THE EVENING STAR.
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The Evening Star.

VOL. 78, No. 18,062. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891. TWO CENTS.

LATE NEWS BY CABLE

Armed Policemen Charge the Populace at Barcelona.

NINE ORPHANS BURNED TO DEATH.

Another Alleged Compromise on the Irish Leadership.

THE ITALIAN PREMIERSHIP.

THE OFFICER LOST HIS HEAD.

Outrageous Attack Upon the Republicans in Barcelona—Other Foreign News.

BARCELONA, Feb. 5.—The revolutionary spirit smouldering throughout Spain nearly burst into a flame into this city today. There was a peaceful demonstration, in which a parade and speeches were the main features, going on in favor of the republican leader, Don Nicolas Salmeron, Alfonso Horillas' coworker in the propagation of republican ideas, and naturally the crowds which were attracted by the procession became somewhat excited. This attitude of the populace seems to have alarmed the officer in charge of a troop of mounted gendarmes who had been detailed to maintain order and in case of such an emergency arising to suppress any revolutionary proceedings.

In any case, the officer seems to have lost his head and to have ordered the gendarmes to charge the crowd. They did so at a gallop, firing pistols and carbines right and left. The result was that several persons were more or less dangerously wounded, and a number of the bullets from the gendarmes' weapons were flattened around the balcony and window of the hotel from which Salmeron was speaking. The action of the gendarmes deeply enraged the people, but the crowd seems to have dispersed without any open act of retaliation.

It is understood that the government will be asked to order an inquiry into the conduct of the officer in charge of the gendarmes. Salmeron's friends claim that the bullet marks around the window from which he was speaking show that the gendarmes tried to shoot him.

FATAL FIRE IN AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

MOSCOW, Feb. 5.—A terrible fire occurred in an orphan asylum in this city last night. The building was burned to the ground and most horrible scenes were witnessed as the youthful inmates were being rescued. As it was nine children were burned to death and a number of others were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of.

REDUCING RAILWAY FARES.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—In consequence of the government having abolished the 10 per cent railway tax, the railways of France have reduced second-class fares 20 per cent and third-class fares 30 per cent. In addition to this large reductions have been ordered in the prices of return tickets and in the charges for freight transportation.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S HOPES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Justin McCarthy, in receiving a deputation of Irishmen at Leicester yesterday, said he had summoned a meeting of his followers for February 12, when he and Sexton would freely report the Boulogne negotiations. He had hopes that a union of the Irish party would be brought about. Lord Hartington's last speech, he said, was unworthy of him and would injure him more than the Irish party and cause.

AN ALLEGED IRISH COMPROMISE.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—According to a dispach to the *Temps*, from its London correspondent, the latter affects to know that Mr. Gladstone has given the required assurances justifying Mr. Parnell in retiring from the leadership of his section of the Irish parliamentary party. Mr. Dillon, the correspondent adds, will replace Mr. McCarthy as leader of the McCarthyites section and will be selected as leader of the reunited party.

THE ITALIAN PREMIER.

ROME, Feb. 5.—The Italian newspapers publish a number of cabinet combinations in which a number of names are mentioned, but nothing definite is actually known as to who will constitute the next Italian cabinet. The members of the right declare that they will only support a cabinet which is pledged to and will take steps toward effecting large economical measures which will tend to materially reduce the budget.

VARIOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

Charitable committees for the relief of the awful destitution in London are going about their business in rather a peculiar fashion. After an investigation of various cases of alleged poverty, the inquiry in each case being prolonged so as to give the victim a fair chance to die of starvation, relief was at length distributed.

The police at Buda Pesth recently prohibited a procession which the students proposed to hold in honor of the Hungarian minister of commerce, Baross, but the students persisted and had their celebration.

Sir Gordon Cumming, whose name has become unpleasantly connected with stories of sharp practice at cards, is not altogether unknown in the United States, his brother, Alexander, having married the daughter of the Hon. Charles Eames, formerly United States minister to Venezuela.

Scarcity of funds among the McCarthy faction of the Irish parliamentary party has had a good deal to do with the proposed adjustment of differences. Eleven of those who side with the majority depend upon stated stipends for support. Some of them are badly in need of money.

The kaiser continues to devote himself with almost feverish earnestness to army matters. He has decided not to promote Count Hasseler of Metz to the place vacated by Waldersee.

In the Spanish cortes as now composed, including the representatives of the colonies, the government has 289 members and the opposition 154 members.

Mr. Gladstone will probably make a public announcement as to the assurances given him with regard to home rule to the leaders of the Irish parliamentary party.

A total of 1,225 Italian emigrants left Trieste for America in the month of January.

Baron Wissman will not go directly back to Germany, but will travel home from Africa by the way of Asia and America, his object being to improve his health.

Several prosecutions are pending in Germany for the violation of the law prohibiting the importation of American hog products, it being alleged that lard has been imported by way of Holland.

Notwithstanding the brave face put on by Italy as regards the McKinley bill Italian exports for 1890 show a decrease of £3,000,000 in value.

The pope in reply to earnest requests upon the subject has been compelled to decline to make an official communication to the French bishops on the attitude which they are to assume toward the republic.

Prof. Koch has arrived at Constantinople on his tour of the east.

It is reported that the Chilian government has prohibited the export of nitrates.

Figaro says that the socialist propaganda in the Belgian army has been most active for some time.

The conflict between the London dock laborers and the ship owners continues. The Furness and Johnston lines are discharging their own vessels, employing union men from outside docks.

A GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

Trainmen on the Canadian Pacific May Go Out at Any Hour.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, Feb. 5.—A strike of the conductors, brakemen and switchmen on the Canadian Pacific is threatened and may occur any hour. It will extend from St. John, N.B., to Vancouver, affecting all the men on that stretch. Two hundred representatives from all over the line approached Assistant General Manager Shausney in Montreal yesterday and made a demand for an increase in pay. What the company terms a reasonable advance was offered, but was not accepted, and yesterday afternoon the representatives held a secret session, but without coming to a definite decision.

Farmers' Alliance Co-operation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—The executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance of the states of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee decided to establish what it calls an interstate co-operative business committee, composed of one member from the executive committee of each state that will unite in the movement. The following officers of the committee were elected: President, Eli Hobson, Mechanicsburg, Ind.; vice president, F. S. Melville, Genoa, Ill.; secretary, A. A. Brown, Anderson, Ind. The officers of the co-operative company will labor to have the great combine well organized by the time the next national meeting of the alliance is held, which will probably be in this city next November.

SENATOR INGALLS.

He Creates a Sensation by a Personal Statement

AGAINST CLOTURE AND THE FORCE BILL

He Indulges in Some Free Advice to Republican Leaders.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL UP.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston was admitted to the privileges of the floor of the Senate during his stay of three or four days in Washington.

TO INCREASE MRS. CUSTER'S PENSION.

Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar was one increasing the pension of Gen. Custer's widow to $100 a month.

Also House bill giving consent of Congress to the construction of a bridge across Duke river, Humphreys county, Tenn.

Mr. Quay offered a resolution (which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses) authorizing the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard to employ a clerk during the recess.

MR. INGALLS' PERSONAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Ingalls, rising to a personal statement, said that he had been absent from the sessions of the Senate during the past two weeks, in which interval action had been taken on the cloture and on the election bill. His attitude on both those questions had been the subject of comment, of censure and of animadversion. On the day of his departure, after consultation with Mr. Allison, on whom he had been accustomed to lean in every hour of need, he had left with Mr. Casey (who had charge of the pairs of absentees) a note saying: "I should vote against the proposed change of the rules and should vote for a motion to proceed to the consideration of any other than the election bill, and am paired accordingly with Senator Allison, who is at liberty to vote to make a quorum."

OPPOSED TO THE CLOTURE RULE.

He had been opposed, he said—unalterably opposed—to the adoption of the cloture, for many reasons sufficient and satisfactory to himself. There were those present who knew that, many months ago, while occupying the chair in the absence of the Vice President, he resisted many urgent importunities and many strenuous solicitations to co-operate in that direction by methods which he then believed and now believed were revolutionary and subversive of the fundamental principles of constitutional government. He had not since seen occasion to change or modify his convictions.

HE FAVORED A JUST ELECTION LAW.

He was now, and always had been, in favor of a just and impartial election law, directed alike against force and fraud, non-partisan, and applicable equally to all parts of the nation. The measure under consideration, however, did not in many of its details receive the sanction of his judgment.

It appeared to him to be cumbrous, complicated, obscure in many of its provisions and difficult of application. It subordinated the judiciary to political control and opened the treasury to indefinite expenditure without requisite supervision and in violation, in his judgment, of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the provision of the Constitution that declared that no money shall be drawn out of the treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by law. In order to guard against the enactment of such a measure into law in his absence and without amendments which he regarded as essential to prevent dangers not less distinct than those which it was intended to obviate, he had reserved the right to vote (in his absence) with those republicans who favored the consideration of other important measures unless those modifications were made.

HE MADE NO AGREEMENT.

He had no arrangement, agreement or understanding, express or implied, direct or indirect, remote or contingent, to have his vote counted against the passage of the election bill, and in that statement he was convinced that he would be confirmed and corroborated by the Senator from Iowa. He was ready now as he had always been to proceed with its consideration and (with modifications which he had always believed essential) to support it to the end.

He had been a republican since the party was born, and had voted "without variableness or shadow of turning" for every republican candidate. During that period he had never espoused a cause which he believed to be wrong, because it was popular, and had never refused to advocate a cause which he believed to be right, because it was unpopular. He had recently expressed no opinion on political, social, or economic questions which he had not long entertained and to which he had not given frequent utterance in the Senate chamber and elsewhere.

SOME GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

It was related that the streets of Jerusalem had been kept clean by every man sweeping before his own door, and he commended to the self-constituted guardians of the consciences of their associates (outside of the Senate chamber) that they should observe a more frugal, prudent and guarded husbandry of their disapprobation. Those leaders who had conducted the most powerful political organization known in American history to the most stupendous and overwhelming disaster recorded in its annals might well pardon those who were disposed to doubt the infallibility of their judgment. If they were wise they would be less proscriptive and more tolerant of differences of opinion among their associates on questions of opinion on which differences might be allowed, especially among those whose devotion to human liberty had never been questioned and whose constancy and fortitude had been exposed to tests as severe at least as any which they had ever known.

Mr. Allison deemed it due to himself to say that on every occasion when he had the opportunity he had stated distinctly that he had no pair with Mr. Ingalls on votes respecting the election bill.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

A conference report was presented and agreed to—the bill setting apart for settlement a portion of the Fort Ellis military reservation in Montana.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL TAKEN UP.

The pension appropriation bill was taken up. It appropriates for pensions for the year $133,173,085; for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, $1,500,000; for salaries of eighteen pension agents, $72,000, and for clerk hire, $300,000. The latter item is increased by an amendment of the committee on appropriations to $400,000. Another amendment, reported from the committee, strikes out the proviso limiting to $2 the compensation of a pension attorney, and inserts in lieu of it a proviso limiting such compensation to $5. The latter amendment gave rise to a very long discussion.

THERE MAY BE A DEFICIENCY.

In the course of the discussion Mr. McPherson inquired of Mr. Allison whether the amount appropriated in the bill would be sufficient for the year. Mr. Allison believed that it would be, but admitted that there might be a deficiency of five, six, eight or ten millions. On the other hand, there might be a surplus; but he thought it more likely there would be a deficiency.

Mr. McPherson asked how many applications had been made under the act of last year.

Mr. Allison gave the numbers, up to January 10, as 529,000, of which only 8,000 or 9,000 had been yet allowed.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. McKinley (Ohio), by unanimous consent, it was ordered that during the remainder of the session the House shall meet at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Boothman (Ohio), from the committee on accounts, reported a resolution for the printing of a digest of the election cases decided by the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. Rogers (Ark.), in suggesting that the resolution should not be adopted, said that any gentleman who in the future should refer to these cases as law, equity or precedent ought to be put in the penitentiary for the rest of his existence.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) presented, for reference, a resolution of the Philadelphia maritime exchange protesting against the passage of the silver free coinage bill.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL CONSIDERED.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

After a few remarks made by Mr. Rogers (Ark.) in criticism of the sectionalism shown by the committee on public buildings and grounds in reporting public building bills, further general debate was postponed until the items making appropriations for the world's fair commission shall be reached, and the bill was read by paragraphs for amendment.

A LIGHT HOUSE AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Burton (Ohio) offered an amendment appropriating for light house improvements at the following points: Ashtabula, $4,700; Old Mackinac Point, $25,000; Squaw Island, $25,000. The amendment was lost.

THE COINAGE COMMITTEE.

Another Wrangle Over Hearings at Today's Session.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES FURNISHED BY MR. FORBES OF NEW YORK—A PROPOSITION TO CLOSE THE HEARINGS NEXT WEDNESDAY FINALLY DEFEATED BY A VOTE OF SEVEN TO FIVE.

A delegation of the officers of the state Farmers' Alliances now in session in this city, headed by President Polk of the National Alliance, awaited the opening of the hearing of the House coinage committee this morning. President Polk stated their purpose to be to urge prompt action on the silver bill by the committee, so that action might be had by the House. The old difficulty as to when hearings should cease was immediately encountered. Mr. Bland wanted a day fixed. Mr. Vaux thought that nothing should be done which would prevent a hearing being given to the Philadelphia board of trade next Wednesday and Mr. Bland moved that hearings should cease on that day. The question went over for a time, and Mr. James Milliken spoke in favor of making the silver in the subsidiary coin of proportionate value to that in the silver dollar. He thought the great objection to our subsidiary silver coin was its light weight, and that an increase in weight would result in twenty times more subsidiary coinage being put in circulation.

MR. FORBES GIVES SOME INFORMATION.

John M. Forbes of New York, who is engaged in a China and India trade, said he did not desire to argue the question of free coinage, but merely to present some facts as to what he believed would result from an increase of the value of silver to $1.29. All our exchanges in silver using countries, he said, were governed by the gold value of silver in London. Wheat, cotton and oil were our chief exports, and as our chief competitors in these articles were India, Egypt and Russia, our trade would be very seriously affected by any silver legislation.

It was not therefore the cry of the silver mine owner only, but of the wheat farmer, the cotton raiser and the oil producer. With these countries, however singular the statement might appear, the United States was already on a silver basis. Our cotton, wheat and oil was measured by the value of the products of our silver-using competitors, for the value of the whole of any commodity was governed by the value of its exports. Suppose that by legislation the United States raised the value of silver to $1.29 or 2.5 per cent. This country would not get the benefit of the whole of that, but it was well within the facts to assume that we could get 10 per cent of it. That would amount to an increase in the value of our wheat crop of $45,000,000, in our cotton crop, $40,000,000, and our petroleum product of $6,000,000. He could not speak with regard to corn for in that we did not compete with silver countries; but coin would be sympathetically affected. On our exports alone this country would receive $41,000,000 more than at present, against $13,000,000, which it was said would be the amount that free coinage would make a present of to the mine owner. He had been asked about what effect a rise in silver would have on Massachusetts. Mr. Forbes replied that it would very considerably increase her exports of manufactures. The silver laws of last Congress had increased the trade with China at least 20 per cent, too great an amount to be attributed to the opening up of the Canadian Pacific and other railroads. To his mind nothing would so greatly stimulate business as a rise in silver. The present uncertainty, however, was having an injurious effect. He did not believe silver would flow here from silver-using countries if we opened our mints without limit, because currency was always the last thing exported. War or some other such abnormal cause was the only thing which would cause this.

MR. BLAND WANTS TO CLOSE THE HEARING.

Mr. Bland then moved that hearings close Thursday of next week and Mr. Walker moved an amendment to fix Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday as the regular days of meeting, without any conclusion as to when they should close. This opened up the fight, and Mr. Walker and Mr. Bland had another tilt, the former declaring it of importance that there should be a full consideration and just comprehension of the question, even if a report were not made at all this session, and the latter insisting that the House should be given an opportunity to pass on this question in order to meet the demand of the country for action. Mr. Walker earnestly disavowed any intention to smother the bill, but declared he would insist on hearings until July next, if need be, in order to get the information necessary to a proper determination of it. The free coinage men, he asserted, could lose nothing by this, because they would be stronger in the next Congress than in this.

AN EARLY REPORT INSISTED ON.

Mr. Bland, Mr. Williams and Mr. Bartine all insisted on an early report being made, and called attention to the fact that a little more than four weeks only remained of this Congress. Mr. Comstock suggested that the committee was hardly proceeding in the right spirit, and that while Mr. Bland with his seventeen years of experience might know all about the silver question there were other members to whom it was a new problem. Mr. Walker and Mr. Taylor, after declaring that they could not meet oftener than three days in the week, directed attention especially to the fact that the free coinage men, after using up most of the time of the committee in the hearing of persons favorable to silver and in urging speedy action, accused the other side of purposely talking against time in order to prevent a vote being taken. Mr. Bartine interrupted Mr. Taylor with the inquiry as to whether or not these hearings affected his vote in anyway.

Mr. Taylor replied that they certainly made his feelings toward silver more liberal; to which Mr. Bartine retorted that it was his vote and not his feelings that the silver men wanted.

A SEVEN TO FIVE VOTE.

Mr. Williams seeing that there was a majority against the motion made by Mr. Bland, moved a substitute providing for hearings tomorrow and the first four days of next week, after which a vote should be taken. He called attention to the fact that this would give five hearings, while under Mr. Walker's proposition there would be six hearings only from now until within less than two weeks of the close of the session.

On a yea and nay vote an amendment limiting the meeting days to three a week, proposed by Mr. Walker to Mr. Williams' motion, was adopted by a vote of 7 to 5, Mr. Wilcox voting with the free coinage men and Mr. Wickham, the chairman, against them. Twelve o'clock having arrived there was no opportunity to vote on the amended proposition, and, by unanimous consent, the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

COL. W. P. CANADAY, ex-sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, who is now practicing law in this city, has been offered a lucrative position as representative of an electrical company of the United States in China. It is believed that his long experience as an official of the Senate and his wide acquaintance with public men in this country will make him a valuable representative of the company.

Washington News and Gossip.

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GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS TODAY.—Internal revenue, $475,852; customs, $1,945,475.

BONDS REDEEMED.—The amount of 4½ per cent bonds redeemed yesterday was $240,200, making the total to date $10,351,400.

BICYCLES DUTIABLE.—The Treasury Department has again decided that bicycles are not exempt from duty as personal effects, but are subject to duty according to the component material of chief value.

NEW BANKS.—The controller of the currency has authorized the United States National Bank of Portland, Oreg., to begin business with a capital of $250,000 and the Weldon National Bank of Ladonia, Tex., with a capital of $60,000.

AUTHORIZED TO RESUME BUSINESS.—The Huron National Bank of Huron, S. D., which suspended December 16, yesterday resumed business, the national bank examiner having delivered the assets to the officers of the bank by order of the controller of the currency.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.—The following fourth-class postmasters were yesterday appointed: B. L. Murphy, Dentsville, Md.; H. V. Maddox, Manokin, Md.; S. H. Payne, Welbourne, Md.; J. J. Riddick, Great Bridge, Va.; T. Paxson, Overland, Va.

CADETS APPOINTED.—Cadets have been appointed to West Point as follows: Frank A. Vance, Mandato, sixth Kansas; Walter S. McBroom, Hillsboro, eighth Indiana, with Alex. G. Cavins of Sullivan as alternate, and Chas. N. Halpin, Beardstown, twelfth Illinois.

DOES NOT APPLY.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has informed a correspondent in Texas that goods which arrive in the United States intended merely for transit to Mexico or other foreign countries do not come within the scope of section 6 of the tariff act in regard to marking, branding, &c., for the reason that such goods are not considered importations.

THE STAR'S CORRESPONDENT HOME.—Mr. Geo. H. Harries, whose bright letters to THE STAR from Pine Ridge have attracted general attention and awakened officials and legislators to a realizing sense of the Indian situation, returned home last night from the scene of the recent Indian troubles.

SILVER PURCHASES.—The Treasury Department yesterday resumed the purchase of silver. The amount offered was 1,132,500 ounces, and the amount purchased 478,000 ounces, as follows: Seventy-five thousand ounces at $1,026, 45,000 ounces at $1,262, 44,000 ounces at $1,265, 251,000 ounces at $1,027, 63,000 ounces at $1,275.

NAVAL ORDERS.—Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton detached from duty at the Quintard Iron Works, New York, on the 15th instant and ordered to special duty connected with the fitting out of the Lancaster. Leave granted to Chief Engineer Chas. H. Loring for six months, with permission to leave the United States. The furlough of Lieut. B. A. Fiske is extended six months from the 15th of next month, with permission to remain abroad.

HEAVY INCREASE IN TREASURY CASH.—A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that there was a net decrease of $3,179,692 in circulation during the month of January and a net increase of $21,102,969 in money and bullion in the treasury during the same period. The principal items of increase in the treasury cash are $8,722,081 gold coin, $6,313,074 standard silver dollars, $3,799,877 U. S. notes, $2,970,554 national bank notes, and $1,508,577 treasury notes. There was, however, a decrease of $11,492,640 in the gold certificates held in cash.

PERSONAL.—Judge Henry Rives of Nevada, H. F. Burroughs of Brooklyn, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Dagan of Syracuse, N.Y., M. Ferril of St. John, N.B., L. C. Burgess of Chicago and C. C. Jadenn of Honesdale, Pa., are at Willard's.——Mr. and Mrs. F. Hartley of Philadelphia, W. H. Harrison of Lexington, Ky., Ed. Smith of Cincinnati, Ohio, J. J. Barber of Syracuse, Jos. H. Wilson of Belvidere, N.Y., A. I. Watson of Philadelphia, W. H. Harrison of New York, A. Jideman, H. Fuchs and G. Walpinski of New York and Jas. R. Donnelly, jr. of Easton, Pa., are at the Randall.——E. H. Brown, W. A. Hall and A. Lorb of New York, Miss Mary Howe, G. L. Howe and William J. Lavin of Brattleboro, Vt., F. W. Lane and James Kuhn of Pittsburg, J. Hazard, of Providence, R.I., Cyrus Gordon of Clearfield, Pa., and A. Bawan of Bangor, Me., are at the Riggs.——Dr. W. Alexander of San Francisco, Jas. Hageman of Kansas City, Mo., W. H. Hall of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Starken of Springfield, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cooke and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Van De Water of New York, H. G. Doucet of Montreal, Canada, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Barber of Albany, N.Y., Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U.S.A., W. H. Mace of Chicago, W. A. Thompson of Pittsburg, Hon. S. W. Russell and M. A. Smythe of New York are at the Arlington.——Mr. and Mrs. H. G. E. Bowden of Norfolk, Va., Col. A. G. Dickenson, U. S. A., Capt. M. D. Simpson, Rev. and Mrs. G. S. Bennett of Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grace of Brooklyn, J. Frank Hill of Cincinnati, R. Stafford of New York, Mrs. Mary Jane Aldrich and Mrs. Edmund Devlin, James Nickerson, H. G. Nickerson, Miss Emma Nickerson, Mrs. A. B. Haywood, W. F. Pratt, Miss A. M. Ribins, Miss Grace Stanley, Miss Lizzie Judd, Miss L. Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Leed and Mrs. Pritchett of Boston are at the Ebbitt.——W. D. Gebhard of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson of Ocean Grove, N. J., Mrs. A. K. Davis of Rochester, N. Y., Miss Maria Birch of Baltimore, Mrs. A. W. Kelly and Miss May Vance of Wheeling, Miss G. A. Cowles and Miss G. M. Gramus of Woodbury, Conn., Mr. C. B. Hartshorn and Chas. W. Snook of Maryland are at the Fredonia.——R. D. P. Mount of New York, W. S. O. B. Robinson of Greenboro, N. C., and C. Churchman of Wilmington, Del., are at the National.——P. W. Heasley of Pittsburg, W. T. Carey of Chicago and John H. Bogart of Southampton, Va., are at the Metropolitan.——Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wright, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Masterson and Chas. M. Hammersly, all of New York, are at the Hotel Arno.

FINANCIAL.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION No. 8.
At the first annual meeting of the above association, held January the 1st, the constitution was so amended as to make the same perpetual.
Shares can be subscribed to at any meeting without the payment of back dues.
The next regular meeting will be held at Witthaft's Hall, February the 5th, at 8 o'clock p.m., cor. 3d and B sts. s.e.
WM. WITTHAFT, President. P. VIERBUCHEN, Secretary.
ja31-5t HENRY KOTTMANN, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION of the Serial Savings and Building Association on the 5th of January, 1891.
ASSETS.
Net amount due from 457 shares advanced on $61,884 29
LIABILITIES.
Dues paid by stockholders on 2,546 shares not bearing advances $42,154 00
Advanced payment of dues 11,629 13
Premium accrued on same 4,587 40
$58,400 53
Surplus in excess of 6 per cent $3,483 76
JNO. A. PRESCOTT, Secy. and Treas., 1416 F st. n.w. R. G. CAMPBELL, President.
The above statement is correct:
G. S. FIRMIN, WM. MAYSE, GEO. W. CHASE, Finance Committee.
Stock in the 26th series can now be subscribed for and dues paid, $1 per share, at the office of the secretary and treasurer, 1416 F st. n.w.
JNO. A. PRESCOTT, Secretary and Treasurer.
ja31-12t

A GREAT ADVANCE IN WAGES.
A GREAT INCREASE IN SALARIES.
A BIG ADDITION IN YOUR INCOME.
WE WILL TELL YOU HOW.

By paying $5 monthly into the PERPETUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION you increase your wages $2.50 per month.
By paying $10 monthly you increase your salary $5 per month.
By paying $20 monthly you increase your pay $10 per month.
By paying $50 monthly you increase your income $25 per month.
By paying $100 monthly you increase your revenue $50 per month, and so on in proportion.
This increase in your wages or in your monthly salary is secured to you without going on a strike or waiting for a promotion in the departments, and with this additional advantage, that we save the money for you until the shares mature and you receive your savings and the profits as above specified, all at one time, when they will do you the most good.
For $100 special payment we will give 50 cents per month.
For $500 special payment we will give you $2.50 per month.
For $1,000 special payment we will give you $5 per month.
For $5,000 special payment we will give you $25 per month.
For $10,000 special payment we will give you $50 per month, all payable monthly. During the nine years that we have been established we have always paid the principal on demand without requiring any notice.
We are paying our members 5 per cent per annum on shares withdrawn, 6 per cent per annum on special payments and 12 PER CENT per annum on matured shares.
We are now redeeming our first series at 12 PER CENT per annum and in March next we shall begin to redeem our second series of shares at the SAME RATE of profit.
Our present assets are $522,192.10; liabilities, $453,407, and our surplus and interest fund amounts to $68,785.10.
Our receipts for the past three months are $118,676.43 and of the tenth series of stock, started last November, there have been 2,500 shares taken and on that one series alone there have been paid $45,000.
We advance $150 on each share payment, $2 monthly.
We advance $750 on five shares; payment, $10 monthly.
We advance $1,050 on seven shares; payment, $14 monthly.
We advance $1,500 on ten shares; payment, $20 monthly.
We advance $3,000 on twenty shares; payment, $40 monthly.
Shares, $1 per month, can be taken at any time and no back dues required. Our new office is at 506 11th st. n.w., where our regular meetings are held on the FIRST WEDNESDAY EVENING of EACH MONTH. As will be seen from the above exhibit our business is having a very large and healthy increase.
C. C. Duncanson, Pres. Lewis Abraham, Vice Pres.
Frank G. Saxton, Treas. John Cook, Secretary.
Chas. F. Benjamin, Attorney. 506 11th st.
Room 35, Corcoran building.
Andrew Glass, Wm. H. Goods, A. M. Meeker, Charles Baum, Fred. W. Brandenburg, Wm. P. Seville, C. B. Branches, Charles W. Schell and William R. Hillyer, Directors. ja30-8t

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Temporary offices
1001 F STREET NORTHWEST.
Previous to erection of our new building at the corner of 9th and F sts. n.w.
Capital, $1,000,000.
Pays interest at
4 per cent,
3½ per cent,
3 per cent,
2 per cent.
According to time of deposit.
Interest paid on balances subject to check.
Executes all trusts.
Call or write for information.
BRAINARD H. WARNER, President.
JOHN JOY EDSON, Vice President.
WILLIAM B. ROBISON, Secretary.
WILLIAM B. GURLEY, Treasurer. ja24-1m

EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
"EQUITABLE BUILDING," 1003 F ST.
Assets $1,155,208.21.
Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily. On the first Wednesday in each month the office will be open from 6 to 8 o'clock p.m. Advances will be made promptly at 7 o'clock. The 20th issue of stock is open for subscription.
Shares are $2.50 per month.
$1,000 advanced on each share.
Pamphlets explaining the objects and advantages of the association are furnished upon application.
THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Pres't.
JOHN JOY EDSON, Sec'y. n7

LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY, Banker, 50 Broadway, N.Y. W. B. HIBBS, Manager, Member Washington Stock Exchange.
LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1335 F ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.,
Buy and sell for cash or on margin Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Oil.
Direct private wires to New York and Chicago.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Out-of-town business a specialty.
All Local Securities dealt in.
Constant quotations all markets. Telephone 545.
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JNO. W. CORSON. JNO. W. MACARTNEY, Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
CORSON & MACARTNEY,
GLOVER BUILDING, 1419 F ST. N.W.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Bonds.
Deposits. Exchange. Loans. Collections.
Railroad Stocks and Bonds and all securities listed on the exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore bought and sold.
A specialty made of investment securities. District Bonds and all local Railroad, Gas, Insurance and Telephone Stock dealt in.
American Bell Telephone Stock bought and sold. jy18

ABOUT MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
Rather than carry over part of this season's stock of Underwear we have concluded to take off
20 PER CENT, OR
ONE-FIFTH FROM MARKED PRICES.
ONE-FIFTH FROM MARKED PRICES.
ONE-FIFTH FROM MARKED PRICES.
ONE-FIFTH FROM MARKED PRICES.
Such an opportunity being rarely offered, would advise an early call, while we have the sizes still in stock.
JOSEPH AUERBACH,
MEN'S OUTFITTER, HATTER,
623 PA. AVE. NEW YORK AVE., COR. 15TH.
ja2,3,5,7

SPECIAL SPECIAL SPECIAL