WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

TRANSFERRED TO ARLINGTON.

The following account of the transfer of the remains of Col. Edgar O'Connor, 2d Wis., (killed at Gainesville,) from the Congressional Cemetery to Arlington, are furnished by John Johnson, formerly of Co. D of that regiment and detached in Stewart's Battery from November, 1861, until the Battle of Fredericksburg, where his right arm was shot off by a shell:

Under the personal supervision of Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Messrs. Jerome F. Johnson, Co. I; John Johnson, Co. D; Dr. John J. Little, Co. D, and John N. Ehle, Co. D, all of the old 2d Wis., and temporarily residing in Washington, D. C., the remains of Col. Edgar O'Conner were on the 23d day of April, 1890, transferred from the Congressional Cemetery, where they had reposed since December 14, 1862, to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

The burial site was selected by Dr. John J. Little, Co. D; John Johnson, Co. D, and Jerome F. Johnson, Co. I, 2d Wis. Through the courtesy of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, Gen. S. B. Holabird and Gen. Geo. B. Dandy, the latter a classmate of Col. O'Connor at West Point, transportation was furnished, permission given for the burial and selection of a site in the grounds set apart for the burial of Regular Army officers at Arlington.

In the grave was found the handles of the coffin, one shoulder-strap, a pocket-comb, a pencil and some buttons. Gen. Fairchild remarked that he had borrowed that pencil from Col. O'Connor and used it a few hours before the Colonel was killed. Gen. Fairchild asked to keep the pencil, pocket-comb and shoulder-strap, and take them home to Wisconsin. Jerome F. Johnson kept the coffin handles and some buttons; and he is entitled to nearly all the credit for the removal of the remains of Col. O'Connor to Arlington, as he did all the work in getting the necessary papers from the War Department.

It is hoped that the State or the Society of the Iron Brigade will soon take steps towards the erection of a suitable monument to mark the resting place of a gallant and brave soldier.

Col. Edgar O'Connor was a son of Bostwick O'Connor, of Beloit, Wis. He graduated at West Point in 1851, and was assigned to duty in the 7th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Smith, Ark. In 1858 he resigned from the Army and went to Beloit, where he was practicing law with his father when the civil war commenced. He was made Colonel of the 2d Wis. soon after the first battle of Bull Run, and Lucius Fairchild was made Lieutenant-Colonel. On the retreat of Pope's army from Culpeper, Va., and about two miles from Gainesville, about 6 o'clock p. m. Aug. 28, 1862, the 2d Wis., commanded by Col. O'Connor, was ordered by Gen. John Gibbon to advance upon a rebel battery, and soon met the infantry of the enemy emerging from the woods. Here for 20 minutes this regiment alone checked and sustained the onset of the whole of Stonewall Jackson's Division, under one of the most intensely-concentrated fires of musketry ever experienced by any troops in that or any other war. The battle raged terrifically until 9 o'clock at night.

The 2d Wis. suffered a loss of 85 killed and 227 wounded and missing, out of 459 engaged. Among the killed was Col. O'Connor and Capt. Julius Randolph, of Co. H.

The rebel Gen. Ewell lost a leg in front of the Iron Brigade that evening.

No sooner had the regiment marched up in line of battle, than O'Connor was seen to place himself directly in rear of the colors. There he sat on his horse, cool and collected, the personification of the soldier. He kept his horse until wounded the second time, when he was carried from the field and soon died. Col. O'Connor undoubtedly fell a victim to his courageous determination to show that some ungenerous newspaper paragraphs, aspersing his loyalty, were unfounded. Had he lived he would have proved a wise, prudent and patriotic commander, and might have reached the highest rank.

When he was appointed Colonel of the 2d Wis., one or two papers in the State attacked his political record, and it is said went so far as to stigmatize him as a "rebel in disguise." This cut to the quick, and made him all the more ambitious to lead his regiment into an engagement, to show and convince his traducers that he was not only a loyal man but a true soldier.

Col. O'Connor was temporarily buried on the field where he fell, but Dec. 14, 1862, the remains were brought to Washington, to a house on H near Eleventh street N. W., where funeral services were held. There were present at the services the Wisconsin delegation in Congress; W. Y. Sellick, Military Agent for Wisconsin; Dr. Hinkling and wife, from Beloit, and a few others.

A STRUGGLE FOR IMPORTANT COMMITTEE PLACES.

The death of Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, has created vacancies in two important Committees of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Rules. It is generally understood that Speaker Reed has decided upon all these appointments, except that for the Committee on Rules, for which there are five candidates, Blount and Crisp, of Georgia, Holman, of Indiana, Springer, of Illinois, and Mutchler, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Holman has the longest service, but it has not been continuous, he having been left at home during the 39th, 45th and 46th Congresses. His services cover a period of 24 years. His name, as well as that of Mr. Springer, is pressed upon the Speaker by friends who think the 57 Northern Democrats of the House should be represented on the Committee on Rules. It is considered that Mr. Springer is the better parliamentarian of any of the gentlemen named for the place, but that does not necessarily count as regards service on that Committee.

Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, is pressed as a representative of the Randall Democratic wing of the party, but it is thought he will be given the vacancy on the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Blount has served continuously since and including the 43d Congress, and has been on either the Committee on Appropriations or Ways and Means until the 49th Congress, when he was made Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

Mr. Crisp came into the House with the 48th Congress, and has served since without a break. He is an aggressive fighter, a good lawyer and parliamentarian; is very popular, but has not the length of service that can be urged in behalf of Messrs. Blount, Holman and Springer. The contest is supposed, however, to have narrowed down to either Mr. Blount or Mr. Springer. If the latter is appointed, it will be a concession to the Northern Democrats, and if Mr. Blount gets the place it will be because Speaker Reed decides to follow the general rule of seniority of service and representative character, and that the majority of the Democratic minority should be represented on the august and all-powerful Committee on Rules, which under the recent practice initiated by Mr. Randall in the 45th Congress has become the great "Steering Committee" of the House of Representatives.

ARMY AND NAVY RECEPTION.

Last week the President gave a reception to the Army and Navy, which was one of the greatest social events of the season at the White House. Notwithstanding our little Army is scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is a goodly number of officers in and around the Capital at all times, and from the number present on this occasion it would seem that a good many companies and regiments were commanded by subordinates, for there was gold lace and to spare on every hand

The pleasant temperature made it possible to throw open the doors and windows of the Executive Mansion, and the appearance of the East Room from the street after the reception began attracted an unusually large and admiring throng outside the lower gates, who were very willing to look at the pretty sight even from that distance. The great quantities of green palms, rubber trees and kindred plants gave a gratefully-cool setting to the picture which the gorgeously-arrayed officers of the Army and Navy made as they promenaded with their daintily-arrayed ladies. The Marine Band, stationed in the outer lobby, was silent until the President, Mrs. Harrison and the receiving party descended the stairway, when a gay burst of "Hail to the Chief" drowned the buzz of conversation.

The President and Mrs. Harrison were assisted by Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Noble, and Mrs. Rusk. Col. Ernst made the presentations to the President and Lieut. Parker repeated the names to Mrs. Harrison. The President was in fine spirits, and got a great deal more amusement out of the reception than he ordinarily does on such occasions. At the conclusion of the reception the receiving party and a few friends partook of refreshments, which were served upstairs in one of the corridors.

CAN'T HAVE THE MARINE BAND.

Last week the Society of Maryland Army and Navy of the Confederate States applied to Secretary of the Navy Tracy for the Marine Band to accompany them to Richmond upon the occasion of the unvailing of the Lee statue, which takes place May 29. It seems that Gov. McKinney and ex-Gov. Fitzhugh Lee had made a similar request sometime before, and had been refused by the Secretary. The Maryland Society, however, were nothing daunted by this, and enlisted the influence of a couple of Senators and several Representatives to urge their suit, but all to no avail. The Secretary told the interested parties that the Band would be required here in Washington for Memorial Day services, and it would be impossible for him to allow them to go to Richmond. It was the intention to have the band give a concert on the 29th of May, and the committee of Marylanders then tried to have the Secretary allow the band to go down and have the concert a day or two earlier, so as not to interfere with Memorial Day. But the Secretary was obdurate, and although he did not say so in words, he intimated that the ceremonies of the unvailing of a statue to Gen. Lee was hardly the proper thing for the Marine Band to take part in. Consequently the Maryland Confederates will have to march to other music.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The President has remitted the sentence of dismissal imposed by court-martial in the case of First Lieut. James V. S. Paddock, 5th Cav., who was convicted of charges of presenting a fraudulent claim against the Government and of duplicating pay accounts. The court, the Acting Judge Advocate-General and the Major-General commanding recommended clemency, on the ground of former good service and disability, resulting from injuries received in action. The President in his indorsement says he does not consider former gallantry a sufficient excuse for the present offense, but that, however, it was plain that the "acts of the accused were only technically of a character calling for the penalty adjudged, and there was an absence of intention to defraud."

He remitted the sentence, because he did not believe the interest of the service required the dismissal of this officer.

The contractors, Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, have notified the Navy Department that the new cruiser Philadelphia will be given a preliminary speed trial in about a week, and will be ready for her official trial almost immediately afterward. Her engines have behaved very well in her dock trials, and it is expected that she will have no trouble in running up to or beyond her contract-speed requirement of 19 knots per hour. She will be the first vessel tried on the plan recommended by Engineer-in-Chief Melville for measuring speed by the number of revolutions made by the engines. It is probable that her official trial will take place near Cape Ann, where deep, smooth water can be found, and where a 60-knot straight course is being laid out by the Coast Survey, so that her time over this course can be used to check the results obtained from her revolutions. Her contractors are entitled to a premium of $50,000 for each quarter of a knot above 19, and if she makes as much speed as the Baltimore was credited with on her trial, she will earn over $300,000. She is expected to do rather better than the Baltimore, and will be pushed for 21 knots. If she reaches this speed her premiums will be $400,000.

The court-martial in the case of Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 23d Inf., who was charged with cowardice and fraud in incurring debts, has resulted in a verdict which practically acquits him. He is, however, found guilty of carelessness in financial matters by which he has brought discredit upon himself and the Army, and for which he was sentenced to be confined to the limits of his post for one year. Lieut. Dyer's company leaves for Texas in about a week.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations for promotion in the Army: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf., Colonel 9th Inf.; Maj. James S. Casey, 17th Inf., Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Inf.; Capt. Harry C. Egbert, 12th Inf., Major 17th Inf.; First Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., Captain; Second Lieut. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, First Lieutenant.

It was generally anticipated that the death of Gen. Crook would result in a change in the Military Division commands, but Secretary of War Proctor has stated that no changes of that character will be made for at least two months, and that the promotion of Gen. Miles to be a Major-General does not necessitate any change in his present command, which is now the Military Division of the Pacific. Gen. Schofield will, therefore, continue in temporary command of the Division of the Missouri, which position he has filled in conjunction with the command of the Army, since the death of Gen. Sheridan, with headquarters in Washington, and Gen. Howard will continue to command the Military Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters in New York City.

A MEDAL SOCIETY.

An organization has been made, with Capt. M. A. Dillon, of Washington, as Commander, of all those veterans who received medals of honor for gallant service, and it is the intention to publish a record of the entire number with a full description of the acts for which they received the coveted distinction.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

Gov. James E. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, was in the city last week, looking the picture of health and energy.

"Who is to receive the Republican nomination as Governor to succeed you?" I asked him.

"That is impossible to tell," he answered. "The friends of all the candidates are working hard, and profess to be cheered with prospects of success."

"You are not a candidate for re-election, are you?"

"No; the law settles that, if nothing else did. A Governor of Pennsylvania is not eligible for re-election. We believe that such a provision aids greatly in promoting his independence in the discharge of his duties. In my case, I certainly found that it did."

W. D. Kane, 105th Pa., Erdiee, Pa.

John W. Burnham, Wheatland, N. D. Comrade Burnham enlisted in the 10th Minn., and spent some time fighting the Sioux. He then received a commission in the 121st U. S. C. T., and was transferred to the 125th U. S. C. T., in which he served until Oct. 31, 1867. He is engaged in farming and real estate in Wheatland, and served two terms in the Dakota Legislative Council.

The Trial of Commander McCalla.

The court-martial for the trial of the case of Commander Bowman H. McCalla, of the U. S. Ship Enterprise, convened in New York April 22. Admiral Harmony is President of the Court. Commander McCalla is represented by two of New York's best lawyers, Messrs. Menzies and Choate, and the Government by Judge-Advocate Garst, assisted by Lieut. Slayton. The charges against McCalla are excessive cruelty to the men of his ship, lax discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The same witnesses that testified before the Court of Inquiry were summoned, and their testimony was practically the same as that before given, although the range of questions is much greater than was formerly allowed.

The witnesses testified to the fact that Commander McCalla placed in irons a great many sailors for trifling offenses; that he "cut down" a sailor named Walker with his sword; that he made men toe a seam in the deck of the vessel for hours at a time, and in fact was guilty of great and unnecessary cruelty to the men. Some of these men were ironed together for three or four days at a time, while others were triced to "Jacob's ladder," and still others were confined in a strait-jacket for hours at a time.

At the instance of Commander McCalla's attorneys, papers in courts-martial cases on board the Enterprise during her recent cruise, and those in the cases of Captain (now Admiral) Ammon and Lieutenant-Commander Crossman, were produced in Court by Lieut. Brown, of the Navy. The trial will probably last two weeks, as only about half the witnesses for the Government have as yet been examined. The defense will probably open their case about the last of this week.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

In the Senate, Mr. Chandler (N. H.) offered a resolution to amend the rules so that whenever a bill or resolution is reported from a committee and is under consideration, the Senate may, on motion, (to be acted on without debate or dilatory motions,) order that on a day not less than six days after the passage of the order debate shall cease, and the Senate shall proceed to dispose of the bill or resolution, and when said day shall arrive at 3 o'clock the vote shall be taken without debate or dilatory motion upon any amendments upon the bill or resolution and upon the passage thereof. Whenever a quorum of Senators are present and not voting, the presiding officer, at the request of any Senator, shall cause the names of Senators present and not voting to be entered upon the journal, and such Senators shall be deemed to be present and counted as a quorum. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Regan (Tex.) addressed the Senate in support of his bill to repeal all laws for the retirement of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and of the Judiciary from active service on pay.

The conference report on the Oklahoma bill was agreed to, and the measure now goes to the President. The vote on the adoption of the report was yeas 50, nays 5—(Messrs. Butler, Cockrell, Pugh, Quay and Vance.)

House bill was passed increasing to $250,000 the limit of cost for the public building at Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Blair (N. H.) moved to take from the calendar and pass the Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for an equestrian statue of Maj.-Gen. John Stark, at Manchester, N. H. After considerable discussion the vote was taken, resulting yeas 20, nays 8, no quorum, and the bill went over.

The Senate adjourned at 6 p. m.

In the House, the legislative appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and a very acrimonious debate followed. Mr. Kelley (Kan.) spoke of the outrages which are being perpetrated all over the South upon Republicans, and cited instances in several States where Postmasters had been driven from various towns, beaten and whipped, and in some instances had to open their offices outside of the towns. Remarks were also made by Mr. Tarsney (Mo.), Allen (Miss.), Cothran (S. C.), Rogers (Ark.), Oates (Ala.), Featherstone (Ark.), Butterworth (O.), and Cutcheon (Mich.) Pending further discussion the Committee rose, and the House adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

In the Senate, among bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar was the House bill to prevent desertions from the Army and the House pension appropriation bill.

The House bill to transfer the Revenue Cutter service from the Treasury to the Navy Department was taken up. The amendments reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs were agreed to.

Pending the consideration of the Revenue Cutter bill, Mr. Hoar (Mass.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported, as an original measure, a bill to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States, and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws. It was placed on the calendar.

The consideration of the Revenue Cutter bill was resumed, and Mr. Sherman (Ohio) spoke in opposition to it. He said it had passed the House without being understood, and was likely to have the same fate in the Senate. He declared it a bribe to every officer in the Revenue Marine.

Mr. Gray (Del.) gave notice that he would move to take up the Revenue Service bill on Monday next.

The land forfeiture bill was read and the amendments reported from the Committee on Public Lands were agreed to, Mr. Plumb (Kan.) explaining them. Messrs. Walthall (Miss.) and Hoar (Mass.) offered further amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr. Berry (Ark.) moved, as an additional section, that nothing in the act should be construed as confirming the title to any lands of any railroad company where the road was not completed and in operation within the time specified in the act of Congress making the grant; which was agreed to, yeas 25, nays 22.

After a brief Executive session, the Senate at 5:30 adjourned.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill, and the day's session was devoted to a discussion of the Civil Service. Mr. Dorsey (Neb.) moved to reduce the number of Commissioners from three to one, which was ruled out. Mr. Spinola (N. Y.) denounced the law as infamous.

Mr. Perkins (Kan.) offered an amendment exempting ex-soldiers from the provisions of the Civil Service law, which was ruled out. Mr. Moore (N. H.) declared himself a Civil Service reformer, and Mr. Biggs (Cal.) contended that an Administration should have its friends in office.

Upon a motion to strike out the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Houk (Tenn.), Mr. Butterworth (Ohio), Mr. Lehlback (N. J.), Mr. Cutcheon (Mich.), Mr. Lodge (Mass.) and Mr. McKinley (Ohio) took part in the discussion.

Messrs. Butterworth and McKinley strongly opposed the amendment. It was lost, 61 to 20.

Pending further action the committee arose and the House adjourned at 5:20 p. m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

The Senate took up and passed the House joint resolution appropriating $150,000 for rations for the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow.

Consideration of the railroad land forfeiture bill was resumed, and Mr. Call (Fla.) went on with his argument in favor of the amendment offered by him in the interest of settlers on railroad lands in Florida.

Twice during his remarks attention had to be called to the few Senators in their seats. Mr. Call said that if the people would only look in and witness the scene in the Senate Chamber they would form an opinion that the day was passing by when Senators were of any use in the Government of the country. The bill went over without action.

A bill was passed to purchase a lot in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol on which to erect a storage warehouse for the use of Congress.

Eulogies on the late Edward J. Gay, a Representative from Louisiana, occupied the rest of the day's session, the Senate adjourning at 4:30 p. m.

In the House, Mr. Cannon (Ill.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution appropriating $150,000 to enable the Secretary of War to distribute rations for the relief of destitute people in the district overflowed by the Mississippi and its tributaries. Passed, yeas 139, nays 24.

The House resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Cummings (N. Y.) an amendment was adopted providing for the "actual" instead of the "necessary" traveling expenses of the Commission. Mr. Cummings gave his reason for striking out the "necessary" traveling expenses of the Civil Service Commission, and inserting "actual" traveling expenses. He read a list of the expenses of members of the Commission in which the articles "lemonade," "ale" and "gin" figure. He did not consider these "necessary" expenses.

The appropriation for the office of the Director of the Mint having been reached, Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) offered an amendment providing that the appropriations shall not be available until all laws limiting the free and unrestricted coinage of silver, or making any distinction between the coinage of gold and silver are repealed. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Without completing the consideration of the bill, the Committee rose and the House took a recess until evening, when the session was devoted to the consideration of pension bills of a private nature, a large number of which were passed.

The House adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

In the Senate the following bills were passed:

Senate bill appropriating $1,800,000 to carry out the agreement with the Sioux Indians of Dakota for the sale of a portion of their reservation.

Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Turtle band of Chippewa Indians for the cession of their reservation.

Senate bill to pay for property of the late James Cameron taken and used by the army near Chattanooga, Tenn., during the late war.

Joint resolution accepting the donation of the battle sword of Capt. Chester R. Reid, tendered by his son, and providing for the presentation to him of a gold medal, was defeated by 12 to 26 (no quorum), and the matter was allowed to take its old place on the calendar. Capt. Reid was in command of the privateer Gen. Armstrong at the battle of Fayal, resisted and repulsed, with great slaughter, the attacks from English men of war; a battle to which Gen. Jackson said he was indebted for the delay which enabled him to defend New Orleans.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Evarts said that but for Capt. Reid the fight at Fayal would not have been fought; and but for him the battle would not have been won. It might be said of Capt. Reid, as was said of Horatio at the bridge: "If he hadnot kept the bridge, who could have saved the town?"

Rome was the town, and the bridge was across the Tiber.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Ingalls (by request) to pay soldiers who lost a hand or foot or an arm or a leg, in lieu of the pensions now paid them, the sum of $50 a month from June 17, 1878.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Sayers (Tex.) raised a point of order against the clause providing for the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of nine members of a Board of Pension Appeals at $2,000 a year each. The Chair sustained the point of order.

On motion of Mr. Clements (Ga.) an amendment was adopted requiring the heads of Departments to report to Congress the number of persons under them who are inefficient.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

On ordering the previous question no quorum voted. A call of the House was ordered. Only 101 members responded to their names.

After five hours' delay in hunting up members, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on ordering the previous question. The vote stood 136 to 10; no quorum. The Speaker pro tempore thereupon counted the House and announced that there were 167 members present—more than a quorum.

On the ordering of the previous question the vote resulted yeas 141, nays 20. The Speaker counted Abbott, Breckinridge (Ky.), De Haven, Enloe and Goodnight to make a quorum, and declared the previous question ordered. At 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

In the Senate, after the morning hour the land forfeiture bill was taken up, the pending question being Mr. Call's (Fla.) amendment in relation to railroad lands in Florida. The Florida Senators discussed the matter for two hours from opposite standpoints, and the bill went over without action.

On motion of Mr. Evarts (N. Y.) the Senate bill to incorporate the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was taken from the calendar and read. There being opposition to the bill, and the fact that a quorum was not present, the bill went over.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

For the admission of Arizona to Statehood.

By Mr. Ingalls: Granting a pension of $6 a month to all persons who served in the late war not less than three months nor more than one year; to those serving more than a year and not exceeding 800 days, $8 month; and those who served over 800 days, one cent per diem for each day's service; no person worth $5,000 at the time of filing his application to be entitled to the pension.

The Senate adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on bills relating to the District of Columbia.

The pending amendment for the establishment of Rock Creek Park was adopted, and the bill laid aside with a favorable recommendation. When the comtaittee rose the Rock Creek Park amendment was defeated by the House; yeas 78, nays 88. The bill was not finished.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

Declaring that no person employed as a laborer for the Government shall receive less than $2 per day.

Constituting eight hours a day's work for all men employed by or on behalf of the Government or by contractors doing work or furnishing material for the Government.

The Committee on War Claims reported adversely on a bill appropriating $231,500 to reimburse Frederick, Hagerstown and Middletown, Md., the war assessments levied on them by Gen. Jubal Early in 1864 by way of retaliation against the United States. Also adversely the bill appropriating $882,390 to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended in the settlement of claims of citizens of that State for property captured or destroyed by the Confederate forces during the late war.

The House adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

Work of the Pension Office.

During the week ending April 26, 1890, 6,244 claims were received, of which 1,710 were original invalid, 858 widows, 1 war of 1812, 10 bounty land, 75 navy, 2 old war, 40 on account of Mexican service, and 3,431 applications for increase; applications for accrued pensions, 117; number of rejected claims reopened, 634. The names and postoffice addresses of 5,307 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 79,470 pieces of mail matter received; 53,764 letters and blanks sent out.

The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 610; 698 reports and cases from Special Examiners; cases on hand for special examination, 11,050.

Number of certificates issued during week ending April 26, 1890, 3,335.

A Sudden Change of Weather

Will often bring on a cough. The irritation which induces coughing is quickly subdued by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple and effective cure for all throat troubles. Price, 25 cents per box.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

IS the "ideal" Hair-dressing. It restores the color to gray hair; promotes a fresh and vigorous growth; prevents the formation of dandruff; makes the hair soft and silken; and imparts a delicate but lasting perfume.

"Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best in the world."—T. Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp white and clean."—Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for promoting the growth of the hair, and think it unequaled. For restoring the hair to its original color, and for a dressing, it cannot be surpassed."—Mrs. Geo. La Fever, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a cure for dandruff."—J. W. Bowen, Editor "Enquirer," McArthur, Ohio.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past two years, and found it all it is represented to be. It restores the natural color to gray hair, causes the hair to grow freely, and keeps it soft and pliant."—Mrs. M. V. Day, Cohoes, N. Y

"My father, at about the age of fifty, lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."—P. J. Cullen, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

HEALTH HINTS

For Old and Young.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.,
Author of "Physical Education"; "Household Remedies"; "The Bible of Nature," etc.

CHAPTER LXV.

DISEASES OF OLD AGE—(continued).

During a fatiguing campaign in the highlands of Mexico, a French cavalry officer of my acquaintance was reprimanded by his Colonel for falling asleep on his horse, and the very next Sunday his waggish friend, the Chaplain, preached a sermon on the subject of "avoidable and unavoidable sins."

If the disorders of the human body were to be classified in that way, piles, or hemorrhoids, would often to have been mentioned under the latter head. The trouble may arise from constipation and the excessive use of concentrated food, but is often due to less avoidable causes, sedentary occupations, tumors of the abdomen, or accidental irritations of the rectum. The father of Frederick the Great carried his contempt of effeminacy to the degree of disapproving the use of spring-wagons, and at last surprised the citizens of his Capital by the invention of a "sausage-car," as he called it,—a piece of timber as thick as a shipmast, and mounted on massive wheels that could stand the wear and tear of a raging gallop over rough country roads. On this primitive conveyance he made his staff officers and friends take frequent trips to his Summer-palace of Wusterhausen, where free beer and tobacco were expected to indemnify them for the hardships of bestriding that wooden steed. One of his courtiers, the Austrian spy Seckendorff, tried to please the King by pretending to enjoy those gallopades, but confesses that he had to pay the penalty of his sycophancy by the development of a specially troublesome kind of hemorrhoids.

Piles caused by mechanical irritations of that kind are, however, apt to disappear with the provoking cause, and are not nearly as likely to become chronic afflictions as the tumors resulting from severe constipations and certain disorders of the liver. Permanent relief can sometimes be obtained by a radical change of dietetic habits; in other cases the trouble requires a surgical operation; a ligature applied till the tumor becomes atrophied; or excision of the smaller "piles," which result from the enlargement of the rectal veins. Another process, frequently employed by modern specialists, consists in emptying the tumors by means of mechanical pressure and then injecting them with a mixture of glycerine and carbolic acid. The operation is not always successful, but has the advantage of being expeditious and almost painless. The "piles" remain, but cease to enlarge, and in the course of a few weeks become almost callous.

FISTULA OF THE ANUS.

Hemorrhoids sometimes spread inward and cause all sorts of obstinate complications, not easily accessible to surgical remedies. Division of the tumors by means of a bistoury (a narrow, flexible lancet) may sometimes hasten recovery, but the specific cure consists in frequent cold baths and the local application of a strong solution of permanganate of potash. The bowels, at the same time, should be kept open by all possible means, since straining at stool is almost sure to aggravate the trouble to a very serious degree. A sparing, fluid diet, combined with daily sitz-baths, may cause the fistula to subside in the course of a month, but a severe and often almost intolerable itching is a not unfrequent after-effect, and can be relieved most readily by sulphur ointments or a mixture of finely-powdered saleratus with melted mutton-tallow or pure lard.

COLD FEET.

Piles, strictures of the rectum and chronic constipation, are all likely to obstruct the circulation of the veins connecting with those of the lower extremities, and thus become an indirect cause of numbness in the feet and legs and an inability (especially at night) to keep the feet comfortably warm. A brisk walk palliates the trouble, but in bed the feeling of chilliness often increases to a sensation of positive pain—"as if the feet were sticking in a sackfull of snow," one patient expresses it. Nine out of ten persons in such cases resort to the expedient of extra wrappers, wondering how many more shawls or blankets it will take to get the feet comfortable. The function of bed-clothing, however, is limited to the retention of animal warmth, and where the development of that warmth has in some way been diminished, the warmest and thickest blankets may fail to supply the deficiency. Artificial warmth, however, can be applied in various efficient and inexpensive ways. Hospitals use special warming-pans, metal receptacles closed with a screw-lid, and holding from four to ten quarts of water, but in private households bags full of heated sand prove, on the whole, more serviceable. Ordinary bottles are apt to get uncorked or leaky, and metal substitutes are not always available, but every housekeeper can procure a peck of clean sand and heat it in—by installments or otherwise—a common baking-pan. A stout linen sack, of the kind used for larger quantities of salt, for instance, will safely hold two gallons of sand heated to a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is surprising how long the contents of that bag will preserve their caloric under a couple of stout blankets. An old physician of my acquaintance prefers animal warmth by proxy, and in Winter goes to bed with a pet poodle that has learned to make himself useful in the capacity of a wool-bag, and sleeps motionless all night on the foot end of his owner's bed. Burrowing animals—foxes, badgers and woodchucks—might be utilized for a similar purpose, and can boast the accomplishment of being able to breathe under cover of the heaviest of bed-clothing.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

Foot-warming contrivances are also the best specific for the cure of insomnia, or chronic sleeplessness. The physiology of sleep has been studied by actual inspection of the brain of a sleeping man whose skull bones had been partially removed during a surgical operation, and whose cerebral blood vessels looked engorged and reddened in daytime—especially under the influence of mental excitement—but became pale and flaccid when the patient was sound asleep. It then occurred to the attendant physician that sleep might be artificially induced by diverting the circulation of blood from the brain to the lower extremities, and a series of ingenious experiments fully corroborated the correctness of that conclusion. By keeping the head cool and surrounding the feet and legs—perhaps also the hands—with calorific contrivances, the sleeplessness, even, of fever-patients would be promptly relieved in all but the most obstinate cases, and under ordinary circumstances it sufficed to put the patient to bed in a cool, airy bedroom, and wrap up his feet in a woolen blanket that had been previously warmed before a stove-fire. With such precautions, late suppers prove by no means irreconcilable with a good night's rest. On the contrary, the process of digestion and assimilation helps to divert the circulation of the blood from the brain to the digestive organs, and animals after a full meal generally soon evince a disposition to sleep or rest.

(To be continued.)

GAR

The Twenty-fifth Reunion of WAR VETERANS of the GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC takes place in BOSTON NEXT AUGUST. The visitors will number over a hundred thousand and the occasion will be a memorable one in every way. The Posts throughout the United States are moving in the matter of REUNIFORMING, and this notice to the officers and members of all G. A. R. POSTS is to call attention to the fact that our new G. A. R. Catalogue is ready, and will be sent to any address on application. We should be pleased to take your order and to see you when you come to Boston.

G. W. SIMMONS & CO.,
Oak Hall, Boston, Mass.
Mention National Tribune.

"The Land of Sunshine."

THE PEERLESS YOUNG

CITY OF EASTERN COLORADO,

Akron, Washington County.

4,600 Feet Above Sea Level.

The City Council of Akron, Colorado, have been authorized to spend

$20,000.00

for the purpose of bringing what Akron has to offer to those who come and settle, so that every person who reads the advertisement will know what the West can do for them.

Akron is located on a beautiful prairie which gently slopes upward from the center of the town. It is the largest and most prosperous city in the State, east of Denver. It is a division station of the Burlington R. R. It is the southern terminus of the Akron & Holyoke R. R.

The Burlington shops are here and the R. R. company is going to enlarge them; 250 men are employed by the R. R. here. The Northwestern R. R., now building into Denver, will pass through Akron. This will make three railroads, and give employment to probably 500 people when all the roads are finished. The U. S. landoffice is located here. Government land can be had now, but not long, it will all soon be taken.

This means much to Akron. Every man who locates on Government land, will have to go to Akron to file his claim. This will make it the headquarters for the land seekers all over eastern Colorado. It is now the supply point for scores of prosperous towns and villages and for thousands of farmers who are located in the vicinity.

Akron has a $20,000.00 schoolhouse. The teachers are from Eastern States and are using the same methods that are used in Eastern schools. Churches, plenty of elegant water, no lack of rain, soil that is four feet deep and soil that only needs to be tickled with a hoe to make a merry harvest.

These Things Mean

that Akron is going to be a great city. These things mean that people are coming to Akron. These things mean that the farmers, merchants, men with money to invest, manufacturers, laborers of all kinds are going to see in these wonderful natural advantages MONEY FOR THEM.

Under a late resolution, City Council has been authorized to spend $20,000.00 advertising Akron, and were further authorized to give away certain lots that were furnished by the city, to such people as might apply for them.

The Akron City Real Estate Association

has authorized L. C. Stephenson, Secretary, to place alternate lots in their Kenneth, Capitol Hill and Grand View subdivisions, to be disposed of as above. There are just 350 of these alternate lots. These lots are so exceedingly choice that the Association has decided to call special attention to them. They are quite close to the city. The postmaster, D. W. Irwin, has put up an elegant residence in this same subdivision, and a number of other prominent business men of Akron have expressed their intention of building on this subdivision at an early date, and have bought lots for that purpose; there are 15 or 20 fine residences under course of construction now. These lots will be given to those who apply first. There are so few of them that those who secure them will get prizes. They are valuable.

THE LOCATION of this subdivision is superb. A gentle slope raises a few feet above the prairie land. From it can be seen the broad prairies extending for miles in every direction. A few miles away is Fremont's Butte, so called because the General with his command was corralled there ten days by the Indians. On a clear day the white-capped Rocky Mountains with Pike's Peak standing grand and majestic can be seen though nearly 200 miles away.

How to Obtain Lots in this Subdivision.

Send to L. C. Stephenson, Secretary, Akron, Colorado, six cents in stamps to pay for the postage and you will receive a description of the lot, its location, and full details regarding Akron and its advantages. If you want the lot you will be required to file your deed within thirty days. There are but few of these lots in this choice location, and those who do not take their lot within thirty days will find their lot gone, and their chance to make a little money in some one else's hands. If you will reply to this advertisement at once, and after you have received the description of your deed, you can ask Henry A. Lewis, Cashier Farmers and Traders Bank, Akron, Colo., to pick out your lot, stating which way you want the lot to face. Those with the Mountain Views are considered the most desirable.

WHEN YOU HAVE SECURED YOUR DEED let us have your property to sell if you do not care to hold it. There are so few of these lots that we shall soon dispose of those we keep, and we shall be glad to have all of the others to sell. We sold yesterday three of these lots for $