

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The funeral of Jacob Bixby was held at Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania. He weighed over five hundred pounds, and the services of twelve strong men were necessary to carry his coffin. At the grave a female relative fell dead.

Simon Cameron, the veteran Pennsylvania politician, has entered on his 88th year.

The tug John Martin exploded in Boston harbor, the craft being blown to pieces and the crew of five men instantly killed.

The Dime Savings Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., has collapsed. The Treasurer is said to be \$80,000 short in his accounts.

An aged inmate of the almshouse near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, threw parais green into a huge kettle of coffee, by which one hundred persons were poisoned, ten or more of them fatally.

An unknown man of middle age walked into Niagara River, about a quarter of a mile above the Horseshoe Falls, and was swept away.

Fire Chief Francis Mahady, of New York, was killed while on his way to a fire. An engine ran into his buggy and he was thrown from his seat and crushed by the wheels of the heavy machine.

It has been definitely learned that T. G. Bennett, of New York, who recently slipped down the ice-mound at Niagara Falls, received but little injury in falling, but starved to death where he fell, being unable to get out.

The imports of general merchandise at the port of New York for the past week were valued at \$5,384,733, and of dry goods at \$2,912,464.

In a desperate fight of thirteen rounds, at Rye, N. Y., Jack Dempsey defeated George La Blanche.

Zelno P. Gordon, the oldest telegraph operator in the United States, died at Castle, N. Y.

WESTERN.

The examination of County Treasurer Hollinsworth's books was completed at Vincennes, Ind., showing a shortage in his accounts of \$78,278.33.

An attempt to run a freight-train from St. Louis on the Missouri Pacific Road on March 11, the fifth day of the great strike of Gould's men, was a failure, the engine being seized by the strikers twenty miles out and "killed." A train was sent out from Little Rock, Ark., under guidance of officers of the law. Traffic is open at Big Springs, Tex., and telegrams have been received from the engineers on the Transcontinental Division of the Texas Pacific that they will stand by the company. At St. Louis the engineers are standing by the strikers and are abandoning their engines by order of the Knights of Labor. Some freight trains are running on the Central Branch Division of the Missouri Pacific Road in Kansas. John C. Brown, Receiver of the Texas and Pacific Road, on being requested by T. V. Powderly to arbitrate difficulties with the Knights of Labor, replied that United States Marshals, under writs from the Federal Court, are settling troubles for him. The superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Road held a conference with freight engineers, who agreed to resume work when permitted to do so.

Chinese are being discharged in large numbers by employers at Los Angeles, Cal.

The Governor of Indiana, in warning the Sheriff of Daviess County that threats had been made to lynch another of the murderers of Bunch, offered all the assistance required to maintain the supremacy of the law.

An opera company rendered "The Mikado," with complete costumes and scenery, in the State prison at Jackson, Mich., the audience being composed of convicts employed by certain contractors. The prisoners were lavish of their applause.

At Cincinnati, Nat C. Goodwin, who was indicted for appearing in a theatrical performance on Sunday, entered a plea of non-suit and was fined \$10 and costs. Other actors and actresses charged with a similar offense were assessed the same fine.

An express train on the Rock Island Road, which started westward from Joliet about one o'clock one morning last week, fell into the hands of masked robbers. Between Joliet and Morris a veteran express messenger named Kellogg Nichols was shot and pounded to death, and his safe was robbed of about \$25,000 in money and jewelry. The crime was discovered by the local express agent at Morris. The railway officials at once took active measures to capture the murderers, and offered a reward of \$10,000 for their arrest. Nichols resided in North avenue, Chicago, where his remains were taken. Detectives at Joliet believe that the robbery was perpetrated by four men who had been playing cards in a coach. Three of them started from Chicago and one from Blue Island. Two of them rode to Joliet on a pass with the date raised from 1884.

Joseph Brooks, the theatrical manager, was assaulted in a music store in Detroit by James A. Randall, formerly a partner in the firm of Brooks & Dickson, in which he claims to have lost \$24,000.

The House of Refuge near Toledo, a large female institution, which cost \$40,000, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Eighty ladies were taken safely from the burning building.

In the great strike on the Gould Southwest line both sides seem to be standing firm. Officers of the Missouri Pacific Road made several unsuccessful attempts to run

freight trains out of St. Louis on the sixth day of the strike, and late in the afternoon they applied to the State Circuit Court for injunctions to restrain leading strikers from entering on the property of the road. An attorney and several deputy sheriffs undertook to run the gauntlet at Parsons, Kansas, but a strong engine, run by strikers, coupled on behind and pulled the official locomotive back into the yards. Two thousand persons stood in the yards at Sedalia for three hours to hear the Mayor read the riot act, and see engineers and firemen refuse to take out trains. At night ten prominent Knights of Labor were arrested on State warrants for disabling an engine.

Albert Schock, the Chicago bicyclist, beat the world's record in a six-day (seventy-two hours) race at Minneapolis, covering 1,009 miles and three laps. The world's record was 1,007 miles and 1,232 yards.

SOUTHERN.

The outcome of the great strike on Gould's Southwestern railroad system is still a matter of grave doubt. Each side appears determined to hold out, and the railroad managers, it is said, have declared that it is their intention to settle in this instance the question whether in future they shall be dictated to by the Knights or whether the Knights shall be dictated to by them. As an evidence of their determination to fight it out the railroad managers yesterday "dropped" about 5,000 clerks, telegraph operators, and other men in their service who do not belong to the Knights. Business among St. Louis shippers and on 'Change there is paralyzed.

The free miners at Greenwood, Ky., spend the nights in firing shots at the convict camp, preventing the militia guard from getting any sleep.

A shooting affray took place in the office of the District Court in New Orleans, between M. E. Grace and Captain I. M. Bron, resulting in the death of the former, the latter receiving fatal injuries.

T. J. Henry, clerk in the Kentucky Court of Appeals, is locked up in a Louisville station-house for persistent alcoholism.

The Fitzgerald hose company of Lincoln, Neb., won the first prize in the firemen's contest at New Orleans.

Pat Ford and John Murphy, under sentence of death at New Orleans for the murder of A. H. Murphy, were discovered unconscious in their cell on the morning of the 12th, and physicians being summoned, they declared the condemned men had been poisoned with powdered belladonna. All efforts to arouse them from the fatal stupor proved futile, and at 12:40 o'clock they were borne to the scaffold, seated on the trap, and carefully supported until the nooses were adjusted, when the trap was sprung, and the necks of both were broken by the fall. The Sheriff had appealed to the Governor, informing him of the condition of affairs, but the latter ordered the execution of the men.

Charles Richard, a member of a prominent Hebrew family of Mobile, Ala., was assassinated in the streets of that city.

WASHINGTON.

The retired list of the navy includes forty-nine Rear Admirals, fifteen Commodores, eleven Captains, eleven Commanders, nineteen Lieutenant Commanders, twenty-five Lieutenants, and nine Ensigns, besides others. Of this number enough were retired because of bad habits, drunkenness, etc., to cost the country \$300,000 annually.

Commodore Truxton, on the 11th inst., attained the age of 62 years, and was retired under the compulsory law, although he had been nominated to the Senate as Rear Admiral.

The Senate Committee on Civil Service has directed an adverse report to be made to the Senate on Mr. Vance's bill for the repeal of the civil-service law.

Washington special: "It is said that there is some danger of a duel being fought by Representatives Wise and Brady of Virginia. Each has called the other a liar almost a dozen times, and now, almost a month after the epithets have passed, it has occurred to them that their honor has been assailed. Friends of both men are endeavoring to bring about an amicable adjustment of their differences. Under the laws of Virginia duellists are disfranchised."

A special committee of the House of Representatives has commenced an inquiry into the issuance of Pan-Electric Telephone stock to officers of the Government. The first witness was Joseph Pulitzer, who testified that his revelations in the New York World were made in the hope to serve the public. J. H. Rogers, the inventor, gave a history of the organization of the company, stating that stock was issued free to General Joseph E. Johnston, Senators Harris and Garland, and Governor Brown, of Missouri.

General Pope has been placed on the retired list. General Terry will be ordered to Governor's Island, to command the Division of the Atlantic, and the next Major General is to be sent to San Francisco.

The obsequies of Senator Miller, held in the Capitol, were attended by the President and Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Supreme Court. A special train bearing the remains, the stricken family, and the Congressional committee left for California in the evening.

Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance of the army, is constructing twenty-five steel breech-loading field guns, to supersede the artillery with which batteries have been equipped. He expects with the new weapon to obtain a range of six thousand yards.

POLITICAL.

A decision in favor of the Prohibitionists' appeal, in the matter of the Atlanta election, was made by the Georgia Supreme Court.

The Ohio legislature has adopted a resolution for a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the first permanent settlement in that state, by an exposition on the fairgrounds in Columbus in September of next year.

Daniel J. Dalton, Clerk of the Ham-

ilton County (Ohio) Courts, purged himself of contempt by delivering to the House of Representatives the returns from Precinct A, Fourth Ward, Cincinnati, and was ordered discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

A resolution was passed by the Iowa Legislature expressing regret that President Cleveland vetoed the Des Moines River land bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. J. B. Chaffee, the millionaire ex-United States Senator of Colorado, died near New York. He was the father-in-law of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr. The death at Philadelphia of the wife of Hon. B. H. Brewster, late Attorney General at Washington, is also announced; also, the death of the wife of Col. W. B. Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was the daughter of Hon. D. M. Key, the Postmaster General in President Hayes' Cabinet.

The Northern Pacific Road offers to carry any class of freight from Chicago to Portland for 65 cents per hundred pounds.

The Chinese Consul stationed at New York has gone to Connecticut to investigate the boycott recently instituted against laundries at New Britain. The Typographical Union at New Haven demands control of the composing-room of the Palladium. It is stated that at the Baltic cotton-mills, near Norwich, where one thousand employees have quit work, the highest wages paid is 83 cents for eleven hours' work. The Trades Assembly of Akron, Ohio, has boycotted all factories in which J. F. Sieberling holds an interest.

A process has been discovered at Pittsburg which renders explosions of natural gas impossible, while all the heating qualities are retained.

Little Rock strikers who had followed an Iron Mountain freight train and disabled the engine, were in turn pursued by another engine, manned by United States Marshal Fletcher and a posse, and captured at the bridge at Little Rock. The strikers refused to stop and jumped off, and the Marshal and his men began firing, wounding one of the strikers severely and capturing seven others. A freight train was sent out from St. Louis on the 12th inst. (sixth day of the strike). Rumors are current at the latter city that negotiations are progressing between the railroad officials and the Executive Committee of the Knights at Sedalia. At other points affairs are unchanged. The street-car strike in Toronto continues, though cars are now taken out with the aid of the police. The attacks upon cars have been made, it is said, not by the striking men, but by the rough element of the city, eager to improve any occasion for a disturbance.

The winter wheat crop, according to special reports in the Chicago Times, will only reach an average, even with favorable weather for the next thirty days. About 30 per cent of the acreage was sown late, from fear of the Hessian fly, and this portion has recently suffered from the weather. The greatest falling off in acreage is in the States of Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri. For no period longer than twenty days has the growing crop been protected throughout the winter wheat belt. The outlook is the most encouraging on the Pacific slope.

New York dispatch: "The British Steamer Oregon, formerly of the Guion and latterly of the Cunard line, from Liverpool and New York, was run into by a schooner between 3 and 4 o'clock while east of Fire Island, having two holes stove in her. Part of her passengers were transferred to a pilot-boat and part to a schooner and subsequently all were transferred to the steamer Fulda. The Oregon was entirely abandoned and sunk. All of the passengers and crew were saved."

FOREIGN.

Mr. Gladstone, it is said, intends to submit to Parliament his home rule and land measures embodied in the same bill. If the measure is defeated in the House of Commons Parliament will be dissolved immediately.

At Monaco, an English baronet who had been ruined at the gambling tables took his own life, whereupon a governess in his employ poisoned herself with laudanum.

The Belfast (Ireland) Presbyteries have adopted a series of resolutions expressing loyalty to the Queen, favoring land reform, occupying ownerships, reducing rents, and opposing local government in any shape.

Extreme cold weather forced the Austrian railways to suspend operations. Several persons were frozen to death in the streets of Vienna. The hospitals of Paris are overcrowded with sufferers from frost bites.

The conference at Constantinople of the representatives of the Powers accepted in its entirety the Turco-Bulgarian treaty, which creates Prince Alexander ruler of Eastern Roumelia.

A man named Peronnier, believed to be insane, caused a sensation in the French Chamber of Deputies by drawing a revolver and firing twice with a downward aim, at the same time throwing a letter toward M. Clemenceau. Peronnier was quickly seized, and hurried to prison.

A mob of Socialists who had assembled in a menacing manner in Amsterdam, Holland, were charged by the police with swords and truncheons, and dispersed.

The liabilities of the Princess Helena of Ypsil are said to amount to £300,000 sterling. The great indebtedness is said to have been caused by the extravagance of the Princess and her husband, who have spent £5,000,000 sterling in ten years.

There have been strikes and lockouts among the trades in Dublin. None very extensive, and all have been settled by arbitration.

In a skirmish at Suakim thirty Sudanese rebels were killed by British soldiers.

The donations at Paris to the Pasteur Hospital fund have thus far reached \$50,000.

The French Government will make a loan of 1,000,000 francs to take up its floating debt and consolidate its six-year bonds.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

J. Harris Rogers testified in the telephone investigation at Washington that he gave \$10,000 in Pan-Electric stock to Richard Winter Smith. At a meeting at which Senator Harris, Gen. Johnston, Mr. Young and witness were present, Mr. Young said that a number of members of Congress wanted to become interested in the Pan-Electric Company, and had frequently importuned him on the subject. It was proposed that members of Congress should give \$20, but Young suggested that that was too much. Witness testified that an effort was made in 1883, or the beginning of 1884, to have him appointed Electrician of the House of Representatives, and Senators Harris and Garland had gone to see Architect Clark. Witness expected to take advantage of the engines, dynamos, and other machinery to carry on experiments which would benefit both his associates and the Government. General Johnston went to see the Speaker in his behalf. Witness was questioned as to the date of the interview in which Mr. Young stated that Attorney General Garland had promised to bring suit, and fixed the date at some time early in July. In reply to a question put by the Chairman, witness said that Pan-Electric stock was given to his associates for three reasons—because they held official positions and were widely known, because they were lawyers, and because he was satisfied that they would do business honorably.

The mining companies in the Menominee iron range have voluntarily advanced the wages of employees.

The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company of St. Louis offers to divide its profits with its employees, after deducting 7 per cent interest on the actual capital invested.

Five employees of the Union Pacific road at Omaha seized a Missouri Pacific freight train about to start, put the engine back in the roundhouse, and blocked the track with box-cars.

The Knights of Labor at Akron, Ohio, persuaded the boarding-houses in that city to stop entertaining employees of S. F. Sieberling's factories. Ferdinand Schumacher, the oatmeal king, thereupon threw open his two hotels to the homeless workers.

A St. Louis dispatch says: "Not a car of freight has crossed the St. Louis bridge for a week, and there is every prospect that the strike on the Gould system of railroads in the Southwest will last for some time longer, although the Texas and Pacific is reported to be open from end to end. A switchman who went to work for the Missouri Pacific was assaulted by a number of the strikers and quite seriously injured. A suburban train was side-tracked outside the city limits, and the passengers were obliged to walk four miles before they reached the street-cars. The yardmen and switchmen employed in East St. Louis, to the number of about 1,200, representing more than half a dozen railroads, have demanded an advance of 50 cents a day."

A NUMBER of petitions from local assemblies of Knights of Labor throughout the country, favoring the building of the Hennepin Canal, were presented in the Senate on March 15. Also memorials of the knights of Labor protesting against the denial of the extra pay which had been provided for by law for workmen in the Government service who worked more than eight hours per day. In presenting one of these memorials, Mr. Ingalls said the complaint was a just one, and the nation had been disgraced by the violation of the law complained of in the memorial. Mr. Ingalls presented a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that the 30th of April shall be the day for the beginning of the successive administrations of the Government hereafter instead of the 4th of March. The Senate adopted, by a vote of 25 to 22, an amendment of the pension bill offered by Senator Van Wyck, providing that the pensions of children who are idiotic or insane shall continue during the existence of such idiocy or insanity. A message from the House of Representatives announced to the Senate the death of Representative Hahn. Mr. Eustis moved the customary resolutions of regret, on the adoption of which the Senate, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned. Immediately after reading the journal the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Hahn, of Louisiana.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	.....	\$5.00 @ 7.00
HOGS	.....	4.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	.95 @ .97
No. 2 Red	.....	.95 @ .95
CORN—No. 2	.....	.47 1/2 @ .48 1/2
OATS—White	.....	.40 @ .46
PORK—Mess	.....	10.75 @ 11.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	.....	6.00 @ 6.50
Good Shipping	.....	4.75 @ 5.30
Common	.....	3.75 @ 4.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	.....	4.25 @ 4.75
Extra Spring	.....	4.75 @ 5.25
Choice Winter	.....	4.51 @ 5.01
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2	.....	.30 @ .31
RYE—No. 2	.....	.58 @ .60
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	.28 @ .30
Fine Dairy	.....	.22 @ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Skimmed Flats	.....	.06 @ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.....	.55 @ .58
PORK—Mess	.....	10.00 @ 10.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Crsh.	.....	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2	.....	.23 @ .24
RYE—No. 1	.....	.65 @ .67
PORK—New Mess	.....	10.00 @ 10.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	.92 @ .92 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	.38 @ .39
OATS—No. 2	.....	.32 @ .33
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.91 @ .92
CORN—Mixed	.....	.35 1/2 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.....	.30 @ .31
PORK—New Mess	.....	10.00 @ 10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.93 @ .95
CORN—No. 2	.....	.37 @ .39
OATS—No. 2	.....	.33 @ .34
PORK—Mess	.....	10.25 @ 10.75
LIVE HOGS	.....	4.00 @ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	.....	4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS	.....	3.25 @ 4.25
SHEEP	.....	3.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	.90 @ .92
CORN—No. 2	.....	.38 @ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.....	.35 @ .37
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	.91 @ .92
CORN—New	.....	.34 @ .35
OATS—No. 2	.....	.30 @ .30 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Fair	.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Common	.....	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS	.....	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP	.....	5.50 @ 6.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.....	.95 @ .98
CORN—Yellow	.....	.42 @ .43
CATTLE	.....	5.00 @ 6.50

CONGRESS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

THE bill authorizing the Central Missouri Railway Company to build a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Alton, Ill., was passed by the Senate, on the 9th. Senator Edmunds spoke at length on the subject of suspensions. He opened with a reference to former differences between the Senate and the executive branch of the Government, and said that for nearly fifty years Congress and its committees had been furnished upon request and without question with the public papers on file in the departments. The House passed the bills requiring Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents for the lands; also, by a vote of 249 to 8, a bill forbidding the hiring out of the labor of Federal prisoners. The Secretary of War transmitted to the House reports of Chief of Engineers Newton and Maj. Handbury, of the engineer corps, in reference to surveys for the Hennepin Canal. Maj. Handbury recommends the Marais d'Osier route, and estimates the cost of the canal at \$5,811,367, exclusive of the cost of the "Dixon feeder," which will cost \$1,664,117. General Newton adheres to his previous recommendation of the Rock Island route.

THE urgent-deficiency bill with an amendment appropriating \$30,000 to defray the expenses of Gen. Grant's funeral, was passed by the Senate on the 10th. The Secretary of the Treasury reported to the Senate in reply to a resolution of inquiry that the total amount of public debt from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1885, has exceeded the requirements of the Sinking Fund by \$12,617,531. The amount of 3 per cent outstanding is \$181,683,250, and these are the only bonds now outstanding, the remainder at the option of the Government. As these bonds may be absorbed before the maturity of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds of 1891, which come next in order of redemption, further additions to the fund can only be made by the sale of bonds in open market. Senators Riddleberger (Va.) and Logan (Ill.) silenced the Senate proceedings by a sharp personal controversy. The chair having laid before the Senate in the absence of Senator Logan the latter's resolution to refer to the Committee on Rules and Administration the letter of Mr. Eads denying that he (Eads) had any representatives on the floor of the Senate, Senator Riddleberger called attention to the fact that the letter had been sent into the Chamber, and attempted to speak on the subject, but was silenced by Senator Cullum (Ill.) to postpone the matter. Later, Senator Logan being then present, Senator Riddleberger called up the subject again, and asked Senator Logan how he happened to get the letter into the Record. Senator Logan said that he had had nothing to do with getting it into the Record. He had treated the Senator kindly, but if the Senator stated that he was the "representative" of anybody in any sense except a perfectly proper sense he stated with the record that he was true. Senator Riddleberger said he merely meant that he was Mr. Eads' representative to the extent of putting his letter in the Record. During a debate over the Indian appropriation bill in the House Mr. Cullum asked for the education of the Indian as ineffectual to civilize him, and favored the granting of land in severalty to Indians. In his opinion the man who still favored this reservation system was rendering the future of the Indian a certain certain destruction. The Seney bill to reopen the adverse service reform law was reported adversely. Mr. Stone (Mo.) was given permission to file a minority report.

RESOLUTIONS inviting the House of Representatives, the President, Cabinet, Supreme Court, and Foreign Legations to be present at the funeral of Senator Miller, on the 13th, were adopted by the Senate on the 11th. Senators Jones (Nev.), Frye, Cullum, Butler and Gray were appointed a committee to accompany the body to California. The Senate adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of the dead Senator. The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Mr. Dement to be Surveyor-General of Utah. The vote stood 25 to 22. Gen. Logan and the other Republicans voting with the Democrats. The President returned to the Senate without his approval of the bill to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River land in Iowa. The President says in his veto message that every possible question that ought to be raised in a case relating to these lands has been determined by the highest judicial authority, and if any substantial point remains unsettled he believes there is no difficulty in presenting it to the proper tribunal. Senator Logan submitted the views of the minority of the Military Committee on the Fitz-John Porter bill. It is the same report presented by the minority in the last Congress, with the addition of Gen. Logan's letter to the President. Grant's article in the North American Review justifying the conduct of Fitz-John Porter. In the House, Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, reported a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement showing the amount of money expended in the Ordnance Shop at the Washington Navy Yard, the number of guns made, altered, and repaired there, and the number of cartridges purchased, and from whom.

A BILL to forfeit certain lands in Iowa was passed by the Senate on the 13th. The session was mainly devoted to the speech by Mr. Kennan in opposition to the Edmunds resolutions. The executive session was devoted to the confirmation of a large number of nominations, mostly Postmasters. There was no contest over any of the cases considered. Secretary Manning has communicated to the Ways and Means Committee of the House his approval of a bill extending the duty on foreign iron to all exported articles manufactured of imported materials. A bill granting a pension of \$2,000 per annum to the widow of General Hancock was favorably reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Representative Weaver, of Nebraska, asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolution: "Whereas, nearly every Congress embraces at least one crank; and whereas, the present Congress is no exception to this rule; and whereas, it should not be in the power of an idiot, insane man, or crank to prevent the consideration of any measure; therefore, Resolved, That the rules of this House be so amended that it shall require at least two members to object to the consideration of a bill." The reading of the resolution was greeted with applause, but Mr. Springer, of Illinois, objected to it on the ground that it was not respectful to the House. At the evening session forty-five pension bills were passed.

Fine Strings of Pearls.

The increased favor given by fashion to low-necked evening dress has encouraged the jewelers to put together some very beautiful and costly necklaces. Three strings of pearls recently shown in this city were valued at \$3,200, \$2,200 and \$1,500, respectively, without the pretty diamond clasps which fastened them. The pearls were graduated, and of beautiful color and shape, but as one must be a poet to love Spenser, one must be accustomed to jewels to appreciate the refined beauty of pearls, and half the women who saw the three necklaces and some rival diamonds which blazed near them in another necklace would have chosen the diamonds if not informed of their comparative cheapness. The cost of this pretty bauble was \$750, and it was a pretty band of stones in a light gold setting, but it had a star pendant, with a great sapphire in the center, which added two-thirds more to its price, and was a beautiful ornament by itself. The combinations of diamonds and colored stones are also very fine this season, not only in pendants but also in rings. One of the latter, in which a turquoise as big as a hummingbird's egg is surrounded by diamond sparks, is pretty enough to figure in one of Mrs. Spofford's stories.—Boston Transcript.