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BOURBON BLUSTER

ABOUT THE HUBBELL CIRCULAR.

The Democratic Senators and Members Delay Business in Both Houses to Attack the Republican Party—They Get Badly Worsted in the Debate.

Yesterday in the Senate Mr. Allison, from the Appropriations Committee, reported back the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill with amendments, and gave notice that he would move its consideration to-morrow. It provides for an aggregate of appropriations amounting to $20,200,000, being an increase of $326,000 over the amount of the bill as it passed the House. The bill, with sundry tables showing the changes made by the Senate Committee, was ordered printed.

Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the West Point military appropriation bill. Read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hawley provision was made for the printing of portions of the report of the ordnance board and information concerning the Society of the Red Cross for the amelioration of the sufferings of soldiers in time of war.

Mr. Pendleton moved to take up his resolution concerning political assessments.

Mr. Conger objected to its consideration under the Anthony five-minute rule for debate. He offered to withdraw his objection if Mr. Pendleton's object was simply to address the Senate upon the subject.

Mr. Pendleton replied that his purpose was to secure action on the resolution.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, suggested to Mr. Pendleton to call up the bill reported from that committee in order that any discussion upon political assessments might be directed to some practical end.

After a long discussion, the Chair ruled that the taking up of the resolution, notwithstanding the objection, would enable the discussion to proceed outside of the limit upon debate in the morning hour.

Mr. Conger withdrew his objection, when it was renewed on the Democratic side with a view to free debate.

The resolution was then taken up without dissent. It instructs the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire whether any attempt is being made to levy or collect assessments for political purposes or parties from government employes in Washington, whether the same be under the guise of asking contributions or otherwise, &c.

Mr. Pendleton, after expressing his surprise that objection had been made to the proposition, called attention to the Republican Congressional Committee's circular, signed "J. A. Hubbell, acting treasurer," a copy of which he exhibited with the remark that it had been very handsomely gotten up.

Mr. Hale—Not extravagantly.

Mr. Pendleton—That would depend upon the committee's resources.

He then read and commented in detail upon each of its statements to show that its purpose was to levy contributions upon government employes under the guise of a demand for voluntary contributions.

At 2 o'clock the debate on the political assessment resolution was temporarily suspended and the resolution from the House providing for a final adjournment on July 10th was briefly considered. The fact was developed that the Senate was decidedly indisposed to fixing the day in the present condition of business, and the resolution was laid upon the table to await further progress on the appropriation bills.

At 2.30 the discussion of political assessments was resumed.

Mr. Conger, replying to an allusion to himself by Mr. Pendleton, denied that his objection to the resolution when it was originally introduced was that Republican political assessments were justified by the like practices heretofore on the part of the Democrats. He explained that what he had said was that he had documents before him to show that the practice had been in existence when the Senator from Ohio and the Democratic party had power to make assessments. He added that in the period he referred to a number of leading Democrats met on the Sabbath day to declare who should be turned out of office for not paying assessments.

Mr. Allison, in reply to Mr. Pendleton, said that the Senator's remarks had been based upon a grave misapprehension. The contribution called for by the circular was entirely a voluntary one, and the circular itself, save as to dates, was an exact transcript of that which was issued by the Republican National Congressional Committee of 1880. The statements then made and those now made had reference alike to impending presidential elections. In deference to the wishes of President Hayes the committee then refrained from making assessments, and the large sum that might have been readopted. Every man to whom an appeal had been made was as entirely at liberty to decline to contribute as he would be if he held no office. He now in his place asserted, and challenged the Senators from Ohio and Kentucky (Messrs. Pendleton and Beck) to cite a single instance to disprove his assertion, that not one officeholder who failed to contribute in 1880 was removed from office for that cause. His own sincere conviction was that not one man had been disturbed in his place on that account. This was a most convincing proof of the character of the appeals then made by the committee. It was his belief, as a member of the present committee, that no officer or employe would be disturbed hereafter because of unfavorable response or neglect to respond.

At this point, the time for morning business expiring, the discussion was temporarily suspended, and the bankruptcy bill was taken up as the regular order. The bill was immediately laid over on the orders in consequence of the absence of Mr. Ingalls, in charge of it.

The House concurrent resolution for final adjournment on July 10 was submitted by the Chair. Mr. Garland said it was evident the Senate could not agree upon, and he was satisfied no committee could now fix a day for adjournment. Upon his motion the resolution was tabled temporarily without dissent.

The debate upon political assessments was then resumed.

Mr. Hale said that he, with other Republican members, had authorized the Republican circular, and had no apology to make. It called simply for a voluntary contribution, was in exact accordance with circulars from the same source heretofore, and had been addressed to a willing constituency, ready to contribute its mite rather than see the Democracy gain control of the next Congress. It was issued as similar appeals are issued by social, educational, and religious associations when making collections. He defied the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Pendleton) to point to an instance in which the committee, through its caucuses, its members, or its correspondence, had indicated that the screws were to be applied to unwilling contributors. The Senator would find his party resorting to the practice when, if ever, they came into power, as they always had heretofore when they had the opportunity, and their posing now in the attitude of special advocates of civil service reform was but a temporary expedient to gain popularity. The practice was not defended by Republicans because of the example of their opponents, it was since which it is commended, and his statement on the point was merely an answer to a charge made against the Republican party, in which the Senator from Ohio had indulged in the close of his remarks. The spoils system had always been an element of Democratic strength. In illustration Mr. Hale quoted from the Cooode investigation to show the extent to which this system was carried before and during the Buchanan administration of 1856. He quoted from the testimony to the effect that in certain departments, particularly in the Land Department, the assessment exacted of the salary of each clerk by an authorized employe of the department was left, with the consent of the officer, to the discretion of the subordinate, and was paid, not by the clerks direct, but from the Treasury into the Democratic fund. The testimony further set forth that the clerks were followed up and compelled to contribute, and that this was done by the orders of a conference of Democratic leaders, who met daily, including Sundays. The records of Republican administrations would be searched in vain for any evidence of a prostitution of public office such as that. He argued that the total realized from these contributions was comparatively insignificant, and that the debauchery of the franchise was due to causes other than this.

Mr. VanWyck, replying to Mr. Hale, said that the Senator's statement was far from satisfactory to him. It was the justification to say that between the Democrats levied assessments the Republicans had a right to do the same thing. If a poor man must not give less than a certain sum a proportionately larger sum ought to be demanded from a man who has grown extravagantly wealthy through special legislation. The Bessemer steel people, for instance, ought to contribute very liberally.

Mr. Morgan remarked that he understood Mr. Allison by a gesture to assent to the statement just made. He desired to have that Senator state why he thought the Bessemer steel interests ought to contribute largely to Republican success.

Mr. Allison said that if the gentleman would admit that he was absolutely ignorant on the point he would try to enlighten him.

Mr. Morgan declined to make the admission.

Mr. Van Wyck then argued that the circular virtually made a demand upon poor office holders for a portion of their salaries, and that the representation of voluntary action on their part was a sham. He added that he supposed the word "voluntary," as used in the circular, was entitled to the same signification which it had recently received in administration quarters as applied to his own action as a Senator upon a disputed confirmation. He had voted in executive session upon the Worthington case as his judgment dictated, and yet his vote had been construed as an indication that he was unfriendly to the admin station. He proposed to assert his right to act in the Senate without compulsion from any quarter, and asserted that Postmaster-General Howe, who had criticized his official course, had exercised the same right when a member of the Senate. In support of his assertion he quoted from the official debates of 1878 an arrangement of Secretary Schurz by the present Postmaster-General. Upon the strength of his remarks, which were highly appreciated on the Democratic side of the chamber, the subject was informally laid aside.

Mr. Logan presented the conference report on the army appropriation bill. He explained the changes made by the conference as follows: The appropriations for powder magazines and ammunition for target practice had been fixed at $70,000 and $25,000 respectively. Retirement had been made compulsory at 64 years, and voluntary after forty years' service, the provision to take effect from and after the approval of the bill. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that any army officer, duly appointed and commissioned, whether his commission was actually received or not, shall be considered as commissioned from the date when his commission was actually issued by competent authority, and shall be entitled to pay as if actually mustered at such date, if at the date of commission he was performing the duties of the grade for which he was commissioned. Placed on the calendar. The Senate at 5:30, without action on the political assessment resolution, after an executive session of one hour, adjourned until to-day.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Crapo asked leave to take from the Speaker's table the "bank charter" bill for the purpose of non-concurring in the Senate amendments thereto.

Mr. McMillan objected.

Mr. Butterworth submitted the conference report on the Army appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Hiscock, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Neal then claimed the floor for the Committee on the District of Columbia and the consideration of the District business, Mr. Neal stating that at 2:30 he would yield to Mr. Kelley to call up the internal revenue bill.

After the passage of a number of District bills, at 2:15 the District Committee yielded the floor, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Camp in the chair) on the bill to reduce internal revenue taxes. The third section, which reduces to $6 the tax on cigars, and on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, Mr. Kelley offered a substitute therefor, changing the phraseology but not the effect of the clause.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, the substitute was amended, by reducing the tax on cigars to $4 per thousand, and on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand to seventy-five cents per thousand.

Mr. Kelley's substitute for the third section, as amended by Mr. Carlisle, was then agreed to.

Mr. Flower then offered as a substitute for the entire bill the amendment of which he gave notice some days ago, and which was published at the time. He took the ground that all taxes under the internal revenue system ought to be reduced, except the tax on fermented and distilled spirits. He thought that that tax would be sufficient to take care of the pension list.

Mr Cox, of New York, then offered an amendment providing that no political assessment shall be imposed upon any person who shall be engaged in the execution of the internal revenue laws. Mr Cox then proceeded to make a humorous speech in denunciation of the recent circular distributed by the Republican campaign committee and, referring to the issue joined between George William Curtis and Jay A. Hubbell, was interrupted by Mr. Kasson who declared that the issue had been prejudged by Mr. Hubbell.

Mr. Cox asked to have Mr. Curtis's letter printed in the *Record*, but this request was greeted with derisive cries of "No!" "No!" from the Republican side. He then continued to denounce the political assessments and ridiculed the Republican party.

Mr. Kasson hoped that if any government employe ever asked the gentleman's advice as to making any political contribution he would tell him to refuse to make any unless he was willing to do so.

Mr. Cox—You would make it a pretext to turn him out.

Mr. Kasson—Unless you know from old Democratic precedents that you turned out your men who would not pay assessments when you were in power.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois—We never made any. (Derisive laughter on Republican side.)

Mr. Kasson—The manhood of the country is not to be insulted by that side any more than by this; and when a free man is asked to pay money for political purposes, he has the right, and it is his duty to decline if he does not wish to do so. (Applause on the Republican side.) If I find any officer in Congress or in the departments who interferes to get a man turned out on the ground that he has not contributed, I will get up on this floor and denounce him. There is no concealment about this. There is not one man who will lose his office for declining to pay an assessment.

Mr. Springer made a strong denunciatory speech upon the subject of political assessments, and inquired whether he was at liberty to inform the employes of the House that they were not expected to pay an assessment unless they wanted to.

Mr. Hubbell—As far as I am concerned, you have that right.

Mr. Springer—Then I inform the employes that they need not pay the assessment.

The discussion, which was carried on in the best good humor, was very noisy, and led Mr. Wilson to suggest that the riot act be read.

Mr. Flower's substitute was rejected.

The committee then rose, and the previous question was ordered on the bill and amendments, thus insuring their coming up to-day as unfinished business. The matter then went over.

Senate bill was passed regulating the use of the Capitol grounds by forbidding the meeting therein of any political or other assemblage.

The House then, at 7:20, adjourned.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Fire at Hampton—Charlottesville University and Other Matters.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 26.—Regardless of the extreme hot weather, the citizens and visitors take great interest in the closing exercises of the University of Virginia. The board of visitors met at 12 o'clock to-day in formal meeting, General Wythe M. Elliott, presiding. The members of the board present are: Judge John W. Bell, Virginia; Colonel William Lamb, Norfolk, Va.; Judge T. T. Fauntleroy, of Winchester. Among the distinguished visitors present to-day were: Rev. W. J. Alexander, professor of moral philosophy in the University of South Carolina; Professor William Jones, D. D., secretary of the Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va., and others. The celebration of the Washington Literary Society took place to-night at 7:45 o'clock. The board of visitors and faculty marched in procession to the public hall. Hon. W. P. Tod, president of the society, presided. After prayer, by Rev. J. T. Whitley, the chaplain, medals were presented to Mr. H. P. Lawther, of Texas, and H. P. Peters, of Virginia, with neat and appropriate remarks. They responded in speeches that did credit to their talents and to the university. Weber's band, of Washington City, furnished the music for the occasion.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 26.—Fire broke out at 10:30 o'clock last night in the large canning establishment of McMechamin & Co. at Hampton, consuming the building and contents, valued at $30,000; insurance, $20,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 26.—The bark L. E. Cann, that was sunk twelve miles below the bay, was to-day floated by underwriters and towed to Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 26.—The United States practice-ship Dale, Commander P. F. Harrington, with sixty cadet midshipmen on board, arrived in Hampton Roads this evening on a summer cruise.

EGYPTIAN ECHOES.

Americans Notified to Get on Board the Galena—Other Matters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—The Porte has again sent a circular to its envoys abroad, declaring that the conference is inopportune. The first sitting of the conference lasted several hours. The only differences manifested were with reference to the contingency of a military occupation and to the financial control. In the sitting on Sunday, during the discussion of the rights of the Sultan over Egypt, a tendency was manifested to confirm those rights on a basis precluding the idea of Egypt becoming a Turkish province.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—It is understood that the conference will afford satisfaction to the nationalists of Egypt by recognizing the chamber of notables and regulating the relations between the controllers-general and the Egyptian government.

LONDON, June 26.—The Press Association reports that the war office on Monday issued orders for 29,000 arms and accoutrements to be ready in four days, with the view, it is believed, of calling out the army reserve within three days.

LONDON, June 27.—The telegraph dispatch from Alexandria says the captain of the United States steamer Galena has served on all American residents a formal notice that the Galena is ready to receive them, and that they now remain in Egypt at their own risk.

ALEXANDRIA, June 27.—The Khedive held a grand reception to-day on the anniversary of his accession to power. The patriarchs and the diplomatic corps attended. The foreign men of war exchanged salutes with the forts.

Effects of the Heat.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The death rate has commenced to climb up with the thermometer. To-day 101 deaths were reported in this city. Seventy of the victims were under three years of age. Twenty-three deaths were ascribed to the effects of the heat.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—Michael Davitt arrived in Philadelphia yesterday and delivered an address this evening at the Academy of Music before a large and enthusiastic audience.

—The usual Fourth of July celebration will be held at Rosedale Park, Woodstock, Connecticut, this summer. President Arthur has accepted an invitation to be present unless prevented by important business.

—William Thomas, aged 56, a guest at the Van Dyke House, New York, went to his room, under the influence of liquor, and blew out the gas instead of turning it off. He was found dead in the morning.

—J. W. Dixon, a hotel-keeper and deputy sheriff of Cimarron, Iowa, being threatened by an old enemy, J. A. Shumate, shot and killed him Sunday. Shumate was a politician of some note. The coroner's jury justified Dixon.

—August Schumann, aged 25 years, committed suicide by cutting his throat, in Philadelphia. After cutting his throat Schumann jumped from the third-story window of his father's morocco manufactory. No cause is assigned for the deed.

—Amanda Saville, a maiden lady aged about 40 formerly a teacher in the public schools of Wilmington, Del., committed suicide by hanging herself to a bed-post yesterday morning. The deceased was subject to fits of mental derangement, and at one time was an inmate of an asylum at Philadelphia.

A TALE OF HORROR

FROM THE BANKS OF THE LENA.

The Note-Book of De Long Forwarded to the Navy Department by Chief Engineer Melville—How the Suffering Men Died—An Awful Story.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a report from Engineer Melville, dated at Lena delta, March 25, 1882, in which he gives a detailed account of his finding the bodies of De Long and his comrades—about the same as heretofore received by cable and published in THE REPUBLICAN—and incloses a copy of the log-book of Lieutenant De Long. De Long's note-book was found beside him, and a copy of it is inclosed, dating from October 1st till the end.

THE NOTES MADE BY LIEUTENANT DE LONG were begun on Saturday, October 1, 1881. The first entry is "111th day and a new month. Called all hands as soon as the cook announced boiling water, and at 6:45 had our breakfast—one-half pound of deer meat and tea. The doctor resumed the cutting away of poor Erickson's toes this morning. No doubt it will have to continue until half his feet are gone or death ensues, or we get to a settlement. Only one toe left now." Lieutenant De Long leaves an account of each day's experience from that day onward, but toward the last his notes are very short. On Monday, October 3, they thought they saw a hut, but upon reaching the spot found only a mound. A camp was made in a hole in the bluff. A roaring fire was soon drying (and burning) their clothes, while the cold wind sate into their back.

NOTHING TO EAT BUT THE DOG.

Nothing left to eat but the dog, which was killed and dressed, and a stew made of such parts as could not be cured. All partook of it except De Long and the Doctor. Alexy was sent off to examine what they thought was a hut, and came back at night with a favorable report. It was decided to wait until morning. It must have been

BELOW ZERO.

A watch was set to keep the fire going, and all huddled around it, and thus the third night, without sleep, was passed. If Alexy had not wrapped his sealskin around De Long, and kept him warm by the heat of his body, he (De L.) thinks he would have perished. As it was, he steamed, and shivered, and shook. In the morning Erickson was unconscious, and he was hauled to his sled. At 8 a. m. they reached a but large enough to hold all, and for the first time since Saturday they got warm.

ERICKSON WAS VERY LOW,

and prayers were read for the sick person before the others sought rest. At 10 a. m. all except Alexy lay down to sleep. Alexy went off to hunt, and at noon returned, having broken through the ice and fallen into the river. At 6 p. m. they roused up, and had a half pound of dog meat for each person, and a cup of tea, the day's food, but they were so grateful that they were not exposed to the terrible gale which was raging that they did not notice it short rations. On Wednesday one and dog meat for breakfast. At 9 a. m. Alexy again went off hunting, and came back, having seen nothing. On Thursday had a cup of third-hand tea, with half ounce of alcohol in it. Alexy was sent out to hunt. At 8:45 Erickson departed this life. Alexy came back empty-handed. "What in God's name I am going to do with a crew of us, fourteen pounds of dog meat left, and twenty-five miles to a possible settlement." Could not dig a grave for Erickson, as the ground was so frozen, and nothing to dig with. Sewed him up in the flaps of the tent, covered him with the flag, and buried him in the river. Three volleys from their Remingtons were fired over him.

TRUST IN GOD.

Friday, October 6—117th day.—Breakfast, consisting of the last half pound of dog meat and tea. The last grain of tea was put in the kettle, and we are now about to undertake a journey of twenty-five miles with some old tea leaves and two quarts of alcohol. Commenced the day with a good breakfast that He who has fed us thus far will not suffer us to die of want now. (Left a record in the hut, which was afterward found, it will be remembered.) Got under way by 8:30 and proceeded until 11:20, by which time had made about three miles—all pretty well used up. Had half ounce of alcohol in a pot of tea for dinner. Went ahead and soon struck what seemed to be the main river again.

BROKE THROUGH THE ICE.

Here four broke through the ice in trying to cross, and fearing frost bite a fire was built. Alexy was sent off to look for food, being directed not to go far or stay long. He came back at 5:30 with one ptarmigan, of which soup was made, and with half of ounce of alcohol had supper, and then crawled under the blankets.

Saturday, October 8—"Called all hands at 5:30; breakfast, half ounce of alcohol and a pint of hot water. Alcohol proves of great advantage. Keeps off craving for food, preventing gnawing at stomach, and has kept up the strength of the men as given, three ounces per day, in accordance with Dr. Ambler's experiments. Went ahead until 10:30; 1 ounce alcohol; 6:30 to 10:30; five miles; struck big river, 11:30, ahead again; had to turn back; halt at 5; only made advance of 1 mile. Hard luck; snow; S.S.E. wind. Cold camp; but little wood; half ounce alcohol."

A SAD SUNDAY.

Sunday, 9.—"All hands at 4:30, one-half ounce alcohol. Read divine service. Sent Ninderman and Noros ahead for relief. They started at 7, steered into the river, lost their way, broke through ice; all wet up to knees. Dried clothes, and underway again at 10:30. At 1 struck river bank. Halt for dinner—½ oz. alcohol. Alexy shot 3 ptarmigan. Made soup. We are following Ninderman's track, although he is long since out of sight. Ice moving rapidly in river to N. E. Halt at 6:30 on coming to wood. Find canoe; lay our heads in it, and go to sleep; ½ oz. alcohol supper."

"WHO WILL HELP US."

Monday, Oct. 10—Last half ounce alcohol at 5:30. At 6:30 sent Alexy off to look for ptarmigan. Eat deer-skin scraps. Yesterday morning ate my deer skin foot tips. Underway at 8. In crossing creek there got wet. Built fire and dried out. Ahead again until 11. Used up. Built fire and made a drink out of the tea leaves from alcohol bottle. On again at noon. Very hard journey. Ptarmigan tracks plentiful. At 3 halted, used up. Crawled into a hole in the bank. Alexy in quest of game. Nothing for supper except a spoonful of glycerine. All hands weak and feeble, but cheerful. "God help us."

EVERYBODY GETTING WEAKER.

Tuesday, 11—Southwest gale with snow. Unable to move. No game. One spoonful of glycerine and hot water for food. No more wood in our vicinity.

Wednesday, 12—Breakfast, last spoonful of glycerine and hot water. For dinner, a couple of handsfull of arctic willow tea, not a pot of water and drank same. Everybody getting weaker and weaker. Hardly able to get firewood. Southwest gale with snow.

STAYING HERE MEANS STARVATION.

Thursday, 13.—Willow tea. Noros sent from Ninderman. We are in the hands of God, and unless He relents we are lost. We cannot move against the wind, and staying here means starvation. Afternoon went ahead for a mile. After crossing another river, or a bend of the big one, missed Lee. Went down in a hole in bank and camped. Sent back for Lee. He had lain down and was waiting to die. All united in saying Lord's prayer and cried. After supper strong gale of wind. Horrible night.

DRAWING NEAR THE END.

Friday—Breakfast, willow tea; dinner, one-half teaspoonful of sweet oil and willow tea. Alexy shot one ptarmigan. Had soup. Wind moderating.

Saturday, October 15—Breakfast, willow tea and two old boots. Conclude to move at sunrise. Alexy breaks down, also Lee. Come to empty grain raft. Halt and camp. Signs of smoke at twilight to sd.

Sunday, Oct. 16—Alexy broke down. Divine Service.

Monday—Alexy dying. Dr. baptised him. Read prayers for sick. Mr. Collins' birthday; 40 years old. About sunset Alexy died—exhaustion from starvation. Covered him with cusign and laid him in crib.

Tuesday—Calm and mild. Snow falling. Buried Alexy in the afternoon. Laid him on the ice of the river and covered him with slabs of ice.

Wednesday—Cutting up tent to make foot gear. Doctor went ahead to find new camp. Shifted by dark.

DEAD! DEAD! DEAD!

Thursday—Bright and sunny but very cold. Lee and Kock done up.

Friday—Kosk was found dead about midnight, between the doctor and myself. Lee died about noon. Read prayers for sick when we found he was going.

Saturday—Too weak to carry the bodies of Lee and Kock out on the ice. The Doctor, Collins, and myself carried them around the corner out of sight. Then my eye closed up.

Sunday—133d day.—Everybody pretty weak. Slept or rested to day, and then managed to get enough wood in before dark. Read part of Divine service. Suffering in our feet. No foot gear.

Monday—A hard night.

Tuesday—

Wednesday—

175th day—Thursday, 27.—Iverson broken down.

Friday—Iverson died during early morning.

Saturday, 29—Dressler died during night.

Sunday, October 30, 180th day—Boyd and Gartz died during the night; Mr. Collins dying.

NOTE.—This is the end of Lieutenant DeLong's diary. Shortly after its close DeLong, Surgeon Ambler, and Ah Sam, the cook, must have died

Edwin Booth as Richelieu.

LONDON, June 26.—Edwin Booth appeared as *Richelieu* at the Adelphi Theater to-night. He was enthusiastically received. There was a fairly full house, the audience including Messrs. Sala, Burnand, Theodore Martin, Labouchere, and Lord Londesborough. The piece was fairly mounted. Mr. Booth's reception could not have been better. Mr. Lowell sent a letter of regret that he could not be present.

Fealty to the Pope.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—The principal business of the Catholic Knights' Convention to-day was the passage of resolutions of fealty to the Pope.

MR. RANDALL SAT DOWN UPON.

He is Touched on the Raw by Butterworth, of Ohio.

When the bill to reduce internal revenue taxes was before the House yesterday Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, offered an amendment authorising the producers of leaf tobacco to sell the same to an amount exceeding 500 pounds, and making the tobacco so sold subject in the hands of the purchaser to the tax now imposed by law.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, in opposing the amendment said that he was in favor of abolishing the tax on tobacco.

Mr. Wilson—Then why in thunder don't you? [Laughter.]

Mr. Butterworth replied that the Democrats were not responsible for legislation; that they had offered and voted for amendments, which, if adopted, would have bankrupted the government.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—Your expenditures are nearly enough to break it.

Mr. Butterworth—You pelt at the internal revenue system because you are chained to the iron chariot wheel of Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

Mr. Randall—There is not a word of truth in that.

Mr. Butterworth—I am sorry I touched the gentleman on the raw. While you assault the internal revenue, your friends assault the tariff system.

Mr. Randall declared that he had never voted for a single amendment except in perfect good faith, and except for the reason that he believed that if the government was honestly and economically administered every dollar of revenue to-day raised from internal taxes could be dispensed with.

Mr. Butterworth—I have not charged bad faith upon you, but you do talk like a big tariff.

Mr. Randall—The gentleman has said that I was chained to the iron chariot of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hiskell—Ain't you?

Mr. Randall—I am here as a representative, and when I fail to represent my district and my State, I'll be put where I belong, I'll go home. I say to the American people that this government can be administered, including every expenditure, for $250,000,000. And yet gentlemen on the other side stand here and insist on raising $100,000,000, taking from the industries of the country $150,000,000 that there is no more want for than there is for one man putting his hand into another man's pocket and taking money therefrom. It is a plunder on the industries; it is a plunder on the people of the United States; and I believe that the people will see it in that light when they come to see (as they will see) at the end of this Congress that you have increased the expenditures of the government outside of pensions.

Mr. Humphrey—Debts that you left behind for us to pay.

Mr. Randall—I defy the gentleman to show that we ever left any debt unpaid.

Mr. Humphrey—I say that you left behind millions of debt unpaid for want of appropriations.

The amendment was rejected.

Destroyed by Fire.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., June 26.—Coe L. Smith's mammoth barn, a lot of improved machinery, and crop. The damage is over $5,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—A yarn-mill in Saundersville. The loss is estimated at $12,000. The building was owned by A. W. Harris.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 25.—About midnight to-night an alarm of fire sounded from the corner of Merrimac and Elm streets. The fire proved to be in the four-story building occupied upstairs as a boarding-house. The flames crept up the stairway and cut off escape for the inmates. Five persons are thus far known to have jumped from the burning building, and were more or less hurt. Several persons are said to be still in the building, which is now on fire.

Maine Bourbons at Sea.

LEWISTON, MAINE, June 26.—At a meeting of the State committee to-night a letter was read from General Anderson, of Portland, declining the nomination to Congress on account of pressing business relations. At this hour—midnight—the committee and delegates are entirely at sea. Many denounce Anderson; some say no desired to be nominated by a Greenback convention first.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

JOHN HATTON, of Newark, N. J., is a guest at the St. Mary.

D. A. SANFORD, of Tucson, Arizona, is registered at Willard's.

MR. C. L. DORAN, of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, is in the city.

W. S. MACFARLANE, of New York, is registered at Wormley's.

HON. ELI SALISBURY, ex-Senator from Delaware, is at the Ebbitt.

GENERAL S. M. BAILEY, of Pennsylvania, is quartered at the Riggs.

CAPTAIN P. PECKHAM and wife, of St. Louis, have rooms at the Riggs.

JAMES S. CLARK and Maurice Clarke, of Arizona, are domiciled at the Riggs.

H. R. TORBERT, editor of the Elkton (Md.) *Whig*, is a guest at the Metropolitan.

HENRY SNYDER, of Pittsburg, and R. D. Field, of Detroit, Mich., are at the Riggs.

GENERAL GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, of Lafayette, Ind., is registered at the Riggs House.

S. W. CRADDOCK and bride, of Staunton River, Va., are sojourning at the St. James.

J. H. LEEDS, of New Haven, Conn., and J. K. Nickey, of Maryland, are at Willard's.

WILLIAM STEWART and daughter, of Edinburgh, Scotland, have apartments at the Riggs.

D. G. HITCHCOCK, of Galveston, Texas, and G. H. Tanner, of Atlanta, Ga., are at the Metropolitan.

VICTOR MATTHEWS and family, of Guatemala, Central America, have apartments at the Arlington.

PASSED ASSISTANT-SURGEON JOHN S. BAGG, U. S. N., is at the Ebbitt House from Springfield, Massachusetts.

GENERAL JOSEPH CONRAD, captain Eleventh Infantry, registered at the Ebbitt House yesterday, to remain a couple of weeks.

R. W. STEELE, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and E. G. Pierce, postmaster of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, are quartered at the Riggs.

VICE-ADMIRAL STEPHEN C. ROWAN, U. S. N., the new Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, arrived at the Ebbitt House yesterday.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS HOOKER has returned to his quarters at Willard's. Mr. Hooker went to Vermont to attend the Republican State convention.

MAJOR JOHN H. DEVEAUX, chairman of the Republican executive committee of Georgia, is in the city, and is the guest of his brother, James B. Deveaux.

CAPTAIN JAMES D. LADD, formerly of Washington, and now hailing from Cheraw, Chesterfield county, S. C., who is now at the Ebbitt House, will leave here to-day for home.

WHEN a gentleman of the name of Mr. Charles E. Hooker returns to "his district" he will find everything fixed for him—to stay at home when Congress meets again.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Daily Herald.*

THE wicked and unprincipled "G. H. B." (as he describes himself) is now the Washington correspondent of the Denver *Tribune*. Hence it will be necessary to scan the Denver *Tribune* carefully for spicy news.

GENERAL JAMES B. STEEDMAN, who commanded the division of colored troops at Nashville, and whose division turned the scale on the icy slopes of that battle, left here last night for his home at Toledo, where he is now chief of police.

JOE HOWARD, of the New York *Herald*, who is one of the best known as he is one of the most brilliant of all the journalists in the country, is at Willard's. The Washington people may expect to see in the *Herald* some lively flashes from his pen during his stay at the Capital.

THE convention which nominated Colonel D. B. Henderson to Congress in the third Iowa district was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that ever assembled in the State. Mr. Henderson is the secretary of the Republican Congressional campaign committee. The district has a party majority of about 4,000.

CAPTAIN ROBERT G. LYBRAND, of Delaware, Ohio, is registered at the Ebbitt House. He is one of the three gallant brothers who went into the Union Army during the war, and whose father took as a tache of THE REPUBLICAN nearly twenty years ago that he regretted he could not join his sons in the field.

HON. GUSTAVE SESSINGHAUS, contestant for the seat in the House from the third Missouri district, Hon. Hoy, M. Pollard, his attorney, and Messrs. L. S. Metcalfe, jr., Frank Krall, and J. F. Imbs, all of St. Louis, are at the National. The Sessinghaus-Frost case will be heard before the Committee on Elections to-day.

HON. GEO. L. CLARK, of Plattsburg, New York, who has spent the past winter here, returned to this city on Saturday. Mr. Clark is a prominent lawyer of northern New York, and was formerly assessor of internal revenue for the eighteenth district of New York, under President Grant, until the office was abolished.

COLONEL E. P. BROOKS, late consul to Cork, and a Stalwart of the Stalwarts, has backed into the political shafts at Peoria. In addition to editing the liveliest paper in Central Illinois, he has become a delegate to the Republican State Convention, which meets at Springfield, on the 28th instant. When Brooks gets started he means business.

GENERAL ROSECRANS should close his voluble mouth. He cannot combat facts, and facts pronounce him a failure. It was natural that he should drift into Democracy after the war. Democracy was established to vindicate and support incompetency. If it were not for ignorance, falsehood, and failure Democracy would not exist.—*Denver Tribune.*

GENERAL A. D. STREIGHT, of Indianapolis, is at the Ebbitt. General Streight is the officer of volunteers who led the party of officers who tunneled out under the walls of Libby, and away under the street until he and his friends emerged in a shed, and passed through Richmond in the attempt for freedom. General Streight was one of the fortunate ones who escaped capture and reached the Union lines at Williamsburg.

SERIOUS STRIKES.

THE SITUATION VERY ALARMING.

Business Almost at a Stand-Still in New York—The Strikers Threaten the Police—A Proclamation Issued by the Governor of New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 26.—The situation in Jersey City is hourly becoming more and more interesting. The strange spectacle is presented of a few determined men controlling a large body of strikers and holding in check that spirit of lawlessness which has shown itself on almost every similar occasion. The strikers are admirably handled, and march through the streets four abreast. This morning about 200 trackmen employed by the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad joined the strikers. They have been receiving 11 cents per hour, or $1.10 per day. They demand $1.50 per day. The switchmen and brakemen employed by the Erie Railway Company in the yards of the east and west side of the Bergin tunnel have joined the strikers. The freight traffic of the road is at a complete stand still. Superintendent Hill, on being asked what he thought of the situation, replied: "We are in the hands of a mob. If the strikers remain orderly I do not anticipate any serious trouble other than the complete stoppage of business, which will result in an enormous loss to the company; but if the strikers should become violent a great loss of life would ensue, and I very much doubt the ability of the police, special and regular, to cope with the strikers. What could two or three hundred police do against 1,500 able-bodied men? The police would be flung into the river." The seamen of the Monarch Steamship Company were to-day set to work to dispose of the large accumulation of freight on the pier of the company at Long Dock. It has been intimated that they will be only too glad to quit work at the invitation of the strikers. They are promised an early visit. Six hundred strikers assembled this morning at St. Michael's Institute. The meeting having been called to order, Chairman McNamara said he had received a communication from the Firemen's Association, asking an adjournment of the freight-handlers' meeting till this afternoon. A few speeches were made counseling moderation and the meeting adjourned. The men then gathered in Hamilton Square, where they marched in line toward the yard of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in defiance of the law. The Pennsylvania Company have succeeded in inducing about seventy-five of their old hands to resume work. A number of freight trains on the road have been moved this morning.

JERSEY CITY, June 26.—The striking freight-handlers met again this afternoon. One of the men employed on a coal wharf working for the Erie at the Grove-street freight-yard were anxious to have a delegation of strikers wait upon them and ask them to quit work. He said they would be only glad to leave the building. About two hundred then left the meeting and went in a body to the freight-yard. There they were met by a large force of police, who ordered them from the premises. It looked like trouble, but the strikers finally left, vowing vengeance on the specials and returned to the meeting without having enticed any of the employes of the company from work. After re-entering the hall a stormy scene ensued, a number of strikers proposing to go down and clear out the entire police, but better judgment prevailed.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Governor G. C. Ludlow, of New Jersey, has issued a proclamation as follows: Proclamation—Having been by the proper authorities informed of the danger of tumult and riot in Jersey City, in the county of Hudson, I deem it advisable and proper to notify all persons concerned that for the honor and prosperity of the State that the laws must be obeyed and all unlawful force or violence must be prevented. The power vested in the civil authorities of the several cities and towns in said county must be used for protection of persons and property. Upon the localities will fall the loss resulting from riotous actions, and upon them is the burden of preserving the peace. The military power of the State will be promptly used to aid the local authorities in their efforts to preserve the public peace and to protect property. I give this timely notice to avoid any misunderstanding. I feel too much confidence in the good sense, good judgment, and good conduct of the people of the county of Hudson to believe that the resort to such an extraordinary and harsh measure will be made necessary.

ROCHESTER, June 26.—Five thousand representatives of the Knights of Labor paraded to-day, and then met to take action upon the penal code, George W. Blair, of New York, and David Healey, of Rochester, denounced the code in its entirety, and also the system of convict contract labor. Resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm demanding the repeal of the entire penal code on the first assembling of the legislature. Addresses were made to the assemblage by local German speakers. The meeting was harmonious and orderly. Fully 25,000 people listened to the speeches.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The granite block street pavers employed by the city commissioner and those employed by contractors on city works struck to-day, their demand for incre