A LONG DAY IN CONGRESS.

WHAT BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED IN BOTH HOUSES.

Discussing Documents and Passing Private Pension Bills in the Senate—The Urgent Deficiency Bill in the House—The Eight-Hour Law.

After the introduction of petitions and memorials and the reporting of numerous bills in the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. Morrill having for its object the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia. Referred to the District committee.

Other bills introduced and referred were:

By Mr. Voorhees: Relating to the pay of skilled workmen in the government printing office.

Also, for the establishment of an additional land office in Colorado at Springfield.

By Mr. Manderson: To authorize the wearing of the badges of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The resolution offered by Mr. Plumb some weeks ago directing an inquiry as to the causes of inefficient mail service was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. Manderson some days ago, requiring the Secretary of War to furnish to senators, on their request, lists of persons to whom copies of the record of the rebellion are to be issued was taken up.

Mr. Manderson said that since offering the resolution he had had a conversation with the Secretary of War, who expressed his readiness to supply the information asked, and said that the refusal to do so before was owing to a rule of the department, not established by him.

Somewhat unfortunate results, Mr. Manderson said, so far as the comfort of senators was concerned, had come from the discussion of the question of public documents some days ago. His own mail and the mail of other senators were inundated with requests for documents—among them records of the rebellion. There were no copies of that document within his gift and never had been, the whole issue of that valuable publication having been monopolized by the members of the forty-seventh Congress.

Mr. Cullom remarked that he was having the same experience, and that many of his letters suggested that perhaps the documents might be got from the distinguished Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest).

Mr. Manderson went on to discuss the question of printing, and stated the number of copies of the various documents printed under the law. As to the agricultural reports, the geological reports, the Smithsonian reports, the reports of the committee of education, &c., the numbers of copies were fixed by concurrent resolution of both houses. The number of agricultural reports usually published, he believed, was 400,000, and he had never heard a proposition to reduce the number. The committee on printing (of which he was chairman) had recognized some of the evils complained of by the senator from Missouri. It has not, however, felt justified in proposing any radical change of laws that had existed for many years.

Mr. Vest said that every day and hour since the discussion last week had confirmed him in the belief as to the unquestionable waste of public money in the way of printing documents.

He repeated what he had said before that he had no valuable documents. He wanted more copies of the Records of the Rebellion, of the agricultural reports, of the Smithsonian reports, of the reports on dairy and farming, but he did not want the public money thrown away on trash.

The discussion was further continued by Senators Aldrich, Cockrell, and Teller.

The latter, in the course of his remarks, laid some stress upon the fact that matters in the departments were kept secret, and he protested against there being any secrets, the people being entitled to know what their servants were doing. Extending this idea to the Senate itself he declared that he considered secret sessions of the Senate to be entirely unrepublican, except, perhaps, when there was a treaty pending, which ought to be considered in the secrecy of executive session. There was no more reason why the question of confirming executive appointments should be considered behind closed doors than there was why the Senate should legislate behind closed doors—as it had once done.

Mr. Plumb asked him whether he thought that the Cabinet meetings should also be opened. While the senator was about it he might as well go over the whole subject.

Mr. Hawley also suggested the secret deliberations of the Supreme Court, and asked whether they also should be public.

Mr. Teller replied that what he insisted upon was that when the secretary of a department made an adjudication of a question, that adjudication should be made public. He did not claim that when the President called his Cabinet about him their discussions should be public, but he did say that when the Cabinet came to a determination, that determination was the property of the whole people. The President had no right to conceal it; and each member of the Cabinet ought to be compelled to take the responsibility of the advice given to the President. And so, if there was any subject which the Senate desired to consider in private, and which ought to be considered in private, that, on the application of two senators, might be closed; but, as soon as the matter was determined, every senator's vote should be made known. The question of the senator from Connecticut was a trite one, and not new or original. It had been asked by people who did not consider the difference between the process of arriving at a conclusion and the conclusion itself. The Supreme Court filed its decisions when they were made, and the position of each member of the court upon it was known. But yet no one knew how members of the Senate voted on questions of infinitely more importance than the questions presented to the Supreme Court.

If he could inform his constituents how he had voted for this or that nomination it would be satisfactory to them, and he should be ashamed of himself if he ever cast a vote in the Senate (secret or open) that he would not be willing to have published.

Mr. Hawley. Then the senator is satisfied if, after the Senate has an executive session, the result is announced.

Mr. Teller. I am not. But I am satisfied that there ought to be an improvement on the present method.

After further discussion, participated in by Senators Vest, Manderson, Teller, Hawley, and Gorman, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sawyer was, at his own request, excused from further service on the committee on education and labor, on the ground of his time being otherwise fully occupied, and Mr. Riddleberger was appointed in his stead.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills on the calendar.

When the calendar was exhausted there had been 108 private pension bills passed.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Harris, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and, at 4:55, adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The Speaker was in the chair when the House met yesterday morning.

Mr. Richardson, of North Carolina, from the committee on printing, submitted a report upon the resolution directing an inquiry as to why members of Congress could not procure books standing to their credit on the books of the doorkeeper. The report shows that there is a small shortage in the number of copies of five publications, and it makes note of the fact that a shortage of 4,000 volumes in the publication of the agricultural report for 1879 was made good by Mr. Defrees, the public printer, procuring that number of volumes from a private book dealer in Washington.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and Mr. Payson, of Illinois, expressed surprise that any book dealer should be in possession of so large a number of volumes of a government publication, and the former intimated his intention of asking for an investigation of the matter. The committee was then discharged from the further consideration of the resolution.

By Mr. Adams, of Illinois, from the committee on judiciary (adversely): Designating the first Monday in October as the day on which Congress shall meet. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, from the committee on commerce: To incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. Committee of the whole.

By Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, from the committee on naval affairs: Authorizing the appointment of a hydrographer and assistant hydrographer in the navy. Committee of the whole.

By Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, from the committee on war claims: Authorizing the President to apoint three commissioners of claims. Committee of the whole.

Also, authorizing the court of claims to adjust certain claims arising under the abandoned property act. Committee of the whole.

By Mr. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on the District of Columbia: To prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia. House calendar.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, the Senate amendments were concurred in to the House bill, providing for the appointment of eleven division superintendents of the railway mail service.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, called attention to the items for the payment of salaries of clerk in the offices of surveyors general, and stated that in committee he had opposed their insertion in the bill. In theory the business of the surveyors general was to examine the contract surveys, but in point of fact they did not make the examination. The examination was made by special agents, while the surveyors general and their corps of clerks draw comfortable salaries. He moved that all the items referred to be stricken from the bill. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sayers, of Texas, an amendment was adopted appropriating $10,000 for the pay of special agents and necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the act for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

On motion of Mr. Sayers, an amendment was adopted appropriating $100,000 for compensation to clerks in postoffices and $25,000 for rent, fuel, and light.

On motion of Mr. Sayers, an amendment was adopted appropriating $15,000 for the support and transportation to and from the penitentiary of convicts from the District of Columbia.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, cast the consideration of the bill into a political current, when in speaking to one of the deficiency items for the Department of Justice he referred to the internal revenue laws, and declared that at one of its state conventions—he did not precisely remember the date of the convention—the Democratic party of Missouri had passed a resolution asking for the repeal of the internal revenue system.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, said that he had no recollection of any such action by the Democratic party of Missouri, and Mr. Hatch denied that such a resolution had ever been adopted.

Mr. Kerr said that the gentleman was mistaken; and was challenged by Mr. Hatch to produce proof to substantiate his statement.

Mr. Kerr replied that he had not the proof with him, but that he had it at home.

Mr. Hatch expressed his readiness to wait until the gentleman went home for his proofs, intimating his doubt as to whether the gentleman would ever return. The gentleman would find, he said, that every Democratic convention held in Missouri for the past ten year had adopted a resolution demanding that Congress should wipe off the statute book the provision of the revenue law which prevented the farmer from selling his tobacco to any but licensed dealers. That provision had been passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President, and it fastened the shackles upon the tobacco growers.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, inquired why a Democratic Congress did not repeal it.

Mr. Hatch replied that he had, every session, introduced a bill to that effect, but that, while it could pass a Democratic House, it could not pass a Republican Senate.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, inquired when it had passed a Democratic House.

Mr. Hatch replied that it had passed the House in the forty-sixth Congress. It had been modified in the Senate so that the farmer could sell to the extent of $100.

Mr. Henderson. Why was the tax put upon tobacco?

Mr. Hatch. For the best reason. The government needed the money.

Mr. Henderson. How did the government happen to need the money?

Mr. Milliken, of Maine. Didn't the gentleman from Missouri help to make the necessity?

Mr. Hatch. And the gentleman from Missouri has never shirked his share of that responsibility. [Applause.]

Mr. Henderson. The gentleman does not criticise the Republican Congress, which put the tax on tobacco, nor the Republican President, who signed the law?

Mr. Hatch. I do not. I only criticise the power which put that law on the statute books—which I regard as one of the most infamous upon it—which prevents the grower of a great product from selling it to anybody but a licensed dealer.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, thought that it mattered not what had been done in the past. Let us all join hands and strike from the statute books the iniquitous sections. [Applause.]

Mr. Hatch said that he would join the gentleman in that when the bonds and debts of the government, to meet which the internal taxes had been levied, were paid, and when the tax upon the clothing and fuel of the poor people had been reduced. [Applause.]

Mr. Randall suggested that the indebtedness of the United States was in no danger of not being paid.

Mr. Hatch replied that war taxes had been levied to pay war debts, and as long as a dollar of that indebtedness remained unpaid, tobacco and whisky were fair subjects of taxation.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, inquired whether the gentleman was opposed to the repeal of the internal revenue taxes.

Mr. Hatch replied that he was opposed to their repeal until the taxes on the necessaries of life are first reduced. [Applause.]

(Several Republicans. "Now let us hear from Virginia.")

Mr. Burnes brought back the discussion to the subject matter of the bill, and then, on motion of Mr. Sayers, amendments were adopted appropriating $90,000 for the support of United States prisoners, and $6,000 for the salary of the additional circuit judge in the second judicial district.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, offered an amendment directing the public printer to enforce rigidly the provisions of the eight-hour law.

Mr. Burnes raised the point of order that the amendment changed existing law.

Mr. O'Neill contended that there was no change of existing law contemplated. There was already an eight-hour law in existence, which was invoked before election and forgotten afterward. If the chair had political sagacity he would rule the amendment in order, and give members a chance to show their political sagacity by voting for it. The amendment only directed the public printer to enforce the law, and was designed to prevent men of hoggish proclivities working ten, fifteen, and eighteen hours a day, while hundreds of printers were walking the streets, unable to find work.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, while favoring an eight hour law, was opposed to legislation which would prevent a man working over hours to earn money for the support of his family. That was an interference with personal liberty.

The chair overruled the point of order and the amendment was adopted.

Having completed the consideration of the bill the committee rose.

The items relative to clerks for surveyors general, which were stricken out in committee, were reinstated in the House.

Pending final action on the bill the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for debate only on the Pacific railroad telegraph bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 8 o'clock for debate upon the Pacific railroad telegraph bill. Mr. Anderson of Mississippi, Mr. Guenther of Wisconsin, Mr. Lind of Minnesota, Mr. Anderson of Illinois, and Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, made strong speeches in favor of the bill.

At 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

Alexandria Matters.

The Phœnix Hose Company, of Phœnixville, Pa., and the Columbia Company, of Allentown, have been invited to participate in the 22d of February parade here by the Columbia Company, of this city, as their guests.

Commonwealth's Attorney Marbury yesterday wrote State Auditor Marye, requesting him, if within his authority, to allow those who desired to withdraw their coupons and pay in cash to pay the same to the treasurer of this city. Mr. Marbury is doing all in his power to help the poor taxpayer out of his trouble and will only resort to the courts when he can no longer delay in his duty.

Mr. Edmund Burke, a prominent member of the bar of this city, was yesterday fined $50 for contempt of court by Judge Meade.

A GREAT MECHANICAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

Equal to Squaring the Circle or Obtaining Perpetual Motion.

It is well known to scientists generally that every material that is required to bear a strain has a parting or breaking point. A rope, for instance, that will readily bear a weight of 200 pounds may for a short time bear a weight of 250, and to the ordinary observer the rope looks as strong as ever it did, but close inspection might reveal that here and there the strands show that they are upon an intense strain, some little ones having ruptured and others being twisted out of place. Suddenly the apparently strong rope parts without warning, and the weight falls to the ground. So it is in brain and nerve troubles. Many and many a man has his brain and nervous system carrying a strain of 25 to 50 per cent. more than it can stand; indeed, that much beyond its breaking-down point.

To the ordinary observer the man appears to be in good health; to the careful physician there are little indications to show what is about to happen, namely: That some day too soon this apparently well man's brain and nervous system will give way, and the result will be chronic invalidism, paralysis, insanity, or the like. We need only quote as examples of this ex-Minister Washburne, died of neuralgia of the heart; John McCullough and Bartley Campbell, insane; Jenny Lind dying of nervous disease; two ladies hurling themselves from a four-story window to be dashed to pieces on the pavement; Broker Hall committing suicide from sleeplessness; a young lawyer, prominent in business and society circles, throwing himself from a Sound steamer; rescued, he afterwards shoots himself; a prominent society man in Newport is supposed to die of apoplexy; close investigation reveals a bullet-wound in his brain; Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, sent from his kingdom hopelessly insane; Cashier Germaine, a sergeant of the Brooklyn Police, wandering away from home, knowing nothing for days; a minister of the Gospel, a prominent man, picked up in the streets of Savannah insane; Delmonico, his brain giving out, wandering away to die alone in the wilds of New Jersey. Finally, and we have here given but a tithe of the great mass of people to whom this is happening every day, Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is reported in the papers as being mentally unsound and under the charge of physicians, who are taking him away from home and friends hoping to cure him.

There and thousands of instances go to prove how many people there are living beyond their mental capacity; they are straining their rope of life beyond the breaking point. There is but one remedy that can relieve this strain, restore the weakened strands to strength, retwist them into a healthy condition, unite those that have ruptured, and place again the brain and nerves upon a sound and healthful basis.

There are certain little symptoms that to the ordinary observer would not mean much, but that to the intelligent physician, or the intelligent man, everything. These are Headache, Sleeplessness, tired and weary feeling in the morning, weakened memory, palpitation of the heart, forgetfulness, absent mindedness, twitching of the eyelids, trembling tongue, irregular beats of the pulse, hot flushes, prickling, crawling, and tingling sensation, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgic pains and the like. These may or may not lead to brain softening, spinal irritation, insanity or paralysis, but they certainly will not if you use your option and employ Dr. Buckland's Scotch Oats Essence.

Scotch Oats Essence is Nature's Nerve tonic and brain invigorator, a tonic in health, a potent remedy in disease, and one that will not only cure grave nervous diseases when once contracted, but also by doing away with minor symptoms will prevent the oncoming of those most serious and often fatal complaints.

PROMPTLY RELIEVED.

The Cases of Need in Southeast Washington.

Lieut. Beteler, of the fifth precinct, yesterday received the following letter:

SIR: I am a stranger in the city, and my sympathies were enlisted by the article in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of last Monday graphically describing the intense suffering of the poor in your precinct. Inclosed please find my check for $100. The only stipulations I ask are that my name be concealed, that a portion of the money be sent to the poor widow mentioned in said article, and the balance to be expended by you among the poor in your precinct as your judgment best dictates.

Lieut. Beteler also wishes to acknowledge the receipt of several bundles of clothing. The groceries sent by the ladies of the Treasury Department have all been distributed. In conversation with a REPUBLICAN reporter the lieutenant stated "that in the many years he had been connected with the Metropolitan police he had never known of any article in any of the Washington papers on the suffering of the poor to arouse the people so thoroughly or to be responded to so promptly as the article in the REPUBLICAN on Monday."

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: The Robert Portner Brewing Company to make an addition to their warehouse on Virginia avenue southwest and also to convert it into a cold-storage plant. The improvement will cost $1,000. W. C. Goodwin will erect six dwellings, 526 to 536 Tenth street southwest, $2,500. M. G. Deane took out a permit to erect two frame dwellings at Deanewood Park, to cost $1,000.

Swelling the Poor Fund.

Commissioner Webb yesterday received $20 from ex-Gov. Shepherd for the poor fund. Postmaster Ross, chairman of one of the subcommittees, also turned over to him $378.50. The police have received the following additional amounts: C. Foss, $5; cash, $100; L. Tiffany, $5; cash, $3; 250 bread tickets from John L. Vogt, and 100 from Charles Mades.

The Gunboat Petrel.

The work of constructing the gunboat Petrel by the Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore, is very much in arrears, and it was said at the Navy Department to-day that the indications are that she will not be finished inside of a year's time. The contract time for completion expired in December last, and since then work has proceeded under a penalty of $25 a day.

New Japanese Minister Appointed.

Mr. Mutsu Munemisir has been appointed Japanese minister to the United States in place of Mr. Jusanmi Riuchi Kuki, who has been transferred to Japan as chief of the imperial archives. Mr. Kuki is now in Japan on leave of absence and will not return to this country.

JAMES E. WATCH says: "I consider Bogert's Cough Syrup the best I have ever used." 25 cents a bottle.

Court Martial Cases.

It is expected that the Secretary of the Navy will in a few days announce his action in the case of Pay Inspector Stevenson and Lieuts. Hunt and Fisher, which have been under consideration for some time.

ROUGH ON RATS
TRADE MARK
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE
Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.
Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. and 25c. Druggists.
"ROUGH ON PAIN" Plaster, Porous, 15c.
"ROUGH ON COUGHS." Coughs, colds, 25c.
ALL SKIN HUMORS CURED BY
ROUGH ON ITCH
"Rough on Itch" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema. 50c. Drug. or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City.
ROUGH ON PILES
Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

IMPROVEMENT PROGRESSES.

A More Hopeful Feeling on 'Change—Yesterday's Closing Prices Irregular.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The stock market was more active to-day both in the amount of business done and the tone of the transactions, and commission houses express a more hopeful feeling for a higher and more active market, while less was heard of the dullness and its proposed remedies. There was some talk, however, of the movement by holders of securities to have railroad rates controlled by state commissioners, and it gains strength from the demoralization caused by the present cutting of rates by speculative managers and directors. The London buying in the early trading took all the floating stock, and the improvement begun yesterday made further progress aided by some pressure to cover shorts, though the bear leaders said that they had put out fresh lines of shorts at the top figures, and threatened to hammer the market as soon as a favorable chance offered.

The market opened firm and with more animation than has been seen for some days. Prices advanced steadily, but without any special feature except Richmond and West Point preferred until after noon, when dullness again appeared and the advance halted. In the last hour some pressure was brought to bear, the market finally closing dull and heavy, at fractions under the best prices. Closing figures are irregular, but generally higher, but with the exception of Richmond and West Point preferred, which advanced 1½ per cent., the final changes are for fractional amounts only.

Treasury balances—Coin, $120,207,240; currency, $11,815,419.

The following were the closing bid quotations to-day:

4s, coup. 122¾; 4½s, 107¼; Pac. 6s of '95, 120; Dist. Col. 3.65s, 117; ds, 78, gold 109⅝; La Cons. 93; Mo. 6s of '86, 100½; N. C. Com. 6s, 126½; do. 4s, 94½; Tennessee new; 6s, 1.0; do. 5s, 99; do. 3s, 69¾; Va. 6s, 48; do. ex. nat. coupon, 40; Cen. Pac. firsts, 113; Denver and Rio Grande firsts, 71; M. K., and T., gen. 6s, 68¾; do. 5s, 59¾; Northern Pac. firsts, 116; do. seconds, 105½; Northwestern cons., 141½; do. debenture, 160¼; St. L. and San Fran., 115; St. Paul con., 131; St. P. C., and Pac., 1st, 119; Southern Pac. Col. firsts, 119¼; T. P. R.G. & C., 67; Northern Pacific 1st, 116½. West Shore, 101; Adams Express, 137; Alton and T. H. 36; do. pfd., 75; Am. Express, 100; Bos. Air Line pfd., 97½; B. C. and R., 25; Canada Southern, 53¾; Canton, 50; Cen. Pac., 33¾; Ches. and Ohio, 3¾; Chicago and Alton, 138; do. pfd., 162; C. B. and Q., 128; Cleveland and Col., 130½; Cen. Coal, 19; Del. and Hud., 105¾; Del. & Lack., 139½; Den. & R. G., 21; Erie, 26¼; do. pfd., 69½; Fort Wayne, 153; Harlem, 216; Hous. & Tex., 10; Ill. Cent. 116; Kansas & Texas, 16¼; L. E. & W., 16¼; Lake Shore, 91¾; Lex. and Nash., 59¾; Man. & Con., 84½; M. and Char., 83; M. & L., 123½; Mich. Cen., 81½; Mo. Pac., 84¼; Mob. and O., 11; Mar. and E., 138½; N. Chat., 40; N. Cen., 78¼; Norfolk and Western pfd., 45; Northern Pac., 21; do. pfd., 45½; Northwestern, 107¼; do. pfd., 143½; N. Y. Cen., 107½; Chicago and St. L., 15½; do. pfd., 69; Ohio and Miss., 24½; do. pfd., 83; Oregon Nav., 93½; Pac. Mail, 33½; Pittsburg, 138½; Reading, 39½; Rich. and Alle., 5; Rich. and W. P. Ter., 22½; Rock Island, 112; St. Louis and San Fran., 34; do. pfd., 76½; do. first pfd., 111; St. Paul, 76½; do. pfd. 116½; St. P. and O., 38½; do. pfd., 107½; Tenn. C. and I., 35½; Texas Pac., 20½; Union Pac., 56¼; U. S. X, 71; Wab. Pac., 14¼; do. pfd., 26½; Wells Fargo, 128; West. Union, 78½; Silver Certificates, 97½; Cotton Oil Trust, 30½; Quicksilver, 10½; do. pfd., 75.

*Asked.

Grain and Provisions.

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

	Opng.	High.	Low.	Clsg
Wheat—				
March	75	76⅛	75	75⅝
May	80⅝	80⅝	80	80⅝
June	80⅝	80⅝	80⅛	80⅝
Corn—				
March	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
May	49⅝	50⅛	50	50⅛
June	50⅛	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛
Oats—				
May	31⅛	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛
June	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Pork—				
March	13 85	13 85	13 77½	13 77½
May	13 97½	13 90	13 80	13 90
June	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00
Lard—				
March	7 60	7 67½	7 55	7 62½
May	7 75	7 75	7 67½	7 72
June	7 80	7 82½	7 77½	7 82½

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:

February 16, 1888.

District Columbia Bonds.	Bid.	Asked
6s, 1891 Per Impt., gold	106	107½
7s, '91. Pet. Impt., currency	109	111
7s, 1891 Market Stock, currency	110	112
6s, '92. 20-year funding, gold	106½	107½
5s, '99, 20-year funding, gold	109	....
7s, '92, Market Stock, currency	124	....
6s, 1902, 20-year funding, gold	122	....
7s, 1903, Water Stock, currency	127	....
3.65s, 1924, Funding, currency	117½	118
Overdue Greenback 8s	96	97
Miscellaneous Bonds.		
Washington and Glwn. R. R. Co	....	112
Masonic Hall bonds	100½	....
Wash. Market Co. bonds	116	....
Wash. Lt. Inf. 1st mortgage	87	....
Washington Gas Light Co. bonds	120	....
National Bank Stocks:		
Bank of Washington	300	290	....
Bank of Republic	100	167	167
Metropolitan	100	188	190
Central	100	250	252
Second	100	125	130
Farmers and Mechanics	100	164	....
Citizens'	100	118	....
Columbia	100	109	112
Railroad Stocks:			
Washington and Georgetown	50	218½	230
Metropolitan	50	103½	105
Columbia	50	60	65
Capitol and North O street	50	38	45
Insurance Stocks:			
Firemen's	20	37	....
Franklin	25	34	40½
Metropolitan	50	88	....
National Union	5	1½	....
Arlington	100	250	160
Corcoran	50	48	65
Columbia	5	12½	13½
German American	100	150	....
Potomac	25	....	....
Riggs	5	5	5½
Gas and Electric Light Stocks:			
Washington Gas	50	34½	35½
Georgetown Gas	25	43	50
U. S. Electric Light	100	70	....
Telephone Stocks:			
Pennsylvania	50	33½	38
Chesapeake and Potomac	100	78½	78½
Miscellaneous Stocks:			
Washington Market Company	50	....	20½
Washington Brick Machine Co.	10	2½	....
Great Falls Ice Company	100	140	....
Real Estate Title Ins Co	100	117½	119
Columbia Title Ins Co	5	5½	5½
National Safe Deposit Co	100	100	....

Baltimore Produce Market—Feb 16.

COTTON steady and dull: middling, 10½c.

FLOUR about steady and quiet.

WHEAT—Southern steady: red, 92@95c; amber, 91@97c; western easy and quiet: No. 2, winter red, spot, 87⅞c bid; February, 87⅞@88c; March, 88⅛@88¼; May, 90⅛@91c.

CORN—Southern steady and dull: white, 57@58c; yellow, 56@57c; western steady and active; mixed, spot, 54⅞@55⅛c; February, 54⅛@54¼; March, 54⅛@54¼; May, 56@56⅛c.

OATS steady and firmer in tone: southern and Pennsylvania, 36@40c; western white, 40@41c; western mixed, 37@39c.

RYE quiet, 65@70c.

PROVISIONS steady and fairly active.

EGGS higher: fresh, 22@23c; limed, 10@14c.

COFFEE nominally steady—Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 16@16¼c.

SUGAR—Copper refined firm, 15@16c.

WHISKY steady, $1.21@1.23.

Other articles unchanged.

TRADE MARK BULL'S HEAD.
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DIED.

SMALL.—Feb. 16, 1888, at 702 Nineteenth street northwest ANNIE FRANK, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Sam W. Small, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 25 days.

Funeral private, from residence at 3 p. m. to-day.

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HEARTS MADE HAPPY

In the Marriage of Harry W. Pate and Clara E. Ellis.

Fourth Street M. E. Church was well filled at 8 o'clock last evening with the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ellis, of 612 G street southeast, to witness the marriage of their daughter, Clara E., to Harry W. Pate, formerly of Philadelphia. The bridal party came into the church through the right entrance and were met at the chancel by Rev. F. R. Rice, pastor of the church, who in an impressive manner performed the ceremony. The ushers were Messrs. H. F. Bell, H. P. Cook, Wm. G. Betts, and J. H. Dove. The bridesmaid was Miss Lula B. McLean, of Alexandria, Va., while J. S. Barker officiated as the groom's best man.

A reception was given to the happy couple after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, and was well attended. An elegant supper was served, and a most enjoyable time was had. A number of handsome presents were received. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Belt, Mr. and Mrs. John Grason, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Linby, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Roach, Mrs. M. A. Sears, Mrs. Mary Burgess, Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Robie, Misses Clara Bell, Laura Hays, Shanahan, Curtis, Annie Thomas, Mattie Gill, Fannie Thompson, Lily Burgess, and Annie Robie, and Messrs. Pettit, Wilkor, and Wm. Briggs.

Robberies Reported.

Charles Hewitt, No. 623 M street, reports stolen an overcoat worth $12; Wm. Bulger, the larceny of $3 worth of clothing; P. L. Bonnet, No. 923 E street, stolen from his house a gold watch and other jewelry, alue $30; Eric Ward, stolen from his stable $25 worth of harness.

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The Aged.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1888.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1888, for Piles, Lumber, Sand, Pebbles, and Broken Stone, for Reservoir Outlet, Potomac River Improvement. For specifications and all information apply to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SUPPLY DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1888.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK NOON, THURSDAY, FEB. 23d, 1888, for supplying 7,000 yards of body Brussels and Wilton carpet, with the necessary border, and 320 rugs, Smyrna and Axminster, more or less.

Instructions to bidders will be furnished on application to this office. The right to reject any and all bids, and to waive defects is reserved. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for supplying carpet and rugs."

C. H. HOYT,
Assistant Quartermaster.

LEGAL

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