turned the marquis's visit. At 7 o'clock there was a "family" dinner at the legation, covers being laid for twelve. This morning will be spent in sightseeing, but the programme has not yet been arranged. In the afternoon the marquis will be at home at the British legation to receive calls, and in the evening he will be the guest of the President, as has already been published. The invited guests are Mrs. McElroy, Lieut. Col. De Winton, Hon. A. Bagot, the British minister and Miss West, the Secretary of State, President of the Senate Davis, the Speaker and Mrs. Keifer, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite, Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Sherman, Admiral Porter, Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Senator and Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Mr. George Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Story, Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Beckwith and Miss Beckwith, Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Mrs. John Davis.

The marquis has written to Gen. Sherman expressing his appreciation of the care and attention shown to himself and party by Col. Toutelotte, and thanking him for his services.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Reception at the White House This Afternoon—Hops and Entertainments Last Night.

Mrs. McElroy, sister of President Arthur, will hold her first Saturday afternoon reception at the white house to-day, renewing the custom which has been omitted for the year and more that the executive mansion has been without a lady. The last afternoon reception of this kind was given by Mrs. Garfield on the Saturday following the inauguration in March, 1881.

Secretary and Mrs. Frelinghuysen gave a handsome dinner party at their residence, on I street, last evening. The board was beautifully decorated with flowers, and covers were laid for twenty-two. The guests were Mrs. McElroy, Baron von Schaaffer, the Austrian minister; the Mexican minister and Madame Romero, the Chilian minister, and Madame Godoy, M. de Struve, the Russian minister; M. Roustan, the French minister; Senor Netto, the Brazilian minister; Mr. Terashima, the Japanese minister; Col. Frey, the Swiss minister; Assistant Secretary and Mrs. John Davis, Mr. John N. A. Griswold, of New York; Representative Kasson, Mrs. Langton, Miss Emily Beale, Miss Meigs, and Miss Lee.

Mrs. Frelinghuysen's reception on Thursday evening was one of the largest gatherings at the residence of the secretary of state this season, between four and five hundred guests being present. President Arthur, the greater part of the diplomatic corps, and the members of the Bayard wedding party attended, and the parlors were thronged until well past midnight.

The regular Friday night soiree dansante at Willard's was characterized by a full attendance of the guests at the hotel and by the presence of many of the society folk of the exclusive "west end." These weekly reunions have become a feature of the gay season, and, mine host, Cook, of that famous hostelrie spares no pains or expense to make them thoroughly enjoyable to his guests and those outside of the hotel who are favored with invitations. Commencing at 9 o'clock sharp, the programme is arranged to last until midnight, and with the exquisite music of Schroeder's famous orchestra and the entertaining arrangement of the dances nothing is left to make the Willard soirees thorough and complete social successes in every respect. Among those present last evening were:

Hon. John C. New and wife, Hon. W. P. Kellogg and wife, Mr. W. D. Havens, Mrs. Ford, Hon. T. E. McDonald and wife, Hon. W. N. Morrison and wife, Hon. J. H. Brewer and wife, John W. Starr and wife, Hon. J. B. Hoge and wife, Miss Hall, Miss J. C. Harrison, Miss Hatch, Senator Groome and wife, ex-Postmaster General Creswell and wife, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, Hon. J. T. King and ladies, Miss Ott, Trenton, N. J.; Senator Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas, Mr. G. Shankland, Mr. Howard Kelley, Prof. W. M. Frisbie, Mr. and Miss McCallum, Miss Bragg, Miss Fitzgerald, S. R. Trembly, E. R. Plant, J. P. Plant, Mrs. Trembly, Mrs. Plant, Miss Genevieve Whipple, Mr. D. S. Barry and lady, Mr. Fred Koons and ladies, Mr. J. J. Meding and ladies, E. J. Jennings and wife, Lotus Niles, U. S. N.; Mr. Arthur Van Voorhis, Mr. Percy Metzger, Mr. George Emmerich, Miss Glasgow, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Singleton and sister, Mr. Gait, Baltimore; Lieut. Crawford and sister, Gen. Tom Nelson, Kentucky; Mrs. Lathrop, Mr. R. H. Gunnip, Miss May Clark, Miss Poe, Mr. Frank Maguire, Mr. Charles Hendly, Mr. C. S. Sweet, Misses Addie and Effie Beach, Mr. V. T. Murphy, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. R. B. Mahone, Mr. H. G. Underwood and ladies, Mr. Stockslager, Mr. Byron Andrews, Mr. A. S. J. Gardner, E. E. Newman and ladies, G. M. Knott and ladies, W. D. Dearing, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Conger, Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell and daughter, and Mr. Hall and ladies.

The reception tendered last night by Mrs. Spofford to the members of the congressional select committee on the enfranchisement of women, and the delegates to the convention lately held in this city, was a pleasant affair, brilliantly attended, and greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Spofford, assisted by Miss Susan B. Anthony and Miss Phebe W. Couzins, received her guests in the red parlor of the Riggs. Among those present were:

Senators Blair and Lapham, of the senate committee; Representatives Hepburn and Mrs. Hepburn, White and his sister, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Morey, of Ohio; Mr. Stockslager, of Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Van Voorhis, of New York; Gen. Robinson, of Ohio; Mr. Ladd, of Maine; Mrs. Ladd, Miss Ladd, and Mr. Ladd's sister, Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. McKinney, of Iowa; Mrs. Watson, wife of Representative Watson, of Pennsylvania; Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. C. G. Rogers, Mrs. Dr. C. B. Purvis, Miss Harriet Purvis, Mme. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Ulke, Col. Frederberg, Judge Carpenter, Miss Phebe Couzins, Mrs. Dr. Winslow, Miss Jessie Waite of Chicago; Miss Ellen Sheldon, Mrs. Virginia Minor, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, and Mrs. Peck, of Iowa.

A sister in law of John Bright, Mrs. Samuel Bright, a prominent advocate of the cause in England, was also present. Mme. Neyman read an interesting essay, Mme. Daniels recited a poem of Herne and played one of Mendelssohn, Miss Jessie Waite played one of Schubert's melodies, and Mrs. Shattuck and Miss Couzins sang a duet, "Tell Me Where is Beauty Found." Later in the evening refreshments were served in Mrs. Spofford's private parlors.

The party on Monday night in honor of Mr. Canedo, one of the Mexican commissioners, will be given by Hon. John W. Foster, ex-minister to Mexico, and not by the Mexican minister, as inadvertently stated yesterday.

The house warming which was intended to be given this evening by Mr. Alexander Graham Bell is postponed on account of the illness of his little daughter.

Mrs. Coolidge and Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnson received many callers yesterday afternoon. They were assisted by Miss Lincoln, a sister of Mrs. Coolidge, who is a daughter of ex-Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, and Mrs. Maria S. Porter, also of Boston. Mrs. Porter is one of the most agreeable and attractive ladies from New England that are residents and guests in Washington for the winter. Mrs. Pollock's last reception is to be a most brilliant one. Many distinguished in literary and social circles will be present—Mrs. Burnett and her charming guest, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Mrs. Hornsby, and many others.

President's Message.

The speaker laid before the house yesterday a message from the President relative to the joint resolution to refer certain claims to the court of claims, which becomes a law under constitutional provision without his approval. In giving his reasons for not signing the resolution, the President says that its apparent purpose is to allow certain bankers to sue in the court of claims for the amount of internal revenue tax collected from them without lawful authority, upon showing a matter of excuse for not having brought their suits within the time limited by law, that they had entered into an agreement with the district attorney, which was in substance that they should be relieved of that necessity. The message states in effect that the President finds no sufficient grounds for the legislation demanded, but prefers to let it become a law without his approval, not finding it so objectionable as to demand his disapproval.

The Potomac Flats Improvement.

Messrs. Ross & Sandford, the Potomac flats contractors, received Thursday night one of their new locomotives. It resembles somewhat the switch engines in railway yards, and has two drivers without any other wheels. Two additional locomotives on the same pattern are now being built, and will be received shortly. Two of the engines will be used at the foot of Seventeenth street and the other below the flats. A large number of men are now employed making pile-drivers and arranging machinery. Work will be resumed as soon as the season will permit.

A SENSELESS CENSUS.

An Immense Mass of Statistics in an Apparently Hopeless Jumble.

How Incomplete Returns Have Been Completed by Vivid Imaginations.

As there should be some taugible result from the work the senate appropriations committee yesterday agreed to report the joint resolution appropriating $200,000 to continue the census, with an amendment reducing the amount to $100,000. The original amount was made up of $100,000 to continue the work during the current fiscal year, and the remainder to be applied to next year's work. The committee have found the census in such an unsatisfactory condition, however, that they are unwilling to recommend the appropriation of any considerable amount without assurance that the money will not be wasted, and this assurance they have thus far failed to obtain, notwithstanding the fact that they have twice had before them the secretary of the interior and acting Superintendent of the Census Richards. These officials attended the committee's meeting yesterday morning and endeavored to explain the state of affairs in the census bureau, but their statements only confirmed the opinion of the committee that the work of the census was in such a state of confusion that congress would not be warranted at this time in granting a greater amount than just enough to keep the bureau running. It is not unlikely that this action of the committee will be followed by a bill providing for the early termination of the work of collecting and publishing, within limits considerably narrower than as now contemplated by the scientific gentlemen who have charge of the details.

The manner in which the details of the tenth census have been arranged, and

THE FIGURES "DOCTORED,"

seems, from the latest information, to have been carried on with a charming abandon, a graceful *negligé*, a perfect looseness, so to speak, hitherto unusual in the compilation of statistics. The revelations that have been made about the plan pursued, in at least several divisions of that office, throw doubt upon all the work. Certainly, from the evidence given by a number of persons interviewed by REPUBLICAN reporters during the past two days, the figures in certain branches are worthless, either as census returns or as a basis for future estimates. The very large amounts appropriated and spent in the work should show some results of value, but it is questionable if any of the reports are free from the taint of suspicion. Imagination, not fact, has been the agent to produce statistical tables, and the researches of the political economist been changed for the fine frenzy of the poet. Not since Coleridge sought to clothe geometry in a metrical dress or Mark Twain reduced the "whereases" and "aforesaids" of a warranty deed to the acatalectic measures of iambic verse has such a feat been either attempted or effected. But while poetry is a high art and imagination a noble faculty, yet statistics have their uses, and facts are sometimes valuable.

IN THE DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS,

a very important one, where reliability of statement is essentially desirable, the plan pursued of compilation, as alleged by former employes of the bureau, was at least evidence of a brilliant fancy on the part of its chief, if, also, testimony that the figures were untrue. For example: In many thousand returns from different states the enumerator would fail to schedule the sex, age, or cause of death, the name only being furnished. In this case the following ingenious plan was pursued: If the name, for instance, was "Charles Smith, age 10 years," the nationality was presumed to be American, as were also his parents, and this inserted as a genuine return. The boy might have been born in Saxony, his parents in Brunswick, and their name been originally Schmidt, yet down they went as "native and to the manor born." The cause of death being unreturned, the disease was guessed at from the time of year when it happened. Did the death occur at the time of the festive green apple or the potential cucumber, then it was gravely inferred that the lad died of the gripes, and the United States census tacked on the end of his epitaph, "Death by cholera morbus." Did the untimely taking off occur in the winter, visions of rye and rock probably danced in the mind of the chief, for he straightway slaughtered the innocent lad with an overdose of pneumonia or phthisis pulmonalis. As a matter of fact the boy might have died of spinal meningitis or a bad case of mumps, yet the future statistician is bound for all time to come to hang another wreath on dysentery or consumption and reason from an inflamed omentum to a tuberculous lung. Sometimes the initials of the name only were given, and the census determined the sex from the occupation or perhaps from another guess. An Irish name suggested Irish nativity, a German cognomen, a Teutonic birth, and so on. So Timothy O'Shaughnessy was invariably credited to County Cork and Leopold Von Rosenbaum to Birmarck's landed property. If Timothy was an infant or Leopold very young, they were generously accorded a chance to be president by being scheduled "native born," but their fathers and mothers invariably credited to the "Ould Counthry" and the "Faderland." So all through the divisions. Instead of compelling the enumerators to correct their returns, the census drew upon its imagination, and the draft was always promptly honored.

IN THE DIVISION OF MANUFACTURES

a like system obtained, and the returns of enumerators who should have been well informed upon the special industries for which they were employed to investigate were totally ignored and the figures supplied in the office in this city. They were afterward inserted in the schedules of compilation at the whim of the clerk doing that particular work.

MR. RICHARDS, THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS,

has written a letter to the chairman of the senate select committee on the results of the census, in which he says that after the compendium shall be finally adjusted there remains to be done the final quarto volumes of the report. These comprise, first, general statistics of age, sex, agriculture, manufacture, occupation, and mortality; second, the compilation of reports of special agents on fire, and marine insurance, private schools, libraries, churches, idiots, paupers, and criminals; wages in manufacturing industries, forestry and lumbering, cotton culture, cotton manufactures and ginning, resources of Alaska, social statistics of cities, mechanical power, Indian statistics, tobacco manufacture, orchard fruits and hops, fisheries, mining (two reports), and wealth and taxation. These reports are all commenced, and can be finished, if money enough is appropriated, in four months. There have already been published twenty quarto volumes of 2,554 pages; nine volumes of 2,615 pages are in the hands of the printer, the manuscript of nineteen volumes of 4,445 pages is ready for the printer, and thirty-two volumes of 11,150 pages are yet to be received from the special agents. The total amount necessary to be appropriated is estimated by Mr. Richards at $100,000.

Relief of the Fenians.

In consequence of the increasing distress in Ireland the aid committee of the Clan-na-Gael are exerting themselves strenuously to render all help possible. It is hoped that all interested in the matter will attend the regular weekly meetings of the committee at Clan-na-Gael hall every Sunday afternoon, where returns are received and information given with regard to the condition of the sufferers. The system adopted of small periodical subscriptions enables every one to render help to some extent without inconvenience.

Death of Col. E. D. Baker.

Col. Edward D. Baker, U. S. A., a son of the late senator, Gen. Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluff in the early part of the war, died yesterday morning at Fort Vancouver, Washington territory, where he was chief quartermaster. Col. Baker was born in Springfield, Ill., and was about 40 years of age. In 1861, while a mere boy, he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the regular army, from which position he rapidly won his way to be major and quartermaster. He participated with marked gallantry in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and other great conflicts of the war. He was married to Miss Bradshaw, of Tennessee, who survives him. He left no children. One of his sisters is the wife of Col. Robert J. Stevens, clerk of the senate committee on appropriations. Col. Baker was greatly beloved by his friends, and his untimely death is deeply deplored.

TARIFF IN THE FAMILY.

How a Statesman Talks and Acts After Discussing the Tariff Bill all Day at the Capitol and Running the Gauntlet of Lobbyists all the Way Home.

The great city of Washington is saturated with tariff and its revision. The Marquis of Lorne might be excused for thinking that we have a tariff for revenue only. In the senate one hears the clank of iron and sees the glitter of steel; in the corridors and galleries he sees manufacturers and merchants who have left business at a lull or a full stop to await the action which shall point out the way to turn next; in the long walk from the Senate to the house fragments of conversation reveal the facts that this is a group of jute men and that a larger gathering of cotton men; that the passage is blocked with woolen interests and the window-niches are alive with sugar refiners. Reaching the house he hears the voice of Kelley, the venerable protector, as he defends as well as protests against Mr. McLane, of Maryland, who seeks to tear down; passing to the elevator he catches a glimpse of earthenware and glass men in the ways and means committee room; he rides down town with a carload of chemical men; sits at his hotel table with a delegation of lumber men; smokes his cigar with a tobacco man, and gets but slight relief in change of topic by taking a drink with a bonded-whisky man, from whom he turns to play a game of pool with a celluloid man. The tariff gets into his pocket in pamphlets, and gets into his head in speeches and scraps of conversation. He seeks the solitude of his room, hoping surcease may come with wifely conversation; but alas! he is contaminated, inoculated, impregnated with the tariff.

"Will you have your slippers?" says she.

"Yes, with incidental protection in the shape of a chair nearer to the fire."

"Have you been doing anything worth telling of to-day?"

"Perhaps so, in the form of an amendment to the bill."

"Never mind the bill. Did you get seats for the opera?"

"No; the tariff is so high that home-made music will be substituted, and, though the present rates do not foster it, our children's voices will be so protected as to develop them up to a degree of perfection that will make competition with Italy not only safe, but——"

"You're a fool. I have laid out my dress for the opera, and hoped you would have sense enough to attend to the tickets."

"So I see; and those new stockings remind me that the new classification makes the rate on the grade you wear 5 per cent. higher than common stockings. Now, suppose you were to have a 35 per cent. stocking on one foot and a 45 per cent. stocking on the other foot, what would be the mean duty on both feet? Tell me that, tell me that."

"I don't care what it would be; but the meanest duty you could figure out wouldn't be half so mean as you are, to forget me and then come home befuddled with your per cents. and advances and reductions."

"I know, but it will build up the stocking trade and make thousands happy and contented. The thousandi may be divided into three classes—those who wear the sleek, well-made stockings, nicely knit and symmetrically narrowed under the high protective tariff; those who knit and narrow them, and those who get the common stockings with a seam in the heel, cheaper on account of the reduced duty."

"For heaven's sake change the subject!"

"Well, take the petticoat, then, if you want to limit the debate. There's the lace. That is advanced and the cotton-cloth is reduced, so you see our girls who own machinery can go to making lace, and perhaps wear a bit of it now and then, while they put an extra breadth in their skirts, and still your petticoat will average no higher."

"Good gracious, man, is this treatment of me your idea of duty?"

"Specific or ad valorem?"

"Add insult to injury!"

"Only in certain cases, such as cigars and manufactured woolens. It is necessary in those cases to prevent fraud."

"I know one fraud that has never been prevented."

"Oh! you are thinking of Sandwich island sugar."

"I am thinking of a stupid ass!"

"Ah! you want to sit down on me, do you? You want to crush me just as I am beginning to grasp the subject."

"Oh dear! why didn't I marry the president of an Industrial league, with a library full of Henry Carey's books, and die in a custom house, according to Hoyl? You eat, sleep, drink, read, and write nothing but tariff. At this rate—"

"Ah! but you forget; we are going to change the rate! The senate bill will be the first one completed; then it will be engrossed and sent to the house—"

"Just as you are engrossed and sent to this house to worry the life out of me with your confounded tariff talk, when I might have been listening to 'Patience.'"

"Patience be d—d; I want nothing to do with patience until the tariff is revised and business starts up."

"Meanwhile, sir, I will start up. It is not enough that you bore me to death with tariff and rates and per cents, but you must break out with your damns, and set me crying at you when I should be laughing at Barnaby."

"Go—go laught at Barnaby. Go wash away the dams, while the mills stand idle, and the country waits with anything but patience. Go join a Cobden club—go tear down the bulwarks of your country's prosperity. I will live for a country that puts a protective duty on live stock, and die where dyestuffs are protected!"

"Stop your noise, and come to bed."

"I come. Wake and call me early, mother, before the break of my iron business."

A SPEC OF WAR.

The People of Le Droit Park Propose to Down the Telephone Company.

The residents of Le Droit park emphasized their opposition to the erection of telephone poles along the line of the streets within the park yesterday by promptly cutting down those erected on Thursday evening by the telephone company. Under a permit granted by the district commissioners to replace the fire alarm and police telephone poles on Ninth street from K street to Boundary, the telephone company continued the poles along Boundary street to Sixth street, and thence into Le Droit Park. As the latter is private property and the streets not under control of the districts authorities, no permit could be given by the latter to enter the park, even if requested. As the residents had no notice of the purpose of the telephone company to trespass upon their property they were unprepared to resist, and the poles were put up before the citizens were fully aware of what was going on. There was intense indignation at the perpetration of what they considered a gross outrage, and and the officers of the Property Owners' association decided that the poles must come down, and their rights be protected. After taking legal counsel a corps of destruction was speedily organized yesterday afternoon, under command of Mr. Scott Smith and Maj. George S. Prindle, and an advance ordered. The police authorities had got wind of what was going on, and almost simultaneously with the appearance of the axmen a detail of mounted police were also upon the ground to prevent any breach of the peace or the shedding of blood. The chips flew in all directions as the axmen attacked the poles. In a few minutes the poles were all down, when the army was at once withdrawn. Rumors were afloat last night that the telephone company intended to send a force of men and put up the poles before this morning, and precautions were taken by the park people to prevent them from succeeding, if the attempt was made, every citizen sleeping with a revolver under his pillow. Up to the hour of going to press no demonstration had been made, and there were no signs of a conflict, and it is more than probable that the next move will be in the courts. The park people claim that the telephone company have ample facilities for doing their service over the wires now up, which are run over the roofs of the houses in the park, and that there is not the slightest pretext for erecting unsightly poles.

BOONE'S BELIEF

Relative to the Things He Saw and Heard in Star Route Matters.

Dorsey Filling Out Blanks—Methods of Preparing Subcontracts.

In the criminal court yesterday morning in the star route trial the examination of the witness Boone was continued. He said he filled out the blank proposals in Stephen Dorsey's house, and in his presence Dorsey wrote the letters to accompany the packages. At the time of the first congressional investigation witness had a conversation with Miner in the presence of Stephen B. Elkins. They had been notified to consult Elkins. Miner said that it was unfortunate that Peck's name had been signed to the proposals by Stephen Dorsey. This remark was immediately stricken out by order of the court. The defense appealed to the court to charge the jury to disregard the answer. The court said the counsel should not put a question calculated to bring out an improper answer.

Mr. Ingersoll said that personally he had no objection to the answer—let them prove the fact.

Witness said that when he had prepared 500 or 1,000 of the bids, Dorsey informed him that the bids must be confined to routes where the trips did not exceed three per week in number. Accordingly, 400 or 500 bids, that had been already filled out, were destroyed. Miner showed witness a book containing a list of the routes to be let, with written figures set down against certain routes.

Direct evidence relative to the contents of this book was excluded, but after many attempts it was finally brought out indirectly.

Witness said he pointed out to Miner that the bid on the Dallas-Baker City route had been reduced by $3,000. Miner replied that he knew the figures were too low, but he was not responsible for it; it had been reduced by direction.

"You need go no further in telling who was responsible for it," said the court.

"That's rather hard on him—to stop there," said Mr. Ingersoll. [Laughter.]

Witness said that on the day before the last day allowed for the reception of bids he was at Dorsey's house with Miner, S. W. Dorsey, and Rerdell.

"What were you all doing?" inquired Mr. Merrick.

Mr. Davidge (melo-dramatically). Plotting.

Mr. Merrick. Yes, plotting (in answer to a remonstrance from the court); I am only taking Mr. Davidge's own words for my basis.

The methods of preparing subcontracts were next described by the witness, who said that Dorsey directed the insertion of the expedition clause—something new to witness at that time. At Dorsey's request witness furnished one of the sureties (Samuel N. Hoyt) whose name was used in the proposals. Witness' connection with the concern terminated on August 18,1878. He resigned because it was represented to him that unless he left the concern would ultimately fail. Another reason given by S. W. Dorsey was that——

Objection was made, and Mr. Merrick said he proposed to prove that Dorsey requested the witness to retire in order that the combination might secure the anticipated profits.

The witness said the answer would concern another defendant, and this statement gave rise to fresh objections.

Mr. Ingersoll said the court had changed its decisions often enough, although not in a solitary instance had it changed in his way. Still it had twice decided that such evidence could not be admitted.

The court said that of course if it tended to criminate one of the other defendants, he had twice this morning held that it was not admissible at this stage of the proceedings. However the answer must determine the propriety of the question.

The witness then said that S. W. Dorsey in his conversation quoted language used by another defendant, and asked the instruction of the court, who specifically defined the scope of the answer.

Resuming, the witness said Dorsey inquired of him, "Boone, what is the trouble between you and Gen. Brady; why is he so hostile to you?"

Witness answered, "I do not know now, and never could understand it." Dorsey then said Brady would never do anything for them so long as he was in the concern. Witness did not know that Moore was a partner in the business, but understood that he was to be succeeded by Vaile. He inferred this from conversations with S. W. Dorsey; and Miner also told him they were without means to put on the service, and were about to take in Vaile, because he did have the means. Witness knew that the concern was without money, and signed the papers of relinquishment. In a conversation with witness, John Dorsey said the business did not suit him, and he wished himself at home. Witness told Stephen Dorsey he wished that he would keep John W. Dorsey and Miner away from him; he would attend to the business; they knew nothing about it. Witness could not say that he had seen Peck since 1875, but when the proposals were in course of preparation, some one representing himself to be Peck called at his house, and acknowledged Peck's signature to some of the bids. Witness was a notary public, and certified the signatures to a number of the bids. Miner had previously informed witness that Peck would call upon him for that purpose. One of Peck's bids was spoiled while being filled up; a new one was drawn up and taken out of the room by Miner. Within a few minutes, certainly not more than half an hour, he returned the paper with Peck's signature affixed. Witness did not know that Peck was in the city, and had not seen him for more than a year previous, although witness had been at Dorsey's house every day while the bids were being prepared. To the best of his knowledge Peck was not in Washington at the time. A long argument followed a motion to strike out the evidence relating to this transaction. The defense contended that it made no difference whether or not Miner signed Peck's name; they had never denied the combination between Miner, Peck, and J. W. Dorsey.

Mr. Bliss said it would make a material difference if they proved that Stephen Dorsey signed that name; it would go a long way to show his interest in the combination. He did not understand that the other side was prepared to admit that.

Mr. Merrick asked the witness what Miner told him in regard to the proposal. He explained that he wished to prove that Miner told the witness that Stephen Dorsey signed Peck's name.

"I withdraw all objection to the question," said Mr. Ingersoll.

"I withdraw the question at present," replied Mr. Merrick.

Mr. Ingersoll insisted upon an answer, but Mr. Merrick declared that the objection had not been withdrawn until the witness had shaken his head in negation.

The court refused to allow the question.

A temporary interruption was caused in the proceedings at this stage by the entrance of the grand jury, who returned a presentment against William Dickson for corruptly endeavoring to influence the votes of the jurors in the star route case.

The witness was then turned over to Mr. Ingersoll for cross-examination.

He said he never entered into an arrangement or conspiracy with Stephen W. Dorsey to defraud the government. Got up the circulars himself that were sent out to posmasters, asking for particulars about the routes, and did not believe they were calculated to deceive and defraud anyone. These circulars were made returnable to witness's stepson, James R. Ketner, simply as a matter of convenience, so as not to conflict with his other business relations. Between four and five thousand of these circulars were sent out to postmasters in the west.

Taking up the subject of the blank bids that had been sent to the Arkansas postmasters for certification, Mr. Ingersoll asked the witness if it was not the general practice of bidders to leave vacant the amount to be bid.

He said it was; they did not want postmasters and other persons to know what they were going to bid. In fact, these figures were never filled in until the latest practical moment, and when it had been done "we slept with them until we got them into the department," said the witness.

This course was pursued to prevent other bidders from knowingly underbidding them, and no fraud was intended.

The witness was asked if Dorsey had ever instructed him to prepare forms for the purpose of committing a fraud.

Mr. Merrick objected, and in the course of his remarks said: "If it is not so, let Dorsey take the stand."

The defense immediately excepted to the remark.

The court directed that it be stricken out, and said that it was a remark contrary to the statutes.

The defense still insisted upon their exception to the language.

The court said it had had enough of the subject.

"Good!" ejaculated Mr. Ingersoll.

The court. I cannot allow that style of language; that kind of slang talk is out of place.

Mr. Ingersoll. I don't think it is slang.

The court. I do.

Mr. Ingersoll. I think I behave as well as any one in this court house.

The court. As a rule you do.

Mr. Ingersoll. It was meant as an expression of approval.

The court. The court will dispense with any such marks of approval in future.

The cross-examination was then resumed, and the witness said that Dorsey had never instructed him to leave blanks in the forms with the purpose of defrauding the government. Whenever witness called on Stephen Dorsey for money it was through Miner. Stephen Dorsey never told him he had any personal interest in the business. Had no idea of defrauding the government by preparing the subcontracts.

Mr. Ingersoll asked if it was not understood that a bill was pending before congress to protect subcontractors.

Mr. Bliss objected to the question as being general. "Understood," said he, "by whom."

"Oh, by the Mormons, perhaps," impatiently said Mr. Ingersoll.

"Those who signed that Oregon petition, perhaps," retorted Mr. Bliss.

"Or the gentleman who cut off the names from that petition and pasted them on another," responded Mr. Ingersoll, with a meaning look.

The question was allowed, and the witness answered that he did so understand.

The court then ajourned until Monday.

ANOTHER GOOD CASE

For the Grand Jury to Look into in the Case Against the Detectives.

If the grand jury carefully investigates all the cases that have been sent to the district attorney's office in the matter of the detective scandal, their hands will be full and their labors will be by no means easy. And yet it seems that these cases must all be inquired into, for the incidents run one into the other, and the same parties are implicated in many of the cases. Some new facts in regard to the robbery of Col. Colgate at the National hotel about two years ago, which was mentioned in THE REPUBLICAN yesterday, have since been received by the citizens' committee. It will be remembered that when Detective Miller went to Mr. Douglass and told him that he had found out where the watch and chain were, he said they were in Baltimore. The latest information received by the committee is to the effect that the vest and its contents were stolen by a female servant of the hotel, who gave it to a man servant, by whom it was given to Detective Miller; that the watch was pawned at Cohen's, who then kept on Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and was never outside of this city until it was sent by Mr. Douglass back to its owner.

Another interesting case has just been brought to light. The residence of Mr. William H. Finckel, 1603 Sixteenth street northwest, was twice robbed. The first time it was in the morning, and the thief entered by a back window and proceeded up stairs to the bed room and took a gold lace pin which was sticking in a pincushing on the bureau. As he was coming down he was met by Mr. Finckel's mother, who asked him what he wanted. He replied that he had been sent for an old pair of shoes, and immediately put on his own shoes which he carried in his hand. He went hurriedly past Mrs. Finckel, and made his way out of the house. Mrs. Finckel, however, got a good look at him, and subsequently meeting the man on the street she said to her daughter, who accompanied her, "That was the man who robbed our house." The man was well known in that neighborhood and called Eddie Berry, and his sister had for a short time been employed by Mr. Finckel as a servant. He afterward said that his first attempt at robbery was to secure a large amount of money which his sister had told him Mr. Finckel kept in the lower drawer of the bureau.

A short time afterwards Berry made another attempt at the house of Mr. Finckel. This time he climbed up the porch of the house next door, and got on the roof of Mr. Finckel's baywindow and entered the front chamber. He was heard walking about, and Mr. Finckel started up stairs, and, on reaching one door, found it locked. He entered the room by another door just in time to see Berry go out the window and drop to the ground. Before being interrupted, however, Berry made sure of a sealskin sack, which he threw out of the window to a confederate on the sidewalk. Both got away, but Berry was considerably hurt when he dropped from the bay window, and was obliged to stay within doors for a day or two. The sack, it was said, was taken to George Mantz, who loaned $15 on it.

Berry was suspected as the thief, and Officer West arrested him and sent for Mr. and Mrs. Finckel to come to the station and identify him, which they did. When Berry found he was identified he began to get frightened, and asked if they would let up on him if he would restore the property. After considerable parley it was agreed that if he would restore both the sealskin sack and the lace pins the case against him would not be pressed. The sack and pin were returned to Mr. Finckel by Henry Lacy, who, it is said, received the sack from Mr. A. B. Williams. The pin, it is alleged, was pawned at a place on E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets northwest, for twenty-five cents.

This is another case for the grand jury to inquire into, if they want to find the true inwardness of Mr. Mantz.

Reconstruction.

At the last meeting of the Bethel Historical and Literary society Mr. W. J. Whippen, of South Carolina, read a paper on "Reconstruction." He claimed that reconstruction was a failure, justly credited to the national administration. The leaders of that party in South Carolina particularly were with scarcely an exception venal, corrupt, and immoral. Mr. J. P. Waddleton attempted to reply, but was ruled out of order. Mr. Waddleton held that men whose personal records are so vulnerable should be kept in the political graves to which Mr. Hayes had consigned them, and not try to parade themselves as political martyrs.

Local Items.

A literary and musical entertainment was given last night at the Metropolitan M. E. church, the proceeds of which will be used in purchasing a library for the Sunday school. The church was well filled, and the programme excellent. It comprises such names as Prof. Le Roy Boggs, Miss Hattie Walker, Miss Augusta Donch, John and Willie Donch, Master Elmer Carrier, Mr. John Tweedle, Miss Eva Henderson, Mr. J. R. Gibson, Mr. Frank J. Woodward, Mr. Edward C. Townsend, Miss Emma Morrice, and Mr. Ed Hay. The church was crowded and the audience more than satisfied.

Several new camps of the sons of veterans are organizing in this city, and this order is becoming quite popular. It includes all sons over sixteen years of age. Grand army men may become honorary life members. George A. Cusher, Camp No. 1, which is but a month old, is in a most flourishing condition, and proposes to soon give a sociable to its friends at Grand Army hall, corner Seventh and L streets northwest.

There will be a temperance meeting at the Dime museum to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock under the auspices of the Dashaway Reform club. This will be an experiment on the part of the club, but it is believed that meetings in this building, which has been kindly tendered by the lessees, Messrs. Barton & Logue, will be productive of great good. At the meeting to-morrow Charley Nye and other well-known temperance speakers will be present, and Col. Rogers will lead the singing.

About 4:30 yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was turned in from box 134, by Officer Bast, caused by flames being discovered in house 824 Thirteenth street northwest. The fire originated in the bedroom of Mrs. Lawrence Kearney, and was extinguished by the fire department; loss about $100.

BUTTER AND SWINE.

The Two Subjects Principally Discussed at the Agricultural Convention Yesterday.

The convention of agriculturists, now being held at the department of Agriculture, assembled at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, the president having announced that if found necessary this series might hold over to-day, as those devoted to the cotton industry would not be called until Monday. He announced the following papers remaining for the consideration of the present series: An essay on swine by F. D. Curtis of New York; one on "A Butter Standard," by T. D. Curtis, of New York; one by Mr. Stetson, of Illinois, on "Swine;" one by Mr. Scott, of Iowa, on "Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle;" one by Hon. J. Grinnell, of Iowa, on "Cattle Husbandry and the Demands for Beef;" one by Prof. Budd, of Delaware, on "Sheep Husbandry;" one on the "Stock Interests of Tennessee," by Col. B. F. Cockrell; a paper on the "Guenon System;" an essay on "Swine," by Mr. Gurler, of Illinois; and one by Prof. Morrow, of Illinois, on "Feeding Beef Cattle." Prof. Peabody then read the latter, and discussion upon it was suspended until the paper by Mr. Scott, of Iowa, was presented. Discussion was then had, and participated in by Mr. Sanders, of Illinois; Prof. Knapp, of Iowa; Baker, of Ohio; Forseman, of Indian territory; Scott, of Iowa; and others.

The discussion finally drifted into opinions as to the best breeds of cattle for beef, the general opinion being that every man must select that breed which is best adapted to his own particular section. Mr. Thomas D. Curtis, of New York, then read his paper on "A Butter Standard." Ninety per cent. of the butter of the country is what may be called poor butter. Mr. Curtis gave the differing conclusions of those using the cream when sour and those using cream when sweet. It had been found in experiments that the cream rises best when the temperature is falling, because the water and casein in the milk cool more rapidly than the cream, thus changing the relative gravity. The result of this had been slow cooling in shallow setting and rapid cooling in deep setting. There is one objection to cooling by water, because the water becomes cooler than the atmosphere of the room and the vapors are condensed, and they fall like dew on the surface, and the cream consumes their odors. With air kept cooler than the milk there is a constant exhalation from the milk which is absorbed by the air about it, and thus a purification of the milk is always going on, while, on the contrary, the water-cooling process brings the milk to the relative temperature, and hence the milk is constantly purifying the air. Mr. Curtis then turned his attention to the question of acidity. The positions of the advocates of souring the cream may be summarized as follows:

1. Skim as soon as milk begins to change and shows a loppering on the bottom of the pan, and churn as soon as the cream is slightly sour.

2. Skim after the milk loppers and churn at once.

3. Skim sweet and churn the cream when it turns positively sour.

4. Skim sweet and let the cream stand until it begins to lopper.

5. Skim sweet and churn the cream "just twelve hours after loppering."

6. Skim sweet and let the cream stand until the whey begins to separate; then draw off the whey and churn.

It seemed to the speaker that butter churned from loppered and wheyed cream must have a large amount of casein mingled with it, and that there is not only a great loss of butter flavor proper, but an additional of sour milk flavor. One fallacy should be dispelled. Good butter makers will make good butter with regard to the brand of refined salt. Salt is the same everywhere, and with injurious impurities—which are the same everywhere—carefully eliminated, no harm can come from its use, and American refined salt is as good as the foreign article. Temperatures vary widely in setting milk, and these may modify flavor. Churning is usually done at about 62° Fahrenheit, yet a success had been made at 64° and one at least at 58°. One creamery in Ohio churned at 62°, and churned the butter milk to get all the butter. The temperature was tried as an experiment at 52°, and the result was all the butter the first time. This was with sweet cream. Butter deal