

GIBBON'S REGIMENT

Honors to the Brave Commander of the Iron Brigade.

A LARGE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION

Laid to Rest at Arlington With a Soldier's Tribute.

IMPOSING SCENE

With all the honors due an officer of his rank, the remains of the late Major Gen. John G. Gibbon, U. S. A., retired, famous as the first commander of the "Iron Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac, were interred at Arlington cemetery this afternoon.

The body, accompanied by the relatives of the deceased, was scheduled to arrive at the 8th street depot from Baltimore, where Gen. Gibbon died, at 11:29 o'clock this morning, and half an hour before that time the military escort reached the scene.

The usual line of honor was formed in the vicinity of the depot by a detachment of police, and the street cars were also stopped. Col. Gordon, commanding the sixth United States cavalry, from Fort Myer, with several members of his staff, was the first to reach the scene, and he was soon followed by the troops of the sixth cavalry and its band, mounted.

The cavalry was formed in line on 6th street, with right resting on Pennsylvania avenue. About the same time the fourth United States artillery, from the Washington barracks, battery C, parading as heavy artillery, and battery M as infantry, approached by way of H street, and formed on Missouri avenue, with right resting on 6th street.

While the troops were forming outside the palisades and others assembled in the waiting room of the station. They included Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Col. Osamu Latrobe, Capt. Nichols and Mr. William Johnson of Baltimore and Mr. William H. H. Stanton, Gen. John Moore and Gen. Henry Rucker, the honorary pallbearers, and Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, Adjutant General, U. S. Army, retired, Gen.

Batchelder, quartermaster general, U. S. A.; Gen. Thomas Lincoln, assistant and adjutant general, U. S. A.; Maj. W. P. Hoxford and Col. Hosmer of the Loyal Legion; Senator Hawley, Gen. George B. Hart, Gen. U. S. Okey, F. S. Kidd, Theodore Kinney, John Cook and Thomas Key. There were a large number of ladies in the party, many of whom were in charge of the funeral arrangements.

A few moments before the time stated it was announced that the train had arrived and the necessary wait ensued. Promptly at noon, however, the half bearing the body pulled into the depot, and as the casket was placed on the platform with uncovered heads. The casket, after being covered with the national colors and a number of flowers, was placed on the shoulders of the active pallbearers—First Sgt. Greenwald of battery G, fourth artillery, and Capt. Lewis Perry, Second Lt. Kelly, McKee and Douglas, all of battery G, fourth artillery. With measured tread the remains were borne outside and placed on the waiting platform. At the first glimpse of the party Col. Gordon commanded "present arms," and the Fourth Artillery Band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

An Impressive Scene. The scene was an impressive one. Save the scene of the land, all was quiet, and a majority of the crowd of spectators stood with their hats off. The noisiness of the troops, and the effect was heightened by the bright yellow trappings of the cavalry and the red of the artillery. Several other floral pieces were added as the casket was placed on the caisson, one being a representation of the Iron Brigade of the Army of the Potomac.

The famous iron brigade was the outcome of Gen. Gibbon's strict enforcement of discipline. It was the first brigade to which he was assigned, in May, 1862, and consisted of the second, sixth and seventh Wisconsin regiments. The first battle of the brigade, much to the discomfort of the men, while the work was in progress, but when the fighting began they thanked him for his discipline, and when they saw his benefits, he commanded them at Rappahannock Station, at Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. A soldier once selected the name of iron brigade, and so it was known throughout the balance of the war.

Gen. Gibbon was assisted in the command of a division soon after the battle of Antietam, but he never lost his love for his first brigade, and his first brigade never lost its love for John Gibbon. He subsequently was placed in command of the twenty-fourth Army corps, missing none of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, except those on the peninsula in 1862. He was wounded three times, severely at Gettysburg, and in an Indian war was again severely wounded at the battle of Big Hole, Montana. John Gibbon was one of the commissioners to carry into effect the stipulations of the Trenton peace treaty of Northern Virginia, having been selected by Gen. Grant, who once said of him: "I know that whatever John Gibbon is directed to do will be done and well done."

Gen. Gibbon's Severe Discipline. The brigade to which Gen. Gibbon gave the name of iron was first commanded by the late Gen. Rufus King, father of Gen. Charles King, who died in New York some

WILLIS WILSON GRATA

The American Minister to Hawaii May Be Recalled.

OPEN INSULT TO THE REPUBLIC

His Course Will Be Made the Subject of Investigation.

DIPLOMATIC FRICTION

No word has reached the State Department in regard to the report that United States Minister Willis refused to participate in the Hawaiian national celebration on the 17th of January, and the report is not credited by the higher officials. It is positively stated that Secretary Olney has been asked to apologize or even to disavow the alleged action of Willis and that no communications on the subject have been received from either Mr. Willis or from Mr. Hatch, the resident Hawaiian minister.

Notwithstanding these statements, newspaper reports from Honolulu agree that Mr. Willis did refuse to participate in the celebration of the birthday of Hawaiian King Kamehameha I, the indignation of the Hawaiian officials.

One press dispatch gives the following account of the affair: "The government construed it as a deliberate insult. Cabinet meetings have been held daily to discuss it, and it has been the subject of conversation between the foreign office and Mr. Willis.

"The cabinet ministers warmly condemn his course, and feel that the time has arrived when the government should take a decided stand, as the government, they declare, has been grossly insulted several times by the course of the minister. No matter what the outcome of the affair, the American minister's usefulness here has been seriously impaired, and the relations between the two governments are strained."

A Studied Insult. Nineteen foreign governments are represented here. An invitation to take part in the national celebration was sent to all members of the diplomatic and consular corps, and it was accepted by all except the envoys of the United States, England, Japan, France and Portugal. The representatives of the last four countries explained, in their replies, that their government had recognized the provisional form of government, and that it was to be celebrated that government. It was not incumbent upon them to take any part in the festivities.

When he received his invitation the American minister called a conference of diplomatic agents here, and sent a reply to the Hawaiian government, in which he recognized the day, stating his reasons and announcing that he had referred the matter to his government.

Mr. Willis took the stand that as President Cleveland withdrew the protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands, and as the American flag pulled down by Commissioner Blount, and in view of the American President's announced opposition to the annexation of the islands, he claims, solely through the connivance of Minister Stevens, and in view of the fact that the Hawaiian government is not recognized by the United States, he could not take official cognizance of the day.

It was a noteworthy coincidence that the United States cruiser Boston arrived here at the time of the anniversary. She will remain in Honolulu for ten days and then sail for the China station.

GRAVE ROBBERY.

A Systematic Trade in Cadavers Accidentally Discovered. The police are investigating a case of supposed grave robbery. The first known of it was yesterday when a report came to headquarters that a box containing two corpses had been found at the Baltimore and Ohio station, Saturday, by a man, who drove up in a wagon and put it on the freight platform.

One of the men gave his name as William Jackson, and said the box was to be sent to the residence of a man named Kelly, another later, when the men at the station took up the box they found that there were two addresses upon it. One was for a place at 278 Belmont street, Detroit, Mich. In another place was the address of a Baltimore firm. It is supposed that the bodies were made up in the neighborhood of twenty years of age, who had evidently died of consumption, as the frame was gaunt and wasted.

The contents were merchandise, were surprised to discover the bodies of two colored women. One was that of a woman in the neighborhood of twenty years of age, who had evidently died of consumption, as the frame was gaunt and wasted.

THINKS THEY WILL FIGHT.

Delegate Catron Indicates the Site of the Contest. Delegate Catron of New Mexico expresses the opinion that the quick action of Congress in passing the bill to prevent prize fighting in the territories of the United States will not prevent the fight from taking place.

THE FISH COMMISSION EXHIBIT.

The Atlanta Collection Now Installed in This City. The exhibit of marine fishes which the United States fish commission had as a part of the government exhibit at the Atlanta exposition has been brought to Washington and will be retained permanently as a branch of the fish commission. It is not expected, however, that they can be seen for any great length of time, as all the fishes are of rare varieties and cannot be preserved indefinitely without an elaborate system of aquaria.

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Assistant Secretary Rockhill to Be Proposed.

MORE ABOUT CUBA

Mr. Cameron's Resolution for Recognition of Independence.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR THE QUESTION

Mr. Vest Resumes His Criticism of the Secretary of Agriculture.

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Mr. Quay's resolution to recommit the tariff financial bill was expected to be brought to a final issue in the Senate today, but there was a small attendance when the Senate opened.

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) offered the following joint resolution relative to the termination of the Cuban insurrection: "Resolved, That whereas the President of the United States in his last annual message to this body says: 'Neither the war of our people's sympathy, nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors of our arms to restore peace and order, nor any other such humane sentiments have received from the cruellest and most atrociously conducted war of the century...'

Whereas he also declares that the present revolt is not a mere insurrection, but a war which continued from 1895 to 1896, and as it appears there are no means of securing peace by any other method, except by the recognition of its right to self-government, the good offices of the United States are earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of the Senate for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

After the Deficiency Bill. On the request of Mr. Call (Cal.), the Cuban question, as embodied in the resolution reported from the committee on foreign relations, was made the special order of business after the disposal of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

Confirmed Today. The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Edwin F. Uhl, to be ambassador to Germany.

They Favor It. The Commissioners are earnestly in favor of the passage of the Lodge bill, which provides civil service for the District. Commissioner Ross, speaking for the board of Commissioners, today said: "The bill you refer to, and known as the Lodge bill, is our bill. It is, we are heartily in favor of its passage, and we are confident that we believe, by the civil service commission, and submitted to us for our views before it was introduced, and we are confident that we sincerely hope it will become a law."

Buying Supplies. A radical change will shortly be instituted in the District government, concerning the purchase of supplies by those charitable institutions that are wholly or in part supported by the government.

Obstruction on A Street. For some time past the Commissioners have been aware of the obstructions that existed in A street northeast between 15th and 19th streets. Today they issued orders to the owners of buildings located in that street to remove the same before the 1st of May, 1896.

Secretary Morton Defended. Mr. Bates (Tenn.) said it was not fair or just that the Secretary of Agriculture should be accused in this manner without his view of the subject being understood. The Senator said the Senate speeches were "inflammatory and declamatory," dealing with abuse and sarcasm, when, in the opinion of Mr. Bates, the Secretary had acted with wisdom and justice. He had found this seed distribution running wild, and he had brought it within proper limits and had stopped extravagance. Why was it this Secretary was to be "hung and quartered and kicked out and excluded from decent society?" asked Mr. Bates.

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Action Considered Necessary. This action is considered necessary in the case of those two states by reason of internal dissensions and the prevalence of a feeling of deep distrust of one another among the local leaders. Maine and Iowa are more fortunate. No doubt at all attaches to the sincerity with which the one is urging Mr. Reed and the other Mr. Allison for the republican presidential nomination. In Ohio there is the "forker" spirit, and in New York the "platt" spirit, and these must be laid at as early a day as possible for the comfort of the more moderate and sensible elements of the strength and staying power of the home support of the Ohio and the New York candidacies.

Some Doubt on This Point. There is doubt in some quarters on this point. It is suggested that his very haste may have the effect of still further advertising the troubles in question. And then, as the Reed and the Allison people believe, there is something almost comic in the frequency with which the Ohio and the New York republicans have met on record. At the Ohio convention, Mr. McKinley for President, at the state committee yesterday a similar action was taken, and at the New York convention will of course endorse him. The New Yorkers also are on record twice. Mr. Morton's behalf at last year's state convention, and at the recent Cleveland one—and are going on again next month. What is the matter? The outsiders are asking. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Morton may so very weak candidates at home? or does it require repeated pledgings to make sure of the Buckeyes and the New Yorkers?

Too Much Stress on Local Favor. But, after all, is this laying of stress on local favor so very wise in the circumstances? Does so much depend on it in the cases of Mr. McKinley and Gen. Morton? Local favor is effective only when success in a national contest hinges on pivotal states. Mr. Hayes was taken in 1876 because Ohio was the pivot of the year, and must be carried. New York and Indiana were the pivotal states in 1880, and Ohio was the pivot of the year. Mr. Arthur both against him he could not carry New York. Those two states remained the pivotal states through 1884 and 1888, and the pivot of Cleveland's victory in 1892 was the one year and that of Harrison and Morton in the other were actual necessities that they were not enough to carry the year, at least, would never have come in for presidential considerations at all. He was a total stranger to the country at large, and his name was not even on the lips of Mr. Tilden to run and the assurance of Daniel Manning that the Buffalo man was the only one capable of carrying the state that day.