AN OLD-TIME CIRCUS.

The House Asked to Arbitrate Between Ex-Speaker Keifer and Gen. Boynton.

A Committee of Inquiry Appointed to Hear All the Evidence.

Gen. Keifer Opens Fire and Asks that the Scope of Investigation be Widened.

A Scene of Excitement—A Record of Other Proceedings.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Pettibone offered a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, providing that the funeral ceremonies of the late E. W. M. Mackey, of South Carolina, shall be held in this hall to-day at 1 o'clock, and directing the clerk to invite the members of the senate to be present.

Mr. Broadhead presented a petition, signed by 2,335 citizens of St. Louis, asking for the improvement of the Mississippi river. Referred.

The speaker laid before the house the following executive communications, which were appropriately referred:

A letter from the secretary of war in response to a house resolution calling on him for information in regard to the compilation of union and confederate naval records. [The secretary states that owing to the absence of any provision for clerk hire the compilation of the records has been desultory and imperfect, and recommends that he be authorized to prepare the records for publication and to employ the necessary clerical force.]

A letter from the secretary of war, in response to a resolution calling for information as to the average number of commissioned officers in the army between March 4, 1857, and March 4, 1861, and between March 4, 1877, and March 4, 1881. The secretary states that during the first period the average number of commissioned officers was 1,060, of whom 67 were tried by court martial and 39 convicted; and that during the second period the average number was 2,474, of whom 150 were tried by court martial and 122 convicted.

After the transaction of some unimportant miscellaneous business, the speaker, as of a Monday, proceeded to call the states, under which call the following bills, &c., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Forney: Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Coosa river by the East and West Railroad company of Alabama.

By Mr. Herbert: Granting the right of way through public lands in Alabama and Florida to the Alabama and Florida Railroad company.

By Mr. Lore: Appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a public building at Wilmington, Del.

Also, to prevent and punish the counterfeiting within the United States of notes, bonds, or other securities of a foreign government.

By Mr. Buchanan: For the erection of a public building at Columbus, Ga., at a cost not to exceed $100,000.

By Mr. Thomas: Authorizing the voluntary retirement of naval officers who have rendered conspicuous services in battle, or who have served thirty years in the navy.

Also, authorizing the President to appoint Commodore J. P. Davis to a rear admiral.

Also, tendering the thanks of congress to Capt. J. H. Gillis.

By Mr. Matson: To increase the pensions of widows and dependent relations of deceased soldiers.

By Mr. Steele: Authorizing the increase of the capital stock of the First National bank of Wabash, Ind.

By Mr. Stockslager: To prevent the retroactive operation of the naval appropriation bill of 1882, limiting the number of graduates at the naval academy to be retained in the service.

By Mr. Morrill, of Kansas: For the pensioning of widows and children of deceased soldiers.

By Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana: Calling on the President for information concerning the arrest in January, 1883, of Ben S. Lewis and other American citizens by the Colombian government of South America.

By Mr. Wood, of Indiana: To reduce the tariff rates on different kinds and qualities of sugar. [It fixes the following tariff: On sugar above No. 13, 1 cent per pound; above No. 16, 1½, and above No. 20, 2 cents.]

Also, to reduce the duty on woolen good, flannels, blankets, women's and children's dress goods and ready made clothing. [It provides that the duty on woolen clothes, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound, shall be 30 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 35 per cent. ad valorem, and 35 cents a pound as at present. When valued above 80 cents, the duty shall be 30 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 40 per cent, and 35 cents per pound as at present. On blankets, flannels, hats of wool, and knit goods, the duty is reduced one-half, and on women's and children's wearing apparel, from 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem to 25 cents per pound.]

By Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts: For the sale of the Chelsea, Brooklyn, and Annapolis navy yards.

By Mr. Van Eaton, of Mississippi: Granting lands to the state of Mississippi, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Brandon to the gulf of Mexico. [Mr. Van Eaton wished to have the bill referred to the committee on railways and canals, but he was voted down, and the bill was sent to the committee on public lands.]

By Mr. Lacey, of Michigan: For the erection of a postoffice building at Washington, D. C.

By Mr. McComas, of Maryland: To incorporate the Luther Statue association of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'Neill, of Maine: To prevent the adulteration of sugar and molasses.

By Mr. Hewitt, of New York: To authorize the title of a newspaper to be copyrighted.

By Mr. Cox, of North Carolina: Providing for the election of senators by the people.

By Mr. York, of North Carolina: To alter the mode of collecting internal revenue tax.

By Mr. Bennett of North Carolina: To prevent the intermarriage of the white and colored races in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Warner, of Ohio: Better to secure the stability of the paper currency. [It provides that the uncovered paper currency of the United States, consisting of national bank notes and United States notes shall be limited to $700,000,000, except as hereafter provided. All paper currency in excess of $700,000,000 shall be in the form of gold and silver certificates. When any national bank shall surrender its circulation, and the same shall not be taken up by other national banks, the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be issued on the first day of each month an amount of United States notes equal to the net reduction of the bank's circulation in the preceding month, provided that national banks shall be entitled to circulation equal to the par value of the bonds deposited as security for such circulation. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to add every year in the months of March and September to the volume of uncovered paper currency (to be taken at $700,000,000 in the first of January, 1884) such sums and no more, as according to the best attainable data shall keep the proportion between the uncovered currency and the population at the ratio which existed between $700,000,000 and the population of the United States on the first of January, 1884, and such volume shall be the limit from year to year of such uncovered currency. It is further provided that part of the uncovered currency, consisting of United States notes, shall be redeemable in coin at the subtreasury in New York when presented in sums of $100 or over.]

By Mr. Hurd, of Ohio (By request): For the erection of a building for the congressional library at Washington, D. C.

By Mr. Evans, of Pennsylvania (By request): To provide for the general welfare by the education of the people, and for the extinction of the public debt by the utilization of the surplus revenue.

By Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee: To extend the operations of the signal service.

Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of privilege, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the Hon. J. Warren Keifer, a member of this house, has charged H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, now holding a seat in the press gallery under the rules of the house, with having approached the speaker of the house during the closing days of the last session of congress with corrupt propositions intended to influence his official action; and whereas this alleged act is in the nature of a gross breach of the privileges of the house, and the charge, if sustained, would call for the exclusion of said H. V. Boynton from the press gallery:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this house be appointed by the speaker, with power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, to investigate the said charge of attempted corruption, and to report the result of their investigation to the house.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, raised the point of order that the resolution did not present a question of privilege, inasmuch as it referred to events occurring in a previous congress.

Mr. Hopkins explained that the resolution affected the privilege of a reporter to occupy the seat now.

Mr. Calkins, however, insisted that if a member of the last congress was corruptly approached that was an offense against the last house. At the first blush, it seemed to him that this was a resolution which should go to a committee.

Mr. Hopkins replied that if the charge made by Mr. Keifer were true, the person to whom he referred was unworthy of the seat which he now occupied.

Mr. Calkins inquired what right of this house had been infringed or what prerogative had been invaded.

Mr. Cox, of New York, contended that the resolution presented a question of privilege, as it affected the safety and integrity of the house in the personnel of the gentlemen who occupied the press gallery.

The speaker said that it was somewhat difficult to determine whether the resolution presented a question of privilege under the rules of the house. The resolution alleged that a person now occupying the gallery of the house by permission of the house had made improper propositions to a member, not during the present session, but during the last session. Of course it was well known that no person could occupy a seat in that gallery without first signing a pledge that he was not interested in any legislation pending before the house. It seemed to the speaker that if there was any person who had at any time, in violation of that pledge, made improper advances to a member, it was not only the right, but the duty of the house to investigate the matter for the purpose of protecting the integrity of the proceedings. He therefore held that the resolution involved a question of privilege, but would be glad of the judgment of the house upon it.

Mr. Calkins, however, declined to appeal, and as Mr. Keifer rose to speak to the resolution there was a good deal of interest and excitement manifested, and many members congregated around him and listened intently to his remarks. He was at liberty, he said, at least to infer from what he knew that this resolution was offered in consequence of a statement that he had made with regard to H. V. Boynton. He would send to the clerk's desk to have read a statement that he had made to Mr. Boynton in a letter in response to a scurrilous letter of his:

The clerk then read the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1884.—H. V. BOYNTON.—About 12 o'clock last night some person handed me at my rooms an envelope which seemed to be addressed in your handwriting, and which contained a printed card of yours on the subject of your guilt in the matter of a scheme to pass a bill through the last congress.

This morning I found a letter of yours on my table, which had been left there in my absence, marked "personal," dated the twenty-sixth instant, asking an investigation of your practices by the house, and threatening to publish the letter unless by to-day's session I caused an investigation.

Your conduct has placed you so far outside of the pale of a gentleman as to make it a degradation to notice you.

You have been so often shown to be a liar and defamer of character that it has become unnecessary to deny anything you say. And you conceive it to be the business of congress to occupy its time in investigating your bad deeds—to thus dignify you.

Your colleague (W. B. Shaw) in defaming me, and who presided last spring over a meeting of a few members of the press to condemn me, was many years ago shown (and he was compelled to admit the fact as appears by public records) to have taken $15,000 as a lobbyist while a correspondent, and so far as I know he has had the privilege of the press gallery ever since. That meeting refused to investigate the truth of the charge against me at your and his instance, when they must have been known by both to be false. Do you think the present house should investigate each case of your violations of all manliness by daily lying about me in the press and otherwise, and appealing to others to do the same, as I am informed? Does not such conduct on your part forfeit all right you may have to sit with gentlemen of the press?

I shall not move the investigation you seek, because I do not believe it is the business of the house of representatives to investigate your corrupt conduct.

There is no rule of the house against your being a lobbyist.

The members of the last house (and the *Record* shows the fact) know you lied in your publication that I opened the press gallery for the admission of members' wives the last night of the session. All the members of the present house know you lied when you published that when seats were about to be drawn I went in haste to Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and asked him to request the privilege of being allowed to select one, &c., to which objection was made. These and other like matters need no investigation by the house to learn their falsity. I know you forged a letter last summer and published it to the country purporting to have been written by me to the secretary of the treasury, giving a date? and about a matter of no grave importance, but, as I was informed at the time merely to injure me.

Your printed card has been rightfully interpreted by the public as an advance confession of your guilt as a lobbyist.

If, when you told me, near the close of last congress, I was a fool for not making money while speaker, as Blaine and Colfax had done, and that there was still plenty to be made if the McGarrahan bill could be gotten through, I had thrown you, as you deserved, from my room, I suppose it would have been wiser for me.

But up to that time you and I had been on good terms, although I had been warned by friends and your public reputation to beware of you. I treated you leniently, although I have never spoken to or recognized you since. You have from that time to this devoted your work to by all manner of falsehood assailing my character. You did not say who, with you, were interested in the McGarrahan bill, but intimated that you had colleagues. My knowledge of the lobby clique was obtained from you. I have had no desire to condemn the correspondents, for I think most of them are gentlemen, but all have suffered in public esteem from your bad example, and some of them have been influenced by you to do what they say they are heartily ashamed of. A correspondent of a newspaper should regard his position as one of high responsibility, and of all things he should be at least truthful. I do not pretend to say that McGarrahan had no merit in his original land claim, but when you explained to me that the bill you desired to get through congress provided for the issue of many millions of acres of land scrip, which would be of about the value of the Valentine scrip (worth then about $30 per acre and since more), and that there would be abundance to divide, I for the first time learned the scope of the bill, and at once told you it would not pass the forty-seventh congress. I have a letter from you, dated Feb. 27, 1883, asking me to recognize a member named to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which is of a date earlier than our talk. No person has ever spoken to me in opposition to the McGarrahan bill, and my position against it was taken, as you know, at the time you explained its nature and purposes.

I leave it for the public to decide whether the lobby who work for big jobs at the expiration of a congress do it for pay or sentiment.

The committee investigation you spoke of has given you more concern than it has me, but it has afforded you another excuse or opportunity to write and have published more untruths, pretending that they are the result of the testimony disclosed before the committee.

I dislike the idea of noticing your letters at all, but as you propose to publish it, it may be due to the public that some of the facts should go out along with it.

Of course you would not publish yours without publishing this with it.

J. WARREN KEIFER.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Keifer again took the floor, and said that in conversation with some members he had used the unfortunate expression that there was a "clique" of newspaper lobbyists. That might be true or it might not. It seemed to have been reported to Gen. Boynton that he had used the expression. He at once rushed into the papers and commenced denying that he was guilty of any connection with the McGarrahan claim in the last congress. Certainly he (Mr. Keifer) had not mentioned it up to that time. Now this man, Boynton, appeared to be a friend of his until about March last, when he came to him with this bill [holding a bill for the relief of McGarrahan] in his hand. It should be borne in mind that on the twenty-seventh of February Boynton had written him a letter asking him to recognize a member of the house to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill, saying that he believed that it was right, and putting in the usual disclaimer that he had any interest in it.

This letter Mr. Keifer also sent to the clerk's desk and had read.

The letter is as follows:

FEBRUARY 27, 1883.—*Dear General:* McGarrahan (you have doubtless heard of him) appeared to me to ask you to give Bunnell a chance to ask a vote on his (McG.'s) bill. It has been reported favorably from the committee.

To have a vote seems fair enough, when on one side is a great monopoly.

The bill appears to be a fair one to both sides. I have no interest of the remotest kind in this matter, but have thought Mcg., the victim of a rich corporation, and so he has always had my sympathy. H. V. BOYNTON.

Continuing, Mr. Keifer said that his impression was that he did not answer that letter, but either the next day or the day after Boynton came to his room when other persons were there. When the room was cleared he began a conversation something like this: He said, "Keifer, what do you think I think of you?" I said, "I don't know; I hope well." He replied, "I think you are a fool." I did not know what he meant. [Loud laughter.] He answered that I had been speaker of the house of representatives; that I might have made money as Speaker Blaine and Speaker Colfax had done, and then proceeded to say, with this bill in his hand, that there was plenty to be made yet, if we could get McGarrahan's bill through. Continuing with the details of the alleged conversation, Mr. Keifer stated that Boynton explained to him the terms and purposes of the bill, which confirmed an unsold part of the claim, and provided for the issue of land scrip in lieu of other portions of the land granted. Boynton then explained that the bill, in a very covert way, provided for the appurtenement of a portion of the lands; that the money was to be divided by 12½, and that that was to be the measure of further land scrip, and stated that it would amount to some millions of acres, and also that that land scrip was of great value.

Then he called attention to the fact that a vast amount of money could be made out of it. He [Keifer] had a statement, which he did not get from Boynton, of what would be the effect of the McGarrahan bill. The amount of land sold and otherwise disposed of by the United States was 13,100 acres. The present value and the past products of the New Idria mine was valued at $12,500,000. Divided by 12½ gave 8,000,000 of acres for scrip. The value of scrip at that time was $20, which would make a round sum of $240,000,000. By making deductions for the fall in price, it was brought down to the small sum of $80,000,000. He had given this statement to show the scope of the bill. Boynton had used the word millions. Millions, indeed! When that interview closed, which was just then and there, and Boynton left his room, for good reasons, his connection and relation with Boynton ceased, and from that hour to the present minute he had never recognized him or spoken to him. Boynton had devoted his life to going to other men and people and telling falsehoods and having them published all over the country. He had undertaken to defame him (Keifer) in every conceivable way. He understood that on the last night of the session Boynton and Shaw had said they had found the opportunity to defame him before the country, and make him appear opposed to the combined press and correspondents of the country. They had passed a resolution condemning him for opening the press gallery to the public, when it was known that he was probably the only person belonging to the house who was opposed to it, and the only person who could not have defeated it. Boynton had caused to be published over the United States more slanders about him in connection with this matter than could be imagined had he been guilty of a great crime. As an instance of this scurrilous, mean, low-lived mode of attacking him, he said that when members were about to draw seats at the present congress Mr. Brown had asked permission for Gen. Keifer to choose his seat in advance, but Mr. Mills had objected to all such requests. Boynton had published that he [Mr. Keifer] had gone to Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and asked the latter to obtain permission for him [Mr. Keifer] to choose in advance, and that this statement was put out simply as a means of debasing him before the country. If this resolution were to be adopted he wanted it to be torn wider open. It appeared that a correspondent who took $15,000 as a lobbyist was the man who was selected as a great newspaper chieftain to preside over the body which passed resolutions to defame him. He hoped that the resolution would be opened wide enough to include William B. Shaw.

Mr. Keifer then quoted from the testimony of Charles Abert, before the committee, to investigate the Pacific mail steamship subsidy to the effect that Shaw received $15,000 "for his services," &c.

Mr. Budd, of California, as speaker, "Did you not admit to the gallery up there the man you now claim is a lobbyist?"

Mr. Keifer. "I am obliged for the question. It gives me the opportunity to say that I never knew of it till the adjournment of the last congress. If I did it ignorantly my predecessor and others did, and the present speaker ought to be included. I do not suppose he knows anything about it."

Mr. Budd. "You said you did not know that Shaw was a bribed lobbyist, yet you have stated that Gen. Boynton was your friend up to about the first of March, last year, and that he appeared at your room and attempted to bribe you. Did you not allow him after that to occupy a seat in the gallery?"

Mr. Keifer. "Congress adjourned two days after that."

"Undoubtedly," continued Mr. Budd, "but during those two days—

Here Mr. Budd was interrupted by groans and shouts of "Oh!" "Oh!" from the republican side.

Mr. Keifer, continuing, said that if it was the business of the house to investigate this matter, he trusted it would give to the committee a wide range. There was no person here or elsewhere who had a higher regard or respect than he for a well-conducted press. It ought to give sentiment to the whole country. It ought to mold public opinion. It would do so if the public did not know that there was so much of this sort of thing that was called venom, envy, jealousy, and vice connected with it. For the very reason that he would not lend himself to Mr. Boynton and such as might have been connected with him, to get through a bill which was to make them all rich, he was traduced through this land, and they had the power to carry on a newspaper war that seemed to be singular. He did not know if he suffered from it in public opinion, but he supposed he had. He did know that in his own estimation he had not suffered, and he was willing to stand it, and refuse to buy anybody's support or anybody's newspaper compliments anywhere. He had no blame to attach to most of the correspondents in Washington. He knew that they had been influenced by men who could have vile falsehood in their ear and have them publish it. He did not claim that he had been clear from just criticism in things that he had done. He was perfectly willing to submit to that sort of criticism, but he had noticed that the things dwelt upon most were the things he had nothing to do with. If the house must constitute a committee for the purpose of looking into the moral conduct of these people in the past, let the investigation be so wide open that not only Mr. Boynton would be investigated, but others equally guilty with him. He was sorry for Gen. Boynton; he was sorry for any man who would be so low-lived and corrupt as to come to him, presuming he might with safety make a vile, corrupt proposition to him. He held himself responsible to his constituents. That was enough. When they were through with him he would go home, not soured with the world, for he had been treated well, and beyond the measure of his deserts. He did not sour against the public because a few of the millions thought it their life work to defame him. He was proud of his people, and willing to go on to the end, and try to do his duty. The house might investigate as much as it pleased this or any other matter. He was still going to try to do his duty, unswerved by those who would have him do corrupt things, or seek to have him pay them for compliments. [Applause on the republican side.]

Mr. Hopkins said that, in his opinion, the gentleman from Ohio had made a strong argument to justify this investigation. If what he said was true, there were men in the gallery unworthy of a seat there. He did not know Gen. Boynton, even by sight, but he had asked, in justice to that gentleman, that a communication from him should be read.

Mr. Brumm inquired whether it was a communication simply asking for an investigation, or whether it cast any reflection on any member of the house. If it did cast any reflection he should object to it.

Mr. Hopkins replied that if he were cognizant of any such thing, he would not have asked it to be read. It was a communication directed to the speaker of the house.

The speaker stated that the communication had been handed to him this morning; that he had looked over it hastily; that he had handed it back, and that he had not seen it since. He was not aware that it contained any reflection on a member of the house.

Mr. Gibson said that he understood the scope of this resolution to be the investigation of a gentleman who now exercised some privileges under the rules of the house. The gentleman from Ohio had made a part of the records of the house a portion of the correspondence between him and the gentleman who was to be investigated. He had nothing to say as to the propriety of impropriety of the gentleman's doing so, but he thought it was nothing but just to allow the gentleman who was to be investigated to have his correspondence read, along with the previous correspondence. It was but right if any popular sentiment was to be manufactured, that he should be heard also.

Mr. Thompson said that no objection to the reading could be valid if Mr. Hopkins had it read as part of his remarks.

Mr. Hopkins, however, stated that he had not read the communication and would not have it published as part of his remarks.

After examining the communication Mr. Springer said that he found nothing in it which it was not proper to read, and he would take the responsibility of having it presented as part of his remarks.

The communication was then read, as follows:

PRESS GALLERY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1884.—HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Speaker of the House of Representatives—*Sir:* I address you as a correspondent amenable to the authority of the house, and holding a seat in the press gallery under its rules. I last night received a letter from Hon. J. Warren Keifer, now a member of the house, charging, over his signature, that I approached him in his capacity as speaker of the last house, telling him he was a tool for not making money while speaker, as Blaine and Colfax had done; that there was still plenty to be made if the McGarrahan bill could be gotten through; that I had colleagues interested with me in that bill; that I explained to him that it provided for the issue of many millions of acres of land scrip, which would be above the value of Valentine scrip, then worth about $30 per acre, and that there would be abundance to divide.

Mr. Keifer further notifies me that he would not ask an investigation by the house, as I had in writing requested him to do, to the end that his charges might be submitted to the test of an examination under oath. I cannot doubt that the house will consider it of importance to inquire whether there are correspondents enjoying its privileges, and protected in their work by its rules, who carry on lobbying with such effrontery as not to hesitate to approach a speaker of the house with corrupt proposals.

Having thus called your attention to the grave charges made in writing by ex-Speaker Keifer, which I pronounce to be utterly devoid of truth, I have the honor to inclose herewith the full text of his letter to me, together with the correspondence pertaining thereto, and through you to respectfully request the house to order an investigation of the matter. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. V. BOYNTON,
Correspondent of Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette.*

Mr. Warner offered an amendment directing the committee also to inquire and report whether any other member of the press now holding a seat in the reporters' gallery against whom charges have been or may be preferred, has been guilty of conduct that ought to deprive him of his right to such seat.

Mr. Peelle opposed the amendment. He did not believe it fair to the press or fair to the house to appoint a committee to investigate imaginary charges against reporters. No man should be investigated unless he had been named and charges brought forward.

Mr. Warner modified his amendment by striking out the words "as may be," and as modified the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Kasson moved to refer the whole matter to the committee on the judiciary, but this was defeated by a party vote and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Randall submitted the conference report on the Greely relief bill, and it was adopted. The result of the conference is the striking out of the senate amendment requiring the crews of the relief ships to be volunteers.

The house then (at 4:35) adjourned.

Morrison's Tariff Bill.

Representative Morrison, chairman of the ways and means committee, has completed a tariff bill, but will not introduce it in the house until other members of the committee have had an opportunity to consider it and offer suggestions. As proposed, the bill provides for a general horizontal reduction of 20 per cent., but in no event is the reduction to be lower than the tariff rates in the Morrill bill of 1861.

Bill for the Relief of Alleged Deserters.

Representative Steele was yesterday authorized by the house committee on military affairs to report to the house, with a favorable recommendation, an amendment to the existing law which, if adopted, will remove the charge of desertion from that class of soldiers who went home at the close of the war without first procuring a discharge.

Patents Issued.

The patent office yesterday issued 319 patents, 38 designs, 30 trademarks, 15 labels, and 5 reissues. Twenty-five patents were awarded to citizens of foreign countries. Of the domestic patents issued New York secured 73; Pennsylvania, 40; Massachusetts, 26; New Jersey, 25, and Ohio, 23.

WELLS' MAY-APPLE (LIVER) PILLS. 10c. and 25c.

UNUSUAL SURGERY.

A Bullet that Went Partly Through a Man's Head Taken Quite Through.

New York Sun.

Bruno Knorr, a German, 21 years old, is alive and conscious at Bellevue hospital with a bullet hole through his brain and a rubber tube in the hole. The ends of the tube project both at the forehead and at the back of the head. Knorr shot himself at Fifty-second street and Second avenue on Thursday last. The bullet, of 32 caliber, pierced his skull just on the central line between his eyes. Dr. W. F. Fluher, one of the consulting surgeons at the hospital, and Dr. Robert P. Morris, the house surgeon, probed for the bullet. They found that it had passed through the brain, taking a course slightly upward and to the left. It was impossible to remove the bullet by the way which it had entered, and Dr. Fluher decided that the best thing to do was to cut a hole through the skull at the back of the head where the bullet was lodged, and get it out that way. The difficulty was in determining the exact location of the bullet. Dr. Fluher, by means of the probe, got the general direction that the ball had taken, and formed his judgment by it. The hair was cut from the back of Knorr's head, and a hole the size of a cent was cut through the skull. The instrument used was a trephine, which is a cylindrical saw with a handle like that of a gimlet. It was placed against the skull and worked round and round until a circular hole was cut. The bullet was removed through this hole. A rubber drainage tube was then passed through the brain, its ends projecting an inch through the hole cut by the bullet and an inch through the hole made by the trephine. The operation, which was witnessed by nearly the whole staff of the hospital, lasted four hours.

Knorr on Saturday and Sunday was stupid and partially unconscious. At times he managed to give monosyllabic answers to questions. Yesterday he was much brighter, and could talk and feed himself. His right arm seems to be paralyzed. There is little doubt expressed as to his ultimate recovery, as there is no inflammation or hemorrhage.

Northern Pacific Land Grant.

Mr. Harris, president, and Mr. Gray, general solicitor of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, made arguments before the house committee on public lands yesterday against the forfeiture of the land grant of that road. Members of the committee say that a bill will be reported declaring forfeited all the land along the portion of the line which was not completed within the time specified in the granting act.

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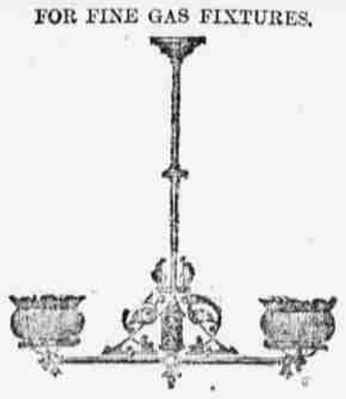

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Travelers' Guide.

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; 3.40 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, 4.00, 6.20, 6.40, 8.00, 8.10, 9.00, and 10.05 a. m., 12.10, 2.20, 2.35, 3.00, 3.30, 4.30 (45 minute train), 4.40, 5.30, 7.00, 8.10, 10.00, 10.15 p. m.

For Baltimore on Sundays, 6.30, 8.00, 9.00 a. m., 1.25, 2.35, 3.00, 4.40, 5.30, 7.00, 8.10, 10.00 p. m.

For Annapolis, 6.40 a. m., 9 a. m., 12.10 and 4.40 p. m.; on Sunday, 9.00 a. m., 4.40 p. m.

For way stations new on 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, 7.45 a. m., and 5.45 p. m. daily except Sunday, 4.45 p. m. daily; for principal stations on Metropolitan Branch, 9.00 a. m. daily, except Sunday; for Lexington, Staunton and Valley Branch, 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday, 5.40 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., 2.55, 3.40 p. m.

From New York and Philadelphia, 2.55, 8.30 a. m. daily, 3.30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

From Annapolis, 6.20, 10.10 a. m., 1.50, 6.37 p. m.; Sundays, 10.10 a. m. and 6.37 p. m.

From Lexington, 8.20 a. m. daily, and 2.15 p. m. daily except Sunday.

From Frederick and intermediate points, 8.20, 10.01 a. m., 2.15, 4.20, and 6.00 p. m. daily except Sunday; 8.00 p. m. daily from Point of Rocks.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 2.00, 4.40, 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., 4.00, 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, 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; C. E. 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 4.50 p. m.; Winchester, 5.19 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.

10.40 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, 501 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 H streets, as follows:

For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Sleeping Cars, at 9.40 a. m. daily; Fast Line, 3.40 a. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati. Western Express, 7.10 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 Car 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., 10.50 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 10.50 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, 6.50, 8.15, 9.40, 10, 10.30 a. m., and 1.40, 4, 4.25, 4.40, 5.30, 7.40, 10, and 11.15 p. m. On Sunday, 9.40, 10.30 a. m., 4, 4.30, 7.40, 10, and 11.15 p. m.

For Pope's Creek Line, 6.50 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 6.50 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY, AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

For Alexandria, 6.05, 7.20, 9.25, 11.05, and 11.35 a. m., 2.05, 4.25, 5.25, 6.25, 8.05, and 11.35 p. m. On Sunday at 8.25, 9.25, 11.05, a. m., 8.05 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6.05 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 10.20 a. m., 1, 3.05, 4.22,