speaker had lent to woman of her acquaintance had been returned to her by the husbands of these women, who told her that they were at present living very agreeably with their wives, and didn't care to have those pleasant relations disturbed by the reading of such books. Nevertheless, laws for the relief of women are now being considered by the legislature, and articles upon the subject are printed in the state newspapers. Miss Clay thought that it would be a good thing if some of the rich women who could make wills would leave some of their money to help their own sex to get their rights rather than leave everything to the eternal, poor, and pious young man.

Mrs. Harriette R. Shattuck, of Boston, made the report for Massachusetts. The fragment of suffrage upon school matters allowed to women in Massachussetts, has resulted many times in the selection of better men for the school committees. The work done in Massachusetts previous to this year had been inside the state for local freedom, but recently the national movement had taken root, and then the idea of working upon congress was growing. The idea of the society in that state was to have the legislatures of the several states vote on the constitutional amendment instead of having the masses of the people vote upon it. Dr. Salome Merritt, of Boston, had canvassed sections of the state to discover what proportion of women in the state wanted the right of suffrage. It was found that of 814 women, 405 were in favor of suffrage; only 44 were opposed; 166 indifferent, 160 refused to tell, and 39 were not seen after repeated calls. In one country district where a convention had been held all the women were in favor of woman suffrage. The opposition had been aroused in Massachusetts. Remonstrances signed by women against woman suffrage had been sent to the Massachusetts legislature. The speaker thought this a good thing. Two of those most active in opposition were very much in public life.

Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, of Oregon, reporter for the northwest, and told how woman suffrage had been obtained in Washington territory. The battle was begun thirteen years ago by starting a newspaper devoted to freedom in all things. The speaker said she laid the foundation for the paper years before, when she and her good husband worked on a farm, raising boys to set the type for it. The speaker was the editor of the paper, which met with much opposition. Miss Anthony came over and taught her the duty of platform work, and since then she has spoken in public at least 1,750 times.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Lafayette, made the report for Indiana. She began with the constitutional convention of 1850, when 100 women asked that women might be allowed to own property after marriage. Robert Dale Owen presented the petition and two ministers spoke against it. The petition was denied, but since then the intelligence of the state had increased, and now the women have nearly equal property rights with men. The association in Indiana busies itself very much with distributing woman suffrage tracts and in delivering parlor lectures. The greenback convention, held in Indianapolis recently, put a woman suffrage plank in its platform, and the Indiana society proposed to send delegates to the great conventions of the other parties to demand the same thing from them. Mrs. Gougar declared that the party which gave the women a right to vote was the one which would live.

Dr. Clemence Lozier, of New York, an elderly lady with short gray curls and a not very strong voice, addressed the audience. She said that in the practice of her profession she had been greatly aided by the Woman's Suffrage association. The audience was impatient and restless. Many people left the hall after the reports were finished, and Mrs. Lozier spoke very briefly.

Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, of New York, who appeared to be much the youngest lady on the platform, next addressed the convention. Mrs. Howell wore a black silk dress, gold bracelets on her wrists, a blue ribbon and white lace about her neck, pink roses at her throat, and curly bangs over her forehead. Mrs. Howell was a slender and rather pretty woman. She said she had voted, and that the men did not smoke about the polls, but the air was filled with the perfume of flowers, and when she cast her ballot the men all took off their hats. The audience clapped its hands vigorously when this announcement was made. Mrs. Howell voted in Albany. She described the sensation of voting as that of opening heavy gates for the liberation of her sisters. She said it was the happiest day of her life. Mrs. Howell was a somewhat dramatic speaker, and told some pathetic stories which elicited applause. She closed her speech with a eulogy upon Wendell Phillips.

Miss Anthony opened the evening service, at which a somewhat smaller audience was present, by reading a letter from Mrs. Nellie Crut Garret Fawcett, of England, and an extract from a speech made by Mr. Fawcett at a convention of English people, brought together to urge the gift of suffrage to farmers.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, of Chicago, vice president of the association, president of the Illinois State Auxiliary association, and editor of the "Woman's Kingdom" in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, was then introduced, and addressed the audience for thirty minutes. Mrs. Harbert is a tall, graceful rather slender lady, of middle age. She has delicate features, and a refined and intellectual face. Her waving gray hair, drawn low over the temples and coiled at the back of the neck, formed a fitting frame for the delicate face, and made her dark eyes more noticeable. She wore a plain black velvet dress, with a white ruche at the neck, white lace at the wrists, and a bunch of red and yellow roses at the breast. Mrs. Harbert stood behind a small reading desk and read a carefully prepared address from manuscript. The reading was animated, and the reader's eyes were upon the audience oftener than upon the paper. She made no gestures. Her voice was pleasant and the enunciation clear and distinct, but the tones were too even and monotonous. The audience gave her the most flattering attention. The subject of the lecture was "The Statesmanship of Women," and was almost entirely given up to brief and pointed sketches of women well known in history as rulers and politicians. That no woman had painted the greatest picture, or carved the most perfect statue, or written the most beautiful opera Mrs. Harbert admitted, but as a ruler she claimed that women in every nation had been the peers of men. She denied any desire to leave her own sphere, but demanded that the hand which rocked the cradle should help to rule the nation. While Mrs. Harbert was speaking Frederick Douglass and his new white wife came in and took a seat in the gallery.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, vice president of the association and president of the New York Auxiliary society, was introduced and spoke upon "The Unknown Quantity of Politics." Mrs. Blake has probably been seen by nearly everybody in this country, and her thin white face, acquiline nose, and large eyes are tolerably familiar to many persons. She wore a black silk dress, with black velvet waist and overdress. She also wore a very large corsage bouquet of pink flowers. The sleeves of her dress were large at the wrists and fell back to her elbow whenever she raised her arms, which she did in almost constantly repeating the same gesture, first swing my arm, then both, to a horizontal position, straight out from the body. She wore rings in her ears and on her fingers and a broad bracelet on one wrist. Mrs. Blake was not at all dependent upon manuscript, but immediately stepped to the front of the platform and spoke without hesitation and with the voice and manner of a person accustomed to public speaking. The unknown quantity in politics Mrs. Blake considered to be woman. She gave several instances in which women had by their influence defeated candidates whom they did not like. She claimed that the women held the balance of power in New York, and hence in a presidential campaign in the nation. Then she turned her attention to the presidential candidates.

"Mr. Edmunds," said she, "won't do at all. Ever since he has been in the senate he has used his voice and influence against the enfranchisement of women." He had even desired to disfranchise all the women of Utah, whether Mormon or gentile. The "Historian of the Kennebec," Mr. Blaine, had a better record than Mr. Edmunds, but he had never espoused their cause heartily, and the women wanted no lukewarm lover. Mr. Conkling had not been good to the women when he was in the senate, and the women would mete out to him what he had measured out to them. The "giant from pigmy Delaware" might be a "chivalrous Bayard," but when he set his lance at rest against the demands of women he might as well place himself among the fossil curiosities of the national museum.

Mr. Flower was an outspoken advocate of woman suffrage, and if he was nominated the women would smile upon him. But the most unequivocal champion was Joseph E. McDonald, who was the first to do anything in the United States senate for the enfranchisement of women. Miss Blake thought that if the women had a vote they would get some slice of the great pension gift which congress had just voted.

Mrs. Martha McLellan Brown, of Cincinnati, spoke upon "Disabilities." Mrs. Brown appeared to be about 35 years old. No gray was noticeable in the brown hair, which was brushed back very smoothly from the forehead. Most of the hair, however, was covered by a little drab bonnet, which was itself covered by two big plumes. Mrs. Brown wore a steel-colored silk dress, and a broad white lace scarf. Mrs. Brown had rather a round face and was generally plumper than the preceding speakers. She also had a greater variety of tones and gestures, and talked more like a man. She had an occasional nasal tone that was not perfectly agreeable. She was extremely deliberate in speech and motion. She spoke without manuscript. The burden of her speech was that most of woman's suffering in life was the result of the political and social disabilities under which she labored. She thought the Lord was raising up a race of heroines, who should free their sisters from their disabilities. Mrs. Brown is the wife of the president of Wellsley college, and is herself a lecturer upon art, poetry, music, architecture, and political economy. Her speech was moderate in tone, and the arguments used showed that she had thought earnestly upon the degraded position of very many of her sex, and she spoke of the right of suffrage, rather as a means by which these fallen and suffering ones might be relieved, than as an end to be reached simply for the purpose of getting even with the men.

A reception will be given to the ladies of the convention next Saturday evening in New York by the Equal Suffrage club of that city.

Mrs. Harbert and Mrs. Gougar will address the New York convention at Albany next Wednesday evening, and on Thursday evening, after they have addressed the judiciary committee of the New York assembly on the woman suffrage question, a reception will be tendered them.

Mrs. Gougar, who is familiar with Indiana politics and politicians, will probably make some remarks during her speech this evening upon Senator McDonald. She does not, like Mrs. Blake, consider him sureenough savior toward whom all women suffragists must look for enfranchisement. She remarked, in conversation last evening, that although Senator McDonald spoke for the women while in the senate, yet when it came to a contest in his own state between the democarts and liquor league on the one side and the women on the other, he was true to his democratic instincts and went with the liquor league. The same lady paid her respects to Senator Fair in this fashion: "He cried one way and voted the other way when we addressed the senate committee two years ago."

FINED FOR FAST DRIVING.

Judge Snell Makes Another Decison on the Rights of Pedestrians.

A driver of one of Knox's express wagons named Thomas J. Fritz was fined $100 by Judge Snell in the police court yesterday morning for carelessly driving over an old woman named Bridget Dorson on Bridge street, West Washington, on Oct. 24 last. She states that the wagon passed over her foot and her face was badly cut, and she has been confined to the Washington asylum ever since. The court stated that pedestrians and drivers are both bound to exercise ordinary care. A driver who is driving down hill with no brakes on his vehicle is bound to govern the speed of his team, and if he sees a human being, without knowing whether she is deaf or not, as the complainant is, he is bound to look out for the rights of others so that he will not injure that party. The second driver was bound by the outcry of the first driver to govern the speed of his vehicle.

Minnehaha Lodge.

At the meeting of the Minnehaha lodge of Good Templars last evening the lodge was entertained by a very able address by Dr. Poulson, of Alexandria. The doctor traced the growth of temperance sentiment in the last fifty years, showing a marked improvement in the drinking habits of the American people. Unlike fifty years ago, intoxicating drinks now find no place in the harvest fields or at raisings. For the most part weddings are conducted without them. A minister of the Gospel cannot retain his pulpit and drink, and an aroused public sentiment has driven church members and respectable citizens from the business. He concluded his lecture with a forcible argument for prohibition, basing the right to prohibit on the ground of public policy. At the conclusion of the lecture the lodge was entertained by a piano solo, Miss Pearson; vocal solo, Mrs. Kalstrom; duett, Sisters Watson and Sleeper; recitation, F. C. Long; vocal solo, Cora Watson; reading, Mr. Mallard, and vocal duett, Misses Sleepe.r

The Metropolitan Industrial School.

The Metropolitan Industrial School association met Monday afternoon at the school building, corner of Nineteenth and H streets northwest. The report of Mrs. L. E. Deane, the superintendent, was read, showing great progress in every branch of the school, and particularly in the industry of braiding straw for hats. It gave a list of the donations received during the month, and stated that the school has now about thirty pupils, male and female, some of which attend the day and some the night school. The report of Mrs. C. E. Smith, the register of the school, was also rendered, in which she thanks the donors of the past month, and states that any contributions given during the coming month will be thankfully received and put to good use. Several new members were admitted to the association, and a vote of thanks was tendered the persons in the Center market and others who have contributed.

Mrs. Linthicum's Death.

Mrs. Mary Linthicum, widow of the late C. M. Linthicum, died early yesterday morning at her home on Georgetown heights, in the 77th year of her age. Her funeral will take place from her late residence at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Dangerously Ill.

Mrs. Jane W. Williamson, the only surviving child of the late Rev. Dr. S. B. Balch, and an old resident of Georgetown, is lying dangerously ill at her residence, 2900 N street northwest, with but slight hope of her recovery.

Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition.

The President has appointed Sewell Truax and E. C. Ferguson, of Washington territory, commissioners of that territory to the cotton centennial exhibition at New Orleans.

PERSONAL.

M. M. Bautsom, S. Nell, New York, and W. Simpson and wife, Pittsburg, are at the Harris house.

Theodore W. Gore, John Brewster, Boston; W. G. Oakman, E. L. Mills, New York; S. B. Roberts and wife, Philadelphia, are at Wormley's.

Alonzo Valenzuda, Edward Salignac, Honduras, C. A.; Samuel H. Seaman and wife, Brooklyn; Gen. Thomas L. James, S. Swanzz, N. Y., are at the Arlington.

A. R. Turner, jr., H. S. Beden, Arthur H. Hearn, George C. Flint, T. H. Molten, New York, A. K. W. Joy, Boston, H. S. Clare and wife, Philadelphia, are at Willard's.

William R. Wallace, a former resident of Georgetown, D. C., died at his home, Ithaca, N. Y., Tuesday, March 4, 1884, at 2 p. m. He was at one time one of the board of fire commissioners.

Ex-Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; James F. Young, Philadelphia; S. J. Caskey, Detroit; F. Rockwell and wife, T. S. Draper, New York; Logan Carlisle, Covington, Ky., are at the Riggs.

Hon. G. H. Craig has returned to this city much improved in health and is now stopping at the National hotel. He will vigorously contest the seat now held by C. M. Shelley, of the fourth congressional district of Alabama.

R. Chandler, U. S. N.; James Westwater, Columbus, Ohio; S. M. Clark and wife, Chicago; R. M. Douglas, North Carolina; D. R. Maise and wife, Brooklyn; A. C. Beatess, Indiana; C. W. Adams, North Carolina, and Mrs. C. A. Silver, Brooklyn, are at the Ebbitt.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

The New Protestant Episcopal Church to be Erected on Capitol Hill.

A Sketch of the Efforts Which Have Resulted in Forming the Parish.

A handsome improvement is soon to be made on Capitol hill in the form of a new stone church to be built during this spring by the congregation of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church, at the corner of Third and A streets southeast. The building when completed will be 52 feet wide by 72 feet long. The foundations have already been laid, at a cost of $2,000. The lot upon which the edifice is to stand is 60 feet wide by 120 feet long, with an L-shaped addition 22 feet by 40, running back to an alley. The cost of the ground was $6,000, which, with interest added, makes the total price about $8,000. The structure as planned by the architect, Mr. Charles Cassell, of Baltimore, will be of the early English pointed gothic, moderately decorated, and will be built of Potomac gneiss or blue stone. The cost will approximate $35,000. The front will face on A street. A steeple about 150 feet in height is to be constructed at the corner side of Third and A streets, with a side entrance on Third street and two main entrances on A street. There will be a basement story for the Sunday school and church societies, fully lighted and ventilated. The ceiling will be 5 feet above the pavement. The flooring of the auditorium will be 5½ feet above the ground. Nine stone steps of easy ascent will lead into the spacious vestibule in the front end. Over the vestibule will be a gallery to seat worshipers. The choir is on the side of the chancel. The side aisles are to be under a lower roof than the middle part, which will be supported by iron columns and arches of masonry. The roof will be open, with a modern ceiling and carved rafters. The walls are to be frescoed. No high decorations are to be indulged in. Four large windows are on each side of the church, divided by mullions into three lancets. The same number of windows are in the clere story. They are to be of stained glass. The plan in view is to have them presented by members of the parish or of the church as memorials or gifts. One has already been given, and will cost $200. The construction of the chancel and choir will be only a temporary arrangement until the transept is erected. The seating capacity will be between 600 and 800. It is intended to put up at first only the nave. The members intend to pay for what they do as they go along. An earnest appeal for aid will be made to the people of the Episcopal faith throughout this city and elsewhere. It is proposed to lay the corner stone with impressive ceremonies. Invitations will be extended to the clergy and congregations of the various Protestant Episcopal churches of this city to participate. The history of this parish goes back to the war when a convocation of clergymen existed in the diocese of Maryland for the purpose of church building and extension. New chapels resulted, among them being the Church of the Incarnation, St. Paul's and St. Mark's. This last was an offspring of Christ church, Navy Yard. Rev. M. L. Olds had the supervision of it. He began in the winter of 1867 and 1868 to hold services in the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan asylum, at the corner of Second street and Maryland avenue northeast, the old Sewell mansion, now occupied by Hon. John S. Barbour. A frame chapel was erected on A street, between Second and Third streets southeast, upon a plan drawn by Rev. Mr. Olds, who died before it was completed. Rev. Charles W. Shields succeeded him in the rectorship of Christ church in 1869. Rev. A. Floridus Steele was invited to be his assistant in March, 1869, and was assigned to the chapel. The first Sunday of his advent he found fifty persons present, thirty-five of whom were communicants. Steps were soon taken for the organization of a parish. Permission was given by the diocesan convention to that end. In June, 1869, a vestry was elected, and the Rev. Mr. Steele was chosen rector. In 1870 the present lot was bought for building purposes. By industry and economy the congregation gathered in yearly the sum of $3,000, one-half of which went for current expenses and the balance for payment upon the lot. This collection has been the average annual amount. In 1871 the frame building was removed to where it now stands, on the south part of the lot. Last summer the old white building which stood on the corner of Third and A streets southeast was torn down. It is well remembered in days gone by as the market house of Capitol hill, and subsequently was used for public school purposes. The congregation increased yearly in numbers. At present there is an overflow of attendance, and a new place of worship is much needed. There are now 100 and twenty communicants, among whom are numbered some of the best citizens of that section. A Sunday school of 175 members and twenty teachers is under the superintendence of Mr. Richard Goodhart. Among those who have been vestrymen may be mentioned Dr. Beale, lately deceased, Commodore Balsh, U. S. N., Dr. Hudson, assistant surgeon general, U. S. N., and Mr. Joseph Burnett. The church has been regularly attended during the sessions of congress by many senators and representatives and their families, as also by officials of all ranks. A great desire is felt by the residents of the hill, apart from all religious considerations, to see this structure completed, as it will add much to the beauty of that section.

NITROUS OXIDE AND OXYGEN.

Dr. Howland's Paper Read Before the Homeopathic Medical Society Last Night.

Dr. E. P. Howland last evening read a paper and gave a clinic before the Homeopathic Medical society of the District of Columbia, explaining and introducing the new anæsthetic, nitrous oxide and oxygen, administered in condensing air chambers for dental and surgical operations. He stated that the process was new, and that he was the first one that had read any paper on the subject before any scientific or medical society in the United States. He said he was the first that introduced nitrous oxide in dental practice in Washington, and that he now was interesting the profession in regard to the introduction of the new anæsthetic into all the public hospitals of the United States and its use in private chambers. He believed that it was the greatest discovery in anæsthesia since anæsthetics were first known and used to produce insensibility to pain. He now had an anæsthetic for the first time that could be administered for prolonged operations that was perfectly free from danger, and thousands of lives could now be saved that would otherwise be lost from the use of ether and chloroform. Dr. Howland stated that he had invented a chamber that would greatly facilitate the introduction of the new anæsthetic, and also a process of purifying the air of the chamber to free it from impurities and germs of bacteria that might inoculate the patient during operations from infected air in contact with open wounds. After the reading of the paper, an animal was placed in an experimental air chamber, and nitrous oxide and oxygen was administered. The animal remained anæsthetized for several minutes, and, when removed, recovered in one minute, uninjured.

A vote of thanks was given Dr. Howland by the Medical society for his interesting paper and clinic. The following was unanimously adopted: "That from the evidence we have obtained we believe that nitrous oxide and oxygen, as an anæsthetic for dental and surgical operations, is free from the unpleasantness and danger of ether and chloroform, and we recommend that Dr. E. P. Howland construct a chamber for its administration in the city of Washington."

The Union Bethel.

There was a very large meeting of the Union Bethel Historical and Literary association last night. A paper was read by Rev. W. H. Moore, of Lincoln Memorial church, on "The Negro Boy of To-day." He presented the advantages which the present generation had over the last for moral, religious, and physical development as afforded by the home, church, and school. By these influences he bespoke the man of to-morrow in every sense a man. The paper was discussed by Miss A. E. Geary, and Messrs. R. J. Smith, E. J. Waring, Dickerson, President J. Blanchard, of Wheaton college, Illinois, and Mr. F. L. Cardoza. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Description of the Work of the National Museum.

The Anthropological society met last evening in the army medical museum, Maj. J. W. Powell, president, in the chair. Two papers were on the programme—"The Migrations of the Siouan Indian Tribes," by the Rev. Owen Dorsey, and "The Accessions to the Anthropological Department of the National Museum," by Ensign Albert Niblack. Mr. Dorsey being absent, Mr. Niblack occupied the evening in describing the method of administration in our great museum. Anthropology is thus divided: Arts, races, and antiquities. Arts and races are under Prof. G. Brown Goode. Antiquities have a special curator in the upper hall of the Smithsonian building—Dr. Charles Rau. The museum has been steadily enlarged. By the practice of the most rigid economy, supplemented by the great interests manifested not only by private individuals, but also by the hundreds of army, navy, and signal officers in various parts of the world, especially to be noticed in 1884, are three collections from Alaska, the Lorillard collection, many gifts to the medical department, and Maj. Powell's donations from Zuni and Arizona. The last named collection numbers over 10,000 specimens, and even the duplicates will be valuable in obtaining from foreign countries by exchange much material from regions to which our own collectors have no access. The Catlin gallery of portraits, generously donated by Mrs. Harrison, of Philadelphia, has at last found a resting place after wandering across the sea, and having run the gauntlet of sheriffs, port collectors, &c., in two continents. The admirers of this indefatigable observer and traveler will be delighted to know that his paintings have at last found a sure resting place. Mr. Swan's grand collections in Washington territory made for the museum and the fishery are soon to be installed, and will be an exceeding valuable addition to our anthropological exhibit. Mr. Niblack dwelt with great emphasis on the necessity of having collectors fully describe objects when they are secured in the field. The two methods of classification, the teleological and the ethnical, being tested in the museum were fully described. The paper was discussed by Prof. Mason, Mr. Flint, and Maj. Powell. The secretary of the society, Mr. David Hutcheson, having resigned, Mr. Victor Proudfit was elected to fill the vacancy. All communications to the society should be addressed to Col. F. A. Seely, United States patent office.

Supreme Court.

The proceedings of the supreme court yesterday were as follows:

Admissions to the bar—N. W. Finley, of Tyler, Texas; J. C. Sturgeon, of Erie, Pa.; Oliver Crocker Stevens, of Boston, Mass.; D. D. Burnes, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Joseph R. Edson and James H. Saville, of Washington, D. C.; George W. Towle, of San Rafael, Cal.

Mr. George F. Edmunds presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the bar at this court, held to pay respect to the memory of the late Philip Phillips, which were received and ordered to be filed.

No. 12. Original. Ex parte. In the matter of John Hitz, petitioner. Argument commenced.

Changes in the Jury.

Robert O. F. Petit, John C. Baum, James D. Clary, were yesterday excused from petit jury, and R. E. Omohundro, J. M. C. Wallach, and William H. Bell were accepted instead. Thomas F. Cogan was excused from grand jury, and Seaton F. Perry accepted to take his place yesterday in the criminal court.

Presentation of a Jewel.

At the meeting of Decatur lodge, No. 9, K. of P., last night, a handsome and valuable past chancellor's jewel was presented to Past Chancellor Charles H. Butler. The presentation speech was made by Sir Knight W. C. Williams, and was happily responded to by the recipient.

Boys
Waltham Watches
RELIABLE AND DURABLE MOVEMENTS IN HEAVY CASES. THE MOST SATISFACTORY WATCHES FOR BOYS EVER MADE.
AMERICAN WATCH CO. WALTHAM, MASS
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WATCHES OF ANY KIND SENT FOR SELECTION TO ANYONE KNOWN TO THE HOUSE OR FURNISHING REFERENCE. SATISFACTION IS IN ALL CASES GUARANTEED, OR THE GOODS PURCHASED MAY BE RETURNED.

THE GLORIOUS
BERMUDAS!
The most justly famous of all the
Winter Resorts in Southern Seas.
Finest Facilities Ever Offered From Any City.
New Line From Baltimore Direct.
ONLY 60 HOURS.
Steamers Double the Tonnage of those of the older lines, and the Largest Steamers sailing from American Ports for the Bermudas, and the only line of steamers between America and Europe touching at these Islands.
The Powerful and Magnificent Ocean Steamer, "NUBIAN" (3,000 Tons, 2,000 Horse Power), of the UNION LINE, will leave Baltimore in direct connection with the Trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,
SATURDAY, MARCH 8,
Making the run to the Bermudas in 60 Hours. Return steamer will leave Bermudas about March 22.
Fare Only $30 One Way. $50 Round Trip.
Including Stateroom and Meals. Accommodations Strictly First Class. Table Unsurpassed. Attention the Best.
One of the attractions of the trip from Baltimore is the sail down the Beautiful Chesapeake Bay, passing Fort McHenry, Fort Carroll, Old Point Comfort, and Fortress Monroe.
For Staterooms and other information telegraph or write to C. M. LORD,
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Prof. A. J. Dexter
THE WORLD'S
Magnetic Conqueror of Disease.
The following comprises the ailments and diseases which I am prepared to treat and to cure: Consumption, Bright's Disease, Pneumonia, all Kidney and Liver Complaints, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the mucous membranes, Dyspepsia and all gastric annoyances, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, whether hereditary or superinduced by excesses, all spinal Affections, Urinary Complaints, Epileptic Fits, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance, Prolapsus Uteri, Varicose Veins, Scrofula, Eczema, Piles, all Diseases of Women and Children, Anchylosis, White Swelling, Goitre, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Intermittent Fever, Deafness, Weak and Sore Eyes, and all Malarial Disturbances of the system.
I am also prepared to successfully treat those afflicted with the alcoholic habit and to destroy the appetite for liquor, and to effect a cure of all those diseases of a special, peculiar, and dangerous character.
At my office I have letters, recommendations, and affidavits from hundreds of patients of national and local standing throughout all sections of the country to substantiate my claims to public recognition as a successful healer in every feature of disease of which I claim to conquer.
I stand upon the basis which scores of the best people of Washington whom I have successfully treated furnished me, and whose recommendations are in my hands and at my parlors.
PROF. A. J. DEXTER,
No. 520 Thirteenth Street Northwest.
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 11:30 a. m. only.

Spring Goods.
Spring Overcoats!
NOW READY.
ROBINSON, PARKER & CO.
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Southeast Corner Seventh and D Streets.

Great Reduction in Prices!
I shall make a large discount on all goods sold for CASH in the next THIRTY DAYS, in order to reduce my large stock to make room for Spring Styles soon to come in.
Our goods are unsurpassed anywhere.
Fine Evening Shoes and Slippers a Specialty. Blue, Pink, and Black in Kid and Black Satin Slippers.
All the lines of Street Cars come near our door.
H. C. WINDSOR,
FINE SHOE PARLOR, 1423 N. Y. Av., near 15th St

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Latest Parisian Modes in Hair Goods
M'LLE M. J. PRANDI
Will open on JANUARY 28, at Mrs. M. J. HUNT'S, 1309 F STREET,
Remaining for TWO WEEKS ONLY.
Rhea Waves, : : Shingled Bangs.
These styles never need be in the hairdresser's hands. Always in order by plain combing. Hair Dressed and Bangs Shingled.

GO TO
WASH. B. WILLIAMS,
The Old Established and Thoroughly Reliable House,
No. 317 Seventh Street,
No. 633 Louisiana Avenue,
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—FOR YOUR—
Children's Carriages,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES.
Woven Cane, Reed, Slat, Rattan, Willow, Square Phaeton,
With the finest Silk Parasol and Canopy top, Silk Lined and Fringed, upholstered with Silk Goods, Plush or Satin, either plain or in rolls, rest upon best gearing, with Patent Reversible Handles, Elliptic Springs, and flat spoked wheels, finely painted and decorated.
GREAT VARIETY OF MATTINGS.
WHITE, CHECKED, AND FANCY.
Largest stock ever shown before, and at prices much lower.
Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, and Office Furniture,
Artistically Carved and of Latest Designs.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of the finest Silk Plush, Fringes, Silk Figured Goods, Lace Curtains, and Lambrequins.
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