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WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 21, 1890

AN UNWISE COURSE.

One of the ablest and most reliable men on Newspaper Row is Major JOHN M. CARSON, who represents the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Major CARSON is also Clerk of the House Committee of Ways and Means, and can therefore reinforce his general knowledge of politics by a large fund of special information acquired by direct and unmistakable means. Hence, when Major CARSON expresses the opinion in his paper that the Republican majority will not permit separate revenue bills to come to a vote during the next session, it is fair to assume that he knows what he is talking about. It was Senator VEST who proposed the expedient of bringing in these separate bills, one to put salt on the free list, another wool, another lumber, another binding twine, etc., etc., and it soon became evident to well-informed men that many if not all of such bills would pass, even through the rock-ribbed, non-deliberative House, and despite Mr. REED's opposition, if once brought to a vote. Major CARSON, however, while sharing this view of the matter, does not believe the vote can be reached. In other words, his knowledge of the sentiments of the Committee of Ways and Means—or the majority thereof—persuades him that bills for the repeal or modification of any details of the McKINLEY tariff would be strangled in the committee and never be reported back to the House. Major CARSON is, no doubt, correct in this view of the matter. He is in a position to arrive at an accurate estimate of the situation and he is a man capable of making the most intelligent use of his opportunity. What surprises us, however, is that the majority members of the committee should assume such an attitude. They will assuredly not strengthen the Republican party by such a course.

GIRLS IN STORES.

A correspondent whom, from the nature and the manner of her remonstrance, we take to be a lady of culture and of kindly feeling, calls our attention to the treatment of girls and young women employed in certain of the Washington stores. She complains that the failure of the proprietors to provide stools or benches for them to rest upon when not engaged in waiting on customers is a cruelty little short of inhuman. She makes the deliberate and positive assertion that no woman, however strong, can stand upon her feet eight or ten hours each day without great injury to her general health, while, as for the average woman, it is terribly injurious and, at times, absolute torture. Many a girl is, in her opinion, deprived of the chance of earning a support because she knows that she cannot endure this ordeal, and hundreds of others who are driven by their necessities to make the effort, have to succumb at last with the result of great suffering in health and strength. THE CRITIC is urged to bring this matter to the attention of the public and to call upon the proprietors and managers of such establishments to adopt measures for the comfort and protection of their female employes. All of which THE CRITIC gladly does, feeling assured that our Washington merchants are as humane and considerate as can be found in any other city, and that, if the matter be as serious as our correspondent asserts, there will be little if any difficulty in securing the adoption of the reform. An agitation of this kind was inaugurated in New York recently, and, when the case was properly and respectfully submitted to the merchants, it met with a prompt and practically universal response. No doubt it will be similarly successful here if, indeed, the condition to which our correspondent refers, prevails to any considerable extent. We cannot believe that there is in all Washington a single employer who would knowingly deny to his lady employes anything indispensable to their physical well being. The lot of women compelled to labor for their daily bread is hard enough. No kind hearted man would add to its sorrows and asperities.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON continues to talk with his mouth. Experience seems to have no more effect upon him than if he were a graven image, and yet he retains the loquacity of a fish-wife. Why on earth don't CANNON cut off his flow of conversation? What the country wants from him just now is a powerful and sustained flash of silence.

Miss LANGTRY makes the grave charge against this great and glorious country that, in all its length and breadth, she could not procure a really able dog. The circumstance which provoked this harrowing accusation was a suit brought against her in London by the playwright, BOUCICAULT, who claimed damages on account of her refusing or failing to put on a play which he had written for her and which she had contracted to produce. One feature of Mrs. LANGTRY's defense was that the business of the play called for a highly gifted dog and that she had been utterly unable to find one in the United States that came up to the moral and intellectual standard set up in the play. This will be appalling news indeed.

Assuring All the Cinch.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Hanna has the recuperative power of the Republican party. It clarifies its own wrong doing, turns its own rascals out, corrects its own mistakes, and then pinned of its elements of weakness, goes forth in the invincible strength of the restored public confidence.

AMUSEMENTS.

—William Tell at the National.

The Juch Company, minus Miss Juch, sang Rossini's once popular semi-brilliant opera last night, which it is entirely safe to say did not take up quite as much room or make nearly as much noise as its predecessor of the evening before. Mr Rathbone in the title role of the mythical patriot lanced the immortal arrow of the story, as well as the unusual notes of the score, with his customary precision and effectiveness. Madame Janauschek, as the Austrian Princess, sang sweetly and artistically as usual, and Carlotta Maconda, as Jemmy, made a very graceful as well as much applauded Jemmy for the lonely apple. Mr. Hedmondt, as Arnold, struggled manfully with a role which has taxed the powers of the world's greatest tenors, and Mr. Vetta sang impressively and fearlessly as always the monk of Walther. The rest of the patriots in the second and of the Princess, Hedwigi and Jemmy in the fourth act were both very satisfactorily rendered. The chorus had got back on its feet again and is apparently much more at home with Tell among the Alps than with Lohengrin on the Scheldt. The somewhat conventional choral effects were given for the most part with precision and spirit, the orchestra acting well up to its work as generally.

To-night the "Flying Dutchman," Wagner's most melodious, or least cacophonous, masterpiece, with Emma Juch as Senta, the role for which, in person, temperament and artistic adaptation, she seems most eminently endowed. With Rothbrem as the Dutchman, Vetta as Daland, Payne Clark as Erik, and Jessica de Vernet as Mary, the performance should be a highly meritorious one. It is understood that the President and Mrs. Harrison, who were unable to attend last night as announced, will be present this evening.

PERSONAL.

The last words of James Lillie, the ball player, who died in Kansas City a few days ago, were: "I'm afraid that it's three strikes and out."

Chief Justice Royce of the Vermont Supreme Court Bench, who is in his 71st year, has announced his intention of resigning owing to physical infirmities.

Away off in an obscure part of Texas, near Hempstead, lives Elizabeth Ney, a grand niece of the famous Marshal Ney of France. She is both pretty and talented and a sculptress by profession.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the American Minister to France, is very popular with society in Paris. Her house is sumptuous, her hospitality unbounded, her dressing costly and in perfect taste, her manner simple, kindly and elegant, and her French irreproachable.

Anastasius, the chief of the brigands who captured the son of the Sultan recently, is described as a very handsome and well informed man, who speaks four languages and behaves like a true gentleman. He preserves strict military order among his followers, and treats his prisoner in a manner befitting his rank.

Princess Maud of Wales masqueraded lately at Weisbaden, Homburg, Wiesbaden and Ems as plain Miss Wolf at times and again as Miss Weiss, and none of the Hohenzollerns penetrated her disguise. She was chaperoned by a quiet, retiring elderly lady, who was supposed to be her aunt, but in fact was an important lady of the court sent to attend the princess. Both the ladies dressed very plainly and were not troubled with attention.

Horace Greeley once successfully resisted a proposed increase to his salary, alleging that he did not think the paper could afford to pay it. President Bliss of the Boston and Albany Railroad has just refused an increase of pay from $12,000 to $20,000 a year, for the reason that he does not consider his services worth so much. The Boston and Albany can hardly be included among the railroads which Mr. Gould tells us are playing in such dreadfully hard luck.

Dr. Julian J. Chisholm of Baltimore, by inspecting the Babylonian cylinders in the British Museum, has discovered that the street costume of a society woman who lived 2,300 years before Christ was very similar to the costumes worn by the ladies of to-day, even to the tight fitting waist and sleeves and the accordion clinging skirt. It appears, therefore, that while the ladies are apparently striving to present something new in the way of fashion they are not succeeding very well.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Metropolitan—W. E. Kyle, Fayetteville, N. C.; J. S. Watkins, Alabama; J. Howard, Baltimore; J. L. Hawkins and wife, Asheville, N. C.

Ascot—J. W. Pinkerton, Zanesville, Ohio; J. P. Powell, New York; George Wyman, Cleveland; John E. Williams, Chicago; W. A. Rumbell, Rochester; W. H. Shaub and wife, Maryland.

St. James—Frank E. Patterson, Winston, N. C.; D. S. Myers and wife, Officer Force Va.; F. S. Farrow, South Carolina; Charles H. Crew and wife, Richmond, Va.

Willard's—Colonel W. F. Durant and wife, Miss C. M. Durant, Chicago; Charles C. Miller, Philadelphia; H. A. Martin, Newark, N. J.

Ebbitt—Charles E. Adams, Lowell, Mass.; Samuel A. Martin and George D. Mullen, Philadelphia; C. J. Hall, Maine.

Webster's—J. A. Woods, New York; Wm. H. Travers, West Virginia.

Riggs House—Maurice Shumaker and Mr. Myndeen, New York.

Shoreham—W. D. Morgan and wife, Buffalo; H. Hale, Virginia; E. Ferguson, Hartford, Conn.; James I. Kay, Pittsburg.

Hotel Johnson—R. W. Smith and wife, Philadelphia; O. S. Wiley, Chicago; Gen. H. Moore, Boston; Gen. D. Bartlett, Philadelphia.

Arlington—L. S. Ross, Chicago; Major Shellman, Savannah, Ga.; Major S. S. Pickens, Charleston, S. C.; E. H. Waite, London; William P. Hunt, Boston; Edgar Waite, Middleborough, Ky.

Normandie—H. F. Barnes and wife, Philadelphia; John H. Young, Ohio; William H. Waites, Plainfield, N. J.

Elton—C. L. Hobbs, Clearfield, Pa.; D. A. Tissot, New York; E. W. Gooding, Fort Payne, Ala.; Allen Judgson, Delaware, Iowa; Colonel A. Taylor, Bedford, Ohio; F. W. Turnbull and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. I. Shepard and wife, Rochester, Pa.

Gadsby's—B. Goldsmith, Philadelphia; A. R. Polsverts, Baltimore; H. M. Cantrel and wife, Buffalo, Ark.

GUILLEM MUSHRX.

The fools who lived in Shakespeare's day
And saw that gentle fellow play
By London Bridge—his the great way—
They little knew what he was to be!

The polished head, the courteous mien,
The quaint jest to high and low,
All this they saw or thought they saw—
But see the light behind the bow?

The doublet's modest grey or brown,
The slender rapier's glass sheath,
What eyes had them for pillow or crown?
Few indeed, or none, to seek him within.

Yet here the King of England's sleep,
The peer, with all their pomp and trappings,
Are muddered, half remembered things—
"Tis he alone that lives and reigns!

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in the Century.

PRACTICABLE, STANLEY SAYS.

The Explorer's Views on Negro Depopulation in South Africa.

Henry M. Stanley was interviewed during his last visit to New York city by a World reporter upon Senator Butler's plan of colonization of the American negro from the Congo Free State, the opportunities which are there for him and the development of that country. "The advantages," said he, "which would be made to accrue are many. There is any amount of land to be had for the asking; the laws are favorable and calculated to promote happiness and content. The climate is natural, and for the negroes comparatively healthy. The soil is fertile and virgin and the country new, so that the slightest cultivation cannot fail to be followed by the most gratifying results.

"Value at the same time must be given to the fact that they would become subjects of their native land. Welfare—that is, the Caucasian race—cannot colonize the Congo Free State. A white man while living in the Congo Valley three years would expend ten years of vitality, and white women could not retain health. The result of this would be children of puny frames and inferior intelligence, and have the effect of forever keeping the Congo Free State in a condition of inconsequence among the nations of the world. With negroes forming the majority of its citizenship, it would with proper encouragement make remarkable development and in time become a great nation.

"If the civilized blacks who went into that country were developed morally, it is safe to say that their contact with the savages would be happy. If, on the contrary, they were of degraded character, it would follow that they would deteriorate, practice polygamy, etc. No very amatory couples would present themselves. Sheep, goats and cattle are of prolific growth, and the rivers teem with fish, and to be successful it would only need that the colonists should make that kind of expression of industry which deserves success.

"The immigrant should remember, though, that he is going to a land where desirable results are to be secured only after toil and that while nature is lavish in her gifts, yet bread would have to be earned literally with the sweat of the brow. At present the Congo Free States' Government is entirely in the hands of the whites, but, to my opinion, I think that if any man proved his capacity he would receive all that any could expect. Governor Jansen had a Congo negro as his secretary, and an able man; he enjoyed much power in the colony. No, it would only be a question of the best material."

THE WAYS OF WILD BEASTS.

Ben Sir Samuel Baker Kill a Rhinoceros With a Sword.

"Having once made a good shot at a rhinoceros, it fell to the ground and died," says Sir Samuel Baker. "We now observed a fine young calf, which was standing upon the opposite side of the mother, and I suggested to my famous Bomrah hunters that we should call up the camels and endeavor to secure the calf with our good stock of ropes. The camels were brought and the ropes arranged. Nooses were prepared, and I suggested that we should attempt to noose the young one and thus secure its legs. My Arabs declined this plan, as they rightly declared the ground was unfavorable, owing to the number of large rocks, which would prevent them from getting out of harm's way should the animal charge. It was ultimately arranged that Taher Noor, my head Arab, was to lend me his sword and that I was to go first, while they would follow up with the ropes and nooses, to endeavor to trip up the calf should it charge past me.

"Taher drew his sword. This was a beautiful blade that had belonged to his family, and been handed from father to son for several generations. The cross hilt and fittings of the handle were solid silver, also the knob at the end through which the tongue was riveted. He cautioned me to beware of striking a stone, and he evidently parted with regret from his favorite weapon.

"The calf was about three and a half feet high, and was standing by the body of its mother, evidently ignorant of her death. As I cautiously approached there was not much time for reflection, for the young tartar gave an angry shake of its ugly head, emitted the usual three sharp whiffs, and charged at me as fast as it could gallop.

"I jumped quickly backward by a large rock, and it passed within three feet of me, but immediately halted, in spite of continuing so far as the spot where the Arabs were in waiting with the ropes. It now turned round, and seeing me, it repeated its charge in reverse, as hard as it could go. I again jumped back, but as I did so I delivered a downward cut with Taher Noor's favorite sword. The young rhinoceros fell stone dead; all in a heap. The Arabs ran to the spot. Taher Noor took the sword carefully from my hand, and polishing it at arm's length he looked along the edge; he then wiped the blade upon the body of the rhinoceros, and to prove the perfection of his weapon he shaved a few hairs off his naked arm; then exclaimed, with a deep sigh of pleasure and satisfaction: 'Mashallah!' and returned it to the scabbard."

Collecting Duty on a Mummy.

From the New York Sun.

An amusing incident is reported in the *Vedomosti* of Kharkov. An Egyptian mummy was brought to that city for exhibition. The Tariff Commissioners were at a loss about the proper duty to be levied on it, as no such wares is specified in their catalogues. At last they found on one of their catalogues a certain paint which is called mummy. Thereupon they decided to have the Egyptian piece of antiquity weighed, and to levy on it the tax due on its weight in paint. A similar incident, says the same paper, occurred in another city of the Empire. A skeleton was imported from Germany. The tax gatherers, not knowing to what class of goods it belonged, decided to put it down among the "things that had once been in use."

Out on Strike.

From Harper's Bazar.

They were at the baseball game, and he was trying to explain it to her when the man came in at the close of the inning.

"Oh, yes," she cried, joyfully. "I see, now—those men are out on a strike now, and have quit playing."

Ward's Corner on Humor.

From Puck.

Curtis—I understand that Ward McAllister's book scintillates with humor.

Baldwin—Well, he might easily be our leading humorist. He has the advantage of all the other funny men.

Curtis—How?

Baldwin—Why, of course, he knows more about himself than they do.

A New Summer Resort.

From the Chicago Binder.

"I had a splendid time in my vacation this Summer. Meals just when I wanted them, cool and warm baths, capital wines, and no fees for waiters and porters." "And where is this ideal place, doctor?" "I stayed at home."

THE LYMPH IN CONSUMPTION.

Berlin and Vienna Both Hight Its Efficiency Even in Early Stages.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A special cablegram from Berlin to the *Herald* says:

"Dr. Koch is certain his remedy will cure consumption, so he has said, but there can be no truth in what is asserted about its being a cure for cancer, as in that case Koch's idea of its being a specific remedy and differential diagnosis would be exploded. I am in a position to repeat that Professor Koch has made no communication on the subject of his remedy to any journalist. An Italian doctor is said to have offered a German physician five thousand marks for a small bottle of Koch's lymph, but the supply has given out.

"The municipal authorities of Wollstein, where Professor Koch was for eight years medical officer of the district, are about to make him an honorary citizen, and to place a commemorative tablet on the house in which he lived.

"Professor Frantzel says that in most cases of primary phthisis there is no such improvement as that which takes place in patients suffering with lupus—is perceptible upon application of the remedy, which, in advanced cases, has hitherto proved quite ineffectual. He believes that even in less advanced cases, patients will have to undergo a long course of treatment, and that again and again fresh injections will have to be made before the efficacy of the remedy in such cases can be determined. Professor Frantzel, as well as other doctors, agree in attributing to Professor Koch's remedy the greatest value for diagnostic purposes and in cases of tuberculous diseases of the skin. As to the lungs and internal organs its effect remains doubtful.

"Professor Koch has himself repeatedly declared that he has not yet completed his investigations, and it is to be hoped that his continued experiments will be crowned with still greater success with regard to phthisis."

A *Herald* Vienna cablegram says: "Further injections with Koch's lymph were made in Vienna to-day, and the symptoms observed confirmed the accounts from Berlin. Dr. Ullmann, an experienced bacteriologist, who worked for several months in the laboratories, both of Pasteur and Koch, and who, having recently been in Berlin, has had special facilities for studying the effect of the method, repeats in to-day's papers the caution against any extravagant hopes in cases of consumption. He believes that it will take a whole year, with frequent injections at long intervals, to enable a just opinion to be formed on the curability of consumption, either in its advanced, or even its initial stages.

"As to external tuberculosis, however, there is promise of good results, although it is not certain that relapses can be guarded against.

"Dr. Kraus, a very talented practitioner, has just returned from Berlin. He says he thinks Koch's discovery most valuable for testing the existence of the tubercle in the human body, also that good results may be obtained with it in cases of tuberculosis of the bones, skin and joints, but that he does not believe that it will ever heal consumptive lungs. Dr. Kraus hopes that experienced men of science will do all in their power to prevent consumptive patients, to whom a journey at this time of year would do harm, from traveling to Berlin.

SALT WATER, WARM OR COLD.

Surface Temperatures Help Transatlantic Sailors to Pick Their Routes

From the New York Sun.

During the past summer officers on the ocean liners have given much information to the Hydrographic Office at Washington about the surface temperature of the ocean. Steamers have taken series of temperatures during their rapid passages across the ocean and have forwarded them at once to Washington, where the information has been immediately printed on the pilot charts for the use of mariners.

Many people may be curious to know how it can particularly benefit sailors to learn the temperature of the ocean surface. As a matter of fact, the navigators of the transatlantic liners pick their route very largely by the surface temperature. For instance, if they find that an incoming vessel reports a temperature of 80 degrees in about latitude 40 degrees north they know that the easterly Gulf Stream current is in that latitude and they will be careful, on returning to Europe, not to go farther north and thus strike the Labrador current, which will be against them. They are anxious to keep on their journey east in the Gulf Stream as long as it will help them, and they therefore also to cross the Grand Banks of Newfoundland just where the Gulf Stream current of twenty or twenty five miles a day will be with the vessel instead of against her.

Of course very little helps in making a big record, which is what all the ocean flyers are constantly striving for. The Gulf Stream on the eastern passage also slightly diminishes the cost of a trip, if a steamer gets into it on the Grand Banks. The large steamers burn about $50 worth of coal an hour, and the help the Gulf Stream gives a vessel in one day may amount to about $150. Last summer the northern limit of the Gulf Stream is said to have been considerably higher than usual.

An Expensive Luxury.

From the New York Times.

A woman's periodical, published in England, announces in every issue, among its publication notices, that "The Royal Edition de Luxe of the——, cover printed in gold and tied with red silk, as supplied weekly to the members of the royal family, may be had if ordered in advance. Price 2s." The plain edition, as supplied to the plebeian crowd, costs only 6d., but doubtless many local British females are pleased to pay the increased price for the privilege of this indirect companionship with royalty.

Indicted by the Grand Jury.

The following indictments were returned to-day by the grand jury: August Fox, larceny from the United States; Henry Bruce, carnal knowledge of female under 16 years of age; William Johnson, violation of section 5428 Revised Statutes (violation of pension laws); Joseph F. Hecke, larceny; Israel Harrison, larceny; William Wilson and William H. Howard, house breaking and larceny.

The bill against Thomas Bell for violation of the policy law was ignored.

A Brooklyn, N. Y., landlady threatens to raise the price of board to all her boarders who take Hood's Sarsaparilla, it gives them such an appetite! Try this peculiar medicine.

Guilty of Using Threats.

Maginder Roach, a fairly dressed young man, was before Judge Miller this morning and pleaded guilty to the charge of threats towards his wife. Maude E. Roach, and furnished a bond of $500 for his future good behavior.

Call up telephone No. 278 and order a case of Pabst Beer for your family.

Consignment Sale at the New York Clothing House.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

An Accurate List of the Members of the Next House.

ALABAMA.

1. G H Cook, D 5. S E Cobb, D
2. H A Herbert, D 6. J H Bankhead, D
3. W C Oates, D 7. W H Forney, D
4. J W Turpin, D 8. Joe Wheeler, D

ARKANSAS.

1. R H Cate, D 3. T C Hallin, D
2. Clifton Smith 4. W S Terry, D
5. S W Peel, D

CALIFORNIA.

1. T J Geary, D 4. J N Nutting, R
2. Vacant 5. D S. E J Loud, R
3. J H Kenna, Rep. W W Bowers, R

COLORADO.

H Teller and, R

CONNECTICUT.

1. Henry Cable, R 3. D A. Russell, R
2. O V Wilson, D 4. S E Merrett, D

DELAWARE.

J W Causey, D

FLORIDA.

1. S R Mabry, D 2. C Dunnell, D

GEORGIA.

1. E E Lester, D 6. J H Blount, D
2. H T Turner, D 7. W H Felton, D
3. F E Tipp, D 8. T G Lawson, D
4. L G Moss, D 9. T E Watson, D
5. J F Fitzgerald, D 10. T H Watson, D

IDAHO.

T. W Sweet, R

ILLINOIS.

1. Abner Taylor, R 11. R K Cable, D
2. L E Mclean, D 12. Scott Wike, D
3. A C Durborow, D 13. W M Springer, D
4. W C Newberry, D 14. Owen Scott, D
5. A J Hopkins, R 15. S P Rowe, D
6. R R Hitt, R 16. G W Fithian, D
7. T J Henderson, R 17. E Lane, D
8. L Steward, D 18. W S Forman, D
9. H W Snow, D 19. J R Williams, D
10. P S. Post, R 20. G W Smith, R

INDIANA.

1. W F Parrett, D 8. E B Rockshire, D
2. John Britz, D 9. Daniel Waugh, R
3. J B Brown, D 10. D H Patten, D
4. Wm Holman, D 11. A N Martin, D
5. G W Cooper, D 12. C A O McClel'n, D
6. H V Johnson, R 13. B F Shively, D
7. W D Bynum, D

IOWA.

1. J J Seerley, D 7. J A T Hull, R
2. W J Hayes, D 8. I P. Flick, R
3. D B Henderson, R 9. T Bowman, D
4. W H Butler, D 10. J T Dolliver, R
5. T J Hamilton, D 11. G P Perkins, R
6. F White, D

KANSAS.

1. C Broderick, R 5. Davis, D a
2. E R Funston, R 6. W H Baker, D a
3. B H Clover, D a 7. J Simpson, D a
4. J G Otis, D a

KENTUCKY.

1. W J Stone, D 7. W C P Breckinridge, D
2. W T Ellis, D 8. Edge, D
3. J H Goodnight, D 9. J B McCreary, D
4. A B M'Kag'ne'y, D 10. T H Paynter, D
5. A G Caruth, D 11. J W Kendall, D
6. W W Dick's'n, D 12. John H Wilson, R

LOUISIANA.

1. A Meyer, D 4. N C Blanchard, D
2. M D Logan, D 5. C J Boatner, C
3. Andrew Price, D 6. S M Robertson, D

MAINE.

1. T B Reed, 3. S L Milliken,
2. N Dingley, jr 4. C A Boutelle,

MARYLAND.

1. Henry Page, D 4. Isidor Rayner, D
2. H Stump, D 5. Barnes Compton, D
3. B W Rusk, D 6. W M McKeldin, D

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. O L Randall, R 7. W Cogswell, R
2. E A Morse, R 8. M Stevens, R
3. J F Andrew, D 9. G F Williams, D
4. J H O'Neill, D 10. J H Walker, R
5. Sherman Hoar, D 11. P S Coolidge, D
6. H C Lodge, R 12. J F Cheney, D

MICHIGAN.

1. J L Chipman, D 7. J S Wadsworth, D
2. J S Gorman, D 8. H M Youmans, D
3. Jas O'Donnell, R 9. C Wheeler, D
4. J C Burrows, R 10. T E A Woodwick, D
5. M H Ford, D 11. S M Stephenson, R
6. B G Stout, D

MINNESOTA.

1. W H Harries, D 4. J N Castle, D
2. John Lind, R 5. K Halvorson, D a
3. O M Hall, D

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J M Allen, D 5. J H Beeman, D
2. J D Kyle, D 6. T R Stockdale, D
3. T C Catchings, D 7. C E Hooker, D
4. Charles Lewis, D

MISSOURI.

1. W H Hatch, D 8. J G O'Neill, D
2. C H Mansur, D 9. S W Cobb, D
3. A M Dockery, D 10. S Byrnes, D
4. E C O Wilson, D 11. R P Bland, D
5. J C Tarsney, D 12. D A d'Armond, D
6. J T Heard, D 13. R W Ryan, D
7. R H Norton, D 14. M Arnold, D

MONTANA.

W W. Dixon, D

NEBRASKA.

1. W J Bryan, D 3. —— Kem, D a
2. W A McKeighan, D a

NEVADA.

H F Bartine, R

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. L F McKinney, D 2. W E Daniell, D

NEW JERSEY.

1. C A Borgen, R 4. S. Fowler, D.
2. J Buchanan, R 5. C A Cadmus, D
3. J. A Geissenhaner, D 6. T D English, D
7. L F McDonald, D

NEW YORK.

1. J W Covert, D 18. J A Quackenbush, R
2. D A Boody, D 19. Charles T. Cooper, D
3. W J Coombs, D 20. John Sanford, R
4. J M Cleary, D 21. J M Weaver, R
5. J F Magner, D 22. L W Russell, R
6. J B Fellows, D 23. H W Bently, D
7. E J Dunphy, D 24. G Van Horn, D
8. T J Campbell, D 25. J J Belden, R
9. A Cummings, D 26. G W Ray, R
10. F B Spinola, D 27. S E Payne, R
11. J D Warner, D 28. H H Rockwell, D
12. R P Flower, D 29. John Raines, R
13. A P Fitch, D 30. H S Greenleaf, D
14. W G Stahlnek'r, D 31. J W Wadsw'th, R
15. H Bloom, D 32. D N Lockwood, D
16. J H Ketcham, R 33. T J. Bentley, D
17. T N Cox, D 34. W D Hooker, R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. W A B Branch, D 6. S R Alexander, D
2. H P Cheatham, R 7. J S Henderson, D
3. J J Grady, D 8. W H H Cowles, D
4. D H Blair, D 9. W T Crawford, D
5. A E Williams, D

NORTH DAKOTA.

M H Johnson, R

OHIO.

1. B Shaw, R 14. W H Enochs, R
2. J A Caldwell, R 15. J Dungan, D
3. O W Powers, D 16. J W Owens, D
4. M J Kurtz, D 17. M D Harter, D
5. P C Layton, D 18. J H Warwick, D
6. D D Dickerson, D 19. J A Pearson, D
7. W E Haynes, D 20. J D Taylor, R
8. D S Hare, D 21. E B Taylor, R
9. J H Outhwaite, D 22. V C Taylor, R
10. R Dean, R 23. L L Johnson, D
11. J M Pattison, D

OREGON.

1. —— Berman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. H H Bingham, R 13. M B Wright, R
2. Chas O'Neill, R 14. —— Hopkins, R
3. Wm McAleer, D 15. S P Wolverton, R
4. J E Bentzen, D 16. L E Atkinson, R
5. A C Harmer, R 17. F Beltzhoover, D
6. J B Robinson, R 18. Ed Scull, R
7. Ed Halloway, D 19. G H Huff, R
8. Wm Mutchler, D 20. John Dalzell, R
9. G B Brunner, D 21. W A Stone, R
10. M Bossom, R 22. —— Stewart, R
11. I Ammerman, D 23. E P Gillespie, D
12. G W Shenk, R 24. M Griscom, R
13. J B Kelly, D 25. C W Stone, R
14. J W Ryan, R 26. G F Kribbs, D

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Oscar Lapham, D 2. No election.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. W H Brawley, D 5. J J Hemphill, D
2. G D Tillman, D 6. E T Stackhouse, D
3. G Johnstone, D 7. William Elliott, D
4. O K Norris, D

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. J R Gamble, R 2. J A Pickler, R

TENNESSEE.

1. J A Taylor, R 6. J E Washington, D
2. L C Houk, D 7. N N Cox, D
3. A S Merriman, D 8. R A Fisher, D
4. E M Bright, D 9. R A Pierce, D
5. J D Richardson, D 10. J Patterson, D

TEXAS.

1. C Buckner, D 7. W H Crain, D
2. J B Long, D 8. L W Moore, D
3. C B Kleberg, D 9. G Mills, D
4. D B Culberson, D 10. J W Storts, D
5. J W Bailey, D 11. S W Lanham, D
6. Jo Abbott, D

VERMONT.

1. H H Powers, 2. W W Grant

VIRGINIA.

1. W A Jones, D 6. P C Edmunds, D
2. J W Lawson, D 7. C T O'Ferrall, D
3. G D Wise, D 8. W H F Lee, D
4. J F Epes, D 9. J A Buchanan, D
5. P G Lester, D 10. H St G Tucker, D

WASHINGTON.

J L Wilson, R

WEST VIRGINIA.

First and Third to Guess

1. J L Pendleton, D 3. J D Alderson, D
2. W L Wilson, D 4. J Capehart, D

WISCONSIN.

1. —Bakeus, D 6. J R Miller, D
2. Chas Barwig, D 7. Frank Coburn, D
3. A R Bushnell, D 8. N P Hansen, R
4. John Mitchell, D 9. Thomas Lynch, D
5. G H. Brickner, D

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

States.	Fifty-first Congress. Dem.	Rep.	Fifty-second Congress. Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	7	1	8	...
Arkansas	6	1	5	...
California	...	6	2	4
Colorado	...	1	...	1
Connecticut	3	3	3	3
Delaware	1	...	1	...
Florida	2	...	2	...
Georgia	10	...	10	...
Idaho	...	...	...	1
Illinois	7	13	11	6
Indiana	10	3	11	2
Iowa	1	10	3	8
Kansas	...	7	3	3
Kentucky	9	2	10	1
Louisiana	5	1	6	...
Maine	...	4	...	4
Maryland	3	3	6	...
Massachusetts	2	10	7	5
Michigan	7	9	8	3
Minnesota	...	5	4	1
Mississippi	7	...	7	...
Missouri	9	4	14	...
Montana	...	1	1	...
Nebraska	...	1	1	...
Nevada	...	1	...	1
New Hampshire	...	2	2	...
New Jersey	3	4	5	2
New York	15	18	22	11
North Carolina	6	3	8	1
North Dakota	...	1	...	1
Ohio	5	16	14	7
Oregon	...	1	...	1
Pennsylvania	2	24	19	18
Rhode Island	...	2	1	...
South Carolina	6	1	7	...
South Dakota	...	2	...	2
Tennessee	7	3	8	2
Texas	11	...	11	...
Vermont	...	2	...	2
Virginia	9	4	10	...
Washington	...	1	...	1
West Virginia	2	2	4	...
Wisconsin	3	7	8	1
Wyoming	...	...	...	1
Total	151	173	344	87

Whole number of members, 349

From Rhode Island—One not elected

Apparent Democratic majority 157

A number of Alliance members indicated in the table above by the letter "A" are counted for convenience with the Democrats. In most instances the Alliance men are Democrats, but five in Kansas, one in Minnesota and two in Nebraska were elected over both Democrats and Republicans.

In the Third Iowa and Third Michigan districts the latest advices are that the result seems doubtful. If the Democrats are elected the majority will be 161.

Washington Stock Exchange

Sales—Regular Call—12 o'clock m—Eckington & Sol. Home R. R., 20 a 60. Riggs Ins. Co., 25 a 8. Commercial Ins., 100 a 4½. U. S. Electric Light, 10 a 124; 10 a 123; 10 a 128. Amer. Graphophone, 15 a 17½. Am. Security and Trust Co., 25 a 62½.

Note.—The sale of 50 Lincoln Insurance at 5½, quoted yesterday, was a mistake.

Miscellaneous Bonds—U. S. Electric Light 1st, 6's, —; U. S. Electric Light, 2d, 6's, 130; W. & G. R. R. 10-40 6's, R'63-'93, 3 2½; W. & G. Convertible 6's, 118; Masonic Hall Ass'n, 5's, C'1898, 105½; Wash. Market Co., 1st Mort., 6's, 10-; Wash. Market Co., Imp., 6's, —; Inf'd & Seaboard Co., 6's, C 1897, —; Wash. L. Infantry, 1st, 6's, 1904, 95; Wash. L. Infantry, 2d, 7's, 1904, 95; Wash. Gas Light Co., Ser. A, 6's, '18; Wash. Gas Light Co., Ser. B, 6's, '19; Hygeine Ice Co., 1st Mort., 6's, —; American Security and Trust, 5s.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 450; Bank of Republic, 270; Metropolitan, 265; Central, 300; Second, 200; Farmers and Mechanics, 190; Citizens', 170; Columbia, 160; Capital, 120; West End, 99; Traders', 121; Lincoln, 110.

Railroad Stocks—Washington and Georgetown, 245; Metropolitan, 130; Columbia, 56; Capitol and North O Street, 55; Eckington and Soldiers' Home, 52; Georgetown and Tennallytown, 49; Brightwood, —.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 45; Franklin, 59; Metropolitan, 80; National Union, 19; Arlington, 175; Corcoran, 65; Columbia, 15; German American, 170; Potomac, 80; Riggs, 7½; People's, 5; Lincoln, 5½.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 125; Columbia Title, 61; Washington Title —.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 45; Georgetown Gas, 48; U. S. Electric Light, 127.

Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 25; Chesapeake and Potomac, 66; American Graphophone, 12.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market Co., 15; Washington Brick Machine Co., 500; Great Falls Ice Co., —; Bull Run Panorama Co., —; National Safe Deposit, 200; Washington Safe Deposit, 125; Washington Loan and Trust Co., 41; National Typographic, —; Mergenthaler, —; Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 4; American Security and Trust Co., 61½; Lincoln Hall, 50; Hygienic Ice Co., —; Interocean Building Co., —.

Works Both Ways.

From Puck.

Quizze—Do you believe that a few gallons of oil will calm a storm?

Whizze—I don't know. A very small drop will start one in Wall street.

Everybody going to the Consignment Sale.

Two Sides to Everything.

From Puck.

"Humph! I don't think much of that oatmeal."

"Yy, but shoost look at dot elegant indigo!"

"I know, but I'm not going to wear it inside out!"

Fair Play.

From Puck.

Judge Bribegoose—You told me just now that Simpson struck Jones, and now you swear that Jones struck Simpson. How is this?

Witness—Your Honor, as there are two sides to a question, is it not fair to allow as many to an answer?

Visit the Great Consignment Sale, 311 Seventh street.

Nine Out of Ten

Persons one meets have catarrh in a mild or aggravated form, and yet comparatively few pay any attention to it, not seeming to realize until too late that other dangerous diseases, such as bronchitis and consumption, are very sure to follow if the troubles not arr