalry, if I am not mistaken. He likes THE TRIBUNE, and is very favorably impressed by its impartial and just attitude."—Moritz Tschoepe, Fort Madison, Iowa.

"Since I sent you my last club of five subscribers I have done some skirmishing among the boys, and send you now the names of seven more new subribers. It would not be healthy for Senator Beck to visit this part of the country, for the boys are at 'silver heat' in this part of God's moral vineyard. You will receive another list from me soon, for I am bound to do my share towards getting 100,000 subscribers, and then if Congress fails to recognize our rights we will try the ballot."—E. H. Riley, Forreston, Ill.

"Enclosed please find $6 for five new subscribers and one renewal, making thirty-eight in all that papa has sent. My father was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, and was confined for eleven months at Richmond, Tuscaloosa and Salisbury. He contracted scurvy, which settled in his joints, and also became very deaf. He is not able to go to church, or enjoy social conversation with his family. You will not think this much of a letter, but please remember that I am only twelve years old."—Alice M. Pepper, Fairport, N. Y.

Senator John A. Logan's Great Speech

On bill for restoration of Fitz John Porter, printed on tinted paper, bound in cloth, indexed, and fine engraving of Senator Logan, for 50 cents. Eleven books $5.00; 25 or more, 40 cents each, express prepaid. Address: Wooster B. Taylor, Lock Box 252, Washington, D. C.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses Still Struggling With the Tariff.

PROTECTING PENSIONERS.

Senator Logan's Amendment to the Pension Bill.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., the wool schedule of the tariff bill was temporarily passed over and the book schedule was taken up.

Mr. Vance (N. C.) moved to strike out the paragraph, so as to let books, pamphlets and other printed matter go upon the free list. The motion was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 22.

On motion of Mr. Davis, (W. Va.,) the duty on bituminous coal and slate was made seventy-five cents per ton—yeas 21, nays 20.

Mr. Bayard, (Del.,) under instruction of the Committee on Finance, offered an amendment imposing a duty of 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on friction or lucifer matches of all descriptions. Agreed to.

Mr. Bayard, instructed by the Committee on Finance, offered as a substitute for the paragraph embracing gunpowder and all explosive substances the provision in the House tariff bill laying a duty of six cents per pound on powder, &c., valued at 20 cents a pound or less, and 10 cents a pound on that valued above 20 cents. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 15.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate on Thursday, the 8th inst., Mr. Van Wyck (Neb.) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to J. A. Mower Post, No. 59, of Stromsburgh, Neb., one condemned cannon and forty stands of condemned muskets. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hawley (R. I.) introduced five bills amendatory of existing pension laws—identical with those previously introduced in the House and embodying the suggestions contained in the Commissioner's annual report—and took occasion to say that he regarded Commissioner Dudley as "a very excellent officer," and his suggestions as very valuable.

The tariff bill was then taken up.

On motion of Mr. Hale, (Me.,) the Senate went back to the paragraph laying a duty of $1 per ton on stones unmanufactured or undressed, freestone, granite, sandstone and all building or monumental stone except marble, not specially enumerated.

A pending amendment by Mr. Hale to add "and upon stones as above, hewn, dressed or polished, $1.50 per ton," was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 21.

Mr. Ingalls (Kan.) moved to add "books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, illustrated books, maps and charts," the paragraph struck out of schedule M yesterday. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 25.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) moved to strike out raw silk as reeled from the cocoon and silk cocoons and silk waste, so that he might move to put them in the silk schedule at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The motion to strike out was lost—yeas 7, nays 39. The reading of the free list was completed.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 9th inst., Mr. Jones, (Fla.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill to relieve ships and other vessels from compulsory pilot fees.

Mr. Edmunds, (Vt.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably with an amendent the joint resolution providing for the termination of articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and article 30 (the fisheries articles) of the treaty of Washington at the earliest time consistent with the provisions of the treaty.

Mr. Bayard's (Del.) amendment to the tariff bill was adopted so as to make the mineral-water paragraph of the free list read, "Mineral waters, all not artificial, together with the bottles or jugs in which the same are imported."

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) reported the following substitute for the paragraph embracing "women's and children's dress goods," &c.: "Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, 5 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at above 20 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. If composed wholly of wool, worsted, hair of the alpaca or other animals, or of a mixture of them, 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. But all such goods with selvedges, made wholly or in part of other materials or with threads of other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classification, shall be dutiable at 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, providing that all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of 35 per cent. per pound and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported amendments reducing the *ad valorem* duty on all the carpets enumerated in the wool schedule, except "hemp or jute carpeting, carpets, and carpetings of wool, flax or cotton, or parts of either or other material not otherwise herein specified," from 35 to 30 per cent. The amendments were agreed to. The duty on the carpets and carpeting omitted from the committee's amendment, except hemp and jute carpeting, was reduced from 45 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The reserved paragraph laying a duty of six cents per 100 pounds on salt in bulk and ten cents per 100 pounds on salt in bags or other packages was taken up.

Mr. Vance moved to strike it out, so as to let salt go upon the free list, and made a speech in support of the motion.

Mr. Bayard also argued in favor of free salt.

Mr. Vance's motion to strike out salt and let it go upon the free list was lost—yeas 22, nays 24.

After a long discussion the whole subject of the remission of duty upon salt used in curing meats or fish was reserved by unanimous consent for consideration when the bill passes from the Committee of the Whole into the Senate.

After some general discussion Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out everything contained in the bill after the tariff provisions except the two paragraphs repealing sections 2907 and 2908 of the Revised Statutes, which impose duties on charges and commissions.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

The portions of the bill struck out are those which would make changes in the "machinery" for the collection of the customs duties.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the 10th inst., Mr. Plumb (Kan.) presented the petition of a large number of ex-soldiers, residents of Kansas, urging upon Congress the extension of the privileges of the arrears act, so as to embrace those who filed their claims after the date fixed by that act.

The annual appropriation bill was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. Logan (Ill.) the following amendment was adopted:

That section 4745, title 57, of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4745. Any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any pension which has been, or may hereafter be, granted shall be void and of no effect; and any person who shall pledge, or receive as a pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any pension or pension certificate which has been, or may hereafter be, granted or issued, or who shall hold the same as collateral security for any debt or promise, or upon any pretext of such security or promise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $100 and the costs of the prosecution; and any person who shall retain the certificate of a pensioner and refuse to surrender the same upon the demand of the Commissioner of Pensions, or a United States pension agent, or any other person authorized by the Commissioner of Pensions or the pensioner to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $100 and the costs of the prosecution."

In explanation of this amedment, Mr. Logan said that in order the Senate may know the meaning of that, I will say that as the law now stands in section 4745 of the Revised Statutes it is provided:

Any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any pension which has been or may hereafter be granted, shall be void and of no effect; and any person acting as attorney to receive and receipt for money for and in behalf of any person entitled to a pension shall, before receiving such money, take and subscribe an oath to be filed with the pension agent.

That has been construed to apply only to the obtaining of the pension and not to any other liability or any other pledge that the pensioner might give in reference to his certificate. The only change made by this amendment is to apply it to all pledges and make it so that the certificate of a pensioner cannot be pledged for anything.

The tariff bill was then taken up.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Beck (Ky.) reducing the internal revenue on snuff, smoking and manufactured tobacco to 8 cents per pound was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 24.

On motion of Mr. Williams, (Ky.,) the tax on cigars was made $3 per thousand, instead of $4, as in the bill.

Mr. Morrill, (Vt.,) by instruction of the Committee on Finance, offered an additional section to come in at the end of the bill, providing that all imported goods and merchandise in the public stores or bonded warehouses when this act goes into effect (except as otherwise provided in the act) shall be subjected to no other duty upon entry for consumption than they would be subject to if imported after that day; and that all goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses when the act goes into effect, and upon which the duty shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the duty paid and the duty they would be subjected to if imported under the provisions of this law. Also, that the act shall take effect in respect of all articles mentioned in the sugar schedule on the 1st of April, 1883. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, (Del.,) the section permitting the importation duty free of lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, and other materials which may be necessary for the construction of vessels in the United States for employment in the foreign trade was amended so as to apply also to vessels for foreign account and ownership.

Mr. Allison (Ia.) offered again the amendment providing for the refund of the duty paid upon imported salt used for curing meats, whether packed or smoked, afterwards exported; and it was agreed to.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the 12th inst., the tariff bill was further considered.

Mr. Morrill, (Vt.,) with the concurrence of the majority of the Committee on Finance, proposed to strike out the pig-iron paragraph and substitute one reading: "Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, cast and wrought scrap iron, or scrap steel, 3-10 of 1 cent per pound."

Mr. Sherman (O.) offered an amendment changing the rate of duty from 3-10 of 1 cent per pound to $6.50 per ton. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 23.

The amendment changing the duty on bar iron from 9-10 of a cent per pound to $18 per ton was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 16.

The exception of wire from the articles or manufactures of iron or steel, which, when galvanized or coated are to pay an extra duty of a quarter of a cent per pound, was, on motion of Mr. Allison, (Ia.,) made more definite by making it read "except fence wire."

The action of the Committee of the Whole in striking out lumber from the wood shedule was disagreed to—yeas 16, nays 29. Laths, shingles, pine clapboards and spruce clapboards, struck out in Committee of the Whole, were also restored at the rates in the bill, the Senate refusing to agree to the action in committee by a vote of yeas 19, nays 32.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., consideration of the tariff bill was resumed and Mr. Bayard's (Del.) amendment making the duty on all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard, and not above 75 degrees by polariscope, one and twenty-five hundredths of a cent per pound for every degree or fraction of a degree above 75, was agreed to by a vote of 45 to 16.

Mr. Beck (Ky.) moved to make the duty on sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16, D. S., two and forty-one-hundredths cents per pound. Agreed to—yeas 39, nays 16.

On motion Mr. Morrill, (Vt.,) the vote on sugars above No. 13 and not above No. 16, Dutch standard, was reconsidered, and the rate was made 2 40-100 cents per pound. The rate on sugars above No. 16, and not above 20, Dutch standard, was made 3 cents, and on that above 20, Dutch standard, 3½ cents per pound.

HOUSE.

In the House, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., Mr. Robeson, (N. J.,) from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution that during the remainder of the session the House shall, at 5:30 p. m. each day, take a recess until 7:30 p. m. Adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Kelley (Pa.) increasing the duty on iron ore from 50 to 60 cents per ton.

Mr. Kelley's amendment was lost—yeas 77, nays 106.

At last, after a consideration of the first item of the metal schedule for four hours and a half, the committee passed away from it without making any change in the rate of duty, which is left at 50 cents per ton.

Mr. Calkins (Ind.) moved to reduce the duty on steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs weighing more than 500 pounds, made by any process except the crucible process, from six-tenths to three-tenths of a cent per pound.

Pending action the committee rose.

Mr. Bingham (Pa.) introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission, to consist of seven members, (three of whom may be members of the present House, and two of whom may be Senators,) to inquire into the condition and value of the plant of the various telegraph companies of the country, and report to the next Congress what methods are at present available to reduce the cost of telegraph communication, and whether any legislation is necessary to carry out the power of Congress to regulate commerce as applied to telegraph communication. Referred. Also a bill providing that "no owner, agent, master or consignee of any ship or vessel shall, by virtue of the laws of any State, be compelled to take, employ or pay a pilot not voluntarily employed on entering or departing from any port or harbor, or entering, passing through or leaving any channel, passage or strait within the waters of the United States."

The House then, at 5:30 p. m., took a recess until 7:30.

In the evening a half hour was spent in roll-calls before a quorum was obtained, when the tariff bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted fixing the duty on steel ingots at 45 per cent. *ad valorem*. The House at 9:50 adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the House on Thursday, the 8th inst., Mr. Belford, (Col.,) from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported resolutions declaring it to be inexpedient to discontinue the coinage of silver under existing law.

The conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

The pending amendment was one offered by Mr. Haskell (Kan.) reducing from one and three-tenths to one and two-tenths cents per pound the duty on sheet-iron thinner than one and a half inches and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge. Agreed to.

The item imposing a duty of eleven cents per pound on tin-plates, &c., having been reached, Mr. Kasson (Ia.) moved to reduce it to one cent.

After considerable debate, Mr. Kasson's motion was agreed to; so the duty on tin-plates is fixed at one cent per pound.

On motion of Mr. Haskell, the clause imposing a duty of one and nine-tenths cents per pound on corrugated or crimped iron or steel, was struck from the bill.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the House on Friday, the 9th inst., on motion of Mr. O'Neil, (Pa.,) a joint resolution was passed to admit free of duty a monument to George Washington to be imported by the Philadelphia Society of the Cincinnati.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Morrison (Ill.) offered an amendment fixing the duty on steel rails at $15 per ton. Adopted—yeas 110, nays 90.

By a vote of 91 to 90 the clause relative to bar iron was amended so as to read as follows: "Iron in bars or bundles, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch or more than six inches wide, nor less than three-eighths of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds not less than three-fourths of an inch nor more than two inches in diameter, and squares not less than three-fourths of an inch nor more than two inches square, nine-tenths of one cent per pound; comprising flats less than three-eights of an inch or more than two inches thick, or less than one inch or more than six inches wide; rounds less than three-fourths of an inch or more than two inches in diameter, and squares less than three-fourths of an inch or more than two inches square, one cent and two-tenths of one cent per pound. But all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly, which shall not be at a less rate than 35 per cent. *ad valorem*." (Before amended the 35 per cent. clause applied to the whole paragraph.)

Mr. Curtin (Pa.) offered a proviso that all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of $22 per ton. Agreed to—yeas 65, nays 14.

The duty on bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated was changed from 1.3 cents to 1.2 cents per pound, and the duty on the second classification of bar iron was changed from 1.2 to 1.1 cents per pound.

Mr. Tucker (Va.) moved to make the duty on T rails weighing not over 25 pounds to the yard $20 per ton. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mills (Tex.) the clause imposing a duty of 2½ cents per pound on armor or other plate was struck from the bill.

Mr. Haskell (Kan.) moved to reduce the duty on sheet iron thinner than 1¼ inch and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge from 1.3 to 1.2 cents per pound.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On motion of Mr. Talbott, (Md.,) Senate bill was passed appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a monument to Baron De Kalb at Annapolis, Md. The House then went into