UNDER CROSS FIRE.

Mr. Merrick Puts the Witness Miner Through a Course of Cross Questioning,

In Which He Admits That He Was Once Indicted and Settled.

He Preferred to Settle Rather Than Be Dragged Through a Trial and Would Do So in This Case.

Indications of Failing Memory—Rerdell and the Affidavits.

Mr. Henkle continued the examination of his client, John R. Miner, in the star route trial yesterday morning. The witness was asked for an explanation of a letter written by him to one of his agents, proposing to buy off the postmaster at Alvord, on the Canon city, Fort McDermott route, who had been complaining to the department of the bad service. He explained that the postmaster had been reimbursed for his expenditures incurred in getting the mail through before the service was put on. The witness said that with the exception of the Hall petition (which he had copied perhaps with the first six names) he had never signed a name to or indorsed petitions filed in the department. The court refused to allow one of Mr. Henkle's questions because it was "rather in the air." The counsel disclaimed any intention of having the witness swear beyond his capacity.

The witness declared that after July, 1878, he had never spoken a word to Brady on business matters. Three official papers addressed to Brady in the spring of 1879, and purporting to be signed by Miner, were shown to the witness. He supposed that Rerdell had written the signature, certainly he (witness) had not signed them. The warrants showing payments upon certain routes were put in evidence in continuation of the testimony already given regarding the separation of the contractors in the spring of 1879, and as tending to show that no connection existed between them after that date.

Mr. Merrick then began the cross-examination.

The witness said that Rerdell's subcontract on the White river route had been withdrawn because the actual subcontractor, Perkins, had refused to accept Rerdell as a paymaster, and had insisted on filing his own subcontract. Knew John Dorsey and Peck only slightly when he engaged in business with them, but did know that they were relatives of Senator Dorsey, if that was what the counsel wanted, the witness said, rather defiantly. Had been indicted for removing spirits from a bonded warehouse, but was never within seven miles of the warehouse, and was not guilty. Paid $1,800 to get out of the affair.

"Why did you compromise?" asked Mr. Merrick.

The witness (leaning toward Mr. Merrick and speaking deliberately). "Because I preferred paying that amount to being dragged through a trial, and I would do the same in this case."

Q. Would you be willing to pay back what you got from the government to get out of this case?

A. I did not get anything from the government.

Mr. Merrick. We will see when we get through.

The witness had had nothing to do with whisky for twelve or fifteen months before his indictment, except to take an occasional drink. Five persons had been indicted and none found guilty; the cases having been nolle prossed.

"Just as it will be in this case," interjected Mr. Ingersoll; which remark called forth a reprimand from the court.

Witness had less than $1,000 available capital when he went into the business and altogether put in about $800 or $1,200 during the spring and summer of 1878.

Mr. Merrick wished to know why he had been given 30 per cent. of the route (as much as Peck and John Dorsey together) in return for that small capital.

He answered: "I probably made a pretty good trade."

John Dorsey did very little work in preparing the bids. Nor did Boone do much. "He found that I was full of work and he was a little lazy," said the witness. It was probable that Rerdell had been directed by S. W. Dorsey to assist witness in preparing the bids. Boone was mistaken when he said that a proposal, signed by Peck, had been spoiled upon that occasion, and that witness had replaced it with another bearing a similar signature. If a proposal had been spoiled in that way, the witness would have signed his own name to the substitute. Peck was not here in January, 1878, and witness was unable to say who signed Peck's name to a proposal bearing date Jan. 5, 1878. The witness said that the division was based upon the value of the routes as shown by the profits, and not upon the number of routes. So then if a partner drew one route returning a profit of $1,000 per annum, and another showing a loss of the same amount, nothing was charged against him in the division; it was "a stand off."

The result, however, as arrived at in this way, agreed closely with a proportionate division of the number of routes. Witness believed that S. W. Dorsey received a little more than his fair share. No account was taken of probable expedition. "It would have made no difference if we did," said the witness, "for S. W. Dorsey got more expedition than we did." He could not recollect that he had filled in an affidavit signed by Peck in blank, nor did he recollect that he filed it. Knew that the route had been expedited, but did not know, except from the record, that the expedition had been based upon the affidavit in question. Did not remember anything about the paper, except that it appeared to be in his handwriting. The same answers were returned in regard to other papers filed in the department. The witness said that all of the details of the business, including the preparation of the affidavits, were in his care; but he could remember nothing of the circumstances attending their preparation. He offered to reason with the counsel upon the subject; to suggest probabilities, but had absolutely no recollection of the facts; he could not remember particular pieces of paper. He admitted having written a proposal, purporting to be signed by Peck, and dated Chico Springs, N. M. He had signed Peck's name under his power of attorney, and had dated it "Chico Springs" because he "chose to do so." "That is right," retorted Mr. Merrick, "you appear to have done pretty much as you pleased."

Mr. Merrick having asked for the witness' belief in connection with a certain paper, Mr. Ingersoll demanded that he be allowed to express his belief in regard to others. But the court refused the demand, remarking smilingly to Mr. Ingersoll, "No man ought to meddle with another's belief." Mr. Merrick was about to examine the witness relative to his testimony given before the congressional committee, but was met with by an objection from Mr. Davidge, who declared that the statutes expressly forbade such examination. Some argument followed in the course of which Messrs. Merrick and Davidge indulged in lively repartee.

The court seemed to attach importance to the point and delivered an opinion at some length upon it. The powers of the house of representatives in conducting investigations were reviewed and commented upon. That was the only body in this country or in England that implied the possession of the power to place a man upon the stand and make him testify against himself. In former times thumbscrews and stocks were resorted to for that purpose, but no court now had that power. But for the purpose of moderating the effects of these investigations this act (section 859 of the Revised Statutes) was passed. At the date of its passage a defendant was not allowed to be a witness in his own behalf. On March 16, 1878, congress passed another law, by which defendants were allowed to take the stand. Manifestly that was not in contemplation when the first act was passed. Still that was not conclusive because a remedial law might establish such principles as would let in other cases. But the statute did not apply to the case in question, because the defendant come here as a witness. He had the duplex character of defendant and witness, but could not claim the privileges of a defendant while defending himself as a witness. On the stand he was only a witness, and must be treated as any other witness; and was liable to cross-examination to the same extent.

If the defendant had not gone upon the stand what had been said before that committee could not be used in evidence against him. He was here as a witness, and it would be a remarkable thing that a defendant volunteering as a witness should be allowed to shelter himself under his privileges as a defendant. The court would therefore allow the inquiry.

A general exception was noted by the defense.

Mr. Merrick then based some questions upon the record of the testimony before the congressional committee.

The witness denied that he had signed affidavits in blank that had afterward been filled in by Rerdell. He would have been foolish if he had done any such thing, although the "assistant counsel" had requested him to do so.

Mr. Merrick. He (Rerdell) was one of you then?

The witness. He was not one of me long.

Q. You were making affidavits at his request then?

A. I made one truthful affidavit at his request.

The witness said that another affidavit had been filled in by Rerdell.

"Are you familiar with his handwriting?" inquired Mr. Merrick.

"I do not know that I am familiar with it," said the witness sarcastically. "He had several hands."

Turning suddenly to the person referred to, Mr. Merrick exclaimed: "I don't want any signs to this man, Mr. Vaile."

Mr. Vaile (indignantly). I was not looking at him.

Mr. Henkle defended his client from the charge, and the court observed that Mr. Vaile was an emotional gentleman, and, unintentionally, might have nodded his head.

Paper after paper was produced, but the witness recollected nothing about them, and could only identify the handwriting.

The court adjourned without concluding the cross-examination, Mr. Merrick expressing a hope that a night's rest might improve the witness's recollection.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY FAIR.

Preparations for Its Opening — Col. Moore's General Order to the Corps.

The preparations for the fair of the Washington Light Infantry, which will open at the Roller Skating rink on Monday evening next, are going forward with commendable rapidity. The interior of the rink is being transformed into neat booths, which will be gracefully and artistically decorated and abundantly stocked with every thing conceivable to tempt purchasers. The corps will parade on Monday next, and as will be seen by the following order, Col. Moore expects they will make even a more attractive appearance than usual:

HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1883.

General Orders, No. 6.

I. The several companies of this corps will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform on Thursday evening next, the twelith instant, at 8 o'clock sharp for battalion drill. This drill may, at the discretion of their commanding officers, supersede the drill of C company on Tuesday evening and of B company on Friday evening.

II. The battalion is ordered to assemble at the armory at 3:45 p. m. sharp on Monday, the sixteenth instant, in full dress uniform. As this parade is to be preliminary to the opening of the corps' fair on the evening of that date, full ranks and careful attention to soldierly bearing and appearance is desired and it is hoped will be attained.

III. The members of the corps will appear at the fair on the opening evening in full dress uniforms, with fatigue caps and waistbelts. The cartridge box and bayonet scabbard need not be worn. On the remaining evenings of the fair, it it desired that the members appear in fatigue, unless otherwise ordered.

IV. As the fair is to be continued two weeks, and there will be a very large amount of valuable property to be protected at the rink, captains of companies are requested to seek volunteers from their respective commands to guard the hall from the hour of closing each evening until sunrise the succeeding morning. Such volunteers, when their names are reported, can be divided into reliefs and assigned regular nights, but will not be required to perform what is understood as "guard duty," the object being merely to have the hall in charge of reliable men, who will in their own way, but effectually, protect the place and its contents from injury or depredation. By order of

WM. G. MOORE,
Lieut. Col., commanding.

W. H. HARRISON,
First Lieut. and Adjutant.

The School Board.

The school board met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon; Mr. B. H. Warner in the chair, and C. B. Rheem secretary. There were present Messrs. Warner, Curtis, Lovejoy, Baum, Clark, Birney, Johnson, and Brooks.

Communications were received from the district commissioners stating that requisitions from the board were frequently so defective in form that they could not be intelligibly acted upon, and were held over for correction.

Also a communication stating that they would be pleased to hear suggestions from the board before they proceeded to name the new schools.

In reply to this communication, Gen. Birney offered a resolution that the new buildings should be named as follows: The one on Providence square, the Peter Cooper; the one on R street, the Bryant, and the one on Third street, the Longfellow.

A communication from Supt. Wilson was received relative to the Longfellow memorial on Jan. 30.

The whole number of pupils contributing was 3,787; amounts contributed:

First division	$74 20
Second division	114 30
Third division	30 00
Fourth division	17 90
Fifth division	10 10
Sixth division	29 30
Seventh and eighth divisions	86 20
High school	9 20
Total	371 70

The contributions have been sent to the Longfellow Memorial association.

On resolution it was ordered that the schools of the 7th and 8th divisions be closed on emancipation day.

Applications for teachers' positions were received from Henry L. Webb, M. Angre Brewer, William Quinby, and F. M. Doring; for janitor's position, M. Vaux.

In accordance with the resolution of March 13th last, the superintendent sent in the reports of the supervising principals, giving detailed statements of the absence of teachers; reports from the supervising principals of the manner in which they had done their duty; that no holidays or partial holidays had been given other than those prescribed by the rules, except in the 2d division, where the schools had been closed by order of the local committee twenty-two days.

A summary of accounts for the present year to March 31 was reported by the committee on ways and means, as follows:

Teachers' salaries	$237,689.59
Janitors	18,483.48
Supplies	7,356.18
Repairs	9,024.92
Heating apparatus	9,954.03
Fuel	14,996.34
Rent	10,063.32
Painting	1,083.72
Miscellaneous	2,539.38
For new buildings	9,127.04
Jefferson school library	5,359.01

Bills to the amount of $4,447.81 were approved. Mary E. Prior was granted leave of absence, without pay, for the balance of the year, and Miss Quonn was nominated as a teacher. It was resolved that the high school building be placed under the charge of the committee on teachers.

The committee on janitors reported back the nomination of Mr. Shedd for janitor of the Analostan building, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Birney offered a resolution that the number of pupils in the normal school be limited to twenty-five, who shall be selected from the female graduates of the Washington high school on O street; provided that if there shall not be graduates in sufficient number, vacancies in the normal school may be filled by other competent persons who shall pass the usual examination.

This was referred to the committee on teachers.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the time of meeting was changed to 7:30 o'clock p. m. every second Tuesday in a month.

The superintendent's report for March showed the whole number of pupils enrolled 24,233, average number in daily attendance 21,701, number of teachers 505, cases of corporal punishment 34, number dismissed 7.

HERZOG's clothing is much better than any ready made; little worn, at very low prices, 508 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

THE MICROSCOPE.

What Prof. Taylor Has Discovered as to the Corpuscles of the Blood.

Prof. Thomas Taylor, the microscopist of the Agricultural department, was found in his office yesterday surrounded by all the paraphernalia of his work. There were microscopes to the right of him, microscopes to the left of him, and an especially fine one which cost $1,600, to the rear of him. There were many other kinds of apparatus whose nature and use were only vaguely recognized by the reporter. There was any number of specimens to be examined, carefully put away in order. And the eminent microscopist himself sat before an instrument which he "spoke of with tenderness and handled with care," an instrument with which he had made many of his most important discoveries.

"Professor," said the reporter, "it has been published that you have made the important discovery that the red corpuscles of human blood vary in size materially. Will you give me full particulars of your discovery."

"I would not call it a discovery just yet," said the professor, with the proverbial caution of the Scotchman and the desire for accuracy of the scientist. "I have had blood from the hand of one person under the microscope and found that the red corpuscles in it did vary greatly. I wouldn't be willing to herald it as a discovery until I have made another experiment. If the results of the latter are the same as those of the former I shall call it a discovery."

"Tell me all about it," urged the reporter.

"Well then," began the professor, "the blood of man up to about two years ago was characterized by having two kinds of corpuscles, the white and the red. The latter are much more numerous than the former, and of smaller size. Heretofore they have been believed invariable in size. The white corpuscles are large or small, or both, in the same individuals. In my blood, for example, the white corpuscles are large. A distinguished medical man of this district has them small. I use the words large or small comparatively. The smallest white corpuscle is larger than the red. About two years ago the discovery was made of a third corpuscle in the blood neither white nor red, named from the difficulty with which it is seen the invisible corpuscle."

"What is its nature?" interrupted the reporter.

"Experiments are still going on to determine that question," was the reply. "I believe nothing has been conjectured as to its constituent elements. It is very minute, and can hardly be seen except by being treated with aniline. The blue tinge is the best. I have been unable to detect its presence when others have seen it, but upon repeated trials have been rewarded with a glimpse of the little stranger."

"Does it exist in the blood of other animals?"

"I cannot answer that. I do not think any experiments in that direction have been made."

"But these other corpuscles you have lately found, professor?"

"Those other corpuscles, as you call them, are various sizes of one corpuscle, the red. Some time ago a young man from Capitol hill came to see me, and I got from his finger a drop of blood. This I put under the microscope. I was astonished to find that instead of presenting a uniformity of size the red corpuscles varied widely. There were five or six different sizes. In this one case there could be no mistake. The variations were too many and great to be mistaken. Besides, I called in others to witness them, as I always do when I have discovered something out of the usual order of things. I shall shortly repeat the experiment."

"If you verify the former experiment would you call the discovery an important one?"

"Yes."

"What effect on practical life will it have if verified?"

"It will render impossible any test as to distinguishing the blood of a man from that of certain other animals, the horse, dog, ox, and other mammalia. Besides, all discoveries, ultimately have a great effect upon thought and upon the institutions of thought—effects that frequently cannot be imagined."

NON-PROSCRIPTIVE SCHOOLS.

Interesting Discussion at the Bethel Historical and Literary Association.

The Bethel Historical and Literary association met at Bethel hall last night. Mr. George H. Richardson read a paper on "Non-Proscriptive Schools," in which he claimed that proscription is antagonistic to the idea of republican government and opposed to national unity and a healthy organization of our social compact. The paper was discussed by Mr. R. J. Smith, president of the association, who opposed mixed schools on the ground that it would throw hundreds of colored teachers out of employment. He thought it a mixed question, depending upon the perpetuity of the negro upon this continent. Mr. E. J. Waring thought that the constitutional right to mixed schools a conceded question, but doubted the expediency of applying it. Mr. Hewlett claimed that separate schools were maintained simply to cater to the prejudices of the white race. He wanted all proscriptive societies abolished.

Mr. Arthur St. A. Smith thought it a vexed question, and a denial of equal rights with equal citizenship. Mr. W. C. Chase held that the agitation of mixed schools belongs to a future day and generation, and that neither in this place nor at this time is it appropriate. Rev. Walter Brooks said that race prejudice is at the bottom of mixed schools, and that in the south that many teachers were allowed to pass the examination simply because they were designed to teach colored schools. The discussion was greatly enjoyed by the large audience present.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the scalp white and clean, and restoring gray hair to its youthful color. It imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen, and scientists as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results.

Church Sociable.

The last sociable under the auspices of the Parish Union of All Souls church took place last evening in the chapel in rear of the church. It was under the especial charge of the pastor, Rev. R. R. Shippen, who arranged an admirable musical programme. The pastor was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. J. B. T. Tupper, Mrs. Wm. F. Walker, and Mrs. H. A. Willard. The Misses Harvey sang a duo; Messrs. B. R. Green, Mr. Joseph Shippen, of Chicago, and the pastor favored the audience with a flute trio, while Miss Simonds generously volunteered to play all the accompaniments, and her masterly touch was much admired.

The Geraldine Club.

The Geraldine club of this city held its regular weekly meeting last night, Maj. M. Emmet Urell presiding, and M. H. O'Halloran secretary. The attendance was large, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the members. The principal subject which engaged the attention of the club was the approaching convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the twenty-fifth instant, to which it was decided to send a delegate. Mr. J. D. O'Connell, the well known veteran fenian and Irish nationalist, was chosen unanimously to represent the club, and Mr. John M. Keogh was selected as alternate.

The Arbitration League.

The National Arbitration league held a very interesting meeting at its regular monthly session last night at the headquarters of the league, Room 40, Le Droit building. After discussing causes and cure of war, a resolution was adopted, calling an international peace congress for Nov. 22, 1883, to meet in Philadelphia. This idea has been in embryo for some time. Assurances have been received from the anti-war element, which the league believes to be increasing all over the country that this will be the greatest peace convocation ever held in America.

Unity Church Concert.

Clabaugh hall was crowded last night by the members and friends of the Unity Presbyterian church to listen to a musical and literary concert of unusual interest given for the purpose of raising funds toward the erection of a new church. The programme, which was carefully selected and highly appreciated, included as participants Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Bodfish, Messrs. Smith, Pearson, Johnston, Simons, Atkinson, Kaiser, Hickox, Dean and Ralph Jefferson.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Current Transactions at the Various District Offices.

Building permits were issued yesterday to A. M. Donaldson, to build one frame dwelling on Seventh street road, to cost $500; John Conner, to build one brick dwelling on New Jersey avenue, near G street northwest, to cost $2,300; Miss Flora B. Cauer, to make repairs at 201 A street southeast, to cost $500; S. S. Blackford, to build one brick dwelling at Massachusetts avenue and New Jersey avenue northwest, to cost $3,000; M. A. Dashiels, to build one brick dwelling on H street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, to cost $7,000; C. W. Handy, to build one brick dwelling at 60 and 62 K street northwest, to cost $4,200; T. E. Waggaman, to build one frame dwelling and store on Seventh street road, to cost $1,500; Washington and Georgetown Railway company, to build one brick stable and car house between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest, to cost $12,000; T. W. Uermehlo, to build one brick dwelling at 1113 Fifteenth street northwest, to cost $4,000.

In reply to request from H. B. Bester that "Sheriff," "Anacosta," and "Driving Park roads" be repaired, the commissioners have notified him that the roads will be repaired when the appropriation for such purposes becomes available.

Another smallpox case was discovered yesterday, that of a child named Walsky, about 2 years of age, residing at 1206 Seventh street northwest. The child was removed to the hospital.

The commissioners held a long and protracted session yesterday evening, lasting until sundown. They issued the following order: "That the chief of police be instructed to prevent any and all persons from entering upon works whereby the pavements of the streets and avenues or the sidewalks thereof shall be broken or defaced without permission in writing, duly obtained, and issued by the commissioners." This was intended as a hit at the gas company, and, although a commissioner said that it was not, it is easily seen that the deadlock between the commissioners and the gas company has taken a more determined turn.

The commissioners sent for Maj. Dye, and he brought with him the report of the retiring board appointed to examine members of the force incapacitated from duty. The board reported that they had found the following unable to do duty: Sergt. Pierce, reduced to private, and C. W. Berkeley, George Field, Fred. W. Pfaff, Michael Ryan, Henry Yeatman, Frank Tolson, W. E. Ridgway, and Philip Thompson, discharged. In the case of Sergt. Pierce he was recommended to be dismissed, but, in view of his services, his sentence was commuted. The commissioners approved the report. They also appointed Dr. W. B. C. Hazen visiting physician of the Washington asylum, and Drs. I. S. Dyer and Philip S. Wales, jr., as resident students.

WEAK lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Handsome Wagon.

To-day there will be seen on the avenue the finest delivery wagon ever made in Washington. The wagon is the result of the ingenuity of those popular merchants, Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop, the proprietors of the Boston dry goods house, and is a large closed one of rectangular shape. In the inside, running around the sides, are two shelves upon which the bundles are placed. In the center of the wagon is a seat for the bundle boy, who has a list of bundles and their destination. The boy arranges the bundles in order, and as soon as the wagon stops he has the bundle ready to hand out to the driver, who delivers it. The wagon is painted black, and on each side and rear in raised letters of gilt is the firm name. This handsome vehicle was constructed by Walter, corner of Fourteenth and D streets northwest, and is of excellent pattern. In style and beauty of finish it is ahead of anything ever seen in this city.

Death of William Morgan.

Mr. William Morgan died of pneumonia at his residence, No. 805 D street northeast last night at 7:30. Mr. Morgan was 63 years of age, and lived all his life in Washington. He was a member of the old board of aldermen, and an intimate friend of President Pierce. Mr. Morgan was known by every one in East Washington, and his genial nature and great heart endeared him to all who knew him. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and four sons, one of whom, Mr. Frank P. Morgan, is on the staff of the *Critic*. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

WEST WASHINGTON.

Condition of the water Tuesday, April 10, 1883—at Great Falls, very turbid; at receiving reservoir, very turbid; at distributing reservoir, influent gate house, slightly turbid; effluent gate house, clear.

Godfrey Brown, colored, 70 years of age, living at 1074 Jefferson avenue, was sent to the hospital yesterday through the sanitary office of the police department.

Mr. Marshall D. Sotheron, of Baltimore, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Upshur Loyd, paid a flying visit to this place yesterday.

Mrs. Berry, the relict of the late P. T. Berry, is lying dangerously ill at her home, corner of Dunbarton avenue and Thirty-first street, with but slight hopes of her recovery.

Invincible council, No. 7, S. of J., had a large and enthusiastic meeting last night.

Decatur lodge, No. 9, K. of P., and Potomac chapter, No. 8, F. A. A. M., held their regular meetings last night.

A LAME old nag they called Dot
Was cured right on the spot,
And in every race,
He got the first place,
St. Jacobs Oil helped him to trot.

LOCAL MENTION.

SMOKE Union Label Cigars.

"Alderney Dairy Wagons."

Fresh Alderney butter churned every morning, and delivered in ½ lb. "Ward" prints, at 50c. per lb. Also cottage cheese, 5c. per ball; buttermilk, 5c. per quart, and sweet milk, 5c. per quart.

THE Union Label on a box of cigars guarantees the good sanitary condition of the factory.

Job Printing

Of every description executed neatly at the shortest notice at THE REPUBLICAN Job Rooms.

THE highest cash prices paid for dresses and gents' clothing, watches, jewelry, &c. Call on or address Herzog, No. 508 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

Died.

The death of Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, whose funeral took place yesterday, from the residence of her son, Mr. William S. Brown, 2116 H street northwest, brings sadness to many hearts that have known her through life for her kind and loving disposition and her readiness at all times to help those who were in need and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. Almost her entire life was devoted to nursing and caring for the sick, and often times when suffering herself she would go to the bedside of a sick friend to minister to their wants. Mrs. Brown was a great sufferer for many years from that fatal malady, consumption, but through all of her sickness she was patient and submissive, and seemed perfectly resigned to the will of the Lord, and when the sad messenger come she calmly and peacefully fell asleep, safe in the arms of Jesus.

BY A FRIEND.

Undertakers.

W. R. SPEARE,
UNDERTAKER,
940 F Street Northwest.

Everything strictly first-class and on the most reasonable terms.

HENRY LEE'S SONS,
UNDERTAKERS,
332 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
Branch Offices: 304 Pennsylvania avenue s. e. 406 Maryland avenue s. w.

Special Notices.

IOWA ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD A regular meeting WEDNESDAY evening, April 11, at Grand Army Hall, corner Seventh and L streets, upper room. In addition to regular order of business, there will be highly interesting literary and musical programme rendered. All Iowans respectfully invited to be present, especially the ladies, 8 p. m.

O. H. HERRING, President.
M. T. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CHARLES CASE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR,
Room 16, No. 521 Four-and-a-half Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.
Will practice in all courts of record in the District. Special attention to business in the Court of Claims, National Bank suits, and to preparation of briefs upon cases stated.
Refers, by express permission, to Hon. M. R. Waite, Chief Justice Supreme Court U. S.; Hon. A. Wylie, Associate Justice Supreme Court D. C.; Hon. H. McCulloch, ex-secretary Treasury U. S.; Hon. John Jay Knox, Comptroller Currency; Citizens' National Bank, Washington, D. C.; Dillon & Swayne, Attorneys and Counselors, 197 Broadway, New York.

EDW. H. THOMAS,
Attorney at Law,
Room No. 8, front room, above main entrance Warner Building, 916 F street northwest.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES, SPECIFICS, Witch Hazel Oil, Tracheal Drops, Nestles, Mellins, Neaves, and other Infants' Food, at COUGHLIN'S.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE

Foreign mails for the week ending April 14 will close at this office as follows:
WEDNESDAY.—At 1 p. m. for the West Indies, via St. Thomas, and for Brazil direct, per steamship Finance, via Newport News, Va.; at 6 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Scythia, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and France must be directed "per Scythia"); at 8 a. m. for France direct, per steamship Canada, via Havre; at 8 a. m. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam; at 11:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Main, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 p. m. for the Windward Islands, per steamship Freja.
THURSDAY.—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Celtic, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and France must be directed "per Celtic"); at 9:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 1:30 p. m. for Bermuda, per steamship Flamborough; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba, Porto Rico, and Mexico, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 7:30 p. m. for Mexico, per steamship Whitney, via New Orleans; at 10 a. m. for the Windward Islands, per steamship Japanese.
SATURDAY.—At 8 a. m. for Europe, per steamship City of Richmond, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and Scotland must be directed "per City of Richmond"); at 8 a. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow; at 10 a. m. for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp; at 11 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and the West Indies, per steamship Niagara, via Havana.
SUNDAY.—At 7:30 p. m. for Honduras and Livingston, per steamship Wanderer, via New Orleans.
Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, via San Francisco, close April *14 at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich and Fiji Islands, per steamship Australia, via San Francisco, close April *28 at 7 p. m.
*The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the east arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON,
Postmaster.
POSTOFFICE, NEW YORK, April 6, 1883.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE BEST COMPANIES, AND IN CASE OF LOSS YOU ARE PROMPTLY PAID.

Our Insurance Department embraces the Ætna, Hartford, Franklin, Springfield Fire and Marine, Howard and Home, of Baltimore; National, of Hartford; Royal and the London and Lancashire, of Liverpool.

HARRY C. TOWERS & CO.,
BANKERS, BROKERS, AND INSURANCE,
1420 F STREET.
Harry C. Towers, member of the Stock Exchange.

DR. H. O. CANDEE, VITAPATHIC Physician. I employ all the vast health resources of nature, scientifically applied through vital medicine. Food, water, air, heat, light, electricity, and vital magnetism. I treat all difficulties—hemorrhoids, malaria, all blood diseases, &c. Consultation free.
Office, 906 F street northwest, opposite Masonic Temple.

NOTICE TO HORSE OWNERS AND FEED DEALERS.
Pure clover, cut and delivered, at ..... $15.00 per ton.
Mixed clover and timothy, at ..... 16.50 "
Pure timothy, at ..... 18.00 "
All hay guaranteed as represented.
819 and 821 Seventh street northwest.

THE WEST WASHINGTON CONSERVATORY of Music, J. P. Caulfield, musical director, principal, No. 1227 Thirty-first street, one door above the postoffice. Pupils received at any time.
H. D. COOKE, President.
F. S. BARBARIN, Secretary.

J. B. OLCOTT,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Rear of 1326 I street northwest.
Handsome Carriages for Calls, Receptions, &c., &c. Connected with Telephone Exchange. Fine Horses and Turnouts always on hand and for sale. All orders promptly attended to.
Agent for Horse-Clipping Machine.

TRUNKS,
TRAVELING BAGS, SATCHELS,
POCKETBOOKS, LETTER CASES,
SHAWL STRAPS, &c., &c.,
In great variety at
TOPHAM'S POPULAR TRUNK AND HARNESS FACTORY,
1231 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
REPAIRING.—Trunks, Bags, &c., promptly and thoroughly repaired.

CHARLES CALVERT LANCASTER,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR,
OFFICE, 1312 F STREET.
Practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Courts of the District of Columbia, and the Executive Departments. Special attention to Claims and Collections.

DENTIST.—HOWLAND DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 211 Four-and-a-half street, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, east side. Hereafter extractions under Nitrous Oxide, without pain, will be $1 for the first tooth and 50 cents each additional tooth at the same sitting. Extractions without gas, 50 cents each tooth. Best Artificial Teeth made, $7 per set. Gold and Amalgam Fillings from $1 to $5. All work warranted first class. Have administered Nitrous Oxide to over 30,000 patients. Old sets of artificial teeth repolished and made to look and feel like new for $1.

PREPARED BIRD FOOD, SEED, SAND, &c., Ely's Cream Balm, Holman's Pads, Pure Cod Liver Oil, 50 cents a pint, at
COUGHLIN'S.

FRED'K SPRINGMANN, C. E. SPRINGMANN, Springmann Bros., Nos. 616, 618, 620 Maryland avenue southwest, are prepared to do all kinds of local express business, delivering to and from the railway depots and steamboat wharves. Handling furniture and heavy machinery our specialty. Orders solicited. We give our personal attention. Springmann Bros. References: S. S. Shood, 409 Ninth and D northwest; Hayward & Hutchinson, Ninth, near D northwest; Manager W. U. Tel. Co.; Manager Nat. Tel. Co.; Nat. Rep. Pub. Co.; T. Toumey.

SANFORD'S, WEI DE MEYER'S, SAGE'S, Hartley's, and other Catarrh Cures at
COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE.

DR. M. S. PARSONS, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN. Galvanic and electro vapor baths, massage, Swedish movements, magnetic treatment, &c. Hours from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. 1327 F street northwest.

WARNER'S KIDNEY CURE, MRS. Pinkham's Compound, Curealine, Cam's Corns Solvent, and all the new remedies at
COUGHLIN'S, Masonic Temple.

THE PRICE FOR MEALS AT THE NEW YORK AVENUE HOTEL will be reduced to $20 per month from the 15th of March, 1883.

AIR PILLOWS, BAGS, ATOMIZERS, Douches, and other Rubber Goods at
COUGHLIN'S, Masonic Temple.

Firemen's Insurance Co.

HAVE
MOVED THEIR OFFICE
TO
NEW BUILDING,
CORNER
Seventh Street and La. Ave. N. W.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
JOHN McDERMOTT & BROS.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.
(Steam used), 310 Pennsylvania avenue, near Third street west, Washington, D. C. Carriages and Harness received on storage and sold on commission. Carriages repaired.

Auction Sales.

Walter B. Williams & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

On THURSDAY, April 12, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., we shall sell at public auction a large quantity of condemned articles, such as cartridge boxes, musket slings, bayonet scabbards, swords, waist belts, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, old iron, brass, trumpets, upright steam boiler, two large iron boilers, stoves, &c., &c.
Terms, cash time of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster.
WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

United States Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, for cash, in front of the Court House door of said District, on TUESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1883, at 12 o'clock m., all the right, title, claim, and interest of the defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Part of lot 24, square 254, beginning for the same at the southeast corner of said lot 24, and running thence west fifteen (15) feet, thence north thirty-six (36) feet, thence east fifteen (15) feet, and thence south thirty-six (36) feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the improvements thereon, levied upon as the property of the defendant, John A. Buser, to satisfy execution No. 21,850 at law, in favor of Cox, Whitman & Cox, use of John B. Larner.

CLAYTON McMICHAEL,
United States Marshal.
THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

CLERK'S OFFICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1883.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, for the delivery of three hundred and fifty (350) tons, more or less, of best white ash furnace coal; also forty (40) cords, more or less, of best spruce pine wood. Both the coal and wood to be delivered and stored in the vaults of the south wing of the Capitol on or before the 30th day of May next. The coal must weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and the wood must measure 128 cubic feet to the cord, and be corded and measured at the Capitol. The right to reweigh the coal at the Capitol and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal and Wood," and addressed to
EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1883.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. SATURDAY, APRIL 14, for furnishing the Government Printing Office with ice for the season of 1883.
Bidders will state the kind of ice they propose to furnish. The successful bidder will be required to furnish it in such quantities and at such times as may be required, subject to weight and inspection when received. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
Bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Ice," and addressed to the Public Printer.
S. P. ROUNDS,
Public Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, 5th April, 1883.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. of MONDAY, the 14th day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at one or more of the following stations, from 1st July, 1883, to 30th June, 1884:
Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.; Annapolis, Md.; Mare Island, Cal.; and Pensacola, Fla.
Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 226 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposals should be indorsed "Pro