PULPIT PROBLEMS.

Interesting Discussions in the Episcopal Convention.

Educational Matters Debated—The Prayer Book Alterations.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—To-day's session of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church was opened with morning prayer by Rev. Daniel Henshawe, S. T. D., of Rhode Island, and Rev. R. F. Sweet, of Illinois. The benediction was pronounced by the Right Rev. Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina. The house of deputies was called to order by Rev. Dr. Beardsley.

Judge Wilder, of Minnesota, from the committee on amendments to the constitution, to whom had been referred the question of the right of a bishop of a missionary jurisdiction to become the bishop of a new diocese erected out of his jurisdiction, reported, recommending that to accomplish that end it would be expedient to amend article 4 of the constitution. It was placed on the calendar.

Dr. Chapin, of western Michigan, from the joint committee on education, presented a report which stated that the number of schools for both sexes should be increased. A resolution in the report was to the effect that the feast for the conversion of St. Paul or some other day be set apart as a day of special intercession for schools and colleges.

Rev. Dr. Anstice, one of the secretaries, said that the house had already concurred with the house of bishops in setting apart for that purpose the second Sunday after Epiphany.

The report was placed on the calendar.

The report of the committee on canons recommending to diocesan conventions the importance of requiring that none but communicants shall be church wardens, and that vestrymen shall conform to the discipline of this church was then taken up.

Mr. Fisher, of western New York, said this was a matter of great interest to the church. These matters should be intrusted to those whose hearts are in them. The church knows by sad experience what it is to have intrusted other interests than those of the church. It is a legal question as to whether it is competent for the general convention to enact this rule by a general canon. The effect of incorporation of a church is this: That it is an assistance to the church in carrying on its work. He had examined the laws of seventeen states of the union, from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Louisiana, and in not one of them is there a word or suggestion of an idea that it is necessary for the state to fix any qualification on church officers. It devolves on the church to determine what this qualification shall be. He moved that the canon be amended so as to read that all wardens shall be communicants and that all vestrymen shall subscribe in writing a promise to conform to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Nelson, of Alabama, moved to lay the amendment on the table. Not agreed to.

Mr. McConnell, of Louisiana, raised the point that the constitutionality of the proposed action belongs to each diocese.

The amendment of Mr. Fisher was not agreed to.

Mr. Fisher moved that the report be recommitted.

Rev. Dr. Harrison, of Albany, said the committee had no doubt as to the expediency of a canon on the subject, but they doubted whether it was competent for the convention to regulate the corporations of the different states by canon.

The resolution in the report of the committee was adopted.

A resolution providing for the holding of evening sessions was adopted by a vote of 101 yeas to 44 nays.

Resolution No. 14 of the committee on canons, relating to amending title 1 of canon 10 "of ministers ordained for foreign countries" was then considered and adopted.

Report No. 1 of the committee on education, on the resolution of Rev. Mr. Haskins, of Quincy, relating to the establishment of a school board with a capital of $100,000,000, was taken up. The committee had reported adversely. The report was adopted.

The order of the day was taken up, viz, the consideration of the resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be and are hereby proposed in this general convention for adoption or rejection by the next general convention the alterations and additions in the book of common prayer in the said report and the book annexed as amended severally, and severally and separately set forth, and each of the sections therein noted is hereby proposed as a distinct and independent alteration or addition in the said book of common prayer, and to be acted upon separately by the next general convention.

Resolved, That the said alterations and additions be severally made known to the convention of every diocese of the church, to the end that each and every one of them may be acted upon for adoption or rejection, as the said convention shall determine.

Judge Sheffey, of Virginia, offered the following as an amendment.

Resolved (the house of bishops concurring), That in the report of the joint committee on the book of common prayer and the book annexed, returned therewith, substantial and in general satisfactory provision has been made in the direction of liturgical enrichment and increased flexibility of use of the book of common prayer, and for the needs of the church in the exigencies of the present time. But, in view of the very grave importance of the measure proposed, involving as it does many changes by way of alteration or addition in a book which is very dear to the people, and which has for nearly one hundred years been to the church "as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." It is deemed proper to allow further time for the consideration of the subject, so that when the amendments are constitutionally proposed for acceptance they may be as free from defects and errors as practicable, and, therefore, both houses concurring such report, including the parts thereof which have been considered by the respective houses, be recommitted to said joint committee with the request that they make further report thereon at the next session of the general convention; and the two houses trust that at that time the general convention will be clothed with the power as to any alterations or additions to the book of common prayer which may then be proposed to authorize the use thereof for three years prior to final action thereon.

Resolved (the house of bishops concurring), That article 8 of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following words: "And provided, further, that the general convention at its session to be holden in October, 1886, may authorize the use for the period of three years thereafter of such alterations and additions to the book of common prayer as it may propose for adoption at such session."

Resolved, That the foregoing amendment proposed for adoption at the next general convention be made known to the council or convention of every diocese.

Rev. Dr. Huntington said that the effect of the proposed action would be to throw the whole matter into solution and leave it as it was, except that a portion has been considered. It amounted to referring the whole matter to the next general convention.

Tear up the report, said Dr. Huntington, burn, trample on it, but, in the name of all that is merciful, refrain from referring it to the next general convention. [Laughter.] There is such a thing as indecent haste, but there is also such a thing as indecent procrastination. He did not expect a standard prayer book until 1889.

Judge Wilder, of Minnesota, proposed an intermediate line of action, and offered as a substitute that such parts of the report as have been considered in detail in the house be adopted as several and independent propositions, and that they be severally made known to the several dioceses, with a view to their being adopted by the next general convention; that the balance of the report of the joint committee be recommitted.

Judge Sheffey, of Virginia, said that the joint committee of twenty-one was a very competent one. They thought their report was a perfect one. Yet the convention was not of the same opinion, as from twenty-eight to thirty modifications had been made in four resolutions. With regard to the other twenty-eight resolutions, there would be at least from fifty to one hundred modifications. Referring to Rev. Dr. Huntington, Judge Sheffey said he could put in an addition to the litany: "Good Lord, deliver us from the general convention." The judge was opposed to launching on the church fragmentary sections of amendments of the prayer book. The people in their quiet homes are whispering, "What are they going to do with the prayer book?" With all its faults they love it still. They will ask, Is this all that has been done? and the reply will be, No; the committee has been continued, and we will have another report in due course of time. The people will want to know when there will be an end to the matter. In our poor dioceses, said the judge, it is as much as the people can do to buy a prayer book, without having continual new editions of the book brought forward.

Rev. Dr. Lewin, of Maryland, said it was rather a delicate matter to speak of the ability of bishops, but it is universally conceded that the bishop of Connecticut, the chairman of the committee, stands foremost in learning. It is asked to change the prayer book which the church has tried for 100 years. Solomon tells us to keep away from those who are given to change; it is not a cowardly conservatism. As far as he was concerned he has met with many good changes. The most important changes are still to come before the convention, such as the communion office, and we are to take them on trust. He did not wish to say when he returned to his diocese that he had come back just as he was sent. The term "old fogy" was by no means one of reproach; it meant an old soldier who had fought bravely and deserved his country's honor.

Mr. J. J. Pringle Smith, of South Carolina, objected to making alteration in the constitution to suit a particular case. He trusted that Judge Wilder's substitute would not be accepted, as it proposes, as he understood, to make the action final as to certain parts of the report.

Judge Wilder explained that his object was to send these propositions down to the different diocesan conventions.

Rev. Dr. McVickar, of Pennsylvania, said it was no momentary work; for years the church has been engaged in the work. The convention has made up its mind that the prayer book must be enriched and made flexible. It is only a question of time. The dioceses will be disgusted at the time wasted in the work which has not come to an end. He was in favor of acting upon what had come before the convention, and then at the next convention they can take further action. He submitted that the amendments must be fragmentary if any return is made to the pressing cry of the church. Let us keep our subject on the operating table and talk over it, and talk over it until the mother shall say what will become of my poor child.

Rev. Dr. Hall, of Long Island, said it seemed to him that with one or two considerations the committee had a completed book. He was prepared to vote for the book as a whole. The article of the constitution might as well be blotted out as to accept the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia. It says the prayer book shall be used, and can be altered only in one way. There is no such thing as tentative use of the prayer book.

Pending the discussion, the convention took a recess.

On reassembling Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, referring to the matter under discussion at the adjournment, said each proposition would have to be acted on separately and not in bulk. He thought the house was not ready to act on the proposition of the deputy from Massachusetts. He doubted if there was a better time than now for the consideration of the whole report of the committee. Resolutions are not wanted how to proceed. He moved to lay on the table the proposition of Rev. Dr. Huntington and the amendments of Judge Sheffey and Judge Wilder. This was agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Huntington moved to take up and consider the report of the committee of the whole resolution by resolution. This was agreed to, and the resolutions were read. The first resolution, relative to the title of the book of common prayer, was approved and notice thereof sent to the dioceses.

A motion was made by the Rev. Dr. Huntington that the amendments in resolution relative to the introductions which have been approved by the committee of the whole be agreed to.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Harrison, the amended lectionary on table of lessons was substituted for the one in the book annexed.

Judge Sheffey offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that at the end of page X of the book annexed, the following clause be added: "And no other anthem shall be used, except such as are in the words of the holy Scripture or of the book of common prayer."

The second resolution as amended was agreed to.

The amendments to the third resolution relative to morning prayer were adopted.

Mr. James McConnell, of Louisiana, moved to strike out section H in the report of the joint committee on revision, which is as follows: "H.—Omit from the Venite the two verses taken from psalm xcvi; leave an open space and append the last four verses of psalm xcv." Not agreed to.

Rev. Mr. Logan, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to section E by substituting for the present alternative declaration of absolution the one adopted for evening prayer. Agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Huntington moved that the resolution as amended be agreed to.

Judge Sheffey said that if adopted in the house of bishops the resolutions would not get back to the house of deputies.

Mr. P. G. Robert, of Missouri, did not understand that in the preliminary action a vote could be called by dioceses or orders.

Mr. Meminger, of South Carolina, said that every diocese, if dissatisfied with the vote taken on masses, had a right to call for it by dioceses. When the separate vote is taken on each resolution every member has a right to call for a vote by orders and dioceses.

Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Missouri, offered an amendment to the introduction to the third resolution to insert the word "severally," so that it shall read, "that the proposed alterations be severally made known to the several dioceses, in order that they may be severally adopted in the next general convention."

This was adopted, with an amendment by Dr. de Rosset, of North Carolina, that the word "severally" be introduced only before the word "adopted."

Resolution 3, as amended, was then adopted, and the fourth resolution was taken up.

Rev. Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, moved to amend the first of the eight additional versicles of section P by substituting the words, "God bless this country," for "O Lord, save our rulers." Adopted.

Mr. Moffett, of northern New Jersey, moved to amend section O by substituting the collect in the book annexed.

Rev. Dr. Henshawe, of Rhode Island, moved to amend by retaining the collect for aid against perils in the standard prayer book and making alternative the one, "lighten our darkness." Rejected. Mr. Moffett's amendment was agreed to.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, moved to amend section B of the fourth resolution by striking out "first," so as to reinstate the present sentence, "The Lord is in His holy temple." Agreed to.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Huntington, sections K and N were changed so as to make permissive the use of psalm xliii on all days in Lent.

Rev. Mr. Converse, of Massachusetts, moved to amend section D by striking out the words "add as an alternative confession." Not agreed to.

Resolution 4, as amended, was then agreed to.

A message from the house of bishops stated that Rev. Wm. B. Walker, of Calvary chapel, New York, had been nominated missionary bishop of northern Dakota.

The house of deputies adjourned until 8 p. m.

Correct and Ready Memory.

A fair audience assembled in the lecture room of St. Paul's English Lutheran church last night to listen to a lecture on "Correct and Ready Memory." Dr. Boyd, the lecturer, has made this subject the study of his lifetime, and out of the facts he has gathered presents an interesting talk. He named the requirements necessary to cultivating a good memory, and, said he, "when once possessed of it, you have it always." He was attentively listened to and frequently applauded. He will repeat his lecture to-night in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian association.

THE patented appliance, whereby one can open or close outside shutters without raising the window, which Mr. Notley Anderson has for sale at his carpentershop, corner of Fourteenth and G streets northwest, should be put on every shutter of every house in the district.—*Adet.*

Alabama Lands.

Under the act of 1883 declaring the public lands in Montgomery county, Ala., to be mineral lands, the commissioner of the land office has advertised them for public sale on Jan. 15 next. The lands in the Huntsville district, Ala., mentioned in the same act will also be advertised for sale.

CURIOUS INVENTIONS.

The Novelties in Gravestones Shown in the Model Room of the Patent Office.

The Immense Array of Washing Machines, Egg Beaters, Rat Traps, &c.

Fashions do not change so easily as most people suppose. The fashion for tombstones, for instance, has been much the same for many years, yet it appears from models in the patent office that various attempts have been made by enterprising gentlemen to change the form and style of these gruesome reminders of mortality. Monuments are still made of marble and granite, although an inventor patented a hollow glass column, filled with white powder. Another man devised a glass pyramid to be placed on a stone pedestal, the pyramid to be filled with artificial flowers. Several people have made plans for preserving the picture of the occupant of the grave in a conspicuous place upon the tombstone. In 1851 the leading style of picture was a daguerreotype. There is one of them fastened to the model of a tombstone which was patented that year. It is probably the "counterfeit presentement" of the gentleman who patented the contrivance. It has a ghostly look. There are a large number of models for tombs and monuments in one great stone grave, to be placed above ground. On these models, as well as upon those of the many contrivances for grave guards, it appears to have been the custom to engrave names as they would appear upon the genuine article. The taste of the inventor appears in the names chosen. One tomb bears the name of "John Smith," and hurts nobody's sensitive feelings, but upon others the irreverent inventors have put "George Washington" and "Abraham Lincoln." The queerest model in the collection is labeled, "Improvement in grave mounds." It was patented in 1868, and appears to be a pyramid of little yellow cones. There is nothing to show what the little cones are to be made of, or why they are an improvement upon ordinary earth and turf.

A strong effort has also been made to change the fashion of opening oysters. There are numerous models of machines for that purpose. One of them appears to have a vise to hold the oyster while a powerful battering ram comes up from behind and hits him unawares. It is understood that after the battering ram hits him once the oyster will give up and let go of himself. Several of the models are called machines for "shucking" oysters. One of them seems to be nothing but a big iron hook. In spite of all these excellent arrangements, the colored man still stands behind the counter with a knife, pries the shell open, cuts his own finger with the knife, and bedews the oyster with human glood as he passes him out to be swallowed.

There are several ingenious devices for scaling fish. One of them is shaped like a box car, has twenty wheels; and a dozen leather belts. One of the leather belts has a row of sharp tacks along it. There is a place for the fish to be put in whole, and another place for it to come out dressed. The machine appears to be intended to run by steam power.

Housewives have received their fair share of attention from inventive genius. There are more models of washing machines than of any other one thing. Much mind labor has been bestowed upon potato mashers and egg beaters. Some of the results are surprising. There is a model of an egg beater which is exactly like an old fashioned "four poster" bedstead. Instead of cords or springs there is a combination of wheels and bands, by which several egg beaters are whirled around with great rapidity underneath. The eggs are deposited in cups under the bed. Some thousands of animal traps, insect traps, fly traps, rat traps, and mouse traps have been invented to make life more pleasant for the housewife, and to relieve her of her tormentors. Some of them appear to be so constructed that the rat, mouse, fly, or insect must have a previous course of training to enable it to get into the trap. One rat trap has a loaded pistol just outside of it, which is intended to shoot the wretch while he is trying to get in. It was patented in 1859. Several of the traps consist of inoffensive looking cylinders, out of which sprung harpoons, barbed hooks, spears, and other deadly implements to pierce the animal when he accommodatingly touches the trigger. There is one fly trap, of the size and general appearance of a corn sheller. It is probably intended to be run by horse power. The farmer is remembered by small spears concealed in the hills of freshly planted corn. When the crow comes the springing spear flies upward and impales him.

There are no shapes into which wire can be twisted which are not to be seen in the models for spring beds. The first one was patented by C. W. Curtis, of New Haven, forty-one years ago. It consists simply of thin and narrow strips of metal running lengthwise and crosswise of the bed, and riveted at the intersections. For a few years thereafter the rage seemed to be for canvas substructures for bedsteads, then came the wire, and the wood strips. Some bed frames were composed largely of rubber, and these must have been delightfully elastic. Humanity went through a long course of experiments, however, before it found the easiest way to rest its weary bones, and the Sybarite who bitterly complained because one of the rose leaves which composed his bed had become crumpled, would have found some of the contrivances invented for his comfort quite unbearable. The oldest model for a bedstead is dated June 11, 1829. It was patented by Rogers and Pearson. Only one post and one side bar appear in the model, and the invention must have been either of a new way of putting them together, or of a reversible post which would stand upon either end with equal ease.

ELOCUTION AND ELOQUENCE.

Interesting Lecture of Rev. Geo. Kramer, of Brooklyn, at the Congregational Church.

A large and attentive audience assembled in Congregational church last evening to listen to the lecture of Rev. George Kramer, of Brooklyn, on "Elocution and Eloquence." "It is art and not strength which gains the prize," he said. "It is better to be swift than to be strong. With the imagination there must be taste. Eloquence is an art, and to acquire it hard study is just as necessary as it is in music or any other art. There has been a revival in elocution, although some persons say it begets mannerisms. The ideal elocutionist, however, never permits mannerisms or anything else to interfere with his theme or subject. In the true elocutionist there is no embarrassment in his art. It becomes a habit; that is, a second nature. The lecturer then cited examples from many celebrated elocutionists in different parts of the world as showing that elocution was only acquired after years of indefatigable labor and study. Demosthenes and George Whitefield were cited as eminent orators who were at first complete failures as speakers, but eventually became world renowned. Several anecdotes were related showing how public speakers hoodwinked their audiences to gain time by passing off absurdities upon them. The lawyer and preacher must forget himself in pleading his clients cause or promulgating the religion of Jesus Christ. Eloquence is an awful power when used in the cause of right, justice, mercy, or humanity. He closed by repeating the language of the multitude after they had heard Christ speak, 'Never man spake like this man.'"

Naval Officers Go to the Aid of a Belgian Bark.

The secretary of the navy has received from Commodore Phelps, commanding the South Atlantic station, a copy of a report from Lieut. Charles A. Clarke, of the United States steamship Nipsic, giving an account of his navigating the Belgian bark Bargerhout into Rio de Janeiro. Lieut. Clarke reports that in obedience to orders he boarded the vessel Aug. 6, in latitude 19° 46' south, longitude 36° 44' west, accompanied by Ensigns F. Swift and W. G. Richardson and took entire charge, as the master was prostrated with a dropsical affection, and entirely unfit for duty.

The master was the only officer on board, the mate had died at sea. Capt. Clarke entered Rio with the vessel Aug. 12. Had it not been for the medical and other assistance rendered, the vessel would have been in great jeopardy, as the master would have died, leaving no person on board capable of navigating her into port. Commodore Phelps adds that the officers acted with intelligence and rendered valuable services in time of great need. He commends them particularly to the favorable consideration of the department.

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Uniform Railway Time.

The officers of the signal service of the army on duty in Washington had a conference yesterday with a view to adopting the seventy-fifth meridian from which to reckon time in that service, in accordance with the movement to have a uniform time standard on all the railways in the United States. Gen. Hazen, the chief signal officer, says that the new standard will undoubtedly be adopted in the signal service.

Miscellaneous.

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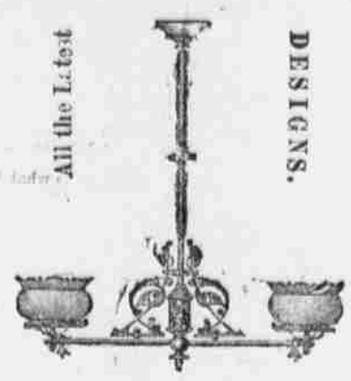

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN PAYS SPECIAL attention to the news of the Capital. Every citizen should subscribe for it.

Trabelers' Guide.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
THE MODEL FAST AND THE ONLY LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST VIA WASHINGTON.
DOUBLE TRACK! JANNEY COUPLER! STEEL RAILS.

Schedule to take effect SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1883.

Leave Washington, from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street—

For Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, daily, at 3:05 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 10:10 p. m., with through coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars to above points, without change; 10:15 a. m. daily to Chicago, except Saturday.

For Pittsburg, at 8:30 a. m. and 8:40 p. m., daily; 8:40 p. m. to Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Detroit, with Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.

For Toledo and Detroit, via Monroeville, 10:15 a. m. daily, with Sleepers for Toledo.

Trains for Philadelphia and New York at 8:10 a. m. daily, except Sunday; 4 p. m. and 9:40 p. m. daily, with Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

For Baltimore on week days, 5, 6:30, 6:40, 7:45, 8:15, 9, and 10:35 a. m., 12:10, 2:20, 2:35, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:30, 7, 8:10, 9:40, 11:30 p. m.

For Baltimore on Sundays, 6:30, 7:45, 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 2:35, 3, 4:45, 5:30, 7, 8:10 9:40 p. m.

For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m., 12:10 and 4:40; on Sunday, 9 a. m., 4:40 p. m.

For way stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5, 6:40, 9 a. m., 12:10 p. m., 3:30, 4:40, 7, and 11:30 p. m. For stations on Metropolitan Branch, 7:45 daily, except Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 4:45 and 5:45 p. m. daily; for Staunton, 8:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday; for Hagerstown and Frederick, 8:30 a. m., 10:15, 4:45 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Hagerstown, 10:15 a. m. daily, except Sunday; 8:45 p. m. daily.

Trains arrive from the West daily, 6:20, 7:35 a. m., 2:25, 8, 9:25 p. m.

From New York and Philadelphia, 2:35, 8:30 a. m. daily, 8:10 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Annapolis, 8:20 a. m., 1:00, 6:37 p. m.; Sunday, 10:40 a. m., 6:37 p. m.

From Staunton, 2:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Frederick and intermediate points, 8:25 a. m., 10 a. m., 2:15, 4:20 p. m. and 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday 10 a. m., 8 p. m. daily from Point of Rocks.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 2, 4:40, 6:45, 7:15, 7:20, 9, 9:10, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 4, 4:40, 5, 6:25, 7:20, 9, and 11:50 p. m. On Sundays, 2, 4:40, 7:15, 7:20, 9, and 9:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 5, 6:25, 7:20, and 9 p. m.

All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station, except 6:30 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Office, Washington station, 619 and 1351 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

W. M. CLEMENTS, M. of T., Baltimore, and C. K. LORD, G. P. A.

THE GREAT
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
DOUBLE TRACK, SPLENDID SCENERY.
STEEL RAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT.
IN EFFECT JULY 8, 1883.

TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Station, corner of Sixth and B streets, as follows:

For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Sleeping Cars, at 9:30 a. m. daily; Fast Line, 9:30 a. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati, Western express, 7:30 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars to Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Also connects, except Saturdays, for Chicago, via Columbus and C., St. L. & P. R. R., with Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. Mail Express, 9:50 p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the West, with Palace Sleeping Car Washington and Chicago.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, 9:50 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars Washington to Canandaigua, and Harrisburg to Buffalo.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For New York and the East, 8 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 6:50, and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 4:20, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Boston without change, 1:30 p. m. every week day. On Sunday, 4:20 p. m.

For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage across New York City.

For Philadelphia, 8 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 6:50, and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 4:20, 6:50, and 10:20 p. m. Limited Express, 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Baltimore, 6:40, 8, 9:30, 9:50, 10:40 a. m., and 1:30, 3:35, 4:20, 4:40, 6:20, 7:30, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 9:30, 10:40 a. m., 4:20, 6:20, 7:30, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m.

For Pope's Creek Line, 6:40 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY, AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

For Alexandria, 6:30, 7:20, 9:20, 11, and 11:33 a. m., 2, 3:00, 5, 6:00, 8, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday at 6:30, 9:20, and 11 a. m., 8 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6:30 and 11 a. m. daily, and 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 8, 10:04, and 10:20 a. m.; 12:30, 3, 3:27, 5:10, 7, and 9:10 p. m., and 12 midnight. On Sunday at 8 and 10:04 a. m.; 7 and 9:10 p. m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.
CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.
TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST.

On and after SUNDAY, October 14, 1883, passenger trains of this route will leave Washington from B. & P. Depot as follows:

8:55 A. M.—Way Mail (daily, except Sunday), for Clifton Forge and intermediate stations on C. & O. Ry.

4:50 P. M.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI FAST LINE (DAILY). Solid train, with Pullman cars to Louisville; Richmond to Cincinnati without change; arriving, Columbus, Ohio, at 4:50 p. m.; Winchester, 2:45 p. m.; Cincinnati, 6:20 p. m.; Lexington, 8:15 p. m.; Louisville, 7 p. m.; connecting at these cities with through trains to all points West, Southwest, and Northwest.

10:35 P. M.—Night Express (daily, except Sunday), for Ashland, Ky., and intermediate stations on C. & O. Ry.

11:00 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point, and Norfolk (daily, except Sunday), arriving, Newport News, at 7 p. m.; Old Point, 7:30 p. m.; Norfolk, 8:10 p. m.

Apply C. & O. Ry. Office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue; V. M. Ry. Office, 601 Pennsylvania avenue, and B. & P. Station.

H. W. FULLER, G. P. Agt. C. W. SMITH, Gen'l Man'r. FRANK THOM, N. E. Pas'r Agt.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.
THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND WEST.

Schedule in effect OCTOBER 14, 1883:

8:35 A. M.—New Orleans Mail, daily, making close connections to all points South and Southwest. Daily, except Sunday, with C. & O. Ry. Pullman Sleeping Cars from Washington via Danville to Montgomery and Montgomery to New Orleans; also Washington to New Orleans via Lynchburg and Bristol.

4:50 P. M.—Louisville Fast Line daily, via Charlottesville, Huntington, and Lexington, to Cincinnati, Louisville, and all Western Points, making direct connections, and with solid train and Pullman Sleeping Cars. Washington to Louisville.

10:35 P. M.—Southern Mail and Express, daily, to all points South and Southwest, via Danville and Charlotte. Daily, except Sunday, with C. & O. Ry. Pullman Sleeping Cars, Washington to Augusta, via Charlotte, and Charlotte to Montgomery.

Manassas Division train leaves Washington at 8:35 a. m. daily, except Sunday. Warrenton trains leave Washington at 8:35 a. m. and 4:50 p. m. daily.