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MR. LISNER IN A HURRY.

PHOTOGRAPHER RICE ATTEMPTS TO CHASTISE HIM ON THE AVENUE.

The Cause of the Trouble an Alleged Insult Offered to Mr. Rice's Daughter by Mr. Lisner in the Palais Royal—Mr. Lisner's Clerks to the Rescue.

A number of pedestrians, boot-blacks, hack-drivers, and others who may not have enjoyed the Fourth to the full extent of their capacities, turned in pleasant anticipation to witness what promised to be an interesting personal encounter in front of the Palais Royal early yesterday afternoon. The parties to the affair were Mr. Rice, the well-known photographer, and Mr. A. Lisner, proprietor of the Palais Royal. Mr. Lisner evidently had business of importance in another quarter of the city, judging from the haste with which he strove to reach his carriage at the curb. Mr. Rice, however, was in hot pursuit, and got close enough to the hurriedly-retreating merchant to warrant making a couple of vigorous passes at him. Mr. Lisner dodged Mr. Rice's fists, however, jumped into his carriage, and was driven away in hot haste, leaving a couple of clerks from the Palais Royal rushed to the rescue of their employer, and with them Mr. Rice had a little scuffle, but no damage was done, and Mr. Rice left.

Pretty soon Mr. Rice's son appeared in the vicinity of the Palais Royal with evidently hostile intentions. He was intercepted at the door by one of the clerks, with whom he exchanged some angry words. But at the hour of 1 o'clock had arrived, at which time the establishment is closed on Saturdays, the clerk slammed the door in young Mr. Rice's face.

The cause of the trouble was an insult which Lisner is said to have offered to Miss Rice, a daughter of the photographer, earlier in the day. It seems that Miss Rice and a sister entered the Palais Royal with the intention of making some purchases, when they were approached by the proprietor, Miss Rice, for some reason, did not care to have Lisner wait on her, and intimated as much. Although the young lady had a perfect right to do this, the proprietor of the establishment seems to have felt that his dignity was compromised, lost his temper, and, it is alleged, made an insulting remark to her. The young ladies at once left the store, proceeded to their father's place of business, and informed him of what had occurred. Mr. Rice was naturally angry that his daughter should be subjected to such an indignity in a public place, and hurried at once to the Palais Royal to resent it with the result already told. The brother of the young ladies, when he learned what had occurred, followed his father, but Mr. Lisner escaped both of them in the manner described. There the matter rests for the present.

A HERALD reporter called at Mr. Lisner's house last night, but he could not be seen. A friend of Mr. Lisner said last night that the remark made to Miss Rice was merely to the effect that she was "a little fool." The inference was that Mr. Lisner saw nothing in this that should have caused the young lady to get angry, especially as he had some acquaintance with her.

According to the latter, Mr. Lisner followed her about his establishment from counter to counter and to the second floor to the ladies' underwear department. Here he behaved himself in so offensive a manner that Miss Rice requested him to leave her. Instead of doing so, he became still more offensive, and, as the lady turned to quit the place, called out to her that she was a fool, and couldn't put on any airs with him.

A WALL-STREET MAN ROBBED.

Two Frail Females Socked for Relieving Him.

Sidnet Dulin, a prominent Wall street operator, came to Washington to see the sights, and foolishly carried around with him a very large sum of money. He was doing the town in royal style, and yesterday afternoon directed his "cabbie" to drive him to a house south of the Avenue kept by Maud Duvall. Here he and an inmate named Bevel Clifford got very friendly and were together for some time. Then the Wall-street man concluded to take a nap. Previous to this he had separated his money, taking some sixty-odd dollars and placing it in his pocket, while the rest, \$1,040, he stowed away in his underclothing. When he awoke he found Madame Duvall in the room counting his money, and he at once made a demand for it. She returned all but a hundred-dollar bill. This he also demanded, but the women declared they did not have it. Mr. Dulin then dressed himself and went to the station-house, where he reported his loss. Officer Sutton went to the place, and finding Madame Duvall in possession of the money placed both her and the girl Clifford under arrest, and locked them up in the First Precinct, and charged each with grand larceny. Mr. Dulin was held in \$200 collateral for his appearance.

American Marksmen Abroad.

BERLIN, July 5.—Two thousand persons attended a Kommerz, which was given in the Winter garden of the Central Hotel to-night in honor of the visiting American riflemen. Councillor Horwitz made a speech, in which he referred to the American marksmen in very complimentary terms. A band from the guards, led by Waldman, played national airs, and all present joined in singing "Deutschland Uber Alles."

Spain's New Cabinet.

MADRID, July 5.—A new cabinet has been formed as follows: Prime Minister, Senor Canovas Del Castillo; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke of Tetuan; Minister of Finance, Senor Cogoyan; Minister of the Interior, Senor Silveira; Minister of Justice, Senor Villaverde; Minister of Commerce, Senor Isasa; Minister of War, Gen. Azcaraga; Minister of Marine, Admiral Berenguer; Minister of the Colonies, Senor Fabre.

Death of a War Veteran.

CONCORD, Mass., July 5.—James Melvin, a war veteran, portions of whose body had become ossified within a few years and for whom a pension of \$100 a month specially passed Congress last month, died to-day. His sufferings for several years have been excruciating, and his case attracted wide attention.

COEDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

Discussed by Able Educators of Both Sexes.

ST. PAUL, July 5.—At the second session of the National Council of Education to-day, John Hancock, the chairman of the committee on the education of girls, gave a report on the subject, "The Coeducation of the Sexes." This is a subject, he said, on which public opinion has greatly changed of late. In some cities, like New York and Boston, separate high schools are still maintained for the sexes. The chairman of this committee is a strong believer in the coeducation of the sexes, and he advanced many reasons for maintaining his position. The self-will and immaturity of the boys are restrained, and the girls' manners are made more easy. There is an improvement in studies for the boys, for mathematics is counterbalanced by the girls' preference for literature. It further resulted in a more sound and healthy development of both sexes.

The report was followed by a lively and interesting discussion, developing some difference of opinion.

The most prominent feature of the discussion was the reply of Miss Conway, of Memphis, Tenn., who has a private school. She argued that exclusive education was best, as in such colleges it was easier "to preserve and foster that essence which we call womanliness." It was in such institutions that girls found the home life and home influence which does so much toward strengthening and developing their character.

Mr. Hancock, in his closing remarks, said that the ordinary rules which govern society will govern the boys and girls in schools. Oberlin College was cited. This institution was the first of its kind to admit ladies, and there was no school in the land, he believed, which had as high a standing morally. Not twenty-five years hence he expected to see boys and young men knocking for admission into Vassar and other young ladies' seminaries.

FRANCE VS. AMERICA.

Prohibitive Duties Voted on American Products.

PARIS, July 5.—The Senate this week has shown its hand plainly in regard to American questions. After a long debate it finally voted in favor of a duty of three francs on corn, and supplemented this by imposing a duty of six francs on cornmeal. During the closing debate it was distinctly avowed that the duty on corn was to be considered only a continuation of the nine-year-old policy toward American pork. Comte Fouquier de Carlet declared that the importation of American pork was only another mode of importing American corn, and French farmers could not maintain themselves against it. The prohibition of pork was right and ought to be maintained, and the duty on corn should also be made prohibitive. M. Millaud called attention to the fact that American pork is only prohibited on the ground of its alleged unhealthfulness. He declared that this is merely a pretext. Other members replied that it was all right and that the prohibition ought to be maintained. An article published in the *Temps*, which is thought to reflect the views of the government, suggests that there might be circumstances under which it might be desired to withdraw the prohibition against pork.

DISASTER IN HELL-GATE.

Thousands of Excursionists in a Perilous Condition—Many Injured.

ASTORIA, L. I., July 5.—The coasting steamer *Eleanora*, while bound eastward through Hell-Gate about 5:30 this evening collided with the *Walter Sands*, one of the two barges lashed together, upon which were between 1,600 and 2,000 men, women and children excursionists, in tow of the tugboat *Idlewild*. One of the barges was almost cut in half. It is almost a miracle that a terrible disaster and great loss of life did not follow. Fortunately, however, no one was killed, though about twenty were injured. At the time of the collision the larger portion of the excursionists were dancing on the upper and lower decks, and at the moment the crash was heard, a scene of the most intense excitement began. Men ran hither and thither, searching for their wives, children, and sweethearts, and shouting for life preservers, while the women screamed and fainted and the children joined in with a chorus of cries. Some half-crazed men wanted to jump into the water with their families, but the captains of the barges quieted their fears in a measure by assuring them that there was no further danger, as the injury to the barge was entirely on the outside.

Blue and Gray at Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 5.—The programme for the entertainment of the United Confederate Veterans was concluded to-day at Chickamauga battle-field, where there was a great picnic, and speeches were made by ex-Federal and Confederate soldiers. Gen. John T. Welder, ex-Federal president of the Chickamauga Memorial Association, made the principal speech, which was well received. There were several thousand people present. The exercises took place on Snodgrass Hill, which was valiantly held by Gen. George H. Thomas, and won for him the sobriquet "Rock of Chickamauga." Lookout Mountain is illuminated to-night.

Big Demonstration by Farmers.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—A special from Emporia, Kan., says: "The Farmers' Alliance and other kindred organizations united in one of the grandest demonstrations to-day ever held in that city. There was a procession five miles long, and 20,000 people are in attendance. No such turn-out of farmers was ever witnessed in this part of the State. The speakers are L. L. Polk, president of the National Alliance; R. Beaumont, and other prominent members."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Edwin Chadwick, the English social economist, is dead.

An international chess congress will meet at Manchester, England, August 22.

The Chamber of Deputies of Portugal has passed a credit for the construction of a cable to the Azores.

Another increase of 24 per cent. has been made in wages of Northumberland miners, making 90 per cent. within a few months.

The United States, Great Britain, and Portugal have agreed to ask the Swiss government to appoint three jurists to fix the amount due by Portugal for the cancellation of the Lorenzo Marques contract.

MR. BLAINE'S BOOMERANG.

ALARM RAISED BY REPUBLICAN WOOL-GROWERS.

The Premier's Policy Denounced as in Violation of Republican Pledges, and Threatening to the Nation's Most Important Industry.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—The officers of the Wool-Growers' National Association are closely watching the course of the legislation at Washington, and yesterday, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, the home of the president, Hon. Columbus Delano, they prepared an address to their constituents on the subject, which is furnished to the Associated Press by Mr. George H. Wallace, secretary of the National Association, and the recently-appointed Consul General to Melbourne. It is as follows:

To the Wool-Growers of the United States:

Our duty requires us to advise you of dangers to your industry that demand attention. First, Senator Hale's amendment to the McKinley bill, if adopted, will admit wool free of duty, from all the nations of the hemisphere. Mr. Cleveland's free wool recommendation was no worse. South American wools would supplant domestic wools and your industry would perish. The Republican platform would be violated, the principles of protection surrendered, and the production of the wool necessary for clothing in the United States would be transferred to foreign nations.

Secondly, amendments threatened to be proposed in the Senate when the bill is on the passage: first, to strike out the clause prohibiting sorting of wools, thus permitting the clothing portion of third-class wools to be separated and imported at third-class duties.

Again, to strike out the words "including charges," thus raising the dividing line and permitting under the system of law now practiced the importation of all third-class wools at the lowest rate of duty. These amendments were presented to the Finance Committee in violation of the agreement of the 24th of April, when the restrictive clauses and the words "including charges" were unanimously assented to by manufacturers, in consideration of our assenting to ad valorem rates for third-class wool. We obtained notice that such amendments would be offered on the day before the bill was reported to the Senate, and hastened to remonstrate in writing. The amendments were not made, but the right was reserved, and a number of the committee informed us they would be presented in the Senate.

We have yielded all that can be safely yielded in justice to our industry to secure general protective legislation. Any of the amendments referred to are dangerous. The Hale amendment would work absolute ruin. Its adoption violates the promise to give wool "adequate protection and discredits the faith and honor of the Republican party."

Either of the other amendments will perpetuate fraudulent practices in importations of carpet wools, whereby our producers of clothing wool have been robbed of the protection which the law was supposed to afford.

We have thus briefly presented the difficulties and dangers which threaten the most important industry of the nation, and which must be protected if our protective policy survives.

We call for your immediate action. As individuals and associations, give notice to those representing you in the halls of legislation that you expect the Republican party to redeem its pledges and fulfill its promises by speedily passing the McKinley bill.

Nihilists Convicted.

Prefer French Prisons to the Mines of Siberia.

PARIS, July 5.—The trial of the Nihilists resulted in the conviction of Reinstein, Nakachidze, Katchintseff, Lavrenius, Levoff, and Orlovski, each of whom was sentenced to undergo three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 200 francs. Anna, the wife of Reinstein, and a female physician, named Fromberg, were acquitted. When the sentence was pronounced Orlovski declared that he would be happier in a French prison than in the mines of Siberia. Reinstein said he had refused to join in any plot because France had given a refuge, and because he thought that a conspiracy against the Russian government ought to be carried on only in Russia. Ever since he had been in Siberia he had devoted his life to the cause of Nihilism.

A Crash on the C. & O. Railroad.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 5.—The passenger express on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, coming West, crashed into the rear end of a freight train at Russell, Ky., during a blinding storm. A cinder train was on a side track, and the railroad men claim it had been blown by a severe wind storm until the end of the rear car projected over the main track, on either side of which there is a bank three feet high. The engine struck the obstruction and dragged it several car lengths. The front of the engine was torn out and the track plowed up for some distance. The baggage and express cars and the next two passenger coaches left the track and were thrown over on their sides. A rail was forced up through the floor of the second coach. The cinder train was dragged along and also badly wrecked. William Clemens, the engineer, was severely cut about the face and neck. Charles Ross, the fireman, was severely shaken up and sustained serious injuries about the body. An unknown man from Huntington was injured internally, and was sent back to that place. The doctors pronounced his condition serious. Passengers were transferred, and reached here at 3:30 this morning.

Electric Light Litigation.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—The Brush Electric Light Company brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the Westinghouse Electric Company, asking that they be enjoined from making, using, or selling any electric lamps embodying the claims of the plaintiffs. The case is for the alleged infringement of electric lamps using the double carbon system, designated in this case as the Indianapolis Jenny double carbon lamp, and in which two pairs of carbons are independently adjusted and controlled and burned successively, one pair of carbons being consumed, or practically consumed, prior to the establishment of the arc and the burning of the other pair.

EUROPEAN WAR-CLOUD.

Grave Situation in the Balkans—A General Explosion Imminent.

[Copyright by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, July 5.—There are signs of an impending storm in the Balkans. The situation is so grave that the holiday vacations of the leading officials of the Foreign Office here have been stopped.

A momentous change appears to have occurred in German policy in the Balkans. Instead of pursuing the semi-neutral diplomacy of Prince Bismarck, the Emperor has directed Herr Radowitz to take the initiative in advising the Porte how to meet the contending claims of Bulgaria and Russia. The Emperor's scheme of settlement, according to the accepted report in the diplomatic circle, involves the displacing of Prince Ferdinand and the substitution of Prince Karl, of Sweden, as ruler of Bulgaria in his stead, and also an arrangement of the Russian indemnity by capitalizing the amount through the international council of administration which now controls the Turkish loans. The scheme seems to have received impetus from Emperor William's conferences with Prince Oscar at Christina.

Though the financial proposals have not been formally communicated to Russia, it is already reported that M. Degiers, the Prime Minister, has expressed an intimation of their nature, with an expression that they were not satisfactory to Russia. His response means that Russia will not let her grip on Turkey's neck given by the war debt.

A general explosion in the Balkans may occur before the powers have time to consider Emperor William's proposals. Greece and Serbia have added to the general imbroglio by each presenting notes to the Porte to the effect that any concession to Bulgaria would require similar concessions to the Greek and Servian nationalities. The Servian note also declares that the absence of law and order in Macedonia exposes Servians to continuous outrages, and demands an instant remedy.

A rising in Bulgaria is likely at any moment to give the signal for a general conflagration. Col. Nicoloff, Maj. Panitz's brother-in-law, who is among the most popular officers in the Bulgarian army, is somewhere in Macedonia watching a chance to start a revolt.

M. Stambouloff, the Prime Minister, who is now virtual dictator of Bulgaria, relies upon his brother-in-law, Col. Mostokouff, who holds the chief command in the army, to prevent a rising.

The letter of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Maj. Panitz's widow offering to adopt her child has added fire to the discontent with the present régime.

VERY IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

Boundary Line Between Canada and Alaska—British Sealing Fleet.

OTTAWA, July 5.—The report that United States surveyors have established the boundary line between Canada and Alaska twenty-eight miles further east than it was supposed to be is given no importance at the Geological Survey Department, as the fixing of the boundary is an international matter, to be determined to the satisfaction of both countries, or, failing that, by arbitration, and has been under consideration by both countries. Against the conclusions of the United States Survey Canada has the observations of William O'Gillvie, of the Canadian survey party which explored the Yukon district in 1888. O'Gillvie spent the time in making astronomical observations for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the 141st degree of longitude, which he finally placed about ninety miles apart from the boundary line as run on United States map. This is very important, because the line crosses through the best gold-bearing districts yet discovered in the country.

The Canadian sealing fleet, now leaving Canada for Behring Sea, is about the same as last season. The celebrated schooners *Black Diamond*, *Jasinta*, and *Mollie Adams* have obtained the license from the authorities here to change their names to *Katherine*, *Mascot*, and *E. B. Marvin*, respectively. Last season the number of seals caught by Canadian vessels in Behring Sea was 16,585, while the total catch was 29,570, valued at about \$300,000.

Farmer Victimized—\$9,000 Gone.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—A Beaver Falls special says: Jos. Shannon, a wealthy farmer aged sixty-three, was swindled out of \$9,000 on Thursday by two sharpers. The game played was the time-worn one with cards. A man named Harper and his confederate induced Shannon to pick out a card and then told him he had won \$9,000, but before this money would be paid over he must produce that amount to prove that he could have paid if he had lost. Shannon went to the bank, drew the money, and returned with it. The sharpers then took the cash from him and skipped out. The victimized farmer has offered \$5,000 for the apprehension of the two men.

A Steamship's Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Tremendous icebergs and vast fields of ice were encountered by incoming Atlantic steamers. The steamer *La Flandre*, from Antwerp, narrowly escaped collision with icebergs off the banks of Newfoundland. A heavy fog surrounded the vessel. It was so thick that nothing could be seen from the decks of the ship. While the ship was ploughing along at a high rate of speed the fog lifted, showing an iceberg half a ship's length ahead. By putting the helm hard to starboard a collision was narrowly avoided.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Boston's population, 437,342; in 1880 it was 362,360.

Two Irishmen, recently arrived, were out to pieces on the Long Island Railroad.

Specie exports last week, \$428,468, all gold; imports, \$498,229, all but \$18,479 in gold.

Albany's population, 92,468; Troy's, 69,587; increases, respectively, of 1,565 and 3,840 since 1880.

The New York Supreme Court has dissolved the Security Mutual Benefit Society and appointed a receiver.

Eight hours a day without decrease of pay has been unanimously conceded to New York journeymen stair-builders.

The first bale of new cotton has been received at Albany, Ga., from colored tenants on a plantation in Baker County.

An English and Holland syndicate has made the largest purchase of land ever made in America—between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 acres in Tamaulipas, Mexico, near Mexican National Railroad; also 75,000 head of cattle.

HIGH OLD TIMES IN HAWAII.

KING KALAKAUA APPOINTS A NEW CABINET.

Vote of Want of Confidence in the Old Ministry Was Lost by a Tie—But the Hint Was as Good as a Kick and They Resigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The steamer *Mariposa* arrived to-day, twenty-five days from Sydney and seven days from Honolulu. Hawaiian advices state that on June 17 King Kalakaua appointed John Adams Cummins Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Jonathan Austin, resigned; Godfrey Brown Minister of Finance, vice S. M. Damon, resigned; Charles N. Spencer Minister of the Interior, vice Lorin A. Thurston, resigned, and Arthur P. Peterson Attorney General, vice C. W. Ashford.

On Friday, June 13, Noble Widemann introduced a resolution in the Legislature declaring that, whereas it was apparent that the constitutional advisers of the King were irreconcilably divided against themselves and it being impossible to heal dissension in any manner except by a dissolution of the Cabinet, it was resolved that the Assembly mark its dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs by declaring a want of confidence in the ministry.

Previous to the introduction of the resolution Minister Austin replied to the charges made against him in the majority report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which have been heretofore referred to in these despatches, denying that he disobeyed the instructions of the House to lay before it the documents regarding the proposed treaty with the United States, or that he had abstracted important documents in relation to the matter, on the plea that they were personal communications.

On the introduction of the resolution, Representative Brown stating that there was a greater principle at stake than the integrity of the ministry, namely, that the minority should not rule, offered an amendatory resolution declaring that, whereas Minister Ashford had advised the King to refuse to follow the advice of a majority of the Cabinet, which advice of the Attorney General the Supreme Court passed upon and declared illegal and unconstitutional, the Attorney General, however, persevering in his advice to the King, it was resolved that such assertion of the principle of the right of the minority to rule and subvert of constitutional, representative government and that the action of the Attorney General was deserving of the severest censure and condemnation of the House, which did thereby declare its lack of confidence in him.

A protracted and warm debate followed, in which the Attorney General and some members of the Legislature took the ground that that body could get rid of one member of the ministry only by passing a vote of want of confidence in the whole Cabinet. The vote on Brown's amendment resulted 24 to 24, a tie vote of all the elective members of the House, including the President. The Cabinet promptly resigned.

Wanton Murder of a Child.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—Mattie Ringerlander, a twelve-year-old girl, died this morning from the effects of a pistol wound in the abdomen. The child was standing on the sidewalk, last night, in front of her home, when three young men, at present unknown, came along. One of these drew a revolver, and pointing it at the child said: "Run now!" The order was not obeyed, and the fellow fired. The men walked off and the child, crying, went to a pump to get a drink, from there going home. A physician was called, who found that a .32-calibre ball had entered the child's abdomen. The ball was probed for, but was not recovered. The little victim lingered until this morning, when she died.

Four Children Killed.

SCOTT HAVEN, Pa., July 5.—A keg containing fifty pounds of powder exploded in August Smith's grocery store at Industry, near Scott Haven, Pa., this evening, completely wrecking the building and injuring seven children, four of them fatally. The explosion was caused by sparks from a Jackson croaker, which exploded prematurely in the hand of August, Jr., aged fourteen years. The store was a resort for children and at the time of the accident a large number were present firing croakers.

Government Works Damaged.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—A Parkersburg (W. Va.) despatch says: "The fourth destructive storm of the week passed over that locality yesterday, flooding cellars, damaging streets, and sweeping away crops. The sudden heavy rainfall deluged up the Kanawha and Muskingum valleys. An unofficial estimate places the damages in the Muskingum Valley at half a million dollars. Much of this is to the Government works for the improvement of navigation."

Address to Maryland Voters.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—The Maryland Democratic Editors' Association to-day issued an address to the Democratic voters of Maryland. The first paragraph is as follows: "The approaching campaign is national entirely. Every principle involved is national. No State interest will be affected, except in a national sense. Purely State matters, therefore, will have no place in the canvass."

Old Man and Boy Asphyxiated.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—This morning, D. Tindall, of Canada, and his grandson, Edward Baker, the latter thirteen years of age, of Fall River, were found in a room which they occupied together last night at the Groves House, on Bath road, with the gas burners open. The boy was dead, and at noon the condition of the man was precarious, although he had roused somewhat from his stupor.

President Harrison Resting.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 5.—The President did not indulge in a fishing trip, as he had anticipated. The day was spent in a restful quiet way. Secretary Hallford and daughter, and W. E. Curtis, of Washington, were among those who called at the cottage during the day.

The Weather.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, slightly warmer; fair, easterly, shifting to southerly winds.

Barometer readings yesterday: 8 A. M., 70; 8 P. M., 71; mean temperature, 74; maximum, 80; minimum, 69; mean relative humidity, 66. Total precipitation, 0.03 inches.