MR. BAILEY PUSHED ASIDE

The Democratic Minority in the House Declares Itself.

UNITED IN OPPOSITION TO REED

Mr. McMillin Shows That the House Is Kept in a Condition of Disorganization—Cowardly Policy of the Dominant Party—Unity Among the Democrats.

The subservient faction of the Democrats was served with plain notice yesterday that it need expect no favors from the "brutal majority," as it was recently characterized by Mr. Simpson. It was the irony of fate that this notice was served personally on Mr. Bailey, who, since the convening of the extra session, has figured before the public as temporizing with instead of fighting the opposition. There was also a sarcasm as keen as a Spanish stiletto in the reminder to him by a shrewd Republican that as he had voted for no committees it was not a consistent thing to be insisting on legislation by the Republican party in some things and ignoring it in others. Another Republican, possibly annoyed by the inconsistent position of some of the Democrats of the Bailey school, told the Democracy that the Republicans were elcted to power to run the Government and they would do it as it seemed best to them.

Mr. Bailey was also unfortunate in his endeavor to publish to the country that there was a personal disagreement between himself and Mr. McMillin, who is regarded as one of the foremost men standing against the policy which Mr. Bailey represents. Mr. McMillin disclaimed any such disagreement, the effect left on the House being that he did not care to dignify the differences of policy as personal matters, or perhaps to preclude the possibility of Mr. Bailey explaining his mistakes as differences of the Democratic party and the "personal disagreements" of those who have been looked to for advice.

Mr. Bailey joined yesterday, with the grace born of necessity, the general attack on the Republican positions. The whole Democratic vote was cast for the first time against a Republican measure, and one which, in effect, had been advocated by Mr. Bailey himself.

At one time the Republicans mustered as many as 105 votes. The Democrats, however, had also got wind through the publication in The Times of the general call for the Republicans, and they, too, responded numerously, the vote at one time reaching 93, so that it was not so great a numerical "crush" after all.

As usual, the proceedings opened with a surprise. Mr. Dalzell, of the Committee on Rules, offered a resolution that the House meet on Mondays and Thursdays until further notice.

Mr. Bailey's vote to go on with business without committees whenever the Republicans desired, had evidently been forgotten for the moment, or, perhaps, the Republicans had come to the conclusion that certain Democrats were too irretrievably committed to the position of voting against the appointment of committees for their protest at this late day to have any saving grace, even to their constituencies in the far Southwest. The Republicans certainly showed that they had no further use for their late allies. It was a day of black eyes, and one which accentuated the truism that political potentates should not put their faith in other political princes, and especially from Maine and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bailey wanted to go on with the bankruptcy measure in the committee of the whole, and made pretty much the same speech that has been reported frequently in The Times.

Mr. Dalzell replied that the Republicans desired to assume responsibility for the bankruptcy bill, and that they desired to wait on Mr. Henderson, who had charge of the bill in the last Congress, and who would probably be the chairman of the committee which would have the bill under consideration. He did not want to discuss it before it was reported from the proper committee.

Mr. Grosvenor admitted that the consideration of the bankruptcy bill would be a good thing, but the Republicans wanted it considered by the proper committee first. The Republican party, he said, was responsible for legislation.

Mr. Bailey, he said, had hitherto voted against the appointment of committees, and very properly (Republican and Democratic laughter), and he ought not now to want discussion without committee action.

Mr. McMillin here took the floor in reply as a member of the Committee on Rules. He said: "The Republican party is today shirking a responsibility by keeping this House in a state of disorganization. It is afraid to legislate. (Applause on Democratic side.)

"Why do they not provide for the appointment of the Committee on the Judiciary and let that committee consider this question without further delay? The gentleman from Ohio says that the Republican majority are responsible for the appropriation bills, and they are. Why not, then, appoint the Committee on Appropriations and let those bills be considered in the ordinary method, instead of forcing through as you are doing without due deliberation or any opportunity to amend?

"I am one of those," said Mr. McMillin, "who have believed from the beginning that the way to run a House of Representatives is to organize that House. Let the Speaker take the responsibility of organizing the House now, instead of refusing to do so. Let the House take the responsibility of legislating for the country in the ordinary and accustomed ways, instead of the present chaotic fashion. Mr. Speaker, we remember, when in the Fifty-first Congress, you raised that gavel and revolutionized without authority of the rules, the rulings of this whole Government on the question of the government of the House. We remember how, a little later on, you had a code of rules adopted, the most stringent that have ever been known in the history of the Government. And all this was done on the pretense that you wanted to enable the House 'to do business.' What will the country think of you when you now confess, as you are confessing daily, that, having the power to do business, you will not let the House do any business? (Applause on the Democratic side.)

"Mr. Speaker, there is nothing better than the proceedings of this morning to illustrate the fact that the House ought to be in a state of organization. I have never believed—I do not believe yet—that by anything we can do—by refusing to urge the organization of the House—we can stop you in the ultimate passage of the measures that you have determined to pass. You have certain measures you, as the majority, intend to put through. If you are resolved to do it, do it in such a way, by organizing the House, that we can make our minority reports on them, discuss them, amend them, and go to the country on them for discussion, instead of forcing them through by special rule without deliberation. But I believe that the true course of legislation is for you to pass your measures before the election, and let the people have a chance at you at the election, instead of the last session of this Congress, after the election.

"That has been our contention. That is our contention still, and I am glad that we have the united front in opposition to disorganization and a do nothing policy this morning. (Applause on the Democratic side.) Sir, let the good work go on. Carry the war into Africa. Let this acquiescence on our part in the Republican program of adjourning three days at a time end. Let the Democratic party stand as it has always stood, for Democratic principles, defying Republican wrong-doing, and the people of this country who have made that party potent for the last century will keep it potent for the century that is to come. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

"Now, Mr. Speaker, in anything I say I do not propose to criticise either the actions or the motives of my fellow-members. No man has a greater reverence for the colleagues with whom he legislates than I have. No man defers more to the opinions of others than I do; but when the question is whether we shall support you, Mr. Speaker, in refusing to legislate for bankruptcy laws, or the admission of territories, or for free homes, or for judicious appropriations, or for the investigation of wrongs and outrages in connection with the Pacific railroads, let us stand in the future, as we stand today, athwart your path and defy you to a conflict where justice will tear you down." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Bailey said that as he and Mr. McMillin were agreed on their opposition to the resolution of Mr. Dalzell, other disagreements might be adjourned to another time.

Mr. McMillin said that such disagreements existed only in the imagination of the gentleman from Texas. (Applause.)

Mr. Clarke of Missouri also made a witty and telling speech, showing that the Republicans were dodging action and shirking responsibility.

Mr. Cannon made a fiery speech, in which he upheld everything the Republicans had done for the past thirty years. He promised financial legislation after tariff legislation.

Mr. Dalzell replied specifically to Mr. McMillin's strong presentation of the case, and defended the Speaker. He said that a Democratic Speaker, it should be remembered, had indorsed what he denounced as being done by the present Speaker in a previous Congress. (Applause). He said the Democrats had done nothing but advertise themselves cheaply in the newspapers.

The Democrats should remember that the Republicans came here with a settled, fixed policy, and they intended to carry it out. He called the previous question on the resolution from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Bailey moved that the resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Dalzell raised the point that this was not germane to the resolution.

Mr. McMillin said that a similar condition arose in the Forty-eighth Congress, Speaker Carlisle in the chair, and such a motion was entertained.

Mr. Cummings called for Mr. Bailey's motion, which was to recommit, and that it report that, on Monday, May 24, the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the bankruptcy bill.

After some parliamentary tangle Mr. Bailey withdrew the resolution to recommit and moved simply that the resolution be committed.

The Speaker put the question and declared it lost. A division was called.

Then Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution to recommit with instructions to the committee to inquire whether the resolution was not in violation of the spirit of section 5 of article 2 of the Constitution.

This was but as an amendment to the committee resolution and was lost.

Mr. Bailey then put his motion again to recommit. The Speaker declared it lost on a division—yeas 93, nays 105.

The previous question was then ordered on the resolution of the Committee on Rules. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the roll-call began at 1:30 p. m.

The roll call resulted: Yeas, 101; nays, 83. The resolution of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Barlow, of California, desired to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House at the earliest practicable moment what had been done toward the building of the harbor of refuge for commerce at San Pedro, Cal. He asserted that he had asked the information and it had been denied him. "I will tell you exactly what he said ——"

Mr. Paine—Oh, that is not in order.

Mr. Barlow—I hope that I will be able to get the information.

Mr. Grosvenor said that the best way to get it was by omitting any reflection on the Secretary of War.

Mr. Dingley—What did the Secretary say? Let the gentleman state it.

Mr. Grosvenor—I object.

Mr. Barlow—He said that he couldn't tell me exactly and——.

Mr. Dingley then objected.

Mr. Barlow—Please, Mr. Dingley, let me get this information. (Laughter and applause.)

The resolution was ruled out.

Mr. King of Utah asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution.

A score of objections were made.

Mr. Dingley—What is it about?

Mr. King—It is a resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii. (Great laughter.)

The resolution was not introduced, and the House adjourned at 2:30 p. m. until Monday.

Samuel McDonald Promoted.

Secretary Gage yesterday afternoon reinstated Samuel McDonald, an Ohio veteran, in an $1,800 clerkship in the Treasury, and made him also disbursing officer for the second auditor's office, with an additional salary of $200 a year. Under the administration of Mr. Cleveland McDonald was reduced to a $1,400 clerkship.

The Westfeild (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L., N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.'" It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 F st. and Conn. ave. and 8 st. nw.

Lots of stores carry bike suits as a side line—but very few give it the attention that we do.

You've been used to paying $8 and $10 for the sorts we are selling for $5 and $6.

Made of tough and nobby Scotch Cheviots—at our own factory.

$1.00 for pure wool sweaters—with roll or sailor collars. $1.50 is their real value.

EISEMAN BROS.

Corner 7th and E Sts. N. W.

No Branch Store in Washington.

RESTORED TO THE PEOPLE

Western Forests Returned to the Public Domain.

MR. CLEVELAND IS REBUKED

The Senate Passes the Pettigrew Amendment Modifying and Suspending Cleveland's Executive Orders and Proclamations—Mr. Bacon Pleads for Arbitration.

Before resuming the consideration of the sundry civil bill in the Senate yesterday, some matters of special interest were considered. Mr. Bacon of Georgia introduced a joint resolution reciting that the United States deprecates war and desires peace with all the world; that this country favors the principle of international arbitration; that it avow its willingness to submit questions to a court of arbitration, and that it invite a similar expression from other nations.

Bills were reported favorable to a $2,000,000 public building at Indianapolis and one for $100,000 at Abilene, Tex.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas called the attention of the Senate to the important fact that the promised comparative tariff statement had not yet appeared. He desired to have it ready as early as possible so that it could be given due consideration.

Mr. Allison said that it would be ready probably on Saturday.

The pending amendment, Mr. Pettigrew's, to the sundry civil bill, to suspend the order of President Cleveland creating the vast forest reserves, was taken up.

The attack was led by Messrs. Pettigrew, Wilson, Carter, Turner and others, in the course of their remarks Mr. Cleveland being severely criticised.

Mr. Gray defended the President, stating that he had acted on an investigation begun by Congress itself, through the National Association of Science.

The President's order of February last was characterized by Mr. Clark as an act showing "absolute and intolerable ignorance." An indignant protest was made by Mr. Turner against requiring Senators who called at the executive department in relation to these forest reservations to "kick their shins in the corridor."

"While the Senators from the entire West," Mr. White exclaimed, "stand together and present this unbroken front, regardless of politics, some attention ought to be paid to our demand."

Mr. Rawlins saw in the action of Mr. Cleveland an outrage similar to that committed by William the Conqueror, when he turned a rich and extensive district in England into a hunting reserve.

Mr. Gorman resented the idea that Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, or the Eastern States, were responsible for the existing condition of affairs, and intimated that the Western Senators had themselves to blame in not having the matter remedied before.

Mr. Gorman went on to criticise the amendment as obnoxious to the rule that new legislation shall not be put upon appropriation bills. In the course of his remarks, he referred to the House as a body which had no present legislative facilities. The remark was taken up by Mr. White, who spoke of the House as being under a "legislative padlock."

While the discussion was going on Secretary Sherman came into the chamber and shook hands with many of his former associates. He took a seat first beside Mr. Allison and then beside Mr. Morgan, with whom he conversed for some time.

A motion by Mr. Allison to strike out of the amendment so much of it as declares the orders and proclamations of February 22, 1897, suspended, and the lands restored to the public domain, was defeated—yeas, 14; nays, 32.

A vote was taken on Mr. Gorman's motion that the amendment was not in order, and resulted: Yeas, 25; nays, 23. So the amendment was declared in order, and it was agreed to. It authorizes and empowers the President to revoke, modify or suspend any and all of the Executive orders and proclamations setting aside forest reservations; and it immediately suspends the orders and proclamations of February 22 last, setting apart lands in Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Washington, Idaho and South Dakota, and restores those lands to the public domain.

Mr. Berry, Democrat, of Arkansas, offered an amendment authorizing contracts for the improvement of the Mississippi River to the amount of $2,583,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and of a like sum for the following fiscal year. Agreed to.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission was finally completed of one officer of the Army, one officer of the Navy and one engineer from civil life.

The bill was passed after a few other amendments.

Mr. Frye reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill to adopt regulations governing the navigation of the rivers, harbors and other inland waters of the United States, except the great lakes, to carry out the recommendations of the American delegates to the international maritime congress.

The bill was read and passed, and the Senate, at 6:15, adjourned till Monday next.

NAMED TO THE SENATE.

An Old Officer Restored on the Navy Muster Roll.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday the following nominations:

Frederick A. Tritte, jr., of Arizona, to be register of the land office at Prescott, Ariz.

Morris C. Barrow, of Wyoming, to be receiver of public moneys at Douglas, Wyo.

Lieut.-Col. Evan Miles, First Infantry, to be colonel.

Major William H. Bisbie, Eighth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, Thirteenth Infantry, to be major.

First Lieut. James B. Gol, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Ernest R. Gose, Eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Private Bert H. Merchant, First Cavalry, to be second lieutenant.

John N. Quackenbush, late a commander, in the United States Navy, to be a commander.

John N. Quackenbush, late a commander to the rank in the Navy formerly held by him, was dropped from the rolls while Senator Chandler was Secretary of the Navy.

Pickpocket Rhodes Arrested.

Frank Rhodes, a notorious colored pickpocket and purse-snatcher, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Strohman, and locked up in No. 1 station-house for stealing a purse from Amanda Bundy, also colored. The woman was watching the circus parade on Pennsylvania avenue, near the White House, and carried her purse in her hand. Rhodes crowded up to the woman, snatched her purse and attempted to get away, but her cries attracted the attention of the officer, who immediately gave chase. In running Rhodes threw the purse away, but it was later found by the policeman. Rhodes is a thief well known to the police, and has done time on several occasions for similar offenses. The purse contained $2 in money.

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Real Values IN Men's Suits.

Our $7.50 Suits

Are equal in quality, fit and workmanship to those sold elsewhere for $9 and $10.

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Are equal to those others ask $12.50 and $15 for. No last year's goods to show you. An entire new stock complete, with all the latest novelties of the season.

We are manufacturers and save you more than the usual retail profit.

If anything you purchase of us don't prove as represented, ask for your money back, and you will get it cheerfully.

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

Godfrey, Moore & Co.,

11th and F Sts., opp. Boston House.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA

The Funeral Services Over Henry Green and A. C. Cazenove.

Mrs. Dreifus and Herbert Price Dead—To Erect a Memorial Chapel—Other Items.

Alexandria, May 6.—The funeral of the late Henry Green took place this afternoon from his home, on North Washington street. The services were conducted by Rev. Berryman Green, of Christ Church, and the remains were interred in Bethel Cemetery.

The funeral of the late A. Charles Cazenove, who died in Baltimore on Tuesday, took place this evening from Christ Church. A delegation from the Athenaeum, of Baltimore, of which the deceased was a member, attended the funeral.

Mrs. Julius Dreifus died suddenly at her home, corner of Commerce and Payne streets, this morning. The deceased was sixty years old. She was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Herbert Price, a well-known young resident, died at the home of his father, Mr. George E. Price, on North Fairfax street, this morning, after a long illness.

In the police court this morning the charges of disorderly conduct against Charles Hamilton, Robert Haywood, Mary Hathaway and Lottie Magruder were dismissed, as was also the charge of assault against John Brooks.

The trustees of St. Paul's Church have purchased a lot of ground in the rear of that church, and will in the near future erect a chapel on the site to the memory of the late Rev. G. H. Norton.

The Young Men's Assembly will give a May ball at the Braddock House Hall on the 17th instant.

Under the law all persons who are candidates for city offices at the approaching municipal election will have to file their names with the clerk of the court not later than tomorrow. So far the only notices filed, except those chosen at the recent Democratic primary, are: Mr. Gilbert Simpson, for mayor; P. R. Evans, for alderman from the Fourth ward, and W. B. H. Kelley and Thomas Watson, the latter colored, for common council from the Fourth ward.

The Fairfax Medical Society met at the Alexandria Infirmary today. Two sessions were held.

The Mount Vernon regents met at the mansion today. Mrs Townsend, regent, of New York, presided. Sixteen regents were present. Gov. O'Ferrall and the State board of visitors are expected to visit Mount Vernon next week.

The committee on streets today received the following bids for laying a sewer from the new hydraulion engine house to connect with the Henry street sewer: John Stodds, $1,647.55; Breen, Feeley & Howell, $1,554.74; William Desmond, $1,482.31. The lowest bid is above the estimate made by the city, and the work will probably be done by City Engineer Dunn.

Detectives are looking for a man who impersonated George W. Rodgers, of Potomac City, Va., and passed a check for $75 on Mr. Max Goldsmith, a Washington jeweler. The check was drawn on the Citizens' National Bank of this city. Mr. Rodgers at one time had an account at the Citizens' Bank, but there was very little, if any, money to his credit when Mr. Goldsmith made an inquiry at the bank.

The little son of Mr. Edward Hantzmon died last night.

The Children of the Confederacy were granted a charter by Judge Norton today.

The infant child of Mr. Alton Moore died last night.

The Gilt Edge Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar Club of this city, composed of Messrs. M. Hancock, J. Kaufmann, Guy Mander, E. Jett, H. Jett, and E. Finnell, were handsomely entertained at the residence of the Misses Gregory, in Washington, last night.

At the G. A. R. encampment at Hampton, on the 4th instant, Capt. J. V. Davis, of this city, was elected senior vice commander, Department of Virginia and North Caolina, and Mr. W. P. Graves was chosen counselor adviser.

Three teams of horses ran away on Cameron street, near the market, this morning, and the vehicles were somewhat damaged.

Dr. William V. Tunnell, warden of King's Hall, Howard University, Washington, has been invited to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the John Hay Industrial School on Sunday next, and deliver an address. He will be present if possible.

The team of the Columbian University defeated the Episcopal High School nine on the grounds of the latter, near this city, this afternoon, by a score of 9 to 5.

Another Thorn.

The appointment of the counsel of the Parkhurst society to succeed Mr. Roosevelt looks as if there was to be no peace for gay and festive New York.—Boston Herald.

CONGRESS OF PHYSICIANS

A Paper Read on the Anti-Toxin Cure for Diphtheria.

IT REDUCES THE MORTALITY

An Investigation Extending Over Two Years and Covering the Treatment of 1,700 Cases, Has Conclusively Proved Its Effectiveness—The Congress Adjourns.

The fourth triennial session of the congress of American physicians and surgeons adjourned sine die at the Columbia Theater yesterday at 5 o'clock, after having been in convention for three days.

By far the paper of most general interest read during the session was one submitted to the American Pediatric Society yesterday morning embodying the results of a systematic inquiry by a special committee of four physicians into the efficacy of anti-toxin in the cure of diphtheria.

The work of the committee extends over a period of two years, and covers the treatment of 1,700 cases by 422 physicians in all parts of this country and Canada.

Out of the 1,700 cases treated, only 17 per cent resulted fatally, while without the anti-toxin injection the mortality is many times greater. The statistics demonstrate conclusively the ability of the injection to effect cures. The report closed with a special instruction to physicians to apply the remedy before the third day of the disease, and to inject the regular dose of 2,000 units. Any departure from these rules are fraught with danger to the patient.

From 2 to 3:30 o'clock the congress was under the direction of the American Orthopedic Association, the subject discussed being "Deformities of the Hip Joint: Especially Congenital Dislocations." Dr. E. H. Bradford read a paper bearing on the subject, which was followed by a discussion, in which Drs. V. P. Gibney, of New York, and Harry M. Sherman, of San Francisco, participated.

From 3:30 to 5 o'clock the American Surgical Association directed the session, discussing "The Classification of Acute Peritonitis: the Prognosis and Treatment of the Different Varieties." Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, Ill., read a paper on "The Classification," and Dr. Robert Abbe, of New York city, on "The Prognosis and Treatment of the Different Varieties." A discussion followed, participated in by Dr. John B. Beaver, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, of New York city, and Dr. George R. Fowler, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

During the session the component societies held their regular elections, resulting as follows:

Surgical—President, Dr. T. P. Prewitt, of St. Louis; vice presidents, Dr. J. McF. Gaston, of Atlanta; Dr. M. H. Richardson, of Boston; secretary, Dr. Herbert L. Burrell, of Boston; treasurer, Dr. George R. Fowler, of Brooklyn; recorder, Dr. De Forrest Willard, of Philadelphia.

Neurological—President, Dr. G. M. Hammond, of New York; vice presidents, Dr. Philip Zenner, of Cincinnati, Dr. J. J. Putnam, of Boston; secretary and treasurer, Dr. F. L. Durenn, of Philadelphia; members of the council, Drs. H. T. Patrick, of Chicago, and C. K. Mills, of Philadelphia.

Laryngological—President, Dr. Thomas R. French, of Brooklyn; vice presidents, Dr. T. Morris Murray, of Washington, and Dr. H. S. Birkett, of Montreal; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Henry L. Swain, of New Haven; librarian, Dr. J. H. Bryan, of Washington, D. C.; council, Drs. D. Bryson Delavan, of New York; John O. Roe, of Rochester; W. H. Daly, of Pittsburg; Charles H. Knight, of New York.

Dermatological—President, Dr. J. Nevis Hyde, of Chicago; vice president, Dr. E. B. Brown, of New York; secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. T. Bowen, of Boston; member of council, Dr. G. T. Jackson, of New York.

Ophthalmological—President, Dr. George C. Harlan, of Philadelphia; vice president, Dr. O. F. Wadsworth, of Boston; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. S. Prout, of Brooklyn; recording secretary, Dr. S. B. St. John, of Hartford; delegate to the executive committee of the congress, Dr. John D. Rushmore, of Brooklyn.

Genito-urinary surgeons—President, A. W. White, of Philadelphia; vice president, Dr. J. C. Bell, of Montreal; secretary, Dr. W. K. Otis, of New York; member of the council, Dr. R. W. Taylor, of New York.

Otological—President, Dr. Arthur Mathewson of Brooklyn; vice president, Dr. H. G. Miller of Providence, R. I.; secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. J. B. Vermyne of New Bedford, Mass.; delegate to the executive committee of the congress, Dr. William H. Carwalt of New Haven, Conn.

Climatological—President, Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, Chicago; vice presidents, Drs. Samuel A. Fish of Denver, and John C. Munro, of Boston; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Guy Hinsdale of Philadelphia; council, Dr. Willis E. Ford of Utica, N. Y.; Dr. Roland G. Curtin of Philadelphia; Dr. Isaac Hull Platt of Lakewood, N. J.; Dr. S. E. Solly of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Dr. James B. Walker of Philadelphia; member of the executive committee of the congress, Dr. Frederick I. Knight of Boston.

The members of the executive committee herein mentioned will meet a year hence and elect officers for the congress to serve for the three ensuing years.

A smoker was given last night by the members of the Cosmos Club, in honor of the physicians in attendance upon the congress, and a very pleasant evening was passed.

A large number of the doctors had already left for their homes, but enough responded to the invitation to fill the Cosmos clubhouse, which was brilliantly decorated and lighted up for the occasion.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is a positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Times and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

The National Medical and Surgical Institute,

717 14th Street N. W.,

For the Scientific Treatment and Cure of

Nervous and Special Diseases.

Chronic Skin and Blood Diseases

All Diseases of a Special Nature

Privately, Safely and Permanently Cured.

YOUNG MEN suffering from the vices and errors of youth, and troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Rashfulness, Confusion of Ideas, Headache, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Back, Dark Circles Around the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Sleep, Tired Feeling in the Morning, Evil Forebodings, Dull, Stupid, Aversion to Society, No Ambition, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Dreams and Night Losses, Deposits in the Urine, Frequent Urination, sometimes accompanied with slight burning, Kidney Troubles, or any disease of the Genito-Urinary Organs, can here find an honest, safe and speedy cure.

VARICOCELE CURED AT ONCE without operation. Have you the seeds of any past disease lurking in the system, IMPOTENCY, or Loss of Sexual Power, and do you contemplate MARRIAGE? Do you feel safe in taking this step? You can't afford to take any risk. Like father like son. We have a never-failing remedy that will purify the Blood and positively bring back Lost Power. Our honest opinion always given.

CURES GUARANTEED

In all cases undertaken.

No experiments or failures.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 5; 6 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12.

Consultation Free and Invited.

my7-3t

LEGAL NOTICE.

TAXPAYERS of the District of Columbia will take notice that the undersigned has received the duplicate of assessment of the real estate tax for the year, ending June 30, 1897, upon property designated as "count" real estate, and will be ready to receive payment of the tax at this office from and after the first day of May, 1897. By act of Congress, approved January 21, 1896, the tax for the whole year becomes due and payable May 1, 1897. On so much of said tax due May 1, 1897, as shall not be paid before the first day of June, ensuing, shall, thereupon, be in arrears and delinquent, and a penalty of one (1) per cent on the amount shall be added, and on the first day of each succeeding month thereafter, until the same shall be listed, for advertisement and tax sale, in the manner prescribed by existing law.

The second half of the tax levied on property in Washington city, real and personal, if not already paid, will become due and payable on the first day of May, 1897, and if not paid during said month of May, a penalty of one (1) per cent will be added on the first day of each succeeding month, until the same is paid, or otherwise proceeded with as the law directs.

Attest: E. G. DAVIS,

my1-7t Collector of Taxes, D. C.

ATTEMPT TO FREE BURKE.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued by Justice Bradley.

An application was presented yesterday to Justice Bradley, and approved, for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Michael Burke, now confined in the workhouse on conviction of having violated the law passed to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District.

Justice Bradley directed that the writ be issued, returnable forthwith, and it was sent down for service, but, as Intendent Stoutenburg was absent at the time, further proceedings were deferred until today. Burke will be brought before Justice Bradley at 10 o'clock this morning.

The petition set forth that Burke is unlawfully deprived of his personal liberty, being held a prisoner at the workhouse by virtue of a warrant of commitment from the police court, which warrant he declares to be illegal.

Picking Up Nuggets.

The tales told by Ed. Thorp since his return from the Klondike have set Juneau wild. He says: "The stories in circulation concerning the extraordinary richness of the recent discoveries in Klondike district have not been exaggerated in the least. Gold in good paying quantities has been found on a number of creeks above Bonanza, but interest centers almost entirely in that stream and Eldorado, its first and principal tributary.

"The amount of gold contained in many of the claims, which can be computed with a reasonable degree of accuracy by sinking a dozen or fifteen prospect holes in various portions of the pay streak, and taking an average of a number of pans from each one, is almost incredible. When it is remembered that dirt that averages 10 cents to the pan is considered very rich, what must it be when it runs $4 and $5 to the pan? On Clarence Berry's claim, No. 6 Eldorado, all the men that could be had were given employment this winter at $1.25 an hour. He has sunk some fifteen or twenty prospect holes to bedrock, and has located the pay streak for a width of 150 feet, and averaging three feet in thickness the full length of his claim. Pay dirt is encountered immediately under the muck, which in that locality is about nine feet thick, that goes from 8 to 25 cents to the pan, but the pay streak is not considered to have been struck until 75-cent dirt is reached. Pans taken from the bedrock on this claim almost stagger one's belief, they not infrequently running as high as $150 and $200. The heaviest pan washed out so far in the entire district came from No. 6 and weighed $338, one nugget alone in the pan weighing $238. Berry's expenses this winter have been from $100 to $150 per day, and he settles with his employes every evening after working hours, using only a pan and some water secured by melting ice to wash out the amount necessary to pay his labor. The amount of gravel already lying on the dump, ready to be washed out as soon as the water runs, contains a fortune close on to six figures.

"I was standing near Berry's dump one evening when Mrs. Berry came down from the cabin to call her husband to supper. While waiting for him to come up the shaft she picked up over $50 in coarse gold and nuggets that were lying loose in the gravel just as it came from bedrock, not five minutes' time being occupied in doing it."—Seattle Post.

DIED.

KELL—Suddenly, May 6, 1897, at 8:45 a. m., W. H. KELL, aged sixty-five years. Funeral from son's residence, 611 Ninth street northeast, Saturday, May 8, at 2 p. m. 1t

FURMAN—At his home at North Takoma, on Thursday, May 6, 1897, at 9 o'clock p. m., COL. D. GRAY FURMAN, aged sixty-one years. Notice of funeral hereafter. 1t

IN MEMORIAM.

BODENRICK—In loving remembrance of my beloved son, GEORGE W., who died one year ago today, May 7, 1896.

It was the early morning hour,
One year ago today,
The angel Death came down to earth
And bore his soul away.
The midnight stars are beaming
Upon a silent grave,
Where sleepeth without dreaming
The one we could not save.
Gone, but never forgotten.

BY HIS LONELY MOTHER.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE.

UNDERTAKER,

332 Pa. Ave. N.W.

First-class service 'Phone, 1383

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington, D. C., May 6, 1897.—Notice is given that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia intend to make the following named improvements, which are, in their judgment, necessary for the public health, safety or comfort; assessments for one-half the cost of the same will be made as provided for in public act No. 171, approved August 7, 1894. Parties who are interested in the proposed work are notified that the said Commissioners will give a hearing at the District building on the 24th day of May, 1897, at 11 a. m., to any persons who may object thereto. Lay cement sidewalk upon the east side of Brightwood avenue from a point 99.48 feet north of Genesee street to Shepherd road; total estimated cost, $600; one-half the cost to be assessed against the property abutting on the east side of said street between the above limits. JOHN W. ROSS, GEORGE TRUESDELL, W. M. BLACK, Commissioners, D. C. my7,8,14,15

THIS is to certify that I have, this 4th day of May, 1897, withdrawn from the firm of S. P. Houck & Co. H. F. HOUCK. 1t

WILLIAM WILSON, formerly of Colonial Beach, is now in no way whatever connected with me in business, and I will not be liable for any debts that he may contract on my account. GEORGE L. SMOOT, Colonial Beach. my7-3t

HUCKSTERS—All huckesters of the District of Columbia will meet at R. A. Golden's Fish Wharf MONDAY, MAY 10, at 11 o'clock a. m., by the order of the committee. my6-21-em

$5 REWARD—Information in regard to the parties who tore down the signs on 19th st. n.w., bet. P and Q sts., Monday, 10 p. m. Address CHIROPODIST, this office. my5-3t

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS J. OWEN, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 627 FOURTEENTH STREET NORTHEAST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber 2132, folio 75, et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale by public auction, in front of the premises, on SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897, at 4 O'CLOCK P. M., the following-described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, D. C., to wit: All of lot numbered forty-four (44), in Jno. O. Johnson and James M. Stockett, trustees, and Frank J. Dieudonne's subdivision of square numbered ten hundred and fifty-one (1051), as per plat recorded in Liber 17, folio 131, of the records in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, together with all the improvements, rights, etc. This property will be sold subject to a prior deed of trust of $1,700, with interest thereon from December 1, 1896.

Terms of sale: Cash (over trust) deposit of $100 to be made at time of sale. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days from day of sale or right reserved to resell the property at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

CHAS. E. HANES,

JOHN Y. WORTHINGTON,

my5-10t-em Trustees.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—OFFICE Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1897. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., May 10, 1897, for furnishing supplies required from time to time during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows: Class 1, florists' supplies; class 2, flower pots; class 3, paints, oils, glass, etc., class 4, hardware; class 5, agricultural implements, etc.; class 6, electric battery supplies; class 7, drain pipe and plumbers supplies; class 8, stationery; class 9, manure; class 10, sand and gravel; class 11, soil; class 12, ice; class 13, lime and cement; class 14, brick; class 15, sod; class 16, fuel; class 17, lumber and sash; class 18, use of teams. No bids will be accepted until Congress shall have made the necessary appropriations. Separate proposals for each class is desired. Each envelope should be indorsed to indicate class for which the inclosed proposal was made. Preference will be given to articles of domestic manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Attention is invited to acts of Congress approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, vol. 23, page 332, and vol. 24, page 414, statutes-at-large. Right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. Information can be obtained here. THEO. A. BINGHAM, Colonel, U. S. Army. ap10,12,13,14 and may7,8

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of Sewers.—Office of the Commissioners D. C.—Washington, D. C., May 1, 1897.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., May 22, 1897, for constructing sewers in the District of Columbia. Specifications and blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office. JOHN W. ROSS, GEORGE TRUESDELL, W. M. BLACK, Commissioners D. C. my3-6t

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS for the week ending May 8, 1897, close promptly at this office as follows:

Transatlantic Mails.

FRIDAY—(b) At 7:20 p. m., for Europe, per s. s. Lucania," from New York, via Queenstown. Letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India must be directed "Per Lucania." (b) At 7:20 p