PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

BILL TO CREATE A NEW EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT PASSED.

Ditto, the Fisheries Retaliatory Bill—A Pension Bill Passed Over a Veto by the President—Ocean Mail Appropriation Discussed.

After routine morning business the Senate proceeded to consideration of House bills on the calendar, but failed to get beyond the first bill taken up. This one proposed the change of the eastern and northern judicial districts of Texas.

Mr. Vest moved, as a substitute for it, the bill to establish a United States court in the Indian territory. He explained that the Texas bill represented one system, and the amendment which he offered represented an opposite system. The Texas bill proposed to cut off a portion of the Indian territory and to attach it, for judicial purposes, to the northern district of Texas—in other words to continue the system of cutting off slices of the Indian territory and attaching them to outside courts.

Indians were dragged out of their territory 150 miles and were tried and hanged by the half dozen after being kept in a jail that was a disgrace to civilization. The bill which he offered as a substitute, and which had been carefully prepared by the judiciary committee, did away with these outside courts, so far as the Indian territory was concerned, and established a court at Muscogee, in the center of the Indian territory, with judge, marshal, clerk, and all the machinery inside of the territory itself. It opened wide the door to all the beneficent results of civilization in its highest and best sense.

Mr. Maxey defended the Texas bill, which, he had no doubt, was in the direct interest of humanity, of the Indians, and of the white people. It involved no new theory. It left to the western district of Arkansas so much of the Indian territory as would give the court of that district a reasonable amount of work to do.

The discussion continued till 2 o'clock, when it was laid aside, and the "unfinished business" was announced, being the bill to create the department of agriculture and labor.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, made an argument in support of that bill.

The several amendments reported by the Senate committee on agriculture to the House bill were agreed to down to the one providing for the transfer of the signal service bureau to the department of agriculture and labor. That led to discussion.

Mr. Morgan moved to amend the amendment by limiting it to "the weather service" of the signal service bureau. Agreed to.

The section was further amended (on motion of Mr. Allison) by including in the "subordinate force" the second lieutenants now in the service of the bureau, and by providing that the compensation now paid to the employes and enlisted men shall continue as now.

Mr. Hale urged the necessity of more mature consideration before making the proposed transfer.

Mr. Dawes suggested the postponement of the transfer until December, letting the head of the bureau report to the next Congress a plan for the transfer.

Mr. Harrison inquired of Mr. Morgan what would be left of the signal service of the army if the transfer were made.

Mr. Morgan replied that there would be nothing left of it except the chief—a brigadier general—and sixteen lieutenants who belonged to the army but were not assigned to regiments.

Mr. Harrison. Then the chief signal officer and the sixteen lieutenants are not to be transferred?

Mr. Morgan. The amendment provides that the service shall go on until the President appoints a chief of the bureau.

Mr. Miller. The transfer does not at all affect the signal service corps of the army.

Mr. Harrison. I approve the suggestion of the senator from Maine (Mr. Hale). I think it would be best to have the matter looked over and considered, first by the committee on military affairs and afterwards by the committee on agriculture, and that the two committees shall report a complete and wise distribution of the duties and personnel of this non-homogeneous bureau.

Mr. Miller argued in favor of the section as reported by the committee on agriculture. He admitted that there might be difficulties encountered in the transfer, but there was no way of ascertaining and overcoming these difficulties except by meeting them.

Mr. Teller inquired what would become of the chief signal officer if the transfer were made.

Mr. Miller said he proposed to offer an amendment that the chief signal officer of the army, in addition to his strictly military duties, may be assigned to the charge of the weather bureau.

Mr. Teller. Then, what becomes of him?

Mr. Miller. He retains his rank and position as chief signal officer of the army.

Mr. Teller. What will be his duties then?

Mr. Miller. What they have always been since the office was first created, except that he will not be in charge of the weather bureau.

Mr. Beck said that he was not opposed to the experiment of creating a department of agriculture. But he would transfer to it all matters relating to internal commerce, rivers and harbors, railroad commission, internal statistics, and education, as well as labor. He would dignify it so that it would be a department in fact, as well as in name. But he had very great doubts about the transfer of the signal service bureau, so as to avoid trouble. He was in favor of the principle of the transfer, but he greatly feared that the section could not be so amended now as to do it well.

Finally the vote was taken on the section transferring the weather service of the signal service bureau (as amended), and it was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 15.

The bill was then passed without division, and a conference was asked.

[A synopsis of the bill as passed by the Senate is published elsewhere in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Miller, took up the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

Mr. McPherson moved to postpone it until to-day, and to proceed to the consideration of the House joint resolution for an investigation of the Pacific railroads.

The motion was defeated—yeas 27, nays 31.

A motion by Mr. Evarts to reconsider the vote by which a bill was passed on Tuesday for a judicial determination of the rights of citizens of the United States in certain railroad lands in Florida, was, after discussion, voted down.

Mr. Hoar gave notice that he will to-day ask the Senate to assign a time (probably 2 o'clock on Friday) for considering the Pacific railroad inquiry bill.

Mr. Frye made an affecting appeal to the Senate to take up and consider a message from the President vetoing a bill that would allow arrearages of pension to Thos. S. Hopkins, Maine volunteers. He described the case as a remarkably exceptional one. There were, he said, living on a farm in Maine in 1861 two boys, one 16 years of age, the other 20. The elder had just been married. The war broke out. Full of the inspiration of patriotism there was a controversy between them as to which should enlist. Finally it was decided that the younger boy should start first. He enlisted. In two months the elder boy enlisted and was killed. The younger went to the front and remained there sixteen months. Then he was stricken with nervous disease and was transferred to the invalid corps, in which he remained till the close of the war. He had no physical strength to work on the farm and he returned to Washington, where he was appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department. He was there six years, was twice promoted, and was offered the chief clerkship at $2,500 a year. But, in the meantime, he had studied law and had passed his examination; and he declined the preferment, resigned his place in the treasury, and commenced the practice of the law, in which he built up a practice worth from three to four thousand dollars a year. He was a magnificent specimen of a man, six feet high, handsome in person, and with a well cultured mind. Once in a while he was stricken with his old disease. Early in 1878 in the streets of Washington he was stricken with it; was carried home, and for nine years never had stood on his feet. They had been nine years of terrible, fearful pain, night and day. For two years he could not lift a silver spoon. One night about two months ago he was carried on a reclining chair into his (Mr. Frye's) room, and there he told his story. Congress passed a bill opening the door to him to apply for arrearages, and that bill the President vetoed, but because he had not the information which he (Mr. Frye) now gave the Senate. The President said that this was a dangerous door to open, but, during the whole two years that it was open under the law, this man had not the power to avail himself of it.

After some further statements, including one by Mr. Cockrell to the effect that the facts, if made known to the pension bureau, would have justified an allowance of the arrears of pension, and that if they had been brought to the attention of the President he would not have vetoed the bill, the bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 55 to 6, the six nays being Messrs. Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Coke, Harris, and Vance.

The Senate then, at 5:50, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate bill incorporating the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway Company.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, objected, and the bill was referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, asked that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill; but Mr. Anderson also objected to this request (which if granted would throw the bill immediately into conference), and the the bill was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Willis immediately reported it back, and upon a point of order, it was sent to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Belmont, of New York, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the House substitute for the Senate retaliation bill, and, under the special order, asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, raised the point of order that the substitute must be referred to the committee of the whole on the ground that it affected the revenue.

The speaker overruled the point of order, stating that there was nothing on the face of the bill which showed that it would either increase or reduce the revenue.

It was finally decided that debate should be limited to three hours—[a report of the proceedings is published elsewhere in today's REPUBLICAN]—after which the bill was passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, in the chair) on the Senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, expressed his approval of the amendment appropriating $500,000 for foreign mails service with Central and South America, and, believing that the policy of the amendment, if carried out, would build up our foreign carrying trade, he would not be deterred by vehement declamation from voting for it.

Mr. Martin, of Alabama, also favored the amendment as giving an impetus to American trade, and incidentally declared his belief that American ships should be built upon American soil.

Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, not only wanted American ships built on American soil and manned by American seamen, but also protected by an American navy.

Mr. King, of Louisiana, favored the amendment, regarding it as a step forward toward the promotion of American commerce.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, said that the amendment presented substantially the proposition which the House had, by an overwhelming vote, rejected at the last session of Congress. It proposed to extend a subsidy of $1 a mile to eighteen lines. During the past year the boats of these lines had sailed 717,684 miles. In other words, it was a proposition to take from the treasury $717,684 to pay for ocean mail service which the government now secured for $44,006. He proceeded to point out the causes which had contributed to the decline of our merchant marine.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, argued in support of the amendment, and criticised the House for higgling about sea and inland postage, while England was pouring out her wealth in order to maintain supremacy on the seas. And yet gentlemen wondered why the United States was driven from the ocean.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, would vote for the amendment notwithstanding that it was denounced as a subsidy. He proceeded to point out the necessity of commercial relations with South and Central America. The west wanted a great market. The Central and South American states were that great market. They were our India. They were the countries that were to make America wealthy, rich, prosperous, and flourishing, if the United States would only do something to utilize and grasp them. If the pending proposition was a subsidy, then every star route in the gentleman's state was subsidized, for none of them were self sustaining.

Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, was not without hope that in this or the next Congress the last vestige of opposition to the payment of fair compensation for foreign mail service would vanish. The forty-eighth Congress had appropriated $600,000 for this purpose, but the Postmaster General had refused to expend it in the first session of the forty-ninth Congress that official had secured the defeat of a similar proposition. But the maid was only sleeping; she was not dead. She was called back to life by the Postmaster General himself.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, and Mr. Mills, of Texas, denounced the amendment as a subsidy, and ridiculed the idea that it would be a practical benefit in the building up of trade with South America.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, drew a distinction between the system outlined in the amendment and the system of star route compensation, contending that the latter was not in the nature of a subsidy, while the former was not only a subsidy, but an effort to force trade where it would not go.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, closed the debate, and turned his attention to those Democrats who had announced their intention of voting for the amendment, exhorting them to fall into line with the living Democracy of the present, which was unalterably opposed to subsidies. It was absurd, besides, to talk about restoring American shipping by granting subsidies to steamship lines.

The committee then rose and reported the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the amendment be nonconcurred in. The vote was postponed until to-day at 12 o'clock. The House then, at 5:35, adjourned.

THE blandest man to be met with these days is the whilom rheumatic who has tried Salvation Oil.

Intending to Resign.

It is expected that Commissioner of Patents Montgomery will tender his resignation to the President within a few weeks for the purpose of resuming his law practice in Michigan. The commissioner has found the importunities of the office-seekers very irksome.

Auction Sale of Eastern Textiles.

The catalogue of this unique collection reads, about 40 Persian, Turkish, cashmere, camel's hair, and royal mosque carpets; 50 portieres of various eastern make; over 150 choice antique and modern, small and medium sized rugs, with an interesting lot of serviceable Kilims saddle bags, Damascus yellow silks, Turkish soft morocco slippers, Bulgarian embroideries, &c., &c. Sales begin to-day at 11 a. m. at Duncansen's auction rooms, cor. 9th and D sts. N. W., when intending purchasers should be present in order to secure choice of the collection. This is the last Turkish rug auction for this season.

The Diplomatic Bill.

Secretary Bayard was yesterday before the subcommittee of the Senate appropriations committee, having in charge the diplomatic appropriation bill, discussing the features of the bill and the necessities of the service.

Worthless Plasters.

Charles Hueston, of No. 76 Morton street, New York city, thus gives some idea of the difference between the genuine Allcock's Porous Plasters and the spurious article:

I have been troubled a good deal with dyspepsia and torpid liver, together with pains around the heart. I was recommended to try Allcock's Plasters, one on the stomach and one on the side. I asked for them, but the druggist said: "Here is a plaster that is better and quicker than Allcock's," and I bought two. I applied them that night, but in two hours they blistered me so badly I took them off. My disease was not in the slightest degree benefited.

I then determined to get the genuine Allcock's Porous Plasters. I applied three, one each over the heart, stomach, and liver. For thirty-six hours I noticed nothing but a slight itching, then my appetite improved and all I ate agreed with me. The disagreeable sensation I had around my heart disappeared.

I wore these plasters one week and then renewed them. At the end of three weeks I found myself entirely cured of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

A FREE SELLING MARKET.

London Gets Considerable Stock at Low Prices.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The stock market opened decidedly higher this morning. The good buying for foreign account was the principal lever in lifting prices. The market, however, exhausted its strength in the first effort, and under free selling most of this advantage was lost early in the day.

The best figures were made either at the opening or at the close, while the lowest prices were established about noon. The buying for London account included all of its favorites, advantage of which was taken by the cliques to unload considerable stock at the high prices. The bears, however, were timid and evinced no disposition to put new lines. The opening was decidedly strong, first prices showing advances of from ½ to 1¼ per cent. over Monday's final figures. There was an active trading during the greater part of the first hour and in that time over two-fifths of the entire business of the day was transacted.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 3½ to 5, last loan at 4, and closing offered at 3. The market was more active today, and most loans were made at 4 per cent., but were offered down lower at the close. Sterling exchange is weak, with more bills offering than there are buyers, though supply is not large, and bankers believe that reduction in rates will soon be made, though in Germany a premium is offered for gold. Actual business at 485½ to 485¾ for 60-day bills, and 488½ to 488¾ for demand. Posted rates 486½ to 489½. Government bonds have been dull, but firm. State bonds have been dull and steady to firm.

Treasury balances—Coin, $133,008,987; currency, $20,322,350.

Grain and Provisions.

Following is the range of prices in the Chicago market, furnished by E. K. Plain & Co., St. Cloud Building, corner of Ninth and F streets.

	Opng.	High.	Low.	Clsg
Wheat—				
March	72⅛	72⅝	72⅛	72⅝
April	72⅞	73	72⅞	73⅛
May	77⅞	79⅛	77⅞	79⅛
Corn—				
March	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
April	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	34
May	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
Oats—				
March	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
April	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
May	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
Pork—				
March	14 95	15 00	14 95	14 95
April	15 00	15 10	15 00	15 10
May	15 00	15 25	14 90	15 15
Lards				
March	7 05	7 07½	7 02½	7 05
April	7 12½	7 15	7 07½	7 12½
May	7 20	7 25	7 12½	7 17½

Washington Stock Exchange.

The following list of the most active stocks dealt in on the Washington Stock Exchange is furnished by Messrs. Bell & Co., bankers, No. 1437 Pennsylvania avenue:

Feb. 23, 1887.	Bid.	Asked.
Permanent imp. 6s, 1891, coin	110	116¾
Permanent imp. 7s, 1891, cur	114	115
Market stocks 7s, 1892, cur	115	....
Water stocks 7s, 1901, cur	131	....
Water stocks 7s, 1903, cur	132	....
Fifty-year funded 3.65s, 1924, cur'cy	120	....
Twenty-year funded 6s, 1899, cur	114	....
Twenty-year fund 6s, 1892, coin	118½	....
Thirty-year fund 6s, 1902 coin	128½	130
Wash. and Georg'n stock	215	....
Wash. and Georg'n bonds	113	118
Metropolitan Railroad stock	50	100
Columbia Railroad stock	50	36
North Capitol and O street	50	....
Washington Gas Light Co.	50	50½
Georgetown Gas Light Co.	25	41
Firemen's Insurance Company	20	....
Franklin Insurance Company	20	45½
National Metropolitan Ins. Co.	50	....
National Union Insurance Co.	50	20
Arlington Insurance Company	100	158½
Corcoran Insurance Co.	50	68
Columbia Insurance Company	5	13½
German-American Ins. Co.	100	147
Potomac Insurance Co.	25	60
Riggs Insurance Co.	50	8½
Board Pub. Works Green 8s	....	96
Masonic Hall bonds	....	101
Washington Market Co. stock	50	18
Washington Market Co. bonds	....	153
Wash'n Brick Machine stock	100	140
Nat'l Bank of Washington	100	200
Columbia National Bank	100	169
National Metropolitan Bank	100	151
National Bank of Republic	100	153½
Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank, Georgetown	100	160
Citizens National Bank	100	113½
Second National Bank	100	116
Central National Bank	100	180
Great Falls Ice Company	100	125
Real Estate Title Ins. Co.	100	115½
Pennsylvania Telephone Co.	50	41
Chesapeake & Potomac Tel Co.	100	85½
U. S. Electric Light	100	63½
Wash. Light Inf. 1st mortgage	100	83
Bull Run Panorama	100	45

Baltimore Produce Market—Feb. 23.

COTTON firm and quiet; middling, 9½@9¾c.

FLOUR higher for low grades; Howard street and western super, $2.50@3.10; do. extra, $3.25@3.75; do. family, $4.00@4.50; city mills, super, $2.50@3.00; do. extra, $3.25@3.75; do. Rio brands, $4.62@4.87; Patapsco superlative patent, $5.45; do. family, $5.75.

WHEAT—Southern steady and quiet; red, 90@93c; amber, 92@94c; western irregular and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 89½@90c; February, 89½c bid; March, 89½@90¼c; May, 90⅞@92⅞c.

CORN—Southern easy and quiet; white, 48@48½c; yellow, 47@47½c; western lower and dull; mixed, spot, 45½@45¾c; February, 45½c asked; March, 45½c bid; May, 46½@47½c; steamer, 45@45½c.

OATS steady; southern and Pennsylvania, 34@38c; western white, 37@39c; do. mixed, 34@36c.

RYE firm; 56@58c.

HAY dull; prime to choice western, $11.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS steady and quiet: Mess pork, $14.00@15.00. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7@8¼c; packed shoulders, 7¼@8¼c; clear rib sides, 8¼c; hams, 13@13½c. Lard, refined, 7¾@8c.

BUTTER lower; western packed, 15@22c; creamery, 25@28c.

EGGS steady; 15c.

PETROLEUM steady; refined, 6½c.

COFFEE firm and quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 14@14½c.

SUGAR steady; A soft, 5¾c; copper refined steady, 10@10¼c.

WHISKY quiet and steady; $1.23@1.24.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Virginia 6s, consolidated, 48; do. ten-forties, 38; past due coupons, 64; do. new 3s, 65; North Carolina 6s, old, 125¼ bid to-day.

$1,000 Better for Uncle Sam.

The Chicago man who chewed up and swallowed a $1,000 United States bond will have to pay for his gastronomic eccentricity. The first comptroller holds that the destruction of the bond was intentional, and the claimant is not, under the law, entitled to any relief. Chicagoans whose nerves are upset by such everyday visitors as burglars should keep a small bottle of their celebrated 5-cent "coffin varnish" on hand and steady their systems from its interior. It is more common, it is true, but so much less expensive than eating United States bonds that it will commend itself to all.

Documents Distributed.

The document division of the Interior Department received last year for distribution 104,749 volumes, a majority of them being congressional documents. The census reports received numbered 58,405 volumes. Dr. Ames, chief of the division, in his report, says that the work of binding congressional documents is more than two years behind. He recommends the making of some provision for the sale of public documents at cost, so that individuals and libraries not at present entitled to them may be allowed to purchase.

Destroying the Fishways.

The Maryland fish commissioner, Mr. Delawder, states that it is almost impossible to preserve intact the fishways which the state of Maryland erected on the upper Potomac, as the running ice and floods continually damage them or carry them away. There has been considerable complaint as to the condition of these ways, and the commissioner's statement is in answer to numerous inquiries as to why they are not repaired.

No Important Nominations This Week.

Col. Lamont said yesterday afternoon that it was not at all likely that any important nominations will be sent to the Senate this week, as the President was so very busy just now with other matters principally legislative that he has not been able to give the subject proper attention.

CITY ITEMS.

HOWLAND DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 211 Four-and-a-half street northwest, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue. E. P. Howland, M. D., C. H. Howland, D. D. S., surgical, operative, and mechanical dentists. Extractions, under nitrous oxide, 50 cents each tooth, and only 50 cents extra for gas, whether one or a number of teeth are extracted at the same sitting. Have administered nitrous oxide to over 45,000 persons. Artificial teeth $7 per set. Gold, amalgam, and white fillings inserted in the best manner. All work warranted first class.

"ALDERNEY DAIRY WAGONS."—Fresh Alderney Butter churned every morning and delivered in ½ pound "Ward" prints, at 45 cents per pound. Also cottage cheese, 5 cents per ball; buttermilk, 5 cents per quart, and sweet milk at 5 cents per quart.

BERKELEY, a pure rye whisky, the best on the market for the price, $1 per gallon, $1 a quart, and 50 cents a pint, 25 cents a sample bottle. Tharp, 818 F street northwest.

SOCIETY REGULATOR.

How Dynamite Can be Made to Hurl Tremendous Destruction.

For a few weeks past there has been considerable of a stir among several minor naval officers detailed or temporarily here in connection with the proposed increase in the defensive and offensive naval facilities of this country. Though these signs of excitement and perturbation have been apparent in several quarters during that time, it was supposed to be merely a logical sequence to the almost marvelous revelations of the terrible destructiveness of the Zalinski dynamite gun. A reporter for the REPUBLICAN, however, received a hint from a naval friend in the verification of which he was called upon to almost doubt the possession of his senses.

There arrived in this city about the 1st of January a young Hollander named Leidermeyer, who was accompanied by several bulky parcels of machinery. He secured a small house and workshop on the outskirts of the city, and proceeded to put together a machine which, if it fulfills the expectations of those who have seen it in operation, will revolutionize warfare more effectually than did the substitution of firearms for the primitive bow and arrow, turn the armed and threatening hosts of Europe from their bloody mission of war into the plowshare and pruning hook once more, and solve the vexed problem of transportation more effectually than did ever the wildest dreams of Stephenson or Fulton.

Astounding as as it may read, the question of modern warfare has been again floated out upon the boundless sea of speculation by the demonstration of the assured existence of a practical mode of aerial navigation.

After having secured the premises as mentioned, the inventor proceeded, under cover of a friendly shed, to join at their bases four cones of steel and shape them as a catamaran, save that, instead of being airtight, they had a number of complicated valves about the apex of each, and innumerable orifices about the base. This done he proceeded to join them into a platform resembling nothing more than the raft of one's boyhood days—the trunks of two trees with a plank lashed across either end. The orifices of the base were then connected with a series of steel pipes which were in turn connected with a powerful air-compressing machine which is of his own make. This machine was located in the center of the Frieden Vermittler, or peacemaker, as the inventor called it, which was like the seat of a sulky capable of seating two, which was so constructed that it could be reversed, rendering it a simple matter for the occupants to "about face" in the twinkling of an eye, almost. The dream of his life was then in working order, and he felt that he was in a position to present it to the attention of his adopted country that it might be put into practical operation and he be proportionately benefited.

It was impossible to secure the attention of the higher naval or bureau officers, and, in a mood approaching despair, he consulted those naval officers who constitute the working and not dancing men of the capital. At first by them he was deemed a crank, but, at his earnest solicitation, they consented to visit his humble workshop and witness a trial of his "society regulator," as one of them facetiously termed it. In an hour they were converted from doubting Thomases into wild enthusiasts, and the more effectually to link their names with this greatest of all modern inventions, they have determined to keep the details of the entire affair a profound secret until a completed air ship capable of dropping a ton of dynamite upon the deck of a war vessel or in the midst of a hostile army has been constructed.

From what the unmechanical reporter could gather from the inventor before the seal of silence was placed upon his lips the airship is lifted by the force of escaping compressed air from valves beneath the cylinders. When a sufficient altitude is reached the motion and direction is controlled by like means from behind or (to check or stop the speed, for instance) in front. Just beneath the seat occupied by the engineer and assistant is a well hole, by means of which the annihilating dynamite or other explosives may be dropped, which is conveniently stored at hand.

While the airship, as at present constructed, is intended solely for the uses of war, but little modification is needed to convert it into a passenger or freight conveyer of almost limitless capacity. The officers who have allied themselves with the genius who thought out and perfected this wonderful definition of the laws of gravitation have concluded not to push the matter at present, since the contemplated appropriations of money by Congress do not become available until the termination of the present fiscal year, and it will be full time then to stop the manufacture of guns and ships for water navigation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. Jan. 29. 10 cents. New York. Publishers.

With its excellent pictures of present day interest—among them the "New South," in its tobacco production, its fine stories and variety of other articles—this *Weekly* is ever welcome, and never more so than in the number now before us. Bret Harte continues his contribution, "The Crusade of the Excelsior."

THE FOLIO. February. 15 cents; $1.60 a year. Boston: 516 Washington street. Publishers.

Its engravings are "Jessie Bartlett Davis," a beautiful and large lithographic portrait, and "Romeo and Juliet," which represents a cat on a pedestal, a dog endeavoring to climb up to her, and she angrily protesting. Many pieces of sheet music are given. F. Nicholas Crouch contributes another of his valuable "Reminiscences"—now of Paganini and his violin. Music, drama, art, and literature receive full and loving attention. There is much poetry, generally of superior kind, as that by Earl Marble, Emily Thornton Charles, of Washington, and others.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL Garden, Farm, and Flower Seeds. Philadelphia: W. Atlee Burpee & Co., 475, 477 N. Fifth street. Publisher.

Beautifully illustrated with fruits, vegetables, and flowers, some exquisitely colored. Minute descriptions accompany, and prices are mentioned. Every farmer and gardener will find here whatever he may desire—and probably many things of which he knew nothing before.

THE AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN, February. 10 cents; $1 a year. Fowler & Wells, New York, 753 Broadway. Publishers.

The primary teacher for children teaches in the most simple, pleasant, and certain way. "The Use of Money," as it should be impressed on our little ones, is an important piece of advice. We can and do praise the entire periodical. There is sense enough in the world to render its course triumphant.

FREUND'S MUSIC AND DRAMA. Jan. 29. 88 Fifth avenue, New York. 10 cents; $4 a year. Publishers.

This active weekly keeps pace with the music and drama of the day. Interested in these delights, we don't know what pleasure our life could have without Freund. Something is told us of the new opera, "Bluddygore," by the authors of "Mikado." Its first production, in London, was chiefly before invited guests, who yet received it with about equal portions of applause and hisses. Opinion proved of one mind as to the excellence of the acting, the costumes and stage setting. How small a tribute is this. The story is unpleasant, being cruel and bloody.

Agreement With the Chippewas.

The Secretary of the Interior yesterday submitted to the President, with the recommendation of ratification by Congress, the agreements recently made by the northwest commission with the Chippewas of northern Minnesota relating to their lands, by which large tract of valuable land will be opened for settlement.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The safe of the Michigan Central railroad at the office at Suspension bridge was yesterday robbed of $265.

It is reported that the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad has been purchased by the Richmond and Danville.

The Pennsylvania railroad earnings on lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for January show an increase of $264,810, and west of those points $356,018.

Judge Wallace has ordered the transfer to the United States courts of all suits brought against the receivers of the Pacific railroad of Missouri.

The Wonderful Record of the Wonderful K-Wren Remedies.

[From the Wall-Street Daily News.]

It was on Jan. 14 that the first article appeared in the *Wall Street Daily News* stating that the editor and proprietor of this journal had discovered a wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the bronchial tubes and nasal organs. These wonderful remedies, he stated, would cure ordinary hoarseness in a few minutes, bad coughs and colds over night, and chronic cases of catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, and tonsilitis in a short time by continuous use. Since that article appeared a perfect craze has developed to buy these K-Wren Remedies, on account of the marvelous cures they have occasioned. The leading druggists are getting them on sale as rapidly as possible, and orders are pouring in for their purchase from all parts of the country.

We herewith present a few testimonials which bear evidence of what these remedies are doing, that he "who runs may read:"

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1887.

Charles D. Keep, Esq., Agent K-Wren Remedies, 49 Exchange place, New York:

Dear Sir: While suffering from a distressing cough, which defied all remedies then known to me, a friend suggested a trial of your K-Wren Troches. I had so much relief within a few hours that I was encouraged to continue using them along with the Cough Balsam. The result was a complete cure, and I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many who have been benefited by your great discovery. Yours sincerely,

JOHN SMITH, (News Stand, Hotel Brunswick.)

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 18, 1887.

Charles D. Keep, Esq., 49 Exchange place.

Dear Sir: Some time back I purchased a box of your K-Wren Troches and found that they are the best remedy I ever tried for a cold. Inclosed you will find 25 cents for a large box of the same. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL E. BARR, 32 Somerset st.

John H. Gresham, 1315 Main st., Richmond, Va., writes under date of Feb. 13, as follows:

"Charles D. Keep, Esq., 49 Exchange place:

"I received your K-Wren Cough Balsam and Troches, and find they are all that is claimed for them. I have had a sore throat for six months, and have found nothing so beneficial as there medicines. Please duplicate my last order."

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., NEW YORK, 69 Duane st., Feb. 10, 1887.

Charles D. Keep, Esq., 49 Exchange place:

Dear Sir: Please give bearer two boxes K-Wren Troches and a bottle of Cough Balsam. Our Mr. Cameron, on his way to Bermuda, was suffering from a severe sore throat. I suggested your remedy, and I am pleased to state that, after consuming only part of a small box, the soreness was entirely relieved. He says that he is cured, but wants to keep the K-Wren Remedies with him on his trip. Yours truly,

W. H. NAULTY, Manager.

232 WEST 126TH ST., NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1887.

Charles D. Keep, Esq., 49 Exchange place:

The package of K. Wren Troches was duly received. I had suffered greatly for a long time with a hacking cough, and found immediate relief by their use. I think they are worth their weight in gold. Truly yours,

MRS. CLARA A. EMERY.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 27th st. and 5th av., Feb. 15, 1887.

Dear Sir: I was suffering intensely from a severe sore throat, and reading the account of your K-Wren Remedies in the World, thought would give your Troches a trial. On using them I experienced immediate relief and speedy cure. I now keep them on hand for myself, and for the benefit of friends who may suffer as I did. Yours very truly, without them, and do not think any one else would be if he had had occasion to give them a trial. Yours truly,

HENRY ADAMS, Barkeeper, Victoria Hotel.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 18, 1887.

Charles D. Keep, Esq., 49 Exchange place:

Dear Sir: I should like to have the agency for the sale of your K-Wren Troches and K-Wren Cough Balsam in this city. Dr. Cuiver has used them with perfect success. Mr. Cuiver has used them, and says they give him more relief than all the doctors. Mrs. Brokaw had trouble with her throat, and your K-Wren Remedies cured her completely.

MRS. ROBERT EASTBURN, Druggist, 26 Dennis street.

Clarence O. Bigelow, Druggist, 102 6th ave., writes under date of Feb. 16 as follows:

"Charles D. Keep, 49 Exchange place:

"I have handled the K-Wren goods, both Troches and Cough Balsam, for three weeks, and during an experience of twenty years in the retail drug business have never had an article on my shelves having such a rapid sale. On Sunday last we ran out of the goods entirely, and my clerks inform me that every other customer asked for 'K-Wren,' many of them purchasing half a dozen packages."

HUDNUT'S PHARMACY, HERALD BUILDING, 218 Broadway, NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1887.

Charles D. Keep, Esq.

Dear Sir: The sales of your K-Wren Remedies have been unprecedented in our experience of over 30 years' in selling proprietary articles. Our chief difficulty so far has been in keeping up a supply of the goods, which has necessitated employing a special messenger to run between your place and ours. We heartily congratulate you upon your success. Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER HUDNUT.

William Wilson, Pharmacist, Broadway, cor. Pine st., opp. Trinity Church. Branch at Broadway and Canal st. NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1887.

Charles D. Keep, Esq.

Dear Sir: The sale of your K-Wren Remedies surpasses anything I have ever seen in 25 years' experience. The fact that there is merit in the goods is an assurance that the great success you have already attained will be lasting. Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM WILSON.

Daniel F. O'Connell, Pharmacist, 82½ Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1887.

Charles D. Keep, Esq.

My Dear Sir: I inclose check for my January account, also order, which please deliver at once. K-Wren beats all, and I think it is good for all time. Everybody speaks well of it; it is the best Troche I ever saw. The Cough Balsam also gives the greatest satisfaction. Wishing you success, I am, sir, very truly yours,

DANIEL F. O'CONNELL.

These wonderful K-Wren Troches and K-Wren Cough Balsam which are effecting such marvelously rapid cures and creating the greatest sensation in medical circles in New York can be found at the following leading druggists in Washington and vicinity. If your druggist does not keep the K-Wren remedies ask him to get them.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MRS. CLARA MORRIS, Rotunda of Capitol.
S. F. WARE, under Ebbitt House, corner Fourteenth and F streets northwest.
EDWARD P. MERTZ, 1014 F, corner Eleventh street northwest.
J. A. MILBURN, 429 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
W. C. MILBURN, corner Fourteenth street and Rhode Island avenue.
W. S. THOMPSON, 703 Fifteenth street northwest.
G. G. C. SIMMS, New York avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

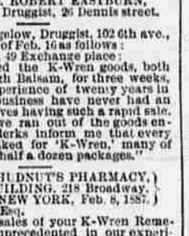
BALTIMORE, MD.

LILLY, ROGERS & CO., 108 East Baltimore street.
COLEMAN & ROGERS, 110 East Baltimore street.
PHILIP ROGERS, 6 North avenue.
CHAS. H. WARE, jr., Madison avenue and Bloom street.
THOMAS & THOMPSON, Druid Hill avenue and Dolphin street.
ADAM J. GOSMAN, corner Charles and Mulberry streets.

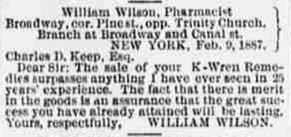
RICHMOND, VA.

POWHATAN E. DUPUY, 427 Broad.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Gives Relief at once and Cures COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER. Not a Liquid, Snuff, or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents, at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



Winter Exposure Causes Coughs, Colds, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache and other ailments, for which Benson's Capcine Plasters are admitted to be the best remedy known. They relieve and cure in a few hours when no other application is of the least benefit. Indorsed by 5,000 physicians and druggists. Beware of imitations under similar-sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capsicin," or "Capsic