LOCAL MENTION.

Senator Mahone and Representative Dibble, of the joint committee on public buildings, visited to the city postoffice on Saturday and had a consultation with Postmaster Conger, relative to the site for the new postoffice. Plats of different squares in the central portion of the city were examined, but no decision was formed.

I CAN safely recommend Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, &c. Before I have used the first bottle I perceived I find myself cured. At times I could scarcely smell anything and had a bad taste most of the time.—HENRY LILLY, agent for the American Express Company, Grand Haven, Mich. (Price, 50 cents.)

Last winter I found positive relief from Catarrh with Ely's Cream Balm. Was troubled for years. I have no doubt a thorough use of Cream Balm will cure a great majority of cases.—E. D. NORTON, Ithaca, N. Y. (See advertisement.)

The new time was inaugurated Saturday in this city at noon, when the ball on the observatory was dropped according to standard or seventy-fifth meridian time. The fire bells were struck on the new time and the jewelers throughout the city set their clocks ahead eight minutes and twelve seconds.

You all want the best. Don't take my word for it, but order a case or dozen Worcester Beer (malt and hops), and if not the best your money will be refunded.
P. H. FINLEY,
1206 Pennsylvania avenue.

Among the audience at Ford's opera house Saturday night were President Arthur and family, Hon. L. Sackville West and several members of the British legation, Secretary Folger, Assistant Secretary of the State John Davis, and Hon. S. S. Cox.

THE Howland Dental Association, No. 211 Four-and-a-half street northwest, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, do all kinds of Dental Work. All work warranted first class. Have administered nitrous oxide to over 30,000 persons.

The delegates to the lay conference of the M. E. Church, which meets Friday next at McKendree church, so far elected are as follows: Metropolitan, M. G. Emery; Fourth street, R. W. Dunn; Wesley, Robert Cohen; Hamline, T. B. Towner; McKendree, R. V. Belt; Twelfth street, W. H. Pritchett; Ryland, A. F. Barker; Gorsuch, W. B. Hunt; Waugh, Z. S. Buckler; North Capitol, R. S. Lawrenson; Memorial, W. W. Deloe; Grace, Warren Choate; Mount Zion, Wm. Pettis; Anacostia, C. A. J. Williamson; Georgetown, G. T. Woodward.

GENTLEMEN needing the services of an experienced physician who makes diseases of men a specialty should send 12 cents in postage stamps for "THE LAWS OF LIFE AND HEALTH," a new book of inestimable value. It gives sound advice and information, and is comprehensive in detail. Address the author, J. BRYAN, M. D.,
147 East Fifteenth street, New York.

The standard time went into effect Saturday at 12 m., according to standard or 75th meridian time.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions bought and the highest cash prices paid. Call or address S. Guggenheimer, 623 Seventh street southwest. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Last night Rev. Dr. Evans, of Georgia, who is visiting this city for a time, preached at the Mount Vernon Place church.

"Alderney Dairy Wagons."

Fresh Alderney butter churned every morning, and delivered in ¼lb. "Ward" prints, at 50c. per lb. Also cottage cheese, 5c. per ball; buttermilk, 5c. per quart, and sweet milk, 5c. per quart.

Special Notices.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for dispatch by any particular steamer in order to secure speedy delivery at destination, as all Trans-Atlantic mails are forwarded by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending March 8 will close at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 1 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamship Stroma.

TUESDAY.—At 1 a. m. for the West Indies, via St. Thomas, for Brazil and the La Plata Countries, via Brazil, per steamship Reliance, via Newport News; at 8 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown; at 7:30 p. m. for Honduras and Livingston, per steamship Lucy P. Miller, via New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown (letters for France must be directed "per Servia"); at 2:30 a. m. for France direct, per steamship France, via Havre; at 10 a. m. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam; at 7:30 p. m. for Mexico, per steamship City of Mexico, via New Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Lessing, via Plymouth and Hamburg; at 1 p. m. for Cape Hayti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship George W. Clyde; at 1 p. m. for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba, Porto Rico, and Mexico, per steamship City of Merida, via Havana.

FRIDAY.—At 8 p. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, via Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 1 a. m. for Bermuda, per steamship Nubian, via Baltimore; at 11 a. m. for Germany, &c., per steamship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Great Britain and other European Countries must be directed "per Rhein"); at 11:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Baltic, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, &c., must be directed "per Baltic"); at 1 p. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow; at 1 p. m. for Belgium direct, per steamship Penuland, via Antwerp; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and Porto Rico, per steamship Niagara, via Havana.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich and Fiji Islands, per steamship Australia (via San Francisco), close here March *8 at 6 p. m. (on arrival at New York of steamship Britannic with British mails for Australia). Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro (via San Francisco), close here March *20 at 6 p. m.

*The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster.
POSTOFFICE, NEW YORK, Feb. 29, 1884.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual election of seven directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at 819 Market Space, TUESDAY, MARCH 11 proximo, between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m. W. H. CLEGETT,
fe25-mat,10 Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Citizens' Telephone Company will be held at the store of Hooe Bros., 1328 F street, on THURSDAY, MARCH 13, at 7 o'clock p. m., to elect a board of directors and make by-laws.
mh1-s2t*

LECTURE
—BY—
REV. E. DHUNTLEY, D. D.
(Chaplain U. S. Senate),
At HAMLINE M. E. CHURCH, MONDAY, MARCH 3, at 7:30 p. m.
Subject: "The Girl: Love, and How to Treat Her."
Admission, 25 cents. mi-2t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the United States of America, for the election of directors of said company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, 401 Ninth street northwest, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m. J. H. NITCHIE,
mi-tf Secretary.

FOOD, SEED, SAND, AND MEDICINE for birds, at Coughlin's Drug Store; also a variety of goods not to be found elsewhere. se17-tf

PURE COD LIVER OIL, 40c. PINT; ALL the cough remedies, chest protectors, &c., can be had at Coughlin's Drug Store. se17-tf

KNIGHT'S REMEDIES CURE ASTHMA, Catarrh, Colds, Dyspepsia, &c. Sold at COUGHLIN'S Temple Drug Store, 9th and F sts.

RUBBER BLANKETS, AIR PILLOWS, sponge and ice bags, &c.; also other rubber goods, kept at Coughlin's Temple Drug Store. se17-tf

ELY'S CREAM BALM, COOK'S BALM of Life, Sandford's, Knight's, Hartley's, Wie De Meyers, Sage's, and other Catarrh Cures at COUGHLIN'S.

BELL'S COCOA, ALKETHREPTA, IMperial Granum, Horlick's, Neave's, Mellin's, Nestle's, and other Infant Foods at COUGHLIN'S Pharmacy.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREpared at fair prices at COUGHLIN'S Pharmacy, Masonic Temple, 9th and F sts.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1106 F street northwest is now open for the reception of pay patients. Room and board, with medical attendance, medicine, and nursing, from $7 per week upward, according to room selected. Application for admittance may be made to the Matron, at the hospital. No case of contagious disease will be admitted. fe20-tf

HOMEOPATHIC PELLETS, TINCTures and Dilutions, Humphrey's Specifics, Lund's Extract Witch Hazel Oil, Hurlburt's Trochees Drops, at COUGHLIN'S.

ACCURATE TIME!

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.,
GENEVA.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
WALTHAM.

A long experience in the sale of Watches has convinced us that for accuracy and durability those manufactured by the above makers have no superiors.

Special attention is invited to the low price for which a Reliable Timekeeper can be bought.

M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO.,
No. 1107 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

SCHOOLS IN ALASKA.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson's Plea for Aid in Behalf of Morals in the Far North.

At the Assembly Presbyterian church yesterday morning Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of Presbyterian missions in Alaska, made an eloquent plea for the establishment of a local government for that territory. Speaking of the great area and wonderful resources of this territory, Mr. Jackson said: Alaska contains 580,107 square miles; from the north to the south it extends 1,400 miles, and from east to west 2,200 miles, or as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the Carolinas and Georgia. The total area of its islands is 31,205 square miles. It is the region of the highest mountain peaks of the United States, and contains a great volcanic system and region of glaciers. It abounds in hot and mineral springs, and includes one of the largest rivers in the world—the Yukon, 2,000 miles long, 70 miles wide at its mouth, navigable for 1,500 miles, and with an average width of five miles.

The peninsula was purchased from the Russian government for $7,200,000, and since 1867 more than $4,000,000 have been realized by the United States from the rental of the Pribylor islands, in Behring sea.

To protect the seal interests of these islands the government leased them for twenty years to the Alaska Commercial company for about $300,000 per year, the amount of seal skins taken annually being limited to 100,000.

Speaking of the popular prejudice against Alaska on account of its Arctic climate, the speaker said: "This objection is true only in the northern part of the territory, for its length forth and south—over 1,400 miles—renders the southern portions as salubrious as the states of Pennsylvania or New York.

"The official record of the temperature of Alaska for forty-five years shows only four winters in which the mercury has touched zero, the average climate of that point being in summer that of Minnesota, and in the winter that of Kentucky."

Dr. Jackson spoke at some length of the barbarism of the Indian tribes in the interior portions, and the urgent need of congressional action to aid in its suppression. He said there are, by official survey, between 12,000 and 15,000 islands on the southwestern coast of the territory. "The two little islands, St. Paul and St. George, containing ninty-eight and sixty square miles respectively, furnish nearly all the seal skins used to the markets of the world, and yielded to the United States between 1871 and 1882 over $3,000,000. Alaska can supply the world with salmon, herring, and halibut of the best quality; it is also the great reserve lumber region of the United States. Coal is found in abundance; petroleum is found floating on a lake near the bay of Katmai; copper is being mined by the English, and lead, graphite, and gold are taken out. Precious stones are also abundant. The population is 31,385, of whom about 18,000 are Esquimaux or Innuit. The Aleutians and Innuits are civilized and live after the European methods. Among these the Greek church of Russia claims 8,000 members. In regard to education: Under the Russian government, in 1840, there were in the colonies eight schools, beside one for orphan boys and sons of workmen in the fur company, having fifty-two pupils, and in 1841, a theological school was established at Sitka, numbering thirty-nine students. In 1860 the schools was remodeled after the Russian system. It was expected that in 1867, when Alaska came under the control of the United States, the educational advantages would be increased, but such was not the case. The government, with two exceptions, has done nothing for education in this territory. For ten years after the purchase the entire population, with the exception of two small Russian schools and two on the seal islands, was left without any educational opportunities whatever. In August, 1877, I took with me Mrs. A. R. McFarland, who opened a school at Fort Wrangell. In 1879 I went again, and took with me Miss Maggie J. Dunbar, who took the school, then numbering sixty pupils, and Mrs. McFarland took charge of a house which I erected at a cost of $7,000. During the winter evenings a night school has been carried on by Messrs. Young and Corlies. In April, 1878, a school was opened at Sitka by Mr. Brady and Miss Fannie E. Kellogg. It was soon closed, but afterward reopend under Miss Olinda Austin, with 103 pupils. Five schools in the Alexandria archipelago, with the small Russian schools at Unalashka and Belkovsky and two schools of the Alaska Commercial company on the Seal islands, comprise all the schools in Alaska, leaving a population of 20,000 without any educational advantages whatever."

In conclusion, Dr. Jackson said: "As Alaska is the only section of the United States where government aid has not been furnished for schools, it is but justice that the friends of education and humanity—not to say of Christianity—should earnestly press Congress for favorable action upon the measures now before it for the appropriation of such a reasonable sum as will promote the moral welfare of the territory."

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL.

Consecration of a New Episcopal Church Yesterday.

The opening services were held yesterday in St. James's new P. E. chapel on Eighth street, between Massachusetts avenue and C street northwest. At 7:30 o'clock a. m. a short service of benediction was held, followed by the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. Morning prayer was said at 10:30 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock a second celebration of the Holy Eucharist. At 3 o'clock the Sunday school met; at 3:30 o'clock evening prayer and catechising, and at 7:30 Rev. Dr. Leonard, of St. John's church, preached a very impressive sermon. During the week services will be held at 7 and 9 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. At the evening services the following ministers will officiate: Rev. Dr. Parry, of Baltimore, Monday; Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Baltimore, Tuesday; Rev. Dr. Townshend, of this city, Wednesday; Rev. Dr. Hodges, of Baltimore, Thursday; Rev. Dr. Paret, of this city, Saturday. The erection of the chapel was commenced Nov. 1, 1883, and enough completed to hold services Saturday last. The style of architecture is the old English-Gothic. The pews and woodwork inside are of natural pine. The windows are of cathedral glass. The chancel being not yet completed, curtains of maroon color are hung on each side, producing a pretty effect. The congregation is in charge of the rector, Rev. James W. Clark, and is rapidly increasing. It has also a very interesting Sunday school. This parish was organized about 1873, but regular services have been held only about two and a half years, by the present rector, who then took charge.

PARENTS must remember that children have more need of friendly monitors than of censorious critics; instructors who would advise them to never be without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the only pleasant remedy for croup, diphtheria, and sore throat.

The Analostan Boat Club.

At the meeting of the Analostan Boat Club Saturday night the election of the officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, W. A. McKenney; vice president, Samuel Maddox; corresponding and financial secretary, F. W. Flowers; recording secretary, H. R. Webb; captain, F. P. Wright; first lieutenant, H. C. McKenney; second lieutenant, W. A. L. Gresham; finance committee, E. Morgan, F. Jannus, and I. Kimball, jr.; membership committee, J. L. Robertson, J. F. Wilkinson, and Howard Johnson. The club took up for action the report of the conference committee. The subject was freely discussed, the opinion being that it was best to stand by their committee. The following resolutions were adopted as the sense of the club in the matter:

Resolved, That our committee be instructed to vote in favor of a regatta to be held on the Potomac river, to be known as the Potomac river regatta, to be rowed under the auspices of the local clubs and at such time as may be determined upon by the joint committee, provided the three clubs now represented on the joint committee agree to take part in the regatta; that the question of inviting the N. A. A. O. to hold their regatta this year on the Potomac be left discretionary with that committee; that our committee be instructed to insist that the "Post cup" be made a championship trophy for senior four-oars, and to vote for such disposition of the "Star cup" as may be by them deemed advisable.

A Skull in an Art Gallery.

While Mr. W. H. Conway was repairing a skylight in one of the towers of the Corcoran art gallery Saturday he found a weather-beaten skull in an old rusty iron pot. Upon inquiry of several of the employes they stated that they knew nothing of it.

SUGAR.

Prof. Wiley's Lecture at the National Museum on Saturday.

The lecture on "The Sugar Industry of the North," delivered by Prof. H. W. Wiley on Saturday at the national museum, was largely attended. Mr. Wiley said that the grades of civilization could almost be noted by the quantity of sugar consumed in the different countries. The quantity used in the United States in 1880 was 36.8 pounds per head, in 1882 40 pounds, and in 1883 42 pounds.

In Europe the amount per capita was 14 pounds in Germany, 24 pounds in France, and 30 pounds in England. It is not known when sugar was first discovered. The Chinese knew something about it 3,000 years ago, but the ancient Greeks and Romans nothing. In the year 150 A. D. it was prescribed in small quantities as a medicine, and as late as 1440 it was very little used. Sugar is an article that we are all familiar with, but, as yet, no one has been able to determine exactly what it is. He would hesitate to say that it is the same as charcoal and water, but if analyzed it would be found that both contain the same chemical elements. There are four kinds of sugar that can be produced in the north: Sorghum, beet, maple, and grape sugar. For the production of sorghum, it is found that a temperature of 70 degrees is required. The beet does not need so much heat. Sorghum is particularly adapted to a dry climate. The roots have been known to penetrate to a depth of ten feet. The manufacture of sorghum is much more extensive in this country than that of the others. A great part of the profit derived from this industry is in the pulp, seed, and root, all of which are utilized. The pulp is used for the manufacture of paper, for feeding of cattle, and for various other purposes. The seed, which is a cereal similar to wheat, corn, or oats, is used very profitably in fattening hogs, while the sirup is in constant demand. The manufacture of beet sugar in this country has not been very successful. Several large factories have been established, but have nearly all failed. In France and Germany, however, a great quantity is produced annually. Grape sugar, which is made out of corn starch, is used for the adulteration of sirups and other sugar. The sugar used in commerce is much purer than is generally supposed; hardly any being adulterated. The quality of sugar is tested by subjecting it to polarized light. But out of forty samples of sirups which he had examined, not one proved to be pure. In describing the process of refining sugar, he said that after being dissolved in water a large quantity of blood was poured into it, after which it was filtered through charred bones. During his lecture, he frequently illustrated his remarks with chemical experiments. The The next lecture will be delivered by Prof. Newcomb on "Psychic Force," Saturday, March 1.

HAMLINE M. E. CHURCH.

Closing Sermon of Dr. Hartsock—Sunday School Officers—Statistics.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Hartsock preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation. He took for his text the thirty-first verse of the twentieth chapter of Acts: "Therefore watch and remember that by the space of three year I ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears." He referred to his pastorate of three years among the Hamline people, saying he had tried to preach Christ and Him crucified. To preach a religion that was calculated to make the people better and happier, and prepare them to do good and get good. He had tried to strengthen the followers of the Saviour, and to save those who had no saving knowledge of Him. He had aimed to preach a faith that brings a *now* salvation. The church was organized to save the people from their sins, and he had tried to use this means for their good. He said he felt much gratified at so large a number of young people having joined the church during his stay with them. His wish for his successor was that, whoever he might be, he would be a man who would be sent to continue the good work God had been so pleased to bless them with; one who would preach "Jesus, the mighty to save." The highest attainment in this life, he said, was was to be like Jesus; and this was the great hope of the church, and one he trusted that would continue as the watchword of the whole membership. Referring to his three years' labor he gave the following statistics: Number of pastoral visits, 2,226; baptisms, 190; funerals, 97; received by certificates, removed by certificates, 80; received on probation, 211; dropped as probationers, 33; removed, probationers, 10; received in full membership, 166; number of probationers now on the record, 62; removed with letters, 10; died, 20; members now on the roll, 420; preached 240 sermons; performed 53 marriages. The pastor at the close of the service stated that every dollar of the current expenses of the church was paid, and the new year would begin with no embarrassments for the new pastor.

On Friday evening, Feb. 29, the following officers of the Sunday school were elected for the ensuing year: Superintendent, Thomas B. Towner; assistant, George W. Swartzell; secretary, Jacob Shindell; assistant, H. Grant Hodgkins; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie B. Hall; librarian, Joseph R. Quinter; assistants, Wm. Gill, Albert Down, Guy L. Davis; organist, Miss Cora Hodgkins; assistant, Frank L. Calhoun.

FOUNDRY M. E. CHURCH.

Statistics of the Work Done During the Pastorate of Rev. Dr. Ward.

At the morning service of Foundry M. E. church yesterday Dr. W. F. Ward delivered a sermon from the text First John, v, 11:

"This is the reward that God hath given to us, eternal life, and this life is in His Son," after which the sacrament of communion was observed. At the close of the sermon Mr. Ward made feeling reference to his anticipated removal from the church, and many in the audience were affected to tears. The night service was of a varied character, as this was to be the last service of Mr. Ward's pastorate. He read a statement of the work during the past three years, with a few remarks, and was followed by a number of the members with appropriate and feeling words.

The congregation regrets the fact that in the economy of the M. E. church they will this year have, of necessity, to lose the further services of their present pastor, as he has served them most faithfully and the church has very much prospered under his pastorate.

The following is the statement read by Mr. Ward: Sermons preached, 169; prayer meetings conducted, 172; classes led, 141; funerals attended, 78; baptisms administered, 70; Lord's supper, 38; visits to Sunday school 156; pastoral visits, 2,740; removed by certificate, 26; by death, 24; total removals during pastorate, 50; received by letter and from probation, 196; left on probation, 12; total, 205; net gain therefore, 158; number of marriages during the pastorate, 63.

The Tabernacle Anniversary.

The second anniversary of the dedication of the Tabernacle church was held yesterday. In the morning a special choir, which had been previously organized, rendered a service of song, and a large number of new members were received, followed by a sermon by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Hicks, the theme of which was, "Stand in the Liberty Wherewith Christ Has Made You Free." The evening service was opened with a solo by Mr. E. J. Whipple. The pastor then preached an interesting sermon, and the exercises were closed with a solo by Mr. H. A. Foresman, and the singing of the doxology by the congregation. The attendance at each service was large. The collections taken up during the day, to be devoted to paying the debt on the structure, amounted to about $1,000.

Christ's Church Choir of Boys.

During Lent the music at Christ church, West Washington, will be sung by a chorus of thirty boys recently organized and trained by Dr. F. S. Barbarin, and notwithstanding the short time that they have been under training they render the church music so well that many persons are attracted to the church to hear them.

THE TEMPERANCE WAR.

The Campaign as Conducted at Masonic Temple by the W. C. T. U.

The temperance mass meeting at Masonic hall yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance union called together a large audience. Mrs. Clara L. Roach presided. Mrs. Burris read the Scriptures and Capt. Tracy offered prayer. Miss Wheat presided at the organ. Mr. Moulton asked for signatures to a protest against the passage of sections 9 and 12 in the district bill. Many were obtained. Mrs. Roach introduced Mr. B. R. Jewell, chief officer of the Sons of Temperance of North America and secretary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society, who said: "In reviewing the progress of the temperance reform we find that Rev. Lyman Beecher began the work by pledging the people against distilled liquors, while fermented and malt liquors were allowed. The Sons of Temperance, which the speaker represented was organized in 1843, and the work had advanced so far that in 1855 a prohibitory law was passed in Massachusetts, which soon after the war was repealed, since which time his state has alternated between prohibitory and license laws. Only 34 per cent. of Boston people are native born, and with the increase of foreign population has the use of intoxicants increased 66 per cent. Instead of their becoming Americanized, they demand that we come Europeanized. This is the condition of the liquor question in Massachusetts to-day

All good is not on the side of total abstinence, nor all evil on the liquor side of the question. A good man would be better as a total abstainer and a bad man worse for the use of liquors. The Total Abstinence society of Massachusetts is doing a great work by placing pledges in the hands of teachers of public schools, which the children are to sign after getting consent of their parents. Ten thousand pledges per year are obtained. They are introducing text books in the schools teaching the effect of alcohol, tobacco, and opium on the human system. The Woman's Christian Temperance union is doing a great work in the same direction in the Sunday schools and by temperance literature.

In Boston, on the most frequented thoroughfares, 100 views are thrown upon canvas by a stereopticon every Saturday night and viewed by thousands, giving illustrations of the effects of strong drink and warning the masses against its use. This is a new method of teaching temperance and is one of the most effective ever used in this country. The work was suggested by Mrs. Gordon, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Boston, and the illustrations were also given to the artist by her, and the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society pays the expense. No saloon is allowed within 400 feet of a public school, but in some cases the liquor men have secured the removal of a school building in order to secure their license to sell rum. 105,429 names have been secured in his state in six weeks for prohibition; and each political candidate will be asked to favor the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the people or temperance men will not support his election.

Mrs. Roach read an extract from Tuesday's REPUBLICAN, giving the position of the national protective league in opposition to the Protestant church, and then introduced Charley Nye, of this city, who referred to his own reformation eight years ago, and the joy that had thereby come into his own life and that of his family. He rejoiced over the organized opposition, which would eventually lead to a conquest for the right. So far the temperance army has been only an ambulance corps—picking up the wrecks which the liquor men have knocked down. We are now an aggressive force. They tell us their millions must be protected. Mrs. Nye's capital is in this arm and head of mine (not a large capital to be sure)—it is all she has. Why should not the government protect her capital, too?

The speakers were frequently applauded, and the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm. A meeting will be held at the same place next Sunpay at 3 p. m.

TEMPERANCE AT ST. PETER'S.

An Interesting and Timely Sermon from Father O'Sullivan.

After the reading of the Gospel of the day yesterday at the 10:30 o'clock mass at St. Peter's church, the pastor, Father O'Sullivan, began his discourse by referring to the duties that are called for by the Lenten season. The Gospel of the day spoke of the temptation of our Lord, and as a comparison the temptations of this world were alluded to. Such were surrounding the Christian at all times, and especially when the servant of God was striving by fasting and penitence to bring himself closer to God. The young Christian in setting forth was assailed, and to ward against the evils his trust must be in the Lord as his helper and strength. Life was encompassed with many embarrassments and discomfitures, and at such moments was faith found to be most needful. Turning from this theme, the discourse was directed to the young and old men among his hearers, particularly to the former, to whom he addressed in pathetic and fatherly terms words of wise counsel and advice to keep aloof from the wickedness of this world. In speaking of fasting and abstinence he said, though fasting could not be required of all or enforced, those excepted could bear in mind that prayer, earnest and needful, was to be made a duty not only at church, but at home in the everyday labor and walk of life. To the young men he would appeal to abstain from worldly life and strive by example to emulate Christ. He deprecated on their part such conduct as would bring censure upon them. He advised them to refrain from intemperance, from standing upon street corners, from idleness, and kindred vices. The idling away of time about the street and street corners was a forerunner of evil doings, eventually ending in the commission of evil deeds and intemperance. He did not propose to speak on temperance in a particular way, but in its wide acceptation. Temperance in all things was needed for bodily health and spiritual welfare. Nothing was more disgraceful or ruinous to manhood and the soul than drunkenness. Drink was destructive to the innate qualities of the man. It was objectionable to a right spirit of Christianity. No sight was more painful than a home destroyed through its perniciousness, and worse than all the downfall of one or more of its inmates through such influences. What was drunkenness? What did it mean? The daily newspapers could give them a record of it. A judge of the criminal court of this city had announced officially that nine out of every ten prisoners before him were so placed through intemperance. What was plainer than this? Was it to be wondered at that many a mother, wife, and sister had been found at length to turn from pity to reproach, and in many cases barely escape a blow made by a drunkard in a maddened and maudlin state? Yet, however fallen and depraved a man may be, while he lives he must be led by a sympathetic hand and guided safely out of the evil he has fallen into. It was a duty to extend a hand to our fellow man, and particularly so when we find him unable to help himself.

Seal Skins Cigars!

Nature furnishes the only flavor. No drugs.
BARBOUR & HAMILTON,
Wholesale agents.

Preparing for St. Patrick's Day.

The mounted marshals for the parade on St. Patrick's day met yesterday afternoon at Cosmopolitan hall, corner Eighth and E streets, for the purpose of making arrangements for the parade. The meeting was called to order by Mr. D. Connell, the chief marshal, who stated the objects of the meeting. Mr. Wm. Smith was elected secretary. Those in attendance were D. Connell, P. Dillon, P. Moore, John Shannahan, John T. Clark, T. J. Fuller, Hugh Murphy, Dennis Reilly, Wm. Smith, P. McCartney, and M. T. Kelleher. The colors of sashes to be be worn by marshals decided as follows: Chief, gold sash; two assistants, pink, with red, white, and blue rosettes; aids, blue, with red, white, and blue rosettes; marshals elected from societies, blue, with rosettes the same as above. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chief marshal.

The Emmet Anniversary.

The Clan-na-Gael association have completed arrangements for the entertainment at Abner's hall to-morrow evening, in honor of the 106th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet. Those engaged in the dramatic part of the entertainment have been busily occupied in rehearsing their parts during the past week, and the best talent has been secured to make the musical and literary part of the programme highly interesting. Altogether, the association promise an gentertainment worthy of the occasion and creditable to themselves.

Arrangements for the St. Patrick's day banquet at Abner's, under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael, are moving to completion.

THE PAUPER LABOR.

What the Workingmen Say About Imported Italians.

To the Editor.

Had Dr. Verdi been content to deny the right of the Italian labor importers to refer to him the workingmen of the district would have been glad to learn that he was no accomplice to the importation scheme.

When Dr. Verdi goes further and in three daily papers misstates facts regarding Italian laborers, slurs organized labor, attacks the Irish, and eulogizes the firm of De Fillipo Gennaro et Co., (labor importers) we feel justified in making a reply.

It appears from Dr. Verdi's three explanations that he knows nothing of De Fillipo Gennaro et Co., and that he knows all about them; that he had nothing to do with them, and that he rendered service to them; that their work is a humanitarian or philanthropic affair, but that he is anxious to have nothing to do with it; that their reference to him was a fraud, but that their reference to the Italian consul in New York proved their deserving character. De Fillipo Gennaro et Co. agree to furnish any kind of men desired, take charge of them, board and supply them, and send an overseer with them, all on conditions to suit; yet Dr. Verdi sees no evidence in this that such labor is servile.

The fact that there are gangs of men moved by the direction of a "labor bureau" negatives the idea of free labor. Whence come these many labor brokers in New York city who stand between European paupers and American employers? They surely do not import high-priced labor when the country is already full of workingmen out of employment.

Contrary to Dr. Verdi's assertion that Italians do not depress wages is the fact that they alone broke down the great freight handlers' strike in 1882. By cheap, servile contract labor they have supplanted others in railroad construction, and their influence, in common with that of other contract laborers, is felt in all the industrial centers.

Charitable societies have aided hundreds of families in Washington this winter, and they report 7,000 persons out of work and in want, with the labor market so overstocked it would be impossible to bring here and set to work a large number of outsiders—unknown, raw, and foreign—unless they will work at enormous reduction on present wages.

"Do not the thousands of Irish who arrive daily in this country try to subjugate labor?"

No, Dr. Verdi. The Irish do not come here in contract bondage. There are no Irish labor brokers in New York. No strike ever failed because Irishmen cut wages. No Irishman delays his naturalization. The steamers of the new slave trade do not ply between Queenstown and New York, and if all foreigners who come to this country would make as good citizens as the Irish no demand for a limitation on immigration would ever have arisen.

The contract-labor comes not from Ireland, but from the south of Europe—Hungary, Italy, Austria, and Poland. The result of this competition, in all departments of industry, is keenly felt by free laborers. A bill is now pending in congress designed to prohibit such importation. It is supported by all the workingmen of the country. If the measure affects the Italian more than Irish immigration, it is the fault of neither the Irish nor the Knights of Labor.

De Fillipo Gennaro et Co.'s letter to Mr. Gleason revealed nothing new except that the servile importation seeks purchasers in the District of Columbia. It is valuable evidence to corroborate the charge that such importation is carried on and will be so used.

Employers need not bring the pauper laborers to Washington in order to get the benefit of their presence in this country. The mere fact that labor brokers in New York are ready at any notice to secure and send on any desired number of laborers who will work for starvation wages gives employers a power over their employes which renders an attempt to demand or secure fair wages an impossibility.

Thus the system of pauper importation by its potentialities produces its enslaving effects in advance of its full action and beyond its immediate limit. To destroy the system is one of the aims of the Knights of Labor, and their success will be in no wise retarded whether Dr. Verdi is a silent partner of De Fillipo Gennaro et Co., or whether that firm has, as we presume, used his name without warrant.

The Knights of Labor have no hostility to Italians as such. Our principles demand and our sympathies prompt us to extend a helping hand to all struggling, aspiring labor, and in so doing we do not stop to inquire the nationality, complexion, creed, age, or sex of those who seek our sympathy and support; but it must be honest, free, self-respecting labor; against all others we make war.

JOSEPH FANNING,
JOHN FALLON,
PAUL T. BOWEN,
Investigating Committee of District Assembly, No. 66, Knights of Labor.

Church Choral Union.

The class that holds its meetings on Monday evening will this evening meet in the Fourth Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Kelly, on Ninth street, between G and H streets, at 7 o'clock. An invitation is still extended to any who may yet wish to join.

On the Influence of the Bible.

Rev. Mr. Tagg, pastor of the Congress Street M. P. church, West Washington, delivered last night the fourth one of a course of lectures on the "Influence of the Bible" to a large congregation.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER cures Dyspepsia, Impotence.

Death of Mrs. Rainey.

Mrs. Rainey, wife of Mr. George Rainey, died on Saturday night at her home, No. 3000 M street, after a painful illness of about one week.

Died.

BATES.—March 2, 1884, after a brief illness, RUTH ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Charles A. and Alice A. Bates.

Funeral from 1429 Corcoran street northwest, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, 3d instant. Friends of the family invited to attend. *

WILLIAMS.—On March 1, 1884, at 1:15 p. m., of heart disease, CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, aged 62 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 507 B street southeast, Monday, March 3, at 3 o'clock p. m. *

WEST.—Sunday morning, March 2, 1884, at 3:30 o'clock, WILLIAM A. WEST, in his 31st year.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, S. S. Parker, No. 1100 Ninth street, on Tuesday, 4th instant, at 3 o'clock. Friends invited. *

DE RINZIE.—On March 1, 1884, at 11:30 p. m., GUILLAUME RICHARDS DE RINZIE, aged 83 years.

Funeral will take place on March 3, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his son-in-law, A. J. Faust, 1915 H street northwest. *

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NECTARINES.
GREEN GAGES.
RED CHERRIES.
BARATARIA SHRIMPS (fresh from the Gulf).
SHRIMP PASTE.
FIGS IN CORDIAL.
BARTLETT PEARS (in glass).
A Large Assortment of Gordon & Dilworth's
PRESERVES AND JELLIES.
GERMAN AND FRENCH PRESERVES.
A Fine Assortment of
DECORATED AND COLORED CANDLES.
STUFFED OLIVES.
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