THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Daily (except Sunday) and Weekly.

BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE DAILY is served to subscribers by carrier for Fifty Cents a month.

By mail, postage prepaid, one year	$6 00
Six months	3 00
Three months	1 50
One month	50
Foreign and Consular Edition (free of postage), per year	2 00

Payable invariably in advance.
Saturday's Edition, by carriers and by mail, $1.50 per year, in advance.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY.
E. W. FOX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

Amusements.

ALBAUGH'S—Robson and Crane.
NATIONAL—Fanny Davenport.
FORD'S—Gus Williams.
HERZOG'S—Maude Granger.
DIME MUSEUM—Fanny Herring.
WASHINGTON RINK—Ninth and R. I. avenue
E ST. RINK—Finest skating surface in the city.

The "National Republican" in Virginia.

The transfer of the Richmond *Whig* to Democratic hands leaves the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN the sole representative in daily journalism of anti-bourbon ideas in Virginia. It will endeavor to fill the breach, and to that end will devote increased attention to the affairs of the Old Dominion. Its vigilant and efficient correspondent at the state capital will watch the legislative and executive acts of the now dominant party with the same fairness—but vigilance—that is devoted at the national capital by the home staff of this paper.

The Money of the People.

Senator Leland Stanford, of California, who is a business man in a very comprehensive sense of the term, in a recent conversation on the general subject of national finance, spoke of silver money as the people's money, and of paper as the bankers' money.

Briefly illustrating the thought, he said that, by the labor of the people, silver was gotten out of the earth, and labor was expended on it at every stage of the various processes to which it was subjected between mine and mint; and that, when coined and stamped, it circulated mainly among the people—among those whose financial affairs were not so extensive as to require bank accounts.

On the other hand, paper money—especially the national bank notes—was obtained by bankers with bonds. It was the bankers' money, in contradistinction from silver, because it was made for banks, issued by banks, based on bonds, represented little expenditure of labor, and did not, like silver coins, find its chief avenues of circulation among the people.

It is a significant fact, and one that must command the attention of the business world, that such a man as the senator from California, one who has built more miles of railroad than were ever built by any other man, and who is now the head of the most extensive railroad system on the globe, should thus declare himself for the people, an advocate of the money of the people as against the money of the bankers.

The national banks, which are based on the public debt, can exist only as banks of discount, deposit, and exchange after the debt is paid. There is a strong and wholesome public sentiment in favor of national supervision of banking institutions. The people generally are opposed to a return to state banks. They desire uniformity of laws regulating banking, and they prefer that, whatever kind of paper currency may be used, it shall be equally good in all parts of the country. They feel a greater degree of confidence in depositing their money in banks of the United States than in those chartered by and managed under local laws. For these reasons there is an earnest wish to continue the national banking system as a permanency after the cancellation of our bonds shall have eliminated from that system the power and right to issue notes. There is a disposition on the part of business men and the people generally to treat the banks with such liberality as will induce them to accept the inevitable change, adapt themselves to new conditions, and continue to serve their useful purposes in the future as they have in the past.

By the retirement of their notes consequent on the calling of bonds the total of national bank circulation has been reduced from nearly $363,000,000 to about $314,000,000. This is secured by $365,000,000 in bonds, bearing an average rate of interest of 3.57, besides a large amount of greenbacks deposited by banks that are in process of surrendering their circulation in whole or in part. Something over $10,000,000 is the annual interest paid on the bonds now held in the treasury as security for the bank circulation. The government gets back in the shape of taxes about $3,000,000, leaving $7,000,000 as the net amount paid to the banks on their security bonds.

As stated above, the public debt is in process of extinction, and public sentiment will insist on its disappearance utterly at no distant day. This country does not esteem a debt as a blessing, but regards it as a prudent farmer would a mortgage on his land—an incumbrance to be removed at the earliest practicable period.

The problem of national finance to be solved is, how to wipe out the debt and not do away with national banking. We propose that coin certificates shall take the place of national bank notes; that coin—the people's money—shall be made the basis of national banking. As we are now paying $7,000,000 a year over and above receipts in the shape of taxes to keep up the bank note circulation, we could afford to pay something to induce bankers to accept the change and make their institutions simply banks of discount, deposit, and exchange. The government could buy their bonds with coin, keep the coin on deposit, and issue certificates in denominations calculated to meet all the wants of trade.

If approached on both sides with a determination to do that which will be best for all interests, there ought to be no serious trouble in bridging the chasm—changing the circulation from the money of the bankers to the money of the people. But bankers must not expect to dictate extravagant terms. We have come upon a time when our strong government has no need to pay bonuses for the favor of capitalists.

And when the administration delays payment of the public debt, or urges reduction of revenues with a view to postponing cancellation of bonds, or in any other way shows that it leans toward the bankers and away from the masses of the people, it may be very sure that its acts are noted and its motive appreciated.

Our Friends in Virginia.

The Republicans of the Old Dominion have no cause for prolonged discouragement over the result of the recent election in their state, and we feel quite sure that their faith is not of the kind that dies at the touch of disaster. They have shown, on more than one occasion, a superb capacity for the maintenance of courage under trying circumstances. Now, as heretofore, they will decline to sit down in the gloom of defeat, but, "girding up the loins of their faith," they will turn their eyes hopefully to the future. Having a good cause and being inspired by worthy motives, they will feel that they have a right to look for final and complete victory.

It were useless now to discuss the means by which the Democratic victory of last November was won. It was not the intention of the Democrats to submit to defeat under any circumstances. When they used revolutionary methods to get control of the last general assembly, one of their principal objects was to take control of the next election in order to render a Republican success impossible. No matter what might have been the relative strength of parties in the last contest, no matter how large a Republican majority might have stood in their way, the Democrats would have come out ahead; they would have overcome 40,000 as readily as they did the narrower margin. It was not an election to elect. It was going through the forms of a trial after the verdict had been made up and sealed.

But such methods cannot be permanently used to defeat the popular will in a state where there is so much integrity and morality as is possessed by the people of Virginia. There is a vast difference between Virginia and Mississippi. The "Mississippi plan" cannot become acclimated in Virginia. There are thousands of Democrats in the latter state who are the reverse of proud at their recent victory because of the means employed to secure it. The Republicans have only to stand to their colors, stick to their principles, work as if failure were impossible, and they will succeed—for truth is mighty; it is invincible when backed by such a party as faces the Democracy of Virginia.

Since the November election there has been a decided reaction in the party that came out ahead. The defeat of Barbour for the Senate—giving the fruits of victory to the man who did not win it—has had a most demoralizing influence. This is frankly conceded by leading Democrats all over the state. Mr. Barbour's friends point to the recent election in Fairfax county, to fill a vacancy in the legislature, as illustrative of the general situation. In this contest the Democrats were beaten in a county where they had almost four hundred majority in November!

The administration is weakening its friends in Virginia as well as in all the southern and western states by its pronounced leaning toward Wall street, and by its hostility to a protective tariff. Not a day passes but denunciation of the administration is heard in Washington from the lips of influential Democrats who were at the front in the late campaign.

In the congressional elections of this year our Republican friends in Virginia will take the field as cheerfully and hopefully as if they had never known defeat. They will, in all probability, recover districts now held by the Democrats, and will show the country that a solid south is not an immutable fact.

Mr. Carlisle's Blunder.

The one great mistake of Mr. Carlisle in the appointment of the House committees was the selection of Mr. Belmont for the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations.

In this action the speaker did not consult the wishes or reflect the views of the dominant party or the people in general. It is probable that there is not another member of the House whose selection for that place would have been more unwelcome or more directly violative of obvious proprieties.

The Chicago *Tribune* is one of many papers—and they represent all parties and sections—which utter protests against this appointment. The Tribune says:

> The appointment of young Perry Belmont as chairman of the House committee on foreign relations is a fitting illustration of the Jeffersonian simplicity and Democracy as enforced by "the poor man's party." Belmont is a young New York dude, distinguished only because he belongs to a wealthy family. He was elected to Congress after a liberal distribution of campaign boodle, and once improved an opportunity to insult Mr. Blaine. He is a millionaire by right of inheritance, associates familiarly with the great barons of "the poor man's party," and hence, in the allotment of honors, was preferred to men of more brains and less "family." To place a man of Belmont's limited ability and experience at the head of the important committee on foreign relations was little less than grotesque. It was purely a recognition of "aristocracy" and wealth.
>
> There is no special inclination on the part of Republicans to make a martyr out of Mr. Curtin. Republicans do not more than Democrats admire the men who go over to the enemy. Mr. Curtin's political course in recent years has estranged him from his old political brethren. But, little as they are inclined to cry for his spilled milk, they cannot look on unmoved when he is turned down to make a place of honor for Perry Belmont. The Chicago *Tribune* voices a very generally prevalent sentiment in the utterance of these words:
>
> The appointment is still more striking when it is remembered that in order to find a post for this offshoot of a baronial family of New York it was necessary to displace Curtin, who once served as governor of Pennsylvania and afterwards as minister to Russia, and is now a man of ability and ripened experience. Despite Curtin's diplomatic service he had to make way for young Perry Belmont. The dude chairman of the foreign affairs committee exemplifies in his own person the Jeffersonian ideas as nursed and amended by the modern Democracy.
>
> As for the old-time fallacy that Democracy implies something in the nature of simplicity, it vanished long before Mr. Carlisle perpetrated this blunder. But Mr. Carlisle has unnecessarily exasperated the public mind by this most mal apropos selection. And the young man who has been put into such an absurd position will find that an unearned and undeserved honor is the reverse of a benefaction.
>
> "Pigmies are pigmies still though perched on Alps, and pyramids are pyramids in vales." Mr. Belmont will be no greater, Mr. Curtin no smaller, by reason of this unfortunate business.

SENATOR MANDERSON made a strong speech yesterday in support of his army bill. The object of this measure, as heretofore stated in detail, is to increase the "potential strength" of the army with but slight additions to the set of maintenance. It proposes to create a number of "skeleton battalions," one or more to each regiment, so that, in any emergency, the numerical strength of the army could be largely augmented without forming new organizations.

THE English parliament meets to-day for a session fraught with great possibilities, but which is not very unlikely to be brief and stormy, to be productive of no definite result as regards the one great issue, and to end with another appeal to the country. The Irish question is and must be at the front till it is settled, and no settlement is possible that does not grant home rule.

THE House devoted all of yesterday to the introduction of bills, adding about six hundred and fifty to the stock on hand, and bringing the grand total up to about four thousand. It is confidently asserted that no possible subject of legislation has been omitted.

SENATOR PUGH, of Alabama, made an earnest speech yesterday against the administration's silver policy. He went quite as far as Mr. Beck had previously gone in his denunciation of the policy of the Treasury Department.

DEMOCRATIC senators seem determined to free their minds on the silver question, and few of them are careful to cut and trim their expressions so that they may not grate harshly on the feelings of the administration.

SPEAKER CARLISLE must be content to look to England rather than to the people of the United States for approval of his action relative to the chairmanship of the foreign relations committee.

CONGRESSMAN LYMAN, of Iowa, was placed on the wrong side in the silver poll of the House. He is decidedly NOT in favor of suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar.

FLORIDA'S welcome to immigrants from the north will be tempered with reserve now that they have shown an inclination to take their home weather along with them.

BETWEEN Mr. Beck's pepper and Mr. Pugh's mustard the administration has a large supply of condiments, but there is an opening for a little sweet oil.

IN the simple but expressive words of Maj. Gen. Stanley's daughters, "Let us all sit down and talk about the weather."

A LUMP confirmation was accorded the civil service commission. The country may be happy yet.

THE ice crop of '86 has passed the doubtful stage.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The splendid spectacular presentation of the "Comedy of Errors" at Albaugh's last evening would probably have surprised Shakespeare, though it possibly might have pleased him. The five acts of the play are altered to make three, and the text is rearranged to allow greater scenic display than is found in the original. The whole is a succession of wondrously magnificent stage pictures. The "Comedy of Errors" is built upon the strong foundation of human liability to mistake and misconstruction. It holds a moral with its fine dramatic situations, as well as infinite entertainment. The audience sees from the start the cause of the confusion of the characters. Antipholus, of Syracuse, is in search of his twin brother, and it is hard to see why he does not recognize the situation when he finds himself constantly taken for another Antipholus, who is the man he is looking for.

The magnificence of the scenery and the beauty of the costumes give added interest to the play. Nothing is left undone that could add to the beauty of the colors and the realism of the scenery. An arbitrary selection of the second century of the Christian era has been taken as the time of the drama, but the selection affords ample opportunity for the introduction of marvelous scenes and costumes designed and executed with archæological truth. Of the twelve tableaux displayed last night the most interesting were the interior of the Odeum at Ephesus, the market place, and a jeweler's shop. In the first the panoramic effect of the background is wonderfully good, and it would be unfair to allow the work of the artist, Mr. Philip Goatcher, to pass without mention of its high artistic merits as scene painting. In the market place one of the background is a view of the port of Ephesus, which makes a pretty picture.

Another feature was the Bacchantic dance, which was beautiful, if not classic. The dance of 4 maenas was interesting, because it displayed the full-blown charms of a dozen women, who might so consistently exhibited as glaringness.

The Dromios of Robson and Crane are well known and admired. Both are unusually good comedians. The Antipoli bore a distractingly close resemblance to each other. They were acted with manly grace and good effect by William Harris and Clarence Handyside. Miss Selma Fetter, an actress of pleasing manner and excellent voice, played Adriana with spirit and force. The comedians can congratulate themselves upon the simple one-under set of their production of the "Comedy of Errors." In themselves they must have realized the characters they assume to the utter satisfaction of the great dramatic creator, while their representation of the whole has never been excelled in this country.

THE NEW NATIONAL.

A fine house greeted Miss Fanny Davenport in "Fedora" at the National Theater last evening. That it was an audience that discerned the fine qualities of a superb play, like Sardou's, was strikingly manifested in the deep interest taken in the moving story of hate, brought in battle with and subjugated by love, and the hearty, spontaneous applause showed upon Miss Davenport's withdrawal at the several acts. Miss Davenport's impersonation is too well recognized and grounded to require additional commendation. Her efforts make an abundance of sympathetic approbation, and won a number of calls before the curtain. The artist is given excellent support by Messrs. Mantell, McDowell, and Jetson. Miss Davenport has had the honor of creating new fashions, and her new costumes for repeat the triumphs of other years, which may become as popular as the Fedora vest and Fedora reds. Miss Davenport spares no expense in costuming her roles and sustaining her reputation as the best dressed woman on the stage. She made the fortune of a New York modiste, who grew famous solely on account of the fit and style of her dresses when she played society dramas at Daly's. Miss Davenport's stage splendor is all real, the diamonds are genuine, the brocades are worth $25 per yard, and the Russian sable cost $100 a yard. She now leads a somewhat nomadic life, but when New York was her permanent home no artist had a more charming abode than was her bijou home, with its tasteful appointments and cheery morning room, where the sunlight danced on the etchings on the wall, and the quaint mantelshelf said the wood fire blazing on the hearth. "Fedora" travels triumphant over the continent now in her life of perpetual excitement and work.

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Gus. Williams in "Oh, What a Night" drew a good house at Ford's last evening. The seating arrangement of the theater were out of order somewhat, the temperature was uncomfortable, and overcoats and wraps were called into use. This state of affairs was taken advantage of by the actors to get in a few "rags." The play is an uproariously funny comedy in three acts, and is presented by an excellent company. It gives Mr. Williams a chance to sing some of his best songs, which were received with rounds of applause. Gus. Williams is too well known to need more notice in these columns. He will draw big houses all the week.

HERZOG'S OPERA HOUSE.

Maude Granger appeared last night at Herzog's as Corn, in "Article 47," supported by a superior company. The play is of the intense class, but, notwithstanding this general disadvantage, proved acceptable. Miss Granger's acting was evidently the result of careful and deep study, and the sometimes over-tragical character of the design was, by her, reasonably moderated, yet losing nothing of a proper effect. Marcelle, Olive West, presented a pretty and natural waiting maid. George Parkhurst, Leslie Miller, managed a difficult part, and Victor Mauillier, Revel Germaine, gave to the life the light and flimsy character assumed by him. All, indeed, did well, filling the lines of the portraits drawn for them. A good house enjoyed a good play, of its class.

THE DIME MUSEUM.

The exciting military drama, ancient of fame, entitled "The French Spy," introduced to us last night at the Dime, in her three characters, Fanny Herring. Each of the number delighted the audience, and scarcely left them able to choose a preference, so daintily were all rendered. Col. de Courcy (A. Glassford, jr.) also won, deservedly, general applause, and Marie (real Lacelle) had sweet and captivating ways that triumphed over many hearts. The "Sig." was well performed, and, doubtless, will continue throughout to gain enthusiastic admirers.

THEIR TROUBLES ALL OVER.

The Citizens' Equitable Building Association Recovers Its Confidence in Itself.

It was like a love feast at the adjourned meeting of the Citizens' Equitable Building Association of Georgetown last night. Everybody appeared in good spirits, confidence had been regained, and everybody appeared happy. There was a large attendance of stockholders, and deep interest was shown in the meeting. C. P. Williams was chosen acting secretary in the absence of Secretary King. The first business was the election of a vice president, and Prof. Edgar Fisher was chosen to that position.

Wm. King arrived late, and thanking the stockholders for the unexpected honor they had conferred upon him and confidence shown by electing him secretary, he stated that his business affairs required his entire time, and he would be compelled to decline the office. C. P. Williams was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Moore moved that the entire directory of the association be declared vacant, and that a new board of directors be elected, to qualify by the next regular meeting in February. He said that he thought, as they had started upon the work of change, the best thing to do was to make it complete, and he believed such action would restore harmony and confidence in the association.

It was suggested that the annual meeting would take place next April, only a few months away, when a new election would have to take place, and it was not deemed wise to have two elections in such a short space of time. The resolution was lost.

The best evidence of the restored confidence in the integrity of the association and its management was the alacrity and extent with which payments of indebtedness to the association were made. The dues of those who failed to pay their dues last month were on motion readmitted, on condition that they pay up instanter the dues for last and the present month. The effect of the passage of this motion operated like magic upon the stockholders and gave active work to the newly-chosen treasurer. He was kept busy until a late hour, the receipts being over $1,000, far beyond those of any meeting for some time.

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

A Prosperous Condition Reported — Election of a New Directorate.

The National Fair Association held their annual meeting at the Vernon building yesterday, and the most favorable report since the organization was read. It stated that the plan to borrow money for ten years to pay off the indebtedness of the association had not been carried out, and that if the success of the past year continues the association will soon be able to pay the entire indebtedness, with the exception of the original first mortgage of $25,000. The association received for the two meetings of the Jockey Club $9,732. The stables were repaired and improved at a cost of $2,000. The liabilities of the association are $131,340, and the assets $155,450. The treasurer, R. P. Barker, reported that the receipts for the year were $35,619, and the expenditures less by $370, which balance in the treasury. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Directors, Horatio Browning, Jos. C. McKibbin, Thos. J. Luttrell, John F. Olmstead, Geo. R. Hepbett, John R. Kelly, C. A. Wittner, T. C. Murray, T. H. Carter, Jas. Wm. Dickson, F. A. Draney; for treasurer, Reuben F. Baker. M. I. Weller, R. H. Spindle, and F. H. Heiskell, jr., were appointed as an auditing committee to examine the reports of the stockholders and the accounts.

Dakota's Land Interests.

A commission consisting of representatives of each land district of Dakota, among whom were "Governor" Melette and "Senator" Edgerton, called on Senator Plumb, chairman of the Senate committee on public lands, and laid before him a history of the land troubles of the northwest, caused, as they claim, by some of the rulings of Commissioner Sparks. The question of remedying some of these evils was discussed at length, and it was decided that the main grievances should be laid before the Secretary of the Interior, and that Congress should be asked to enact a measure giving the Secretary of the Interior authority to summon witnesses in cases where the entry rights of settlers is disputed, and that the settler be permitted to question witnesses in such cases, as in a legal proceeding.

The Haviland Mystery.

Inspector De Smedt has submitted to Maj. Dye the results of his microscopical examination of the blood stains on the coat of George Dorsey, a colored man now in jail at Rockville. The spots were rather obscure, the results of being washed, but they afford abundant proof of being blood. Two small spots found on the lining were examined. These showed unmistakable evidence of blood, and bore the characteristics of human or hog's blood. As yet it can not be determined whether or not it is human blood. The coat is of homespun cloth, and has been much used.

A Corporate Grocery.

The Ephonzo Youngs Company, with Myron C. Davis, A. S. Bratt, and Ebenezer Morrison as trustees, has filed a certificate of incorporation with the recorder. The capital stock is $10,000, divided into 100 shares, and the object of the company is the sale of articles of domestic consumption usually found in a first-class grocery.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Among the bills recently passed by the Virginia state senate was one to incorporate the Chesapeake, Norfolk and Carolina Railway Company.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company yesterday began the sale of tickets from New York to western points at the following through rates: Chicago, $19; Cincinnati, $15; St. Louis, $18.50—cut of $3 in each point from standard tariffs. As a result, all of the Baltimore and Ohio offices in New York did a rushing business from the moment when the doors were opened.

The railroads were still suffering yesterday from the severe blockade in the vicinity of Pittsburg. All trains were several hours late, but less trouble was experienced along the roads, and it is expected that by this evening everything will be running smoothly. The eastbound limited express on the Pennsylvania road jumped the track near Leetsville, Pa., early yesterday morning, but no serious damage resulted. The temperature at noon was one degree below zero.

The shareholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company held their annual meeting at Philadelphia yesterday. The meeting was remarkable for the restoration of ex-President Franklin B. Gowan, who two years ago was relieved from the management. The following ticket, which was the only one voted on, was as follows: President, Franklin B. Gowan; managers, I. V. Williamson, John Wanamaker, A. J. Antelo, Peter C. Hollis, Mark W. Watson, David Hostetter; treasurer, William W. Harkness; secretary, William B. Taylor.

A ticket broker on Broadway, New York, said that the ticket brokers of the city regarded the cut made by the Baltimore and Ohio as the entering end of the wedge which would eventually break the railroad pool which was recently established. As long as the Baltimore and Ohio tickets were sold at $5 less than the tickets by the other trunk lines, the bulk of the passenger traffic would be deflected to that road despite the efforts of the agents to retain their share. Should the other trunk lines meet the Baltimore and Ohio rates a lively railroad war might be expected.

The coroner's inquest upon the victims of Saturday's railroad accident at Wilmington, Del., was commenced yesterday, and an adjournment was taken until Monday evening next. This was done to allow time for Assistant Yardmaster John F. Gerry to recover sufficiently to testify. Gerry is regarded as the most seriously injured of the survivors of the accident, and his recovery is yet in doubt, but his testimony, if it can be obtained, is very important, because Engineer Coyle testified that he was acting under Gerry's orders, and from the evidence thus far submitted traces the presumption that Gerry gave the orders on his own responsibility. Nine witnesses were examined.

The deficiency in fixed charges of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Company during the past year was $171,935. The gross earnings were $2,338,537 and expenses $1,761,447, and the earnings $628,090. Deducting rentals, taxes, &c., the net earnings were $512,770, being a decrease of $36,594 as compared with the previous year. This was a decrease in gross earnings entirely in passenger and express business, due, it is said, to a change in the location of the oil belt and an increase in operating expenses, attributed to a shortage of cars. The company has kept its current obligations for labor and supplies within reasonable limits.

The effect of the Baltimore and Ohio reduction on the business of the other trunk lines has not as yet been made fully apparent, but it is expected that it will make serious inroads upon their traffic. An official of the Baltimore and Ohio road said yesterday that the company would undoubtedly adhere to its purpose to fight the other lines. The general eastern passenger agent of the New York, Erie and Western railroad said that he had not yet received any orders to cut rates to meet those made by the Baltimore and Ohio. Nothing could be done until after the trunk line passenger agents had held a meeting to talk over the situation.

Yesterday morning the West Newton accommodation on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ran into the rear of the McKeesport accommodation train, which was standing at the salt works station, seven miles east of Pittsburg. The West Newton train was going at a high rate of speed, and the engine crashed through the smoker of the McKeesport train, filling it with steam. Fortunately, the passengers had been notified of the danger before the train came together, and by jumping from the car escaped serious injury. A number of them, however, were slightly cut and bruised. One man had his right leg broken, and another sustained a fracture of the nose. The second train was filled with school children, who became panic-stricken, and were with difficulty prevented from jumping from the windows. The accident was caused by a snow blockade, which delayed the McKeesport train an hour.

DR. SUNDERLAND'S SALARY.

The First Presbyterian Church in a Flourishing Condition.

The annual meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church was held last evening in the church parlors, the president, Senator McMillan, presiding. The treasurer, Mr. Sargent, presented his report of receipts and expenditures for last year; also a tabulated statement showing by comparison the condition financially of the congregation between 1881 and 1885. The congregation were gratified to note that the receipts from pew rents and basket collections had very considerably increased over the year 1884.

It was shown by the report of the board of trustees that some excellent improvements looking to the benefit of the building and the comfort of the congregation had been made. In their estimates for the ensuing year, which were adopted, provision was made for the increase of the salary of the pastor, Dr. Sunderland, and also for salaries of several members of the choir. The thanks of the congregation were voted to Dr. Johnston, conductor of the choir, and to his associates for their services for the past year.

The following officers of the congregation were elected for the year ensuing: President, Senator McMillan; treasurer, Theodore F. Sargent. Trustees: John Bailey and Col. John R. McConnell; the residue of the board holding over.

Gov. Curtin Not Ready to Rebel.

Representative Curtin, of Pennsylvania, did not, as he had intended yesterday, resign the chairmanship of the House committee on banking and currency, but he is determined to do so, and will take the earliest opportunity afforded. There are some members of the Pennsylvania delegation who do not care to offend Mr. Carlisle, and who see a chance to serve their individual interests by inducing Mr. Curtin to accept the banking and currency committee. These members dissuaded Mr. Curtin from taking his intended step yesterday, but, as stated, Mr. Curtin will decline, and will probably do it to-day.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

J. Gideon Harris, of Alabama, to be register of the land office at Montgomery, Ala.

To be postmasters—Samson Levy, at Newburyport, Mass.; Edward L. Garcelon, at Winchester, Mass.; George C. Lincoln, at North Brookfield, Mass.; Reuben K. Sawyer, at Wellesley, Mass.; Paron C. Young, at Princetown, Mass.; John B. Turner, at Newtonville, Mass.; Wm. J. Wallace, at Norwood, Mass.; Noah Wadsworth, at Northborough, Mass.; Martin L. Harlow, at South Abington, Mass.; Samuel B. Whittaker, at Fulton, N. Y.; Addison S. Clark, at Westfield, N. J.; Frederick G. Wilse, at Bordentown, N. J.; Homer C. Bair, at Pinnstutawney, Pa.; L. L. Mauchs, at Denison City, Tex.; W. J. P. Ross, at Waxahachie, Tex.; A. A. Lewis, at Gallatin, Tenn.; James B. Tollliver, at Lebanon, Tenn.; James T. Blain, Brunswick, Ga.; Chas. W. Lebow, at Wamego, Kan.; Wm. B. Mead, at Oberlin, Kan.; John Wright, at Kingswick, Kan.; James Hutchinson, at Milford, Mich.; T. O. Carlisle, at Missouri Valley, Iowa; Frank D. Travis, at Holdredge Neb.; Henry O. Goodrich, at Jerseyville, Ill.; Chas. I. Haskell, at Virginia, Ill.; F. A. Trousdale, at Metropolis City, Ill.; J. S. H. Scoville, at Morris, Ill.; John J. Semmier, at San Luis Obispo, Cal.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate yesterday in executive session confirmed the following nominations:

Benjamin F. Jonas, of Louisiana, to be collector of customs for the district of New Orleans, La.

Alfred P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to be civil service commissioner.

Wm. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., to be civil service commissioner.

Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, to be civil service commissioner.

PERSONALITIES.

FANNY DAVENPORT is at the Ebbitt.

CHIEF CLERK YOUMANS has returned from a visit to his home in New York.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS MONTGOMERY returned yesterday afternoon from a visit to his home in Michigan.

HON. GEORGE WEST, of the Saratoga district, New York, is confined to his home by an attack of rheumatism.

C. L. COLBY, president of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company, and ex-Senator McDonald are at the Riggs House.

HON. SIMON WOLF leaves for Philadelphia to-day to attend the golden wedding of his parents, who were married in Germany half a century ago to-morrow.

COL. LAMONT said yesterday that the President had not accepted the invitation to attend the Onyx ball at Brooklyn to-morrow night and as far as he knew the President had not received an invitation.

MISS MINNIE EWAN has accepted an engagement to sing in Canada for one month and opened in Montreal last night. She has been granted leave from the choir at the Congregational Church, and during her absence Miss Crooks, of Texas, will fill her place there.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 11, 1886.

The annual meeting of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children will be held in the lecture room of All Souls' Church, corner of 14th and L sts. N. W., JAN. 12, at 7 o'clock p. m. H. A. COOK,
ja12-1t Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Homeopathic Hospital Association, of Washington, District of Columbia, for the election of officers and trustees, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the new Hospital building, corner of N and 2d sts. N. W., on MONDAY, JAN. 18, at 2 o'clock p. m. Active membership fee, $1. All persons interested in homeopathy are cordially invited to attend. The building will be open for inspection. Leave the cars at N st. N. W. The belt line runs within 2 short blocks of the hospital.
A. S. PRATT, President.
GEORGE LEE, Secretary. ja12-7t

NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1885.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held in the Banking House on TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF JANUARY, 1886, at which time will be open from 11 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m.
GEO. H. B. WHITE,
de29-ja5,12 Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Washington Humane Society will be held at the parlors of the Y. M. C. A., No. 1409 N. Y. ave., TUESDAY, JAN. 12, at 4 p. m. ja11-2t

THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED Charities is at 707 G st. N. W. Persons desiring to aid the poor may send their contributions to L. S. EMERY, General Secretary, at the above address. Office open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. ja9-1w

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, Georgetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1886.

The polls will be opened at 10 a. m., and closed at 12 m. Transfer books will be closed on the 6th of January, 1886, and opened on January 14th, 1886.
H. HURT, President.
C. M. KOONES, Secretary. dec28-3d

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SALE—Great Bargains; Retiring From Business; Stock and Fixtures, Consisting of Safes, Show Cases, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Clothing, &c.
C. A. SMITH, Broker, 314 9th st.
de10-tf

THE WASHINGTON "SOCIETY DIRECTORY" will contain the names of Washington's prominent society people. Send names to 1507 H st. N. W. as early as possible.
de9-tf

OFFICE CAROLINA OIL AND CREOSOTE COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12, 1885.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The long necessity for a wood preservative of unquestioned character has been universally acknowledged. The Carolina Oil and Creosote Company, located at Wilmington, N. C., is the sole proprietor of the patents for making Wood Creosote Oil, and injecting the said oil into wood, which is guaranteed by us to preserve the wood against the Teredo Worm in salt water, as well as dry and wet rot. The wood properly prepared with wood creosote oil is recommended by us for

RAILROAD TIES, BRIDGE TIMBERS, TRESTLES, TELEGRAPH POLES, FENCE Posts, PILING FOR PIERS AND WHARVES, STREET PAVEMENTS.

We are prepared to fill large orders on very short notice.

We refer by permission to Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. Engineer Corps, New York City; Capt. W. H. Bixby, U. S. Engineer Corps, Wilmington, N. C.; Dr. John B. Hamilton, Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.; Col. W. L. Trenholm, a member of the Civil Service Commission of the United States, Washington, D. C. For further particulars address

LUDWIG HANSEN,
General Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

HOTELS, &c.

HARRIS HOUSE,
(American Plan),
Pennsylvania avenue, near 14th street,
Rates, $2.50 and $3 per day.
Special rates to parties and permanent guests.
Passenger Elevator. JOHN H. HARRIS,
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ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
FOUR IRON FIRE ESCAPES.
TERMS $3 AND $4 PER DAY.

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Corner Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

I. ALEXANDER, THE EXPERT OPTICIAN 1012 F st. N. W., Our 11th ja9-1mo

J. H. CHESLEY (S. H. WARNER, SPECIAL Partner.), J. H. CHESLEY & CO., 1004 F st. N. W. Hardware, stove repairs, and house furnishing goods. ja9-1mo

H. W. BURCH, DEALER IN BUTTER, EGGS, AND CHEESE,
400 and 402 Center Market.
Philadelphia Print Butter a Specialty.

MORGAN'S STEAM LAUNDRY, 517 9TH ST. N. W., Washington, D. C.—Collars, 2c.; cuffs, 4c. Branches: 613 15th st., A. M. Ruer, cor. 22d and M sts. dec7-1m

J. L. KEEVAND, 1012 PA. AV.—ENGRAVING plate, $1; 50 cards from same plate, 45c; 100 cards printed from plate, 75c. 7-14

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Rock'n Gas Saving Governor Company, of Washington, D. C., will be held at the office of said company, 1419 New York avenue, Washington, D. C., on JANUARY 13th, 1886, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.
de28-10t GEO. C. HAZELTON, Secretary.

H. D. COCHRAN, FLOUR AND FEED, COR. 13th st. and N. Y. av. N. W. no21-3m

AWNING MAKER—R. C. M. BURTON, 434 9th st. N. W. Reception Canopies and Decorations for rent. All kinds of Awnings, Tents, and Flags made.

TRUNKS AND HARNESS—JAMES S. TOPHAM, 1231 Pa. ave. N. W.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, sewing by the day or week; references given. Address W. P., Republican Office. 1-14

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK (MAN) wants a situation as caterer or cook in private family or boarding house. Address FRENCH COOK, Republican Office. 1-12

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO CAN WRITE shorthand from dictation and has a typewriter, a position as amanuensis. Address L. E. M., Republican Office. 1-12

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER; ONE WHO understands cutting and fitting; references required. Apply at 452 M st. N. W. 2-14

WANTED—AN ENGRAVER ON STEEL TO cut address dies; best workmanship required. Apply to A. T. JOHNSON, May Building, corner of E and 7th sts. N. W. 2-14

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENeral housework in a small family. Call at 1307 15th st. N. W. 2-14

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO DEliver enlarged photographs; salary. Call between 7 and 9 p. m. at 125 Pa. ave., up stairs. FISHER BROS. 2-13

WANTED—A WHITE GIRL COMPETENT to do general housework, to whom good wages will be given; must be a good cook and laundress; references required. Address J., Republican office. 2-13

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AT 1421 K ST. N. W.; must bring good recommendations. 2-12

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO decorate Christmas, New Year, and Easter Novelties. Easily learned; good prospects of steady employment. Send 10c for sample and full particulars and all work mailed post paid. For full information address, DECORATIVE ART WORKS, 7 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass., P. O. Box 5148. de12-tuths12t

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A SMALL HOUSE west of 12th st. and north of L st. Address K., 1343 Q st. N. W. 3-14

WANTED—TWO HOUSES IN WEST END, to cost $2,500 and $4,500, respectively, cash. J. AMBLER SM