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But he must have a light-weight pair of shoes for spring wear. Our prices should induce him to buy here, viz:

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—but of the gas burner that the light is poor. It doesn't burn the gas perfectly—it allows some of it to escape.

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Gas Appliance Exchange,
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Next Tuesday

Will be a SPECIAL BARGAIN DAY on Pianos at our store. We have found some grand bargains in new Upright Pianos (not the celebrated Kimball pianos), and propose to give to the public a chance to secure new pianos next Tuesday at manufacturers' wholesale prices.

Our prices on Tuesday next for these new, elegant Upright Pianos will be only $149 and $159 each. Part time given if desired. These pianos will be on exhibit at our store all day Monday, but no sales will be made from this lot until Tuesday, and will continue that day only.

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Our Prescription Department may be said to be thoroughly Up to Date.

We handle only those Chemicals and Drugs that are of the Highest Standard of Purity and Excellence. . .

Physicians and families sending prescriptions to us may be confident that they will be carefully and skillfully compounded.

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LUNCH. LUNCH. LUNCH,
ON APRIL 3, 4, AND 5,
Given by the People's church at Typographical Union Temple, G st., opposite the Pension Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 6

RACING IN THE DISTRICT

Chances Are Against Any Further Spring or Fall Meetings.

SENATE KILLED THE RACE BILL

Senator Allen's Amendment Practically Settled All Hopes of Further Racing. Defeat of the Pool Bill Generally Laid at the Door of the Washington Jockey Club.

The United States Senate yesterday decreed there would be no more horse racing in the District of Columbia by the passage of the amendment to the race track bill as offered by Senator Allen. This amendment provides that racing may be held for a limited period, but eliminates the option of bookmaking, and as the latter is the principal source of revenue for an association it is a foregone conclusion that neither the Washington nor Ivy City Jockey Clubs will give a meeting either this Spring or any other Spring. This will be a sad blow to the hundreds of sport-loving people in the District, and can be set down to the extraordinary policy of certain members of Congress to legislate one way for the District and another for their own locality.

Senator Allen, who was the author of the amendment which practically shut out any further racing in the District, claims to be a lover of horseflesh, and last fall attended the racing at Benning. In conversation with THE TIMES' representative at that time he expressed a desire that there should be no interruption to racing here, and by his presence at the track gave approval to the races. His course yesterday in the Senate seems rather surprising in the light of his former position on the subject

When the local horsemen and others who are interested in racing learned of the action of the Senate there was much regret expressed, and the general opinion was there would be no more racing in the District. The impression seemed to prevail that the ridiculous position taken by the officials of the Washington Jockey Club in offering opposition to the Ivy City people in the matter of racing dates helped to bring about the present condition of affairs.

It was represented that unanimity among the two local racing organizations would have gone a great way towards placating any opposition in the Senate. The efforts of Senator Blackburn to preserve the original provisions of the bill seemed to represent the final struggle of the Washington Jockey Club for a chance to live. It was only a few days ago that Senator Blackburn's son was said to have lobbied in favor of the Washington Jockey Club as against the Ivy City Club. Young Joe did not succeed in having the latter organization shut out, and the local club will have Capt. Sam Donaldson as well as young Blackburn to keep them company in their present distress.

The projectors of the Jackson City race track evidently do not fear any opposition on the part of Governor O'Ferrall, as they yesterday gave out the contract for the construction of the course. In all probability nothing will be done by either the Benning or Ivy City people this year.

Yale Yachters After Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 4.—The Corinthian Yacht Club of Yale has sent a challenge to the Harvard Yacht Club to compete in a yacht race at New London during the week of the big 'varsity race. Yale's challenge states that it is desirable to have the contest take place between three classes, thirty, forty, and sixty footers, respectively.

Death Blow to Winter Meetings.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 4.—Governor Brown to-day signed the anti-pool bill, which prohibits all the year round racing and bookmaking in this state. It goes into effect at once. The parties who were negotiating for the track at Arlington have abandoned their purpose and left the state.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.

First race—Purse $250; selling; five-eights of a mile. Swifter, 9 to 5, won; Con Kinney second, and Amanda P third. Time, 1:05¾.

Second race—Purse $250; selling; three-quarters of a mile. Forest King, 6 to 5, won; Rouser second, and Imported Subsidy third. Time, 1:19.

Third race—Purse $250; selling; one mile. Jim Hogg, 2 to 1, won; The Bully second, and Purlein third. Time, 1:48¼.

Fourth race—Purse $500; handicap; fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Bonnie Byrd, even money, won; Jim Lee second, and Borealis third. Time, 1:30.

Fifth race—Purse $250; three-fourths of a mile. Audrey, 3 to 5, won; Cass second, and Larry Farrell third. Time, 1:18½.

Sixth race—Purse $250; selling; five-eighths of a mile. Buck Edie, 11 to 10, won; Topic second; and Tim Read third. Time, 1:05½.

Sporting Miscellany.

Georgetown College beat University of Vermont yesterday 29 to 4.

At Pittsburg yesterday Sioux City defeated the local league club 4 to 1.

Vets and Kids did not play yesterday, but will this afternoon at National Park.

A trotting race meeting will be held at Galesburg, Ill., from September 17 to 22.

Manager Schmelz worked the Washington Club players for several hours yesterday in the Carroll Institute gymnasium.

BIG AMUSEMENT COMPANY.

An Organization Chartered in Illinois with $1,000,000 Capital.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state at Springfield, providing for an organization, to be known as the Interstate Amusement Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The incorporators are Charles S. Williams, E. W. Seymour, W. C. Jordan, G. M. Dearlove, and V. K. Victor, all but the last named of whom are residents of Chicago. The object of the company is far-reaching.

It is proposed to establish a chain of twenty theaters in the leading cities of the United States all having the name and conducted under a single management. These theaters will be intimately connected, and the management will hire traveling companies at a yearly rate to play engagements in that circuit alone. By this system it is claimed the expense of conducting a theatrical enterprise can be reduced fully 60 per cent.

W. C. Jordan, one of the incorporators, said that $1,000,000 was in sight, and that any one of three or four of the incorporators could back the enterprise if necessary. He claims that the company means business, and that its incorporators have had the matter under careful advisement for some time. The cities to be included in the circuit include Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, and many others. Playhouses in these cities will be leased by the company by giving the lessees a percentage of the profits, or in remote cases built by the company. The work of organization will be begun immediately, and it is thought the great circuit may be put in active operation by next September when the season begins.

New York Honors Kossuth.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Despite the incessant downpour of rain to-day the Hungarian citizens of New York paid a telling tribute of their love and respect for their late patriotic idol, Louis Kossuth.

The procession, headed by Grand Marshal Adolph Friedman, paraded through the principal avenues on the east side and then returned to Broadway at Union square. The route lay down the principal thoroughfares to the City Hall, and all the way crowds watched the patient, steady marching Hungarians, who seemed not to mind the pitiless rain so long as they could show their devotion to the departed patriot.

The head of the procession reached the park about 3 o'clock, and Mayor Gilroy, accompanied by Registrar Levy, stood at the top of the white steps to review it. As the heads of the different societies reached the hall Registrar Levy introduced them to the mayor. As carriages containing the only surviving relatives of the dead patriot passed by New York's chief magistrate doffed his hat and saluted the occupants with a profound bow.

For something good in the Cigar and Tobacco line, call on PALMER, Hutchins' Building. Daily and weekly papers.

BLAND BILL FAILS.

Attempt to Pass it Over the President's Veto Ends Disastrously.

A futile attempt to pass the Bland seignoirage bill over the President's veto was made in the House yesterday. There were protests against the consideration of it, but a point of order by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, in favor of such action was sustained by the Speaker.

Mr. Bland then stated on behalf of the majority of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures that on Saturday at 3 o'clock he would demand the previous question.

From all quarters of the Democratic side there seemed to be a general desire to avoid the conflict of opinion in debate, and Mr. Bland's suggestion of three days' debate was met with a chorus of cries of "Vote, vote." Then followed one of the most remarkable scenes witnessed in the House in years. The Republicans were euchred out of their chance of seeing the dissensions in the Democratic ranks thoroughly aired. Mr. Tracey, who was standing in a side aisle, said that as far as the Democrats of the minority of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures were concerned they were willing to take a vote immediately.

This statement was received with shouts of approval from the Democratic side.

Mr. Tracey went on to say, however, that he had not conferred with the Republicans of the committee, and suggested that he would like to have the opinion of Mr. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, who made the minority report against the Bland bill.

Mr. Stone refused to enter into an agreement to close debate at the moment, but Mr. Bland being willing, the Speaker somewhat peremptorily ordered the ayes and noes. To this there was no response, and the clerk was directed to proceed with the roll-call.

Then the Republicans realized they had lost their opportunity. Mr. Reed and a dozen Republicans protested in vain that Mr. Dingley (Maine) desired to address the House, and that they supposed Mr. Bland had the floor. The Speaker would not listen to them, and the roll-call continued.

Ex-Speaker Reed, pale with indignation, appealed in vain to the Chair, and was repeatedly silenced by the Speaker and made to take his seat. Mr. Reed then notified Gen. Tracey that the Republicans would refuse to vote. They sat silent during the roll-call.

The vote stood 130 ayes to 45 nays, but on second call,

Speaker Crisp announced, amid applause from the anti-silver men, that Mr. Bland's motion was lost—ayes, 144; nays, 116.

PRIZE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Howard University Students Strive for the Marietta Forensic Honors.

The oratorical contest of the students of Howard University for the Marietta prizes occurred last night in the presence of a very large and interested audience.

Rev. John L. Ewell, the professor of church history and Hebrew and Greek exegesis, presided. There were five orations delivered, Mr. R. T. Leek on the "Happiness of Life," Mr. R. E. Ford on "Now," Mr. A. T. Jones on "Negro Education," Mr. A. T. Clark on "Church Unity," and Mr. Edwin J. Hopkins on "Organization." All of the orations were forcible in their sentiment and presented with considerable ease and versatility.

A number of unusually brilliant selections by the President's Glee Club added enjoyment to the evening's entertainment.

The first prize was awarded to Mr. R. E. Ford, the second to Mr. A. T. Clark. Mr. G. A. Jones was given the volunteer prize.

The judges were Mr. George H. Harries, Rev. M. Ross Fishburn, and Mr. T. P. Williams.

Post Office Investigations.

Owing to the unexpected disposal in the House of the contested-election cases and the President's veto Representative Boatner's committee to investigate Judge Jenkins' anti-strike injunction decided to start for Milwaukee next Saturday night, beginning the investigation on the following Monday morning. Representative Bankhead's committee to investigate the Chicago post office will leave at the same time.

IN HIGHER COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS—Present, Chief Justice Alvey, Shepard, and E. T. Bingham, Chief Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Brindle vs. M. T. Morris, sur partner; motion to docket and dismiss submitted by M. J. Colbert; granted. Washington Critic vs. Weightman; arguments by E. H. Thomas, A. S. Worthington, and W. D. Davidge for appellant; S. Maddox and H. E. Davis for appellee. Assignments to-day on hearing: Nos. 86, 189, 243, 245, 262, and 288.

CIRCUIT, No. 1, Justice Bradley. M. V. Pollard vs. W. C. P. Breckinridge; same jury. Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company vs. Kirby & Bro.; judgment by default. Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company vs. J. D. Gibbs; judgment by default. Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company vs. R. H. Taylor; judgment by default. M. M. Bane vs. G. R. Aiken et al.; judgment by default. P. H. Sheely vs. C. J. Cassidy; judgment by default. J. E. Dyer & Company vs. C. P. Stohlman; judgment by default. Saks & Company vs. T. W. Widdicombe; judgment by default. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict vs. E. E. Cooper; judgment by default. A. H. Bond vs. H. E. Van Deman et al.; judgment by default. George W. Cochran vs. T. J. Hart; judgment by default. G. W. Cochran vs. T. J. Hart; judgment by default. Moore & Ledding vs. H. J. McLean; judgment by default. Pitcher & Manda vs. N. Studer; judgment by default. Union Carriage and Wagon Company vs. P. J. Keliher et al.; judgment by default. R. W. P. Goff vs. H. A. Singer et al.; judgment by default. Fritz La Rue and Sinn vs. J. Lansburgh; judgment by default. E. J. Smith et al. vs. W. H. Brinkley; judgment by default. A. W. Nicodemus vs. I. C. Pearson's Sons; judgment by default. United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. H. Twiley; affirmance of justice of peace judgment. I. H. Meyers vs. Jackson-Jones Company; affirmance of justice of peace judgment. William B. Burk & Company vs. H. W. Christman; judgment by default. Courtland Cart and Carriage Company vs. F. G. Alexander; judgment by default. St. Louis Typh Foundry vs. C. Knoble; judgment by default. J. L. Conway vs. J. Lansburgh; judgment by default. Wrightsville Lime Company vs. W. H. Cissel et al.; judgment by default. J. E. Smith vs. A. Derndinger; judgment by default. T. B. Harrison vs. J. D. Free, jr.; judgment by default. W. E. Matthews vs. F. J. Quinby et al.; judgment by default. William D. Campbell vs. J. B. Gibbs; judgment by default. Columbia Slate Company vs. Huddleston Brothers; judgment by default. Mayer, Sons and Company vs. O'Connell; judgment by default. Chr. Heurich Brewing Company vs. E. R. Reynolds; judgment by default. M. L. Pool vs. Brodix Publishing Company; judgment by default. J. H. Saville vs. J. F. Cox, et al.; judgment by default. J. Tunbull, jr., and Company vs. T. B. Singleton; judgment by default. Maryland Shoe Company vs. G. Senge; judgment by default. W. H. Hostman and Sons vs. J. Lansburgh; judgment by default. T. M. Miller vs. J. D. Gibbs, et al.; judgment by default.

CIRCUIT, No. 2, Justice Cox—Marshal returns sixteen names. Assignments to-day—Prague vs. Mathews, Nugent vs. Baltimore and Potomac Company, Noyes vs. McMichael, Mullan vs. Beum, McCann vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Fyler vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Johnson vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Donahue vs. Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, Huysman vs. Huysman, and Mengel & Company vs. Chase.

EQUITY, No. 1, Cox, Justice. No assignment—Moran vs. Sullivan; testimony ordered taken in seventy-five days. Moran vs. Daly; testimony ordered taken in seventy-five days. Cook vs. Merchant; demurrer sustained, with leave to amend. Newman vs. Jones; pro confesso vs. defendant, Lillie D. Jones, granted. Newman vs. Mackall; pro confesso vs. defendant, J. L. Cannon, granted. Central Trust Company vs. Washington and Arlington Railway Company; petition of trustee denied without prejudice. In re Mary E. Gates, a lunatic; Helen Gates appointed committee. Howlings vs. Plager; G. Dyer and J. W. Compton allowed to intervene. Compton vs. Halpin; pro confesso vs. certain defendants ordered. Martin vs. Martin; defendant declared in contempt of court. No assignment.

EQUITY, No. 2, Hagner, Justice—Clark et al. vs. Dodge et al.; appearance of absent defendant ordered. Bell Electric Light Company vs. Gilbert; order finally ratifying sale and reference to auditor. Blair vs. Alexander et al.; appearance of absent defendants ordered. Lewis vs. Lewis; testimony before R. E. Lee, jr., executor, ordered taken. Croxton vs. Croxton; testimony before William Ward Mohun, executor, ordered taken. Bateman vs. Plumb et al.; appearance of absent defendants ordered. White vs. Wilson et al.; order dissolving injunction. Barker vs. Penn et al.; order reviewing suit in executrix. Lewis vs. Lewis; order for commission to issue. Cannon vs. Cannon; rule to show cause returnable April 14, 1894. Page vs. Vermillion et al.; Henry C. Porter appointed guardian ad litem. Assignments to-day: Nos. 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, and 57.

CRIMINAL, No. 2, Justice Cole—United States vs. Ella Braxton, housebreaking; defendant pleads not guilty. United States vs. H. C. Hoverter, false pretense; defendant pleads not guilty. United States vs. Milton F. Chamberlain, assault and battery; sentenced to District jail ninety days from March 29. United States vs. Fred C. Ainsworth, manslaughter; pleads not guilty to indictment in Ford's theater case; recognizance $5,000 taken: Osceola C. Green, Peter F. Bacon, Frank Hume, and W. H. Hooke, sureties; Maj. Butterworth retained as counsel for defendant; trial set for Saturday. United States vs. George Thomas; defendant surrendered by surety; verdict not guilty; defendant discharged.

To New York Democrats.

A meeting of New York Democratic appointees in the government service will be held at 910 Pennsylvania avenue, on Sunday, at 7.30 p. m., to perfect a state organization. Tu,8.

ALLISON ENDS HIS SPEECH

Attacks Income Tax, Ad Valorem Duties, and Sugar Tax.

MILLS ON SPECIFIC DUTIES

Sharp Criticism of the Texan Tariff Reformer on Republican Methods—He Is Not Satisfied with the Bill, but Will Vote for It as the Best Obtainable.

The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed yesterday by a continuance of Senator Allison's speech. He began by an attack on the substitution of the ad valorem for the specific method of levying duties, and also against the tax on sugar and increase of tax on distilled liquors and on the income tax. Then he began a diatribe against the blind method of estimating revenue under the bill by basing that estimate on the importations of last year, and he likened the bill to a mole burrowing in the earth without knowing where it would come out.

In the language of the famous representative from Georgia, Mr. Allison inquired, "Where are we at?" [Laughter.] "Without knowing where we were, or whether at the end of the year we would be in bankruptcy and in ruin, we are absolutely groping in the dark."

Senator Vest said that no man who was not inspired (and the days of inspiration were over in the Democratic party) could predict what the importation would be next year or the year after.

In response to a question, Senator Allison declared he intended to vote for free sugar, both raw and refined, as it was in the bill as it came from the House, and then he would propose an amendment for replacing the bounty on sugar as it was in the McKinley law.

Senator McPherson inquired whether it was not as necessary for the people to have clothing as to have sugar, and if so, whether it would not be right to give them free clothing and then give the clothing manufacturer a bounty, taxing the people for it.

"The Senator has reached another point of discussion," responded Mr. Allison.

"I had always supposed sugar was exceptional, and had believed that it needed stimulation, while the clothing industry did not."

Mr. Allison then passed to a discussion of the alcoholic liquor schedule of the Senate bill, and opposed the addition of 10 cents a gallon, made by the House, and the further addition of 10 cents a gallon made by the Senate, as imposing a great hardship on many industries of the country.

He severely criticised the bill which, while disturbing every industry in the country and absolutely destroying many of them by scaling down the duties on their products, created a deficit which it was proposed to meet by levying a tax on sugar and an income, and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Voorhees] he declared had confessed that this was but the first step, and that when the revenue from those sources became sufficient another step was to be taken in the direction of a reduction of duties.

The bill, if passed, would upset our reciprocity treaties, thus getting this country into trouble with the countries of Europe as well as those on this side of the water.

There was nothing in the bill favorable to the agricultural classes unless the medium of 1⅛ cents on sugar could be called a protection.

There was one class of people, however, who would be benefited by it, and that was English manufacturers, who would send their goods into this country to compete with our own hardy workers.

He then branched out into a discussion of the silver question as the tariff bore on it, maintaining that this country was following the footsteps of Great Britain. She was losing her trade now because of her dealings with India, and she was losing her trade there and in all oriental countries because of the position of England with regard to silver. The looms of Manchester were idle on account of it.

"And now we propose to surrender our markets to Great Britain," he continued earnestly, "in order that she may take our gold to fight battles against the world. We are to allow the wool-growers of Australia to come in here without opposition and compete with the wool-grower of Montana, sending to Australia from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 in gold to enable one of England's colonies to continue the fight against the world in opposition to a double standard."

In conclusion he asserted that as a Senator of the United States he should not knowingly contribute by this bill or any other to promoting the interests of Great Britain at the sacrifice of the interests of his own country.

Senator Peffer then obtained recognition, but yielded the floor to Senator Mills, with the understanding that he should not thus yield his right to it this morning.

Mr. Mills then spoke for about half an hour, confining himself principally to a defense of the ad valorem system of taxation, which, he said, was indorsed by Secretary Carlisle, as well as by Secretary Walker. The value of all articles made by human labor, he asserted, and especially those made by machinery, were falling all over the world, and had been falling for fifty or sixty years, but under a specific system of taxation no change would be made in the duty on such articles on that account. He declared specific duties to be unjust, un-American, and un-Democratic, and in reply to a question of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, why a specific duty had been retained on so many articles, retorted by asking, "Why, in the McKinley law, there were so many examples of the ad valorem system."

Senator Allison subsequently asked a similar question, in reply to which he asked why, when the tariff commission appointed by President Arthur had advocated a duty of 15 per cent. on hides, that duty had afterward been taken off. "Why was that?" he asked.

"It was because you New England people demanded it. You must come to the confessional and I must come to the confessional," he continued. "We cannot pass our bill without making some concessions. I am between the devil and the deep sea, and when it is a question of going to the devil by keeping the McKinley law or of going to the sea and trusting to some favorable wind to blow us back to land I am going to sea."

He then yielded to Senator Call, of Florida, and on his motion the Senate at 4.45 o'clock went into executive session.

Officials Who Use Passes.

A circular letter addressed to "all officers of the Treasury Department" has been issued by Assistant Secretary Hamlin, directing those whose duties require them to travel on official business and who may receive passes or similar privileges from transportation companies to report the facts to the department, with the names of the companies granting such passes or privileges and the places and periods between which travel may be authorized thereby. It is assumed that some of the subordinate officials of the department have been detected in charging the government with railroad fare while traveling on railroad passes.

Among the Farmers.

"Jack" Nordhouse, Secretary Morton's stenographer, is one of the tastiest dressers in the department.

Curator Watts, of the department museum, has rearranged the exhibits in his charge, making a most attractive display.

Private Secretary Charleson has a penchant for tulips, and his desk is adorned with the choicest of these blossoms almost daily.

Charles R. Dodge, the fiber investigator, is the kodak fiend of the department. Some of the views taken by him have much artistic merit.

W. H. Bane, superintendent of the folding room, wears his arm in a neat black sling, as the result of a serious injury, from which he is now recovering.

The ladies of the seed division are living on anxious street these days. The work of the division is so nearly completed that wholesale dismissals will occur shortly.

Mr. Hollenbeck, assistant chief of the division of records and editing, is the most precise man in the building. His hair must be parted just so, and a speck of dirt on his immaculate linen would give him the horrors.

Will P. Spurgeon, one of the bright young men of the Department of Agriculture, has resigned his place as private secretary to the chief of the bureau of animal industry, to accept a position on the local staff of the Post.

Mr. Ward, the messenger who keeps tabs on people at the front door of the Agricultural Department, is thinking seriously of clipping off his snow-white beard because the boys persist in calling him "Orator Breckinridge."

Dr. Thomas Taylor, chief of the division of microscopy, whose researches in the field of mushrooms have made him famous, has discovered several new varieties of the edible fungus, and is correspondingly happy.

SURPRISING RESULTS.

Magnetism Cures What Medicine Has Utterly Failed to Touch.

DR. DAMON'S REMARKABLE POWER.

No wonder the sick public continues to crowd Dr. Damon's offices daily. The unerring certainty with which he diagnoses diseases and the unfailing magnetic power he and Associate Dr. Maynard possesses render them pre-eminent as physicians. Cases that have been guessed at and experimented upon by the well-meaning doctors until they have been given up as hopelessly incurable are daily received at Dr. Damon's office and made whole by the magnetic treatment. Dr. Damon not only possesses a peculiar power to heal, but the fine intuition of seeing disease as it is and of using his power to the best possible advantage. All chronic diseases, no matter of how long standing, are treated by him with grand success. What the sick want is health; what the dying want is life, and he who can cure the sick and the dying in the simplest, easiest and quickest manner is the sick patient's best friend. Hundreds of testimonials can be given of people who have been cured of all manner of diseases, many of them years ago, proving that his cures are lasting and permanent. Take no one's word except that of cured patients. Let no prejudice stand in the way of reason and of your getting well, but whatever your complaint, it will be to your interest to consult Dr. Damon at his spacious offices, 608 12th street northwest. He cures when all others fail. Honest square dealing is the motto of this eminent specialist.

BEARS LAND ON ELECTRIC

Depressed 1 1-2 on the Publication of an Unfavorable Report.

GENERAL MARKET RULES LOWER

Delaware and Hudson and Consolidated Gas the Only Exceptions That Made Appreciable Gains—Rumors About Aldermanic Elections Unfavorably Affect Chicago Gas.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The feature of interest in stock exchange circles to-day was the publication of the report of the General Electric Company for 1893, which was an exposition of an unhealthy condition during the period included within the report, but the fact that the knife had been used judiciously in cutting off the rotten branches, and that the operation had resulted not unfavorably, did not prevent a raid on the company's stock. The bears took advantage of the opportunity offered by the announcement made in the report that a $1,000,000 surplus held in 1892 had been changed into a deficit of over $12,000,000 in 1893. This result was obtained by charging off everything but sound accounts and good securities.

Last year's profits are stated at $3,200,000, and the liabilities have been reduced $7,000,000 in the last six months of the year. Although the company's affairs are admittedly in much better condition now than at the close of 1893, the report caused a selling movement of large proportions, which resulted in a break in the company's shares of 3½ per cent., of which only ¾ was recovered at the close.

The general market opened weak and a shade lower than the closing prices of yesterday. Chicago Gas made a break 1½ per cent. on sales induced by reports that yesterday's aldermanic election in Chicago had resulted adversely to the interests of the gas company. Subsequently there was a rally of ⅝, but the final dealings were at the lowest point of the day. Distilling, after an advance of ⅞, was sold down 1⅝ per cent. on Chicago orders based on a report that the Attorney General of Illinois would to-morrow render a decision against the company. The shares closed ⅝ above the bottom figures.

Missouri Pacific reacted ⅝ per cent. in the early dealings on liquidating sales, but quickly recovered and on buying, reported to be for the Gould party, rose 1½ per cent., subsequently reacting 1⅜ and closing at a rally of ⅛ per cent., ⅛ below yesterday's final sales. St. Paul was sold by London and the local traders in the opening dealings but receded only ⅝, later recovering ¼ and rallying ¼.

The speculation was heavy in tone during the first hour, but between 11 o'clock and noon was fairly firm and higher figures were made up to 1 o'clock. A period of depression followed the loss, however, being merely fractional, and was succeeded by a quiet market, which lasted to delivery hour. From that time until the close the tendency was downward and the final trade was heavy.

Compared with yesterday's closing quotations the last prices made were generally ⅛@2⅞ per cent. lower, the latter General Electric; 1½ Oregon Improvement and Iowa Central preferred; 1⅝ Toledo, Ann Arbor; 1¼ Chicago Gas, and 1 per cent. American Cotton Oil and Erie. Exceptions to the general depression were Delaware and Hudson, which rose 2⅝, and Consolidated Gas, which sold up to 1½ per cent.

New York Stock Exchange.

Furnished by Silsby & Co., bankers and brokers, Metropolitan Bank Building, Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury, Washington, D. C.

	Op.	High	Low	Closing
American Cotton Oil Co...	31½	31½	30¾	30¾
American Tobacco.....	85⅞	85⅞	83¼	83¼
Atch., Top. & S. F.....	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
C. C. C.....	40⅛	40⅛	39¾	39¾
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
Canada Southern	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
C. B. & Quincy.....	81¾	81¾	81⅜	81⅜
Chicago Gas.....	63⅛	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛
Delaware & Hudson	139⅞	143⅛	139⅞	142¼
Distillers & Cattle F'drs..	27¾	28	26½	26¾
Denver & Rio Grande....	33¼	34¼	33¼	34
Erie.....	17⅝	17⅝	17	17
General Electric Co.....	41⅜	41⅜	38¾	39
Louisville & Nashville....	51½	51⅝	51¼	51⅜
Lake Shore.....	130	130	130	130
Manhattan	125½	125½	125½	125½
Missouri Pacific.....	31	32	30⅝	30¾
New England.....	11⅞	12⅜	11⅛	11¼
Northwestern.....	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Northern Pacific pfd.....	21¾	21¾	21⅛	21⅜
National Cordage.....	23	23	21½	22
National Lead	39¼	39¼	38½	38¾
Omaha	40¼	40⅜	39⅝	40
Ontario & Western.....	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
Reading.....	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21¼
Rock Island.....	69⅞	70⅛	69¾	69⅞
Southern Pacific.....	23⅝	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
St. Paul	64⅛	64⅜	63⅞	64
Sugar Trust	89¼	89¼	89	89
Tennessee Coal & Iron....	19¼	19⅞	19⅛	19¼
Union Pacific.....	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
Western Union	84	84⅜	84	84¼
Wabash preferred.....	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
Wheel. & L. E.....	13½	13½	13⅛	13½
Wheel. & L. E., pfd.....	51	51	50¼	50⅛

Chicago Board of Trade.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	April	60¼	60½	60¼	60½
	May.....	61⅝	63⅛	61⅝	62⅝
	July	63½	64¾	63⅛	64⅜
Corn	April	36¼	37	36¼	37
	May.....	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞
	July.....	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝
Oats	April	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
	May.....	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31¾
	July.....	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝
Pork	April	12.00	12.00	11.90	11.90
	May.....	11.65	12.12	11.65	11.95
	July.....	11.80	12.05	11.80	11.95
Lard	April	7.15	7.15	7.05	7.05
	May.....	6.87	7.07	6.87	7.05
	July.....	6.75	6.90	6.75	6.90
So. Ribs	April	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00
	May.....	6.00	6.02	6.00	6.00
	July.....	5.85	5.95	5.85	5.95

New York Cotton.

	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close
April.....				
May.....	7.61	7.63	7.61	7.62
June.....	7.69	7.70	7.69	7.69
July.....	7.75	7.75	7.74	7.74
August	7.79	7.81	7.79	7.80
September.....				

General Hamilton Has Deserted.

DENVER, Colo., April 4.—Forty men who left Denver to join Coxey have nearly all returned. The army now consists of five soldiers, an orderly sergeant and an adjutant. "Gen." Hamilton has apparently deserted.

Very Costly Suits

Now pending in the District of Columbia courts, simply because you have failed to call and see our select line of domestic and imported suitings. The cheapest and best workmanship in the city. Suits to order, $14.50 and upwards. Trousers to order, $3 and upwards. Uniforms a specialty. J. J. Blick & Bro., merchant tailors, room 5, Warder building, corner Ninth and F streets, Washington, D. C.

SILSBY & COMPANY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
METROPOLITAN BANK BUILDING,
Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury.
TELEPHONE 505.

Branch offices—Le Droit Building, corner Eighth and F streets, and Central National Bank Building, second floor, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. Telephone 514. mh13-1y

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

Poor Photographic Productions of Ten and Twenty Dollar Notes.

Two new counterfeit national bank notes have been discovered by the secret service of the Treasury Department, a $10 and a $20.

The $10 note is on the Fort Worth National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., check letter C, charter No. 3131, dated March 4, 1884; B. K. Bruce, register; A. U. Wyman, treasurer.

The $20 note is on the First National bank of Bowie, Tex., check letter A, charter No. 4265, dated March 19, 1890; W. S. Rosecrans, register; J. S. Huston, treasurer.

These notes are photographic productions on paper of very poor quality. The Treasury and charter numbers on both and bank number on the $10 are very evidently made with rubber stamps.

Notes of Senate and House.

Representative Waugh, of Indiana, yesterday introduced in the House a bill repealing the act providing for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies, etc., approved May 9, 1892.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. MAT. SAT. (Last performance.) Every Night Except Saturday. Prices, 25, 50, 75, and $1.

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT,
IN MAVOURNEEN.

Mr. Olcott will sing "She and I Together" at each performance.
Next Week—Mr. Wilkinson's Widows.
Seats now on sale.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER. THIS WEEK.

FELIX MORRIS.

To-night, and Fri. Night and Sat. Mat. "The Old Musician" and "The Paper Chase."
Saturday Night, "Kerry," "The Vagabond," and "Moses."
Seats now on sale.

Next Sunday—
Rev. Sam Small,
On "What We Should do to be Saved."
Seats ready at box office.
Next week—Wilson Barrett in repertoire.

BASEBALL!

THE GREAT TEST GAMES.

VETS vs. KIDS.

To-day at 4.30 P. M.

ADMISSION, 25 AND 50 CENTS.

National Candy Exposition,
W. L. I. ARMORY

Open daily 2 to 10.30 p. m.
Music concerts. Beautiful decorations.
Free distribution of Candy.
Every lady purchasing ticket from 2 to 6 p. m. is presented with box of choice candy free.
Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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