A REVIEW OF THE WORK.

WHAT THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS DID FOR THE COUNTRY.

A Summarizing of the Action Had On the Important National Measures.

The silver and tariff questions, the Anti-options bill and the reduction of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-Second Congress which expired at noon March 4. Secondary only in importance to these matters were measures relating to the World's Fair, equipment of railroads with automatic car couplers, National quarantine and immigration, Bering sea and Hawaiian annexation.

Nothing of an affirmative nature, except to prevent two items in the McKinley bill taking effect, was actually accomplished so far as respects silver, the tariff or anti-options, the action taken on each of these questions in one branch of Congress being negatived by the action or non-action of the other branch. The result of the agitation of the necessity for a retrenchment of expenditure is not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate appropriations carried by the National Supply bills, for they amount to about as much as in the Fifty-first Congress, laws on the statute books preventing some large reductions which otherwise would have been made, while the decreases, which it was possible to effect, were offset by increased appropriations for pensions, and rivers and harbors. The condition of the public treasury however, though it did not result in the Fifty-second Congress getting below the billion dollar limit, undoubtedly influenced legislation to a considerable extent and prevented the authorization of many proposed new expenditures for improvement of the public service, for public buildings, for payment of claims and other purposes. A notable instance of the operation of this influence is seen in the fact that not a single public building bill passed the House, and it was only by putting a number of them on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill that any authorizations whatever for public buildings were secured.

The silver question was kept steadily before the attention of Congress by the alternate efforts of the advocates of free coinage and of the repeal of the Sherman law. The Coinage Committee of the House, in the first session, reported a free silver bill which after an exciting debate was saved from defeat by the casting vote of the Speaker, but was afterward filibustered to death, the friends of the bill failing to secure the signatures of a majority of the Democrats to a petition asking for a cloture rule in its behalf. The Senate then passed a free coinage bill, but when the free silver men renewed their fight in the House they were outnumbered by 14 votes. The anti-silver men met a similar fate in their efforts to secure a repeal of the present law, the Senate refusing by a decisive vote to consider it, the House killing the Andrew-Cate bill by declining to vote so as to give its friends the parliamentary right to move cloture on it, without which it concededly could never be forced to a vote in the closing hours of Congress.

On the tariff the dominant party in the House adopted the policy of attacking the McKinley bill in detail, largely for political reasons, and partly for the reason that in view of the political complexion of the Senate it was practically out of the question to pass a general tariff revision bill through the Senate, while special measures might stand some show of passage. The result was the enactment into law of two bills, continuing block tin on the free list and fine linen at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Under the McKinley bill large duties were to take effect on these items in the near future. Other separate bills were passed through the House, only to be pigeon-holed in the Senate as follows: Free wool and a reduction of duties on woolen manufactures, free cotton bagging machinery, free binding twine, free silver lead ores where the value (not the weight) of the silver exceeds that of the lead in any importation, free tin plate, terne plate and taggers tin, and the limitation to $100 of the amount of personal baggage returning tourists may bring into the United States.

The Anti-Options bill passed both houses but was killed by the refusal of the House to suspend the rules and agree, by a two-thirds vote, to the amendments put on the bill by the Senate, the opponents of the measure manouvering so as to prevent Mr. Hatch making effective his majority in favor of the measure and forcing him at the last moment to try suspension of the rules. The Pure Food bill, the running mate of the Anti-Option bill, passed the Senate, but was never able to get consideration in the House.

World's Fair legislation comprised the grant of $2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars in aid of the fair, the closing of its gates on Sunday, the appropriation of various amounts for different fair purposes, and the passage of sundry acts of a special nature and minor importance.

The Automatic Car Coupler bill, shorn of its drastic features, was enacted into law, as was also a National Quarantine bill increasing the powers of the Marine Hospital Service to meet the threatened dangers from cholera, and an immigration law imposing additional restriction on immigration, but not suspending it entirely. The Senate averted trouble over the Bering Sea fisheries by ratifying a treaty of arbitration. It also ratified extradition treaties with Russia and other countries, but still has before it a treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The opening of the Cherokee outlet was provided for in the Indian bill, under a clause appropriating $8,295,000 for its purchase from the Indians, $295,000 to be paid in cash, and $8,000,000 in five equal annual installments.

Approximately 425 House and 235 Senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 660 acts put on the statute books as the result of the work of Congress. A majority of these measures were of interest to only individuals or localities, being for the relief of citizens, for the bridging of streams, for the District of Columbia, for rights of way, etc. An usual proportion of the claims bills were for the relief of Southern men. The House passed, in round numbers, 625 bills, of which 200 failed of passage in the Senate, and in the neighborhood of 625 bills passed by the Senate failed in the House, including a long list of public building bills, many private pension bills and other measures involving increased expenditures. Three bills were vetoed by the President, viz.: To refer the McGarrahan claim to the Court of Claims, a second McGarrahan bill failing of action in the House; to amend the Court of Appeals act and in relation to marshals in the United States Courts in Alabama. This last bill became a law by passage over the veto, Senator Hoar, Republican, stating that it had been vetoed through a misunderstanding of its provisions.

The President subjected three bills to a "pocket" veto and two other bills failed of engrossment in time for presentation to him. All were of comparatively small importance.

The Pension and Census Offices, the Whisky Trust, Panama Canal and Pacific Mail Companies, the Watson-Cobb charges, the Pinkerton system and Homestead troubles, and the Maverick and Spring Garden Bank failures, and the Ellis Island immigration station were investigated by congressional committees, but nothing came of the reports submitted.

Many measures of importance failed to get the indorsement of either House, including bills for the creation of a subtreasury system; for an extensive system of fortifications; for a uniform system of bankruptcy; for the taxation of Federal notes and the repeal of the tax on State banks; to transfer the revenue cutter service to the navy; for an alcoholic liquor commission; constitutional amendments making the President ineligible to re-election; changing the time of meeting of Congress and for woman suffrage; an irrigation and arid lands bill; the Nicaragua Canal bill; to permit railroad pooling (beaten on a test vote); to establish postal savings banks; for an income tax; to refund the cotton tax; to repeal the mail ship subsidy act; to repeal the Federal election laws.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

Proceedings of the Senate and the House Tersely Told.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

SENATE.—The Pension appropriation bill was passed by the Senate to-day without any amendments. It appropriates for Army and Navy pensions, including widows and minor children, $165,000,000 and about $1,500,000 in addition, for fees of examining surgeons, clerk hire at pension agencies and some small items. Mr. Gorman, Democrat, of Maryland, commented upon the magnitude of pension appropriations, and gave it as his opinion that it would be necessary to appropriate $200,000,000 for pension next session. There was a general expression of opinion that no material reduction could be affected, except through a repeal or modification of some of the laws on the subject, and that there was no probability of such a thing. The day closed with the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia.

HOUSE.—In the house to-day the Indian appropriation bill was passed under suspension of the rules.

A motion to suspend the rules and concur in the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, including the Sherman bond amendments, was agreed to, and Messrs. Holman, Sayers and Cogswell were appointed conferees.

Mr. Wise moved to suspend the rules and agree to the Senate amendment to the car coupler bill. Mr. Richardson moved an adjournment, and the yeas and nays were ordered. For some moments there was great confusion and noise in the house, which compelled the speaker finally to state in a stern voice: "Gentlemen must understand that this is the house of representatives and not a beer garden." The motion to adjourn was defeated. The motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment was then agreed to. The bill now goes to the President. A bill was passed continuing for one year the present tariff on fine linen goods of not less than 100 thread to the square inch.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY.

SENATE—The postoffice appropriation bill came before the senate to day and was discussed to some extent on the question as to the route of the Southern fast mail. That question was not disposed of when the conference report of the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented. The report led to a long financial discussion on the Sherman bond amendment, the result being, however, that the amendment was receded from by the senate. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill having been read, Mr. Allison made an explanation of the report, and stated that in relation to the Sherman bond amendment, he would, in order to test the sense of the senate upon it, move to recede from it. The vote was taken, and the senate, without division, receded from the Sherman amendment. The conference report was agreed to; and a further conference was ordered on several amendments which had not been finally disposed of. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The time of the house to-day was consumed principally in considering a motion made by Mr. Hatch to suspend the rules and pass the Anti-Option bill. The house decided by a vote of 172 to 124 not to agree to Mr. Hatch's motion—a two third vote being necessary under a suspension of the rules. The bill is now regarded as practically dead though it was shown by the vote that a considerable majority in the house are in favor of the bill as amended by the senate. An analysis of the vote shows that the bill was supported by 113 Democrats, 52 Republicans and 7 Populists, and was opposed by 102 Democrats, 22 Republicans and 1 Populist. Jere Simpson, Populist, ranged himself with the opposition this time. Mr. Stump moved to suspend the rules and pass the Chandler senate bill to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws. But there was opposition by Mr. Crain and the house adjourned.

SIXTY SECOND DAY.

BOTH HOUSES of congress held day and night sessions. Vice President-elect Stevenson was on the floor of the house this afternoon, and received a hearty welcome. The roll was being called at the time, but there was a noisy interruption to the monotonous voice of the clerk. Mr. Stevenson held a reception in the rear of the chamber.

In the senate the postoffice bill was completed, the paragraph in relation to the Southern fast mail having been modified so as to leave the whole question to the discretion of the postmaster general. The postoffice bill was followed by the Indian appropriation bill. This contained an amendment appropriating $8,595,000 to pay the Cherokees for lands ceded by them to the Indian Territory between Oklahoma and Kansas. The amendment was agreed to. Then the deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills was acted upon. Many amendments are added and the total appropriations materially increased. Among the important amendments are the following: Expenses of Bering sea arbitration, $50,000; to meet the liabilities of the world's Columbian exposition during the fiscal year of 1893, $27,999, deficiencies in inland mail transportation, increased from $383,993, as allowed by the house, to $704,657; senate expenses, including salaries, investigations, etc, $88,000; added to judgments, court of claims, $2,887,315; added to French spoliation claims, $792,730. These were all agreed to.

The house spent the day and evening on appropriation bills. The galleries were crowded and the sessions were very disorderly. Both houses were in session until after midnight.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

SENATE—A long discussion occurred over the World's Fair amendments, but Mr. Allison's motion that the Senate insist on its World's Fair amendments was carried—yeas 51; nays 11.

By resolution the Vice President was authorized to retain for his personal use the writing set and appendage used by him during his term of office. At 1:15 a. m. the McGarrahan bill passed, and the deficiency report agreed upon.

HOUSE—The session of the House to-day was an unusually noisy one. The galleries were crowded by sight-seers and the general buzz of conversation several times interfered with business. There was also great disorder on the floor. The contest which attracted attention occurred over the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill pertaining to the World's Fair. The amendments were disagreed to and the bill was returned to conference.

Mr. Herbert submitted the conference report of the naval appropriation bill, which was agreed to, as was the conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

In the report on the general deficiency bill the disagreement was to the Senate amendment for the payment of French spoliation claims. The bill was returned to the conference. The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to. This leaves but two appropriation bills, the Sundry civil and the Indian, to be agreed upon in conference. Both house and senate are in session at midnight and will probably remain so until noon.

SIXTY-FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

SENATE.—Last night after the passage of the McGarrahan Claim bill, Senator Hill made a last stand for the Hudson River Bridge bill, but it was defeated. The House Sheet Metal Gauge bill was passed.

The conference reports on the Sundry Civil and the Indian Appropriation bills early in the morning made a diversion for a time but they were adopted without much discussion. At 5:30 a. m. a recess was held until 9:30 a. m.

When the Senate reassembled the usual resolution of thanks to the Vice President and President Pro Tem. Manderson were adopted, and after that there was an entire stoppage of the wheels of legislation, nothing being heard but the noisy hum of conversation on the floor and in the crowded galleries.

When the hour had arrived for the closing of the session Vice President Morton made a brief and touching farewell address, in which he thanked the members and closed with heartfelt wishes for their future welfare, happiness and prosperity. He then declared the Senate of the Fifty-second Congress adjourned sine die. Vice President elect Stevenson then took the oath of office, and upon assuming the duties of the presiding officer of the Senate spoke as follows:

SENATORS—Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the 104 years of our constitutional history, have been Statesmen, eminent alike for their talents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the Republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have, at a later period of our history shed luster upon the office of President of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it is shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

The members-elect were sworn in and the new Senate organized, after which the Vice President read the call for the extra session of the Senate. The Senate then adjourned to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

HOUSE—The conferees on the Sundry Civil bill last night reached an agreement as to the World's Fair items, the only remaining points of dispute. The appropriations for that object are fixed as follows: For the Government exhibit, $150,750; for Commission, including $93,000 for Board of Lady Managers, $211,000; for jurors, awards, etc., the appropriation of $570,880 is made, but s also made a charge against the Exposition, and the Government be reimbursed by the first day of November next. The Senate adopted the conference report.

It was broad daylight when the last two of the conference reports were presented in the House. They were the reports on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and the Indian Appropriation bill, and against them all opposition failed and they were adopted without serious obstacle, whereupon the House took a recess until 10:30.

After the recess the Senate bill granting a right of way through the Indian Territory to the Inter-Oceanic Railroad Company was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Springer a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to wait upon the President and inform him that the Congress was ready to adjourn.

In a graceful, courteous speech, Mr. Reed, of Maine, offered the usual resolutions of appreciation of the services of Speaker Crisp, and the latter, who was greeted with cheers, made a cordial and feeling response.

The House adjourned sine die at 12:15 p. m.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

WASHINGTON.

President Harrison approved the car coupler bill on Friday and the pen with which he signed it was presented to E. A. Mosely, secretary of the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. W. P. Grinstead, of Bowling Green, Ky., has provided a gavel made from an oak grown upon the farm upon which Abraham Lincoln was born, to be used by Vice President Stevenson in his official duties.

The President Friday evening affixed his signature to the bill known as the Chandler Immigration and Contract Labor bill.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Arkansas State Senate passed with but one dissenting vote the House bill abolishing the convict labor system.

PUGILISTIC.

At New Orleans, after 18 rounds of good hard fighting, Ed Smith of Pittsburg put the hitherto unbeaten Barrier Champion Joe Goddard to sleep by a terrific swing on the jaw. Smith was cheered to the echo. The fight was for a purse of $10,000 and a side bet of $2,500. The loser's end of the purse was $1,500. Fully 6,000 people saw the battle.

FOREIGN.

Three quarters of the city of Raub, Austria, is under water, the river having overflown. Three hundred houses have been destroyed and 40,000 acres of land inundated. The river is carrying dead bodies of men women and children along in large numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Columbus, Ind., the grand jury issued service on 100 society leaders of that city, being the wives and daughters and heads of prominent families, for playing progressive euchre in which prizes were offered. The professional gamblers, who are seeking revenge for being suppressed, are the instigators.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

Provisions of the Chandler Act to Bar Out Objectionable Foreigners.

The Chandler Immigration and Contract Labor bill, which is now a law contains the following provisions:

The terms of the bill require steamship companies to authenticate, at the port of departure, lists of their immigrant passengers and deliver the manifests to immigrant inspectors on arrival.

The bill increases the excluded classes of aliens as follows: Those over 16 years of age that are illiterate, cripples, blind persons or others physically imperfect (unless they can show satisfactorily that they will not become a public charge), and persons belonging to societies which favor the unlawful destruction of property or life.

Judge Stowe, at Pittsburg, refused a new trial to Hugh F. Dempsey, convicted of complicity in the Homestead poisoning. There is no hope now for the Knights of Labor leader except at the bar of the Supreme Court, where their cases will be appealed.

HENRY T. THURBER.

The Man President Cleveland Chose for His Private Secretary.

Henry T. Thurber, who accepted the place of private secretary to President Cleveland, is the law partner of Don M. Dickinson, a member of Mr. Cleveland's former Cabinet. He was born in Monroe, Mich., about thirty-eight years ago. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan. Immediately after leaving college Mr. Thurber entered Mr. Dickinson's office at Detroit as a law student. That was eighteen years ago. His progress was rapid, and soon after his admission to the bar he became Mr. Dickinson's partner. Mr. Thurber's present income from his practice is said to be between $10,000 and $15,000 a year.

HENRY T. THURBER.

Mr. Thurber has traveled and studied abroad, and is regarded as among the foremost members of the bar in Detroit. His wife, a daughter of the late General Hugh Brady, is one of the most popular and accomplished women in Detroit society.

Mr. Thurber made the acquaintance of Mr. Cleveland at Washington while Mr. Dickinson was Postmaster General. The President was very favorably impressed with Mr. Thurber's ability, tact and knowledge of public affairs, and the friendship which was then begun has continued up to the present. The newly appointed private secretary has never held any political office.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE new Senator from Nebraska weighs 325 pounds.

SIR RICHARD OWEN, the naturalist, left an estate valued at about $175,000, which is a little unusual for a scientist.

INVENTOR EDISON'S children by his first wife are familiarly called "Dot" and "Dash," from the characters in the Morse alphabet.

ONE of the most prosperous inventors of the day is George Westinghouse, whose wonderful brake has brought him in a fortune of $20,000,000.

GENERAL GRANT once declined to serve as President of the Panama Canal Company, with a salary of $25,000, because he thought its scheme impracticable.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, according to common rumor, is worth some thirty millions, of which twenty are invested in Mexican railroads, telegraphs and electric light plants.

HANS VON BULOW, the pianist, who was recently removed to a private insane asylum near Berlin, shows no sign of recovering his mental equilibrium, and doctors hold out very little hope.

FRANK VINCENT, who has left Colombo to continue his explorations in Africa, has already traveled over 330,000 miles, and, though he has had many narrow escapes, has never had a serious accident.

MINOT J. SAVAGE, the celebrated Boston divine, preaches extemporaneously, but his thoughts are presented so well that the stenographer's reports rarely require any editing for publication in book form.

CAPTAIN JOHN ADAM COOPER is the youngest veteran of the Mexican War, having enlisted at the age of twelve. He is also the pioneer horse car driver of San Francisco, having been in the business twenty-nine years.

THE clergyman who has continuously occupied one pulpit longer than any other divine in the world is Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia. His age is ninety, and for sixty-eight years he has been pastor of one church.

IT is not generally known that M. Pasteur, the great French scientist, is an "unlicensed practitioner," and cannot even put a lancet into a man's arm. He has to keep a surgeon to do this for him, in order to comply with the law.

REAR ADMIRAL STEPHENSON, the new commander of the British squadron in the Pacific, has been in Her Majesty's navy for forty years and saw active service in the Crimea, in China and during the Indian mutiny.

THEY say that Judge William Lindsay, of Kentucky, recently elected United States Senator in place of Mr. Carlisle, rarely uses an adjective, and does not rely upon rhetoric in his argument. His appeal is to law and reason.

THE only two natives of Colorado in the House of Representatives of that State are Harry Sims, of Arapahoe, who was the first white child born in Pueblo, and Celestina Garcia, who represents Conejos County, and who is of Mexican parentage.

EX-SECRETARY WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday recently, has long looked several years older than his true age, owing to the fact that he was never physically strong and has always been a hard worker.

THE venerable banker, Bleichroeder, of Berlin, who died a few days ago, hied himself to Dresden on his seventieth birthday in order to escape any demonstration that his friends might arrange in his honor. But he left a $5000 check for the deserving poor of Berlin.

IT is related of J. Sterling Morton, Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture, that when his wife died he had a tombstone erected over her grave bearing her name and the names of his three sons. When asked why he had the names of the boys inscribed on the marble, he replied: "Because, if any of them does anything dishonorable I will have his name chiselled from the tombstone."

The Scrub.

The scrub rises up in judgment against his owner, and utters a condemnation from which there is really no appeal. Every bone in his body and every hair in his staring coat proclaim: "Thou art the man who vainly expects figs from thistles and brambles.

SOMETHING happens every day to keep a man from becoming proud. He either runs across pictures of himself as a naked baby, or is shown sentimental verses he signed his name to in a girl's album.

JONES says the cholera is like a traveling man, because it never goes anywhere without its grip.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

PEACH TREE CREEK.

A Comrade Says the Grand Stampede was Not a Rout.

COMRADE GEO. E. Dolton some time ago requested information about what he terms a "grand stampede" upon Newton's left just as the ball opened July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga. As the writer's regiment held the extreme left of the Fourth Corps, with the 57th Ind., Lieut.-Col. Blanche, next to them, it must have been us falling back across the creek that caught his critical eye at the comparatively safe distance of over half a mile from the most advanced of the enemy. I suppose his was the battery back of the cornfield that fired over us as we advanced through it, crossed the creek, and climbed the hill on the south side. The battery ceased firing as we gained the top. The Johnnies falling back at the same time, we at once set about reversing their rifle pits and speculating about the chances of taking Atlanta that day. While thus engaged they came back on the charge that resulted so disastrously to them along the whole line, especially to the right of us, where our men were in force, and had partly constructed breastworks.

Any one with an eye and half sense could see that our position was one of extreme danger, isolated as we were in an interval between our corps and the Twenty third, with no troops in support, even back of the creek. As the enemy came on through the timber, our men began falling back, thinking it was but their skirmish line trying to recover their position.

Lieut. August Hirsh, Mike Calahan and the writer did not run until convinced that it was death or capture to stay, as they were coming in heavy line of battle, while we had but a skirmish-line. The hill back to the creek was very brushy. It was get there and across the best way we could. As we came to the creek a large man of Co. B, jumped in and waded across. Seeing that the water came nearly to his arm-pits, I turned to get back up the bank. The creek had been very high, and falling recently and had left the banks very slippery. Instead of going up the bank, my feet slipped and I slid into the water, scrambled out up the bank and ran up stream to a drift, where most of the men had crossed, thus getting behind everybody but one man, Mike Calahan, who was captured.

This place of crossing was a little below the cornfield, where the high ground came directly to the creek on the north, and was more sloping than on the south side and less brush.

At the top there was a ravine running down to the bottom land. The cornfield was in this, forming a ridge next to the creek. As I ran up the slope bullets knocked the dust all around, as the rebels had a fair view of me for about 100 yards' distance.

As I got over the crest Maj. Hammond, of our regiment, who was in command, was there forming the line again under shelter of the ridge, and said to me: "King, you are a good man! Go back to that rifle-pit and see if they try to cross."

The pit was a rod or so back down the hill. I said: "I will, if I can get a drink of water." Someone handed me a canteen, and I took a drink and went back. Matt Boots, of Co. D, who had a Spencer rifle, also going. As we did so many of the enemy were then in sight, about 150 yards distant.

As we commenced firing they got under cover for a few minutes, and then came out to cross. Col. Blanche, with his regiment and some of ours, came up the ravine from the cornfield, forming on our left. Our position there was all we could ask. Bullets flew thick and fast from both sides, until they gave up the attempt to cross and went back into the woods, the charge having failed in its object to pierce our lines, which would not have been the case if we had made a "grand stampede" as stated by Dolton. If the main attack had been further to the right, they would have gone through the wide gap between the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps like a knife. Two small regiments, Battery M, Gen. Thomas and all creation would not have stopped them until there had been as hard a battle, with as much loss on our side, as there was two days later, when Hood tried the same plan with better success on McPherson. As it was, the recollection of the 100 rounds I fired—and many more of my comrades did that same day—leads me to believe that we were no more stampeders than was Gen. Thomas.

Some people who never got very far to the front, and saw other troops come back over the ground where no order could be kept, are liable to be unjustly critical; but it was not the case that day with Gen. Thomas. When Gen. Newton told him he thought we were captured, he said: "O, no! I have them fighting in splendid style over there." Such at least is what we are told he said, but I did not hear him say it, as I cannot locate his whereabouts that day.

As Comrade Dolton addresses,—who I am afraid is too apt to toot his bugle, disparaging others, which is the case in his letter referred to and one published some time ago, where he speaks of the retreat of the right wing of our army at Chickamauga,—I tell him what troops he refers to.

When men do as hard fighting as Wood's and Sheridan's Divisions did there, suffering the loss they did and inflicting still greater on the enemy, and having to retire before a largely superior force for lack of proper directions from Generals who failed to do their duty, they are not deserving of censure from any one of the Reserve Corps, who simply took part in the tail-end of the fight.

I am tired of hearing of inglorious retreats, and grand stampedes when there was none. It gives our children a wrong impression. Our former enemies and their present allies do enough of that, without aid from any comrade.—HENRY C. KING, in National Tribune.

Formal Ending of the Kansas Revolution.

At Topeka on Tuesday morning the Populist members of the Kansas House, headed by Mr. Dunsmore and their Sergeant-at-arms, marched into the House and took their seats, being received with respectful silence. In answering for the first time to the Republican roll call, protests were occasionally filed to the decision of the Supreme Court. A few of these were bitter, and some were insulting to the Court. Aside from these there was no special incident to the surrender.

Referred Him to an Animal Painter.

A remark made by a clever London woman the other day is worth recording. A man whom she much disliked said to her: "I know that you have a great and deserved reputation for artistic taste. Now, would you kindly exercise it on my behalf by telling me whom you would recommend me to have my portrait painted by?" The reply was prompt: "By Rosa Bonheur."

Sedentary Occupations.

An interesting lesson is offered to the student of longevity in the tables made up by life-insurance companies, showing the chances of life or death as affected by various occupations.

At first sight there seem to be some glaring inconsistencies in such tables. The profession of medicine, for example, which might be expected to occupy a place among the occupations tending to longest life, is found, on the contrary, among those tending to comparatively short life.

If we leave out of account those active occupations which are of necessity peculiarly unhealthful,—as, for instance, that of the stoker, which involves the performance of labor in a very hot atmosphere,—it appears to be certain that occupations of professions which call for long hours at the desk, or at other sedentary work, produce victims of disease sooner than which necessitate muscular activity.

All persons therefore, whose occupations are sedentary should make it a matter of duty to counteract the unwholesome tendency of their daily employment by some form of exercise.

Athletes do undoubtedly die sometimes of heart disease, and college students are sometimes seriously injured while playing foot-ball, but many more die or become disabled from disease superinduced by lack of bodily activity.

Of all the possible means of counteracting the effects of confinement in the office, or of other sedentary employments, walking is one of the surest and easiest. With many persons it would be a great gain to health if they would walk to and from their places of business in preference to riding.

It does not seem possible to emphasize too strongly the importance which, indeed, amounts to a necessity, of freeing the body of some of its waste products by physical exercise performed daily.

It is true that many animals never take exercise for its own sake. The muscular system of animals is kept in the most perfect condition, however, by their search for food. With them exercise is natural, and therefore perfect of its kind.

A sedentary occupation is, to a certain degree, unnatural, and must be offset by exercise.

In walking, the lungs should be expanded and the whole muscular system brought into play as far as possible. A buoyancy is obtained by this means which makes the exercise especially beneficial.—Youth's Companion.

Cannot Take the Bit.

The chief of the Kansas City (Mo.) Fire Department has invented a new bridle for horses, the use of which makes it impossible for the horse to take the bit between his teeth. It has no bit to take. It is arranged with a strap over the horse's nose, and a steel curb under his jaw in such a way that a hard pull on the reins make the animal very uncomfortable indeed. The new bridle works to perfection, it is said, on a practical test, keeping the horse perfectly under control, while giving him the minimum of discomfort. One great advantage of the contrivance is that it enables the animal to eat and drink in comfort without displacing the bridle.—New York News.

Curious Death Customs of Fiji.

The Fijians believe that in case a marriageable youth or maiden dies without having gone through with the elaborate nuptial knot-tying ceremony of the islands his or her soul is doomed to wander about forever in an intermediate region between heaven and the lower regions. When anyone dies, man, woman or child, a whale's tooth is placed in the hand of the corpse, the missile to be thrown at the tree which stands as a guide post to point out the road that leads to heaven and the one that leads to sheol.—St. Louis Republic.

English ignorance of America did not begin with this generation. Goldsmith's description of Niagara Falls includes the statement that "some Indians in their canoes, as it is said, have ventured down it in safety.'

A Powerful Flesh Maker.

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