ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

THE SAD RESULTS OF A ROBBERY.

Wm. Scannes Shoots Himself in a House of Ill-fame to Avoid Arrest—The Facts of a Terrible Drama.—No Hope of His Recovery.

On Monday last Mr. H. L. Turner appeared at police headquarters and reported that he had been robbed of $170—fifteen 10-dollar bills and two tens. He suspected that the theft had been committed by a young man named William Scannes, whom he had raised, and who was an inmate of his family. The young man referred to is about twenty-five years of age, and was born and raised in this city, and for some time past has been employed in the Treasury Department as a plate printer, a position from which he was discharged on Saturday last, the day on which the robbery was committed.

The case was assigned to Detective McDevitt, and that officer at once proceeded to gather all the information possible in regard to the criminal, and ascertain his whereabouts. It was first reported that he had gone to Philadelphia, but later in the week Mr. McDevitt received information that he was still in the town, and kept a sharp lookout for him, going from place to place in search of him, until yesterday evening, when he heard positively that he was in town and back riding with some boon companions. About 9 o'clock in the evening he came up with the party, and soon followed them to the house of Mrs. Mary Eckley, commonly known as the "Dutch Corral," on C street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. After allowing them to get comfortably in the detective started in search of some of the police, and soon found Officers Hinckel and Duvall, of Lieut. Skippon's command, and pressed them into his service. The trio started for the house, and the two officers took position in front and rear of the house, and Mr. McDevitt rang the bell and was admitted.

As he crossed the threshhold he inquired for Annie Florence, a woman with whom it had been reported that Scannes was intimate. By an accident she happened to be down stairs and responded to the summons, but on being questioned refused to go to her room or give any information as to the location of it, declaring at the same time that there was no one in it.

Determined that the thief should be forthcoming the officer declared his intention of searching the house, and at once started up the stairs. When he had nearly reached the first landing he was startled at hearing the report of a pistol, and halting asked of several of the inmates: "Whose room is that in which the pistol was fired?" pointing at the same time to a rear room at the head of the landing, from which the sound emanated. Before a response came three successive shots were fired, and ere the echo of the last had died away Messrs. Hinckel and Duvall had gained an entrance and were at the side of the detective. Together they proceeded to the room, and there saw sitting on the side of a bed, with blood pouring from several wounds, Scannes, the man they were in search of, and on the floor lay a new Sharp's four-shooter.

They turned at once to the bleeding man, and placed him on the bed, when he fainted. Officer Duvall at once started for a physician, and shortly afterwards returned with Dr. Buckley, who made an examination, and ascertained that there were three wounds—one in the centre of the forehead, a flesh wound; one in the right, and one in the left side of the neck, making ugly perforations, and from which the blood was flowing in torrents.

The doctor did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded man, and he soon recovered consciousness. In a conversation, he expressed no regret at the rash act, but, on the contrary, declared that he had fully made up his mind when he committed the robbery that he would not be taken alive, and that if an opportunity had presented he would have killed McDevitt, who, he felt assured, would be after him.

For this purpose he had in the morning purchased the pistol, but finding that the detective was so close upon him, concluded to take his own life. He states also that no one was to blame but himself, and that his only regret was that he had not succeeded in killing himself. He begged that neither of his parents be sent for, as he did not care to meet them.

While the doctor was attending Mr. McDevitt took a look around the room and found in a pool of blood two fifty dollar notes and some small change, and afterwards received from the woman, Annie Florence, another bill of the same denomination, which he had handed her in payment for some wine which he had ordered.

After a consultation, it was decided that it would be best to remove him to Providence hospital. A carriage was sent for, and accompanied by Officer Madigan, who had appeared on the scene, the detective took him there and turned him over to the good Sisters, who at once furnished a fine apartment and did all in their power to render him comfortable.

When he entered he was strong enough to walk to the room, but soon after being placed in bed his strength failed, and he complained of the wound in the right side of the neck, and experienced great difficulty in swallowing stimulants which were given him. Fearing that the wounds might prove fatal, Mr. McDevitt suggested that a minister be called, and soon after Rev. Father Babbas, assistant pastor of St. Peter's, was at his side, and after a talk with him, at his request, administered the rite of baptism.

At 3 a. m. the detective left Officer Madigan remaining. A remarkable coincidence in connection with this case is the fact that in 1864 a "friend" of the woman Florence was arrested and sent to the penitentiary by Clarvoe and McDevitt; about one month ago another was arrested for a theft in Baltimore, by the same officers, and is now awaiting sentence; and now, to complete the chapter, her last conquest shoots himself in her room to avoid an arrest by McDevitt.

THE WIND STORM.

A Roof a House Blown Off—Serious Injury to Grace M. E. Church.

Yesterday afternoon the residents of the neighborhood of Thirteenth street, between Massachusetts avenue and L street, were startled by a tremendous crash which sounded as though whole blocks of buildings had fallen to the ground. During the wind storm the roof of Mr. Norman Wiard's residence, No. 1012 Thirteenth street, had been loosened and raised completely from this house to those of Mr. Hallett Kilbourn and Mrs. Clark adjoining. On examination of the damage sustained it was found that the entire roof of Mr. Wiard's house had been blown off, and the upper portions of the building otherwise injured, while on the third floor of the other two houses the ceilings were considerably damaged.

About the same hour as the above disaster, Grace M. E. church, at the corner of Ninth and S streets northwest, received serious damage from the wind, which blew off the temporary board fastening at the front windows, thereby giving the wind a clear sweep through the structure, and the whole wall of the gable end of the building was blown down or to the floor of the Sunday school-room below, carrying with it a portion of the protection for another room. The damage will be repaired forthwith.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Transaction of Routine Business.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held last night, Dr. C. A. Cox in the chair. The health officer submitted the following report of operations of the health office for the week ending February 15, 1873: Smallpox, new cases, 42; last week, 34—a decrease of 8 cases; removed to the hospital, 31; deaths, 16. Nuisances reported, 99; abated, 83; nuisances abated, 19. Dead animals reported, 19; all removed. Complaints of citizens, 18. Marine products condemned, 10 bushels of oysters; unwholesome food condemned, 522 pounds beef, 5 pounds veal, 54 pounds mutton, 3 calves, 9 turkeys, 4 geese, 41 chickens, 8 prairie hens, 216 rabbits. Number of messages transmitted by telegraph, 174. Dr. W. D. Stewart, medical inspector, on duty at the health office, reported 118 vaccinations as having been performed by him during the past week. The Chair presented the monthly report for the month of January, showing the total to be 905; white, 127; colored, 86; males, 148; females, 95. Of this number 99 died from smallpox. Several applications for positions under the board were received and placed on file. The board then, at 9 o'clock, adjourned.

THE IRON-CLADS ON THE WARPATH.

Sons of Jonadab in Open Council—An Interesting Meeting.

An interesting temperance meeting was held last evening in Union chapel, on Twentieth street, near Pennsylvania avenue, under the auspices of Pioneer Council No. 1, Sons of Jonadab. M. W. P. G. O. Samuel C. Mills presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hartzeck, pastor of the church; after which Capt. Wilkinson, United States army, was introduced as the first speaker, and was very interesting in the relation of personal experiences in the army during the late war.

W. R. Steed and B. D. Peck, president of the Dashaway Reform club, followed, and presented interesting arguments from moral and legal standpoints respectively. This is the first of a series of public meetings proposed to be given weekly by the Jonadabs in different parts of the city.

Smallpox.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the health officer yesterday: One case in an alley between Sixth and Seventh and East Capitol and A streets southeast; one on Berry's farm, on M street, between New Jersey avenue and First street southeast; one at No. 217 L street northwest; one on board of a schooner lying at the Great Falls Ice Company's wharf. No deaths were reported.

O'Brien Respited.

O'Brien, the condemned man, has been granted a respite by the President until the 28th of March. It is believed that at the expiration of this extension of time the President will not further interfere, and allow the sentence of the court to be executed.

Off for Albany.

Geo. Sinnot, convicted of bigamy, having failed to secure a pardon, left for Albany on Wednesday night, escorted by Capt. C. C. Crocker, of the jail guard, where he has an engagement for two years in the penitentiary.

WALL'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.

The Opening Night—Description of the Building.

The opening of Wall's New Opera House this evening gives to our citizens not a large but a beautiful and splendidly appointed theatre.

THE ARCHITECT.

In the building of this theatre the architect, Mr. Gifford, has combined the valuable experiences gained in building twenty theatres previous to this one, and while perhaps it is not the most perfect model that might be devised, it is as perfect as the necessary construction of the main building will allow, and all will see that in its acoustic properties, in the arrangement of seats, in ventilation, and in convenience of ingress and exit Mr. Gifford has been exceedingly happy.

THE VESTIBULE.

Passing up the steps of the main entrance, under a very handsome and substantial portico, visitors will find themselves in a vestibule most charming in its effects. It is delicately frescoed and its walls are hung with pictures of all the muses—Clio, who presides over history; Euterpe over music; Thalia over festivals; Melpomene, the muse of tragedy; Terpsichore, the muse of dancing; Erato over lyric and amorous poetry; Polyhymnia over singing and rhetoric; Calliope over eloquence and heroic poetry, and Urania over astronomy and philosophy.

THE AUDITORIUM.

The arrangement of seats in the auditorium is such that each one of them commands a full view of the stage. In fact, it is a little difficult in making a choice of what might be termed the best one. The orchestra chairs number 800. They are of the same pattern used in the Grand Opera house and at Niblo's, New York, and are remarkable for ease and convenience. The seats fold up, of course, making it easy to pass those already occupied. They are painted in subdued colors, of brown and lead, and in perfect harmony with the main colors of the walls and ceiling.

THE DRESS CIRCLE.

The dress circle runs around the entire auditorium, above the orchestra chairs, and is supported by iron pillars, artistically decorated in white, blue and gold. The seats of the dress circle are richly upholstered with bright body Brussels carpeting. The railing round the front of the circle is of strong iron wire, and, like the pillars, trimmed with blue and gold. It contains 450 seats, and every one of them commands a full view of the stage.

THE GALLERY.

The gallery is built back of the dress circle, is appropriately painted and ornamented, and has capacity for 900 persons, and for purposes of seeing and hearing from it the best we ever saw.

THE CEILING.

The ceiling is handsomely frescoed, and from its centre pendents a large chandelier, with an immense reflector above, which will shed a strong and even light over the whole theatre, but still there are brackets on the side walls, and, in harmony with the other decorations, they, too, are in blue and gold. On the arch spanning the footlights there is a fine portrait of Shakspeare.

THE STAGE.

The stage is seventy-eight by thirty-six feet, and is constructed with reference to every possible requirement of the drama, and for all the purposes of the ballet and spectacular display scarcely has an equal in the country. Underneath the stage are comfortable dressing-rooms, eight in number, and all supplied with water and gas. The room for the stars will be expensively furnished. Besides these there is abundant room under the stage for all trap-work and for the accommodation of ballet corps, choruses or any number of performers necessary to have in the theatre.

The above description gives only a bird's-eye view of the new theatre, but agreement with these ideas of its beauty and convenience will probably be made by the public.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson arrived in the city last evening, coming from the North, where he has been playing to immense houses. His unrivaled rendition of the favorite role of Rip Van Winkle will be much enjoyed by our citizens to-night. At the ticket office they will be greeted by the ever-polite and genial Seasfurt.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Seventh district Republican club failed to hold a meeting last night.

Wendell Phillips' lecture is published in the WEEKLY REPUBLICAN this morning.

Judge Pulaski's report on the credit mobilier is published in the WEEKLY REPUBLICAN this morning.

The departments of the District government will be closed to-day in honor of Washington's birthday.

Owing to the absence of a quorum, the Board of Police Commissioners did not have a meeting last night.

Mr. J. M. Bellew, the great English reader, while in Washington, will be the guest of Mr. Franklin Philp.

Miss Garafilia Mohallie, who gives a series of concerts at Masonic Temple next week, has arrived in the city, and is at the Kirkwood house.

Yesterday an unknown colored man entered the grocery store of W. Sayres, on M street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and stole a clock therefrom.

Mr. Wm. H. Harrison, of the Second Auditor's office, has resigned, to accept a position in the Freedman's branch of the Adjutant General's office, at a salary of $2,000 per annum.

Yesterday afternoon while Dr. Fenwick was riding down the Avenue a horse attached to a cart shied at the awning in front of the St. Marks church and ran into the buggy, smashing it badly.

On last Wednesday night a sneak-thief, not only appreciative of the rights and immunities belonging to Congressmen during a session, unlocked the door and entered the sleeping apartment of Representative Shoner, of N. C. Thereunder investigated Mr. S.'s pocket to the extent of $1,500 and a toothpick, leaving him to dream of the credit mobilier and other subjects uppermost in the Congressional mind at this time.

Inauguration Notes.

The general secretary of the inauguration committee has received a communication from a gentleman in Ithica, N. Y., who recommends that instead of a grand ball on inauguration evening they hold a grand prayer meeting. The communication has been properly referred.

General Albert J. Meyer, chief signal officer, has tendered to General Foster, the marshal-in-chief of the inauguration procession, the use of a number of men of the signal corps, who are to be distributed along the line of march and assist General Foster, and in order that he may be made aware of everything that is going on, the purpose into use the signal flags, which will make it a very pretty feature of the procession. It is also the intention of General Meyer to have the army and navy batteries, which are to be stationed on either side of the Capitol, connected by telegraph wires with the stand in front of the office, so that the instant the ceremony has been completed, the news will be flashed to the world.

The question of positions in the line has been settled by General Foster, and any further difficulty on this subject is not apprehended.

The orders employed in sending ladies' invitations to the ball were kept busy yesterday, and a large number were sent to their designation.

The streets over which the procession will move are to be kept in good order, so that the least danger of any interference with the troops will be prevented.

Mr. William Dickson has received information that the following organizations will participate in the inauguration procession: The Third district club of Georgetown, 120 men and 15 pieces of music.

Colonel Perry H. Carson, commanding the Pioneer corps of Washington, has informed Mr. Dickson that the Friendship, the Great Falls, Lafax, and Grant and Wilson pioneer clubs, of Baltimore, have signified their intention of being present.

It is also anticipated that the Crescent club, of Philadelphia, will be present, and a communication has been received from the secretary asking information.

A meeting of the military reception committee on inauguration was held last night at the Owen house, Colonel Samuel Owens presiding. A detail was made from the committee to receive the visiting regiments on their arrival at the depot and escort them to their quarters.

The Washington Grays, of Philadelphia, who will visit Washington on March 4, was organized April 19, 1872, and has been in continual active existence ever since. Major General Prevost and Brigadier General Bankson, of the First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, have filed a certificate with the military committee, in which they state that the Grays, by right of continuous service and custom, take precedence of all infantry organizations in Pennsylvania.

It is generally understood that the marshal-in-chief of the inauguration procession will place the volunteer military organizations in the line according to their date of organization. The regular troops having the right of the line, the cavalry will be used entirely for escort duty. It is also thought that the State associations will be arranged according to the entrance of the State into the Union. This seems to be the only manner of assignment that can be suggested that will satisfy all concerned.

Religious Services To-Morrow.

The subject of the discourse at the New Jerusalem temple, on North Capitol street, between B and C streets, will be: "That now is the time of the second coming of the Lord."

Rev. Mr. Crossley, of New York city, will preach in Masonic Temple in the morning and evening. Subjects, "The necessity of preaching Universalism" and "The Judgment."

The Metropolitan branch of the Evangelical Alliance will meet in Lincoln hall in the afternoon of Sunday, at 3:30 o'clock. Prominent speakers are expected to be present.

Rev. Dr. Lanahan, P. E., will preach in the Metropolitan M. E. church in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Tiffany in the evening.

The Sabbath services of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Theatre Comique are to be addressed to-morrow evening by Capt. Duncan, of Mr. Beecher's Sunday school, Brooklyn, New York. His address on Sabbath evening last pleased everybody so much that, by special request, he has consented to speak again.

The missionary anniversary of the Fourth-street M. E. church Sabbath-school will be held to-morrow. Interesting addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers.

Robbery.

On Wednesday night the Marston house, located on the southeast corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, was entered, and several of the boarders' rooms robbed of wearing apparel and other articles. It is suspected that a young man who secured board there a few days since, and decamped yesterday, knows something of the affair. The thieves took from the room of Vicompte de Noe, of the French legation, $15 in money and other articles, and overlooked a package of money and a gold watch that laid in a prominent place, but in their haste to get away failed to gather them in. The robbery was reported to Chief Clarvoe, of the detective corps, and Detective McElfresh assigned the case to work up.

Reception of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Y. M. C. A. last evening gave their first reception of the season from 7 to 10:30 p. m. The whole building, including Lincoln hall, was thrown open, and the fine programme drew so large a house as to make locomotion a difficult matter. In Lincoln hall, at short intervals, the Philharmonic Society sang some of their choicest choruses, including "The Heavens are Telling," from the Creation; "The Hallelujah," from the Messiah; "Glory be to God," from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass;" and "He is Watching Over Israel" and "Thanks be to God," from Elijah. The society rendered their pieces in their usual finished manner. The intervals were filled with promenading, conversation, and instrumental and vocal music in the parlors. The occasion was a very enjoyable one, surpassing in the whole plan and execution any which the association has previously undertaken, and which will be repeated at an early date.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STRUCTURE

Report and Recommendations of Lieutenant Marshall—The Shaft and Foundation all Right—Suggestions in Regard to the Base of the Monument—The Weight of the Shaft—The Latest Report Upon the Monument.

Allusion was made in these columns yesterday to the report of Lieutenant Marshall upon the present condition of the Washington Nations Monument. It is as follows:

THE REPORT.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1873.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith, in reply to the letter of Hon. N. P. Chipman, addressed to you on the 12th instant, and which letter was referred to me, the following report upon the Washington monument, made by Lieutenant Marshall, of the engineer corps, whom you detailed, at my request, to make the examination of the present unfinished monument, desired by Mr. Chipman.

Lieutenant Marshall was instructed in making his report to confine himself to a mere statement of the present condition of the structure; and he has made only such recommendations as he would be fully borne out in from the examination which he has been able to make in the very short time which has been allowed.

I am, General, your obedient servant,
(Signed) O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.
To General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

(Report.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 20, 1873.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report in compliance with the letter to the chief of engineers, dated February 3, 1873, from Hon. N. P. Chipman, chairman of the Washington Monument Committee of the House of Representatives, referred to you for report, and requesting information upon the following points in regard to the Washington Monument:

1. Whether any grounds exist for doubting the security of the foundation.

2. The probable cost of completing the obelisk in accordance with the present plans.

The probable cost of completing the masonry of the base in a plain and inexpensive manner.

1. In view of the inadequate time allowed (four days) for the examination of the foundation, no borings, excavations, or examination of the nature of the ground under the foundation could be made.

The archives of the National Monumental Association were searched for the records of the original experiments and investigations bearing upon this point, but no data whatever could be found upon which to predicate an opinion as to the security of the foundation under the great pressure to which it must ultimately be subjected should the monument be completed.

It is therefore practicable at present to present only the results of a necessarily hasty and superficial inspection of the monument and its foundation.

In 1859 an examination was made by Lieut. J. C. Ives, topographical engineers, and a report submitted by him, which is in the hands of the committee.

My examination has failed to show any important changes in the condition of the shaft or in the foundation since that time. In addition to the chipping and splintering at the edges of a few of the blocks of the gneiss used in the marble casing from flush joining, several blocks have been cracked from the same cause, but not materially impaired thereby.

The masonry of the foundation courses is a rubble of the gneiss. The blocks are generally large, and the work for this class of masonry good, but both the masonry and the stone is objectionable for the foundation courses of such an important and heavy structure. The stone being hastily selected is not sufficiently uniform in texture and strength, and the masonry should be of dressed stone to offer the greatest possible resistance to compression, and to distribute the weight most uniformly over the bed of the foundation.

A few of the blocks of the gneiss were found cracked. As these cracks have been taken as an indication of unequal settling in the course of the foundation, upon which the obelisk rests, was carefully leveled under my supervision, with the results as shown in the diagram below. The reference of the southeast angle is assumed at ten feet; the numbers at the angles show the relative levels of these points:

showing a gradual inclination from southeast to northwest, but as the entire variation from the true level is on 0.10 inch, and the course was originally, in all probability, leveled with an ordinary mason's level, it cannot be assumed that this shows any unequal settling in the foundation rocks. On the contrary, it is much more nearly horizontal than could be expected in such rough masonry.

The weight of that portion of the shaft already completed approximates 36,705,000 pounds, and of the foundation itself 21,563,600 pounds. The bed of the foundation has therefore borne for eighteen years, without signs of weakness or failure, the weight of 80,270,600 pounds, and while there is no apparent reason to believe that it will not bear the additional weight of 47,000,000 pounds yet to be placed upon it, it is the only case of proof of the security, and it would therefore be culpable to attempt to complete the obelisk on the present plan until a thorough examination of the nature of subsoil and its capacity to resist compression, which is certain, so far as human mind can foresee, that the monument will be as enduring as is the material of which it is composed. Years have been expressed that material of the lower courses will not stand the superincumbent weight.

The weight of the entire shaft, if reared to the full height of 600 feet, allowing 170 pounds to the cubic foot of masonry, will be 125,800,000 pounds, very nearly twice of the present weight. The pressure is, therefore, about 36 tons per superficial foot, or less than 1-11th the crushing weight, supposing that the strength of the material does not vary with the height of the column, which is not the case. Owing, however, to the faulty manner of cutting and laying the blocks of the marble facing of the obelisk an undue pressure is thrown near the exterior edges of the joints. The cement used in setting up the blocks of this class may become aggravated as the weight of the obelisk increases, thus marring the appearance of the monument.

An question of the stability of the shaft itself have been answered by Lieut. Ives, in whose conclusion I concur.

In reply to an application for a detailed plan of the obelisk, and for other information pertinent to the present condition of the building (herewith inclosed) from the secretary of the Washington National Monument Association, stating that no such plans or details could be found.

The want of time has rendered it impracticable to collect from other sources the necessary data upon which to base an estimate of the cost of completing the shaft.

2. The base of the monument can be encased in marble. If the lower course be covered with earth the marble casing would be founded upon that course, and supposing that the sides or faces of the base are vertical it approximates 1,000 feet cubic yards marble facing, at $81, $19,440; 381 cubic yards of masonry filling, at $20, $7,620; marble steps for E. and W. faces, $20,000. This would have a small offset or handing at the base of the shaft of 6 inches wide.

By carrying up the marble casing in offsets a slight saving would be effected, which would not exceed the amount of the second item.

The covering, by earth, would appear like a very insignificant pedestal, and would rather detract from than add to the appearance of the monument.

It would be more suitable to make a simple terrace of earth of proper dimensions, with its upper surface paved or otherwise suitably arranged, presenting the appearance of a massive obelisk shooting vertically from the solid earth. As the details of such a terrace, steps, walks, parapet, &c., are matters which require special study, no estimate will be made as to their cost.

The approximate cost of constructing the terrace itself, supposing it 200 feet square at the top, 17 feet high, and terminated by slopes of two thirds, is 30,004 cubic yards embankment, at 50 cents, $15,002; 3,005 square yards (slopes) grading, curbing and sodding, at $1, $3,005; 4,005 square yards (top) grading, curbing, &c., at $1, $4,005. Total, $22,152. As the upper surface of the terrace would probably be paved, the additional cost would be the difference between the amount of the third item and the cost of the paving, or from $3,000 to $40,000, according to the paving used, making the maximum cost of the terrace, exclusive of steps and approaches, $62,000.

Respectfully submitted:

W. L. MARSHALL,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

Where to be Suited.

The best selected stock of boots and shoes in the city is offered by T. S. Gartrell, 930 Seventh street, corner of I. Mr. G. keeps his stock in such a condition that he is constantly turning it, consequently those favoring him with their patronage will get fresh goods of the newest styles at the lowest prices. Special attention is asked to the superb line of ladies' and gentlemen's heavy goods that are offered at less than regular prices. *Burt's fine goods for ladies, misses and children a specialty.* Call on Gartrell, 930 Seventh street, corner of I, before purchasing. You can be better suited there than at any other store in the city.

IN ORDER to accommodate gentlemen who propose attending the inauguration ceremonies we have reduced the prices on Full Dress Suits as follows:

Full Dress Coats at $13 and upwards.
Full Dress Pants at $6 and upwards.
Full Dress Vests at $2.50 and upwards.

In our Tailoring Department will be found a superb stock of the finest makes of French and English Cloths and Doeskins, which we are prepared to make to order in the most approved styles and fit at the lowest figures.

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

SEE SAKS & CO.'S $8 All-wool Overcoats.

Odds and Ends.

All-wool Cassimere Coats at $6.
All-wool Cassimere Coats at $5.
All-wool Cassimere Vests at $2.
All-wool Cassimere Vests at $3.
No. 13, 13½ and 14 Linen Collars, 15 cents per dozen.

At A. SAKS & CO.'S, 316 Seventh street.

The Washington City Savings Bank,

corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue pays 5 per cent. interest on all deposits. Deposits can be made and drawn at will.

WE HAVE PLACED on our counters all goods which we have carried over from the last spring and summer season. We have determined to sell them if they can be sold at a price. We now offer the entire stock at fully one third less than their present value.

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

THE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

Work of the House and Senate Committee.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia held another session yesterday morning. Representative Cotton was authorized to make a favorable report on the bill authorizing the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend its track within the limits of the District by the following route: Beginning at a point on the line of said road east of the Eastern branch, thence to the Eastern branch and crossing that by a suitable bridge and causeway, entering the city south of B street northeast, then passing along or near the bank of the Eastern branch and Water street to L street south, thence to M street southeast, and along that street to Fourth street southeast, thence to the bank of the canal, and along either the north or south bank to Virginia avenue, thence along that avenue to Maryland avenue, thence to the Potomac river and along the north bank of the river to the southern terminus of Fifteenth street southwest, thence northwestwardly and clear of the public grounds to some point at or near the junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, thence along or near said bank to the junction of Rock creek with the Potomac river, thence by the most eligible route to the northern terminus of the Aqueduct bridge. The bill also authorizes the road to construct a branch road outside of the limits of the city, to connect with the Metropolitan or Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They are required to lay flat rails in the city, and be subject to such regulations as the Board of Public Works may prescribe.

The committee also agreed to report favorably the bills legalizing the charters of the Union and Silver Springs street railways, and adversely, and ask that it lie on the table, the bill relating to the Washington and East Alexandria railroad.

The bill to incorporate the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company was agreed to, as was the bill incorporating the Columbia and Harmony cemetery. The committee agreed to report the bill incorporating the Oxygen Gas Company, with amendments, naming Thos. W. Collins, Jedediah H. Lathrop, Henry J. Davidson, Geo. Savoy, John H. Semmes, Augustus F. Perry, Charles Ewing and Samuel Bacon as directors for the first year, and reserving the right to regulate the price of gas sold by said company. Also, to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Hitchie, in the House, authorizing the Frederick and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to extend their line within the District of Columbia. Also, the bill to establish a printing-house and university for the blind, and ask that it be referred to the appropriate committee. Also, to report adversely the bill introduced on the 17th instant, by Gen. Chipman, entitled a bill to provide for extending the time of payment of special assessments, and for other purposes. Also, to report favorably the bill to extend the operations of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia to issue registered or coupon bonds of the said District to the amount of unpaid certificates of indebtedness, provided for by section three of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the District, entitled "An act prescribing the mode of assessment for special improvements, and providing for the collection thereof," approved August 16, 1871, and to exceed the amount of $3,000,000, in denominations each of fifty dollars, or any multiple of that sum, bearing interest not to exceed eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in lawful money, and having a period to run not more than eight nor not less than two years; and the said commissioners are hereby authorized to negotiate the sale of said bonds at their discretion, at the rate of discount not to exceed three per centum upon their par value, the principal and interest of said bonds to be payable in the city of Washington or the city of New York, and the proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be deposited in the treasury of the District of Columbia, and shall be drawn out only as is hereinafter provided.

At the meeting of the Senate District Committee the following bill was acted on and a favorable report ordered: That the inauguration day a legal holiday in the District, with an amendment providing that the municipal law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday shall be binding on that day, (March 4,) and also on election day.

The following petitions and bills were laid over for future consideration: Act to fix the rate of tolls over the Aqueduct bridge. The petition of sundry persons against the same. Also, the bill to incorporate the Washington and Rock Creek Valley Railroad Company, which authorizes the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river, between Georgetown and Georgetown. Bill to provide a board of survey for the county of Washington. Bill to repeal certain acts and privileges of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company. Bill to establish the Corcoran park and zoological garden. The committee will hold a special meeting to-day to consider the bill approving of the construction of the Washington and East Alexandria railroad, and several other matters not yet agreed upon.

MILITARY.

Hop of Company A.

The hop of company A, Washington Light Infantry, took place last evening, and was one of the most agreeable and select that has been given this season. The exhibition drill of the company previous to the dance was considered by the leading military gentlemen present to be the most perfect infantry drill ever given in this District.

SELECT SOCIABLE.

Company D of the same battalion gave one of their select sociables on Thursday night, at their armory, which was attended by a large number of ladies. The affair passed off very pleasantly and reflected great credit upon the members of the company. The members of other military organizations were well represented, as was that of the National Guards.

Permits to Build.

Adolph Cluss, inspector, &c., has granted the following building permits: Andrew Bender, two-story brick, Sixth street, between K and L northwest; Wm. Rutherford, three two-story bricks, M street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth northwest; J. W. Rightstine, two-story brick, Massachusetts avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, and a two-story frame, Union alley, between V and W and Ninth and Tenth streets northwest; Theodore Hugreman, two-story frame, Maryland avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets northeast; J. C. Hilyer, by R. I. Fleming, three-story brick and stone mansion, Massachusetts avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets northwest; Wm. Worthington, two-story frame, Q street, between L and M northwest; Margaret Doran, two-story frame, K street, between Second and Third northeast; John L. Brown, five two-story frames, E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth northwest; Simon Carnody, two-story brick, First street, between D and E northeast; James Kelly, two-story frame, Fifth street, between K and L northeast; Thomas W. Nolen, do., third street, between I and K northeast; Jas. McDonald, two-story brick, Pennsylvania avenue, between Second and Third streets southeast; D. Knowlton, three two-story frames, First street, between M and N southwest; R. Neff, two-story frame, Carroll street, between First and Second southeast; W. O. Dennison, one-story brick, Vermont avenue, between I and M streets northwest; J. J. Carroll, two-story frame, Eleventh street, between B and C southeast; F. Palmer, two-story brick, for stable, Thirteen-and-a-half and C northwest; John Reid, two-story frame, L street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second northwest; John F. Barch, three-story brick, F street, between Ninth and Tenth northwest; C. B. Church, four three-story bricks, Seventh street, between F and G southwest; R. Beuchat, two-story brick, corner H and Eighth streets northwest; J. B. Hill, two story frame, Seventeenth street, between Massachusetts avenue and F street northwest; Harriet Green, do., M street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth northwest; R. L. Clark, do., Sixth, between E. C and A streets northeast; Jane Ann Jones, two-story brick, Second street, between Market and High, Georgetown; C. Trapp, do., Wisconsin avenue, between Fourth and Fifth northwest; John Conner, two-story frame, K street, between North Carolina avenue and First street northwest; Dr. Russell, one-story brick, Vermont avenue, Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue; Emily Stevens, two two-story bricks, Gay street, between Congress and Washington, Georgetown; Peter Lucas, two-story frame, Twenty-fifth street, between W and Boundary northwest; H. Bussiere, two-story brick, Seventeenth street, between N and O northwest; J. W. Conner, two-story frame, corner P and First streets northwest; S. H. Hamill, one-story frame, corner East Capitol and Eighth streets east.

For Full Dress.

Custom-made "Swallow Tail" coats,
Custom-made "Swallow Tail" coats,
Custom-made "Swallow Tail" coats,
and
Custom-made full dress vests,
Custom-made full dress vests,
Custom-made full dress vests,
and
Custom-made black doeskin pants,
Custom-made black doeskin pants,
Custom-made black doeskin pants.

A superb line of the above goods for full dress occasions just manufactured in our custom department; prices fully forty per cent. less than the same goods made to order.

HABLE BROTHERS,
Fashionable Tailors, corner of Seventh and D streets.

National Savings Bank,

corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, pays 6 per cent. per annum on deposits for each calendar month. Banking hours 9 to 4; Saturdays, 9 to 4 and 6 to 8.

GEORGETOWN AFFAIRS.

THE RIVER.—Cleared, steamer John Gibson, for New York, with 900 bbls. of flour and 56,000 lbs. of tallow.

THE "German" given on Thursday night by Messrs. Valentine & Brewer was an entire success, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

PRESIDENT RIKER, of the Washington and Georgetown railroad, has a force of workmen engaged in repairing and raising the track of the road between Rock creek bridge and Bridge street, which has sunk to such an extent that it is almost impossible for the cars to pass.

MISS LIPSCOMB, principal of the Georgetown Seminary, corner of Greene and Stoddard streets, entertained her pupils last evening at the school building. The little folks were present in goodly numbers, and every effort was made by Miss Lipscomb in order that her charges might enjoy themselves.

A WILL BE SEEN by notice elsewhere, General O. E. Babcock, of the engineer department, U. S. A., will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Washington Aqueduct until 12 o'clock m. on the 24th day of March next for the construction of a direct telegraph extending from Great Falls to Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatre Comique.

Fine entertainments this afternoon and evening at the Theatre Comique.

Laura Keene.

The Laura Keene troupe at Lincoln hall, commencing March 1.

J. M. Bellew.

The readings of this elocutionist at Lincoln hall on the 24th and 25th instants.

Metropolitan Variety Theatre.

Matinee this afternoon, and a grand performance this evening.

Lecture.

Miss Emily Faithfull this afternoon and evening at Lincoln hall.

THE TEMPLARS' LEVEE.

A GAY SCENE AT MASONIC TEMPLE.

Columbia Commandery No. 2 and Their Friends—Distinguished Guests Present—The Address of Welcome—A Round of Festivity—The Ladies Present.

The fifth annual levee of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars, was given at Masonic Temple last evening, with a splendor seldom witnessed on such occasions, and with every surrounding of satisfaction and success.

THE TEMPLE.

All the lodge-rooms of the temple were open to the visitors from 8:30 o'clock till 12, when they were closed. The privilege thus afforded the ladies of seeing the inner shrines of the ancient and honorable Order was much enjoyed.

THE DECORATIONS IN THE EAST.

In the centre of the eastern wall of the dancing floor a large and magnificent Maltese cross was formed of gas jets, and in that part a most brilliant light flooded the hall. Back of this cross was an immense American flag and around it the banners of the various commanderies were artistically draped. All around the hall evergreens were festooned and hundreds of miscellaneous flags added beauty to the effects. From the chandeliers bird cages were suspended, and throughout the evening the charming canaries lent their pleasant voices to the general enjoyment, as the birds were also suspended many portraits of eminent Masons.

BLAZING IN THE WEST

was an immense Passion cross, lighted up by crimson flames from many jets of gas, and as in the east, flags and streamers and evergreens made all the many colors of the clouds for the glory of the setting sun.

AT THEIR ASYLUM.

The Sir Knights assembled in their asylum at 9 o'clock in full uniform. At 9:30 the lines were formed and the Commandery marched to the music hall. The grand entree, the drill and review passed off as pleasantly as any Mason could wish. Then followed the formal reception of their guests.

Eminent Commander Sir J. H. Thompson, in a short but very happy effort welcomed the brilliant assemblage in the following words:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

FRIENDS, LADIES, AND SIR KNIGHTS: As representative of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, I should be called upon to perform no more pleasant and agreeable duty than that of extending to you upon this occasion a word of knightly greeting and of welcome to a participation in our festivities.

During the age of chivalry it was the custom of the Sir Knights whenever a short interval of peace permitted them to furl their banners and sheathe their swords, to assemble at some place of rendezvous and engage in the friendly, but rough and dangerous, contests of the tournament. When these were ended, the sword and buckler were hung upon the wall, breastplate and gauntlet