PITH OF THE NEWS.

Capital Topics--Crimes and Casualties.

Personal and Political.

The statue of John Marshall, of Virginia, the fifth Chief Justice of the United States, was unveiled at the Capitol Saturday afternoon by the present Chief Justice, Waite, in the presence of a large assemblage, including the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the justices of the Supreme Court, many members of Congress, the trustees of the Lawyers' fund, and some thirty descendants of the venerable jurist.

The veiled statue was surrounded by a platform, on which seats for two thousand persons were provided, and protected by an awning from the sun's rays or the chances of a passing shower.

The right panel shows "Minerva dictating her constitution to America." The left panel symbolizes "Victory leading Young America to swear fidelity on the altar of the Union."

Senator Sherman, for the Library Committee, called Chief Justice Waite to preside. The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, the pastor of Chief Justice Marshall's old church, offered prayer.

The Chief Justice, presiding, then addressed the assemblage, detailed the circumstances under which $3,000 subscribed in 1835 had been so handled by the Philadelphia bar committee that in 1880 it had grown to $20,000. With this and a like sum subscribed by Congress the monumental statue had been raised. It was the offering of lawyers and the work had been done by a great jurist's son, the sculptor Story, himself a lawyer before he became an artist.

The unveiling completed, the orator of the occasion, Wm. H. Rawle, of Philadelphia, pronounced an eulogy on the life and services of Chief Justice Marshall.

The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded to Congress a provisional supplemental estimate by the Commissioner of Pensions for an appropriation of $272,620 in addition to the regular estimate for clerical force required by the Pension Office for the next fiscal year. This estimate is made in anticipation of the passage of laws by Congress which will entail additional work upon the Pension Office. The Commissioner, in his letter to the Secretary, says: "The proposed laws I refer to more especially being the Mexican war bill; the act which changes the law respecting dependent parents, raises legal presumption of soundness at enlistment, and of origin of disability in service and line of duty, and the bill pending giving widow pension on death of soldier husband without proof of death cause being due to service in the line of duty." The estimate provides for five principal examiners, 187 clerks of various grades, twenty-five copyists, and eight messengers.

The President on the 6th inst. appointed the following board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy for 1884: General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio; Rear-Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.; Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York; Prof. Edward S. Jaynes, of Columbia, S. C.; Erwin S. Jewett, of Kansas, and Hon. Stephen M. Allen, of Boston. He also appointed as the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point: General F. W. Palfrey, of Massachusetts; Hon. F. L. Mosher, of Oregon; Henry Haymond, of West Virginia; George E. Waring, Jr., of Rhode Island; Hon. G. W. Houk, of Ohio; General Daniel Ruggles, of Virginia, and Hon. B. Gratz Brown.

Attorney-General Brewster, in a long interview, denies that the Department of Justice connived at the dismissal of the Kellogg case. He says Kellogg came to his office wringing his hands and crying like a child, declaring that his prosecution was infamous, and that Mr. Merrick was bounding him through personal enmity. The Attorney-General says he directed the prosecution to be conducted without personal bias, and that he did his full duty, though efforts were made to induce him to desist from the prosecution.

Baron Von Eisendecker, who has represented the German government at this Capital for a little more than a year, received a dispatch on the 7th inst. from his home office informing him of his transfer to Baden, and of the appointment of Mr. Von Alvensleben, now minister at the Hague, to succeed him here. The date on which he will be relieved from duty was not stated in his dispatches.

Secretary Frelinghuysen gave a large excursion party to Mt. Vernon on the 9th inst., on the United States steamer Dispatch, on honor of the Siamese embassy. One hundred and fifty invitations were issued to prominent officials and the ladies of their families, about two-thirds of which were accepted.

Representative Willis, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, on the 7th inst., submitted a bill appropriating $12,619,100, upon the engineers' estimate of $35,301,885.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The steamship Titania, from Glasgow, reached Quebec on the morning of the 7th inst. She had on board twenty-four of the crew of the steamship State of Florida, that vessel having been sunk by a collision with a bark in mid-ocean. Out of 167 persons on board the State of Florida only forty-four were saved, and of the bark's crew only the captain and two of the men were rescued. One hundred and twenty-three souls went down with the steamer and twelve with the bark, making the total loss of life 135. The collision occurred on the 18th ult., and the survivors, after having been thirty-five hours in the boats without food or water, were rescued by the Norwegian bark Theresa, of Christiana, from that port bound for Quebec. On the 22d ult. twenty-four of them were transferred on board the ship Louise, bound from Cardiff for Quebec. They remained on that vessel until the 5th of May, when they were taken on board the Titania for Quebec.

A dispatch from Zanesville, Ohio, says that town was in an excited state on Sunday over a supposed earthquake near Blandy avenue, in the fourth ward. At 10 o'clock in the morning a terrific report was heard and about three acres of ground sank several feet, carrying with it a number of houses, all of which were badly damaged. The inhabitants in the vicinity were panic-stricken. A fissure was opened to the depth of about 150 feet, and the only plausible theory is that several deserted coal mines caved in.

A lunatic named Lamar created great excitement in Decatur, Ill., recently, by taking possession of a temporarily vacant house. He defended it successfully for some time with a pistol and knives, wounding the owner, Blenz, seriously, and keeping the sheriff's posse at bay. He was finally knocked down with a club and captured.

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, states that on the night of the 10th inst., J. Casimo, a Roman Catholic priest, who was en route for California by the Texas Pacific road, was stopped by three men on the platform of a car just as the train was entering the Union depot at Fort Worth, and robbed of $13,000. The robbers escaped.

The steamer City of Portland, Capt. Lascom, of the International Steamship Company, plying between Portland and St. John, N. B., struck on Grenastone Ledge, Owl's Head, at 3:15 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst. The vessel soon went to pieces, but all the passengers—seventy in number—were saved.

Capt. H. N. Adams, assistant superintendent of the Government canal works at Louisville, Ky., was instantly killed on the 7th inst. His steam yacht got caught between a wharf boat and the steamer Guthrie, and Adams' head became fastened between the roof of the boat and the wharf, and his neck was broken.

POLITICAL.

At the recent city election in Marshall, Mich., M. V. Wagner, Esq., was re-elected mayor by a largely increased majority. The Marshall *Statesman* (a Republican paper), in commenting on the result says: "Mayor M. V. Wagner's majority was larger this year than last. Evidently his stirring administration has found favor in the eyes of many Republicans. While we would have preferred seeing a Republican in the chair, we are certain there is no other man in the city who would bear the honors of the office more gracefully or work more heartily for the best interests of the town." Mr. Wagner is a practical business man, thoroughly systematic and possessed of untiring energy, and the active manager of the Voltaic Belt Co. of Marshall, Mich.

A special dispatch from Westfield, Pa., says: Hon. Butler B. Strang committed suicide Saturday morning by shooting himself. Ill health is assigned as the reason of the rash deed. The deceased represented a district of Tioga county in the State Senate and in the House for fifteen years. In politics he was a Republican.

PERSONAL.

The remains of the eminent Philadelphia surgeon, Dr. Gross, arrived at Washington, Pa., on the 8th inst., and were taken at once to the crematory and placed in the retort. There were no ceremonies at the in incineration. The remains were reduced to ashes in two hours.

General Audley W. Gozzam, late of the 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at his residence in West Philadelphia Saturday evening. In accordance with his expressed wish, the remains will be taken to Washington, Pa., for cremation.

A special dispatch from Sumter, S. C., dated May 8, says: Captain R. W. Andrews, aged 93, started yesterday for Boston, Mass., on a pedestrian tour. He expects to make the entire journey on foot, and is confident of his ability to do so.

Warren B. Johnson, sixty-five years old, who left California on foot June 1, 1882, with a horse, wagon, cow and dog, arrived at his home in Webster, Mass., on the night of the 9th inst., all the animals accompanying him.

John F. Slater, the philanthropist, who gave a million dollars for educational purposes in the South, died at Norwich, Conn., on the 7th inst.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

The Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company of Stillwater, Minn., of which United States Senator D. M. Sabin is president, failed on the 10th inst. The liabilities are $1,000,000 and the assets $4,500,000. The company was being pressed by a number of creditors on obligations which they had expected to meet with money secured from the East; but the suspension of the Marine Bank and the failure of Grant & Ward had so shaken confidence in credit that they had found it impossible to secure the expected advances. To prevent attachments and the tying up of their property the company resolved to have a receiver appointed. They expected to discharge all their obligations, and after a temporary embarrassment to resume business as a corporation. It is understood that A. H. Brown, of Stillwater, has been selected as receiver. The Northwestern Car Company had a great set-back in the penitentiary fire last winter.

The returns of the Department of Agriculture for May make the wheat prospect nearly as favorable as in April. Then the general average was within five per cent. of the standard of full condition. The May average is 94. It was 83½ in 1883. Barring the changes of the future, a winter wheat product of about 350,000,000 bushels is indicated.

A carload of 20,000 pounds of fresh salmon was shipped Friday night from Dallas, Oregon, to New York, the first that has ever been shipped from that State to New York. The company guarantee that the time consumed in transit will not exceed nine days.

The cotton crop report for the Memphis district, embracing West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas and North Alabama, shows a decreased acreage planted in cotton in that district of one-half per cent., as compared with last year.

The business failures throughout the country in the seven days ending May 10, number for the United States 158 and for Canada 33.

Hudson & Co., bankers, of Tombstone, Arizona, have made an assignment—liabilities $300,000, assets $360,000.

THE OLD WORLD.

Something About What Is Going On in Other Lands Than Ours.

Attempts are being made to reach General Gordon to ask him how many troops he requires for his escape. None will be promised him.——The Italian government will support the demands of France in the proposed Egyptian conference.——Tribes of Persian nomads have been attacking the soldiers on the Russian frontier.——General Wallace, United States minister to Constantinople, is coming home for a four months' vacation.——The Empress of China wants peace with France, but says that the prestige of China must be maintained.——Senator Don Cameron sailed from Queenstown for New York on Sunday.——The Vatican is sounding the American dioceses regarding the possible appointment of Monsignor Capel to an American bishopric.——Giovanni Prati, the Italian poet, is dead.——The alleged Fenians under arrest in Birmingham, England, have been committed for trial on a charge of treason-felony.——The American squadron in the Mediterranean will go to Constantinople.——Judah P. Benjamin, the distinguished lawyer in London and an ex-member of the government of the Southern Confederacy, is dead.——Baron St. Leonards has been sent to jail in London without bail, charged with an assault upon a maid-servant.——The memoirs of the late Princess Alice have been published in London.——The Duke of Marlboro has offered to sell the British government twelve pictures by old masters for $2,000,000.——Rear-Admiral Baldwin was entertained at a banquet by the Sultan on the 9th.——Emperor William has at last consented to Prince Bismarck's retirement from the Prussian ministry.——The anti-socialist law was adopted in the Reichstag Monday night.——The report of the signing of the Franco-Chinese treaty is confirmed.——France has refused to recognize the Iglesias government in Peru.——Advices from Durban, South Africa, state that on Sunday, May 4, the Christians at a Norwegian mission were massacred by natives.——The American lacrosse team has arrived at Liverpool.

The New Orleans Exposition.

A meeting was held at Willard's Hotel Washington, D. C., on the night of the 7th inst. by the commissioners of the different States and Territories, appointed by the President, to make arrangements for the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition to be held at New Orleans. There were present also representatives of the different Government Departments. Twenty-eight States and Territories were represented. Hon. Frank Bacon, of Kansas, was elected president, and J. W. Ryckman, of Georgia, secretary. Major Burke stated the objects of the meeting, after which addresses were delivered by Hon. George B. Loring, General Sickles, of Colorado; Judge Sebrig, of Florida; Commisioner Eaton and others. Major Burke explained the growth of the enterprise from its inception, and said he thought that the exposition would exceed the Philadelphia Centennial in dimensions. A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. C. W. Dabney, of North Carolina; Gov. Robert L. Furnas, of Nebraska, and Hon. A. J. McWhirter, of Tennessee, to recommend a plan for the collection and arrangement of State exhibits.

The Greely Relief Squadron.

The United States steamer Thetis, of the Greely relief expedition, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the morning of the 9th. Commander Schley reports all well. Her machinery was disarranged for one day during the passage and the ship continued under sail. She sailed for the North on the 12th. The Arctic steamer Alert, the third and last vessel of the Greely search expedition, sailed from New York for St. Johns, on the 10th, commanded by commander G. W. Coffin.

Four Beautiful Cards.

New designs never before published. Will please any person. Sent free on receipt of 2c. stamp to every reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Address R. G. Valentine, 57 Murray St., New York City.

On the third page of THE TRIBUNE, this week, will be found an engraving of the "Fearless" Railway Threshing Machine, manufactured at Mr. Minard Harder's famous Empire Agricultural Works, Cobleskill, N. Y. For the past twenty-three years Mr. Harder has made a specialty of threshers, cleaners and railway horse powers, and his machinery has long been recognized as possessing the highest excellence. He has received, among other awards, the last two gold medals given to machines of this class by the New York State Agricultural Society, and even in far-off India their merits have been recognized. At Tulsakdars Agricultural Exhibition, held at the historic city of Lucknow, in March, 1881, they received the diploma of merit. That they are regarded as standard machines no better evidence could be desired, indeed, than is afforded by the fact that in Appleton's Cyclopædia of Applied Mechanics the Harder's "Fearless" is the machine selected to illustrate the principle of the thresher. It would be impossible to describe the characteristics of this excellent thresher within the compass of an ordinary article, but upon application to Mr. Harder any reader of THE TRIBUNE can obtain a copy of his new illustrated catalogue of fifty-two pages, containing full descriptions of his horse-powers, threshers, cleaners, clover hullers, feed cutters, sawing machines, &c.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

General Grant to be Placed on the Retired List.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Edmunds (Vt.), to place Ulysses S. Grant, late general of the army of the United States, upon the retired list of the army. In moving the reference of the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Edmunds commended it to the early consideration of that committee for reasons which, he said, everybody understood.

Pursuant to notice previously given, Mr. Hill (Colo.) addressed the Senate in relation to the bill to declare a forfeiture of the lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railroad Company.

The shipping bill was then taken up and discussed by Senators Vest (Mo.), McPherson (N. J.), Miller (N. Y.), Van Wyck (Neb.), Gorman (Md.), and others.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a large number of petitions from Grand Army Posts praying the adoption of the pension committee's recommendations were presented.

The Chair laid before the Senate the House message announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the pleuro-pneumonia bill. On motion of Mr. Miller (N. Y.), the Senate insisted on its amendments.

The Chair also laid before the Senate the House message announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Fitz-John Porter bill. The Senate insisted on its amendments. Mr. Logan (Ill.) was appointed on the conference committee, but declined to serve.

Mr. Mitchell (Pa.), from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably, with an amendment, the House bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the Mexican war. [The amendment provides that no such officer, enlisted man, or widow shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless dependent in whole or in part on his or her own labor or assistance from others for his support.]

The shipping bill was then taken up, and a vote was taken on Mr. McPherson's (N. J.) amendment, cutting off compensation for the return trip of ships that may take out the United States mail. The amendment was rejected—yeas 17, nays 31.

This completed the consideration of the bill in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Frye (Me.), the House bill was then taken from the table, and, with but slight debate, amended to correspond with the bill just agreed to.

The House bill, as amended, was then passed without division or debate, and Mr. Frye at once moved for the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

Mr. Beck (Ky.) raised a point of order, and, without further action, the Senate adjourned.

[As it passed the Senate, the shipping bill provides that all officers of American vessels shall be United States citizens, except that foreign-going vessels may fill with foreigners vacancies happening abroad until the return to the home port.

Tonnage dues are abolished as to American vessels, and as to the vessels of other nations which do not impose tonnage dues under the name of "light money" or otherwise on American vessels. The marine hospital tax is abolished, and the expense of maintaining such hospitals is devolved on the United States.

When a vessel is built in the United States for foreign account, wholly or partly of foreign materials on which import dues have been paid, the amount of duty, less 10 per cent., is allowed as drawback when the vessel is exported.

For transporting the mails between any part of the United States and any foreign port, or between ports on the Atlantic and ports on the Pacific, a sum not exceeding $1 per mile on the trip each way of actual nautical miles traveled may be paid by the Postmaster-General, the vessel to be of American registry.]

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Friday, the joint resolution appointing General W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut; John C. Black, of Illinois, and Thomas W. Hyde, of Maine, managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Call (Fla.) addressed the Senate in favor of the bill to provide for the establishment of a university of original research, including medicine, as a part of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Senate then took up the Indian appropriation bill, and Mr. Dawes briefly recapitulated its provisions. The estimates for the year, he said, had been $8,466,809.91. The amount of the bill as it came from the House had been $5,456,389.31. The amendments proposed by the Senate increased the amount by $757,413.66, making the total amount reported to the Senate for the Indirn service for the coming year $6,213,802.97.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Logan (Ill.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, on Senator Morgan's resolution of inquiry, into the status of Paul Strobach, marshal of middle and southern districts of Alabama, that he could not legally act as marshal after April 16, 1884. A number of private pension bills were passed, and then, at 12:55 p. m., the Senate took a recess to attend the Marshall monument unveiling ceremonies, after which, without transacting further business, it adjourned.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

The pending question was on Mr. Hawley's motion to increase to $25,000 the appropriation for education in Alaska, on which there was a lengthy debate, without reaching a vote, participated in by Senators Vest (Mo.), Dawes (Mass.), Ingalls (Kan.) and others.

Mr. Frye moved that the shipping bill be taken up in order that it may retain its place as unfinished business. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate then adjourned.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Sherman (O.) presented a petition, numerously signed, in favor of placing Gen. Fremont on the retired list of the army.

Mr. Blair (N. H.), from the Committee on Pensions, and by direction of the committee, reported unfavorably the bill to grant a pension to Gen. Ward B. Burnett, and submitted dissenting views of the minority. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Logan (Ill.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list.

Mr. Logan asked that the bill be put at once upon its passage. Unanimous consent was given, and the bill was at once read a third time and passed without debate or remark, except that Mr. Logan said he presumed there was no objection to it. The bill provides that "in recognition of distinguished services rendered to the United States" Gen. U. S. Grant, late general of the army, be placed on the retired list with the rank and full pay of general of the army.

Mr. Williams (Ky.) gave notice that on Tuesday next he would call up the Mexican veterans' pension bill, and Mr. Logan said he would move to strike out the amendment that no one should have the benefit of it unless he was unable to make a living.

House.

In the House, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., Mr. Rosecrans (Cal.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar:

Whereas experience hitherto shows a steady increase in the numbers as well as in the percentage of disease and death of the inmates of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteers, which increase will probably continue for ten or fifteen years, and will demand enlarged provision for the care and maintenance of disabled soldiers; and

Whereas the board of managers of those Homes, solicitous for the best possible administration thereof, have repeatedly requested Congressional examination of their system, and especially in view of certain general and specific complaints which have reached the Committee on Military Affairs as to the workings and management of some of the Homes, it is desirable, for guidance in future legislation, that Congress should have full and authentic information on these matters;

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and it is hereby, empowered to examine and report to this House upon the plan, practical workings, and management of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and to recommend what, if any, legislation appears necessary to insure the most effective, economical, and humane application of the funds annually appropriated by Congress to this great beneficence; and for that purpose the committee is authorized to sit during the sessions of the House, to examine by sub-committee such of the Homes as it may deem necessary, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to employ such clerical assistance as may be required for this work, and to meet during the recess of Congress; all the necessary expenses to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House upon the certificate of the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Morrill (Kan.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, also reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 6676) to allow soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm and a leg in the military service of the United States a pension for each disability; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cutcheon (Mich.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill (H. R. 6929) to provide for the location of a branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in the State of Michigan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Greenleaf (N. Y.), from the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, reported a bill (H. R. 6930) to increase pensions in certain cases, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table.

The Senate amendment to the House bill repealing the iron-clad oath was, on motion of Mr. Cox (N. Y.), concurred in. The next bill on the table was that for the relief of Fitz-John Porter, with Senate amendments.

Mr. Keifer (O.) moved to refer the bill to the Military Committee. After debate, the motion to refer the bill was lost, and the Senate amendments were non-concurred in.

The Senate amendments were non-concurred in to the bill establishing a bureau of animal industry.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the House, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Dorsheimer (N. Y.), the Senate joint resolution was passed in regard to the ceremonies to be authorized on the completion of Washington Monument.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Ellis (La.), all prior bills were set aside, and the committee proceeded to the consideration of the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the celebration of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans.

Messrs. Ellis (La), Kelley (Pa.), Henderson (Ia.), Young (Tenn.) and Sumner (Wis.) supported the bill, and Messrs. Potter (N. Y.), Holman (Ind.) and Shaw (Ill.) opposed it.

On motion of Mr. Hiscock (N. Y.), an amendment was adopted providing that the sum appropriated shall only be paid on the Treasurer of the United States being satisfied that $500,000 has been contributed by the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition.

The committee then rose, and the bill was passed—yeas 132, nays 87.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the House, on Friday, the bill granting an additional pension to the widow of General Francis P. Blair was passed. It grants her $5,000 for her husband's services in organizing troops, and increases her pension to $50 a month.

Mr. Follett, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War recommending an additional appropriation of $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by floods in the lower Mississippi Valley.

At the evening session twenty-eight private pension bills were passed.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the House, on Monday, the Senate bill was passed to prevent and punish the counterfeiting within the United States of notes, bonds and other securities of foreign governments.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Belford (Col.), to prevent the sudden contraction of the currency. [It prohibits any solvent national bank from retiring more than 10 per cent. per annum of its entire issue of notes, and provides that any bank violating this prohibition shall forfeit its charter.]

By Mr. Payson (Ill.), to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens. [It prohibits any non-resident alien who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States from acquiring, holding or possessing any real estate in any of the Territories.]

By Mr. Cox (N. Y.), to place U. S. Grant on the retired list of the army.

By Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.), a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the breaking up and sale of old ships. Also, a bill to modify existing laws relating to duties on imports and internal revenue taxes, and to enlarge the free list.

By Mr. Tucker (Va.), to repeal all internal revenue taxes on tobacco and on brandy and wine manufactured from fruit.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the House, on Tuesday, the bill providing a civil government for the Territory of Alaska was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill provides that the Territory of Alaska shall constitute a civil and judicial district, the temporary seat of government of which is established at Sitka. A governor shall be appointed, who shall be *ex-officio* commander-in-chief of the militia, with power to call it out if necessary to the due execution of the law. A district court is established. The general laws of the State of Oregon are declared to be the law of the district as far as the same may be applicable.

After a short discussion, the committee rose and the bill was passed without amendment. As it is a Senate bill, it now requires but the approval of the President to become a law.

Not Obliged to Follow Bentley's Rulings.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

It is a burning shame that there should be 244,000 claims for pension pending in the Pension Office. My opinion is that it is the fault of the Commissioner of Pensions. He is not obliged to follow the arbitrary and ridiculous rulings of Bentley and other Commissioners who had no sympathy whatever for the common soldier who had risked his life and ruined his health to save an ungrateful nation. If Mr. Dudley would use the power which the law places in his hands, he would put every applicant for pension on the pension-roll inside of six months. When Dudley was appointed I thought: "Now the soldiers will have some show of justice done them," but he seems to hedge himself in with a few nonsensical rules, apparently under the belief that every applicant for a pension is trying to beat the Government. If I had it in my power—as I believe he has it in his—I would grant every disabled soldier a pension, and not delay the matter, year after year, until they died without relief in a poorhouse. I hope the bill of Representative Laird will become a law soon, as it will be a step in the right direction; and I hope Warner's bill will be defeated. W. H. WOLFE,
LYONS, KAN. Co. E, 8th Iowa Inf.

Why he Didn't.

[*From the Detroit Free Press.*]

"Did you not notice what a boor that man was who sat next to you?" asked one lady of another as the pair stepped off a Woodward avenue car the other day.

"How?"

"Why, he refused to pass up the fare for the lady in lavender silk."

"Oh, well, you see, they were divorced only two weeks ago, and it couldn't be expected that he would recover his composure this soon. It is a mean trick in any divorced woman to expect her ex-husband to pass alimony money up to the fare box."

Cyrus H. McCormick died at Chicago, Tuesday morning, aged seventy-five years. He was head of the great Harvester Manufacturing Company, and supposed to be one of the richest men in Chicago.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

There has never been a medicine for rheumatism introduced in the United States that has given such universal satisfaction as Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It stands out alone as the one great remedy that actually cures this dread disease. It is taken internally, and never has and never can fail to cure the worst case in the shortest time. It has the indorsement and recommendation of many leading physicians in this State and elsewhere. It is sold by every druggist at $1. Write for free 40-page pamphlet to R. K. HELPHENSTINE, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

The 6th Wisconsin Battery at Jackson, Miss.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

In a late issue of THE TRIBUNE I read with interest the letters of Comrade A. L. Brown, of the 4th Minnesota infantry, and Comrade L. B. Heald, of the 59th Indiana, in regard to who raised the colors on the State-House at Jackson, Miss. Twenty years ago the whole 17th army corps would have given the credit and honor to those brave boys of the 59th Indiana, who were the first to place the regimental colors, not on the court-house, but the State-House, at Jackson, Miss. Permit me, in this connection, to make an extract from the speech of Captain Dillon, of the 6th Wisconsin battery, delivered at Wilson Creek, Wis., September 24, 1881, at a Reunion of the battery, and about three months before his (Dillon's) death. Dillon said: "At the battle of Jackson, Miss., I received an order from General McPherson to go into position on a prominence some thirty rods in the rear of our first line of battle. Our lines had advanced to within three or four hundred yards of the enemy, behind elevated ground. When we reached the position to which I had been ordered I found that our advance-line was on higher ground than had been assigned for us to occupy, and hid entirely from our view the enemy's line of battle, and, without further orders, I made an advance to get into position with the guns. It was necessary for me to break through our first line of battle, which I did, while the men along our lines cheered us for our rashness. I was well aware that breaking a line of battle at that particular period, and when our troops had advanced so near the enemy's line, was contrary to all military tactics, and I knew the general in command would censure me for so doing, yet our battery opened its fire with good execution, and put to silence a Confederate battery that had been doing execution among our troops. I did not know at that time that our division contemplated a charge; but such proved to be the fact, and just then General Crocker appeared on the scene and ordered the line forward on a charge. I suppose that it would have been prudent for me as commander of a battery, then in a good position, to have remained, and when the troops moved down the slope to have opened our fire over them and await the result; but not wishing to be left behind, I mounted the men, straddled the guns, and moved with the charge, leaving our cumbersome caissons behind us. Had our division met with a repulse, in all probability that would have been the last of the old 6th Wisconsin battery; but our charge proved a success, and when the enemy yielded their ground the 6th battery was on hand to forward its compliments in the shape of canister. History tells you that McMurray's and Dillon's batteries followed up the charging lines. This is not so. When Dillon's battery moved with the charge, the McMurray battery was a quarter of a mile to the rear. We moved and took possession of Jackson, and while we were almost under the shadow of the capitol building of Mississippi, and while the flag of the lion-hearted veterans of the 59th Indiana was being raised over its dome, General McPherson halted us, and while sitting on his horse presented the 6th Wisconsin battery with a Confederate captured cannon as a token of his appreciation of our services in the fight. General Logan said to me that he would petition Congress to have our guns bayoneted, as it was the first artillery charge he ever saw!"

Like Comrade Heald, I would like to hear General John A. Logan's opinion of the charge made by the 6th Wisconsin battery at Jackson, Miss. N. B. HOOD,
6th Wis. Battery.

LONE ROCK, WIS.

[The above letter was submitted to General John A. Logan, who returned it with the following indorsement: "No grander scene was witnessed during the war.—J. A. L."—ED.]

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