LOCAL AFFAIRS

NOTICES OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS in Japanese silks at Selby & Naudain's.

A COACHMAN wants a situation.

I. ALEXANDER has a choice selection of gold spectacles, eye-glasses, &c.

TWENTY GRADE new Masonic hall (Georgetown) for sale.

OLYMPICS against the Nationals to-morrow.

THE SALE by Wm. L. Wall & Co., auctioneers, of valuable improved property in square No. 457 is postponed until Wednesday, June 5, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

AN AGENT for a first-class life insurance company is wanted.

THE workingmen of the Sixteenth district will meet this evening.

THE Central Republican Association of the States will meet this evening.

DR. J. B. GIBBS, dentist, has removed.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 8 K. of P., will meet this evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. John Wood.

This excellent burlesque company, of which the talented Mrs. Wood is the bright particular star, has won golden opinions during its stay. It embraces many first-class artists; they act, sing and dance with equal ease. Last evening's audience was a large and delighted one. The farce, "To Oblige Benson," passed off in good style, and kept the spectators in a pleasant mood throughout. In "Poll and Partner Joe" the songs were heartily applauded, and the hits and puns, with which the piece abounds, were much enjoyed. Mrs. Wood sang her song, "His Heart was True to Poll," in her inimitable style, and received an *encore*. Miss Jenny Lee—a most sprightly little actress, bubbling over with fun and merriment—is bewitching as Harry Halyard. There is that accent her acting which reminds one of Lydia Thompson, and on the whole we like her equally as well. Messrs. Amon and Cox received great applause for their efforts. The quartette were favored with three *encores*. It is one of the best we have ever heard. To-morrow evening, the occasion of Mrs. Wood's benefit, "Check-Mate" and "La Belle Sauvage."

CITY SMALL TALK.

Look out for the militia drill to-day.

Weren't yesterday's showers delightful?

We missed the fine-looking Billy Porter with the Athletics.

It's a boy, and Commander Ramsay, of the navy yard, is the happy man.

Timothy, the P. P. of the Monks of Arcadia, is called "Count." Count No-account.

I give it up. That's what the other jackass did.

The Avenue blonde will sun his robust form at Long Branch this summer.

The Avenue intelligent says he can see no signs of success for the Liberal movement.

The names of those three persons who intend to foot it to Boston are well known.

Who missed seeing the rainbow yesterday afternoon? It was gorgeous.

Dick Morgan, of Capitol extension fame, so well known in town, thinks he will settle down here again. Welcome, Dick.

Captain Dan McCathran, of the Navy Yard, is the happy daddy of a bouncing boy; a regular young alderman.

George Bassett, Doc. Ford, Clary Barton and Ben. Palmer are going to start a new church in East Washington.

When will "Old Probabilities" stop trifling with our feelings, and give us a good square rain that will set vegutation springing.

We trust that Sergeants Sam and Jim of the W. L. I. battalion, will not disappoint their friends to-day, as their services are required.

Major Lewis and Captain Claridge are at it again. They caught sixteen black bass at Little falls on Saturday last.

Owing to sickness in his family, Gen. Clark, of Texas, left last evening for Norwich, Connecticut. He will probably return next week.

Hurry along that water-main. People out in the northeastern section of the city only get water once a week now, and then it runs like a limp-ed stream. Patent right applied for.

The K. of P.'s are uniforming and drilling rapidly. Foswell and Cutler are the military commanders. Dunn and Hamilton are the best drill officers.

Borge R. Guffom wants to know whether Mrs. Warley's Jaxworks won't "split" in "wot heather." Borge, stop that and go and get a Dolly Varden sour.

There was an accident around at the Dickson house. It is the twenty-ninth time it has occurred with Denny O'Neill, and he says its rare to come around again next year if he is alive.

It is proposed to erect a market-house at Bladensburg for the benefit of the residents of Georgetown. The movers in this project are the gents who favor the Common site.

It is rumored that every night the ghost of Smithson can be heard crying over the condition of the grounds south of the institution which he, when in the flesh, founded.

A lady yesterday, asking for the Second Auditor's office, was referred to the modest building corner of Sixteenth and S streets northwest.

Messrs. T. C. Crowley & Co. have been awarded the contract by the Board of Public Works for grading, graveling and constructing culverts on the Columbia turnpike.

That "funny, funny man" in the War Department (McC.) says that sensations of unutterable joy super over him like young goats on a stable roof, and thrill through him like Spanish needles.

The artistic taste of T. Blackey Taylor, who superintends the work of the Harrisiack job printing office, is the talk of the city. He can make anything he touches attractive—from a dodger to a circus bill.

The board of health is going to stop the sale of winter cooking in summer, so cream in strawberries, strawberries in the fall, and spring lamb in autumn, and under no circumstances will permit the sale of Verdi-grease. Take an oyster?

If 'tis so ordained that K. street shall be improved according to modern ideas, why is it that a certain individual who should be committed to have his own way in modernizing his front on said thoroughfare? This is a conundrum.

If you want to maintain friendly relations with a story-teller always allow him to spin his yarn, and on the occasion laugh as heartily or weep as bitterly as if you really had not heard it a couple of hundred times.

A detested aspirant for a clerkship recommends dropping all civil service rules and appointing only those who have served for long numbers of their family already in office; that fact to be taken as sufficient evidence of the ability required.

A majority of the men under the employ of Emmart, Smith & Co., contractors for laying the Lestreet water-main, who went off to-day, commenced work again yesterday morning, and it is expected that the contract will be finished within ten days.

Little Johnny C. not having put in an appearance for the past two days as his usual hasbeen, his friends are getting quite anxious about him, and talk of holding a meeting and offering a reward for any information of his whereabouts. When last seen he was attired in a red mountain, white hat and blue neck-tie. Baltimore Sun can copy if it chooses.

We understand that an agreement was entered into between Congress and the weather bureau, by which the latter was bound to get up a rain storm before the former passed the deficiency appropriation for the office. Yesterday the bill was passed, and yesterday afternoon "Old Probabilities"—with whom everything in the way of weather is possible—acted like a man, and down came the rain.

Memorial Day.

The executive committee on the decoration of the Union soldiers' graves in this District met last evening and considered a great amount of business connected therewith.

The chairman of the committee on correspondence reported that the mention of Senator Morton's name in various papers in connection with the oration of the day was premature, and officially laid before the executive committee the following correspondence:

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1872.

Hon. N. P. Banks, House of Representatives:

SIR: On behalf of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, I have the honor to invite you to deliver the memorial address at the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers, at Arlington, Va., on May 30, 1872.

Very respectfully, F. H. SPRAGUE, Chairman committee on correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1872.

DEAR SIR: It will give me pleasure to accept your invitation to deliver an address on decoration day at Arlington.

Respectfully, your obd't servt., N. P. BANKS.

F. H. Sprague, esq., Chairman Committee on Correspondence.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, a committee of ladies appointed, also, committees to visit and decorate the several cemeteries in the district, Arlington having already been designated as the main point.

The committee on decorations will in a few days open their depot for the reception of flowers, &c., having been placed under the charge of Comrade E. A. Jacobs, who will announce to the public through the papers when it will be convenient to receive the flowers.

Base Ball.

The game between the Athletics of Philadelphia and Nationals yesterday did fair to be a close contest, had not the rain interrupted the playing in the third inning.

The Nationals had succeeded in whitewashing their opponents in the first and third innings, and permitted them to make one run in the second. They had made one run in the first, two in the second and had two hands out in the third inning, when time was called on account of the rain. The boys were fielding splendidly, batting well, and seemed very confident of victory.

All lovers of the national game will no doubt turn out *en masse* on Friday, May 24, to witness the National and Olympic game, as the last game—18 to 15—was too close to be comfortable, and the boys are quite confident that there was a mistake somewhere.

Sail Down the River.

Yesterday, after the morning session of the homeopathic institute, the delegates, with their lady friends, repaired to the Sixth street wharf, where they embarked on the steamer Lady of the Lake, and at o'clock the steamer got under way amid the stirring strains of Weber's band.

After proceeding down the river a short distance the announcement was made that a collation had been prepared, and an invitation was extended to pitch in and help themselves. In consequence of the rain the party, upon arriving opposite Mount Vernon, were unable to land, and the steamer returned to Washington with a disappointed party of pleasure seekers.

Save Your Money

and buy a home, by subscribing for stock in the twenty-fourth series Universal Savings, Loan and Building Association. No back dues. Profit upon stock, first series, first quarterly report, $4 50 per share; $5 does; $1.80 net profit. Office 7 N. C. A. building.

HOMEOPATHY.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute.

Second Day's Proceedings—Visit to President Grant—Sail Down the Potomac—Reading of Interesting Reports—A Female Advocate Heard From.

The members of the institute, with their lady friends, assembled yesterday morning in the parlors of the Arlington hotel, and at 9:45 o'clock were proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where they were ushered into the East room to await President Grant, who shortly after made his appearance.

Dr. Verdi, chairman committee of arrangements, introduced Dr. Talbott, president of the institute, when the Doctor made the following address:

REMARKS BY DR. TALBOTT.

MR. PRESIDENT: We have assembled in this city from the different parts of the Union, and we pay our respects to you as members of the American Institute of Homeopathy. We represent a large class in the medical profession, and in the community who deem the practice of medicine in accordance with the homeopathic law a great advance in the healing art. We have been a small but steadily increasing number, and under your administration we have received the first recognition by the national Government of our equal professional rights. For these, and many other acts of courtesy and justice, we, alike as physicians and citizens, tender to you our heartfelt thanks.

President Grant, in response, said:

PRESIDENT GRANT'S REPLY.

I am very thankful to you for your kindness, and also to all the members of your profession. Of course, I know nothing about the theory, but recognize the fact that we may learn something in the future and may find something that is better than that which we have had in the past. I return thanks for this visit.

The delegation, with their lady friends, then filed past the President, and proceeded to examine the mansion; after which they retired to the hotel.

THE BUSINESS SESSION.

The institute reassembled at 11:30 o'clock at Lincoln hall; Dr. I. T. Talbot, the president, in the chair.

Upon motion, the regular order of business was suspended to hear the report of the committee on international congress.

Dr. Dunham, from the committee, reported that it was highly necessary to group together the various homeopathic societies in the world in some international gathering. From this union would undoubtedly come a complete materia medica. The committee recommend the holding of such a convention, and suggest the centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876 as a time peculiarly appropriate.

The following resolutions were then submitted:

Resolved, That under the auspices and by the authority of the American Institute of Homeopathy a convention of the representative physicians of all countries, to be called "The World's Homeopathic Convention," be held in Philadelphia in 1876, on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence, and that the institute hereby invites the co-operation of all homeopathic societies, institutions and physicians of the United States.

Resolved, That at the present session of the institute there be appointed by the president a committee of arrangements, to consist of one member from each State, represented in the institute, with a chairman, and that the committee thus appointed may appoint one additional member from the physicians of each State represented, and that the president appoint seven additional members from the city of Philadelphia, who shall constitute an executive committee to attend to local details under the direction and subject to the approval of the committee of arrangements. The committee of arrangements shall have full power to adopt and execute all measures which they may deem necessary for organizing the convention, determining the nature and order of the proceedings, and securing from it the best results for the cause of homeopathy, and shall present a full report of its proceedings at each annual session of the institute.

Adopted.

Dr. McManniss, of the board of censors, presented the following report of members who had been reported and confirmed by the board:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CENSORS.

Alexander Berghans, M. D., New York city; George S. Morton, M. D., New York city; J. Blake Robinson, M. D., New York city; Simon M. Frye, M. D., New York city; James G. Gilchrist, M. D., Tiltonsville, Pa.; Thomas Nichol, M. D., Montreal, Canada; Ernest A. Farrington, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Prosper Bonicy, M. D., Quebec, Canada; Charles Boisert, M. D., N. Y.; J. Antonio Terry, M. D., N. Y.; John Ketes, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.; Charles W. Dunham, M. D., Lawrence, Mass.; Matthew S. Williamson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Isaiah Lukens, M. D., Del.; C. Holmes McNeil, M. D., Jersey City, N. J.; George N. Tibbler, M. D., Jersey City, N. J.; William A. Abercrombie, M. D., Jersey City, N. J.; William Henry Newell, M. D., Jersey City, N. J.; James W. Haines, M. D., Waynesville, Ohio; George M. Ockhurt, M. D., Hackensack, N. J.; Charles Henry Lawrence, M. D., Wilmington, Del.; Theodore Quick, M. D., New York city; Charles A. Manson, M. D., Springfield, Mass.; James H. Austin, M. D., Bristol, Conn.; Lucius D. Bonney, M. D., Memphis, Tenn.; William C. Dake, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; John Kalso Warren, M. D., Palmer, Mass.; George R. Spooner, M. D., Ware, Mass.; G. B. Taylor, M. D., Washington, D. C.; S. A. Robeson, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Zina D. Walter, M. D., Marietta, Ohio; Samuel Worcester, M. D., Burlington, Vt.; Miles Hall Bronson, M. D., Lewville, N. Y.; Edwin Lodge, jr., M. D., Detroit, Mich.; Edwin E. Doughty, M. D., New York city; John F. Talmage, M. D.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; George W. Peer, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.; Lewis C. Grosvel, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles M. Rosebery, M. D., Lockport, N. Y.; Charles G. Brooks, M. D., East Boston, Mass.; Henry Crater, M. D., Somerville, N. J.; Dr. Ira O. Owens, Sherburne, N. Y.; James H. Cowan, M. D., Springfield, Ohio; H. Frank Logan, M. D., Keokuk, Iowa; W. N. Griswold, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.; J. C. Kennedy, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa.; H. S. Hutchins, M. D., Batavia, N. Y.; J. R. Maxey, M. D., Sandusky, Ohio; L. L. Lockwood, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Clark, M. D., Washington, D. C.; R. M. Richardson, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Laura Morgan, M. D., Bridgeport, Conn.; Josephine S. Smith, M. D., New Haven, Conn.; Mary E. Everett, M. D., New York city; Emma Metz, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alice Ide Baum, M. D., Providence, R. I.; Mary G. Baker, M. D., Worcester, Mass.

Upon motion they were duly admitted to membership, and the report adopted.

A WORD FROM THE WEST.

The president read the following telegram, which was received with applause:

CHICAGO, May 22, 1872.

To I. T. Talbot, M. D., President American Institute of Homeopathy:

GREETING: Fraternal greetings from the West Homeopathy Scientific Medicine Excelsior.

F. C. DUNCAN, M. D., Secretary Medical Society, Illinois.

The report from the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, left unfinished at the last session, was taken up and continued, Dr. S. M. Cate, of Salem, Mass., recounting the reading of the report on "Meningitis Cerebro-spinalis," upon the consideration of which it was referred to the committee on publication.

A general discussion ensued upon the report, and Dr. Martin, of Philadelphia, claimed that many of the numbers of smallpox in that city were cases of spotted fever.

Dr. R. M. Kellogg, of New York, presented the following report of statistics of comparative mortality in New York city during the years of 1870 and 1871:

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

The Metropolitan Board of Health of New York city keep an accurate register of all deaths occurring in their district, which register includes the name of the attending physician in each case. In order to ascertain the comparative mortality under the differing methods of medical treatment, I have spent the last three months in analyzing those records, and now present to the profession and the public a brief statement of the result obtained by this long and careful research. I have thrown out of consideration all deaths in the hospitals, because such patients are subjected almost entirely to the old school treatment, and should not, in justice, be included; and I have also rejected all still-born cases and recovery cases, as they do not properly come within the pale of medical treatment; and have thus narrowed down the examination to those deaths which occurred in private practice only, during the years 1870 and 1871.

I find, then, that the deaths in New York city during the past two years amount, in private practice, to 39,624. Classifying this mortality according to the kind of practice employed in each case, I find that 30,266 persons died under the care of the so called "regular" or allopathic physicians in acknowledged good standing; that 2,530 died under the care of homeopathic physicians, and that the balance, 6,709, died under the care of irregular practitioners, who, with the sole exception of the "eclectics," (who are few in number) belong to no medical society, and cannot, therefore, be readily classified. These latter include the druggists and quacks of all kinds, who flourish wherever the professional barriers are so completely thrown down as they are in this State, where the law allows any one to practice medicine.

To compare, then, the allopathic and homeopathic mortality intelligently, I ascertained the numbers of the practitioners of the two rival systems, and this is the result: 964 allopathic physicians lost 30,266 cases; 196 homeopathic physicians lost 2,530 cases, averaging 20.39 deaths to every allopath, and 12.92 deaths to every homeopath, practicing in New York city during the past two years!

In other words, the mortality under homeopathic treatment is, proportionally, only fifty-three per cent. of the mortality under allopathic treatment, where the physicians of the two schools have been practicing side by side.

Offset the force of so astonishing a revelation of practical results, it has been urged that the homeopaths treat comparatively few of the poorer classes, and that their death rate is less, because their patients are so largely composed of the wealthier and more intelligent part of the community. To satisfy myself on that point, I have collected the annual reports of our numerous city dispensaries, where the sick poor apply for medical treatment, and from them I learn that the seven homeopathic dispensaries treated in the year 1870 about one fourth as many poor patients as all the allopathic dispensaries. And as those dispensary patients should be in their own houses are included in the above mortality statistics, the argument on this point is not against homeopathy, but in its favor.

Another question arises in this connection: How many cases of disease were treated by the two schools? And what proportion does the number of cases treated bear to the mortality under the two systems? This item can never be correctly ascertained as regards private practice, and I simply assume the fact that the averages homeopath treats as many sick persons as the average allopath. That this is a fair assumption will be readily believed by any one who will compare the apparent business thrift and the actual income returns of the two classes of physicians.

These statistics and the logical inferences therefrom we leave to the consideration of the thoughtful public.

TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.

Dr. James, of Philadelphia, presented an interesting paper upon the mode of treating smallpox with the cowpox virus. He claimed that the kine vaccine matter originated spontaneously. The virus most early observed is that collected from the first remove from the cow.

The violent effects of the cowpox are much overstated, Italians, with well-developed udders are the best animals from which to obtain the virus. He then detailed his method of operation, after which considerable discussion of the paper was indulged in.

Dr. Hiller, of San Francisco, strongly objected to the system of vaccination, and did not he would never again vaccinate any one, as he believed the results were of no good, as it is not based upon practical experience, and urged the institute not to be hasty in adopting the paper.

Upon motion, the paper was laid upon the table.

A paper on strangulated hernia was reported and referred to the committee on publication.

Dr. Duke, of Tenn., submitted the following resolution; which was adopted:

MORE WORK FOR THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Resolved, That while in common with all scientific bodies, interested in the gathering and diffusion of knowledge useful to mankind, we heartily express our thanks to Congress for devising, and to the signal service of the army for carrying into execution, the simultaneous observance of certain atmospheric conditions and changes in the different parts of our country, as the basis for a rational philosophy of the weather, and a successful mode of predicting storms for the protection of commerce and agriculture, we do most earnestly desire and ask for an extension of the scope and means of observation, so as to note also the electrical states of the atmosphere, together with the prevalence of epidemics and contagions in various places and at different times that we may the better understand their causes and anticipate their dreaded coming.

Dr. R. Ludlam, of Chicago, of the Bureau of Obstetrics, presented the following papers:

Obstetrics—1. Uraemia Eclampsia and Cataplasy, by Dr. O. B. Gause, of Philadelphia. 2. Auxiliary Treatment of Uterine Hemorrhage, by J. H. Pomeroy, of Rochester. 3. Puerperal Convulsions, by R. R. Rush, of Ohio. 4. Corroding Ulcer of the Womb, by S. S. Lengan, of Ohio. 5. Uterus and Ovarian Tumors, by A. R. Shadee, of New York. 6. Puerperal Convulsions, by O. R. Ball, of Virginia. 7. Puerperal Mania. 8. Inversion of the Uterus, by A. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia.

The convention then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The institute was called to order at 8 o'clock by Vice President J. J. Toulin, of New Jersey.

Dr. Woolbury, of the bureau of obstetrics, read a paper on auxiliary means to guard against human uterine hemorrhage, which was discussed by Drs. Gregg, Ball, Duke, Dudley and Swalzer.

Mrs Dr. Mercy B. Jackson, of Boston, Mass., gave her views on this subject at some length.

The papers, upon the consideration of Dr. Lockwood's report, were referred to the committee on publication.

Dr. R. P. Rice, of Salem, Mass., read a paper on puerperal convulsion. Referred to the committee on publication.

Dr. Beer, of Richmond, Ind., presented a paper on puerperal convulsion, *cause from practice*, which was referred to the committee on publication.

Dr. S. S. Langren, of Toledo, Ohio, read a paper on secretary fever of the womb; which was referred to the committee on publication.

The report of the committee on foreign correspondence was next taken up, and referred to the committee on publication.

The president announced the following committees of arrangements on the Homeopathic Convention: Maine, Wm. E. Payne; New Hampshire, J. Mainhanger; Vermont, O. N. Brigham; Massachusetts, J. T. Talbot; Rhode Island, J. C. Budlong; Connecticut, G. H. Wilson; New York, Carroll Dunham; New Jersey, J. J. Toulin; Pennsylvania, J. C. Burgher; Delaware, A. Nesbitt; Maryland, F. R. McManus; District of Columbia, T. S. Verdi; Virginia, J. V. Robson; North Carolina, Wm. E. Freeman; Georgia, F. H. Ormes; Louisiana, W. H. Holmes; Mississippi, Wm. Tennison; Ky. Dake; Kentucky, Wm. H. Hunt; Missouri, T. G. Comstock; Ohio, S. R. Beckwith; Indiana, O. P. Beer; Illinois, R. Ludlam; Michigan, F. Woodruff; Wisconsin, L. E. Uber; Iowa, N. S. Richards; Minnesota, J. L. Alger; Nebraska, W. H. H. Sisson; Kansas, S. K. Hunter; California, E. J. Fraser; Nevada, E. A. Wild.

Also, the following additional members from Philadelphia: C. Hering, R. J. McClatchey, B. W. James, W. M. Williamson, H. N. Guernsey, Pemberton Dudley, F. E. Boericke.

The institute then, at 11:30 o'clock, adjourned until to-day.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Annual Examinations.

JOHN F. COOK.

This building is used for the Second district, and contains twelve schools—six primaries, three secondaries, two intermediates and one grammar. Principal in charge, Miss Emma V. Brown.

PRIMARY NO. 5.

The teacher in this room, Miss Ella Logan, has sixty pupils enrolled, fifty three being present yesterday. Prof. Yashon commenced at 9.30 a. m., and had the following exercises: The pupils consisted of recitations of the alphabet, reading from charts and first reader, and spelling from same, arithmetic, oral and written, counting by ones and twos, and the exercises were conducted throughout by the most gratifying accuracy, nearly one third of the little scholars attaining the highest point in a scale of ten in all their studies. Their deportment was excellent, and the general character of exercises attained reflects credit alike upon teacher and scholars.

PRIMARY NO. 5.

Miss M. A. Teagle, teacher. The pupils in this room, numbering sixty, fifty three being present, are in the fifth and fourth grades. Superintendent Cook examined them in reading from charts and first readers, and spelling from same, in number reading and writing from one to one hundred, counting by ones, twos, threes, fours and fives, to sixty, and Romans to one hundred. The pupils in this room did not evince an aptness that was remarkable for children so small in size and whose opportunities for acquiring education are in some instances of the most difficult nature. The manner in which the children conducted themselves showed conclusively that the lady in charge was an earnest and conscientious teacher. Superintendent Cook commenced at 9:15 a. m. and was engaged to 12:15 p. m. in examining the scholars in their classes.

PRIMARY NO. 4.

Miss Alice M. Parker, teacher, has under her control sixty of the brightest little pupils for the third in our public school, all of whom were present, they being classified in the fourth and third grades. Superintendent Cook examined them in reading from first and second readers, and spelling from same; in reading numbers from ones to one hundred; Romans to one hundred; writing and reading numbers to one hundred thousand, and easy examples in addition. The alacrity with which the little scholars answered and worked was gratifying in the extreme; in deportment they were par excellent, sitting like little statues, and giving undivided attention to the examiner. After the examination the scholars exercised the remainder of the time in the yard, and when they were assembled in the school room at the close of the festival it was decided to present the same to the colored children.

The readings of Miss Ware were well received and highly appreciated.

The Funeral of Mrs. Stansbury.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ellen R. Stansbury took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her husband, on E street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The services were conducted by Bishop Pinckney, assisted by the Rev. O. Hutton. The remains were incased in a handsome walnut coffin, covered with flowers, conspicuous among which was a handsome Mallese cross, made of white roses and calla lilies, and in the centre a figure one in heliotrope—an offering from the members of Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. After the services at the residence, the body was taken to Congressional cemetery for interment, followed by the relatives and friends, members of the Grand Lodge F. A. A. M., and Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. The Masonic choir were also present, and sang the sacred music in a very sweet and acceptable manner.

Prof. Cook.

the proprietor and manufacturer of the celebrated "Balm of Life," is a philosopher in his way, as well as a public benefactor. Resigning an honorable and lucrative position for the purpose of devoting his entire time to the manufacture of an article of his own invention—which he believed (and which results have proved to be) one of the most beneficial discoveries of modern times in materia medica—his mental and physical labors are now being amply rewarded in a pecuniary way, while his "Balm of Life" will soon be celebrated in all parts of the world.

THE VAUX ROOF.

Other Side of the Question.

Response to the Onslaught of Mr. Farnsworth—Interview With Messrs. Shepherd and Mullett—What They Know of the Subject—A Spicy Talk on a Spicy Theme—Denial in Toto of the Allegations.

The fact that the daily papers yesterday morning printed in their Congressional report a scurrilous attack made by Mr. Farnsworth, of the House, against two esteemed citizens of the District, Messrs. Alex. R. Shepherd and A. R. Mullett, was deemed sufficient grounds for a reporter of the REPUBLICAN to be detailed to interview the gentlemen, and if possible elicit from them some explanation of the charges made against them in Congressional session. Our reporter was entirely successful, and we give the result of his effort.

MR. ALEX. R. SHEPHERD

was first visited, and was thus addressed:

Reporter. Mr. Shepherd, to what do you attribute Mr. Farnsworth's hostility exhibited in the debate which took place in the House of Representatives yesterday?

Mr. Shepherd. I am at a loss how to account for the promulgation of such a tissue of falsehoods as I find in to-day's *Globe* which you have just handed me, except the natural weakness of the man for lying. This whole matter was investigated during the last Congress by a committee of which Mr. Churchill was chairman, and before which I gave a detailed history of the whole affair.

R. Do you own the whole patent of this Vaux roofing, or is a part of it held by other parties?

Mr. S. I own less than one half of it.

R. Did Mr. Mullett sell you his part of it?

Mr. S. Mr. Mullett sold me his interest, which was much less than one half. I purchased it at the request of the patentee, Mr. Vaux, and the parties who held the patent, who complained that Mr. Mullett had up to that time used it on public buildings, and allowed them no compensation for what they considered a valuable invention.

R. He says you have been paid $150,000 since 1869?

Mr. S. I don't know exactly what has been paid to the firm, of which I am the senior member, but a large proportion of the amount received has been for work done and materials furnished upon public buildings in the District of Columbia, furnished under competition, and at a rate of profit so small as to render it a matter of little importance to the firm.

R. Mr. Farnsworth says: "Mullett pays Shepherd a royalty of ten or twelve cents, and fifteen per cent. additional, besides paying all the expenses of putting on the roofing."

Mr. S. This is a falsehood, and must have been known to be so by the person making the statement, as he states that he had the papers showing the amounts to be paid. The royalty paid is five cents instead of "ten or twelve," and we are allowed a profit of fifteen per cent. on the cost of the material and labor furnished. I do not believe that any other establishment would take the contract on the same terms. It was a contract made with the Secretary of the Treasury, after a conference with him, and one for which I care nothing, as the net profits will not realize five per cent. on the outlay.

R. Is the statement true that you are carrying materials to other cities, or, as Mr. Farnsworth says, "in fact all over the United States?"

Mr. S. This is a falsehood, as the material is shipped from New York and New England, where are to be found the only manufacturers of the articles used, and is invoiced at the trade prices, full twenty per cent. less than the Government could obtain it at retail.

R. The fact that the contract was made with the Secretary of the Treasury certainly relieves Mr. Mullett from the charge of collusion?

Mr. S. Most decidedly so. I feel that the officers of the Government owe me at twice that I would praise somebody else to do their work, as the profit is much less than I can make in ordinary business transactions.

R. Have you used this roof on private buildings? Farnsworth claims it has not been.

Mr. S. It has been used on a number of buildings other than those referred to by Mr. Farnsworth. I consider it a very valuable patent for permanent fire-proof buildings, where it is desirable to put on a roof not liable to leakage or decay.

R. How about the statement that the material and workmen to put it on our public buildings are taken from Washington out to these remote places at the expense of the Government?

Mr. S. This is constructive falsehood No. 3. When we have a contract in any locality we employ such a number of men as we think proper, and the work is done by mechanics employed by myself. The Government has never, directly or indirectly, paid one cent for its use on that portion. The roof has been on since the wing was completed, and has not cost a single dollar for repairs; neither has that wing been at all damaged. A new copper roof was put on the remaining portions of the building some two years previously by my predecessor. It has leaked, and still costs a large amount of money for repairs, and its defects have seriously damaged that portion of the building. I afterwards used this patent on two or three public buildings without paying or receiving any compensation whatever, and continued to use it in that manner until the other partners refused to permit its further use without compensation. I then sold my entire interest in that and another patent of a similar nature to Mr. Shepherd for $6,000, my partners having previously refused offers for their interest at a much higher figure. After that the company was formed. I submitted their proposal to Judge Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, which was accepted, and the facts of the case, including my prior connection with it. The Secretary, after a full examination, authorized me to accept the proposal of the company, which gave them 15 per cent. on the actual cost of the work and material, the work to be done under the superintendent of the building on which it was placed. The contract further required the material to be furnished at the amount it cost, as we well know, are less than wholesale prices. A royalty of ten cents per superficial foot was paid on the roof under this arrangement; $70,000 worth of work was done when Mr. Farnsworth called upon Mr. Brown, the secretary to the contract, and animadverted to the elegant and friendly phraseology which he usually employs in speaking of myself. The Secretary thereupon advised me that he was satisfied that the authority granted by the Acting Secretary was withdrawn, and directing me to give no further orders or to use the roofing in any manner. He then immediately investigated the matter and ascertained that the contract was a very favorable one to the Government, and that the patent was valuable and its use desirable. He directed me by letter to renew the contract, reducing the profit from ten to five cents per foot, to which the company agreed. Of these facts Mr. Farnsworth was fully advised. His statement was, therefore, not only unjust, but as usual, wilfully and maliciously so.

R. It is alleged by Farnsworth that Mr. Shepherd sends material and workmen from this city to other points?

Mr. S. It is as night have been expected from the entirely false statement he has made that we purchased direct from the manufacturers, and shipped by them direct to the points at which the work is to be done. Workmen are of course necessarily sent to cities in which contracts have been made for work to be obtained. This, however, is nothing unusual. I have in many cases been compelled to pay the fare of every stone cutter employed on the building, a good portion of the public works being erected in cities in which there is no demand for certain classes of mechanics, whose services are indispensable in certain classes of buildings being erected by the Government. I may add, however, that the company never charge a cent for whatever any incidental expenses, the actual wages and expenses being only paid.

R. Mr. Farnsworth makes a statement in regard to taking off roofs and tearing out gas fixtures that the "stuff might be sent from "this shop in Washington!"

Mr. M. No roofs have been removed save corrugated iron roofs put on before the war, and which are entirely worthless, and which I have habitual fear would not say they are of any value. As regard gas-fixtures, they are purchased by me direct from the manufacturers, shipped direct from the factory to the building, and by them so taken, so far as I know or see Mr. Shepherd has no interest whatever. It is utterly false that I have purchased fixtures from Mr. Shepherd and sent them from this city.

R. Is it true that this roofing is used by private parties? Mr. Farnsworth says it is not.

Mr. M. As the patent involves the method of laying copper roofing, and as I know of no instance of late years in which private individuals have laid copper roofs, I suppose he approximates nearer the truth in that statement than any other he has made. Copper stars is the only roofing material suitable for permanent substantial buildings of the character erected by the Government. The Patent and Post Offices have copper roofs. The outer slope of the Treasury roof is tin, and the inner slope is copper, the difference between the copper roofing of the Treasury and the copper rolling on other buildings to which I have referred being that the former is of good roof and the latter are so poorly constructed as to require the removal of snow by hand after every snow storm.

R. What about the charge that you change your politics at every change of Administration?

Mr. M. My first Presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont, since which time I have uniformly voted the Republican ticket at every election, and have never heard a word of my political sentiments, but on the contrary believe that I have frequently expressed them to my own detriment.

R. What have been the expenditures under your contract?

Mr. M. I cannot say exactly without reference to the books, but in no season were they less than from two to three million dollars.

R. Did you ever detect Mr. Mullett in discover any other instance of alleged fraud?

Mr. M. He investigated granite in Boston until he came to grief; he investigated granite during the last Congress, and he investigated granite in St. Paul, and succeeded in proving, to the satisfaction of the committee, that his friend, Mr. Newson, whose wrongs he so eloquently portrayed was an impostor and compared with the Boston granite, a sponge stone, with the history of which you are as familiar as myself.

R. What is the cause of this excessive hostility of Mr. Farnsworth, in your opinion?

Mr. M. The bill which authorized the purchase of a site for the post office in New York also authorized commissioners to procure and submit to Congress plans for the construction of the building. It was reasonably to be expected that so rich an opportunity for plunder could pass without the formation of a ring. It was apparent by judged by the New York manager of the Tribune, that such a representation at Washington was necessary, and they accordingly employed as their agent the senior member of the firm of Painter & Farnsworth to engineer the little scheme; which, however, came to grief in consequence of a report made by Secretary Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, under direction of Congress.

The frantic manner in which my report was received by the firm in question is not only a matter of history, but has not, I presume, been forgotten by yourself. Neither do I suppose you have forgotten the attempt made by the same firm to crush me under cover of investigating the conduct of the Treasury. Mr. Farnsworth was chairman. After months of labor, two reports were submitted—a majority and minority, the first named bearing the signatures of Mr. Farnsworth himself. The report bore such conclusive evidence on its face of the malice of the chairman, and was so excessively mild in its censure that it fell still-born, the gentleman, after having made it, never attempting to call it up. The minority report, however, even the report of the majority as complimentary to myself as the report of the minority, which was openly in my favor. The gentlemen who, with Mr. Farnsworth, signed the majority report are to-day, without exception, personally friendly, and don't hesitate to assert their entire confidence in my integrity and ability.

R. If Mr. Farnsworth's charges are true you are guilty of a crime. Why does he persist in defaming you and not file his evidence with the proper officer of the Government?

Mr. M. For the simple reason that he has no evidence, nor does he think that I have been guilty of any dishonest, corrupt or improper act. He knows that if he were to give me an opportunity to bring his charges to an issue in a court of law I could show very good grounds for the animosity with which he pursues me—grounds which he proposes not to have made public, knowing full well that now he can shelter himself behind his privileges as a member of Congress. If Mr. Farnsworth's statements are true I have made myself liable to a criminal prosecution, and I dare him or any responsible person among his pimps and satellites, if such an one can be found, to try the experiment.

As far as I am concerned Mr. Farnsworth can do me no better favor than to continue to proclaim to the citizens of the United States at least once a session that the firm of Painter & Farnsworth are still for the removal of the superintendent of the Treasury. Had this session passed without the customary notice I should have begun to fear that I might unwittingly have contributed towards the revenues of the thieves who are hounding me, and who have chosen as their mouthpiece the person who so misrepresents a district in Congress.

The reporter left satisfied with the statement of Mr. Mullett.

Masonic Festival at Alexandria.

The festival for the benefit of Alexandria Washington Lodge of Masons commenced last Tuesday night at Sarepta hall. This lodge was organized in 1790, and is one of the oldest lodges in the United States, the Father of his Country having presided over it. It will be remembered that when the market-house was burnt in Alexandria some time since the hall where the lodge met was in the market building, and was therefore destroyed. The new hall has been beautifully and tastefully arranged. Among the relics connected with the Father of his Country and of the lodge will be seen the chair in which he sat when Master, his apron, worked for him by the hands of Madame Lafayette, the chair, and numerous other articles. The object of the festival is to raise means to build a new lodge-room, and now is a good opportunity for the Masons to assist their brethren.

The National Savings Bank,

Corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, pays six per cent. on deposits.

Banking hours—9 to 4. Saturdays, 9 to 4 and 6 to 8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The Standing Committees Announced in the Council—Miscellaneous Business.

COUNCIL.

The Council met at 8:30 o'clock. Messrs. A. K. Browne, G. F. Gulick and Samuel Cross having qualified took their seats with the members.

House bill making an appropriation for the purchase of scales, weights, &c., for the office of the sealer of weights and measures, was read a second time.

Mr. Browne presented the petition of Robert M. Spinner & Co