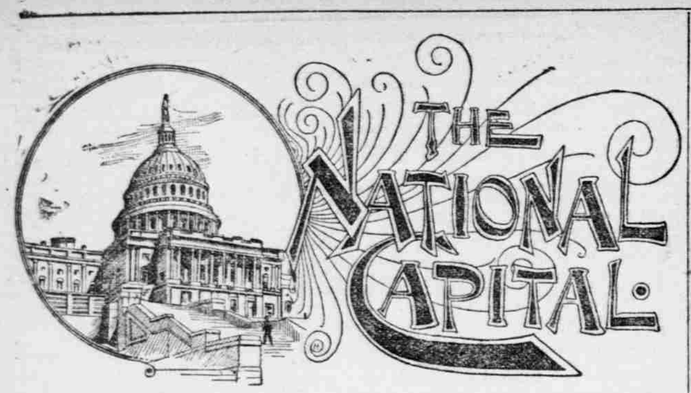


THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Minor Matters of Interest in the Capital City.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.—Rev. Gilbert Reid, who had just returned from China, made an address at the First Presbyterian Church on the workings of the Geary law. He defended the missionaries against the derogatory statements against the missionaries recently made by the originator of that law, and showed how the Chinese could retaliate. He was well acquainted with the Premier of the Empire, who, practically, is the ruler, Li Hung Chang. He told the missionary to return to his own country and reform the American people into Christian charity.——E. C. O'Brien, Commissioner of Navigation, submitted to Secretary Carlisle a carefully-prepared report, making certain recommendations to provide for the better protection of life and property in the navigable waters of the United States and in the North Atlantic Ocean. The important duty remains to still further remove dangers attending navigation by reporting, marking, and removing wrecks, derelicts, and other menaces to that important branch of our commerce.

MONDAY, SEPT. 11.—Representative Meredith (Va., D.) introduced in the House 72 bills providing for the settlement of claims of his constituents arising out of the late war.——Dr. Don Estanislao, the new Minister from the Argentine Republic, who was sent here specially to represent that country in the arbitration by President Cleveland of the boundary dispute with Brazil, was formally presented to the President by the Secretary of State. President Harrison consented to act as arbitrator in the Argentine-Brazil matter, but it was not ready for action during his Administration, and the present President will take his place.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.—The Sound Money Convention, composed of delegates from about every important commercial and financial association in the country, met at noon in Willard Hall; was not as largely attended as first believed it would be; between one and two hundred delegates were present. The President, Darwin R. James, of New York, explained that the object of the convention was a most urgent and immediate one, the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. The enthusiastic applause which greeted this remark left no doubt that Mr. James had correctly stated the purpose of the convention. The convention adopted resolutions consistent with their ideas and adjourned.——The President has practically completed his consideration of the Hawaiian question, and action may be expected within a short period. Ex-Minister Blount left for his home in Georgia to-day. His official connection with the Hawaiian question has ended, but he may be recalled to Washington to assist in the negotiations with the Hawaiian Minister for a new treaty with Hawaii.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.—R. Ross Perry, Attorney for Col. Ainsworth, and H. E. Davis, representing Contractor Dant, had a conference with Justice McComas in regard to the trial of their clients on charges of manslaughter in connection with the Ford's Theater disaster. It was proposed to try the defendants separately, although they were indicted together, but to this plan Justice McComas would not give his consent. He agreed, however, that they might have until Friday, Sept. 22, to amend their plea.——A grand rehearsal of the entire Centennial Celebration Chorus took place to-night, and was a most remarkable success. Over 4,500 people attended, and the house went wild with enthusiasm.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.—The name of Baby Ruth's sister has been decided upon. The President to-day announced that she is to be christened Esther.——Bishop John F. Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is at the head of the movement to establish a great university at Washington under the auspices of that Church, reports encouraging success. Within the past few days a large donation has been made. Six thousand dollars has been added to the fund by the ministers of the Cincinnati Conference also.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.—Theosophical circles have been set all agog by the announcement that Prof. Chakraviti, the noted Brahmin member of the Theosophical Society, now representing it at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, would visit Washington for the purpose of addressing the Society here on the night of Sunday, Sept. 24. The Professor is a fluent speaker in English, and will come here direct from participation in the Parliament of Religions in Chicago.——Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, arrived in town. Senator Brice called upon him, and it is understood that they agreed perfectly upon the all-important topics of the day. The two called at the White House, where the interview was devoted to the selections for the important Ohio Collectorships, in which the Ohio gentlemen are much interested.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.—The Colored National Baptist Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning in the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church. Rev. M. Vann is President of this body, and Rev. W. H. Steward, of Kentucky, Secretary. After devotional exercises led by Rev. H. N. Juter, of Newport, R. I., an address of welcome was delivered by Rev. J. A. Taylor, of this city. Rev. Dr. Lee, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Church, also added a few words, in which he welcomed his brethern to everything he had except the pastorate of his church. The response to the words of welcome was made by Rev. E. K. Love, of Savannah.——Mr. Compton introduced a bill in the House to-day to pay Frederick G. Calvert $10,000 for injuries received by the collapse of Ford's Theater building.——It was stated this afternoon that counsel had agreed to call up the case of Miss Madeline V. Pollard against Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in which the fair plaintiff claims $50,000 damages for breach of promise, on Thursday next for argument on the demurrer filed by Congressman Breckinridge's counsel in an answer to the allegations made by Miss Pollard. The arguments will probably be made before Judge McComas, and counsel for the defendant will endeavor to convince the court that the claims of Miss Pollard are so imperfectly stated as to require amendment or restatement.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

The office of Recorder of Deeds at the Capital has been filled of late years by negroes. At this time it is learned that J. H. Smith, a negro attorney who has been practicing here for about 18 years, is being urged for appointment to that office. A number of letters have been sent to the President by well-known people, setting forth his qualifications and fitness, politically and otherwise, for the place. He has special backing in Virginia and North Carolina, having come here from the former State.

* * *

One of the advantages of being a member of Congress is, that one may enact rules and then break them to his heart's content. The rule as regards smoking in the House was the result of a desperate fight on the part of certain honorable gentlemen to get an opportunity to breathe undisturbed by the fumes of every brand of tobacco known to commerce. But the members continue to enjoy themselves in the oldfashioned way, and the air is most of the time so thick that one may, to use the homely expression, cut it with a knife.

Senator Teller actually shed tears the other day, when, having been drawn into a sharp discussion with Senator Hawley, he began to dwell upon the sufferings which would fall upon the people of his section and of the United States should the repeal bill become a law. As he proceeded he became wrought up to such a pitch of intensity as is rarely seen on the floor of the Senate-chamber. He paced excitedly up and down, his voice was tremulous with emotion, and his eyes wet with tears, as he pictured the misery which was in the future for his dear constituents. When he had concluded he sank into his seat, the living picture of the despair he had so touchingly described.

* * *

It will be perhaps a week before the Senate will be expected to enter upon a contest of physical endurance by having sessions all night and all day. In this way it is expected that the silver contingent will be worn out and compelled to consent to take a vote upon the pending bill. In order to have a continuous session it will be necessary for the silver contingent to be so organized as to be able to keep one man on the floor of the Senate, talking day and night, with regularly-organized relays of talking Senators to take the places of their marionette colleagues as one after another wears out his larnyx and is compelled to yield the floor.

* * *

"Using the livery of Heaven to serve the devil," was the comment of Senator Hoar the other day when a certain kind of petition was presented. It seems that some of Senator Wolcott's constituents receive from the banks of New York and vicinity what Senator Harris calls the stereotyped Wall street form of petition, secure a long list of names to it, after first carefully erasing the original title of the law as printed on the petition, and substituting therefor "the McKinley Tariff Law." Thus the tariff law gets all the credit for the denunciation in the petition, and which properly belongs to the Sherman act, for the repeal of which this form of petition has been gotten up by the Eastern "plutocrats."

* * *

Uncle Jerry Rusk has a double. He is domiciled at one of the up-town hotels, and is quite an interesting figure. The gentleman who is so honored in his resemblance to the farmer ex-Secretary is C. Y. Wilson, of Kentucky, and, strange enough, he was formerly Secretary of the Kentucky State Board of Agriculture, and is now an applicant for Assistant Secretary of Agriculture here, the chair which at present Mr. Willetts holds down. The flowing white beard and hair, the kindly eye, and the ruddy complexion of the Wisconsin agriculturist-statesman are duplicated in the features of the gentleman from the land of the blue grass, and the latter tells a good story with all the gusto and success which characterize the efforts of the late dispenser of the Nation's garden seeds.

* * *

One of the few members who make it a regular point of conscience as well as Congressional etiquet to attend every memorial exercise in the House was Representative Logan Chipman. He was always to be found in his seat when there was being delivered an eulogy on a departed member. However dry and stereotyped the speech, Mr. Chipman gave it his respectful hearing. Yet it was one of the mockeries of fate that the other day, at the time set apart for the eulogies upon this honorable gentleman, there should be but a bare handful of inattentive members in their seats, at one time but 14 being present. It was a sorry spectacle, and one which furnished a strong argument for the recent proposal, which was laid on the table, to open the pages of the *Record* to eulogies, and let the dispensers thereof be satisfied with leave to print.

* * *

Some of the many men who have responded to the call of duty at the expense of inconvenience and modesty, by accepting a seat in our National Congress, and the salary thereunto appended, have been noted in our occasional glances through the Congressional Directory. Here are others:

Mr. Baldwin, of Minnesota, calls attention to the fact that he "twice declined a Congressional nomination" before he was persuaded to accept one in August, 1892. Mr. Richards, of Ohio, says of himself: "Though a leading Democrat, living in a Democratic city and district, he always declined to be a candidate for office, though often urged to do so, without being a candidate was unanimously nominated and was elected to the 53d Congress." What an example for the American boy of to-day. Happy will be the day when he says to the admiring public: "I am in the hands of my friends."

* * *

A group of Congressmen were sitting in the half-deserted hall of the House the other day, when Judge Livingston, of Georgia, remarked to Gen. Cogswell, of Massachusetts: "If it had not been for the leniency shown by you to me on a certain occasion I would not be here to-day." "How is that?" inquired Cogswell. "Do you remember one evening that your regiment was scouring about Atlanta, and captured a fellow who was wandering about that country? The circumstances of the capture made the prisoner liable to trial as a spy. I was the prisoner. I had a farm about there, and was looking to get home for a glimpse at my people. You were good enough to decide that I was not liable to the charge of being a spy, and let me go. The next evening I had five of your men in my hands. I kept them shut up in the barn over night, and then turned them loose."

* * *

Occasionally the members of Congress get a good joke upon those gentlemen who make it a business to object for the sake of objecting no matter how meritorious or just or needed a resolution or motion may be. In the House last Saturday morning an incident of this sort occurred. "Buck" Kilgore represents a district in Texas where the festive train robber occasionally takes a shy at the express messengers and at the tenderfoot passengers in the Pullman. On this morning a resolution was introduced by a New Jersey member authorizing the Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate the recent train robberies and to report to Congress what legislation may be necessary to protect mail trains in the future. "Why, of course, he objects," remarked someone. "That resolution interferes with the good vocations of his constituents." There was a laugh at Mr. Kilgore's expense.

In these days unfortunate are the people to whom Uncle Sam becomes a creditor. No better proof of this is needed than the case of Capt. Newberry, of the schooner Henry R. Hilton. Last Summer, while some Army officers were practicing with heavy ordnance at the Sandy Hook proving ground, they fired a shell which struck the schooner and so disabled her that the crew was forced to abandon her. No one was to blame except the officers. Capt. Newberry, who had nothing in the world except the vessel, appealed last session in vain to Congress for some compensation, and he is here again asking for the passage of a bill. The Secretary of War and the Attorney-General have both agreed that his claim is just, and the bill which was introduced last session gave him a little over $10,000, the actual amount of his loss. It passed the Senate, but failed in the House, and Capt. Newberry is still suffering without compensation for the carelessness of some Army officers who have probably forgotten all about the disaster which they caused.

* * *

Politics as a means of livelihood is an uncertain thing. No one more painfully realizes this than a certain clerical Baptist gentleman from the West, who participated in the warm, and, alas, very worldly campaign that was waged for the Chaplaincy of the House of Representatives. He pressed his devotional abilities upon the attention of members with an assiduity which could only find excuse in the Bible injunction to be diligent in business. He did not get the Chaplaincy, but the exciting times through which he had just passed kindled in him that thirst for office of any kind which becomes so apparent in those who come to Washington with but one position in their mind's eye, and which is the only one that will satisfy them. As has been the fate of many before him, sinecure after sinecure upon which he had set his heart slipped into other hands; but he got a Government "job" at last. He is now a watchman in the Capitol, with plenty of time to ruminate, and wonder if, after all, the "game was worth the candle."

A SERVICE PENSION BILL.

Mr. Blair (N. H., R.) has introduced in the House the following (H. R. 1961), granting pension to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the United States who served not less than 60 days prior to the 1st day of January, 1866, and to their widows so long as they survive unmarried.

Whereas the disabilities and necessities of the surviving soldiers and sailors of the United States whose services preserved the Nation are rapidly increasing; and

Whereas by reason of the lapse of time confusion in the construction of existing laws and other causes great delays, difficulties and expense attend the administration of those laws so that many thousands of said soldiers and sailors have already died and many thousands more must hereafter die without receiving the relief which a grateful country designed for and promised to them unless immediate and further provision for their relief be made by law; and

Whereas the time has come when justice requires that the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion should be placed upon an equality of pension relief and honorable recognition with the survivors of the war with Mexico and of other wars of the Republic: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who served in the army or navy of the United States for the period of 60 days prior to the first day of January, 1866, and was honorably discharged, and the widow, if any, surviving such person so long as she shall remain unmarried, shall be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of $12 a month: *Provided*, that such soldier, sailor, or widow shall certify under oath that the pension herein granted is necessary to their comfortable support: *And provided further*, That if the applicant shall have attained the age of 62 years such certificate shall not be required.

SEC. 2. No person entitled to pension under any other act shall be deprived of his rights under the same by reason of receiving pension under the provisions of this act, but the amount received under this act shall be deducted from any pension otherwise paid to him.

NEW PENSION RULES.

To correct some irregularities in the matter of pension appeals the Secretary of the Interior has directed that applicants be required to file with the Secretary a brief statement of their ground for appeal. Evidence filed subsequent to action by the Department will not be entertained by the Secretary till it has passed through the Pension Bureau. No rejected claim, whose rejection has been affirmed by the Secretary, will be reopened without the Secretary's consent. No appeal pertaining to a fee, where refundment has been called for, will be entertained unless the refundment called for shall have been made.

Reorganization of the Board of Pension Appeals has been effected. Instead of working in divisions as heretofore, it will work as a whole. John A. Lacey, of Missouri, who has been a member of the Board for six years, is made Chairman, and Edward P. Hall, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Chairman.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

Jas. A. Grant, Lieutenant, Co. I, 2d Cal., Concord Junction, Mass. After serving through the war, he became Captain of a company of patriotic Mexicans raised in San Francisco to serve under Gen. Vega, to fight the Emperor Maximilian. After this war he entered the Customhouse at San Francisco. Comrade Grant was one of the Argonauts of '49. He was Captain of the night-watch at San Quentin, and for the last 10 years has been an officer in the Massachusetts Reformatory. Mrs. Grant accompanied him to the National Encampment and on his visit to Washington. She is one of the valued contributors to the "Mystery" column of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

To Preserve

The richness, color, and beauty of the hair, the greatest care is necessary, much harm being done by the use of worthless dressings. To be sure of having a first-class article, ask your druggist or perfumer for **Ayer's Hair Vigor.** It is absolutely superior to any other preparation of the kind. It restores the original color and fullness to hair which has become thin, faded, or gray. It keeps the scalp cool, moist, and free from dandruff. It heals itching humors, prevents baldness, and imparts to

THE HAIR

a silken texture and lasting fragrance. No toilet can be considered complete without this most popular and elegant of all hair-dressings.

"My hair began turning gray and falling out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color."—R. J. Lowry, Jones Prairie, Texas.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. Annie Collins, Dighton, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, *alias* "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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

A LOGAN STATUE.

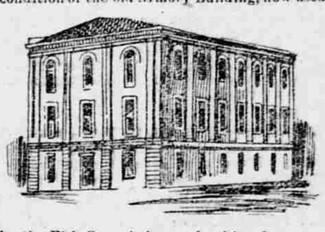
Handsome Equestrian Figure of the Famous General Soon to be Erected.

An equestrian statue of Gen. Logan will shortly be placed in Iowa Circle, the design of which was given to Franklin Simmons, a well-known sculptor. The model of the statue in plaster is now on exhibition in one of the rooms of the State Department, and has attracted a good deal of attention from those who have seen it. It is not entirely complete, but before it is finished the views of the numerous friends of the celebrated General as to his appearance will be collected, and improvements made from their remarks. The statue, which will be 35 feet high, represents Gen. Logan, in the full military uniform of a Major-General of the army, upon his favorite horse. He is reining in his horse, his hat being tipped in acknowledgment of the salutes of those of his command.

The base of the statue to the hight of four feet from the ground will be of granite and the remainder in bronze. In front will be a figure representing War and the date 1861, in the rear a figure representing Justice, and the date 1865. The right side of the central part of the base is a representation of Gen. Logan amid a group of officers of the late war holding a consultation. The officers to be represented have not yet been selected, but they will be well-known men who were warm friends of the General. Over the group will be the line "Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan." On the left side is a scene in the United States Senate, Gen. Logan taking the oath of office administered by Vice-President Colfax, while standing near are prominent Senators who were warm friends of Gen. Logan. Over the group is the line "Senator of the United States."

THE OLD ARMORY BUILDING.

Speaker Crisp has laid before the House a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, calling attention to the unsafe condition of the old Armory Building, now used



by the Fish Commission, and asking for an appropriation to render the building fit and safe for habitation.

It is estimated that $12,000 will be necessary to put the building in the proper condition, and $2,000 is asked for rental for another building while the improvements are under way.

The communication is accompanied by letters from the Architect of the Capitol and from Mr. Von Bayer, an architect, both bearing witness to the unsafe condition of the building. It is said that even after the repairs are made the building will not be in suitable condition for the purpose for which it is used.

TO DEDICATE CHICKAMAUGA.

Representative Grosvenor has introduced in the House a bill providing for a National dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park on those battlefields on the 17th and 18th of October, 1894, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and appropriating $10,000. The Secretary is authorized to request the participation of the President, Congress, the Supreme Court, General of the Army, and Admiral of the Navy, heads of Executive Departments, Governors of States with their staffs, and survivors of the armies engaged in the battles named.

NEW APPOINTEES.

The following appointments have been sent to the Senate:

Charles H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, United States Minister to Bolivia.

James Butcher, of New Jersey, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New Jersey.

Charles B. Aycock, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

George W. Glick, of Kansas, to be Pension Agent at Topeka, Kan.

Charles Neilson, of Maryland, to be Assistant General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, vice Wm. P. Campbell, resigned.

ARMY AND NAVY.

When the cruiser Newark leaves the Norfolk Navy-yard to assume her duties as flagship of the South Atlantic Station, the neglected cruiser Atlanta will be the only vessel undergoing repairs and requiring any special attention at the Government Navy-yards. As every ship which took part in the Naval Review has had a thorough overhauling, there is little prospect that the yards will be as busy as they were this Summer for years to come. Every ship is now in fine order, and well prepared for three-year cruises. All of the stations have modern flagships, some for the first time.

That the Navy has radically different views from the Army regarding the type of small-arms for use in the service was fully established last week when Secretary Herbert fixed the caliber for the proposed new rifle with which Jack is soon to be equipped at 236. The authorities have noticed the tendency of foreign countries toward a reduction of caliber, and after a careful investigation of the subject by experts the Secretary has approved the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance for the smallest caliber adopted by any of the foreign powers.

Commodore Stanton, who leaves with the Flagship Newark for the South Atlantic Station, has been ordered to examination for promotion previous to his departure from this country. He will reach the grade of Rear-Admiral before the expiration of his cruise, and will receive his promotion on the new station.

Commander B. H. McCalla has been ordered as Equipment Officer at the Mare Island Navy-yard, his first duty since the remission of the court-martial sentence of suspension imposed upon him three years ago. His trial was one of the most sensational that has occurred in the Navy. He was charged with striking down a sailor, putting men in irons, etc. His sentence of five years' suspension was remitted by Secretary Tracy about a year ago.

Rear-Admiral A. W. Weaver, of the Navy, will soon be retired and Commodore George Brown, now in command of the Norfolk Navy-yard, will be promoted to the vacancy.

The Submarine Torpedo Boat Board has submitted its final report to the Secretary of the Navy, and recommends the adoption of the Holland craft. The board was appointed to determine the respective merits of the Baker and Holland boats, and has recently returned from Chicago, where some practical trials of the latter craft were witnessed. The trial was disappointing, however, and the Holland boat is adopted.

The principal topic of interest in the Army at present is the vacancy in the list of Majors in the Adjutant-General's Department. It is an office coveted by all officers in the Army below the grade of Major. The pay and allowances amount to $4,076, and the chances of promotion are much better than in the line. There are over 100 active candidates for the office. The selection, however, is said to be confined to five officers, Capts. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; George S. Wilson, 12th Inf.; Wm. P. Hall, 5th Cav.; Chas. B. Schofield, 2d Cav.; and Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav.

An important Naval event of the near future is the retirement of Rear-Admiral A. W. Weaver and the promotion to the vacancy thus created of Commodore Geo. Brown, now in command of the Norfolk Navy-yard. It is not true, as reported, that President Harrison refused to promote Commodore Brown on political or any other grounds. Commodore Brown has never stood in line of promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral.

Secretary Hoke Smith.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you please give a short history of Secretary Hoke Smith? Was he in the rebel army, and how old was he when the war closed?—JAS. BREST, Co. E, 57th Pa., Sharpsville, Pa.

[The official biography of Secretary Smith, published in the Congressional Directory, says that his father was Dr. H. H. Smith, and that he was born in Newton, N. C., Sept. 2, 1855, which would make him six years old when the war began. It says, also, that he was admitted to the bar at Atlanta when but 17 years old, and has practiced law ever since.—EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

CONGRESS.

Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

In the Senate, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart (Nev., R.) as to Senators being stockholders in National Banks, went over until to-morrow.

A letter from the Treasury Department in response to a resolution inquiring as to the redemption of Treasury notes in silver, etc., was presented and read. It states that $1,473,874 of Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act have been redeemed in silver coin in August and September; that $36,078,185 silver coinage has been minted, with a gain or seignorage of $6,691,109, and that the remainder of the bullion purchased under the Sherman act had not been coined because no further coinage had been necessary to provide for the redemption of the notes in silver.

The repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Mitchell (Ore., R.) addressed the Senate in opposition to it. During the speech the absence of a quorum was noted by Mr. Stewart, and 53 members answered to the roll-call, most of whom had been gathered from the cloak rooms and committee rooms.

At 3:20 Mr. Mitchell closed his argument, having been on the floor for three hours.

After he got through there sprung up between Senator Teller (Colo., R.) and Hawley (Conn., R.) quite a spirited discussion, into which finally Mr. Stewart (Nev., R.) entered. Then, as the hour was late and the Senators were weary of the day's debate, a motion to proceed to Executive business was welcomed on all sides, and after a short Executive session the Senate at 5:15 adjourned.

In the House, the proceedings were very brief and wholly uninteresting, save for one occurrence. Mr. Hepburn (Iowa, R.) attempted to secure consideration of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of merchandise transported from one of the United States ports to another over Canadian railways and waterways. Col. Hepburn is a member of the Committee on Pacific Railways. It will be claimed on the floor of the House and Senate that a patriotic sentiment of the Nation must be aroused to promote, develop, and defend our transcontinental railway system against all competitors, and that the first, most simple, lawful, peaceful, just and effective step in this direction will be the abrogation of the present bonding system.

Mr. Geary (Cal., D.) objected, and the resolution was referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Chairman of the committee having in charge the conduct of the Centennial celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, inviting the House to be present as a body at the ceremonies.

Mr. Cogswell (Mass., R.) thereupon offered a resolution accepting the invitation and providing that at 2 o'clock on Sept. 18 the House would be present as a body. Adopted.

And then, on motion of Mr. Catchings, the House at 12:25 adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Harris (Tenn., D.) presided, in the absence of the Vice-President.

A bill for a bimetallic money system was introduced by Mr. Peffer (Kan., P.), by request, and was referred to the Finance Committee. It provides that all paper money of prior issue hereafter paid out of the United States Treasury shall be stamped "redeemable in equal sums of gold and silver or in United States Treasury notes thus redeemable."

Mr. Stewart's resolution for a committee of inquiry as to Senators owning stock of National banks was then laid before the Senate, and Mr. Stewart proceeded to argue in support of it.

Among other precedents for his resolution he cited the famous investigation into the connection of Senators and Representatives with the Credit Mobilier. He soon drifted, however, into a speech on the repeal bill, on the appreciation of gold and the depreciation of silver, and he declared that a gold basis meant slavery for the human race. He did not wish to press his resolution on the Senate or to embarrass any Senator or put him in a false position. He merely wished to give Senators an opportunity of stating their exact position toward National banks in order that full confidence in the integrity of the Senate might be restored.

Mr. Allen (Neb., P.) supported the resolution. He denounced the whole National banking system as adverse to popular interests.

The resolution went to the calendar.

Mr. Voorhees, in charge of the repeal bill, suggested that the bill had been discussed in the House 17 days, and in the Senate 12 days, and he undertook to secure an agreement for a vote on the pending question, but the objections were so numerous and so vehement that his motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Sloup read a very long manuscript to the house in opposition to unconditional repeal.

Mr. Dolph argued against free coinage of silver, and vigorously criticised those Senators from the silver States who had sought to make the question a sectional one.

Mr. Teller (Colo., R.) said the question was not one of free coinage. It was a question of whether the United States having adopted a system of silver coinage should now abandon it.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, went into Executive session, and adjourned at 5:15.

In the House, the committees were called for reports, but without result.

Mr. Talbert (S. C., D.) asked immediate consideration of resolution reciting that the House was adjourning from day to day, and that the people are daily expecting something to be done for their relief; and instructing the Committee

MITCHELL, OF OREGON.

on Banking and Currency to report as soon as possible the McLaurin bill, requiring the issue of $125,000,000 of Treasury notes, to be distributed for the relief of the people.

Mr. Brosius (Pa., R.) objected.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the first reading of a bill relative to public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, which took an hour and a half, and then Mr. Richardson (Tenn., D.) explained its provisions.

Pending action on the bill in detail, the Committee rose.

The House at 4:35 adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.

In the Senate, after the disposition of some routine work, Senator Daniel (Va., D.) took the floor against the repeal bill. Senator Daniel is regarded as the greatest orator in the Old Dominion State. He displayed much force and passion in his delivery, which occupied over four hours. The principal point he made was the statement that the demonetization of silver would require the small gold reserve of the Treasury to float not only 400,000,000 of paper money, but 600,000,000 of silver money, and that thereby all the securities throughout the country would decrease in value.

Mr. Voorhees moved that the Senate proceed to Executive business, and after the opening of the doors the Senate adjourned at 5:05.

In the House, the struggle over the Federal election bill began with the opening of the session. The Republicans filibustered. Mr. Burrows first raised the point that there was no quorum, and a call was ordered. Mr. Tucker (Va., D.), who desired to report the bill, found that he could not do so because the Republicans refused to vote, thereby breaking the quorum. Mr. Tucker offered a resolution to the effect that all leaves of absence, except those in cases of sickness, be revoked.

An hour of debating followed before this was brought to an adoption.

Then the House at 2:40 adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

In the Senate, among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Cullom (Ill., R.), signed by a large number of ex-soldiers, residents of his State, alleging that they were beset by detectives of the Government, traveling in disguise, secretly co-operating with those who have been distinguished by their antipathy for those who fought for the flag. It is alleged that these spies, with friendly pretenses, visit the homes of pensioners, and with the basest hypocrisy and fawning deception seek to find some clew to furnish information to the Pension Office to deprive the old soldiers of their pensions. The petitioners ask protection against the methods of the Government officers who seek to brand

SENATOR DANIEL.

pensioners as perjurers and criminals without the right of being heard in their own defense; to be shielded from the false and base imputation of those high in power who endeavor to discredit and dishonor the Union soldiers of the late war, and to be protected in their old age from the severity and bitterness of party and political persecution.

At 12:35 the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the repeal bill, and was addressed in defense of the bill by Mr. Lindsay (Ky., D.), it being his first speech in the Senate.

Mr. Higgins (Del., R.) also spoke in favor of unconditional repeal. The Senate, after a short Executive session, at 5:25 adjourned.

In the House, the order made yesterday revoking the leaves of absence did not seem to have produced a very gratifying effect so far as the attendance was concerned, as there were even more empty seats on the Democratic than on the Republican side.

The Speaker directed the Clerk to call the committees for reports, but Mr. Burrows put a clog in the legislative wheel by calling for the regular order.

"This is the regular order," replied the Speaker.

But Mr. Burrows contended that it was his motion to dispense with the call of committees. The yeas and nays had been ordered on this motion yesterday, and he thought that the motion was unfinished business. The Speaker ruled that the motion was one that had died at the end of yesterday's session.

Mr. Burrows blandly acquiesced, then moved that the call of committees be dispensed with. On this motion the vote stood yea 1, nays 146—no quorum; and Mr. Tucker moved a call of the House. One hundred and thirty-seven members responded to their names, and then further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The public business was suspended under a special order, and the House proceeded to pay tribute to the memory of J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan, eulogies being delivered by several Representatives.

The House, at 3:20, adjourned.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

In the Senate, a second effort on the part of Senator Voorhees to reach an agreement on the time for closing debate on the repeal bill and proceeding to vote on the bill and amendments, had no better results than his previous one, except that there was a sort of intimation by Senator Teller that as no speech had been made for delay, none would be, and that the question of closing debate might be over for the present at least.

Senator Allison made a three hours' speech, comprehensive in ideas and argument, in order to prove that the true way to rehabilitate silver was to repeal the silver purchase clause, and thus force England and the other nations of Europe to come to an international agreement on the subject. He said in part:

"I do not believe in the policy of piling up bullion in the Treasury of the United States and holding it there uncoined. I believe that that policy is a most dangerous policy for silver itself. It is, this minute, a menace to the price of silver.

"And I undertake to say that we cannot continue this purchase of silver without endangering seriously the standard which we have had since 1873, and without bringing this great Nation, with all its opportunties, with all its wealth, with all its industries and labor to a silver standard from a gold standard, when the disparity between these values now is well nigh 50 per cent.

"It is just as plain as the noonday sun that if we go on purchasing silver and putting it in the Treasury as bullion it is only a question of a few months (or a few years at the most) when we will fail to redeem our obligations in gold, and then we will be at a silver standard. I believe that, just as much as I believe that I am at this moment addressing the Senate."

The remainder of the day was given up to eulogies upon the character and life of the late Senator Stanford.

In the House, the Democrats were unable to get a quorum together; there were exactly 50 Democratic members in their seats when the gavel fell.

There were a few corrections made to the journal, which again gave Mr. Reed an opportunity to make some sarcastic remarks. He called attention to the errors made. He admitted that the House had never had a better clerk's desk than it had at present, but he called attention to the matter so as to prevent gentlemen on the other side from attacking Republicans on this point.

The Speaker directed the clerk to call the committee for reports, but Mr. Burrows arose, and in the quietest tones and with an air of easy confidence that nobody could possibly object to his proposition, asked unanimous consent that the call be dispensed with, and that members having reports to make should present them, subject to objection.

Mr. Burrows resumed his seat with well-feigned surprise when Mr. Tucker put his veto on this proposition; but immediately arose again and moved that the call be dispensed with.

Mr. Tucker called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote resulted yeas 2, nays 147; but before the result was announced Mr. Wilson (W. Va., D.) stated that the House had agreed to attend in a body on Monday at 2 o'clock the ceremonies attending the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, and he asked unanimous consent that when the House adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday at 1:45. There was no objection, and the above vote having been announced, there was no quorum, and the House at 1:40 adjourned.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

In the Senate, there were but 14 Senators when the gavel fell. After some minor routine business, the House went into Executive session at 12:15, remaining therein but a few minutes.

Mr. Peffer called up his resolution, offered Saturday, directing that an investigation be made of the recent train robberies.

As there was no Senator to speak on the silver question, Mr. Peffer was given the floor in support of his resolution. There was a spirited discussion over the subject, the opposers to the resolution urging that the matter should be left wholly to State control.

At 1:50, without disposing of the resolution, the Senate, headed by the Vice-President and the officers of the body, left the chamber to attend the centennial ceremonies.

At 5:15 the Senate adjourned.

In the House, there were 125 members assembled at 1:45 p. m.

The journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved. A recess was then taken to permit the officers to attend the centennial ceremonies.

At the conclusion of the exercises the Representatives immediately returned to the hall, and adjourned.

The Logic of Boyhood.

[*Philadelphia Times.*]

"You say that you did not go to Sunday-school, but that you did the next thing to it—went in bathing," said Tommy's aunt. "Now, how do you make out that bathing is the next thing to going to Sunday-school?"

"Why," replied Tommy, "isn't cleanliness next to godliness?"

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For Winchester and way stations, †5:30 p. m.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis, 11:40 p. m. daily; sleeping cars through to Memphis.

For Luray, 3:30 p. m. daily.

For Baltimore, week days, 5:00, x5:40, 6:35, x7:15, (8:00, 45 minutes), x8:05, 8:30, x9:30, (10:00, 45 minutes) a. m., x12, 12:15, x2:30, x3:40, x3