# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

WHICH HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS.

**Employes Involved, Establishments Interested, and Time Consumed—Amount of Losses During that Period—Percentage of the Success Gained.**

The commissioner of labor, Carroll D. Wright, has submitted his third annual report to Secretary Lamar of the operations of the bureau of labor. It relates entirely to strikes and lockouts for the period of six years ending Dec. 31, 1886. This report is regarded as of special importance, as it is the result of the first general investigation ever made by any nation of the facts concerning strikes and lockouts for any extended period of time or for any wide extent of territory. The report covers about 700 printed pages, and gives the detail of each strike and lockout occurring in the United States during the period named. It exhibits the facts belonging to each industrial trouble for each locality where trouble was found, without attempting to establish or decide upon the connection between them. The following table shows the number of strikes occurring during each of the last six years, the number of establishments involved, and the average number of establishments involved in each strike:

| Years. | Strikes. | Establishments involved. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 471 | 2,928 | 6.2 |
| 1882 | 454 | 2,105 | 4.6 |
| 1883 | 478 | 2,730 | 5.8 |
| 1884 | 419 | 2,367 | 5.2 |
| 1885 | 645 | 2,781 | 4.5 |
| 1886 | 1,412 | 9,893 | 7.0 |
| Total | 3,903 | 22,304 | *5.7 |

*General average.

In 1887, the report says, there were, according to the best information obtainable, 853 strikes, details of which are not obtainable.

The report shows that during the six years covered by the investigation New York had the largest number of establishments affected, both by strikes and lockouts, there being for the former 0,247 and for the latter 1,528. The building trades furnished 6,030 of the total number of establishments engaged in strikes. The total number of employes involved in the whole number of strikes for the entire period is shown to have been 1,918,074. The number of employes originating the strikes was 1,029,532. The number of employes in all establishments before the strikes occurred was 1,662,045, while the whole number employed in the establishments involved after the strikes occurred was 1,636,247, a loss of 25,798. There were 103,033 new employes engaged after the strikes, and 37,483 were brought from other places than those in which the strikes occurred.

In 2,182 establishments lockouts were ordered during the period named. In these there were 173,995 employes before the lockouts occurred and 103,493 after the lockouts, while the number actually locked out was 120,548. There were 13,970 new employes secured at the close of lockouts, and 5,682 were brought from other places than those in which the lockouts occurred. "It should be remembered, however," says the report, "that these figures do not represent the actual numbers of individual establishments or different employes engaged, as in many cases there have been two or more strikes or lockouts affecting the same establishment in the same year. In such cases the establishment and the number of employes engaged are duplicated."

Of the whole number of employes involved in strikes during the six years covered by the report 88.56 per cent. were males and 11.44 per cent. were females. Of those involved in lockouts during the same period 68.78 per cent. were males and 31.22 per cent. were females. An examination of the tables appended to the report shows that New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois represent 74.74 per cent. of the whole number of establishments affected by strikes throughout the country and 90.80 per cent. of the lockouts. These five states, it is stated, contain 40 per cent. of all the manufacturing establishments, and employ 58 per cent. of the capital invested in mechanical industries of the United States.

Of the 22,336 establishments in which strikes occurred, in 18,342, or 82 12 per cent. of the whole, strikes were ordered by labor organizations, while of the 2,182 establishments in which lockouts occurred, 1,753, or 80.34 per cent, were ordered by combinations of managers. Of the whole number of establishments subjected to strike there were temporarily closed for business 13,443, or 60.19 per cent; on account of lockouts 6, or .60 per cent. The average duration of stoppage on account of strikes was 23.1 days, for lockouts 28 days. The results of the strikes, so far as gaining the objects sought are concerned, are shown to be as follows: Success followed in 10,497 cases, or 46 59 per cent. of the whole; partial success in 3,004, or 13.45 per cent. of the whole, and failure followed in 8,910 cases, or 39.89 per cent. of the whole.

By lockouts 504 establishments, or 25 85 per cent. of the whole, succeeded in gaining their point; 190, or 8.71 per cent., partly succeeded, and 1,305, or 59.80 per cent., failed.

As to the causes or objects of strikes, it is shown that increase of wages was the principal one—42 44 per cent. The other leading causes are given as follows: For reduction of hours, 19 45 per cent.; against reduction of wages, 7.75 per cent.; for increase of wages and reduction of hours, 7.57 per cent.; against increase of hours, .62 per cent.; these five leading causes, 77.83 per cent.; all other causes, 22.17 per cent.

Disclaiming absolute accuracy, the report gives the losses of employes and employers resulting from strikes and lockouts as follows: Losses to strikers during the six years covered by the investigations, $51,816,165; loss to employes for lockouts during the same period, $8,132,717, or a total wage loss to employes of $59,948,882. This loss occurred for both strikes and lockouts in 24,518 establishments, or an average loss of $2,445 to each establishment, or nearly $40 to each striker involved. The assistance given to strikers during the same period, so far as ascertainable, amounted to $3,325,057; to those suffering from lockouts, $1,105 538, or a total of $4,430,595. These amounts, however, the commissioner says, are undoubtedly too low.

The employers' losses through strikes for the six years amounted to $30,732,653; through lockouts, $3,432,26b, or a total loss to the establishments involved of $34,164,914.

The appended tables also show that the chief burden of strikes was borne by thirteen industries, viz: Boots and shoes, 352 establishments; brickmaking, 478; building trades, 6,030; clothing, 1,738; cooperage, 484; food preparations, 1,419; furniture, 491; lumber, 395; metals and metallic goods, 1,585, mining, 2,000; stone, 468; tobacco, 2,959; transportation, 1,478. These represent 89.35 per cent. of the whole number subjected to strikes.

In lockouts five trades bore 80 per cent. of the whole burden, as follows: Boots and shoes, 185 establishments; building trades, 531; clothing, 773; metals and metallic goods, 76; and tobacco, 235, or a total of 1,761.

Besides completing the field work for this report, and the compilation of the information, the bureau has carried on almost to completion the investigation begun last year concerning the moral, physical, and economical conditions of the working women of great cities, and has continued its investigation into the cost of the distribution of great staple products. It has also undertaken, according to congressional instruction, the collection of statistics of marriage and divorce in the United States, a report of which may be submitted before the close of the present session of Congress.

### Monumental Lodge, I. O. G. T.

This lodge had a very interesting meeting last evening, Chief Templar Whitney presiding. Hon. George F. Potter, of Minnesota, was received by card, as a member, and made an interesting address. He had been the champion of the temperance education bill, which had been enacted into a law in Minnesota at the last session of the legislature. An invitation from the Knights of Pythias to participate in their contemplated fair next week was accepted unanimously by the lodge. This enterprising lodge of active temperance workers is arranging for an entertainment, which will be one of the best of the season.

## FROM THE PENITENTIARY

**Came the Bogus Special Police Officer.**

Albert Foster, a bright, intelligent looking colored man, was placed on trial in the criminal court yesterday afternoon upon the double charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and falsely impersonating a police officer. The indictment set out that on the night of Oct. 24 last Foster, accompanied by Jerry Thomas and Charley Gray, both colored, passed through the store of Joseph Campbell into the rear part, where Campbell dispensed liquors by wholesale. Foster called for two whiskys and a beer, giving Campbell 15 cents in payment. He also asked Campbell to fill his half-pint flask with whisky, but thinking the quantity was not enough, requested Campbell to give him another half pint, which he paid for. Gray and Thomas having left the store, Foster accused Campbell of violating the liquor law, exhibited a policeman's badge, and demanded $25 from Campbell or he would be reported. Foster compromised for $10 and followed his companions out of the place.

Next morning Mrs. O'Brien, on going to her uncle's (Campbell's) store, met Foster, who exhibited a badge and told her he had received his appointment. Later she learned about the money transaction, and on confronting Foster he admitted impersonating an officer and obtaining the money, promising to return it, but it failed to materialize.

Richard Sylvester, clerk of the police department, on being called, testified that Foster was not an officer of the police force.

Officer Skinner found Foster asleep in an alley snoring loudly. On awakening him he showed a special's badge, and the officer permitted him to go to sleep again.

For the defense, Jerry Thomas testified to getting the drinks and to Foster's paying for them. Charles Gray also corroborated Thomas's testimony.

Foster then took the stand, and testified that he was employed as a private watchman by Mr. Taylor, a contractor, and admitted getting the $10, but claimed that Campbell gave it to him as an inducement to Thomas and Gray not to inform the authorities of his violation of the law, Campbell's suspicions being aroused by overhearing their conversation when in the store. He denied ever impersonating a policeman or wearing a badge.

On cross-examination Mr. Lipscombe asked him where he came from, which he refused to answer, saying it was nobody's business. On the court's insisting that the defendant answer the question the following colloquy took place between the prisoner and the prosecuting attorney:

Q. Where did you come from?

A. Well, if you must have it, from the penitentiary.

Q. How long had you been up?

A. Twenty-eight months.

Q. What charge?

A. I was charged with what I didn't do.

Q. Of course, that's the rule, but what was it?

A. Larceny.

Q. Weren't you not also charged with having committed a murder in Maryland?

A. Yes.

Q. How many times have you been in jail?

A. Two or three times.

Q. What were the charges?

A. Hitting a fellow with a brick; licking a woman, and larceny.

Q. Ever been to the workhouse?

A. Yes; once.

Q. What for?

A. They sent me up for buying a sack of flour.

Q. You couldn't tell who you bought it from?

A. No; and they sent me up as a suspicious character.

"Well, that's all I want out of you," said Mr. Lipscombe.

The case was then given to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty as indicted.

### Scribner's Butterine.

This is the name by which this article has become known to Washingtonians. Mr. Scribner started the sale of butterine in the face of the strongest possible prejudice against a manufactured substitute for butter, and it is but justice to say that the only means he has used to introduce and push its sale has been by scrupulously maintaining the standard, which, at the outstart, is a vast improvement upon the ordinary and cheap grades of butter, both in point of wholesomeness, and sustained quality. There have been times when the cost of manufacture and changes in the market have made it necessary for him to make modifications in price; but at no time, or under any circumstances, has he permitted any alteration in the grade of the butterine he has offered. Aside from its recommendations of quality it is much cheaper than cheap butter, and slowly, but surely, the heavy consumers of the table and cooking article are finding that no claims made for butterine are unrealized when tested. Butterine is 22 cents a pound. Ordinary butter is worth about 35 cents a pound; that is, they ask that for it. W. C. Scribner is the only agent for butterine, and he has stalls in the Center, Northern Liberty, and Eastern markets.

BILLY POND.

### Report of Providence Hospital.

The annual report of Providence Hospital just published shows that useful institution to be in a very flourishing condition under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The hospital was established June 10, 1862. The report shows that 1,642 patients were admitted during the year, of which 1,194 recovered and were discharged, 115 dying; 1,514 were white and 128 colored; males, 1,253; females, 389. The percentage of deaths was 7, and the average age of deaths 39; 26 deaths occurred within 24 hours after patients' admission.

There were 292 surgical operations performed and 20,079 prescriptions compounded. The District of Columbia furnished 318 patients, Maryland 263, Ireland 233, Virginia 206, Germany 107, Pennsylvania 76, New York 66, while Holland, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, and the West Indies contributed 1 each.

As will be seen, the hospital admits all classes and colors. Private wards are also provided for those desiring them at a moderate cost. The clinic in the hospital is well attended by the students of the various medical colleges of the city and suburbs.

### The Temperance Home.

This institution, at 329 Missouri avenue northwest, is being well patronized. The ladies who have the enterprise in hand are very much encouraged. No one can estimate the good that is being accomplished. An interesting business meeting was held by the board of trustees last evening, and important matters received attention. Miss Chase, the superintendent of this department of work under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., is indefatigable in her labors and is meeting with the success she deserves. She has associated with her some of the most earnest and experienced people in the city. This home is a success.

### John A. Logan Camp Election.

At a meeting of Gen. John A. Logan Camp, No. 2, division of the District of Columbia and Maryland, held last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: S. E. Thomason, captain; C. S. Davis, first lieutenant; M. A. Skinner, second lieutenant. Thomas E. Salmar was elected a delegate to the division encampment, and C. S. Davis as an alternate. The camp is making great preparations for the muster-in of John A. Logan, jr. A recitation entitled, "Guilty or Not Guilty," was given by Mr. John E. Hoffman with great effect.

## RAILWAY NOTES.

The Illinois freight rate war is continued with unabated vigor.

The trunk line freight committee yesterday ratified the scheduled tariff adopted by the joint conference committee Dec. 23.

Ex-President James C. Clark, of the Illinois Central railroad, has been appointed general manager of the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

The eastern and western railroads which have been fighting over the proportion of earnings each should receive on freight have reached a compromise.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad will build a branch to Redondo Beach, sixteen miles southwest of Los Angeles, and have it in operation by March 1.

The year 1887 has an unprecedented record for railway building in the United States, surpassing that of 1882, which up to the present was the banner year. During 1887 8,614 new lines were constructed having a total mileage of 12,734 miles of main line tracks. The record for 1882 was 11,568 miles.

## FIRM AND STRONG.

**A Dull Market But Prices Advanced All Around.**

New York, Dec. 29.—The stock market to-day was equally dull with that of yesterday, but there was more interest in the trading, and prices were firm to strong almost from opening to close. The interest in the market centered chiefly in the Vanderbilt stocks, all of which were strong on the expectation of an increase in the rate of dividends to-morrow, and much speculation was indulged in as to whether an extra dividend of 1 per cent. would be declared or the regular rate made 1½ per cent. for the quarter.

The aspect of the strike on the Reading road was second in point of interest to-day, but the general opinion on the street was that it amounted to little or nothing as far as affecting the earnings of the road was concerned, and the stock was firm on a largely decreased business. London was a free buyer all around the room this morning, though the interruption of messages by the storm had a tendency to curtail out of town business.

The first sales were made at slight advances over last evening's prices, and while the market was extremely dull for that time of day prices advanced slowly but steadily until well into the afternoon, when there was a partial set-back. The upward movement was again resumed toward delivery hour, and by the close of business the losses were generally regained, and the market finally closed dull, but strong, at about the best prices of the day.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 3 to 6, last loan at 3, and closing offered at 3. Sterling exchange is dull and steady. Actual business at 482½ to 483 for 60-day bills, and 485¾ to 486 for demand. Posted rates 483½ to 487. Government bonds have been dull but firm. State bonds have been dull and steady.

Treasury balances—Coin, $127,618,879; currency, $9,764,067.

The following were the closing bid quotations:

4s, coup. 126¾; 4½s, 108; Pac. 6s of '93, 112; Dist. Col. 5.60s, 110½; 6s, 7s, gold 105; La. Cons. 4s, 94; 3s, 6s of '87, 103; R. C. Con. 6s, 120; 6s, 8s, 103½; Tennessee new 5s, 101½; do. 6s, 58, 99; do. 3s, 72½; Va. 6s, 48; do. ex. nat. coupon, 46; Cen. Pac. bnds, 116½; Denver and Rio Grande bnds, 76; M. K. and T., gen. 6s, 73½; do. 5s, 65; Northern Pac. bnds, 118½; do. seconds, 112; Northwestern cons., 136½; do. debenture, 108; St. L. and San Fran., 114½; ex. Pacific, 105; St. P., C., and Pac. bnds, 107½; Southern Pac. Col. bnds, 110½; T. P. R.G. & C. 69; Northern Pacific 1st, 101; West Shore, 103; Adams Express, 140; Alton and T. H. 37; do. pfd., 95; Am. Express, 103; Bax. Air Line pfd., 97; B. C. and R. N., 30; Canada Southern, 56¾; Cannon, 40; Cen. Pac., 38; Ches. and Ohio, 3; Chicago and Alton, 135; do. pfd., 150; C. B. and Q., 120¾; Cleveland and Col., 145; Con. Coal, 35; Del. and Hud. 106; Del. L. and W., 139½; Den. & R. G., 21¾; Erie, 28¾; do. pfd., 77; East Tenn., 11; Harlem, 214; Hous. & Tex., 39; Ill. Cent. 138; Kansas & Texas, 18; L. E. & W., 16¾; Lake Shore, 99¾; Lev. and Nash., 61; Man. & Con. 96½; M. and Chic., 5½; M. & L., 141¼; Mich. Cent., 88½; Mo. Pac., 85¾; Mob. and O., 8; Nat. and E., 137½; N. Chat., 77; N. J. Cen., 73½; Norfolk and Western pfd., 49½; Northern Pac., 22; do. pfd., 46½; Northwestern, 107¾; do. pfd., 139½; N. Y. Cen., 109½; Chicago and St. L., 15½; do. pfd., 67; Ohio and Miss., 23½; do. pfd., 29; Oregon Nav., 89; Pac. Mail, 33½; Pittsburg, 132; Reading, 66; Rich. and Alle., 5; Rich. and W. P. Ter., 20½; Rock Island, 112; St. Louis and San. Fran., 53½; do. pfd., 71½; do. first pfd., 112½; St. Paul, 76½; do. pfd., 112½; St. P. and O., 40; do. pfd., 109½; Tenn. C. and I., 29; Texas Pac., 25½; Union Pac., 56½; U. S. X., 68; Wab. Pac., 13; do. pfd., 28; Wells Fargo, 139; West. Union, 77½; Silver Certificates, 98; Cotton Oil Trust, 29½; Quicksilver, 9½; do. pfd., 32½.

*Asked.

### Grain and Provisions.

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

| | Opng. | High. | Low. | Clsg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| January | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 77⅞ | 76⅛ |
| February | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| May | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 84⅝ | 85⅛ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| January | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49 | 49⅛ |
| February | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49 | 49⅝ |
| May | 54⅛ | 54⅝ | 54 | 54⅛ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| January | 30⅝ | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅞ |
| February | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| May | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅝ |
| Pork— | | | | |
| January | 14 97½ | 15 05 | 14 95 | 15 05 |
| February | 15 12½ | 15 20 | 15 12½ | 15 20 |
| May | 15 57½ | 15 67½ | 15 52½ | 15 65 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| January | 7 82½ | 7 82½ | 7 72½ | 7 75 |
| February | 7 92½ | 7 92½ | 7 80 | 7 85 |
| May | 8 17½ | 8 20 | 8 10 | 8 12½ |

### Washington Stock Exchange.

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

December 29, 1887.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| District Columbia Bonds. | | |
| 6s, 1891 Per Impt., gold | 108 | .... |
| 7s, '91, Per. Impt., currency | 111 | 113 |
| 7s, 1892, Market Stock, currency | 108 | .... |
| 3s, '99, 20-year funding, gold | 118½ | .... |
| 3s, '99, 20-year funding, gold | 112 | .... |
| 7s, '92, Market Stock, currency | 128½ | .... |
| 6s, 1902, 30-year funding, gold | 122½ | .... |
| 7s, 1905, Water Stock, currency | 129 | .... |
| 3.65s, 1924, Funding, currency | 117½ | 119 |
| Overdue Greenback 8s | 99 | 97½ |
| Miscellaneous Bonds. | | |
| Washington and Gtwn. R. R. Co | .... | 135 |
| Masonic Hall bonds | 101 | .... |
| Wash. Market Co. bonds | 111 | 118 |
| Wash. Lt. Inf. 1st mortgage | 84 | .... |
| Wash. Lt. Inf. 2d mortgage | 44 | .... |
| Washington Gas Light Co. bonds | 118½ | 121 |
| National Bank Stocks: | | |
| Bank of Washington | 150 | 285 | .... |
| Bank of Republic | 100 | 161 | .... |
| Metropolitan | 100 | 185 | 190 |
| Second | 100 | 25 | 150 |
| Farmers and Mechanics | 100 | 160 | .... |
| Citizens' | 100 | 116½ | .... |
| Columbia | 100 | 109 | 111 |
| Railroad Stocks: | | | |
| Washington and Georgetown | 50 | 220 | .... |
| Metropolitan | 50 | 102½ | 102¾ |
| Columbia | 50 | 41 | 46 |
| Capitol and North O Street | 50 | 41 | 46 |
| Insurance Stocks: | | | |
| Firemen's | 20 | 37 | .... |
| Franklin | 25 | 38 | 41 |
| Metropolitan | 50 | 137½ | .... |
| National Union | 5 | 18 | .... |
| Arlington | 100 | 155 | .... |
| Corcoran | 50 | 55 | .... |
| Columbia | 10 | 12½ | 14 |
| German American | 100 | 150 | .... |
| Potomac | 25 | 60 | .... |
| Riggs | 5 | 8 | 8½ |
| Gas and Electric Light Stocks: | | | |
| Washington Gas | 50 | 37½ | 38 |
| Georgetown Gas | 55 | 9½ | .... |
| U. S. Electric Light | 100 | 75 | 76½ |
| Telephone Stocks: | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 50 | 52 | 41 |
| Chesapeake and Potomac | 100 | 75 | 76 |
| Miscellaneous Stocks: | | | |
| Washington Market Company | 50 | .... | 20½ |
| Washington Brick Machine Co | 100 | 220 | .... |
| Great Falls Ice Company | 100 | 125 | 140 |
| Real Estate Title Ins Co | 100 | 118 | .... |
| Columbia Title Ins Co | 5 | 5½ | .... |
| National Safe Deposit Co | 100 | 110 | .... |

*Ex-dividend.

**Baltimore Produce Market—Dec. 29.**

COTTON quiet and steady; middling, 10⅞c.

FLOUR firm; with better demand.

WHEAT—Southern firm; red, 90@92c; amber, 92@93c; western easier and quiet; No. 2, winter red, spot, 89⅛c bid; December, 89⅛c asked; January, 89⅛@89⅝c; February, 88⅞@88⅞c; May, 90⅞@91c.

CORN—Southern steady and firm; white and yellow, 54@56c; western easier, closing quiet; mixed, spot, 55c bid; new, do., 55⅛c bid; year, 55c bid; February, 57@57⅛c; May, 60@60⅛.

OATS firm and quiet; southern and Pennsylvania, 34@36c; western white, 33@36c; do. mixed, 33@36c.

RYE firm, 65@68c.

PROVISIONS steady.

COFFEE steady and quiet—Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 18½@19c; copper refined firm, 15@16c.

WHISKY steady, 1.15@1.16.

Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Virginia 6s, consolidated, 40½; past due coupon, 66; do. 10-40s, 37; do. new 5s, 62 bid to-day.

### Surplus for December.

The government receipts so far this month amount to $27,265,250, and the surplus for the entire month will probably reach $15,000,000.

### DIED.

THOMAS.—On Dec. 28, 1887, at St. Elizabeth, CHARLES N. THOMAS, aged 18 years.

Funeral from the residence of his late sister, Mrs. Sarah A. Shinn, 731 Thirteenth street southeast, Saturday, at 3 p. m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

[Philadelphia and Reading papers please copy.]

ROSS.—In West Washington, D. C., of diphtheria, Dec. 29, 1887, ANNA STOCKTON ROSS, beloved daughter of George W. and Kate S. Ross, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Funeral private.

[Phil. (Pa.) and Camden (N. J.) papers please copy.]


### UNDERTAKERS.

W. R. SPEARE,
Undertaker,
940 F Street Northwest.

Everything strictly first-class and on the most reasonable terms.

[Camp Chairs to hire for all occasions.]

TELEPHONE CALL—840.


## COLORED CITIZENS' REQUEST.

**The Mary Hall Building Not Used for Any School.**

The District commissioners yesterday received the following communication, which best explains itself:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 29, 1887.—*Gentlemen:* On behalf of the colored citizens interested in the public schools, I have the honor to submit a suggestion and request, which will, I have no doubt, settle the matter of placing the industrial and cooking schools, proposed to be established for the pupils in the seventh and eighth divisions, in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned. The renting of the Miller building by the commissioners gave great satisfaction to the colored citizens, and it was, therefore, with deep regret that we learned that the Mary Hall house, with its terrible surroundings, had also at the same time been rented for the industrial and cooking schools.

Now, gentlemen, as the Miller building was intended to accommodate all of the graded schools in the eighth division and the industrial and cooking schools and was meant to be rented by the colored citizens for that reason, and especially in order that the Mary Hall house would not be rented for any public school, I now have the honor to suggest that the commissioners permit the Miller building to be used for the two schools proposed to be rent to the old Mary Hall house. We do not need any other building than the Miller at this time.

If the commissioners will authorize us to say to the citizens that the Mary Hall house will not be rented for any public school, there will be no further just cause of complaint and the respectable people will be satisfied; but they will never consent to have their children sent to a school situated in a locality of bad women and men. Very respectfully,

EDWARD A. ATKINSON,
Chairman for the Committee.

### Views in the Holy Land.

Last night the fourth in the series of Metropolitan Church entertainments was well attended and much enjoyed by all present. The exhibits consisted of modes of travel around the world, including views of ships, vehicles, and working animals of all nations. There were also exhibited a large collection of views in the Holy Land. Dr. Newman having been called away from the city Mrs. Newman well supplied his place in describing the pictures. Her familiarity with scenes and objects as visited on their tour gave special interest to the exhibits. One specially pretty incident was the singing by the audience, led by Chorister Burlew, of verses from the familiar hymn, "Shall We Gather at the River." This followed in connection with a view of the river Jordan, the words and music being thrown on the screen by the stereopticon. To-night closes these exhibitions.

### No Records Destroyed.

Officials at the War Department deny the truth of the paragraph printed in a New York paper yesterday to the effect that those rebellion records which are of Rebel no value would be destroyed in a little while by order of Secretary Endicott.

That the records are being thoroughly overhauled is an indisputable fact, but none of the chiefs would give any reason for such a task being taken up.

### The Early Closing Resumed.

Now that the rush of the holiday season is over, the Clerks' Assembly has resumed the early closing movement, and after Jan. 8 nearly all the stores will close at 7 p. m. Mr. A. I. Strasburger, on behalf of the merchants, and E. W. Hambleton, for the Clerks' Assembly, yesterday called on several merchants who were opposed to early closing and induced them to join the movement.

### CITY ITEMS.

HOWLAND DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 211 Pennsylvania-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 15,000 persons. Artificial teeth $7 per set. Gold amalgam, and white fillings inserted in the best manner. All work warranted first class.

BERKELEY, a pure rye whisky, the best on the market for the price, $4 per gallon, $1 a quart, and 50 cents a pint, 25 cents a sample bottle. Tharp, 815 F street northwest.

"ALDERNEY DAIRY WAGONS."—Fresh Alderney Butter churned every morning and delivered in ¼ 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.


ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.


### PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BROKEN STONE CEMENT, SAND, FIRE-BRICKS AND GRANITE—Dec. 31, 1887.—Sealed proposals, severally indorsed "Proposals for Broken Stone," "Cement," "Sand," "Fire-bricks," or "Granite," will be received, from regular dealers only, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock a. m., JAN. 23, 1888, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for the supply at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., of 6,000 barrels broken stone, 2,000 barrels cement, 18,000 barrels sand, 16,000 fire-bricks; 23 pieces granite coping, and 36 granite steps. Cement to be delivered immediately. Broken stone, sand, and fire brick within 30 days, and granite within 60 days from date of contract. Offers will be received for one or more of the above-mentioned articles, but must include the full amount required of such article or articles. The above articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection, and a reservation of 20 per cent. will be withheld from the amount of each delivery until the completion of the contract. Bidders are referred to the Inspector Navy Provisions and Clothing at the Washington Navy Yard for specifications, forms of offer, and all information relative to the articles required. The proposals must be made on the proper blank forms, and *filled out as indicated by the bidder.* The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the government.

JAMES FULTON,
Paymaster General United States Navy.
dec30-4t

PROPOSALS FOR GLASS.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1887.

Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering a small lot of polished and rough plate and double thick GLASS for the west and center wings of the building for State, War, and Navy Departments, in this city, will be received at this office UNTIL 12 M. ON SATURDAY, the 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1887, and opened immediately thereafter in presence of bidders.

Specifications, general instructions to bidders, and blank forms of proposal will be furnished on application to this office.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers.
dec19,20,21,22,30,30

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"APPLETON'S NEW CYCLOPEDIA OF American Biography" contains a biographical sketch of every person eminent in American civil and military history. Six volumes, containing 800 pages each, illustrated with ten fine steel portraits and hundreds of smaller vignette portraits and views of birthplaces, residences, etc.

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D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Agency, 437 7th st. N.W., Washington, D. C.
dec 26 12w tf

## COLORED CITIZENS' REQUEST.

**The Mary Hall Building Not Used for Any School.**

The District commissioners yesterday received the following communication, which best explains itself:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 29, 1887.—*Gentlemen:* On behalf of the colored citizens interested in the public schools, I have the honor to submit a suggestion and request, which will, I have no doubt, settle the matter of placing the industrial and cooking schools, proposed to be established for the pupils in the seventh and eighth divisions, in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned. The renting of the Miller building by the commissioners gave great satisfaction to the colored citizens, and it was, therefore, with deep regret that we learned that the Mary Hall house, with its terrible surroundings, had also at the same time been rented for the industrial and cooking schools.

Now, gentlemen, as the Miller building was intended to accommodate all of the graded schools in the eighth division and the industrial and cooking schools and was meant to be rented by the colored citizens for that reason, and especially in order that the Mary Hall house would not be rented for any public school, I now have the honor to suggest that the commissioners permit the Miller building to be used for the two schools proposed to be rent to the old Mary Hall house. We do not need any other building than the Miller at this time.

If the commissioners will authorize us to say to the citizens that the Mary Hall house will not be rented for any public school, there will be no further just cause of complaint and the respectable people will be satisfied; but they will never consent to have their children sent to a school situated in a locality of bad women and men. Very respectfully,

EDWARD A. ATKINSON,
Chairman for the Committee.

### Views in the Holy Land.

Last night the fourth in the series of Metropolitan Church entertainments was well attended and much enjoyed by all present. The exhibits consisted of modes of travel around the world, including views of ships, vehicles, and working animals of all nations. There were also exhibited a large collection of views in the Holy Land. Dr. Newman having been called away from the city Mrs. Newman well supplied his place in describing the pictures. Her familiarity with scenes and objects as visited on their tour gave special interest to the exhibits. One specially pretty incident was the singing by the audience, led by Chorister Burlew, of verses from the familiar hymn, "Shall We Gather at the River." This followed in connection with a view of the river Jordan, the words and music being thrown on the screen by the stereopticon. To-night closes these exhibitions.

### No Records Destroyed.

Officials at the War Department deny the truth of the paragraph printed in a New York paper yesterday to the effect that those rebellion records which are of Rebel no value would be destroyed in a little while by order of Secretary Endicott.

That the records are being thoroughly overhauled is an indisputable fact, but none of the chiefs would give any reason for such a task being taken up.

### The Early Closing Resumed.

Now that the rush of the holiday season is over, the Clerks' Assembly has resumed the early closing movement, and after Jan. 8 nearly all the stores will close at 7 p. m. Mr. A. I. Strasburger, on behalf of the merchants, and E. W. Hambleton, for the Clerks' Assembly, yesterday called on several merchants who were opposed to early closing and induced them to join the movement.

### CITY ITEMS.

HOWLAND DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 211 Pennsylvania-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 15,000 persons. Artificial teeth $7 per set. Gold amalgam, and white fillings inserted in the best manner. All work warranted first class.

BERKELEY, a pure rye whisky, the best on the market for the price, $4 per gallon, $1 a quart, and 50 cents a pint, 25 cents a sample bottle. Tharp, 815 F street northwest.

"ALDERNEY DAIRY WAGONS."—Fresh Alderney Butter churned every morning and delivered in ¼ 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.


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## FOR PROHIBITION.

**Many Ladies Have an All-Day Prayer Meeting.**

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. Christian Temperance Union of the District held a most attractive and profitable all-day prayer service at Central Union Mission rooms yesterday, continuing without intermission from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Mrs. Annie R. Moulton presided in the forenoon, and Mrs M. E. Cohen, Rev. Ed