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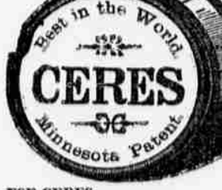

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THE IDOL WORSHIPERS.

MILLS AND BLAND FORSAKE THEIR SILVER GOD.

Representative Brumm's Caustic Arraignment of the Majority—A Long Day's Tariff Talk—The Senate Finally Passes the Land Forfeiture Bill.

The House bill to promote agriculture was reported back from the committe on agriculture in the Senate yesterday and placed on the calendar. [It requires United States consular officers to make monthly reports upon the character, condition, and prospective yields of agriculture and horticultural industries in the countries in which they are stationed.]

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. Teller: Prohibiting combinations for the control of patented articles.

By Mr. Quay: For placing electric wires in the District of Columbia and the telegraph wires connecting the departments underground.

By Mr. Plumb: For the appointment of police matrons in the District of Columbia.

The railroad land grant forfeiture bill was then taken up—the question being on Mr. Call's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. There seemed to be some question as to the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. George and agreed to; whether it affected the purpose which he intended—the protection of the rights of homestead and pre-emption claimants.

Mr. Spooner explained the difficulty, and favored a reconsideration of the vote, so as to have the matter corrected, but Mr. Plumb moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. This latter motion was disagreed to—yeas 24, nays 34.

The vote passing the bill was then reconsidered, and the bill again brought before the Senate.

The necessary amendment to protect preemption and homestead claimants was then offered by Mr. Spooner, and agreed to.

After discussion on various points by Messrs. Palmer, Call, George, Teller, Hoar, and Dolph the bill was passed.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the pension appropriation bill and the bill making appropriations to enable the executive departments to participate in the centennial exposition of the Ohio valley and central states, in Cincinnati, from July to October, 1888, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider those bills next Monday.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that, after the animal industry bill was disposed of, he would ask the Senate to consider the bill for the admission of Washington territory as a state.

Mr. Blair, from the committee on education and labor, reported back the House bill to prevent the employment of alien labor on public works. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar and reported adversely on Wednesday from the committee on foreign relations, providing that when the fisheries treaty shall be under consideration a stenographic reporter shall be admitted to report the debates and proceedings, such report to be subject to the order of the Senate as to its publication.

Mr. Hoar suggested that Mr. Riddleberger's resolution in favor of considering the treaty in open session should be first taken up and disposed off, and was informed by Mr. Sherman that both questions would be disposed of together.

The motion was agreed to.

"In the consideration of this resolution," said Mr. Edmunds, "I move that the doors be closed."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Harris, whereupon the presiding officer directed (at 2 p. m.) the sergeant-at-arms to clear the galleries and to close the doors of the Senate.

The doors were reopened at 4 o'clock, and legislative business proceeded with.

The following among other bills were taken from the calendar and passed:

The Senate bill appropriating $25,000 for a monument to the memory of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox at Thomaston, Me. (Mr. Berry expressed his opposition to the erection, by the general government, of monuments, except in the District of Columbia.)

The Senate bill appropriating $2,500 for the purchase of five manuscript volumes (being letter books) of Vans Murray, formerly minister at The Hague and at Paris.

The conference report on the House bill authorizing the President of the United States to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and reciprocal commercial relations with the Central and South American states and Mexico and Brazil was presented by Mr. Frye and agreed to.

The Senate at 5 p. m. adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, submitted the conference report on the joint resolution authorizing the President to asrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration, and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States of America and the republics of Mexico and Central and South America and the empire of Brazil. Adopted.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, called up a bill making an appropriation of $450,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. There is a clause in the bill repealing the permanent appropriations for the collection of customs.

On motion of Mr. Sayers an amendment was adopted appropriating $3,500,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of army and navy pensions to invalid widows, minor children, and dependent relatives and survivors of the war of 1812.

On motion of Mr. Sayers an amendment was adopted providing that the appropriation of $190,600 made by the act of March 3, 1887, for heating apparatus to be furnished before June 30, 1888, to certain buildings, shall continue available to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fulfil contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1888.

The bill was then passed as amended.

Subsequently, Mr. Reed, of Maine, stated that he had been informed that the bill contained a clause repealing the permanent appropriation for the collection of customs, and desired an opportunity to oppose that clause, but objection was made.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, criticised the Republican side for not having formulated some bill to revise the tariff in the interest of the people and for having contented itself with an effort to attaint the Mills bill and to attaint those who were its reputed authors and an effort to defend the general policy of protection. He defended the action of the majority of the ways and means committee, and became involved in a little controversy with Mr. Reed, of Maine.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that it was admitted that the revenue should be reduced. Much well-founded complaint had been made that the President, by his veto of the dependent pension bill, had prevented the distribution of a part of that revenue among the defenders of the Union. This President had, however, signed the Mexican war pension bill, and each of those soldiers, rich or poor, had his name inscribed on the pension roll when he reached the age of 62 years. The widow of a Mexican war soldier whose husband fought to destroy the Union got a pension, while the widow of the Union soldier could only receive it by producing the strictest technical proof after the lapse of a quarter of a century of the death of her husband. The President piled up the surplus in 300 national banks to the amount of $60,000,000 without interest. It was only by the efforts of Messrs. Randall and Morrison that he had been forced to apply a part of that surplus to the redemption of bonds already due.

Taking up the tariff bill, Mr. Cannon denied that its tariff features would reduce the revenues one cent. History showed that as the duties were lowered the revenues increased. The bill had been constructed with the principle in view of letting into the country duty free such articles as were produced in this country and taxing such as could not be produced here. The bill was (he said) subject to criticism for many sins of omission and commission.

The Republican party had been taunted by the other side with the charge that it had not submitted a tariff bill. But the Democracy was in the majority and responsible for legislation. The minority was powerless to legislation, and it had not even the privilege, under the rules, of having its amendments considered in committee. If the people called the Republican party into power it would revise the tariff and decrease taxation without reducing wages, without breaking down an industry. But until it was in power it was not called upon to legislate.

The gentlemen on the other side all seemed to think that labor was oppressed in the United States. Let them look at the statistics: 1,000,000 paupers in England and only 80,000 in the United States with twice the population. He never could be accused of aspiring to be a leader, but he was willing to hang on the walls the banner bearing the inscription: "Twenty-four millions off internal revenue, seventeen millions off tobacco, and seven millions off special licenses," and under that write, "free sugar and a bounty of 2 cents a pound." That was all that was needed to reduce the revenues eighty-six millions. He called for volunteers from the Democratic side, but there was no response.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Louisiana, said that extremists were wrong when they held that there was no constitutional authority for the imposition of protective duties. A duty that furnished revenue and gave protection when it could, revenue as the object and protection as the incident, had the highest constitutional justification. He could not agree with the speakers who had held that an industry which required protection to bring it into existence was not worthy of cultivation. While the bill had not been framed to suit his views or those of his constituents, he would say to the friends of honest reduction in taxation that his people would not shrink from bearing their share in the reduction of the taxes now imposed on the people.

Mr. Johnston, of Indiana, asked if the gentleman was willing to put sugar on the free list.

Mr. Wilkinson responded in the negative.

Mr. Johnston asked if it would not be as just as the proposition to place wool on the free list.

Mr. Wilkinson replied that he had not been heard to advocate free wool.

Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, said that Grover Cleveland, acting President of the United States, had solemnly proclaimed a doctrine which was the spawn of the cotton combine, of the Wall street sharks, and of the Kentucky whisky ring.

By protection only could fair remunerative wages be paid for labor. He was therefore for protection and against class legislation in the interest of cotton, whisky, and Great Britain. The chairman of the ways and means committee had said, in a speech intended for home consumption, that the sixty millions of America consumed more products than the three hundred millions of Europe. Give the American manufacturer and producer this market, let him supply the home demand, and he would not care for the foreign market, controlled by foreign manipulators. English goods were sold here for less than the cost of production. The English manufacturer was compelled to do this; it was the junk that must be gotten rid of. This country, boundless in its demands, was the dumping ground for the surplus products of the old world. The great fathers of silver—Bland and Mills—no longer said a word in its favor. All of the fault now laid in the tariff. They had forsaken their God and were worshiping idols.

Mr. Bland interrupted to ask what was the use of coining silver if it could not be gotten out of the treasury, if it only went to increase the surplus.

Mr. Brumm replied that the money might be gotten out of the treasury if Congress would pass the resolution offered by Mr. Plumb, of Illinois, that proposed to investigate the change of the law which prevented the government from redeeming its bonds at will. Why was it that Mr. Bland's committee, which talked so much about being silver men, choked that resolution? Bring it into the House, and not a dozen Democrats would dare vote against it. It was not the fault of the tariff that caused distress in the coal and iron regions. It was the damnable tyranny of Scott and Coxe and others like them which pitted the men against each other.

Mr. Bland called attention to the fact that England's imports exceeded her exports.

Mr. Brumm replied that it was apparent. England has great sources of revenue from transportation service and from bonds. She held vast sums of our railroad bonds in return for English railroad iron, and was sucking our blood in interest.

Mr. Bland remarked that the United States might have been in the same position but for the tariff.

Resuming, Mr. Brumm denounced the "gall" of the southern Democrats who set up a great regard for labor. That same element had reduced its laborers to a more abject slavery than they ever were before the war. Then they named them slaves; to-day they added insult to injury by calling them freemen and disgracing them by placing them side by side with convicts and shooting them like dogs if they dared to protest.

To-day the northern laborer was working out the great problem of his relation to capital, and he hoped the southern representatives would assist them, and show to other nations the path to light and glory.

Mr. Clements, of Georgia, the next speaker, deprecated the unbusiness like treatment which the proposition to revise the tariff—a business matter—had received from the Republican side of the house. The present condition would lead to certain financial panic and disaster. Should the House go on and quibble over who was to do the work of tariff revision—a Democratic or Republican House—in the face of this great peril? Would it not be well to do this thing at once and together as Americans?

At the conclusion of Mr. Clements's speech the committee rose, and the House at 5:30 took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session speeches were made by Messrs. Belden, of New York; Atkinson, of Pennsylvania; Yardley, of Pennsylvania; Tracy, of New York; Newton, of Louisiana; Lane, of Illinois; Post, of Illinois, and Whiting, of Michigan, to whom Vance, of Connecticut, surrendered his time, and at 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

Children's Birthday Party.

The birthday party to Howard Mattingly 10 years of age, and Vernon Mattingly, 3 years old, son and grandson of Detective Mattingly, took place last evening at the family residence, No. 1525 Fifth street northwest, and there were about thirty little ones present to enjoy the event. The elders, who were lookers on, were as much pleased as the children, and it will be a long time before the occasion is forgotten.

Plumbers Will Fight.

A large and decidedly energetic meeting of the Master Plumbers' Protective Association was held last night, and a committee was appointed to wait on the District committee for the purpose of protesting against the consideration of any legislation affecting the plumbing and building regulations without first granting a hearing to the large interest involved.

Cold Water Advocates.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, for Maryland and the District of Columbia, assembled at Elks' Hall, corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The following officers and representatives answered to their names: Dr. Charles Billingslea, No. 42, G. W. P.; DeWitt C. Ingle, No. 108, G. W. A.; R. T. Smith, No. 1, grand scribe; Wm. Silverwood, No. 1, G. T.; F. M. Bradley, No. 25, grand chaplain; M. C. Mitchell, No. 25, G. C. (pro tem.); M. McGrath, No. 12, G. S., and J. S. Rawlings, P. G. W. P.; representatives, Edward Devin, Albert E. Worsham, Wm. H. McCormick, J. K. Bridge, W. B. Eiden, Lizzie Kesler, Mrs. Nellie H. Bradley, John Hearry, David G. Thomas, Elizabeth A. Harick, James McGriffin, Ella Dempster, John E. Rentch, Maurice Metrath, S. B. Latham, W. F. Williams, Mrs. Fannie E. Pratt, and Mary E. Clabaugh. The division opened in due form, after which the new representatives were introduced. The reports of the G. W. P., G. S., and G. T., were read, showing a wonderful increase in the membership of the order during the past year. Eight new divisions have been instituted and over three hundred new members instituted.

At the afternoon session Mr. C. S. Mosher, of Baltimore, offered a preamble and resolutions which were adopted. They condemn the president of the Senate and the committee on rules of both houses of Congress for not executing the laws requiring the abolition of "the whisky saloons in the capitol building, and authorizing the grand division to proceed by impeachment or otherwise against the president of the Senate and committee on rules and all others who may be found responsible for the failure of the enforcement of said law."

A committee of five were appointed to raise funds to employ counsel and proceed with the prosecution.

There was no business session last evening.

RIGHT HERE IN WASHINGTON.

What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your very door.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Patent Attorney), Jan. 3, 1888.—Having an occasion to try the efficacy of "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," I take pleasure in stating that I have derived great benefit from their use. I consider "Warner's Safe Cure" a perfect panacea for malaria, of which I have been afflicted. Nothing having given me relief until I took "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," which have, apparently, eradicated the disease from my system.

H. L. Burnis

Patent Attorney.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (611 Pa. Ave. S. E.), Jan. 30, 1888.—Some six years ago I lived at Charlotteville, N. Y., and during the cold and winter of 1882 I traveled on the mountains in all kinds of weather. I contracted a number of severe colds, and after suffering some two or three weeks I broke down. I suffered from chills down my back and extreme pain in my kidneys, voiding urine sometimes 20 to 40 times a day. Whilst in this condition I was persuaded to try "Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure." I did so, and at once received enough relief to encourage me to continue its use. After using two and one half bottles of "Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure" I was cured and have not been bothered with a return of my illness. I am frank to state that I have prescribed and used "Warner's Safe Cure" just as I would any other therapeutic agent, and have been more than satisfied with the results.

Adelbert R. Cole

D. D. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It gives me pleasure to express my faith in the virtues of "Warner's Safe Cure," which is the only medicine I ever take or recommend. Six years ago I received the most pronounced benefit from its use at a time when suffering from mental overwork, and I have subsequently in my travels as a public lecturer recommended it to many people, and personally know of several cases where "Warner's Safe Cure" has succeeded when the doctors failed. Although a perfectly well woman I take several bottles every spring, just as I would an additional care in the selection of tonic giving food at the spring season, believing in the "Ounce of prevention rather than the necessity for the pound of cure," and in every instance "Warner's Safe Cure" has the effect to give me energy and vitality to all my powers.

Annie Jenness Miller

Editor and proprietor of "Dress" Magazine, New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (621 Center Market), Jan. 12th, 1888.—I would say that I used "Warner's Safe Cure" in my family with great success, and am personally acquainted with many others here in Washington who have used it with perfect satisfaction.

Eli A. Berry

WASHINGTON, D. C., (1242 20th St. N. W.), Feb. 6, 1888.—My father was suffering terribly from kidney trouble which resulted in jaundice. A friend recommended "Warner's Safe Cure." After using it awhile he was able to be out and at his work. I consider "Warner's Safe Cure" an excellent remedy and think no household complete without it. Myself, have been suffering from rheumatism—severe pains in joints. Have used one bottle of "Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure" and already feel benefited.

Julia A. Mann

PROTECTION DON'T PROTECT.

Judge Snell Accepts the Fishermen's Side of the Story.

Under the heading "Where Protection Protects," there was printed in the REPUBLICAN yesterday morning a report of the great good accruing from the act which went into effect March 2, 1886, providing for the protection of shad and herring in the waters of the Potomac river in the District of Columbia.

By a strange coincidence at about the same time that the copy for this item was in the hands of the compositors two violators of this law were in the hands of the police, and being brought from the river above the Long bridge, and nearly in front of Arlington, to this city.

They were arraigned before Judge Snell, and the two officers who apprehended them swore that they were taking the net into the boat when found, and that shad were found in the boat and others seen to be thrown out. The net was wet, and there was every evidence of fishing having been done within a few minutes.

The two defendants came to the stand, however, and swore that the fish were taken in the neighborhood of Fort Foote.

The place in which they were captured is about two miles above Giesboro', the place at which they turned off to go up the river, instead of coming into the wharf from which they started, and to reach which, after going over the route they swore they had gone to capture half a dozen shad, they must have rowed at the very least eighteen miles, four of which were entirely out of their way.

The court thought, however, that the government had failed to make its case, and the poachers were dismissed.

This is the fourth time that arduous, energetic labor on the part of the police to try and enforce the provisions of the law has come to naught in the police court, and they feel much discouraged about trying to enforce it further.

HIS RECORD AGAINST HIM.

An Old Penitentiary Bird on Trial for Robbery.

The trial of Theodore W. Handy, a young white man with a penitentiary record, for the larceny of a silver watch valued at $25 from John J. Halstead, a West Virginian on a visit to this city, on the 3d of March last, was begun in the criminal court yesterday afternoon.

The prosecuting witness, Halstead, told his story as that of a countryman being fleeced by a confidence man. He came to this city on business connected with a patent, and on the day in question, while coming down B street from a visit to Senator Kenna's room at the capitol, he was met by Handy, who approached him in a familiar manner. Halstead was taken in and believed that he had met some one who knew him. After a short talk, they visited a saloon, where Handy treated. Then he says that Handy told him to look him (Handy) in the eye. This he did, and Handy grabbed the watch from witness's pocket and ran off. He pursued him out of the saloon and down the street some distance, and finally caught up with him and demanded the watch. For a reply Handy knocked him down. An officer then arrested Handy, but the watch has not as yet been found. This closed the case for the government.

For the defense Maj. Walker claimed that they would prove that Halstead was a tramp, and walked here from West Virginia. That he met Handy and asked him for 10 cents to get a drink. Handy took him to a saloon and treated him. While there Halstead got to wrestling with some others in the saloon, and was thrown down. Among the crowd was a well-known thief, who snatched the watch, and told Halstead that Handy took it. Handy says that though his past record is bad, yet he is innocent of the charge. At this point court adjourned for the day.

Gen. Stevenson Will Not Run.

Gen. A. E. Stevenson, first assistant postmaster general, in response to an inquiry from the Hon. James S. Ewing, a member of the Democratic state central committee of Illinois, has written a letter declining to allow his name to be presented to the Democratic state convention as a candidate for the office of governor of the state of Illinois.

WEAK AND FEVERISH.

The Bears Depress Prices and Use Many Rumors to Aid Them.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The stock market was less active to-day, and generally weak and feverish throughout, with the exception of the first hour. The improved feeling of yesterday still had some effect this morning, and first prices were generally from ¼ to ½ per cent. above last night's figures for the active stocks. The shorts made an effort to cover, and a further improvement was made in the early trading. The liquid stocks, however, were special features of the morning, shooting up rapidly about 2 per cent. each, but as quickly losing the advantage. Lack of support in the liquid properties has had a demoralizing effect of late, but there were evidences that purchases were made for that purpose to a considerable extent to-day, and those stocks were leaders in the early rally. After the demand from the shorts was in a measure supplied, the advance in the Bank of England rate, with the engagement of $250,000 for export by a prominent banking house, put a check upon the advance, and the bears and traders used the proposed completion of the South Pennsylvania, coupled with rumors of discord at the Trunk line meeting, against those stocks, and some impression was made upon Lake shore, the first of the list following while the market became dull and the transactions uninteresting.

The crop report was next made the handle for an attack upon the grangers, and there was a marked selling of these stocks from Chicago. But it now appears that the combined crops of the country will make as good a showing as usual. The corn crop promises to be large, spring wheat will be large, winter wheat, it is estimated, will exceed 7,000,000 bales—the largest crop we have ever had. The bears removed their pressure about 1 p. m., and a better feeling was manifested throughout the list, and buying was indulged in again, accompanied by an upward movement in prices. The close was quieter, but weak at or near the lowest figures reached. There were a few fractional gains, but the active list is decidedly lower this evening.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from ¼ to ⅜, last loan at 2, and closing at ¼ to 2. Sterling exchange is active and firm. Actual business at 486 for sixty-day bills and 488 for demand. Posted rates 487 to 489. Government bonds have been dull and rather heavy. State bonds have been dull and steady.

Treasury balances—Coin, $131,879,729; currency, $11,028,737.

The following were the closing bid quotations:

4s, coupon, 125½; 4½s, coupon 107½; Pacific 6s, 105 121; District of Columbia 3.65s, 110; Georgia 7s, new, gold, 106; Louisiana 4s, 91½; Missouri 6s, 102; North Carolina consolidated 4s, 58¼; do. 6s, 128; Tennessee new 6s, 44; do. 5s, 102; do. 3s, 76; Virginia 6s, 42; do. N Nat. coupon, 3s; Central Pacific firsts, 114; D., R. G. & N. firsts, 73; Missouri, Kansas and Texas gen. 6s, 63; do. 5s, 54; Northern Pacific first 6s, 114½; do. seconds, 106; Northwestern consolidated, 140; do. debenture, 109; St. Louis and San Francisco, 115½; St. Paul consolidated, 126; St. Paul, Chicago and Pacific firsts, 120; Southern Pacific firsts, 113; Texas Pacific first 6s, 71½; Union Pacific firsts, 114½; West Shore, 103½; Adams Express, 140; Alton and Terre Haute, 35; do. preferred, 72; American Express, 109; Buffalo, Air Line, preferred, 95; B. C. R. & N., 25; Canada Southern, 49½; Cameron, 46; Central Pacific, 31½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 14; Chicago and Alton, 136; do. preferred, 166; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 115; Clev., Colo., & Cincinnati Coal, 30; Del., Lack. and Western, 138½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 138½; Denver and Rio Grande, 18; Erie, 24½; do. preferred, 55; Fort Wayne, 154; Harlem, 226; Houston and Texas, 14½; Illinois Central, 126½; Kansas and Texas, 13½; Lake Erie and Western, 14½; Lake Shore, 90½; Louisville and Nashville, 53½; Manhattan Con., 91; Memphis and Charleston, 55; Metropolitan Elevated, 77; Michigan Central, 78; Missouri Pacific, 76½; Mob. & O., 8; Mor. & E., 141; Nashville and Chattanooga, 76; New Jersey Central, 8½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 47; Northern Pacific, 24½; do. preferred, 51½; Northwestern, 108½; do. preferred, 142½; New York Central, 106; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 14½; do. preferred, 65; Ohio and Mississippi, 20½; do. preferred, 80; Oregon Navigation, 90½; Pacific Mail, 34½; Pittsburg, 138; Reading, 49½; Richmond and Alleghany, 4; Richmond and West Point Terminal, 22½; Rock Island, 109; St. L. & S. F., 29½; do. preferred, 69½; first preferred, 112; St. Paul, 73½; do. preferred, 115; St. Paul and Omaha, 37½; do. preferred, 107; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 37½; Texas Pacific, 23; Union Pacific, 53; United States Express, 72; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 13½; do. preferred, 25½; Wells Fargo Express, 145; Western Union, 73½; Silver Certificates, 92½; American Cotton Oil, 31; Quicksilver, 9; do. preferred, 34.

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. 1427 Pennsylvania avenue:

May 10, 1888.	Bid.	Asked.
District of Columbia Bonds.		
6s, 1891, Per. Impt., gold	108	....
7s, 1891, Per. Impt., currency	110	....
7s, 1892, Market Stock, currency	111	....
6s, 1892, 20-year funding, gold	108½	....
5s, 1892, 20-year funding, gold	104	....
7s, 1901, Market Stock, currency	120	....
6s, 1902, 20-year funding, gold	120	....
7s, 1903, Water Stock, currency	129	....
3.65s, 1924, Funding, currency	118½	119½
8s, Greenbacks, overdue	95	97
Miscellaneous Bonds.		
Washington and Gtwn. R. R. Co.	109	111½
Masonic Hall Association	102	....
Washington Market Company	115	....
Grand and Second R. R. Co.	....	73
Wash. Lt. Inf. 1st mortgage	93	....
Washington Gas Light Co. bonds	120	127
National Bank Stocks.		
Bank of Washington	290	....
Bank of Republic	158½	165
Metropolitan	190	....
Central	207	....
Second	127	130
Farmers and Mechanics'	161½	169
Citizens'	127	....
Columbia	119	....
Railroad Stocks.		
Washington and Georgetown	217	230
Metropolitan	101½	105
Columbia	40	....
Capitol and North O Street	38	....
Insurance Stocks.		
Firemen's	37	....
Franklin	38½	....
Metropolitan	74	....
National Union	19	....
Arlington	150	....
Corcoran	56	....
Columbia	12½	14½
German American	154	....
Potomac	62	....
Riggs	8	8½
Gas and Electric Light Stocks.		
Washington Gas	39½	39½
Georgetown Gas	44	....
U. S. Electric Light	....	75
Telephone Stocks.		
Pennsylvania	33	35
Chesapeake and Potomac	78½	79½
Miscellaneous Stocks.		
Washington Market Co.	13	....
Wash. Brick Machine Co.	145	....
Great Falls Ice Co.	100	150
Real Estate Title Ins. Co.	117	120
Columbia Title Ins. Co.	5½	6

*Ex-dividend.

Baltimore Produce Market—May 10.

COTTON dull and steady—middling, 10c.

FLOUR strong, with an upward tendency.

WHEAT—Southern quiet and steady. Fultz, 95@$1.01; Longberry, 96@$1.02; western irregular, closing firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot, 92½@93c; May, 92½@93c; June, 93@94c; July, 92½@93c; August, 92½@93½c.

CORN—Southern quiet and easy; white, 64@65c; yellow, 65@66c; western quiet and steady; mixed, spot, 61½@64c; May, 61½@61¾c.

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

RYE steady, 78@83c.

HAY firm—prime to choice western, $15.50@17.00.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM steady; refined, 7@7½c.

COFFEE firm and higher—Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 14½@15½c.

SUGAR—Copper refined steady, 15½@16c.

WHISKY dull, $1.22@1.23.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Virginia 6s, consolidated, 57; past due coupons, 61; do. new 30-65; do. 10-65, 55; North Carolina 6s, old, 124 bid to-day.

Have Come to No Decision.

The Senate in secret legislative session did not reach any conclusion either upon the Riddleberger resolution for open discussion of the fisheries treaty or the Hoar resolution providing that the debate be stenographically taken down for future publication. The subject was discussed some time, but went over until next week, and the body went into executive session without opening the doors.

The Agony May be Prolonged.

Debate on the tariff may possibly be prolonged until a week from to-morrow. A large number of members are waiting for an opportunity to talk.

Pure Rye Whiskey

Is bottled by us, under the brand G. O. Taylor Pure Rye. Rock candy is pure sugar. The two, in combination, make a syrup that will relieve the most stubborn Cough or Lung trouble. Buy the candy and any leading druggist or grocer will supply the G. O. Taylor Pure Rye by the bottle or dozen. Our firm name should be on each label and over each cork. CHESTER H. GRAVES & SONS, Boston.

KEYES & CO.

WILLARD'S HOTEL STABLES,

Corner Fourteenth and D Streets Northwest

Branch Office at the Arlington.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

The Cool Weather Has Made the Grain Backward.

The report of the department of agriculture says: Low temperature and insufficient rainfall, with driving winds and some frost, have affected the condition of winter wheat in the central states; it has been cool on the Atlantic coast and not favorable to improvement, and yet the plant has nearly held its own. On the Pacific coast only a medium development is reported. In the southern states changes are slight, several averages being the same as last month. Pennsylvania shows a decline of 4 points, New York, 6; Ohio, 12; Michigan, 12; Indiana, 6; Illinois, 7; Missouri, 2; Kansas, 3. The general average is reduced 9 points—from 82 to 73. Last year the condition was reduced from 88.1 in April to 80.8 in May.

The state averages of winter wheat in the principal states are as follows: New York, 66; Pennsylvania, 87; Virginia, 90; Ohio, 76; Michigan, 64; Indiana, 70; Illinois, 57; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 94; Texas, 90.

Winter rye remains very nearly as in April, the average being 92.9 instead of 93.5. The condition of winter barley is 88.3, promising a medium crop.

Spring plowing is not quite so well advanced as usual. It is relatively later in the more northern states of the Atlantic coast, slightly later than usual in the middle states, and scarcely up to a full average in the south. Its progress is an average in the Ohio valley, but late in the northwest, especially in Dakota.

Cotton planting was delayed by excess of moisture in February and low temperature in March, the soil not being in condition for early planting. The delay was greatest in Texas and Louisiana. In Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina from 4 to 6 per cent. less than usual was planted on the 1st of May. In states on the coast, from South Carolina to Mississippi, planting is scarcely up to its advancement.

An investigation of the rate of wages of agricultural labor shows that no material change has occurred since the last previous inquiry, in May, 1885. There is a slight increase in New England, in the northern tier of states, from Michigan westward, and in some of the southern states. There is no appreciable change in the central states.

AN EFFICIENT substitute for Oils, Salts, Pills and all kinds of bitter, nauseous Liver Medicines, Cathartics, is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its advantages are evident—it is more easily taken, more acceptable to the stomach, more pleasantly effective, and more truly beneficial to the system than any other laxative. It is commended by leading physicians, and for sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Sticking to the Glue Tariff.

The United States Glue Manufacturers' Association, through their executive committee, which met at Willard's on Wednesday last, protested against any reduction of the tariff on glue. The effect of any reduction of the customs duties on this article would be to completely wipe out the $6,000,000 of capital now invested in ninety-five glue factories throughout this country. A meeting of the association was held yesterday morning, but no business of public interest was transacted.

The prices, fit, and appearance of our clothing are such that they cannot be copied nor equaled by any of our competitors. Eisenman Bros., 7th & E. Manufacturing Clothiers and Tailors.

THE COURT RECORD.

Court in General Term—Chief Justice Bingham and Justices Cox and James.—Chaffee vs. Blatchford; argument finished and cause submitted. Assignment—Brown vs. Sanders and Nos. 62, 50, 61, 80, 81, and 89.

Circuit Court, Division No. 1—Justice Bagby.—Jackson vs. Jackson; bill of exceptions signed. Ketcham vs. Bramhall; time extended to settle bill of exceptions. Moore vs. Barber et al.; death of plaintiff suggested. Schneider vs. Keyser; bill of exceptions signed. T