reform the tariff until such time as the democratic party should build on the principles expressed in the Ohio platform. He had no difficulty in choosing between the two lines of public policy, and he chose for his own people and his own country. He did this in the full assurance that free trade would bring nothing but disaster and ruin, while the principles expressed in the Ohio declaration would bring prosperity, happiness, and a higher order of civilization.

The remainder of Mr. Randall's remarks were devoted to an appeal to democratic members to defeat the bill as a matter of party expediency. As he took his seat, there was a hearty round of applause, and the members who had surrounded his desk and listened with closest attention scattered to their places, while people in the galleries drew a long breath of very bad air, changed position, and settled down again to see and hear what was to follow.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, and Mr. Finley, of Maryland, put themselves on record as opposing the bill, and then Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, took the floor, and both the house and galleries prepared to give him the closest attention. He began by expressing satisfaction with the tone and temper of the debate, though regretting, he said, that the gentleman from Connecticut should have seen fit to appeal to prejudice and passion, and flaunt in the face of an American house the bloody shirt, which a sense of dignity on the part of republicans themselves had long since consigned to oblivion. [Loud applause from the democratic side.]

This brought Mr. Eaton to his feet, and everybody prepared for something exciting, but the colloquy which followed was rather tame. At its close Mr. Blackburn proceeded with his argument in favor of the bill. He criticised Mr. Randall and his argument, holding that he had materially changed his opinions on the tariff. In 1882 he had expressed himself in favor of a reduction. Now he did not want any reduction. He had gone forward, and, illustrating that aggressive nature for which he was prominent, now protested against even a whisper in the direction of the agitation of the question. If it was necessary in 1882 to reduce the surplus revenues, why was it not more needed now?

The issue presented by the republican side was protection for the sake of protection. For the first time, the people were aroused on the question. It was the issue in American politics to-day. It would not dawn. Cunning and insincerity had for years been able to evade the issue. It could not long be deferred now. The political parties must stand and fight the battle out. The man who voted to strike out the enacting clause declared to the people and the country that he was not willing to have the tariff revised, taxation reduced, the surplus revenue abated. [Applause.] The man who voted to strike out the enacting clause admitted to the country and to the world that he dare not face the issue either of a revision of the tariff or a reduction of taxation even on the terms which he himself might offer. [Applause.]

There should be a frank and candid statement of the issue made; that the people should understand without any gauze or guise being drawn over the question. He did not know what the fate of this bill was to be. If it were a good bill, it should be passed; if it were a bad bill, it should be amended and perfected; and no excuse could be offered for a refusal to make an effort to perfect it. Protection for the sake of protection was the battle cry of the republican party. Let the national contest be inaugurated on the ground selected by that party. From a party point of view he welcomed the contest.

The advocates of reduction were ready for the fray. Armed in a cause which it knew to be just, proud of its history and proud of its hopes, remembering the victories with which it had blazoned the century that lay behind it, trusting to the fairness of its tenets, recalling all the glorious traditions which cluster about it, and cheered by the opening promises of its future, the democratic party abided the issue which was to come. He trusted in the ultimate triumph of his party. The end of the conflict must come, and when it came, the people would stand for the right.

He wanted to protest against that injustice which had created the impression that the advocates of the bill desired to exile from the party any who might differ from them. He held no power of expulsion. He had no commission to issue a threat against any man. It rested with each and every man to determine his party affiliations. Any man could vote himself out of a party if he wished to. He had no harsh words to utter, but on a measure so broad and fair as this one he appealed to those who sat around him to stand together and keep the promises they made to the people. They had told the people that they would revise the tariff laws and make them just. Here they held the power to make that promise good, and if they failed to do so they would not be worthy to receive the indorsement of the people. Let him who would strike down his party, her principles, her measures, and the people show by the record whose hand the blood was to be found upon. Looking up he saw the grand and wise motto of his own commonwealth, and he could no more than emphasize that motto in an earnest, honest, and final appeal—"If we do stand united we will conquer; if we are divided disaster will readily come." [Applause.]

In conclusion, he said: I express the hope that in the near future we may be able to bring to the house enough of enlightenment, of patriotism, of progressive intelligence to repudiate the bigotry which disgraces politics in the shape of protection. No bigot, whether he be Christian or politician, ever contributed one atom to the advancement of humanity's cause, and I ask at the hands of this house, with a firm reliance for a favorable answer, that it may never be said that a democratic house in an American congress refused even to consider a bill which proposed to reduce admitted excessive taxation and revise to a degree an admittedly bad tariff. [Applause.]

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, closed the debate in opposition to the bill in a severe arraignment of its provisions, which he declared to be impossible of administration. He challenged the tariffs of the world to present provisions of an enormity and confusion approaching those of the pending measure, asserted that it would require a special catechism to answer the questions which must be asked before any goods were imported, and predicted that if the bill were enacted into a law, before a year every importing merchant would be clamoring to congress to restore the old rates of duty. The bill tossed into the lap of Europe one-fifth of the duties which now flowed into the treasury of the United States without exacting an equivalent from any of the countries of Europe. To call that statesmanship was to nullify the meaning of the English language. He then proceeded, in reply to Blackburn's speech, to detail the benefits which the country had derived from the protective system, and his remarks were constantly greeted with the applause of his party associates. "All hail!" he exclaimed in conclusion, "to the giant of protection which strews his pathway with gold and lines all the borders with the flowers of popular comfort."

Although Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, is neither a brilliant orator nor forcible reasoner, the vast audience on the floor and in the galleries prepared to give him the closest attention. He was to close the debate, as it proved, and most of those present anticipated as much. The friends and enemies of the bill had heartily cheered those who defended and those who assailed it in their turn, and the volume of sound produced by the one so nearly equaled that produced by the other that it was difficult to tell by that which was in the lead. But somehow there was something in the air which foreboded its defeat. Mr. Morrison did not look like a leader confident of victory when he rose in his place and began his speech. His voice, never strong at best, could hardly be heard in the galleries, but as he progressed his sentences became more easily audible.

He began with a rapid review of the objections which had been made to the bill, and an equally rapid and brief answer to those objections. Should the motion to strike out the enacting clause be agreed to, it would be a declaration that the tariff taxation would be continued, and the democratic party would appeal from the congress of the United States to the people, and the people would so understand it. He referred to the fact that the democrats from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and California had been elected on tariff reform platforms, and expressed his fear that if the bill should be defeated they would be succeeded by Page and Burrows and Hazelton and "My Dear Hubbell." He then turned his attention to Randall, and, addressing him, said:

You claim to have the power to strike out the enacting clause of this bill. If you have that power, you have the power to amend this bill and make it what it should be. [Loud applause on the democratic side.]

After a few more cursory remarks on the general subject of tariff reform Mr. Morrison's time expired, and a murmur of expectancy ran through the ranks of both opponents and advocates of the measure as the chairman directed the clerk to read the bill.

The audience which throughout the day had crowded the galleries almost to suffocation hushed the hum of conversation, and watched with intense interest the further proceedings on the floor. As the clerk began to read, Mr. Converse, of Ohio, left his seat in the last row, and walking down to the bar of the house, stood nervously fingering a piece of paper which he held in his hand. When the reading of the first paragraph had been completed, there was an embarrassing pause. Mr. Converse was engaged in earnest conversation with Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, and did not appear to know that all eyes were fixed upon him.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, fearful that the time when the motion to strike out the clause would be in order would expire before Mr. Converse's attention could be attracted to the fact, rose and inquired of the chair whether the proper time had come to make a motion.

Before the chair could respond, Mr. Converse, pushing to the front, made the motion. This was a signal for a volley of hisses and groans from the democratic side, and this demonstration being met by rounds of applause from the republican side. The scene in the chamber was one of intense excitement and confusion, to which the galleries rendered no little aid by loud tokens of approval and disapproval.

Tellers being ordered, Messrs. Converse and Morrison were appointed by the chair. Before taking his place Mr. Morrison called to the clerk of the house, who was standing by the speaker's desk, "Mr. Clark, see that no damned scoundrel who is paired goes between the tellers." Mr. Clark promising to see that fair play should be had, Mr. Morrison took his station, giving Mr. Converse a very cool shake hands, according to the usual formality, as he stood opposite. Then the voting began, and the tellers announced the affirmative vote to be 155.

The first man to pass through in the negative was Mr. Reagan, of Texas, who had been brought in on an invalid chair in order to cast his vote. He was heartily applauded by his friends and received many congratulations upon his apparent recovery from his late severe illness.

The negative vote was announced as 151, and then Geo. D. Wise, of Virginia, voted in the affirmative, making the vote stand 156 to 151. Then cheer followed cheer from the republican side, and the cheers were taken up by the galleries and reverberated from every nook and cranny of the hall. Ladies stood up and waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats. Mr. Morrison, yielding gracefully to the inevitable, walked smilingly to his seat and the tariff bill was dead.

On Mr. Converse's motion, the committee rose.

The speaker stated the question to be on striking out the enacting clause, and, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Turner, of Kentucky, calling for the yeas and nays, it was agreed to—yeas 159, nays 155—as follows:

YEAS—Adams of Ill., Anderson, Arnot, Atkinson, Bayne, Belford, Bingham, Bisbee, Boutelle, Bowen, Boyle, Brainerd, Breitung, Brewer of N. Y., Brewer of N. J., Browne of Ind., Brown of Pa., Brumm, Budd, Burleigh, Calkins, Campbell of Pa., Cannon, Chace, Connolly, Converse, Culbertson of Ky., Cullen, Curtin, Cutcheon, Davis of Ill., Davis of Mass., Dingley, Duncan, Dunham, Eaton, Elliott, Ellwood, Ermentrout, Evans of Pa., Everhart, Ferrell, Fiedler, Findlay, Finerty, Foran, Funston, Geddes, George, Glascock, Goff, Guenther, Hanback, Harmer, Hart, Hatch of Mich., Haynes, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of Ill., Hepburn, Hiscock, Hitt, Holmes, Holton, Hooper, Hopkins, Horr, Houk, Howey, Hunt, Hutchins, James, Jeffords, Johnson, Jordan, Kasson, Kean, Keifer, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Lacey, Laird, Lawrence, Le Fevre, Libbey, Long, Lyman, McAdoo, McCold, McComas, McCormick, McKinley, Millard, Miller of Pa., Milliken, Morey, Morrill, Muller, Murray, Mutchler, Nutting, O'Hara, C. O'Neill of Pa., Paige, Parker, Patton, Payne, Payson, Stanton, Peelle of Ind., Perkins, Peters, Pettibone, Phelps, Poland, Post, Price, Randall, Ranney, Ray of N. Y., Ray of N. H., Reed, Rice, Robinson, Rockwell, Rowell, Russell, Ryon, Seney, Skinner of N. Y., Smalls, Smith, Snyder, Spooner, Spriggs, Steele, Stephenson, Stewart of Vt., Stone, Storm, Struble, Sumner of Cal., E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas, Tully, Van Alstyne, Wadsworth, Wait, Warner of Ohio, Washburn, Weaver, Wemple, Whiting, Wilkins, J. Wilson of Iowa, George D. Wise, John S. Wise, York—159.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Aiken, Alexander, Bagley, Ballentine, Barbour, Barksdale, Beach, Belmont, Blackburn, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Breckenridge, Broadhead, Buchanan, Buckner, Burnes, Cabell, Caldwell, Campbell of N. Y., Candler, Carleton, Cassidy, Clardy, Clay, Clements, Cobb, Collins, Cook, Cosgrove, Covington, Cox of N. Y., Cox of N. C., Crisp, Culberson, of Texas, Dargan, Davidson, Davis of Mo., Deuster, Dibble of S. C., Dibrell of Tenn., Dockery, Dowd, Dorsheimer, Dunn, Eldredge, Ellis, Evins of S. C., Follett, Forney, Fyan, Garrison, Gibson, Graves, Green, Greenleaf, Halsell, Hammond, Hancock, Hardeman, Hardy, Hatch of Mo., Hemphill, Henley, Herbert, Hewitt of N. Y., Hewitt of Ala., Hill, Hobilitzell, Holman, Houseman, Hurd, Jones of Wis., Jones of Texas, Jones of Ark., Jones of Ala., King, Kleiner, Lamb, Lanham, Lore, Lewis, Lovering, Lowry, McMillin, Maybury, Miller of Tex., Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Morrison, Moulton, Murphy, Neece, Nelson, Oates, O'Ferrall, O'Neil of Mo., Pierce, Pelton of Ark., Potter, Pryor, Pusey, Rankin, Reagan, Reese, Robertson, Rogers of Ark., Rogers of N. Y., Rosecrans, Scales, Seymour, Shaw, Shelly, Singleton, Skinner of N. C., Slocum, Springer, Stevens, Stewart of Tex., Stocklager, Strait, Sumner of Wis., Talbott, Taylor of Tenn., Thompson, Throckmorton, Tillman, Townshend, Tucker, Turner of Ga., Turner of Ky., Vance, Van Eaton, Wakefield, Ward, Warner of Tenn., Wellborn, Weller, Milo White of Minn., Williams, Willis, Wilson of W. Va., Winans of Mich., Winans of Wis., Wolford, Woodward, Worthington, Yaple, Young, and Carlisle—155.

When Mr. Young's name—the last on the list—was called, Speaker Carlisle said to the clerk, "Call my name." The name was called and the speaker voted "nay." The vote was received with cheers by the friends of the measure.

Representatives Barr and Robinson, of New York, were absent. Before the vote was announced the clerk read the names of four pairs, the smallest number of members recorded as paired for years: Bennett, nay; Ochiltree, yea; Muldrow, nay; Valentine, yea; Nicholls, nay; Riggs, yea; Wood and John D. White.

"The vote on the pending bill is 159 yeas to 155 nays," said the clerk. Upon the announcement of the result there was a repetition of the scene that followed the announcement of the vote by tellers. The republicans and successful democrats rose in their seats and gave cheer after cheer. Some waived papers above their heads, while others added to the confusion by a continuous clapping of hands. In the galleries men and woman again cheered, the latter also vigorously waving their handkerchiefs.

Mr. Converse moved to reconsider the vote by which the house decided to strike out the enacting clause, and then moved to lay that motion on the table.

The motions were carried by a viva voce vote, and the announcement of this result was received with cheers and applause, though not with so much enthusiasm as the previous announcements.

Mr. Willis suggested that Mr. Converse, whose seat is on the democratic side, have a seat hereafter with the republicans.

When the last vote was announced the members began leaving the hall. The crowd in the galleries lessened, and within ten minutes scarcely 100 persons remained. At 5:03 the house adjourned. As the members were leaving many of them expressed the opinion that a final adjournment would be taken in June; some thought in the latter part, others during the first few days of the month.

An analysis of the roll call shows that only three republicans, Nelson, Strait, and Wakefield, all of Minnesota, voted against striking out the enacting clause.

Forty-one democrats voted in the affirmative. They hail from the following states: New York, 6—Arnot, Hutchins, Muller, Spriggs, Van Alstyne, and Wemple; Pennsylvania, 12—Boyle, Connolly, Curtin, Duncan, Elliott, Ermentrout, Hopkins, Mutchler, Patton, Post, Randall, and Storm; Ohio, 10—Converse, Foran, Geddes, Jordan, Le Fevre, Murray, Paige, Seney, Warner, and Wilkins; New Jersey, 3—Ferrell, Fiedler, and McAdoo; California, 4—Budd, Glascock, Sumner, and Tully; Maryland, 1—Findlay; Louisiana, 1—Hunt; Virginia, 1—G. D. Wise; Illinois, 11—Inerty; Connecticut, 1—Eaton, West Virginia, 1—Snyder.

Edward Andrews was fined $59 in the police court yesterday for carrying a razor, and was sentenced for two months for being a suspicious character.

BALL AND BAT.

The Home Game and Numerous Others Postponed by Bad Weather.

The game of base ball between the Baltimore Unions and the Waverleys, of this city, did not take place yesterday, the ground being unfit.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

At Louisville—

Louisville	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Columbus	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Columbus, 10. Errors—Louisville, 2; Columbus, 0.

At St. Louis—

St. Louis (American)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6
Toledo (American)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Toledo, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Toledo, 1.

At Pittsburg—The base ball game announced for to-day between the Metropolitan and Allegheny clubs was postponed on account of rain.

At Boston—

Buffalo	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—3
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Buffalo, 4; Boston, 1. Errors—Buffalo, 5; Boston, 5.

At Cincinnati—The Cincinnati and Indianapolis game was called on account of rain at the sixth inning. No runs were scored.

At Baltimore—In consequence of rain the game of base ball between the Athletic and Baltimore nines for this afternoon was postponed.

HANOVER, N. H., May 6.—The Dartmouth college nine defeated the Bowdoin college club to-day by a score of 26 to 3.

At Wilmington—

Virginia	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2—8
Wilmington	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1—13

Base hits—Virginia, 10; Wilmington, 10. Errors—Virginia, 10; Wilmington, 11.

At Harrisburg—The game announced between the Harrisburg and Monumental clubs was postponed on account of rain.

VIRGINIA MATTERS.

The Schools Under Bourbon Rule—Indicted for Participating in a Political Meeting.

RICHMOND, May 6.—Already complaints are coming in to the bureau of education from public school teachers that they are not receiving their pay as promptly as the law requires, or as they were paid before the state passed under bourbon rule. Some of the new bourbon county school boards did not qualify in time, and hence there are now two different county systems in force. There are over 1,200 children in this city alone who have made application for school accommodations, who have now waited eight months and yet nothing has been done.

The argument before the court of appeals in a case from Portsmouth to test the constitutionality of the law which requires that judges of election shall be "freeholders" was closed to-day. The decision of the court is expected on Thursday. As the word "freeholder" restricts the material of which these officers can be made, it is claimed to be in violation of the Virginia and national constitutions. If this be true, the old election machinery of the state will remain in operation. If the court hold the contrary, there will be no fair elections in Virginia. There is a great deal of uneasiness felt by the democrats with regard to the efforts making to force the state to receive coupons for taxes, and the result will surely cut down the revenue.

The grand jury of the hustings court of this city to-day indicted Mr. Carter M. Louthan, of Clarke county, for actively participating in a political meeting in violation of a law passed by the late legislature, which prohibits county school superintendents from engaging in political matters. Mr. Louthan is a republican delegate to the Chicago convention and is also school superintendent of Clarke county. It is a test case, and the law will no doubt be declared unconstitutional.

Contributions to the confederate soldiers' home are coming in briskly, and the city, it is thought, will donate its site. Fredericksburg is also spoken of as the place to locate it.

There is trouble among the bourbons over the recent primary elections here, and frauds are openly charged against the two wings by each other.

THE HEAD IDENTIFIED.

Theory of the Medical Experts as to the Murder Which is Believed to Have Been Committed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—A complete examination of the head found yesterday in the Wissahickon creek, and which has been decided to be that of Frederick Stahl, was made by the coroner's physician yesterday and this morning and he will submit the result of his autopsy to-morrow to the jury which last Thursday determined that the body was that of Stahl and that he had been murdered. The physician says that the first attempt to sever the head from the body was by a blow dealt with a heavy instrument, and delivered while the man was lying on his face. It made a deep cut between the third and fourth vertebra, but failed to sever the parts. A second attempt, which was made further up the neck, was more successful. The first and second vertebræ are attached, but that portion lacks a small piece of the spinous process of the axis which is found upon the upper part of the trunk. This makes the two portions of the body fit exactly, and from the ragged appearance of the flesh and the nature of the cuts it is clear to the mind of the surgeon that the parts were severed by the same instrument. The latter must have been a cleaver or an ax, for a hatchet, unless it were a very heavy one, could not have done the work. The head is frightfully mangled and the face is crushed almost into a shapeless mass. The coroner's physician said this afternoon that the body presented the most horrible case of human butchery that he had ever been called upon to inspect.

A Day of Prayer for Temperance.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance union will soon send out a call to prayer (in view of the presidential campaign) addressed to the "Christian people of America," and fixing Tuesday, May 27, as the time. Each hour has a special subject assigned, including prayer for pastors and editors "that they may lead the people away from dead issues and toward that of a national constitutional amendment prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a drink;" for party leaders, "that their platform may recognize this issue and their candidate be one whose habits shall be an example to young men;" also and emphatically prayer for Christian voters, "that their spiritual perceptions may be quickened, their consciences aroused, and their home constituencies (meaning the woman of their households) represented by them at the ballot box." The day is to be observed throughout the nation, and pastors are requested to preach on the Sabbath following upon "God in Government."

PERSONAL.

Siamese legation are at the Arlington.

The President will go to New York to-day.

E. Jackson, Pennsylvania, and Dr. F. Donaldson, Baltimore, are at Wormley's.

Herbert S. Fairall, editor of the Iowa City *Republican*, is in the city with the visiting doctors.

G. Butler, New York; H. Carpenter, J. M. Hahn, Pennsylvania; G. Lee and lady, Philadelphia, are at the Harris house.

Miss Miriam Benjamin, of Charleston, S. C., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Whipper, No. 1412 Seventeenth street northwest.

S. H. Love, Miss C. S. Love, Miss Jamison, Philadelphia; L. W. Dickinson and wife, New Jersey; Mrs. A. C. Bates, New York, are at Willard's.

Ex-State Senator Dr. Charles Hill, of Minnesota, is in the city attending the sessions of the American Medical association, to which he is a delegate.

W. M. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jas. C. C. Black, Augusta, Ga.; A. M. Miller and wife, Pennsylvania; Dr. G. E. Law, Maine, and J. B. McGiffin and wife, Missouri, are at the St. James.

H. E. Hill and wife, Boston; Dr. J. H. Doemer and wife, Cumberland; Dr. and Mrs. H. Ernst, Boston; W. B. Ballou, Massachusetts; Dr. J. Foster and wife, New York, are at the Riggs.

Mr. David A. Haynes, son of Chief Clerk Haynes, of the postoffice department, has been selected by the faculty of Princeton college to deliver the master's oration at the next commencement.

Drs. J. C. Angier, of Boston; L. D. McIntosh, of Chicago; F. F. Cook, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Fisher, of Worcester, Mass.; Oliver Wilcox, of New York; Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Bary, of Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Smith, of New York, and many other medical delegates are late arrivals at the Temple hotel.

WOMEN OF THE WAR.

The Reception and Camp Fire for Army Nurses at Miss Ransom's.

The reception and camp fire in Miss Ransom's parlors last evening was a brilliant affair. Judge Lawrence presided, and upon taking the chair delivered an eloquent appeal for the women of the war. The orator of the evening was the Hon. Alonzo Bell, and his subject was also the women of the war. He said that in this whole city there was not one monument erected to them. Dr. Patton, of Howard university, and Gen. Birney followed upon the same subject. Mr. C. H. Brainard read an army poem, which was written by Miss Platt, of this city.

Congressman Pettibone pledged his own arm and Mr. Brumm's vote for the bill to pension army nurses. Mr. J. Tweedale, chief clerk in the war department, recited a soldier's colloquy and a negro sermon. Gen. Burdett made some remarks, and Dr. White declaimed after the fashion of a timid schoolboy. There was the usual "hard tack" lunch. The reception was given for the purpose of awakening interest in the fate of army nurses, many of whom are living in poverty and without employment in this city, while the government gives work which they could do to men who never saw a battlefield.

Minnehaha Lodge, Good Templars.

At the meeting of Minnehaha (Good Templars) lodge last evening, after the initiation of new members and a pleasant reception, the reports of the several retiring officers were read showing a membership of 242 members in good standing and the finances sound. The lodge will on next Sunday evening attend the services at Ryland chapel, when the pastor, Rev. Mr. Chapman, will conduct services at the invitation of the order. Mr. C. E. Sumner, the lodge deputy, installed the following officers for the present term: Mr. W. B. Young, W. C. T.; Mrs. Annie Platt, W. V. T.; Mr. H. Madden, W. R. S.; Miss Cora F. Watson, W. Asst. Sec.; Mr. J. L. Rea, W. Fin. Sec.; Miss Laura Baker, W. Treas.; Mr. F. H. Hopkins, W. Chap.; Mr. G. R. Burch, W. Marsh.; Miss Bertha J. Sleeper, W. Deputy M.; Mrs. C. B. Baker, W. I. G.; Rev. L. H. York, W. O. S.; Miss F. J. Pywell, R. H. S., and Miss Sallie Lambert, L. H. S.

The following additional representatives to the grand lodge, which convenes on the 14th instant, were elected: Mr. A. Derndinger, Rev. L. H. York, Mr. W. T. Bailey, and Misses Katie Darnall and May Held.

The chairmen of the standing committees appointed were: Finance, Dr. R. H. Buck; hall, Mr. J. E. Darnall; care of sick, Mr. A. Kalstrom; good of order, Prof. L. D. Bond; musical director, Prof. W. T. Nimmo, and organist, Miss Emma McCulloch.

The Show Has Gone.

Jumbo and his sacred white cousin, the representatives of many peculiar nations, the acrobats, roller skates, bareback riders, the lions and tigers, and all of the other wild beasts which have furnished mingled terror and delight to Washington small boys for two days, have all gone, to return again, like Christmas, corn shucking time, malaria, green apples, and other beautiful and terrible things, another year.

The crowds were less dense yesterday than on Monday, but there were enough people moving northward to show that there was something unusual going on in that part of the city. The performances inside the tent were as interesting as ever and the curiosities as fascinating. The smiling faces of the showmen indicated that they were not displeased with the financial result of their two days' visit to the capital.

To Obtain Harmony of Action.

A joint meeting of the representatives of the several government departments and of the United States commissioners of the states and territories will be held at the office of the World's Industrial Cotton Centennial Exposition, 515 Fourteenth street, at 7 o'clock this evening. Out of this meeting will come a harmony of action between the representatives of the general government and of the respective states that will result in a complete display of the growth, power, magnitude, and resources of this country that will prove most effective in inducing emigration and capital from abroad.

The Siamese Will Hear Him.

The Siamese embassy has been invited to attend the concert by the great cornetist, Northcott, of Philadelphia, to-night, and has signified its willingness to do so. The concert will be given at the Congregational church.

CONDENSED LOCALS.

The captain of the schooner McMannery, just arrived from Trinidad, reports that when in latitude 19° 50', longitude 68° 25', a seaman, named George W. Clementson, fell from the rigging and was instantly killed.

Richard Marshall and James S. Graham were tried in the police court yesterday on the charge of keeping a bawdy house. Several women testified to going there with men for improper purposes. Judge Snell fined each of the defendants $100, or six months in jail. Graham paid his fine, but Marshall appealed.

Officer Smoot reports that, at 4:30 p. m. yesterday, a white boy, named Lee Hays, while playing in the stable of George Sheppard was kicked in the forehead by a horse. Dr. Roberts was summoned and rendered surgical assistance. The wound is serious and it is thought the skull is fractured. The boy was removed to his home on K street, between Tenth and Eleventh southeast.

Sullivan as a Pitcher.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is possible that Sullivan may have played base ball before, but it is useless to say that he has mastered the science of the game. Nevertheless, it is a spectacle well worth viewing to see him slam a ball at a batter, or anybody else, for that matter. The man doesn't know his strength, and if he could throw with the accuracy required in a ball player there would be needed many an extra man to finish a game in which the slugger participated. In endeavoring to simply toss a ball to the first base yesterday he sent it clear to the fence, and it is fair to presume that had it not been for the obstruction the ball would have traveled three times as far as it did, so great was the momentum.

Sullivan is at present a veritable giant in size. His limbs are monstrously large, and there are two great heaps back of his shoulders that make him appear as though he were carrying a knapsack. For all that he is now called upon to perform in the way of exhibition sparring he is doubtless fit, but if there should arise an occasion for his putting himself in form to stand the gaff he would have to work off a great deal of superfluous timber.

It is a pity that the elements conspired yesterday to preclude the possibility of continuing the sport, as it is certain that there would have been an immense amount of fun had the game gone on. Nobody would have looked for a pretty game of ball, but there must have resulted numerous incidents that would have furnished diversion of a most enjoyable nature. Had the giant had an opportunity to warm up to his work, there doubtless would have been excitement occasioned equal to a lively sparring exhibition.

PRESIDENT GREVY is credited with having recently beaten Vignaux, the French champion billiard player, in a match at the Elysee. The president, remarks the London *Truth*, is a good man with the cue, but if he really beat Vignaux we must conclude that the skill of the latter is not confined to the board of green cloth. Louis XIV made a man a minister because he always allowed "Le Grand Monarque" to beat him at billiards.

The Word Craze!

To the person sending us the largest number of English Dictionary Words contained in

BAYBERRY GLYCERINE SOAP

We will give a lady's

GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH.

Each applicant is required to send with the List of Words one Outside Wrapper of our Bayberry Glycerine Soap; also a 2-cent stamp, for which we will mail one of our handsome Lithographed Razors.

The competitive list will close on the 4th day of July, 1884. Address

THE CLINTON MANUFACTURING CO.,
my7-sw4t 20 Vesey Street, New York.

H. C. WINDSOR'S

SHOE PARLOR, 1423 NEW YORK AVENUE

We have the Largest Stock of Fine Shoes in the City, and all the Newest Styles, to which we are adding daily.

Soft Shoes for Tender Feet a Specialty. Old People's Soft Light Shoes for Summer. Our Children's Line is unsurpassed. We are ready for business.

GENTLEMEN

Can find on our counters as fine an assortment of

BUSINESS SUITS

As can be produced, to say nothing of our

ALBERT FROCKS AND 4-BUTTON CUTAWAYS FOR EVENING WEAR.

ROBINSON, PARKER & CO.

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

19, Southeast Corner Seventh and D Streets.

EDMONSTON & CO.,

1339 and 1341 F Street.

SHOES!

EDMONSTON & CO.,
1339 and 1341 F Street and 943 Pennsylvania Avenue.

SLIPPERS!

EDMONSTON & CO.,
943 Pennsylvania Avenue and 1339 and 1341 F Street.

SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

943 Pennsylvania Avenue.

OUR NEW STORE

is a decided success. We have endeavored to make it pleasant and attractive. In this we have succeeded. We point with pride to our large and successful trade at our

F STREET STORES,

and assure the public that we will keep up our well-earned reputation for selling none but the

BEST SHOES,

and at low and uniform prices at both of our stores

Summer Resorts.

WEST END HOTEL,

Cottages and Restaurant,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Cottages and Restaurant Open June 2. Hotel and Sea-Water Baths Open June 21.

Most of the rooms in the hotel have been entirely refurnished. A ROLLER SKATING RINK (120 by 80 feet), which will also be used as a BALL and CONCERT ROOM, and a LADIES' BILLIARD ROOM are in course of construction on the HOTEL GROUNDS. The HOTEL STABLES will be, as usual, under the charge of RYERSON & BROWN, of the New York Cab Company.

New York Office, 52 Broadway, Room 48.

my5-1m D. M. HILDRETH.

Rock Enon Springs and Mineral Baths,

Great North Mountain, near Winchester, Va.,

OPENS JUNE 12, 1884.

Terms, $36 to $56 per month of four weeks.

Tickets from Washington to the Springs and return, $8.50, good until Oct. 31.

Illustrated pamphlets, giving all information, may be had of

A. S. PRATT & SONS, Managers,
401 Ninth street northwest.

"It is a healthy place. The nights are deliciously cool. No mosquitoes, no bar, "no sound of revelry by night." It is a good place for all who desire a cleanly and cool retreat." [C. J. Stuart Wells, Surgeon, U. S. N.]

The cool and exhilarating atmosphere, the wild mountain scenery, and fine drives, the baths and invaluable medicinal waters, with good fare, render a season at Rock Enon a delight not soon to be forgotten. [From James L. Pitch, esq., Washington, D. C.]

* * * My family and friends who spent the past season at Rock Enon Springs unite with one accord in praising the place, the regularity of its recurring evening entertainments, the usual good order, the charming mountain scenery, the invigorating air, all of which, together with the virtue of the "healing waters," combine to make this resort one of the most popular in the country. [From Samuel Norment, esq., Washington, D. C.] my5-tf

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

Independent Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE

A constant supply guaranteed to our patrons at the Lowest Rate.

Facilities for Handling Ice unsurpassed by any company in the District.

Discount on Tickets Purchased from the Office.

Patronize the Yellow Wagons, Marked Independent Ice Company.

OFFICE:
Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

DEPOTS:
Ninth-street Wharf, Washington.
3108 Water street, Georgetown.

BRANCH OFFICES:
Ninth and F streets northwest, Harry Standiford's Drug store.
Thirteenth and G streets northwest, Vansyckel's Drug Store.
Eleventh street and Rhode Island avenue northwest, A. G. Johnson & Bro.'s Wood and Coal Yard.

C. B. CHURCH, President.
W. H. YERKES, Superintendent. my5-tf

ICE!

REMOVAL.

RICH & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

ICE DEALERS,

Have removed their office, cor. 6th and C Sts. N. W., to

6th and K Sts. N.W.

All orders promptly attended to.

Discount on tickets purchased at office.

PURE ALDERNEY BUTTER.

We are receiving fresh from the dairies three times a week the following well-known brands of Table Butter, viz:

THE Q. Q. THE MONOGRAM,
THE ROCK HALL, PLUM GROVE,
AND HILL BROOK CREAMERIES.

NOTHING BUT PURE BUTTER KEPT AND SOLD BY US.

JOS. C. FEARSON'S SONS.

Northern, Western, Center, and Capitol Hill Markets. Also, Farragut Market, Seventeenth and K streets northwest.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO.,

937 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Near Tenth Street

The Oldest and Largest Music House in the City. Established 1852.

WEBER PIANOS,

Mason & Hamlin Organs,

Sheet Music and Musical Instruments of All Kinds.

OLD WINE AND OLD FRIENDS

Are known as the best,

SO IS JUSTH'S OLD STAND,

Known for years as the only place where first class second Hand Clothing can be sold at respectable prices. Address or call at

JUSTH'S OLD STAND,

No. 412 Datroit northwest.

N. B.—Notes sent by mail promptly attended to.

Tailors.

SPRING IMPORTATION NOW OPEN.

MERTZ,

Tailor, 1004 F Street.

ALPHONSE G. SELTZ,

IMPORTER,

415 Thirteenth Street Northwest,

Invites attention to the latest English Novelties in high grade Woolens—the same styles as introduced by the tailors of West End, London.

I have now in stock a complete and carefully selected assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising Suitings, Trouserings, and Vestings. They are of my own importation, and include all of the latest and most approved styles.

Yours respectfully,

H. D. BARR,
Importing Tailor.

1111 Penna. Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

FINE TAILORING.

L. K. DEVENDORF,

A COMPLETE SPRING STOCK,

607 Seventh Street.

Clothing, &c.

SPRING STYLES,

FINE GOODS,

LATEST PATTERNS.

DEVLIN & CO.

1320 F STREET.

A fine line of Ready-made Spring Overcoats.

A SURPRISE UPON THE PUBLIC.

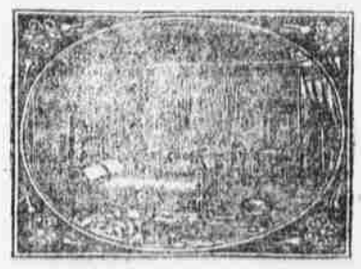
An All-Wool Cheviot Suit at $7.25.
An All-Wool Cheviot Suit at $8.62.
An All-Wool Cassimere Suit at $9.50.
An All-Wool Black Dress Suit at $11.25.
An All-Wool Black Dress Suit at $12.75.
We have a full line 4-Button Cutaway, in all shades, at very low prices.
We have a full line of Indigo Blue Flannel, fast color, from $7.50 upward.
We have a full line of Suits for Men and Youths from $5.25 upward.
We have a full line of Boys and Children's Suits from $2 upward.
We have a full line of Pants from $1.20 upward. Children's Pants from 50c upward.

The London & Liverpool

CLOTHING COMPANY,

CORNER SEVENTH AND G STS.

GROGAN'S INSTALLMENT HOUSE.



The Greatest Inducement ever offered to the citizens of Washington to furnish their homes by a small outlay of cash and the balance in easy weekly or monthly payments. We have the largest and best assortment of goods and the lowest prices of any house in the city. Our stock comprises