WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The President last week sent to Congress the following message on the labor question:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution imposes upon the President the duty of recommending to the consideration of Congress from time to time such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

I am so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoughtfully meeting the problem which recent events and a present condition have thrust upon us, involving the settlement of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to Congress legislation upon this serious and pressing subject.

Under our form of Government the value of labor as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. In a country which offers to all its citizens the highest attainment of social and political distinction its workingmen can not justly or safely be considered as irrevocably consigned to the limits of a class and entitled to no attention and allowed no protest against neglect.

The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist, with manly courage and as a right, upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge; and his reasonable demands should be met in such a spirit of appreciation and fairness as to induce a contented and patriotic co-operation in the achievement of a grand national destiny.

While the real interests of labor are not promoted by a resort to threats and violent manifestations, and while those who under the pretext of an advocacy of the claims of labor wantonly attack the rights of capital, and for selfish purposes or the love of disorder sow seeds of violence and discontent, should neither be encouraged nor conciliated, all legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken, with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partisan advantage.

The present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of Governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbance.

Though the importance of a better accord between these interests is apparent, it must be borne in mind that any effort in that direction by the Federal Government must be greatly limited by constitutional restrictions. There are many grievances which legislation by Congress cannot redress, and many conditions which cannot by such means be reformed.

I am satisfied, however, that something may be done under Federal authority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes between employers and the employed, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country; and, in my opinion, the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these difficulties.

But I suggest that instead of arbitration chosen in the heat of conflicting claims, and after such dispute shall arise, there be created a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the Government, charged among other duties with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital.

A commission thus organized would have the advantage of being a stable body, and its members, as they gained experience, would constantly improve in their ability to deal intelligently and usefully with the questions which might be submitted to them. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service as each case of dispute arises, experience and familiarity with much that is involved in the question will be lacking, extreme partisanship and bias will be the qualifications sought on either side, and frequent complaints of unfairness and partiality will be inevitable. The imposition upon a Federal court of a duty so foreign to the judicial function as the selection of an arbitrator in such cases is at least of doubtful propriety.

The establishment by Federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor, and of its right to be represented in the departments of the Government. So far as its conciliatory offices shall have relation to disturbances which interfere with transit and commerce between the States, its existence would be justified under the provisions of the Constitution which gives to Congress the power "to regulate the commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." And in the frequent disputes between the laboring men and their employers, of less extent, and the consequences of which are confined within State limits and threaten domestic violence, the interposition of such a commission might be tendered upon the application of the Legislature or Executive of a State, under the constitutional provision which requires the General Government to "protect" each of the States "against domestic violence."

If such a commission were fairly organized the risk of a loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality would constrain both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions. There would also be good reason to hope that the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding.

If the usefulness of such a commission is doubted because it might lack power to enforce its decisions, much encouragement is derived from the conceded good that has been accomplished by the railroad commissions which have been organized in many of the States, which, having little more than advisory power, have exerted a most salutary influence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests.

In July, 1884, by a law of Congress, a Bureau of Labor was established and placed in charge of a Commissioner of Labor, who is required to "collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity."

The commission which I suggest could easily be ingrafted upon the bureau thus already organized by the addition of two more commissioners, and by supplementing the duties now imposed upon it by such other powers and functions as would permit the commissioners to act as arbitrators when necessary between labor and capital, under such limitations and upon such occasions as should be deemed proper and useful.

Power should also be distinctly conferred upon this bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes as they occur, whether submitted for arbitration or not, so that information may always be at hand to aid legislation on the subject when necessary and desirable. GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22, 1886.

The special House committee—of which Hon. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is chairman—appointed to inquire into the labor troubles, began its work in Washington last week. The gentlemen examined were Messrs. Powderly and McDowell, of the Knights of Labor, and Jay Gould and A. L. Hopkins, representing the railroad companies. Mr. Powderly, the head of the most powerful combination of workingmen that was ever formed, is a man of medium hight, sparely built, nervous, and bald. His eye is keen and penetrating, and his features betoken great firmness of character. Much interest was shown in his testimony, and that of Mr. Gould, the man of many millions. Their evidence was chiefly of a general character. Mr. Powderly gave an interesting history of the Knights of Labor—the purposes of the organization and the principles by which it is controlled. Mr. Gould had much to say concerning the management of his railroads and the relations that existed between the companies and the Knights of Labor. On Monday the committee left for St. Louis, where direct testimony relative to the strike and its causes will be taken.

One evening last week a large labor meeting was held here, which was addressed by several Congressmen and others. Senator Logan sent the following letter, giving his views on the labor question:

GENTLEMEN: Your esteemed favor inviting me to be present at your meeting has been received. In reply, permit me to thank you for the compliment extended, and to express my regret that a press of duties so imperative as not to permit of postponement will deprive me of the pleasure of meeting you upon the occasion indicated. Every thoughtful man must feel a deep interest in the question now agitating our industrial classes, embracing within this designation both employers and employed. Every true Republican, every sincere patriot, every sagacious public man will perceive at once the importance of a question that underlies our social and political fabric. Professing to be a government of the whole people, it is a prime necessity to the prosperity of ours, as well as of its very existence, that there shall be no class antipathies to divide us; no portion of the people to complain that, in their sphere, they have not the fullest, freest liberty, protection, and guarantee of all just rights and privileges; the wonderful prosperity of the United States, that in the last quarter of a century has increased the Nation's population twenty millions, extended its industries, developed its resources, and augmented its wealth to a surprising degree, whereby capital has had enormous opportunities of employment, labor abundant occupation at better rates than in any other country, a model financial system provided for the benefit of both, and a safely-protective policy to guard the interests of all.

There should be no antagonism between capital and labor. They are members of the same body, and hostility between them is like a conflict between one's arms and legs, or a war between the mouth and stomach. Capital can seek no expansion or employment except through labor; and labor can only become practical and remunerative through the co-operation of capital. The two are mutually dependent, and bound together by a union as vital as that existing between the Siamese twins. The same blood circulates through the common body of both; one cannot live if the other dies. Capital and labor are more strictly a unit of existence than the twins alluded to, since they are interchangeable in the person, so to speak—as the laborer of to-day may become the capitalist of to-morrow, and vice versa.

Hence, there can be no natural *casus belli* between them, and if there arise disturbances in the family circle, growing out of internal questions of relations, covering, among others, the fixing of the unit value of the day's work and a day's pay, during the inevitable fluctuations of values in general, every wise man will perceive the necessity of equitably satisfying the interests of all, as upon the happiness and prosperity of each member of the body corporate depends the health and life of the whole system. It becomes the duty of all men, public and private, in such contingencies as now exist, to inquire most carefully into the precise nature and causes of the danger threatening the social system, and to lend his best efforts to promote an adjustment of interests upon a basis of equity, justice and permanence. Further than this, it seems to me that your organization should become a great factor in the preservation of peace and harmony in the adjustment of questions between capital and labor. The methods of peace and law should constitute the m[illegible] for the settlement of industrial difficulties [illegible] great country. Let this method be adopted in all cases. Let us all agree that arbitration upon a just and equitable basis shall become the unvarying rule of the future. Let no blood be shed, nor property destroyed in any case. Neither one means nor the other constitutes an efficient remedy. Equitable laws, concessions, and good faith, both in the observance of laws and obligations, constitute the infallible panacea for such domestic ills.

Very respectfully, JOHN A. LOGAN.

A KENTUCKY STEW.

The Kentucky contingent in Washington has been for a few days past in a state of active fermentation, and it is all about a woman. Mrs. Virginia Thompson was Postmistress at Louisville for several years, under the Republican regime. A large fraction of the white male residents over 21 years of age want the place, as it pays a good salary. Ever since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration they have been making spasmodic efforts to have her displaced, but without avail. The President turned a deaf ear to all entreaties, and Mrs. Thompson has held the fort. Her official term has just expired and the President has reappointed her. This is what has caused all the trouble, not only at Louisville, but among the Kentucky Congressmen and others here. Mrs. Thompson was strongly backed by Senator Beck and Congressman Willis, the Member from that district; while Senator Blackburn and all the rest of the statesmen stood around under the eaves of the White House and joined in a chorus of protestations against her continuance in office. Mr. Willis claims that she is a Democrat, but even if this be true, her sex prevents her from voting or rendering efficient service to the party. At present Mrs. Thompson seems very decidedly to "have the bulge" on her opponents. It is not quite clear what, if anything, the latter are going to do about it. Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, is leading the forces that are opposing the lady. It has been hinted that he would call into service the army of a hundred thousand men with which he proposed, a few years ago, to inaugurate Mr. Tilden. Judging from the talk among the Kentucky Congressmen, the head of the hostile column may be hourly expected to enter the city and march to the White House.

GEN. GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

On Tuesday evening the 64th anniversary of Gen. U. S. Grant's birthday was celebrated at the Metropolitan M. E. Church. The anniversary took place under the auspices of the friends of the Grant Memorial University of Tennessee. Chief Justice Waite presided. Addresses were delivered as follows: Senator Joseph E. Brown, "Grant, a Life Sketch"; Gen. John A. Logan, "Grant, the Soldier"; Hon. John Sherman, "Grant and the New South"; Hon. William M. Evarts, "Grant and Education"; President John F. Spence, of Tennessee, "Grant Memorial University"; Hon. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, "Grant as a Citizen"; Gen. S. S. Burdett, "Grant and the Grand Army"; Gen. James A. Negley, of Pennsylvania, "Grant and the Volunteer Soldier"; Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D., "Grant's Last Hours."

The Board of Directors of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, located at Athens, Tenn., in the mountains of the Central South, have amended their charter, changing the name of the institution to that of the Grant Memorial University. The importance of the Grant University in the South cannot be overestimated. The Board of Regents desire to secure for each of the departments $10,000 as an endowment fund. They also seek to strengthen by endowment every department of the university, and they appeal to the friends of a liberal education to aid them to secure that object.

JONES, OF FLORIDA.

The case of Senator Jones, of Florida, shows no improvement. He is still in Detroit, trying to melt the stony heart of that obdurate girl, and seems to have enlisted for the war. Like Grant in the Wilderness, he proposes to fight it out on that line if it takes the remainder of his natural life. The fact is, Senator Jones is in very much the same fix as a boy who has run away from school to go a-fishing, and is afraid to go back for fear of the tanning that awaits him. So much has been said and written about Mr. Jones's amatory assiduity that he dare not face his fellow-statesmen in Washington. There being no visible prospect of his return, the Senate has temporarily filled, by the appointment of another Senator, the vacuum that was caused by his absence, in one of the important committees. One of these days the people of Florida will declare a vacancy in the Senate Chamber, and proceed to fill it with some man who has a wife, or who will give heavy bonds not to go wooing during his term of office.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PAPERS.

The President is much annoyed by the freedom with which the newspapers are commenting upon his marriage, which is believed to be near at hand. He does not deny the truth of the main proposition, but he objects most vigorously to the particularity of detail which fills columns in the daily press concerning the lady in question. Events of her life which should be held sacred are brought forth and paraded before the public eye in a manner that cannot but be painful to her and her friends. Mr. Cleveland has an antipathy to newspapers on general principles. This feeling has shown itself more than once since he became President. His latest grievance seems to have been the straw that threatens to break the camel's back. Mr. Cleveland has declared that if the newspaper men do not restrain their impatient pencils he will lock the doors of the White House against the entire fraternity.

MR. HOLMAN'S COMPETITOR.

Congressman Beach, of New York, is very seriously encroaching upon the prerogative that has hitherto been conceded to Mr. Holman, of Indiana—that of objecting to everything that gives him a chance to do so. Now-a-days, whenever there is an opportunity for an objection it is always a contest between Beach and Holman which shall get there first. Beach is a small man, with a little gray mustache and large eyes that stand out with unusual prominence, as if to enable him to see in all directions at once. Holman is tall and very lean. His violent ideas of economy seem to have prevailed in the mind of Nature when he was formed of clay. There was no more clay used than was absolutely necessary to keep his bones out of sight. Both these members are conspicuous for the quantity of tobacco they consume.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The feeling in favor of abolishing the executive session nonsense in the Senate seems to be growing among the members of that body. Advocates of the change claim that they only lack half a dozen or so of a majority. The resolution for open sessions has been under discussion for several days. Its friends hope to gain enough in strength to carry it when it comes to a vote. There does not seem to be any good reason for continuing this custom. It would probably have been done away with long ago if many of the Senators were not so firmly wedded to time-honored usages. They are like Capt. Bassett, who would think the end of all things was at hand if everything was not done in precisely the same manner as it was 59 years ago.

THE ARMY OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.

A statement has been prepared by the Civil Service Commission which shows that, exclusive of the Army and Navy, there are 110,000 persons in the employ of the Government, of whom 52,632 are postmasters. Of the whole number 4,043 are appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, divided as follows: Post-Office Department, including Presidential postmasters, 2,252; State Department, 803, Treasury, 364; Interior, 363; Justice, 261. About 15,000 of the Government employes are classed under Civil Service rules, of whom 6,000 are in the Departments at Washington, 6,000 in the postal service, and 3,000 in the customs service throughout the country.

An Offensive Breath

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases, as thousands can testify.

THE 49TH CONGRESS.

An Epitome of the Proceedings of the Past Week.

There was very little in Congress last week of special interest, except the passage of an unusually large number of private pension bills, which are given below. The House spent a large part of the week in discussing the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) introduced a bill (S. 2174) to equalize the pensions paid to soldiers and sailors who become totally disabled.

Mr. Anderson (Ohio) introduced a bill (H. R. 7997) for the relief of soldiers of the late war, honorably discharged after six months' service, who are disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support.

Mr. Frederick (Iowa) introduced a bill locating a branch home for disabled soldiers and sailors for Nebraska, Dakota and Iowa, at Marshalltown, Iowa.

PREFERMENT OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. Storm (Pa.), from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported to the House a bill amending the statutes so as to give honorably-discharged soldiers a preference in public appointments. The report says that soldiers and sailors of the country have for years demanded this change in the law, and the committee thinks that the demand is just and reasonable. A minority report is submitted by Mr. Clements (Ga.) and Mr. Blanchard (La.), in which the argument is made that the amendment of the law would be a violation of the alleged fundamental principle of the Civil Service law, that appointments should be made alone upon merit, ascertained by competitive examination.

ARMY NURSES.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has adopted a resolution declaring that the committee will consider no bill to pension any army nurse unless it is clearly proven that some disability was incurred in the service, or that the person rendered some distinguished service or served as a nurse without pay. The House Committee on War Claims ordered a favorable report on the bill to direct the Secretary of War to examine the claims of United States volunteer female nurses who served in the late war, and to allow them compensation at the rate of $25 per month, any amount heretofore paid to be deducted from the amount found due them.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

The following bills, heretofore passed by the House, were last week passed by the Senate, and only await the signature of the President: Daniel Kain, Co. K, 27th Ohio; Augusta M. Richards, volunteer nurse, $25; Margaret, mother of Bartlett Flaherty, Co. F, 31st Me.; John P. Davis, Sergeant, Co. H, 12th N. H., increase from $12 to $30; John M., father of Charles A. Milton, Co. B, 2d N. H.; Lois, mother of Harvey Holt, Co. I, 2d N. H.; Amy A., widow of J. H. Lewis, 12th N. Y. Art.; Elizabeth, widow of Christian Kahler, 2d V. R. C. Cav.; Newton O. Baker, 23d N. Y. battery; Eleanor C., widow of John S. Bangham, Co. M, 1st N. Y. Art.; Thomas G. Newnam, Co. K, 9th Mo. Cav.; Sarah L., widow of George Bragg, 151st N. Y.; Elmira M., minor child of James Dorman, Co. A, 1st Kan., $10 per month till 16 years old; David C. Paullus, 2d Ohio, Mexican war; Daniel Connolly, Co. K, 2d Conn. Art.; James Morgan, Co. E, 50th Ill.; Susan, widow of Benj. Woolley, Co. C, 90th Ohio; Nathaniel Taylor, 56th N. Y.; Mary G., widow of Amos C. Colby, Co. I, 3d N. H.; Martha E., widow of James N. Turney, Co. H, 1st Conn. Cav.; John Defenbaugh, Co. K, 82d Pa.; Catherine, mother of John Collins, Co. G, 8th V. R. C.; Anna D. W., widow of Nicholas Eichman, Sergeant, Co. G, 16th Iowa; A. Schuyler Sution, Lieutenant-Colonel, 95th Ohio, increase to $40; Amy A., widow of Oliver P. Hurst, Sergeant, Co. B, 45th Ind.; Frank Lightner, Co. C, 65th U. S. C. T.; Charlotte D., widow of Brig.-Gen. Marcellus N. Crocker, increase from $30 to $50; Rachael, mother of Asbury Nickell, Co. I, 47th Ky. M't'd Inf.; Isaac Moore, Co. F, 36th Wis.; D. P. Simmons, Co. F, 81st Pa.; Elizabeth K., widow of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thos. F. Gallagher, late Colonel, 11th Pa. Res.; Geo. H. Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, 106th Ill.; Jeptha Hornbeck, 156th Ohio; E. B. Sweeny, Signal Corps; Samuel C. Peck, jr., Captain, Co. A, 6th Conn.; Louisa J., widow of Allen McFarland, Co. E, 128th Ohio; Alice S., daughter of James S. Holbrook, Co. E, 29th Mass., $18; Albert L. Allen, wounded while serving as special agent of the Q. M. Department; Rhoda, mother of Geo. W. Dane, Co. A, 33d Ind.; Wm. Christie, Co. A, 7th N. Y. H. A., restoration; Fred. Bauman, Corporal, Co. B, 103d N. Y.; Phillip D. Campbell, Co. D, 22d Pa.; Margaret A., widow of Egbert H. Caswell, Co. K, 34th N. Y.; Elizabeth, widow of Thos. L. Stewart, Lieutenant, Co. E, 4th Pa. Cav.; Benj., father of Adolph Dubach, Co. K, 10th Kan.; Mrs. B. Alfers, mother of Antoine Brentano, Sergeant, Co. B, 13th Kan.; Lizzie E., widow of Geo. W. Cooney, Co. C, 22d Iowa; J. Francis Hopper, Captain, Co. C, 6th Mo. Cav.; Geo. W. Smith, Co. E, 40th Iowa, increase to $24; John W. Thornton, for wounds received in defending the city of Lawrence, Kan., during the Quantrell raid; Silas S. White, Co. G, 77th N. Y., $18; Emeline, widow of Dan'l S. Crawford, Co. A, 47th Pa.; Simmons W. Harden, Co. L, 1st Iowa Cav., $16; Mrs. M. A. Bickerdkye, nurse, $25; J. F. Bruner, Assistant Surgeon, 7th Mo. Cav.; Philomena E., daugther of Jno. Nolan, Co. D, 33d Mass., $18; Geo. A. Roberts, Minnesota Militia, for service during the attack of hostile Sioux Indians in 1862; Geo. W. Flint, Co. D, 57th Mo.; Robt. Moran, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d W. Va., increase to $45; Isaac Chenoweth, First Sergeant, Co. F, 30th Mo.; Andrew J. Fuller, Co. I, 1st Mo.; Anthony Harsel, Captain, Co. D, 48th Mo.; Elizabeth, widow of Lewis Leffman, Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A., $25; Sarah, mother of Christian G. Manz, alias John Stevens, Co. H, 67th N. Y.; Timothy, father of Wilkinson W. Paige, Captain, Co. M, 10th N. Y. Cav.; Thos. M. Commuck, Co. H, 29th Wis.; Lydia A., widow of John W. Nelson, Co. K, 14th N. H.; Kate, widow of Philip Amann, Co. D, 75th Pa.; Polly, mother of Herman Belden, Co. E, 9th Vt.; Betsey, widow of Jesse Martin, Vermont Militia, war of 1812; Rich. Gear, Co. G, 20th Iowa, increase to $72; Mary Ann, widow of John Murphy, U. S. Navy; Thos. Ferguson, Co. B, 91st Ind.; Rinaldo R. Somes, Lieutenant, Co. I, 5th N. H.; Wm. Bridges, jr., Co. I, 12th Vt.; Cornelia W., widow of Edmund C. Ellis, U. S. Navy; Mary E., widow of Thos. Snow, Captain, 2d N. H.; Andrew J. Hill, Adjutant, 3d N. H., increase to $17; Sarah A., mother of L. J. Gettis, alias Lewis J. McCoy, Co. I, 30th Iowa; Wm. J. Suffall, Co. B, 21st Ind.; Chas. W. Minnix, Co. I, 14th Ky.; Phebe, widow of John B. Saunders, Co. K, 143d N. Y.; Louis A. Thornbury, Sergeant, 39th Ky.; James T. Caskey, Co. G, 45th Ky. M't'd Inf.; Thos. Askew, of Tyrrell Co., N. C., wounded at Plymouth, N. C. in 1864; Anson B. Sams, 2d N. C. M't'd Inf.; Peter F. Saeman, Co. I, 7th Pa. Reserves; Fidelia A., widow of Charles S. Cheney, Co. G, 9th Pa. Reserves; Delilah, widow of Thos. H. Knill, Co. D, 2d Wis.; Mary S., mother of Thos. Douglas, Co. C, 2d Me. Cav.; Clayton E. Rogers, Captain, 59th Wis.; Sarah A., mother of Rich. B. Lovell, Co. F, 1st Wis.; Bruner D. Hyatt, Co. D, 12th Wis.; Jno. L. Hunter, Co. I, 1st Minn. M't'd Rangers; Geo. Wells, Co. I, 109th N. Y.; Robert Monahan, Co. B, 23d Wis.; Jno. W. Robson, 6th Wis. battery; Elijah W. Putney, Co. I, 2d Minn. Cav.; Silas James, Co. D, 13th Mich.; Sam'l J. Brown, Inspector of Scouts, U. S. A.; Frederick Bottjer, Co. I, 8th N. Y.; Norman S. Bull, Sergeant, Co. C, 6th Wis., $50; John H. Barry, 13th Mass. battery; Andrew J. Putnam, Co. A, 187th Pa.; Josiah B., father of Alonzo W. Snell, Co. G, 30th Me.; Elizabeth, widow of John Sullivan, Co. H, 3d Mass. Cav.; Mary, widow of John Murphy, Co. K, 16th N. H.; Louis Abear, Co. H, 5th Mich. Cav.; August Schindler, Co. A, 198th Pa.; Agnes M., daughter of Harvey H. Edwards, Co. C, 7th Wis., $10; Mary E., widow of Samuel Sawyer, Co. K, 23d Mass.; Wm. B. Keith, Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 10th Kan., restoration; Mary, widow of Squire H. Hoff, Co. F, 2d Minn.; Jos. R. Cravens, [service not given,] increase to $24; Daniel B. Clark, Co. A, 1st Ohio Cav.; Wm. Condon, Co. F, 9th Iowa Cav.; John T. Brinegar, Corporal, Co. E, 4th Ky., increase to $40; Amanda, mother of M. B. Rodgers, Co. C, 1st U. S. Dragoons; H. W. Moore, Co. A, 1st Wis. Cav.; Geo. Slack, Co. C, 89th Ohio; Martha A., widow of George F. Marble, Hospital Steward, 1st Minn.; Bridget, widow of James O'Brien, Co. I, 14th Ill. Cav.; Wm. H. Blake, Co. A, 66th Ill.; Levi, father of Alfred Koontz, Co. D, 39th Iowa; Ada O., widow of John B. Krepps, Lieutenant, Co. K, 2d Pa. H. A.; Thos. Ward, Co. B, 89th Ill., increase to $40; Jno. Pruitt, Co. H, 10th Kan., $40; Thos. G. Barton, [service not given,] increase to $30; James A. Underwood, Co. B, 8th Ind., increase to $30; Patsey, widow of Brig.-Gen. Jas. S. Jackson, increase to $50; Sidney Sherwood, Co. E, 10th Iowa; Minton Prall, Co. C, 33d Ind.; Magdalina, mother of Augustus B. Rehkoff, Co. I, 19th Iowa; John Clark, Co. D, 28th N. Y.; F. H. Kirmayer, Co. G, 54th Ohio; Samuel Baker, war of 1812, increase to $20; Chas. E. Bolles, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., seaman, U. S. N.; W. A. Phillips, First Lieutenant, Co. F, 2d Vt.; Ann J., widow of Matthew Conwell, Co. I, 1st Ind. Cav.; Aurelia F., daughter of Daniel Robbins, Co. B, 1st Me. L. A.; Elizabeth, widow of Aaron Stocksdale, 36th Md. Militia, war of 1812; John Owens, Ensign, U. S. N.; Isabella, widow of David D. Ramsdell, Marine, U. S. N.; Peter Falkner, Co. C, U. S. Eng. Batt'l'n; Jos. Chalfant, Co. L, 6th U. S. Cav.; J. C. Frees, Co. I, 128th Pa., $15; Philip Jacobs, Co. F, 51st Pa.; Jas. McAnny, Q. M. Serg't, Co. C, 1st N. J. Cav.; Mary E., widow of John W. Johnson, Co. G, 10th N. J.; Susannah, widow of John W. Carmichael, Captain, Co. C, 97th Ind.; Asahel Middleton, Co. F, 65th Ind.; Hannah M., widow of Chas. Chapman, Co. K, 6th Minn.; Maria, widow of Isadore Mibord, Co. H, 10th Mo.; George C. Haynie, Captain, Co. A, 2d N. C. M't'd Inf.; Mary B., mother of L. A. Smith, 7th Wis. battery, died from the effects of starvation at Andersonville; Jos. Williams, Cos. K and F, 2d U. S. Art.; C. W. I. Pugh, Co. G, 45th Ky.; N. M. Miller, Co. B, 91st Ind.; Robert F. H. Goode, Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 51st Mo. Militia; Taylor Voss, Cos. I and G, 11th Ky. Cav.; Edgar Payne, Co. B, 109th U. S. C. T.; Louisa, widow of Augustus Noland, Co. F, 196th Ohio; Kate, widow of Jos. H. Miller, Co. D, 2d U. S. Cav.; Henry S. Morgan, Co. D, 1st U. S. Inf.; Lucy J., widow of Jos. Mitchell, Co. I, 48th Ky.; Philip Wagner, 2d Ohio H. A.; H. H. Green, Co. E, 45th Mo. Militia; Jesse H. Gaines, First Lieutenant, Co. G, 2d Mich.; Algernon S. Flagg, Co. D, 37th Mass., Sophia F., mother of George A. Bixby, Co. H, 25th Mass.; Rebecca, widow of Wilber H. Eldridge, Co. G, 1st Me. H. A., $12; Enoch Goss, Co. D, 51st Ill.; Margaret Coffey, [name of soldier not given,] $20; John A. Stewart, Co. A, 61st Pa.; Abigail, widow of John E. Smith, Co. G, 160th N. Y., increase from $8 to $12; Jas. McMullin, Co. I, 118th N. Y. and 6th U. S. Cav., increase to $20; Peter Tower, 8th N. Y. H. A.; Eliza A., widow of Wm. H. Fisher, Co. H, 61st Pa.; George H. Perkins, Co. I, 3d Mass. H. A.; Ellen S. Tolman, nurse, $25; Walter S. Haynes, Co. F, 36th Mass.; James Waters, Pa. Militia, war of 1812, increased to $25; Stevens W. Merrill, Lieutenant and Q. M., 36th Iowa; Ann, widow of Thomas Bird, nurse, $12; Frederick Korth, of Henderson, Minn., teamster, wounded by Sioux Indians; William, father of W. A. Gordon, Co. H, 11th Iowa; Eliza, mother of Alex. Francesco, Co. D, 45th Ky.; Joseph McMillan, Co. K, 67th Ind., restoration; Leander W. Corey, Co. F, 16th Iowa, increase to $40; Abigail H., widow of E. M. Carey, Major, 23d Ohio; William Turville, Co. H, 5th Wis.; Sarah J., widow of William Prater, Co. I, 14th Ky., restoration; Daniel T. Ferguson, Co. K, 5th Ky. Cav.; Jane M., widow of Loudon L. Langley, Sergeant-Major, 33d U. S. C. T.; Samuel V. Holland, Co. C, 52d Ky. M't'd Inf.; Amelia M., widow of Rev. John M. Green, Chaplain, U. S. A.; Mary E., widow of Com. Thomas S. Fillebrown, increase from $30 to $50; Harry B. and Grace A., children of Henry N. Harrington, Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 7th U. S. Cav., $15 each; Marcus A. Hamilton, Co. K, 1st N. J. Cav.; Nancy J., widow of Pleasant M. Freels, 3d Tenn.; Margaret, mother of James Kearns, Sergeant, Co. G, 94th N. Y.; Addie L. Macomber, nurse, $25; Nathan Magoon, Co. H, 7th N. H.; M. S. Towne, Co. H, 143d Pa.; John W., father of C. M. Logan, Co. F, 85th Ill.; James B. Wilde, Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 61st N. Y.; J. W. A. Bennett, Ensign, U. S. N.; Martin Kirk, 8th Mo. Cav.; Alexander Forsyth, Co. K, 11th Wis., increase to $20; Maria, widow of Joshua Hollands, Co. D, 2d Kan. Cav.; John G. Shawbell, Ass't Surgeon, 9th Kan. Cav.; William H. H. Gillespie, Co. I, 1st Mo. Militia; William F. Miller, Co. B, 16th U. S. Inf., $40; Samuel Hanson, Co. D, 34th Iowa; Martha A., widow of William Silkey, Co. B, 65th Mo. Militia; William Taylor, Co. B, 1st Neb.; John C. Clark, Co. A, 30th Ill., readjudication; Thomas S. Owens, Co. A, 1st Neb., increase to $24; Nira D., widow of N. M. L. Gwynne, Co. H, 13th Ohio Cav., $25; W. C. Davis, Co. I, 1st W. Va.; Perry Johnson, [service not given,] increase to $72; Tunis J. Roosa, Co. H, 7th Iowa, $40; Leander C. Twitchell, of Charlton County, Mo.; Nathaniel H. Blakely, Co. F, 3d Mo. M't'd. Vols., Mexican war; Pernetta, widow of Capt. Isreal Hendley, killed in the Mexican war, restoration; Minerva T., widow of Joseph Thompson, Co. D, 6th Mo. Cav.; Frank Manhart, Co. A, 2d Mo. Art.; Willis W. Fink, Co. D, 44th Ill.; Jas. Morgan, Co. C, 14th Ill., increase to $25; Wm. E. Hardy, Co. D, 39th Ind.; Hugh Mulholland, Co. K, 71st Pa.; Frank Sherbonaw, Co. G, 14th Mich.; Henry, father of Jacob Barr, Co. A, 103d Pa.; Timothy Driscoll, Co. A, 1st Me. L. A.; Harriet M., widow of L. H. Larrabee, Co. A, 6th Me.; Rachel W., widow of Nathan Heard, Second Lieutenant, war of 1812; Fanny, widow of Louis Collins, Co. H, 58th U. S. C. T.; Eliza, mother of Geo. W. Humes, Co. E, 2d Me. Cav.; Agnes, widow of Henry Renz, musician, 119th N. Y.; Jno. G. Burrill, First Lieutenant, Co. G, 14th Ind.; Zeba S., father of Zeba A. Ayer, Co. A, 29th Me.; Mary S., mother of Chas. T. Webster, Co. H, 42d U. S. I.; Amelia J. Gill, nurse, $25; Hannah Babb Hutchins, nurse, $25; William G., father of James C. Schoonover, Co. E, 104th Ill.

The following bills were passed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence: Benj. F. Kelley, Brigadier-General, $100; Mary Helena, widow of D. H. Mahan, granting arrears; Margaret H., widow of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Jas. A. Hardie, Inspector-General, U. S. A., increase to $50; Sarah E., widow of Geo. Henry, Co. E, 2d U. S. Cav.; David McKinney, Black Hawk war; Merritt Lewis, Co. K, 7th Mich. Cav., increase to $60; Mary E., widow of Patrick Crimmins, U. S. Navy; Wm. P. Squires, Co. C, 75th Ill., increase to $50; Marie Louise, widow of Commander T. A. M. Craven, U. S. Navy, increase from $30 to $50; Ann, widow of Hopeful Toler, Va. M't'd Rifles, war of 1812, increase to $16; Abel Comstock, Co. C, 21st Ohio, increase to $30; Mary, daughter of Chas. Marsh, Co. A, 5th N. H.; Nancy B., mother of Bradford Leach, Co. I, 12th N. H.; Chas. J. Estey, Co. H, 10th N. H.; Chas. N. Sebastian, Co. A, 2d N. H.; M. Louise, widow of Geo. Butler, Major of Marines, $40; Sidney B. Tullar, First Lieutenant, Co. B, 16th Wis., restoration; Thos. S. Hopkins, Co. C, 16th Me., with arrears; Jno. D. Ham, Co. M, 1st Wis. Cav., and Co. E, 21st Wis.; Lydia O. Hutchings, mother of Geo. T. Pomeroy, Co. C, 186th N. Y.; Harriet, widow of Cyraneous Welch, Co. C, 38th Wis.; Michael Daly, Co. B, 11th Wis.; Mathias Wondrak, Co. K, 20th U. S. Inf.; Mary C. Ringgold, increase to $40; Dillon Bridges, Captain, 113th Ind.; John S. Williams, Co. K, 12th Ohio.; William, father of Albert Weightman, Co. L, 7th Mich. Cav.; Benj. F. Shields, Co. H, 11th Tenn. Cav.; Geo. Clark, Co. D, 2d Pa. Cav.; Elise, widow of John Burki, Co. E, 15th Mo.; Catherine, widow of Michael Doyle, Co. B, 1st D. C. Cav., increase to $40; Shadrach Brown, Co. I, 7th Ind., increase to $50; Geriah Collins, Co. D, 33d Ind.; Mrs. Lou Gobright, widow of Capt. T. B. McFalls, increase to $10; John M. Young, Co. D, 129th Ohio, and Co. B, 17th Ohio; Libbie C., widow of Mahlon D. Montis, Co. G, 2d Ohio, restoration; Simpson S. Skirvin, Co. A, 3d Ind., Mexican war; Dudley B. Branch, Co. F, 7th Ind.; Caroline E., mother of Lieutenant Hayden T. French, U. S. N.; Elizabeth, widow of Henry Barker, Ind. militia, war of 1812; Jas. C. Chandler, Co. A, 9th Ind. and 11th Ind. Cav.; Emily M., widow of Robert H. Wyman, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., increase to $50; Hattie A., widow of Maj.-Gen. Ward B. Burnett, increase to $50; Alfred C., Christine Q., Kathlene D. B. and Albert T., children of Alfred M. Owen, Surgeon, U. S. N., $25 each till 21 years of age; Mary J., widow of Thos. Nottage, Sergeant, Co. F, 3d N. H.; Jno. B. Skaggs, employe Q. M. Department; Jno. Moore, Co. A, 10th Ind., increase to $24; Joseph S. Moody, Co. B, 4th U. S. Art.; Caroline E., widow of Jas. A. Pratt, 53d Mass.; Milton P. Shockley, Co. C, 2d Ohio, Mexican war; Nancy C., widow of Jeptha N. Smith, [service not stated]; H. R. Duke, Co. K, 7th Iowa; Isom Wilkerson, Co. I, 2d Cal. Cav.; Reuben Farnum, Co. E, 13th Iowa; Jas. C. Ledbetter, Co. C, 4th Ill., Mexican war; Stephen D. Smith, Co. C, 7th N. H., increase to $60; Annie C., widow of Mortimer B. Owen, Captain, Co. G, 57th Pa.; Jas. E. B. Dalzell, [service not given,] increase to $72; Mary Mortimer, widow of Commodore Alex. A. Semmes, U. S. N., $50; Alfred Denny, Captain and A.