WORKINGMAN'S FRIENDS.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS OPPOSE THE "EIGHT HOUR" CLAIM BILL.

They Enter a Solemn Protest Against Paying a Just Debt—Mr. Taulbee's Voice is Heard—Senator Beck Objects to Pensioning Brave Army Nurses.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hoar offered a resolution (which was adopted) to take from the files of the Senate and refer to the select committee on the present condition of the civil service the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to certain transactions in the Boston custom house.

Mr. Blair, in reference to his bill to give preference for civil service appointments to wounded ex-soldiers of the confederacy, as between men who had been disloyal, said that several senators on both sides had requested him to have the bill lie over still further. He therefore asked its postponement until next Tuesday, when he would ask the Senate to dispose of the pending question—the second reading of the bill. The bill was laid over as proposed.

The Senate then proceeded to take up and act upon the bills on the calendar in their regular order, passing such as were not objected to.

The bill providing for an inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink having been reached, Mr. Beck asked Mr. Evarts (who had reported it from the committee on foreign relations) whether it was the unanimous report of that committee and whether due care had been taken to protect property rights.

Mr. Evarts replied that a like bill had been introduced, reported, and passed at the last session. It was the unanimous report of the committee, but he had an ammendment to offer allowing the inspection of meats at places of packing.

The amendment was offered and agreed to and the bill passed.

The other public bills passed were the following:

Requiring judges of the United States circuit and district courts to reduce to writing their instructions to juries, in all states where state judges are required to do so.

To establish a United States court in the Indian territory.

To allow soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands, or the use of both hands, a pension of $100 per month.

To authorize the juries of the United States circuit and district courts to be used interchangeably, and to provide for drawing talesmen.

Appropriating $10,000 for the prosecution of inquiries by the commissioner of fish and fisheries in respect to the destruction of oysters in the natural oyster beds lying within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States by star fish, &c.

The bill allowing a pension of $25 a month to women enrolled during the war as army nurses, and who rendered six months' service, having been reached, the report was read, in which it was stated that the beneficiaries under it would not average more than six or eight to each state.

Mr. Beck called for the yeas and nays—remarking that, of course, this bill, like all pension bills, would pass. It would apply to every colored woman who had cooked for soldiers during six months; and, according to the report just read, such women were entitled "Roman matrons."

Mr. Edmunds did not quite see on what principle the bill went. The association of nurses (whose memorial had been read) had not asked for it. They only asked apparently to be placed on the footing of soldiers who had been disabled in the service. No pensions were yet given to soldiers not so disabled; and, as a friend of Women's rights, he did not believe in making such an invidious distinction.

Mr. Blair, who had reported the bill from the committee on pensions, said that it had been prepared by the national relief board of woman—an association connected with the G. A. R.; that it had been indorsed by the G. A. R.; that it had been introduced and referred to the committee on pensions, and reported to the Senate from that committee. The Association of Army Nurses, he said, represented about 150 members.

Mr. Beck inquired where the enrollment of nurses was to be found.

Mr. Blair supposed that it was to be found in the War Department.

Mr. Beck objected to the further consideration of the bill and hoped that the committee on pensions would at least do the Senate the justice to call on the Secretary of War for the number of enrolled female nurses during the war so that the Senate might know within at least a million of dollars what the bill was to take out of the treasury. If the Senate was to give $25 a month to every woman, white or black, who had cooked for soldiers six months the Senate should at least know how many of them there were. The bill, under objection, went over.

The other public bills on the calendar that were passed were the following: House bill to divide the great Sioux Indian reservation into separate smaller reservations, (with a substitute, being the Senate bill "to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder). To provide for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, Neb., and for a new site and the construction of suitable buildings thereon.

Mr. Spooner, from the committee on public building and grounds, reported bills appropriating $60,000 for a public building at Pawtucket, R. I., and $100,000 for a public building at Bridgeport, Conn. Calendar.

Mr. Frye, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back the House bill authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Mexico, Central and South America, and Brazil. Calendar.

The Senate then (at 5:10) adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade urging the passage of the undervaluation bill. Referred.

Also, resolutions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade declaring that while the revision of the tariff and the laws governing the tariff may have become necessary, no law should be passed which would tend to cripple, break up, or destroy the home industries and home markets of the United States. Referred.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of business men of Philadelphia, asking that a penalty be imposed upon captains and owners of vessels bringing into the country pauper, criminal, and contract immigrants. Referred.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in the chair) on the bill referring to the court of claims for adjustment the accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, in opposing the bill, stated that while he was in sympathy with the eight-hour law he entered his solemn protest against any legislation which prohibited a citizen, whether in government employ or private employ, to make any contract, not in violation of law or against public policy, which might look to his promotion. It was said that the bill would apply to about 14,000 persons. He thought that 140,000 would be a closer estimate, and that it would involve an expenditure of nearly $100,000,000. The proposition was ill-considered and vicious in its tendency.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, regarded the measure as an attack upon the treasury. He had carefully considered the question in 1884, and at that time he had estimated that the bill would involve the expenditure of $30,000,000. The pending proposition was one to give a man ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor in order to create an aristocracy of labor and give to claim agents 25 or 50 per cent. of the amounts they might recover.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, thought that the bill would not give the eight-hour law any standing before the country. In order to reduce the hours of labor throughout the country, Congress must wring the water from railroad stock, and telegraph monopoly, and syndicate, and trusts, and stop taking $400,000,000 a year from the people to be piled up in the treasury.

Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, declared that the House was utterly at sea as to the amount involved in the bill. He admitted that the question of expenditure did not enter into the equities of the case, but it tended to impress upon members the importance of an inquiry into the bill; and he maintained that the language of the measure was a virtual acknowledgment on the part of its framers that there was no existing law, equity, or good conscience upon which these claims could be based.

Mr. Lane, of Illinois, maintained that the bill was wrong in principle and form and was utterly vicious.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, said that he had had the audacity to introduce a bill similar to the pending measure. The matter had been brought to his attention by workingmen in his district. No claim agent had come to him. He believed that their claims were just ones, and it seemed to him that it was only just and reasonable that the men should be given an opportunity to present their claims.

Mr. Compton, of Maryland, favored the bill because he believed the claims were just, and believing that he would vote to do the claimants justice, he set the consequences what they might. This great government ought to be ashamed to refuse to do justice to its workingmen, no matter how many they might be or how much it might cost.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, advocated the measure on the ground that the government was bound to deal in good faith with its employes. In dealing with the government bondholders the government acted up to the spirit and the letter of the contract. The same principle should actuate it in dealing with its mechanics and laborers.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, said that he was not one of those who throttled labor with his left hand, while he waved the flag of labor in his right. He cared not how much money this bill might take from the treasury. That was not the question. The question was to whom did the money belong—to the workingmen or the government. That was the question the court of claims was to pass upon. Reviewing the history of the eight-hour legislation he declared that the bill provided that the will of Congress should not be thwarted by government officials.

The workmen had been robbed by the government officials. Let those who thought that the amount involved justified the robbery vote against the bill. There was no other argument to justify such a vote. Great corporations had been protected in robberies to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. Empires had been thrown to them and government security without stint, and yet members niggled about this proposed act to do justice to the laborer.

Mr. Boothman, of Ohio, said that a failure to pass the bill would be to say to the workingmen: "We took your labor, we stole your money, and because we are able to do it we are going to keep it."

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, quoted from the eight-hour law and President Grant's proclamation in regard thereto to support his argument that the claims under consideration had a strong legal basis. The bill was class legislation. Other classes had had their legislation in the past, and it was time that the workingmen had their legislation. This legislation was for a class of deserving, needy workmen, not for monopolies, and it would not involve an expenditure of more than $6,000,000.

Mr. Tarsney, of Michigan, earnestly supported the bill, and declared that to him it was a revolting proposition that men sent here to make laws should themselves publish to the country that they as representatives violated the very laws they told their constituents to obey.

Mr. Tarsney then moved that the committee rise, stating that his intention was to let the bill go over until April 16, in order that the gentlemen who were shouting at a bird that they didn't see and that was not there might have an opportunity to examine the record and become better informed as to the merits of the case than their speeches to-day indicated them to be.

The committee then rose and the bill went over.

Bills were passed to prevent the product of convict labor from being furnished to or for the use of any department of the government, and from being used in public buildings or other public works, and to prevent the employment of alien labor on public buildings and other public works and in the various departments of the government.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch, of Mo., in the chair) on the bill to establish a department of labor.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, moved to strike out the clause charging the commissioner to ascertain, whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost or approximate cost of such articles of production.

Mr. Buchanan said that the commissioner would be unable to to gather the information with the force at his disposal, and that if the force were increased sufficiently to to enable him to do so, the expense of the department would become so great that he feared Congress would refuse to appropriate the money.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, regarded the clause which it was proposed to strike out as the most important feature of the bill. He wished the commissioner to get the needed information from men thoroughly equipped for the work. Then when Congress came to legislate upon the tariff question gentlemen would not be able to deceive the people, who would be able to see for themselves what was the labor cost of production in European countries. Let gentlemen come up to the scratch, and have this matter investigated. Gentlemen should not tell the people that the tariff was intended for their benefit. Every line of it was intended for the benefit of the trusts.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, expressed a wonder whether the chairman of the committee on ways and means if he got the information would allow it to be read to the committee.

Mr. Buchanan said that he had no idea that his motion would give rise to so much excitement. He had no idea that it would bring to the front, clad in all the panoply of war, the leader of the House. He hoped that the gentleman would get the information he wanted, but he hoped he would get it in a legitimate way. The very excitement his motion had produced furnished but another reason why the clause should not be retained in the bill. If the very mention of the matter gave rise to a political discussion the fact that the clause was kept in the bill the department of labor would become a political football kicked this way and that by political parties.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to extend the inquiry to the amount of wages paid in various industries, accompanying his amendment with the remark that "we all stand on the question of labor." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Mills offered an amendment to insert the words "per diem, weekly, and otherwise" after the word "wages" in Mr. Randall's amendment.

On motion of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, an amendment was adopted adding to Mr. Randall's amendment the words "and the hours employed per day."

The following amendments extending the scope of the inquiry were adopted: By Mr. Buchanan: Whether any convict-made goods are imported into the country and whence. By Mr. Bland: The profits of the manufacturer and producer of dutiable articles. By Mr. Washington, of Tennessee: The comparative cost of living in this country and Europe. By Mr. Milliken: And the kind of living.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, offered an amendment extending the inquiry as to the effect of the protective tariff in the United States on the agricultural industry and especially as to its effect on the mortgage indebtedness of farmers. He offered this amendment, he said, in good faith. He had heard it stated on the floor that the mortgage indebtedness of the ten states of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys amounted to $3,500,000,000. He denied the truth of the assertion and quoted figures from Atkinson.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, glad that two-thirds of the farm lands of the United States were under mortgage.

Mr. Randall offered an amendment extending the inquiry as to the effect of the state of the currency upon the agricultural interests. No one could condemn more than he did this system of combines and trusts. He sympathized most fully with the gentleman from Missouri with regard to the agricultural distress which was alleged to exist in the United States, and it was the duty of Congress to find out the cause and apply the remedy, if was within the range of statute. He was inclined to think that the currency had more to do than the tariff in this condition of affairs touching agriculture. That and the natural law of demand and supply had reduced the value of corn and wheat and dairy products to an alarming extent, and Congress ought, therefore, in this investigation seek to learn whether this condition came from the present tariff laws or whether it came from the state of the currency.

Mr. Weaver. I am glad to have that statement made here.

Mr. Bland. The currency question is an important one; when the currency is locked up by taxation it becomes more important.

Mr. Ryan. It is not locked up; it is loaned to national banks.

Mr. Gear, of Iowa, said that this talk about mortgage indebtedness in Iowa was all rot and demagogy. When the gentleman from Missouri said that the mortgage indebtedness of that state was $625,000,000 he made a mistake of $550,000,000.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, explained the heavy mortgaging of lands in the west as being due to the fact that the people were settling on lands largely beyond their immediate necessities, and because they were extending their enterprises over the prairies.

Enterprising farmers were purchasing more land than they could pay for, and borrowing money from less enterprising people. This country was prosperous, and growing more and more prosperous every year under the protective system, and yet gentleman for political effect undertook to perpetuate what, he said, was a slander on their own states.

Mr. Milliken offered an amendment requiring the commissioner of labor to investigate the Mills tariff bill and to report what effect it would have on the labor and industry of the United States and on foreign industry and on the profits of foreign manufaurers and the markets of the American farmer.

Mr. Weaver controverted the figures of his colleagueas to the mortgage indebtedness of Iowa, and he said that it would be an accident if a man travelling through Iowa got upon a farm that was not mortgaged.

Pending action upon the amendment the committee rose and the House, at 6:15, adjourned.

FLEEING TEMPTATION.

The Good Templer Lodges Industriously Working.

Friendship Lodge, V. R. Bishop, chief templar, and Clements Lodge, F. A. Harrison, chief, both of the eastern district, opened the week's lodge work with a union meeting in Wilmot Hall, crowding it to its utmost capacity. One new member was initiated, and several important special committees were appointed. Those who contributed to the good of the order, each in their well-known specialties, were Sisters Bryan and Bishop, of Friendship; Chief Templars Harrison and Bishop, Sisters Guilford, Prater, Mamie Kalstrom, and Brothers Kalstrom and Copeland, of Clements, and Sisters Cole and Bishop, of Friendship.

Minnehaha Lodge, Wm. J. Boyd, chief templar, had a very interesting meeting in Grand Army Hall on Tuesday evening, visited by members from D. P. Holloway, Star of Hope, Perseverance, and Anchor lodges; initiated one new member, and perfected the organization of a social club to advance the interests of the lodge. Literary and musical contributions were made by Brothers Boyce, Quackenbush, and Day, of Anchor, and Johnson, of Star of Hope, and Sisters F. McCormick, N. and C. Smith, and Bond, of Holloway, and the lodge choir.

Monumental Lodge, in Elk's Hall, C. N. Whitney, chief templar, initiated one new member on Tuesday evening, and received visitors from Anchor, D. P. Holloway, Perseverance and Minnehaha lodges. The good of the order was contributed to by instructive remarks from Brother E. Humphrey, a charming song by Brother Vance, delightful piano solos by Brother Alburtis, remarks commending fraternal visits, lodge with lodge, as a means of increasing interest in the important work of the order from Past Grand Chief Caldwell and Brother Truncy, of Anchor, and Brothers Dewey, of Holloway, Boyds of Minnehaha, and Russell, of Perseverance lodges.

Clement's lodge, on Capitol Hill, had a very large attendance at its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, and received two new members, Chief Templar Harrison presiding. The literary and musical contributions to the good of the order were of that choice and high character for which this enterprising lodge has become pleasantly conspicuous.

THE JURY SURPRISED HIM.

Instead of Acquitting, They Convict John E. Lysle.

The trial of John E. Lysle, charged with obtaining $50 from Henry Brock, of the Congressional Hotel, by means of a draft on the Consumers' Marble Company, of Philadelphia, was resumed in the criminal court yesterday before Justice Montgomery. As the prosecution had finished its side of the case, the defense presented Martin C. and Lott Flannery, the contractors on the work being done at the capitol, who testified to their knowledge of the prisoner's employment and of their belief that the defendant had a right to draw the draft in question, as he was in the employ of that company. Lysle then took the stand and gave a full history of his dealings with the Consumers' Marble Company and that he believed them to be indebted to him in the sum of $230 as commission on the Syracuse contract which he had secured for them.

Assistant District Attorney Covie then introduced in evidence a number of letters written by Lysle to his employers. He acknowledged writing them, and the tenor of some of them showed that Lysle had no intent to defraud, and it was believed by many in the court room that a verdict of not guilty would be rendered. The attorneys then used up an hour and a half in arguments, and at 3 o'clock the case was given to the jury. They returned in fifty minutes with a verdict of guilty as indicted. Lysle was remanded to jail pending sentence, and Mr. Joseph Shillington, his counsel, gave notice of his intention to file a motion for a new trial.

The District Militia.

The following order in relation to certain commands of the National Guard of this District has just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS D. C. MILITIA,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1888.

[S. O. No. 20.] I. The enlisted men of company A, 1st battalion, will assemble at their armory at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on the 26th instant for the purpose of electing a captain, vice Wm. N. Dalton, recommended for promotion. Capt. Wm. N. Dalton, of said company, will preside at the election.

II. The company officers of the 1st battalion will assemble at their armory at 8 o'clock p. m. on the 2d proximo for the purpose of electing a major, vice Wm. G. Moore, recommended for promotion. Maj. Wm. G. Moore, of said battalion, will preside at the election.

III. The company officers of the 4th battalion will assemble at the armory of the 1st battalion at 9 o'clock p. m. on the 26th instant for the purpose of electing a major of their battalion. Maj. Wm. G. Moore, 1st battalion, will preside at the election.

IV. The company officers of the 2d battalion will assemble at 8 p. m.; those of the 3d battalion at 9 p. m. on the 27th instant at the armory of the 1st battalion for the purpose of electing a major of their battalion. Capt. Cecil Clay, A. D. C., will preside at the election.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ordway:

JOHN BIGELOW, JR.,
Acting Adjutant General.

A Verdict for Mr. Morris.

John Morris was given a verdict for $1,500 in circuit court No. 2, Justice Merrick, yesterday in his suit against Elizabeth Wilson and six others (the Gunton heirs) for $15,000 damages for injuries received by falling down the elevator shaft in the building on the northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street northwest, on Oct. 28, 1885. Morris entered the building on the first floor, and seeing the door to the elevator open believed the elevator was there, and attempted to enter it to go to the fourth floor. The elevator was not there, and he fell to the bottom of the well or shaft, receiving severe injuries that confined him to his bed for seven weeks. Carelessness was the principal charge against the defendants.

Creditors Who Want Their Money.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday by the Columbia Brick Machine Company against the District of Columbia et al. This is another of those suits against Columbus Thomas, the contractor that erected the school building on square 812, for contract price of $22,800. He has drawn about $17,000 on the contract, and a balance of $4,676.95 remains in the hands of the District authorities. The plaintiffs have a claim against him for material furnished, amounting to $1,400, and it is charged that he owes wages to a number of employes and for other material furnished. This bill is filed to have the court order a distribution of the balance due on the contract among the creditors.

The Breech-Pin Muddle.

That stuck breech pin in the $10,000 gun at the navy yard which has caused so much trouble to the officers of the yard and especially between Capt. McCormick, the commandant, and Foreman Buston, still continues to stick. As related in the REPUBLICAN, from time to time, various attempts have been made to remove it. At the time of its occurrence several skilled mechanics suggested the idea of boring it out, but they were laughed at by the foreman. Now he has had to adopt their suggestion and the boring operation is in progress and promises to prove successful. The total cost of the accident is placed at $2,000, and the end is not yet.

WEAK AND DECLINING.

A Heavy Drive at the Gould Specialties—Missouri Pacific Sensation.

NEW YORK, Mar. 21.—The stock market to-day was weak and declining almost throughout the entire time, and late in the day a heavy drive at the Gould specialties broke the whole list, and prices are materially lower as a result of the day's operations. The great feature of the day was, of course, the renewed weakness in Missouri Pacific, and the break in it this afternoon demoralized for the time the entire list. Missouri Pacific scored an extreme decline of 6 per cent.

The traders went round the room searching for weak spots, and were successful to a marked extent. The news of the day was not favorable to an advance in prices, though nothing of importance was received except the advices from Chicago; but the discussion of the Missouri Pacific report overshadowed everything else as a topic of conversation, and the bears worked it up to a decided sensation. The first sales were made at irregular changes from last evening's prices, but the temper of the room was bearish and buyers were holding off. Under the circumstances prices settled down with New England as the special feature. The business done suffered a marked increase after noon, however, and the decline gained force, but it was not until the last hour when the drive was made at Missouri Pacific and it was carried down 6 per cent. and the rest of the list proportionate amounts. The close, after a slight reaction, was quiet, but very weak, at or near the lowest prices reached.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 1½ to 3, last loan at 3, and closing at 2 to 3. Sterling exchange is quiet to firm, owing to the limited supply of bills. Actual business at 485¾ for 60-day bills, and 487¾ for demand. Posted rates 486½ to 488½. Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been entirely neglected.

Treasury balances—Coin, $129,943,834; currency, $12,310,740.

The following were the closing bid quotations:

4s, coupon, 125¾; 4½s, coupon, 109½; Pacific 6s, '95, 110; District of Columbia 3.65s, 117; Georgia 7s, new, gold, 107; Louisiana 4s, '87, 90; Missouri 6s, 101; North Carolina consolidated 6s, 130; do. 4s, 94; Tennessee new 6s, 99; do. 5s, 92; do. 3s, 68½; Virginia 6s, 48; do. X Nat. coupon, 42; Central Pacific firsts, 113½; D., R. G. & N. firsts, 68; Missouri, Kansas and Texas gen. 6s, 64; do. 5s, 54½; Northern Pacific firsts, 117; do. seconds, 105¾; Northwestern consolidated, 140; do. debenture, 109½; St. Louis and San Francisco, 119¾; St. Paul consolidated, 125; St. Paul, Chicago and Pacific firsts, 119; Southern Pacific firsts, 115; Texas Pacific R. G., 66½; Union Pacific firsts, 118½; West Shore, 101½; Adams Express, 140; Alton and Terre Haute, 35; do. preferred, 70; American Express, 106; Boston Air Line preferred, 98; B. C. & R. N. 25; Canada Southern, 50½; Canton, 43; Central Pacific, 27; Chesapeake and Ohio, 11; Chicago and Alton, 130; do. preferred, 160; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 132; Clev., Colu., 46; Consolidated Coal, 22; Delaware and Hudson, 105¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 139½; Denver and Rio Grande, 17; Erie, 29½; do. preferred, 52; Fort Wayne, 133; Harlem, 213; Houston and Texas, 15; Illinois Central, 115; Kansas and Texas, 12½; Lake Erie and Western, 12½; Lake Shore, 88½; Louisville and Nashville, 52½; Manhattan Con., 85¾; Memphis and Charleston, *23½; Metropolitan Elevated, 130½; Michigan Central, 75½; Missouri Pacific, 75; Mob. & O., 8; Mor. & E., 139½; Nashville and Chattanooga, 75; New Jersey Central, 77½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 42½; Northern Pacific, 30½; do. preferred, 43; Northwestern, 106½; do. preferred, 138½; New York Central, 103½; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 13; do. preferred, 64; Ohio and Mississip, 19; do. preferred, 80; Oregon Navigation, 86½; Pacific Mail, 31½; Pittsburg, 150; Reading, 50½; Richmond and Allegheny, 5; Richmond and West Point Terminal, 31; Rock Island, 111; St. L. & S. F., 28; do. preferred, 67½; first preferred, 111½; St. Paul, 74½; do. preferred, 114½; St. Paul and Omaha, 34; do. preferred, 107½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 25½; Texas Pacific, 20½; Union Pacific, 51½; United States Express, 70; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 14½; do. preferred, 21½; Wells Fargo Express, 130; Western Union, 72½; Silver Certificates, 97½; American Cotton Oil, 24½; Quicksilver, 9½; do. preferred, 34.

*Asked.

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:

March 21, 1888.

District of Columbia Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
6s, 1891, Per. Impt., gold	106½	....
7s, 1891, Per. Impt., currency	108½	....
6s, 1892, Market Stock, currency	110	112
6s, 1892, 20-year funding, gold	107	....
3s, 1892, 20-year funding, gold	100	....
7s, 1901, Market Stock, currency	126	....
6s, 1902, 30-year funding, gold	121	....
7s, 1903, Water Stock, currency	127	....
3.65s, 1924, Funding, currency	118	119
8s, Greenbacks, overdue	96	97
Miscellaneous Bonds.		
Washington and Geo. R. R. Co.	108½	112
Metropolitan Hall Association	60	....
Washington Market Company	115½	....
Wash. Lt. Inf. 1st mortgage	89	....
Washington Gas Light Co. bonds	121½	....
National Bank Stocks.		
Bank of Washington	290	....
Bank of Republic	157½	158
Metropolitan	188	....
Central	175	....
Second	125½	130
Farmers and Mechanics'	162	168
Citizens'	116½	....
Columbia	109	110
Railroad Stocks.		
Washington and Georgetown	....	230
Metropolitan	101½	102½
Columbia	41	42
Capitol and North O Street	37	43
Insurance Stocks.		
Firemen's	37	....
Franklin	38½	....
Metropolitan	69	....
National Union	19	21
Arlington	156	....
Corcoran	59	....
Columbia	12½	15½
German American	154	....
Potomac	60	....
Riggs	8	8½
Gas and Electric Light Stocks.		
Washington Gas	36½	37½
Georgetown Gas	43	46
U. S. Electric Light	....	80
Telephone Stocks.		
Pennsylvania	34	38
Chesapeake and Potomac	81	81½
Miscellaneous Stocks.		
Washington Market Co.	16½	....
Wash. Brick Machine Co	260	....
Great Falls Ice Co	130	....
Bull Run Panorama Co	20	....
Real Estate Title Ins. Co	116½	....
Columbia Title Ins. Co	5½	....

*Ex-dividend.

Baltimore Produce Market—March 21.

COTTON easier and dull; middling, 10½.

FLOUR steady and firm—Howard and western super, $2.37@2.75; do. extra, $3.00@3.75; do. family, $4.00@4.50; mills super, $2.37@2.60; do. extra, $3.00@3.50; do. family, $4.75@5.00; Patapsco lative patent, $5.50; do. family, $5.15.

WHEAT—Southern lower and quiet; [illegible] @96c; amber, 96@95c; western lower, dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 87½@87⅝c; 87@88; May, 89@89½c; June, 89@89½c.

CORN—Southern easier and quiet; 57@58c; yellow, 56@57; western lower, dull; mixed, spot, 55@55½c; March, 55½; April, 55½; May, 55@55½c.

OATS firm and quiet—Southern and Pennsylvania, 38@41c; western white, 41@42; mixed, 38@40c.

RYE firm, 68@71c.

HAY firm—prime to choice western, [illegible] @15.50.

PROVISIONS steady and quiet—Mess pork, $15.75. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear sides, packed, 7@8½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½; 8½c; clear rib sides, 9½; hams, 12@12½c. Lard refined, 8½c.

BUTTER firm—western packed, 18@22c; creamery, 26@31c.

EGGS easier and quiet, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM steady—refined, 7½c.

COFFEE nominal—Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 13@13¼.

SUGAR steady and quiet—A soft, 6¼c; copper refined steady and firm, 15@16.

WHISKY nominally steady, $1.21@1.23.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Virginia 6s, past due coupons, 64½; do. new 3s, 65; do. 10-40s, 36 bid to-day.

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: E. W. Donn, to erect five dwellings, 1833 to 1841 Seventh street, at a cost of $8,000; Sophia Wise, to erect one dwelling, 1318 Q street, at a cost of $3,000; Gunder, two dwellings, 302 and 304 C street northwest, at a cost of $2,000; Joseph F. Burch, jr., to erect a frame hall at Takoma Park, to cost $2,500; William Southard, to erect frame dwelling, Hillsdale, to cost $600.

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.

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.

"ALDERNEY DAIRY WAGONS."—Fresh Alderney Butter churned every morning and delivered in 1 pound "Ward" prints at 45 cents per pound. Also cottage cheese, 5 cents per half; buttermilk, 5 cents per quart, and sweet milk at 5 cents per quart.

COURT-MARTIAL DENIED.

Business Interest That a Military Tribunal Could Not Benefit.

Lieut. James W. Graydon, late of the navy, recently filed with the Secretary of War charges against Capt. S. C. Zalinski, 5th artillery, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in that he is said to have publicly made unjust reflections upon the Graydon dynamite gun. Lieut. Graydon asked taat a court-martial be ordered for the trial of Capt. Zalinski on the charges and that the members of the army board of ordnance be summoned as witnesses. Assistant Secretary Benet declined to entertain the request for a court-martial on the ground that if his (Graydon's) business interests have been damaged by the statements made by Capt. Zalinski a military tribunal could afford him no relief.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Supreme Court.—In the Supreme Court of the United States the following business was transacted yesterday:

Mark D. Baldwin, of Paulding, Ohio, and J. B. McCracken, of Detroit, Mich., were admitted to practice.

No. 1360. Frank Ratterman, trensurer, &c., appellant, vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company. No. 1361. The Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. Frank Ratterman, treasurer, &c. Argued by Mr. Lawrence Maxwell, jr., for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and by Mr. Thomas McDougall and Mr. David K. Watson for Ratterman.

Adjourned until to-day.

Court in General Term—Chief Justice Bingham and Justices Cox and James.—Berret vs. Meddleton; argument resumed. Assignment—Same as for Wednesday.

Circuit Court, Division No. 1—Justice Hagner.—Ketcham vs. Bramhall et al.; trial resumed and finished, verdict for plaintiff. Whitehead vs. Bramhall et al.; judgment for plaintiff on stipulation. Walter vs. Bramhall et al.; judgment for plaintiff. Pitts Bro., & Co. vs. Davis & Sons; on trial, jury respited. Assignment—Nos. 433, 451, 453, 454, 455, 456, 459, 460, 465, 466, 467, and 468.

Circuit Court, Division No. 2—Justice Merrick.—Morris vs. Wilson et al.; trial resumed and finished; verdict for plaintiff for $1,500 damages. Assignment—Nos. 115, 131, 92, 164, 88, 152, 103, 167, 81, 180, 151, 106, 133, 131, 140, 145, 147, 148, 153, 154, 155.

Equity Court—Justice Cox.—Morrison vs. Morrison; trustee authorized to invest funds in house on P street. Columbia Brick Machine Co. vs. District of Columbia; restraining order returnable Mar. 30 granted. Walter vs. Bevans; commissioners' return ratified. Green vs. Snow; pro confesso against absent defendant granted and F. J. Lavender appointed guardian ad litem. Beach vs. Beach; sale decreed and John Hite Miller appointed trustee to sell. Starr vs. Metcalf; Samuel Maddox substituted as trustee.

Probate Court—Justice Cox—Estate of Amelia M. Greene; will filed. Estate of O. H. Morrison; register ordered to pay $4,500 out of the funds of the estate to S. T. Thomas, trustee, for investment.

Criminal Court — Justice Montgomery.—John E. Lysle, false pretenses; trial resumed and finished; verdict guilty; defendant remanded; notice of motion for new trial. Jasper Jackson, convicted of assault with intent to kill and new trial granted; released on $500 bail with Joseph Johnson as surety. Frank Whitney, alias Frank Whittington, larceny from person; on trial; jury respited. Assignment—Cases left over and United States vs. Wm. H. White and Jas. R. Harrover for assaults, and Joseph Carter and Jas. A. Clark for assaults with intent to kill.

The Mardi Gras Day was Anticipated.

On February 7th, 1888, Tuesday (always Tuesday), at noon, the 213th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana Lottery took place at New Orleans. The event had been anticipated, as the 14th, the second Tuesday in February, was Mardi Gras day, a legal holiday, strictly observed. It was under the sole management of Generals G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal Early, of Va. No. 71,575 drew the First Capital Prize of $150,000. It was sold in fractional tenths at $1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., held, one by Robt. Pontz, Frankfort, Mich., through First National Bank of Manistee, Mich.; one by Mrs. V. Gilly, No. 206 St. Philip st., New Orleans, La.; one by John C. Pohl, Michigan City, Ind., through First Nat'l Bank there; one by Geo. J. Johnston, Baraga, Mich., thro' Wm. Coach, of Baraga; fifty-tenths to correspondents in San Francisco, Cal., paid through Louisiana Nat'l Bank, of New Orleans; one by the Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, Cal.; one by Matthew Steffens, Harrison St. Police Station, Chicago, Ill., etc., etc. Ticket No. 42,412 drew the Second Capital Prize of $50,000. Ticket No. 61,553 drew the Third Capital Prize of $20,000, also sold in tenths. One held by L. Carter, Santa Clara, Cal.; one by John B. Pruitt, Winchester, Ill.; one by A. G. Drobish, Lincoln, Ill.; one by L. P. Cooper, Cleveland, O.; one by Joe Decine, Bonne Terre, Mo.; one by C. H. Soudley, Abbeville, S. C.; one to the S.W. Nat'l Bank of Phila., Pa.; the rest went elsewhere. Tickets Nos. 13,648 and 25,477 each drew one of the Fourth two prizes of $10,000, sold in fractions, also scattered everywhere. Any information may be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, about the 213th Grand Drawing on Tuesday, April 10th.

Giving to the Church Extension Fund.

The last will and testament of Amelia M. Green, relict of the late Rev. John M. Green, was filed in the register's office yesterday. She bequeathes her furniture, jewelry, wearing apparel, and books to personal friends and relatives. Annie E. Kearney and William Burris receive $100 each, and the balance of the property is left to the board of church extension of the M. E. Church of the United States. The value of the estate is not mentioned.

An Hour in the Kindergarten.

Kindergarten methods will be demonstrated this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in Linthicum Hall, Thirty-first street, Georgetown, by Mrs. and Miss Pollock. The Pensoara Free Kindergarten pupils will participate in the exercises, which are intended to arouse an interest in the community by giving substantial proof of the benefits which children derive from this method of instruction. Parents and teachers are specially invited. Admission free.

Assaulted by Eleven Men.

Edward Gordon and Henry Curry, colored, were charged in the police court yesterday with raping Lucy Ford, a 17-year-old colored girl. The cases were continued to admit of the arrest of John Jackson and Henry Scott. The story told by the girl is that she was induced by a party of colored men to go with them Sunday night to North East Washington, and, after being made drunk, she was assaulted by eleven men, at Sixteenth and B streets northeast.

Life of John Gray.

Private Dalzell's "Autoblography, and the life of John Gray, Washington's Last Surviving Soldier," is to come out in May. 300 pages, for half a dollar, if the private can get 1,000 subscribers. He is soliciting them by advertisements in the newspapers. He wants no money, only subscribers' names, sent to T. M. Dalzell, Coldwell, Ohio.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued: