THE AMERICAN HOG

Received Considerable Consideration in the Senate Yesterday.

Debate on the Retaliatory Resolution Offered By Mr. Anthony.

Our Interests to be Protected Against Governments Prohibiting Importation of American Meats.

Various Subjects Acted Upon in the House of Representatives.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Hawley presented a petition of citizens of Connecticut, praying for some congressional measure to secure the collection of divorce statistics with reference to the extra territorial effect to be given to decrees of divorce.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported back adversely a number of petitions praying for the opening up of the Oklahoma lands for settlement. The committee do not favor such opening.

Mr. Van Wyck, from the committee on pensions, reported favorably a bill increasing the pension of Sallie Mallory, widow of a soldier of the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. As the beneficiary is over 90 years of age and in much need he said he would ask for its immediate passage.

Objection being made, however, to this course, it was placed on the calendar.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Hoar, was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on postoffices and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of additional legislation to prevent the circulation in the mails of this country of lottery advertisements coming from foreign countries. Also into the expediency of providing, by postal convention or treaties, for the prevention of said abuse."

Mr. Beck then called up the resolution offered by Mr. Anthony on Jan. 9 instructing the committee on foreign relations to examine into and report upon the expediency of such legislation as shall enable the President to protect American interests against those governments which prohibit or restrain the importation of healthful American meats.

Mr. Beck's amendment would instruct the committee on foreign relations to investigate and report on the discriminations by tariffs or treaties made by various foreign nations against the United States and to report the causes of such discrimination and what legislation may be necessary to place the United States on an equal footing with the most favored nations. Mr. Beck quoted from a report of John M. Francis, American consul general to Portugal, to show that the exclusion of American meats from Portugal was due to the demand of meat producers in that country. He also quoted from the London *Economist* an article indicating that the action of France is from retaliatory rather than from sanitary considerations, and showing that the French Academy of Medicine had declared that trichinæ was found in the pork of all countries, and not in American pork alone. Referring to the discriminations made against our commerce by France through the tariff, Mr. Beck said that up to 1881, when a modification of it was effected, nearly every article of American manufacture, including cotton and woolen goods, was absolutely prohibited from entering the ports of France. The modification of 1881 was an improvement, but it still leaves American manufactures substantially prohibited; while in the case of the trade of England and Germany with France there are treaties by which a general tariff of 10 per cent. operates. This gives England and Germany so much advantage over the United States, in their trade relations with France, as to amount to a practical prohibition, because our goods cannot compete in France with these countries.

Mr. Beck cited instances of dues charged by France upon similar articles coming into that country from England and the United States respectively, to show the severe discrimination against the United States, the dues on the American article being in some cases double that on the English article, because the English article goes into France under the operation of the special trade convention, while the American is subject to the general tariff. The suggestion of retaliation was all that these foreign governments wanted; and it would only have the effect to injure American commerce. Our manufactures had been excluded for years from France. Why did we not want retaliation then? Because our manufacturers were not seeking foreign markets. If we exclude French and German wines from our country it will reduce the demand of Germany for our alcohol; and the complaint will then be heard that we can neither sell our alcohol nor our hogs. What Mr. Beck desired was a thorough investigation of the whole subject of discrimination, whether by tariff or otherwise. We have, by our tariffs, prohibited these foreigners from trading with us. They exercise a similar right in refusing to allow us to trade with them. France receives imports from Germany—a nation between which and herself there are strong differences of nationality—but she does this because it is to her interest to do so. There is no sentimentality indulged in in such matters. Mr. Beck hoped that some way would be found by which to help the men who are not protected, and at the same time make it possible for them to buy what they need without paying double price for it.

Mr. Logan did not understand that the sort of legislation referred to would be injurious to our interests. He was in favor of giving the President power to exclude foreign wines or other articles which on examination should be declared injurious, on the very principle that France and Germany excluded our meats. The meats produced in America were, as a matter of fact, the most healthful in the world, and more so than those of France and Germany. In justice to ourselves we should exclude foreign adulterations while the foreigners exclude our meats.

Mr. Miller, of New York, was opposed to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Logan], which was to strike out the words "the expediency of" and insert "and report to the senate," so as to make the resolution read: "The committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into and report to the senate what legislation is necessary," &c. This looked to him like declaring that we are ready at this time to enter upon retaliatory measures.

Mr. Miller agreed fully with what had been said about the injustice of the exclusion of our meats from the foreign countries, but he did not think the senate of the United States was prepared now to say that we shall enter upon absolutely retaliatory measures. Senators should not act hastily or inconsiderately on this question. If he understood the condition of the question, diplomatically considered, it was this: The German government authorities disclaim all idea of retaliation in their exclusion of our meats. They simply say that the meats are unhealthy. The claim is based on reports printed in American newspapers. They also claim that we have no governmental inspection, and that, for that reason, they cannot decide whether the meats are healthy or unhealthy, and hence object to their introduction into Germany. The senate could not, at this stage of its information, try that the claim of the German government was not an honest one, and not honestly entertained.

In France, Mr. Miller said, the position was somewhat different from the position in Germany. The prohibition there was originally an executive act of the government, but as a result of our diplomatic correspondence, and through the efforts of our minister to France, the executive department removed the prohibition, and issued orders for the free introduction of American meats. Immediately, the legislature of France took the matter up, and by action of its own excluded these meats, so that the matter is, at present, out of the hands of the executive. The entire correspondence on the subject had been called for by the senate, and would doubtless be received in a few days. It was therefore too soon to express an opinion on the subject to-day. If upon examination of the matter the committee on foreign relations should become convinced that retaliatory measures were necessary, those measures should only be resorted to after grave deliberation.

Mr. Saulsbury thought the matter should not be left, as he thought the resolution would leave it, in the hands of the President.

Mr. Logan did not agree with Mr. Miller that the adoption of his amendment would be a declaration that retaliatory legislation was now necessary. It would be in the discretion of the committee as to what legislation to recommend.

Mr. Miller stated that if it should come to appear that unfounded objections and prohibitions were not removed he would be in favor of retaliatory or other proper measures, but he wanted it done in such manner as to be an assurance that it was not done with undue haste or without proper consideration for governments with which we have peaceful relations.

Mr. Logan thought congress ought to pass a general law authorizing the president of the United States to protect American interests, when congress is not in session, against embargoes laid on our exports to foreign countries.

Mr. Logan's and Mr. Beck's amendments were agreed to, and, on motion of Mr. Ingalls, the reference to the "executive" was struck out of the resolution.

Mr. Maxey observed that if we start out with retaliation we do not know where it may end. It may end on wheat or cotton. We should not assume that these foreign nations would falsify the facts of the case, and before proposing retaliatory legislation we should make sure of the facts.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, the word "healthful" was stricken out, and the resolution, as amended, was then agreed to, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into and report to the senate such legislation as shall protect our interests against those governments which have prohibited or restrained the importation of meats from the United States. And the committee is further instructed to report what discriminations are made against exports from the United States by the tariff laws of the principal countries of Europe and America, especially France, Germany, Mexico, and Brazil, by reason of commercial or other special treaties or agreement with most favored nations, and to report the causes which led to such discriminations and what efforts, if any, have been made to remove them, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to place the United States on an equal footing with the most favored nations. This investigation is not, however, to delay the committee on the first branch of this resolution."

The senate then took up the bill to provide a civil government for Alaska.

In the course of the debate on this bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Harrison, Dawes, Ingalls, Jones, of Florida, and Garland, Mr. Ingalls remarked that the Monroe doctrine is written on the map of America, and that manifest destiny indicates that our northern shore is to be washed by the polar sea, and our southern boundary to be the inter-oceanic canal, connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. Apart from whatever value lay in this idea, he thought Alaska the most worthless territorial acquisition with which any government was ever afflicted. Without reaching a conclusion on the bill, the senate at 3:15 went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Parker offered a resolution reciting that it is alleged that the interests of American agriculturalists and dairymen are greatly and unjustly injured by the manufacture, sale, and use of oleomargarine, butterine, &c., and directing the committee on agriculture to inquire into the allegation and ascertain the facts relating thereto.

Mr. Davis, of Missouri, introduced a bill to repeal section 1 of the act making a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Iron Mountain railroad from Pilot Knob to Helena.

On motion of Mr. Ryan, an address was made fixing Thursday, Feb. 28, as the time for delivering appropriate tributes to the memory of the late Dudley C. Haskell.

Under the call of committees for reports Mr. Dorsheimer, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to carry into effect the decree of the district court for the southern district of New York in the case of the Spanish ferry boat Nuestra Senora de Regla.

Mr. Tucker, from the same committee, reported back a number of bills for the forfeiture of land grants, accompanied by a report stating that similar bills were in possession of the committee on public lands; that the committee on the judiciary regarded them as within its jurisdiction, but that as it did not wish to bring about a conflict of jurisdiction between the committees it reported the bills back for the action of the house on the question of reference.

The speaker said that the report was in the nature of a request from the committee on the judiciary that the house should decide the question of jurisdiction. The bills would be placed upon the house calendar, and the house could then decide the question.

Mr. Bisbee, from the same committee, reported a bill for the appointment of clerks of the circuit and district courts in the southern district of Georgia. House calendar.

Mr. Dorsheimer, from the same committee, reported a bill amending the statutes in relation to the time and place of holding district courts in the northern district of New York.

Mr. Bayne, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the retirement of W. W. Averill with the rank of brigadier general.

Mr. Ballantyne, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the retirement of J. W. Saville as passed assistant engineer.

Mr. Reese, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported a bill to pay actual expenses to railway postal clerks when detailed as chief clerks of railway mail service.

Mr. Payson, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill relative to the Texas Pacific federal land grant.

Mr. Lanham, from the committee on territories, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to mark the boundary lines between the Indian territory and Texas.

Bills for the erection of public buildings at Greenville, S. C., and New Albany, Ind., were reported from the committee on public buildings and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Cosgrove, from the committee on private land claims, reported a bill for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines.

Mr. O'Neill presented a memorial of the Philadelphia board of trade concerning the disposal of undelivered and dead letters.

Also, a memorial suggesting a method of preventing pleuro-pneumonia.

The house then (at 1:15) went into committee of the whole (Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair) on the Greely relief bill.

Mr. Randall briefly explained the necessity of the relief expedition, and gave an outline history of Greely's position.

Mr. Dingley inquired if the bill authorized the President to purchase vessels already built or vessels to be constructed.

Mr. Randall replied that in his judgment the words "to purchase" would embrace vessels built or to be built.

Mr. Blount inquired whether the expedition was intended not only for the relief of Greely, but for further researches.

Mr. Randall replied that he did not so understand it. He understood that the President would confine the expedition to the relief of Greely.

Mr. Budd inquired whether it would not be well to prescribe the manner of sailors to be sent on the expedition. He believed that many expeditions had been lost by reason of being in charge of drawing room sailors.

Mr. Randall replied that the committee on appropriations preferred to leave that question to the President. He further stated that the committee had thought it best not to place any limitation on the amount appropriated.

The committee then rose, reported the bill to the house, and it was passed.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the calendar.

A bill was passed creating an additional judicial district in Alabama.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, moved to amend the title by adding the words "and to secure an appropriation for public buildings at Huntsville and Birmingham," contending that behind every one of these bills to divide a state into more judicial districts was another bill for the purpose of taking money out of the treasury with which to erect public buildings.

The motion was lost.

A bill was passed providing for holding terms of court of the western judicial district of Texas at El Paso.

A bill was passed to amend the revised statutes establishing the times, place, and provision for holding terms of the district court in the northern district of New York.

The next bills on the calendar were those relative to forfeited land grants reported yesterday morning from the committee on the judiciary for the purpose of enabling the house to pass upon the question of reference.

Mr. Cobb moved their reference to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Poland argued that the committee on the judiciary was the proper one to be intrusted with the bills. The courts had decided that all the conditions in these land grant bills were conditions subsequent, and that the lands could only be forfeited by judicial proceedings. Therefore it would seem that the whole question resolved itself into a judicial one.

Mr. Cobb claimed that the public lands committee had jurisdiction on the subject, and in view of the resolution adopted Monday there was no doubt what reference the bills should be given.

Mr. Cobb's motion was agreed to—111 to 38.

The next bill was that reported yesterday morning from the committee on public lands relative to the Texas Pacific land grant. As the report was not yet printed the consideration of the bill was postponed without prejudice.

A bill was passed relating to recoveries for infringement of patents. [It provides that no damages or profits shall be recovered from any defendant for the infringement of a patent when it shall appear on trial that he was a mere user for his own benefit of any article purchased in open market without notice that the same was subject to patent].

A bill was passed for the appointment of clerks of the circuit and district courts for the southern district of Georgia.

Mr. Young, chairman of the committee on public buildings, reported a resolution requesting the secretary of war to remove certain documents now stored in one of the rooms of the capitol, and designating the room so vacated for the use of the committee on rivers and harbors.

Mr. Young explained that if the resolution were not adopted, it would become necessary to secure accommodations outside of the capitol.

Mr. Willis offered a substitute designating for the use of the committee on rivers and harbors the room now occupied by the enrolling clerk.

On motion of Mr. Talbot an amendment was adopted designating for the use of the committee on naval affairs the room now occupied by the clerk of the house.

After a long debate the substitute, as amended, was adopted and, at 4:45 the house adjourned.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate yesterday:

Robert M. Kelley, of Kentucky, to be pension agent at Louisville, Ky.

Hugh J. Dobbs, of Nebraska, to be register of the land office at Beatrice, Neb.

The Weekly Issue of Patents.

The patent office yesterday issued 399 patents, 13 designs, 21 trade marks, 15 labels, and 1 reissue. Twenty patents were awarded to citizens of foreign countries. Of the domestic patents issued New York secured 58, Pennsylvania 34, Illinois 33, Massachusetts 31, and Ohio 22.

The Cabinet.

The cabinet meeting yesterday was attended by all the members, except the attorney general. Considerable routine business was transacted, but no questions of importance were considered.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief in merit and the most popular. Irregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fevers, liver complaint, debility, rheumatism, and minor ailments are thoroughly conquered by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it is justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Miscellaneous.

Blessed Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. These Bitters are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Malt, Mandrake, and Dandelion, and other oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other medicines, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic, and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is the purest and best medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope." No person or family should be without them.

"I was troubled for many years with serious Kidney and Liver Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old, worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood is pure, kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72.—FATHER."

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a United States flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more, and I tried it; but my folly proved to be wisdom, and two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars.

ja19-mwfW "H. W——, Detroit, Mich.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

IN HOT WATER.

Sick Headache Cured

IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME BY THIS AGREEABLE, POTENT, WELL-TRIED REMEDY, TAKEN IN HOT WATER.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S Cream Balm When applied by the finger into the nostrils will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores, and restores the sense of taste and smell.

Not a Liquid or Snuff. A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. ELY BROTHERS Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

AT ONCE

MUTUAL UNION IMPROVEMENT CO., Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000. Gen. DANIEL MACAULEY, President.

Award to Bondholders Feb. 15, '84,

$255,000 in Premiums.

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS, SERIES A.

One Grand Premium, - $100,000 In dividends of $10,000 each.

One Grand Premium, - - 50,000 In dividends of $5,000 each.

One Grand Premium, - - 10,000 In dividends of $1,000 each.

100 Premiums of	$250 each		$25,000
100 "	150 "		15,000
100 "	100 "		10,000
1000 "	20 "		20,000
1000 "	15 "		15,000
1000 "	10 "		10,000

3330 Premiums, amounting to $255,000

Sale of Series A Bonds closes February 14, 1884. Whole Bonds, $5; Fifth, $1; Club Rates, 22 for $100. Send money by registered letter, postal note or order, bank draft, or express. Bonds to be issued monthly.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Address, Send for Circulars. MUTUAL UNION IMPROVEMENT CO., Temple Court Building, New York City. SAMUEL G. LA FORGE, Agent. Room 17, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C. ja14-mwf6tW

THE ONLY GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

is the BEST HEALTH BEVERAGE. Tonic and Nutritive known. The Genuine CONTAINS ONE-THIRD MORE to the bottle than the imitation, and is SUPERIOR in quality.

"I have used Johann Hoff's Genuine Malt Extract during the last 5 years in my medical practice, and have found it an admirable food and Tonic in convalescence, in cases of Dyspepsia, for the weak and debilitated, especially Nursing Mothers, Weakly Children, Lung and Throat Diseases." W. O. STILLMAN, A.M., M.D., Phila.

I have brought suit against Messrs. Tarrant & Co. for bottling and selling another preparation upon the reputation of my Genuine Malt Extract, for which I have received 58 Medals from Exhibitions, Medical Societies, etc. etc.

Beware of Imitations! None genuine without signature of "Johann Hoff" & "Moritz Eisner," on the neck of every bottle.

JOHANN HOFF, Berlin, Germany.

EISNER & MENDELSON, Sole Agents for the U. S., 318 & 320 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANGOSTURA

BITTERS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of vegetable flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague, and all diseases of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and is all summer drink. Try it, and beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for Angostura Bitters, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUTTERMANN, SOLE AGENT, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

STEVENS & O'CONNOR

Agents for the Purchase, Sale, and Leasing of

REAL ESTATE!

Mortgages negotiated.

Agents for OLD DOMINION LAND COMPANY, Newport News.

3 Corcoran Building.

fmw-1m

VISITORS TO THE CITY CAN PROCURE sample copies of The Weekly Republican in wrappers ready for mailing on application at this office.

The Trades.

WARD & CUNNINGHAM,

PLUMBERS, GAS and STEAM FITTERS,

412 Eleventh Street Northwest.

ROOFING, GUTTERING, AND SPOUTING.

Special attention given to Furnaces, Latrobes, Stoves Ranges, and Grates.

FURNITURE!

G. M. WIGHT,

629 Louisiana Ave. N. W.,

Opposite the City Postoffice,

HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FINE FURNITURE,

—FOR—

PARLOR and DRAWING ROOM, OFFICE and LIBRARY, BEDROOM and HALL.

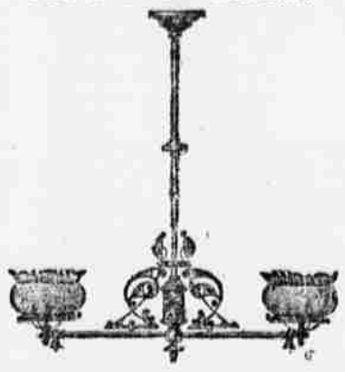
The Largest and Most Attractive Stock in the City and Offered at Unusually Low Prices.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

SAM'L S. SHEDD,

Colored Gas Globes and Shades

FOR FINE GAS FIXTURES.



PLUMBING and HEATING

SAM'L S. SHEDD,

409 Ninth Street N. W.

JAMES NOLAN,

721 Fourteenth Street,

Near New York Avenue.

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

SANITARY PLUMBING A SPECIALTY. CONTRACTS FOR NEW BUILDINGS SOLICITED SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SPRINGMAN & BRO.,

616, 618, & 620 Md. Ave. S. W.,

Are now prepared, on short notice, by telephone or mail, to

REPAIR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY,

AND DO

All Kinds of Local Express Business,

Making deliveries to and from the railway depots and steamboat wharves, and from one part of the city to another, of every class of freight. Handling Furniture and Heavy Machinery our Specialty. We give all business our personal attention, and respectfully solicit orders.

JOHN A. POWER,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

And Dealer in Gas and Water Fixtures.

417 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NOTLEY ANDERSON,

Carpenter and Builder,

619 Fourteenth St., corner G, n. w.

Estimates promptly furnished for building and repairing. The very best workmen and material always employed, and the very best work guaranteed. All orders, mail or telephone, promptly attended to. An sole agent for the District of Columbia for Patent shutter Hinge, whereby, to open or close shutters, the window need not be raised.

WM. E. WOOD & CO.,

Heating & Ventilating Engineers,

MANUFACTURE AND ERECT

The Most Improved Steam Heating Apparatus for Public Buildings and Dwellings.

No. 296 W. Baltimore St. and No. 1 N. Liberty St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Hotels, &c.

HARRIS HOUSE,

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Penna. Ave., Bet. 13th and 14th Sts.

Near the Departments and principal Theaters. Everything in the Hotel Entirely New, making it the Best Furnished Hotel in the City. Rates, from $1 per day. Suites according to location. Fine Restaurant attached. JOHN H. HARRIS, Prop.

THE EBBITT:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

FOUR IRON FIRE-ESCAPES.

Terms: $3 and $4 Per Day.

THE NEW YORK AVENUE HOTEL,

CORNER FOURTEENTH STREET AND NEW YORK AVENUE.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN: Rooms, $2, $1.50, and $1 a day. Meals furnished at low rates.

ON THE AMERICAN PLAN: At better rates than any other hotel offers. JOHN R. SCOTT, Proprietor.

THE LEXINGTON,

New York avenue and Fifteenth street. Permanent, Transient, and Table Boarders accommodated. M. J. COLLEY.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN), Corner Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

THE CAPITAL HORSE COVER

PRICE, $3.75.

The strongest, heaviest and best Wool Cover for stable or street use. Sweat and Coolers. Fine English Carriage Robes and Dress and Lap Covers in dark green, blue and brown.

HARNESS Made of English and Moffate Leather, all styles of Mountings, for Landau, Coupe, T-Cart, Carriage, Buggy, Wagon, Etc., Etc., from $10 to $350.

TRUNKS and BAGS Every size, color and make, from $1 to $60.

1345—PENN. AVE.—1345

BECKER'S

Travelers' Guide.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

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

Schedule to take effect SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1883.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street, by Eastern Standard or 75th Meridian time.

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 10.15 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 Sleeper for Toledo, via Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia and New York at 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday; 3.00 p. m. and 10.00 p. m. daily, with Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

For Baltimore on week days, 5.00, 6.30, 6.40, 8.01, 8.10, 9.00, and 10.05 a. m., 12.10, 2.20, 2.35, 3.00, 4.30, 4.30 (45 minute train), 4.40, 5.40, 7.00, 8.10, 10.00, 10.15 p. m.

For Baltimore on Sundays, 6.40, 8.00, 9.00 a. m., 4.25, 2.35, 3.00, 4.40, 5.30, 7.00, 8.10, 10.00 p. m.

For Annapolis, 6.40 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 12.10 and 4.40 p. m.; on Sunday, 9.00 a. m., 4.40 p. m.

For way stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5.00, 6.40, 9.00 a. m., 12.10, 3.30, 4.40, 7.00, and 10.15 p. m. For stations on Metropolitan Branch, 7.40 a. m., and 5.45 p. m. daily except Sunday, 4.45 p. m. daily; for principal stations on Metropolitan Branch, 8.00 a. m. daily, except Sunday; for Lexington, Staunton and Valley Branch 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, 3.40 p. m. daily; for Frederick, 8.30, 10.15 a. m., 4.45 and 5.45 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For Hagerstown, 10.15 a. m. and 5.45 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For points on S. V. R. R., 10.15 a. m. daily.

Trains arrive from the West daily, 6.20, 7.50 a. m., 2.25, 9.40 p. m.

From New York and Philadelphia, 2.55, 8.40 a. m. daily, 8.20 p. m. daily except Sunday.

From Annapolis, 8.20, 10.00 a. m., 1.50, 6.37 p. m.; Sunday, 10.40 a. m. and 6.37 p. m.

From Lexington, 6.20 a. m. daily, and 2.15 p. m. daily except Sunday.

From Frederick and intermediate points, 8.25, 10.00 a. m., 2.15, 4.20, and 8.00 p. m. daily except Sunday; 8.00 p. m. daily from Point of Rocks.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 2.00, 4.00, 6.20, 7.15, 7.30, 9.00, 9.10, and 10.30 a. m., 12.15, 2.30, 4.00, 4.40, 5.00, 6.25, 7.30, 9.00, and 10.15 p. m.; on Sundays, 2.00, 4.40, 7.30, 9.00, 9.10 a. m., 1.30, 5.00, 6.25, 7.30 and 9.00 p. m.

All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station except 4.30 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket office, Washington Station, 610 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; C. K. LORD, G. P. A.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST.

On and after SUNDAY, November 18, 1883, passenger trains of this route will leave Washington from B. & P. Depot as follows:

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

8.10 P. M.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI FAST LINE (DAILY). Solid train, with Pullman cars to Louisville; Richmond to Cincinnati without change; arriving, Columbus, Ohio, at 6.40 p. m.; Winchester, 2.15 p. m.; Cincinnati, 6.50 p. m.; Lexington, 3.15 p. m.; Louisville, 7 p. m.; connecting at these cities with through trains to all points West, Southwest, and Northwest.

10.40 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. Pass'r Agt.

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST. DOUBLE TRACK, SPLENDID SCENERY. STEEL RAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 18, 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 9.40 a. m. daily; Fast Line, 9.40 a. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati. Western Express, 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars to Pittsburg; also connects daily for Chicago, via Columbus and C., St. L. and P. R. R., with Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. Mail Express, 10 p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the West, with Palace Sleeping Car Washington to Chicago.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, 10 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars Washington to Rochester, and Washington to Buffalo. Train leaving Washington on Saturday night will not run beyond Renovo.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 9.40 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For New York and the East, 3.15 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 1.40, 4.00, 10, and 11.15 p. m. On Sunday, 4.00, 10, and 11.15 p. m. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9.40 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Boston without change, 1.40 p. m. every week day. On Sunday, 4 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, 3.15 and 10.30 a. m., 1.40, 4, 10, and 11.15 p. m. On Sunday, 4.00, 10, and 11.15 p. m. Limited Express, 9.40 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Baltimore, 6.30, 8.15, 9.40, 10, 10.30, a. m., and 1.40, 4, 4.25, 4.40, 6.30, 7.40, 10, and 11.15 p. m. On Sunday, 9.40, 10.30 a. m., 4, 6.30, 7.40, 10, and 11.15 p. m.

For Pope's Creek Line, 6.30 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 6.30 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY, AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

For Alexandria, 6.35, 7.20, 9.25, 11.05, and 11.35 a. m., 2.05, 4.25, 5.15, 6.25, 8.05, and 11.35 p. m. On Sunday at 8.35, 9.25, 11.05, a. m., 8.05 p. m.

For Richmond and the south, 6.35 and 11.05 a. m. daily, and 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6.05, 8.05, 10.10, and 10.50 a. m., 1, 2.05, 3.25, 5.15, 7.05, and 10.10 p. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.10 a. m., 7.05 and 10.40 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.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.

THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND WEST.

Schedule in effect NOVEMBER 18, 1883.

8.25 A. M.—New Orleans Mail, daily, making close connections to all points South and Southwest. Daily, except Sunday, with C. & O. Ry. Pullman Sleeping Buffett Cars from New York and Washington to Atlanta. Pullman Sleeping Cars from Washington to Atlanta to New Orleans.

5.10 P. M.—Louisville Fast Line daily, via Charlottesville, to Cincinnati, Louisville, and all Western Points. Pullman Sleeping Cars Washington to Louisville.

10.40 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 from Washington, via Danville, Charlotte, and Atlanta, to New Orleans; also from Washington, via Charlotte and Columbia, to Augusta.

Manassas Division train leaves Washington at 8.35 a. m. daily, except Sunday. Warrenton train leaves Washington at 8.35 a. m. and 5.10 p. m. daily.

For tickets and all information inquire at Company's office, 601 Pa. ave., or at Union Depot.

M. SLAUGHTER, General Passenger Agent. N. MACDANIEL, Agent. SOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager.

WASHINGTON, OHIO AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains arrive at and leave from B. and P. (Sixth street) Depot as follows:

Accom. arrives 8.22 a. m. daily.

Mail arrives 5.25 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Mail leaves 6.32 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Accom. leaves 4.32 p. m. daily except Sunday.

On Sundays only a train will leave at 8.00 p. m.

Time, 75th meridian.

Commutation tickets not honored on Sunday trains.

S. M. BROPHY, Superintendent.

Steamboat Lines.

LOOK AT LOW FARES.

Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.

Fare 50 cents, NORFOLK and FORTRESS MONROE.