The National Capital.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY, FEB. 14.—Mr. Edmund Hudson, a Washington newspaper correspondent, lectured in the evening at the Academy of Music, taking for his subject "The German Emperor and the German Army." The house was filled, and the lecture very interesting.——The Christian Endeavor Society was the theme which interested the congregation of the Memorial Lutheran Church. The evening exercises were entirely devoted to exercises incidental to the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the society connected with that church. An interesting program was given, which included song and praise services.——A passenger on the Seventh street cable road fell headlong from one of the grip cars. He was picked up by a policeman and taken to the Emergency Hospital, where his injuries were dressed and then removed to his home. His hurts were very painful but not dangerous. His own carelessness caused his fall.——Two colored men got into a fight in an alley in northeast Washington, and one cut the other with a razor so badly that he will not be able to sit down with comfort for at least a month

MONDAY, FEB. 15.—The commission which was considering the question of commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada for some days, adjourned without accomplishing any practical results. The Canadian Commissioners were not empowered to agree to any basis of reciprocal trade relations, and as our Government did not care to discuss these matters with irresponsible parties, Lord Salisbury was asked to confer the necessary powers upon the Canadian Commissioners, and the sudden termination of the negotiations is construed into meaning that the British Government has refused to grant them this concession.——Dr. Philip S. Wales, Surgeon-General of the Navy, filed a suit in the District of Columbia Court, which involves questions of international law that will have to be decided, as there never has been a case of the kind before the court. Dr. Wales sues Count Maurice Sala, formerly Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, for $2,000, the amount said to be due the Doctor for professional services. As the attaches of foreign legations are exempt from the laws of the countries to which they are accredited, and as the Count has ceased to be an officer of the French Legation in the United States, but is passing through Washington on his way to Cuba, where he has been assigned, the court will have to decide whether the laws of the District can touch his personal property, attachments for which have been issued.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.—Three young men who were under the influence of bad whisky, went to the fair of the Knights of Pythias at the Washington Light Infantry Armory, and began ogling several lady attendants, and finally attempted to speak to one of them. They were ejected, but returned, and again insulted a lady, when one of the Knights gave one of the number a good thrashing, which ended the disturbance.——A bicycle rider ran his machine into a gentleman who was crossing one of the streets, knocking him down and cutting his head and badly shaking him up.——A man name Warrell, hailing from Concord, N. H., went out to see the sights in the evening, and when he returned to his room discovered that he had been robbed of his watch and chain, valued at $125, and $20 in cash. He reported his loss to the police, but could give little or no information as to where he had been, so that the chances for recovering the missing property and getting the thief are very slim.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.—While a gentleman and wife were out driving, the horse attached to the carriage became frightened at something and ran away, colliding with a tree-box, and throwing the occupants of the carriage upon the pavement, injuring them severely.——The Warden of the District jail sent 10 prisoners, who had been convicted for various crimes, to the Albany (N. Y.) penitentiary to serve out their times. One man was sent up for manslaughter, one with intent to kill, and the balance for larceny.——While men were handling a large gaspipe at the Metzerott Music Hall, the building which recently blew down, the pipe slipped from their hands and fell to the ground floor, striking one of the workmen, cutting an ugly gash in his head and knocking him senseless.——The bar-room of Willard's Hotel caught fire and the fire-alarm was turned in. Great excitement was created about the hotel for a time, as the rooms are all filled with people. The flames had not gained much headway when the fire-engines arrived, and the department did not have to go into service, the fire being put out by a chemical extinguisher.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.—A firm of butter dealers in the Center Market were on trial in the Police Court for selling oleomargarine for butter. It was shown that lumps of oleomargarine were wrapped in paper with the name of the goods printed thereon, as directed by law, but that this mark, as soon as exposed to the light, disappeared. The case was postponed, the accused giving $1,000 bonds for their appearance.——Graduates of the Cornell University held their annual banquet at the Cochran, many distinguished men and women being present.——The Spinner Memorial Fund Association gave a promenade concert at the Masonic Temple, which was attended by nearly 1,000 people. The Marine Band was present and gave a number of beautiful selections. The comedietta, "A Cup of Tea," was given by a quartet of amateurs, who acquitted themselves well. A supper was also given, the evening's amusement concluding with dancing.——Another Encampment of Union Veterans' Legion was established in Washington. Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Raum are members of the new Encampment.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.—A fire broke out in the confectionery store of George Schaffer, on M street. The family, who live above the store, had not retired for the night, and they fought the flames until the arrival of the fire engines, when the fire was quickly extinguished.——Prof. Francis Fava, son of Baron Fava, late Italian Minister to Washington, reported the finding of a marble quarry in Virginia, the product of which rivals the famous Numidian marble, which is the finest in the world.——A grand mass meeting of the Christian Endeavor Societies of the District of Columbia was held at the First Baptist Church in the evening. The church was filled to standing room only. The object of the meeting was to bring together the members of the different societies, as well as their friends. At the conclusion of the program which had been mapped out there was a general feast of congeniality. The program consisted of an address by Dr. Hamlin, vocal and instrumental music, and recitations.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.—A detective found a young colored boy riding an expensive bicycle in an alley, and suspecting something wrong arrested him and took the machine to police headquarters, where it was shortly identified as the property of a young clerk. The boy pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny and was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.——A man was robbed of his gold watch and chain while walking along Pennsylvania avenue between Tenth and Fourteenth streets, the job being so neatly performed that he was not aware of his loss for a couple of hours afterward.——Mrs. Gibson, wife of the Senator from Maryland, had her watch stolen from a bureau drawer in her room at the Cochran. The thief was a waiter employed at the hotel.——The public turned out in full force to attend the White House reception, which was the last public reception of the season. The line of people, from two to four deep, extended from the front door of the mansion the War Department. Over two hours were spent by Mrs. Harrison shaking hands with the people.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

On Wednesday, Feb. 17, the Senate voted unanimously in favor of a joint resolution for the return of 21 battle-flags captured by United States troops during the war with Mexico to our sister Republic. There is an interesting incident connected with this action by the Senate. While the delegates to the Pan-American Congress were visiting the West Point Military Academy last year, they were shown into the chapel where the cadets worship. Among the interior decorations of the chapel were the captured Mexican flags, and they were observed by Senor Romero, the popular Mexican Minister to the United States. In view of the friendly feeling now existing between the United States and Mexico, it was then and there suggested that these flags should be returned to Mexico. Afterward correspondence was opened between the Mexican Minister and Secretary Blaine on the subject, which resulted in the introduction of a joint resolution to that effect, which was passed by the Senate, as before stated. These flags have been on exhibition at the Military Academy for quite a number of years.

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The last State dinner of the season was given by the President and Mrs. Harrison on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, in honor of the United States Supreme Court. The decorations of the White House were elaborate and the building was made to look as Springlike as possible, yellow coloring predominating everywhere. The company was received in the large East Room, where the mantelpieces were covered with yellow roses and jonquils, interspersed with plumes of hyacinths and foliage plants. The same decorations were in the State dining-room. Among the prominent guests were Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller (the latter having just returned from Europe), Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice Blatchford, Justice Strong, Attorney-General and Mrs. Miller, Senator McPherson and wife, Senator Teller and wife, Senator and Mrs. Hiscock, Senator and Mrs. Dixon, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, and Solicitor of the Treasury Hepburn and wife. Justice and Mrs. Lamar were not present at the dinner.

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Miss Maie Fuller, the eldest daughter of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, was married recently in Italy to Mr. Collin C. Manning, son of ex-Gov. Manning, of South Carolina. It is understood that the marriage was much against the will of Miss Fuller's parents. The young people became acquainted with each other here in Washington, where Mr. Manning was employed in the capacity of Private Secretary to Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. In order to separate the young people, who had become quite intimate, Mrs. Fuller decided to send her daughter to Berlin, Germany, to finish her musical education. But the young lady continued to correspond with her lover while absent. At length Mrs. Fuller decided to have her daughter under her own eye, so went to Berlin for her. Soon after Mrs. Fuller's departure for Germany it was learned that Mr. Manning had also started abroad. While Mrs. and Miss Fuller were traveling in Italy they were met by Manning, who soon persuaded the young woman to marry him. When apprised of the state of affairs between the young couple, Mrs. Fuller, though surprised and chagrined that her attempts to keep them apart had failed, and seeing that further opposition was of no avail, reluctantly yielded, bestowed her blessing, and attended the wedding. Mrs. Fuller returned home, leaving the happy pair to continue their honeymoon uninterrupted. This is the second daughter of the Chief Justice who has been married since he was appointed to the high position which he so ably fills. He has several more who will soon be of marriageable age.

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Mr. Von Holleben, the newly appointed Minister from Germany to the United States, arrived in Washington on Wednesday, Feb. 17. He comes to the United States from Japan, where he has been for the past five years. Mr. Von Holleben has been in the German foreign service for the past 25 years, and was previous to that time an officer of the German army. He has been in this country once before, but never officially. In appearance the new Minister is short and thick-set, wears a brown mustache, and has a scholastic look. The demonstrations at Tokio, Japan, upon his departure from that country, were very flattering to Mr. Von Holleben.

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It was quite evident to those who heard him, that Representative Watson, of Georgia, believes that there is or should be two flags in this country. While addressing the House last week on the Indian appropriation bill, he said: "Give us fair laws; give us laws which recognize no special classes; give us laws that confer no special privileges, and we will deal justly with our former slaves on every question; we will deal fairly with the red men on every question; and we will deal fairly with the veterans of the Union army, who upheld the honor of their flag, at the same time that we ask better laws for the one-armed and one-legged veterans who upheld the honor of ours."

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A young woman named Mollie Smith was arrested and tried in the Police Court on Saturday, Feb. 20, on charges of forgery, perjury and conspiracy. A young man by the name of Cheshire got the young woman to impersonate Sarah Robinson, the latter being the owner of a fine lot and house in a desirable locality. Mollie Smith was introduced to a real-estate dealer as Mrs. Robinson by Cheshire, who was acquainted with the real-estate man, and the latter loaned a considerable sum of money upon a mortgage on Mrs. Robinson's house. Cheshire was recently arrested on another charge of forging ex-District Commissioner Edmonds's name to a check, and is now in the District jail awaiting trial. This new fraudulent transaction was also discovered, and the detectives have been trying for some time to locate Cheshire's accomplice in the mortgage forgery. On Saturday Miss Smith was found and taken to the station-house. Here she was requested to write the name Sarah Robinson. She picked up a pen and wrote "Sarah," but then stopped and refused to write further. This was enough, however, as it corresponded exactly with the "Sarah" on the forged mortgage. The young woman was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, there being no doubt as to her guilt, as she confessed that she had been made a tool of by Cheshire, who had promised to pay the money when it became due, and thus prevent exposure.

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The House Committee on Appropriations heard arguments on Friday, Feb. 19, on the resolution recently introduced by Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, to investigate the proceedings of the Rock Creek Park Commission. Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army; Gen. Boynton, Prof. Langley, District Commissioner Rossell, and Attorney Perry appeared before the Committee. The first four are the Park Commissioners, the latter gentleman being their attorney. The owners of the property condemned were represented by Judge Jere M. Wilson, who argued that the law establishing the Park was unconstitutional, and that the owners would prefer to have the question settled by the Supreme Court, provided relief was not furnished by Congress. He thought it unfair that the owners should be compelled to give up their land under a law which fixed a maximum value regardless of what the real value of the land might be. Mr. Perry, for the Commission, argued that it had only set in judgment on matters that had been previously adjudicated by a court, and showed each step that had been taken by the Commission; how every conceivable hindrance had been thrown in its way, and how every objection that had been raised as to the constitutionality of the act had been overruled; he denied that the Commission had gone beyond the appropriation. At the conclusion of the arguments the Committee decided to have a thorough investigation made, at which everything connected with the transactions of the Commission would be looked into.

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The Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives on Friday, Feb. 19, indicated that they propose to inaugurate a new departure in pension legislation in a certain class of cases which come before that Committee each year. The Committee refused to authorize a favorable report on a bill increasing the pension of the widow of the late Gen. John Gregg from $30 to $100 per month. The custom hitherto has been to report favorably bills increasing the pensions of widows of officers who held high rank, but the majority of the present committee hold the opinion that the question of the rank of dead officers should not prevail in the consideration of cases of this character.

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The Washington ex-Confederate Association met at Union Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 19. Representatives Allen, of Mississippi; Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Senator Berry, and Col. Dickenson, of New York, made addresses. In introducing Mr. Allen, the President of the Association said: "An old Confederate will now address you." This Mr. Allen took exceptions to, saying: "I am not an old Confederate. I am one of the youngest alive." He also said he would go a little out of the regular order, and would not touch upon why the war was fought. What he took particular pride in was *how* they fought. He never stopped to think why he went in; he had no grievances, no negroes to lose; but when the Yankees came down South and got after them, he found a disposition among his people to resist the invasion. So far as he was concerned, he said he would not swap his record of having been a private Confederate soldier for any pension the Government could give, for he was mighty proud of that fact, and had no apology to make for the little part he took in the war of the rebellion. If they wanted to write him down as a traitor, then he was one of the traitors who followed the noble Lee, than whom no man who ever walked the green earth possessed nobler attributes of true greatness. He also wanted to know what better vindication they could have than the fact that they marched in the columns of Stonewall Jackson. The best office he ever held was that of private in the rebel army. He has often since the war had promotion thrust upon him, men often wanting to call him Colonel, but he repudiated the title, and wants to stick to his higher office of private. The very fact that such a meeting and such talking could take place under the shadow of the dome of the Capitol, without interference from anybody, where men who hold high offices were allowed to brag of their participation in the bloody struggle for the disruption of the Government, shows conclusively that we are entitled to brag, as do our Fourth of July orators, that we are "the freest Nation on God's green earth."

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Four special excursion trains of luxuriously-furnished cars rolled out of the Baltimore & Ohio Depot on Friday afternoon, Feb. 19, containing about half the members of the House of Representatives and a large contingent of Senators, who went to Chicago as guests of that city to inspect the World's Fair buildings and grounds. Mr. A. T. Ewing, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee of Chicago, had charge of all the arrangements, but each separate section was in charge of one of the Illinois Congressmen. The several trains followed each other at intervals of 15 minutes to insure safety. The Congressional visitors reached Chicago at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and were taken to the various hotels, where plans for their reception and entertainment had been previously arranged. In the evening a grand reception was given them at the palatial residence of Mr. Potter Palmer, the wife of that gentleman being the President of the National Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair. On Sunday a memorial service was held at the auditorium representing the burial of Washington. On Monday a special train bore the visitors over the World's Fair grounds, and time was allowed for an inspection of the buildings and grounds. On Monday evening the visitors were banqueted by the Commercial Club, after which they took trains over the Pennsylvania road for Washington. Everybody expressed themselves well pleased with the hospitality of Chicago.

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Gen. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, sent a vigorous protest to the Senate last week against the bill lately introduced in that body by Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, to grant hotel and other privileges in the Yellowstone National Park. Gen. Noble says that the provisions of the bill are detrimental to the prosperity and best interests of the Public Park, and he believes that existing laws and the rules and regulations prepared by the Department of the Interior in pursuance thereof, furnish ample power and authority for carrying out the purposes and objects for which the National Park was created.

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The color-line question is disturbing the serenity of the Ohio Republican Association in Washington at present, and fears are entertained that it will be carried into the coming elections in that State if something is not done to quiet the ill feeling which has been raised. The whole trouble originated over a newspaper report that was sent out from Washington to Ohio about the reception which was tendered Senator Sherman by the Ohio Association after his sixth election to the United States Senate. After the speeches and handshaking on that occasion, it was on the program that there would be dancing, and the floors were cleared for that purpose. The report said that as soon as the white members of the association and their ladies discovered that the colored members had taken their places for the dance, the white folks refused to participate and left the hall in disgust. This matter was brought up in the last meeting of the association, which occurred on Monday, Feb. 15, by a colored member, who rose to a question of privilege. He recited the report, which is outlined above, and said that he did not think the Ohio Association could afford to allow such a report to go uncorrected, and he hoped the association would denounce the statement as false, as the association could not afford to draw the color line or let the statement that its members were disgusted because colored people danced at the Sherman reception go uncontradicted. He insisted that Col. Coulter, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, who is President of the association, should demand of the newspaper correspondent a contradiction of his telegram. The whole matter was denied by several speakers, and it was asserted that even if such a thing had happened, the association was not responsible for the dancing, which was a private affair not connected with the association. Col. Bob Harlan, one of the most prominent colored members, said he had been a member of the association for years, and the color question had never, to his knowledge, been raised, and he denounced the report (as also did Mr. Thomas) as an infamous lie, made out of whole cloth by the correspondent. The discussion was quite heated, and for a time it looked as though there would be trouble in the association, but matters were finally adjusted when Auditor Coulter promised to deny all the letters which were received, officially, and the recipients of these official denials would be given the privilege of publishing them if they desired so to do.

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Keeper Blackburn, of the National Zoological Park, although he has been among wild animals for many years, and is accustomed to their ways, met with quite an adventure a few days ago at the Zoological Gardens. Mr. Blackburn was for years with both the Barnum and Forepaugh menageries, and thought he could control most of the wild beasts which have been committed to his charge at the National Zoo, but when he entered the deer-pen at the Park, he was somewhat astonished to see the wild buck therein confined come bounding toward him instead of, as is usually the case with that animal, retreating in a frightened manner. He thought at first that the beast meant play, he being such a good friend to all the animals that they sometimes love to have a bout with him, but he soon found that the old buck was as mad as a hornet. Seeing that he meant mischief, the keeper jumped to one side when the buck made a dash at him with lowered horns, but he was hardly quick enough, and one of the deer's horns struck him a heavy blow on the arm. The keeper then saw that he would have to fight, but he had nothing to do this with but his hands. He was fortunately but a short distance from a small tree, which was facing the deer, and he backed toward it, knowing that it would not do to turn his back upon the animal, as it could outrun him, and he knew that if the buck ever got him on the ground he would be cut to pieces with his sharp-pointed hoofs. The buck, however, made another charge, and the keeper seized him by the horns. The deer shoved him against the tree, and one of the sharp prongs pierced his leg through just below the thigh, which left the keeper in a sad predicament. He could handle him for a time with the leverage of his horn, but he did not know how long his strength would last, as he was fast loosing blood from the wound. He finally succeeded in getting the tree between himself and the buck, and then he exerted all his strength to exhaust him or wrench his horns off. The contest lasted for fully half an hour, and both man and beast were well-nigh played out, when the keeper finally succeeded in wrenching off the animal's right horn, and the rascal ran off in great pain, as nothing hurts a horned animal so much as the loss of a frontal-piece. The keeper was pretty stiff and fully as sore as the buck for a time, and hereafter when he goes into the deer-pen he will be better prepared for an encounter should any of them show fight.

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Much annoyance is felt on the part of leaders of the majority in the House of Representatives on account of the delay of the Committee on Appropriations in reporting its bills. Speaker Crisp and many others are desirous of getting some of the more important appropriation bills through the House at an early day, and the delay of the Committee causes embarrassment. So far only two appropriation bills have been reported, the Military Academy and the Indian bills. It is very desirable that some of the appropriation bills should be sent to the Senate before any of the tariff bills are taken up, as there is likely to be four bills relating to that question considered this season.

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The Indiana Republican Association gave a reception on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, at which about a thousand natives of the Hoosier State were present. Distinguished Indianians, regardless of politics, enjoyed the hospitality of the Association. Mrs. Harrison and other members of the President's family were present. The hall of the Builders' Exchange was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and there was a bewildering display of bright costumes. Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Attorney-General Miller, Mrs. Gen. Dudley, Mrs. J. W. Foster, and Mrs. Representative McClellan were the ladies who received the guests, and they stood in line for an hour while hundreds of Indianians were presented to them, after which the company broke up into informal groups. Dancing was indulged in by the younger people present until a late hour.

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Representative Vincent A. Taylor, of the Twentieth District of Ohio, introduced a bill in the House on Thursday, Feb. 18, for the erection of a statue in Washington in memory of the private soldiers, sailors and marines of the late war, the statue to cost $100,000. Mr. Taylor was requested to introduce this bill by a number of soldiers' organizations of Ohio. Mr. Taylor said regarding the bill, that "there are statues of Generals and other leaders in Washington, but none which commemorates the heroism, the sacrifices, and the valor of the privates. There ought to be in the Capital a great tribute to the men who served in the ranks. Personally, I don't exactly like this matter of perpetuating our family quarrel by monuments, but if we are to have them, the privates ought not to be forgotten."

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We seem to get into fresh diplomatic complications incessantly. Now, just as the Chilean difficulty is honorably terminated and the Bering Sea dispute is in a fair way of being settled, comes up the annoying question of whether the Washington representative of the proud Kaiser of the German Empire shall be allowed to have his family washing done just as he Teutonically pleases, and hang the resultant purified linen, cotton and woolen out to dry in any portion of his extra-territorial premises that suits him. Chancellor Buddeke, of the German Legation, resides at the corner of New Jersey avenue and I streets. This is not the most fashionable part of the city, but it is under the very shadow of the Capitol, and if the towering Statue of Freedom which surmounts the dome should turn from her steadfast gaze due east, and make a face to the left, the Chancellor's house would be immediately under her bronze eye. Directly opposite the Chancellor resides Mr. Dennis Murphy, a wealthy contractor—presumably of French descent—whose daughter has just entered society. The neighbors have all along known just when it was washday in the Chancellor's household, because the purified garments were hung on lines stretched in the front yard, and the passers-by have had full opportunity to scrutinize the most intimate vesture of every member of the distinguished diplomat's family. Last week Miss Murphy, who is the popular belle of a wide social circle, held a reception. The Murphy mansion was made a thing of beauty and a bower of fragrance, but the Buddeke family had chosen that very day to put out an unusually big washing, and the display across the street would have done credit to an extensive public institution, and extended all the way from the medicated red flannel, anti-rheumatic underwear of the male and mature members to the dainty silken and belaced *lingerie* of the feminine element. Miss Murphy was furious, so was her father, when she weepingly explained the matter to him. He hurried off to the Commissioners, who admitted frankly that it was a great nuisance, and that if any citizen of the United States had been guilty of committing it they would order the police to abate it; but under the law of Nations the residence of any member of a foreign legation was extra-territorial—that is, theoretically, Chancelor Buddeke's house was a part of the German Empire, and the police had absolutely no right to enter his grounds. This does not end the matter by any means. It is possible that the Commissioners may send a note to the Chancelor asking him to desist from the offensive practice. If he fails to comply with this request, a note to the German Minister may follow, the attention of the Secretary of State may be called to it, and no one knows what may be the consequences.

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The Committee of the House of Representatives which was recently appointed to investigate the Pension Bureau held a meeting on Friday morning, Feb. 19, and completed its organization. The three Democratic members, H. H. Wheeler, of Michigan; Enloe, of Tennessee, and Cooper, of Indiana, were the only ones present, the Republican members, Messrs. Brosius and Lind, being prevented from attending by other duties. After electing Mr. Wheeler chairman, the Committee adjourned until Feb. 23, thus enabling the Committeemen to attend the Congressional excursion to Chicago. Chairman Wheeler said that the members would likely present plans for proceeding at the next meeting, which would be discussed and a method adopted. It is proposed to thoroughly investigate every specification made in the resolution which was passed by the House in ordering the investigation, and every witness will be carefully examined. Ex-Representative Payson, of Illinois, will represent Gen. Raum. Judge Payson said Commissioner Raum would not have to be summoned to the investigation, as he (Payson) would be present at all the meetings of the Committee and take care of the Commissioner's interests.

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Secretary of the Treasury Foster sailed from New York for Europe on Tuesday, Feb. 23, on the steamer Spree. He goes abroad upon the advice of his physician. He has had a long spell of the grip, and has been reduced in flesh considerably. He was accompanied by Surg.-Gen. Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, and W. F. McLennan, Chief of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department. The President designated Assistant Secretary Spaulding to act as Secretary of the Treasury during Secretary Foster's absence. Mr. Foster will be gone some six weeks, and will visit England, France and Germany, and perhaps Italy.

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A pitiful sight was witnessed at the Baltimore & Ohio Depot, in Washington, on Friday, Feb. 19. As the express train from the West came to a standstill a squad of about 30 old soldiers alighted from it or were, more properly speaking, assisted from the cars. These old veterans had been sent from the Dayton (O.) Soldiers' Home to the Government Insane Asylum here. Several of the party were so old and decrepit that they had to be carried from the depot. Outside the depot were several large express wagons, into which the insane veterans were assisted, and they were then conveyed to St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum to spend their few remaining days.

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Speaker Crisp is reported to be very indignant at the delay in presenting the appropriation bills for consideration. Twelve weeks of the session have already passed, and but one bill, that for the Indians, has been reported. This does not look well for the hoped-for early adjournment.

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Nebraska Democrats have put up Representative Amos J. Cummings for President. The Democrats could go farther and fair much worse than take the brainy New Yorker. He was a good soldier, served in the ranks for three years, and has more good sense than is usually collected under any one man's hat.

ARMY AND NAVY.

There is something significant that does not appear on the surface of the order issued from the War Department on Monday, Feb. 15, which directs Col. Albert P. Morrow, 3d U. S. Cav., to proceed to his home to await retirement. The order provides a very happy escape from a court-martial trial for the Colonel. Gen. Stanley, commanding Department of Texas, recently preferred charges against the Colonel for disobedience of orders, and a court-martial was thought to be imminent, when his friends intervened and induced him to apply for retirement under the 30-years' service law, the Department agreeing to withhold the charges on condition that the Colonel should apply for retirement. The Colonel's 30 years of service will not be completed until the coming August, so he has been relieved of the command of his regiment and ordered home to await that event. The charges against Col. Morrow are based upon certain actions of that officer during the recent Geronimo campaign. One of the principal charges, constituting disobedience of orders, recites that Col. Morrow issued passes to men of his regiment to pass over the border into Mexico in the face of positive instructions prohibiting such action issued by Gen. Stanley. Col. Morrow was tried by court-martial here in Washington several years ago, for duplicating his pay accounts while an Aid on Gen. Sheridan's staff, and was suspended for three years. He entered the service as a Sergeant in Co. K, 17th Pa., in April, 1861, serving three months; again enlisted as Sergeant in Co. C, 6th Pa. Cav.; was promoted First Sergeant, Co. I, and Sergeant-Major, same regiment. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1862, and was mustered out of the volunteer service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment with a brevet of Colonel. He was appointed Captain, 7th U. S. Cav., in 1866; Major of 9th Cav. in 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel in 6th Cav. in 1882, and Colonel of 3d Cav. in 1891.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield has given instructions that "medals of honor should be awarded to officers or enlisted men for distinguished bravery in action, while certificates of merit should, under the law, be awarded for distinguished service, whether in action or otherwise, of a valuable character to the United States; as, for example, extraordinary exertion in the preservation of human life, or in the preservation of public property, or rescuing public property from destruction by fire or otherwise, or any hazardous service by which the Government is saved loss in men or material. Simple heroism in battle, on the contrary, is fitly rewarded by a medal of honor, although such act of heroism may not have resulted in any benefit to the United States. Where the conduct of an enlisted man, non-commissioned officer, or private has been represented to merit, both a medal of honor and certificate of merit, recommendation may be made for both, either simultaneously or at different times.

Lieut. Wm. H. Reehler, U. S. Navy, who is at present serving as Navigating Officer of the old sloop-of-war Pensacola, has patented an instrument for taking nautical observations. Lieut. Reehler is a native of Baltimore, and one of the best sailors in the Navy.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Capt. Henry B. Cleaves, who served in both the 23d Me. Militia and the 30th Me., and who is one of the most popular men in the Pine-Tree State, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He is a prominent Grand Army man.

At a meeting of the Chicago Blaine Club, held Wednesday, Feb. 17, it was decided to go to Minneapolis and make every honorable attempt to secure the nomination of James G. Blaine for President.

The Territorial Convention of Republican Clubs met at Oklahoma City, Okla., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, with 240 delegates present, representing a membership of 10,000. Ledan Guthrie was made Chairman and C. E. Horton Secretary. T. G. Ridley was elected President of the League and L. T. Sadler Secretary. Delegates were elected to the National Convention, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of President Harrison, and particularly commending the appointment of Gov. Seay.

The Republican State Executive Committee of South Dakota met at Sioux Falls on Wednesday, Feb. 17, and decided on Chamberlain as the Convention city, and March 23 as the date for holding the Convention. No proxies will be allowed.

Chairman Phelps, of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois, has returned to Chicago from a Southern tour, bringing the Palmer Presidential boom with him. He says: "Senator Palmer is my candidate for President. I have just returned from an extensive trip through Texas, and everywhere I went Palmer was spoken of. Hill, I am quite convinced, cannot get the nomination."

Gen. T. L. Rosser, of Virginia, has addressed an open letter to Mr. O'Ferrall, the Representative in Congress from the Seventh District of Virginia, informing the latter gentleman that he would be a candidate for Congress from that District at the next election. This announcement caused many expressions of surprise among the Democrats of the House, as Mr. O'Ferrall is considered one of the leaders on the Democratic side of the House, he being the Chairman of the Committee on Elections of the present Congress. In answer to inquiries in that direction, Col. O'Ferrell announced himself as a candidate for re-election, and he was assured by his friends in the House of their support in his canvass, and was told by them that they did not believe there would be much opposition to his re-election.

Senator Irby and Mr. Sampson Pope, two of the leaders of the Tillman faction of South Carolina, were in New York last week trying to obtain financial assistance for the coming campaign in the Palmetto State. There appears to be a bitter struggle between the Tillmanites and Wade Hampton element in that State, and the situation has been intensified by the recent announcement of Gov. Tillman that he favors Senator Hill, of New York, for a Presidential candidate in preference to Grover Cleveland.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, is for Cleveland, and promises him a solid delegation from the Buckeye State.

Senator Irby says that the South Carolina Democrats are solidly united again and the Farmer's Alliance is stronger than ever.

Hon. Perry Belmont, Minister to Spain under Cleveland, has declared for Hill.

The New York *Herald* is for Watterson and Hill as the Democratic ticket.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Ex-Senator Spooner deplores the decadence of oratory in the United States. "Good orators are scarce in this age," he complains, "and it is to some new man that we must look for great ability on the rostrum."

Mr. F. E. Miller, of Detroit; Capt. James Miller, of that city, and Capt. L. R. Boynton, of St. Ignace, are the inventors of a steamboat which, by means of a screw under her bow, can break a passage through several feet of ice. Their boat is called the St. Ignace, is 230 feet long, 53 feet wide, 25 feet deep, and has a tonnage of 1,199.75 tons. The forward screw turns just in the same way as the after propeller, and five feet of solid ice is no barrier to her. She is built of solid oak and steel.

Muley Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco, has a strain of Irish blood in his veins, for his great-grandmother was a blue-eyed daughter of the Emerald Isle, the widow of a British Sergeant of Engineers. Muley is said to be as bright as he is stubborn, and the reason seems obvious.

Senator Morrill is the patriarch of Washington whist-players. He has a thoroughly scientific knowledge of the game, and once a week at least he gathers about him a set of select players from among his friends in official life.

The remarkable likeness between the latest accepted portrait of Columbus and the ordinary portraits of George Washington is appreciated at a glance. It is at least an interesting coincidence.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

L. G. McKnight, 25th Mass., West Gardner, Mass. Comrade McKnight is a manufacturer of patented chair, wood-working and sanding machinery. He is in Washington for the purpose of securing quarters for D. G. Farragut Post, 116, which Post promises to bring a number of comrades to the National Encampment in September next.

Theo. L. Harlow, 6th Mass., Gardner, Mass. Comrade Harlow is also in Washington for the purpose of securing quarters for his Post.

A Soldiers' Monument.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Company of McKeesport, Pa., have contracted with the Monumental Bronze Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., for a white bronze monument at a cost of $3,000, the foundation and railing enclosure $500 additional, making a total cost of $3,500. The monument will be 7 feet 6 inches at base, 25 feet high to top of flagstaff, which is held by the left hand of a soldier; in his right hand a drawn sword.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NATURE'S CURE FOR ASTHMA FREE ON TRIAL. The Wonderful Kola Plant (Kihayah), discovered by African Explorers on the Congo River, West Africa, is NATURE'S SURE CURE for ASTHMA. No Pay until Cured, and Positive Cures Guaranteed. Importing Office, No. 186 Broadway, New York. For Book and Large FREE Trial Case, send 10c. (stamps, address, Central Office Kola Importing Co., No. 121 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Chemists Chemical and Medical Journal, April 5, 1890: The Chemists Compliment Kola Plant for its marked efficacy in Asthma, and Chemists and Physicians generally speak highly of it as a valuable remedy. Kola is a native of the West Continent. Address nothing else for authors. G. P. Rowell & Co., New York, Sole Agents.

Mention The National Tribune.

A Friend

Wishes to speak through the *Register* of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of **Ayer's Pills.** He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are

In Need

of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills."—Boothbay (Me.), *Register.*

"Between the ages of five and fifteen, I was troubled with a kind of salt-rheum, or eruption, chiefly confined to the legs, and especially to the bend of the knee above the calf. Here, running sores formed which would scab over, but would break immediately on moving the leg. My mother tried everything she could think of, but all was without avail. Although a child, I read in the papers about the beneficial effects of Ayer's Pills, and persuaded my mother to let me try them. With no great faith in the result, she procured

Ayer's Pills

and I began to use them, and soon noticed an improvement. Encouraged by this, I kept on till I took two boxes, when the sores disappeared and have never troubled me since."—H. Chipman, Real Estate Agent, Roanoke, Va.

"I suffered for years from stomach and kidney troubles, causing very severe pains in various parts of the body. None of the remedies I tried afforded me any relief until I began taking Ayer's Pills, and was cured."—Wm. Goddard, Notary Public, Five Lakes, Mich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Every Dose Effective

Gen. Alger's Grand Army Friends Denounce the Charges Against His Record.

The publication of charges against the military record of Gen. Russell A. Alger, instead of working to his disadvantage, as was evidently intended by the parties who started the scurrilous story regarding his absenting himself from his command without leave in the face of the enemy, has created sympathy for him among the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, as the following dispatch received by Gen. Alger from Department Commander C. D. Parks, of Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, clearly shows:

The Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, in annual Encampment today adopted the following resolution, introduced by Comrade S. Shurtleff:

Resolved, That the article published in the New York Sun, reflecting upon the military record of our Past Commander-in-Chief Russell A. Alger, is a libel upon the fair name and well-earned reputation of a distinguished soldier and patriot, a disgrace to American journalism, and an insult to the Grand Army of the Republic, which should be condemned by every loyal citizen in the United States.

Gen. Alger replied to this dispatch in the following words:

"Please convey to the comrades of the Department of Minnesota my heartfelt gratitude for their message of love and confidence. The knowledge that my old comrades are rallying around me while under fire is of far greater value to me and my family than would be all other honors this Nation can bestow."

Gen. Miles Not in Favor at the War Department.

That Gen. Miles is not in elbow touch with the authorities of the War Department, crops out in many little things. It is learned that he exceeded his authority in his zeal to be the first in the field in the use of the bicycle as a military equipment. He organized a bicycle corps at Fort Sheridan, which is near Chicago, by the assistance of the merchants of that city, who bound the General the machines. The corps was broken up as the result of a letter received by him. The