LATEST NOVELTIES
—IN—
JEWELRY.

A few of the bargains we will offer this week:

Sterling Silver Belt Buckles, $1.50 and upwards.
Sterling Silver Shirt Waist Sets, $1 and upwards.
Sterling Silver Sleeve Links, 50c. and upwards.
Sterling Silver Sleeve Links, Enamelled, 75c. and upwards.
Sterling Silver Shirt Studs, per set, 25c. and upwards.
Sterling Silver Hat Band and Buckle, $1.50 and upwards.
Sterling Silver Lorquetts, $2.50 and upwards.
Sterling Silver Lorquetts Chains, $1.25 and upwards.
Sterling Silver Sword and Scabbard Pins, $1 and upwards.
Sterling Silver Hat Pins, 50c. and upwards.
Sterling Silver Collar Button, 10c. and upwards.
Brass Military Belts, complete, $2 and upwards.
A large assortment of Genuine Tortoise Hair Pins at $1 each, and a beautiful selection of higher grade shell goods.

M. Goldsmith & Son,
911 Penn. Ave.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

President Cleveland and Cardinal Gibbons Expected to Attend the Commencement Exercises.

The annual commencement of Georgetown College will be held on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock in Gaston memorial hall of the university. President Cleveland has positively promised to come if not prevented by illness. Cardinal Gibbons, a number of Senators, representatives and prominent citizens will also be present.

The order of exercises is as follows: Class poem, Robert J. Collier; bachelor's oration, Conde M. Nast; master's oration, Thomas F. Devine. Conferring of degrees—Valedictory, J. Francis Smith. Distribution of prizes. After the exercises dinner will be served to the clergy, faculty of the university and alumni. After dinner members of the alumni of Georgetown University will hold their annual meeting.

The examination closed yesterday, but the results have not yet been announced. The formal closing of the school will occur to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The names of those to be promoted will be read at that time. At 8 o'clock to-morrow evening the preparatory department will render the bond story from the Merchant of Venice.

This is an exhibition of work done by the preparatory department during the year. Three scenes of the drama will be presented—scene 3, act 1; scene 1, act 3, and scene 1, act 4. The second scene will be in German, while the first and last will be in English. Scene 1, act 3, is the great trial scene, and the parts will be taken as follows:

The Duke, Francis J. Leonard; Antonio, Sumter Calvert; Bassanio, Numa Lauve; Gratiano, Joseph De Young; Clerk, Alfred G. Gross; Portia, Arthur P. Kenedy; Shylock, Thomas J. Duffy; Nerissa, Joseph O. Tobin; Solario, William Hoffman; pages, Louis Lauve, Martin Sullivan, and Burrall Hoffman, and spectators, T. G. O'Connell, John R. Walsh, E. Courtney Ford, William Applegarth, Edmund Gorman, Robert Henry, Thomas Pierce, Terence Quinn, Edward McManus.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Interesting Exhibition of Specimens Made by Pupils of the Public Schools.

Although a comparatively new branch of study in the public schools of this city, the manual training work of the higher graded and high schools has proven to be exceedingly beneficial and instructive to many hundred pupils. To-morrow from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon there will be an exhibition of work done in all departments of the school at the shops of the Central High School, No. 626 O street northwest.

There will be specimens of work done each year, from the sample blocks turned out by seventh grade pupils to a perfect three-horse power steam engine made by young men of the third and fourth years in the high school. This engine will be running all day, and clearly demonstrates the practicability of manual training for public school pupils. Mr. Chamberlain, director of the school, will be in attendance all day to-morrow and will gladly explain the different grades of work.

On Tuesday evening at the Franklin school hall a permanent exhibit of drawing, sewing, and shop work will be opened. There will also be on exhibition in the Franklin teachers' library compositions on various subjects by nearly every school girl and boy in Washington.

MANAGER MATTOX DENIES.

Washington and Chesapeake Railway Not to Go Into Receiver's Hands.

General Manager Mattox, of the Washington and Chesapeake Beach Railroad Company, has denied the rumor that the road is about to go into the hands of a receiver. The rumor is due to the assignment of Coffin, Sullivan & Co., general contractors, who failed to pay the subcontractors.

When the general contractors assigned they asked the railroad to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, and also asked for a restraining order to prevent the road from making any further expenditures. The railroad company has assumed the contractors' debts and the work will be resumed early next week, and pushed more rapidly than before.

Golden Cross Election.

Halcyon Commandery, United Order of the Golden Cross, has elected the following officers for the term ending December 31, 1894: Noble commander, L. G. Magruder; vice noble commander, Mrs. Ella C. Meston; keeper of records, John C. Swift; financial keeper of record, Robert D. Meston; treasurer, James S. Sharp; worthy prelate, Mrs. Rosina M. Humphrey; worthy herald, Michael Mahany; warden inner gate, Mrs. Mary R. Stetson; warden outside gate, W. S. Stetson; past noble commander, Dr. F. E. Park; auditing committee, Dr. F. E. Park, Mrs. Ella C. Meston, and W. S. Stetson. The newly-elected officers will be installed by Deputy Grand Commander A. H. Stamp at the next meeting, on July 6.

Children Near a Death Trap.

Four hundred tons of coal, banked to a height of nearly thirty feet, broke through their slight supports at the yard of Charles Werner, on G street, between North Capitol and First streets east, yesterday, and the entire mass was precipitated to the ground. Several children who were at play in the vicinity narrowly escaped death. The attention of the District Commissioners has been called to the fact that there is no law to prohibit the creation of such deathtraps, and Building Inspector Entwisle was yesterday instructed to make a full report of the Werner affair, based upon which a regulation will doubtless be adopted by the Commissioners at their next meeting.

No Battles Fought in Brazil.

Recent information received by Mr. Mendonca, the Brazilian minister from his government is to the effect that there is no truth in the reports which have appeared from time to time of battles between the government troops and the insurgents in the southern portion of the republic on the Uruguayan frontier. Such conflicts as have taken place have been simply small scrimmages that occurred when the rebels sought to cross the frontier to establish communication with their source of supplies.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 29, 1886.

DEAR SIR: If many words would make this testimonial more explicit I would heartily write a page in commendation of your medicine. After more than three years' use of 'COOK'S BALM OF LIFE' I am fully assured that it will honestly bear the reputation which it has attained, and which it claims as a specific for Dyspepsia in its many forms, as also for all derangements of the stomach and liver. We cannot afford to be without it in our family, and hence most cheerfully send this testimony as to its efficacy.

Yours, etc., REV. CHARLES E. HILL, Chaplain, Arrowsmith Post, G. A. R.

For Wine Jelly
Use To-Kalon Sherry. $1.50 per gallon.
To-Kalon Wine Co., 614 14th st.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Fifth Anniversary to Be Celebrated by Elaborate Ceremonies—A Flourishing Congregation from Small Beginnings.

St. Mark's Lutheran church, in South Washington, will celebrate its fifth anniversary to-day. Rev. W. H. Gotwald, Ph. D., the pastor, will preach an appropriate sermon at 11 o'clock, and a special song service will be rendered by a strong quartette. The altar and pulpit will be handsomely decorated with flowers, and an arch erected above the pulpit will bear a floral figure five.

Upon the invitation of the pastor, extended last Sabbath, substantial thanks offerings will be made to-day, the gifts to be inclosed in wooden packages and deposited in a wooden box provided at the church for their reception, in commemoration of the wooden anniversary of the organization.

The congregation was organized on Friday evening, June 14, 1889, in Potomac hall, corner of D and Eleventh streets southwest, with but fifteen members. A Sunday school, previously started in Blake hall, was transferred to Potomac hall and became the charge of St. Mark's congregation. Dr. Gotwald was chosen as the pastor of the new congregation, and preached his first sermon on Sunday evening, May 19, 1889. On June 23 following the first council was installed, and from this beginning the church has grown to a membership of 125, has a flourishing Sunday school, Lutheran Alliance, and Ladies' Aid Society, and to-day worships in its own edifice, with flattering prospects for the future.

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL.

Announcement of the Graduates and the Commencement Exercises.

The colored high and normal school commencement will take place at the Academy of Music Wednesday evening, June 20. The following is a complete list of graduates of the high school:

High school academic course: Girls—Arabella I. Beason, Mary A. Bell, Fannie Bland, Olive V. Booker, Lottie T. Brockenborough, Musette Brooks, Ella F. Browne, Agnes Carroll, Victorine A. Carter, Anna E. Clark, Julia C. Dade, Elizabeth K. Dikerson, Nellie E. Dyson, Emma L. Ferguson, Mary E. Ferguson, Bessie L. Fletcher, Hattie Fuller, Cornelia D. George, Pauletta J. Goings, Catharine O. Gordon, Rachel A. Grice, Esther M. Harris, Eva H. Harvey, Estelle V. Jackson, Grace Johnson, Jennie L. Johnson, Louise P. Kelley, Anna V. Lee, Ellen N. Lucas, Louise A. Lucas, Emma E. McGinnis, Edith T. Madden, Mary E. Mann, Ida E. Manning, Corinne E. Martin, Alexzine E. Montague, Blanche E. Nugent, Mary V. Over, Hyler R. Pannell, Lucy E. Pollen, Anna E. Quander, Elinor Sewall, Verlyn C. Shepherd, Sarah L. Simms, Julia S. Syphax, Mary A. Thomas, Frances E. Thompson, Ella Truman, Mary V. Watkins, Emma P. Williams, Elizabeth Wilkinson.

Boys—Everett A. Brooks, John F. Brooks, John C. Bruce, Samuel C. Donaldson, William E. Gunnell, John H. Johnson, Joseph H. Lucas, Samuel Milton, James L. Pinn, Daniel I. Renfro, Charles S. Taylor, Charles M. Thomas, Charles A. Tignor, James M. Turner, Benjamin Washington, James A. West, Clarence A. Wright.

Business course: Girls—Esquadora Brown, Nannie H. Burroughs, Martha E. Cooper, Florence K. Eleazer, Ella L. Jones, Ida F. Jones, Mary E. Johnson, Mary E. Letcher, Rosa E. Miner, Ella R. Moxley, Josephine W. Peyton, Lettie B. Robinson, Susie P. Robb, Georgie Savoy, Adeline Scott, Amanda J. Taylor, Hattie E. Wallace, Mary A. Wade, Hettie Winfield, and Sadie E. Williams.

Boys—George C. Baum, Robert W. Coleman, Charles W. King, Lucius Scott, Robert B. Scott, Daniel C. Southall, Daniel Spriggs, jr., John F. Wilkinson, jr., Furman W. Wormley, Ira Wright, and Howard Young.

SHERMAN'S LONG SERVICE.

He Reaches a Term Equal in Length to That of Senator Benton.

Senator Sherman was congratulated by many of his associates on the floor of the Senate yesterday on the fact that he had reached a term of service in the Senate equal in length to that of Senator Benton, whose service had heretofore held first rank in duration, covering the period from December 6, 1821, to March 3, 1851, making twenty-nine years, two months, and twenty-seven days.

Senator Sherman first entered the Senate on March 23, 1861, and served continuously until March 8, 1877, making fifteen years, eleven months and fifteen days, when he resigned to enter President Hayes' Cabinet. His second service began on March 4, 1881, and has continued to the present time, thirteen years, three months and twelve days. The two periods make his service just equal to that of Benton.

Senator Sherman is the only other Senator, except William R. King, of Alabama, who was first elected in 1819, who has received six elections to the Senate, but King's aggregate service was about six months less than that of Sherman up to date. Senator Sherman's present term does not expire until 1899.

Juvenile Dancers on an Excursion.

The young pupils of Miss Clara Stevens' dancing academy, with their teacher, parents, and friends, spent a pleasant day at River View last Wednesday. Immediately after the arrival of the boat they went to the pavilion in their costumes and gave an exhibition of fancy dancing. The programme was as follows: Jockey Dance, by Master Frank King; Sailor's Hornpipe, by Master George Hunt; Laughing Waters, by Roberta Braddock; Briar Rose, by Mamie Dugan; Flower Dance, by little Blanche Wise; Lagazarena, by Mary King; Vice Regal or Winter Dance, by Margaretta Weller and Miss Clara Stevens; Irish Jig, by Willie Campbell and Temple Shackelford; Tarantella, by Norma Walsaur, ending with the Highland Fling, by Mamie Dugan. The pupils were assisted by Miss Clara Stevens, Miss Clara Knight, Mrs. W. F. Hunt, and Mrs. James D. Wise.

Amphion Glee Club Musicale.

Considerable interest is being manifested by leading colored people in the musicale that is to be given by the Amphion Glee Club at Notley Hall Tuesday next. This is an organization of young colored men who have worked their way to the front by diligent application to vocal music. There will be a concert on the pavilion at Notley Hall at 8 o'clock p. m., at which time the following numbers will be rendered:

Chorus, "Comrades in Arms," the Amphions; solo, William C. Elkins; chorus, "The Tinker's Song," the Amphions; solo and chorus, "Say Au Revoir," Charles Champ and the club; chorus, "Onward March," the Amphions; solo, J. Henry Lewis; chorus, "Brown October Ale," the Amphions; chorus, "Arion Waltz," the Amphions.

Few Bills Enacted Into Law.

The limited number of bills introduced and laws enacted by the present Congress is almost without precedent. Up to to-day but eighty-five public measures have been enacted into law, and the private laws are limited to the unprecedented number of eighteen. The falling off of bills, reports, etc., has been so great that it has been one of the main causes for recent wholesale reduction of force in the Government Printing Office.

For Summer Complaint
Use To-Kalon Blackberry Brandy. $1 per quart.
To-Kalon Wine Co., 614 14th st.

PHYSICIANS' OBJECT LESSON

House Committeemen Instructed by Charts on Sanitation.

FAVOR BONDS FOR NEW SEWERS

Relation of Public Health to a Proper Sewerage System Explained—Typhoid Fever Can Be Prevented—W. C. Dodge Opposes the Proposed Issue.

There was a large assemblage of physicians and other citizens of the District in the room of the House Committee on the District of Columbia yesterday morning. Two large maps were displayed on the walls, giving some very interesting information on the relation of sewers to the public health. Great black lines showed the comparative amount of sickness from typhoid fever in the large cities of the world before and after proper sewer facilities were provided. They showed that an enormous mortality from this cause was reduced to almost nothing when sewers were provided.

This little object lesson was there as an argument in favor of the bill to permit the District of Columbia to issue $7,500,000 of bonds to perfect its system of sewers and to extend its streets throughout the ten square miles set apart as the capital of the nation.

IT CAN BE PREVENTED.

Dr. Prentice was the first to address the committee. He said that it was an undisputed fact that typhoid fever could be prevented. Every well in this city was polluted because of a lack of proper sewerage. Only a little while ago he had discovered that about fifty or sixty boys and girls of the high school were drinking water from a pump at the corner of O and Sixth streets. The water from that pump was impure, which fact he reported to the health officer.

Dr. Adams said that of the inmates of the Children's hospital in this city during the last two years there had been one death from typhoid fever, and this was caused by drinking impure water from a pump.

Commissioner Powell was present and explained that once a year all the pumps in the city were examined and cleaned, and that wherever impurities were found the pump was removed.

OPPOSED BY W. C. DODGE.

Nearly everybody who had come before the District Committee in regard to this bond issue has favored it, but W. C. Dodge made an argument that every one recognized as an able one on his side of the question. He was against the bonds and this extensive street and sewer improvement. He did not think the District debt ought to be increased, as it now took $750,000 a year to meet the sinking fund. He went on to say that there was no justification of the scheme to tax the District in order to run streets and sewers throughout the county.

PRESENT SYSTEM SHOULD BE FOLLOWED.

He urged that the present system for finally securing proper sewerage for the District should be followed, but the item for street extension could not be passed, as Congress had already provided that the general government should not share in the expense involved in such work. He did not think it wise to place a vast sum of money in the hands of the District Commissioners, who would probably be influenced in its expenditure by great syndicates.

Mr. Dodge's statement in some instances were contradicted by Commissioner Truesdell. Mr. Truesdell said the government owned about 40 per cent. of the property in the county, and drew the conclusion that on that account the District would not have to pay all the expense for improvement there. He showed a little feeling in speaking of people who condemn all those who want to advance the interest of the county by calling them speculators, and said that by the terms of the bill, which had been prepared with great care by the Commissioners, every street in the city must be graded and curbed before there could be any expenditure in the county.

The committee, at the close of the hearing, requested both Mr. Dodge and Mr. Truesdell to present to them in writing on next Tuesday any further statements they may wish them to consider in regard to the bond issue. Mr. Truesdell will submit a statement, in which he proposes to show that Mr. Dodge has not kept strictly within the bounds of facts in what he said yesterday.

One hundred thousand readers. Twenty thousand circulation. That is the short of what The Times will do, beginning with to-day. It is the people's penny morning paper, reaching its readers before they start the day's shopping. Remember this, you who have goods to sell.

EMMET GUARD'S BENEFIT.

Stereopticon Views, Songs, Dances, and an Opera Form an Interesting Programme.

The entertainment given last night at Albaugh's opera house in honor of the Emmet Guard was greeted by a fair-sized audience, and embraced an interesting programme in three parts.

Prof. L. A. Roginski's "Dissolving Views" was the first feature, consisting of some fine stereopticon effects. Following this was a rich miscellany, comprising a song and dance by Miss Helen Prentiss Donohue, in "The Wedding of the Lily and the Rose;" two numbers, waltz song (from "Red Hussar") and "First Love," by Miss Bertha Lincoln; a character song, by George D. Scott, and two numbers by Mrs. Pearl Van Vleck, in each of which the performers had the audience with them from start to finish.

A scene from "School for Scandal" was admirably presented, Lady Teazle and her lord and master, Sir Peter, being represented respectively by Mrs. Lavinia Shannon-Shine and Giles Shine. A pleasing feature was contributed by the Strakosch Opera Company in the presentation of the second act of the "Gypsy Baron."

Gen. Ordway and his staff, Col. Clay, with his wife and daughters, and Miss Erben, of Philadelphia; Major Campbell and staff, of the Fourth battalion; Major Suess, of the Fifth battalion, and Major Bartlett, of the Sixth battalion, were present and occupied the boxes.

The Fencibles were represented by Capt. Domer and Lieut. Mosier.

The entertainment closed with an exhibition drill by the Emmet Guard, a tableau, with Mrs. J. S. Garrison as the Goddess of Liberty, and the singing of "America" by the company, in which the audience joined.

The Emmet Guard will participate in the coming interstate drill at Little Rock, Ark., and it was to defray expenses on that occasion that the entertainment was given. A similar testimonial will be given the Fencibles at the Academy of Music on Monday evening.

No Headlight on the Tender.

Coroner Woodward yesterday sent to the Commissioners a letter stating that while Hattie Robey, who was run over and killed by an engine at the corner of Sixth and C streets southwest, contributed to her own death by passing under or around the safety gates, he believes she would not have done so had there been a headlight on the tender of the engine, which was backing into the depot, instead of merely red a light. He suggests that some regulation should be made to prevent a repetition of such an accident.

Shot in the Leg.

William Berry, a colored bootblack opposite the Baltimore and Potomac depot, was shot in the leg Friday night by William H. Lee, proprietor of a saloon on C street. Berry entered the saloon in an intoxicated condition and created quite a disturbance. When asked to go out he refused and had a fight with the proprietor, during which a pistol was fired. Yesterday Lee gave bond for his appearance in the police court.

What Mr. John H. Cheever, Treasurer of the New York Belting and Packing Company, says of COOK'S BALM OF LIFE.

15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, May 17, 1883.

I have used COOK'S BALM OF LIFE for ten or twelve years, usually buying it by the case. I think it a most valuable preparation. I use it exclusively for hairdressing; it keeps the scalp free from dandruff; also as a lootwash. For ACIDITY OF STOMACH and DYSPEPSIA it is wonderful. Externally, for skin troubles, it is very effective. Truly yours, JOHN H. CHEEVER.

PYTHIANS AND CITIZENS.

Commander-in-Chief Carnahan Discusses the Question of Necessary Expenditures.

Commander-in-Chief Carnahan, of the Knights of Pythias, held a conference with the local citizens' committee at the Ebbitt house yesterday afternoon to discuss matters relating to the August encampment.

The expenditures incident to the encampment were discussed carefully and at great length. At the request of the citizens' committee, Gen. Carnahan will prepare, in time for presentation to the joint committee meeting to-morrow evening, a statement of expenditures necessary for the encampment proper, not including any entertainment, illumination, and decoration. The amount to be expended for these items will be decided by the executive and citizens' committee.

At the close of the conference with Gen. Carnahan the citizens' committee met and elected the following permanent officers: Chairman, Chapin Brown; secretary, George E. Emmons, and treasurer, John R. Carmody. In addition to the above-named, the following gentlemen were present: John Joy Edson, Lawrence Gardner, John B. Wight, Duncan S. Walker, Archibald Greenlees, and Thomas G. Alvord, jr.

IT SURVIVED THE ATTACK

Final Effort to Kill the Indian Appropriation Bill Unavailing.

PASSED ALMOST AS REPORTED

Not Regarded as an "A. P. A." Defeat—Nonsectarian Education Bill to Be Introduced in the Near Future—Sharp Debate Between Crisp, Reed, and Richardson.

The Indian appropriation bill was passed by the House yesterday substantially as it was reported from the committee.

A determined effort was made to kill the bill by a motion to recommit with instructions to strike out the provision for contract schools and to provide for the erection of government Indian schools, but it was unsuccessful.

While the bill gives the usual appropriations to Indian schools run by sectarian bodies, it is in no way an indorsement of that class of legislation. The fact that the A. P. A. endeavored to have the money withheld has given the impression that the passage of the bill was a victory for the advocates of the present system. But there were a great many men who were outspoken in their opposition to it who cast their votes for its passage because its defeat would have thrown out of school on July 1 thousands of Indian children who would have had to be sent to their reservations. At no late date a bill outlining a system of education for the Indians similar to that given in all public schools will be introduced in the House, and if it can be gotten out of committee it will be the signal for the real fight against sectarian appropriations.

The early part of the day was marked by a sharp discussion between the Speaker and Mr. Reed and Mr. Richardson on the question of approving the Journal, hinging on Mr. Reed's desire to have the proceedings following Mr. Richardson's personal explanation of yesterday entered in the Journal.

REED WITH A CROOKED STICK.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Reed rose and said there was no mention in the Journal of the fact that Mr. Richardson had made a personal explanation, to which the Speaker replied that as the House had taken no action on it, it would not appear in the Journal.

"It was part of the proceedings of the House," insisted Mr. Reed.

The Speaker, however, maintained that only when a matter was acted on in the House was it customary to record it in the Journal.

"I have never examined the matter," admitted Mr. Reed, "but it is certainly a part of the proceedings of the House, and I do not see why it should be left out any more than any other proceedings."

Mr. Reed went on to say that the Record showed that Mr. Richardson had risen to a question of personal privilege.

"That is incorrect," declared the Speaker.

Mr. Reed retorted: "On that I think opinions will differ."

He then read the extracts in question from the Record, stating that Mr. Richardson rose to a question of personal privilege.

"That is not a fact," reiterated the Speaker, sharply.

"Here is the Record, which says it is a fact," declared Mr. Reed.

Mr. Richardson here entered the arena and explained that he had intended to rise to a question of privilege, and the first sentence of his typewritten remarks had contained that statement, but it had been omitted in speaking. While the yea and nay vote on the adoption of the order for the consideration of the Indian bill was being taken he had gone to the Speaker and asked that he be allowed to make a personal statement.

Knowing that it could only be made by the consent of the House and after the vote was taken, he addressed the Speaker and asked permission to make a personal explanation, and he understood that he was proceeding by unanimous consent.

SHARP COLLOQUY ENSUED.

After some colloquy between Messrs. Reed and Richardson, the latter said that "if Mr. Reed had heard his remarks he should know that I rose to make a personal explanation," said Mr. Richardson.

"I think he will soon have to make another," retorted Mr. Reed.

"I will get ready," replied Mr. Richardson.

There was some further colloquy between Messrs. Reed and Richardson, when the Speaker stated that he understood and believed that Mr. Richardson had asked and obtained unanimous consent to make a personal explanation.

The question being submitted to the House it was decided to leave the Journal unchanged.

Mr. Gear then moved to recommit the Indian bill, with instructions to strike out all portions of the bill relating to contract Indian schools and substitute for the erection and support of government Indian day and industrial schools on reservations where such schools exist, $2,250,000. And whenever such schools do not exist, and pending their erection, the Secretary of the Interior might authorize contracts with private schools.

The point of order made against the motion by Mr. Tracey was sustained, and finally the bill was passed.

Letter from Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1871.

PROF. T. A. COOK.—DEAR SIR: I have for some time used the BALM OF LIFE in my family as a wash, and have found it all you recommend. I am glad to join others in commending an article that is evidently doing so much good. Yours truly, O. O. HOWARD, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

ONE RAPID MESSENGER BOY.

He Did a Land Office Business with Bogus Western Union Telegrams.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 16.—A discharged messenger boy has been doing a land office business here during the last week on account of his knowledge, gained in the service, of how Western Union messages look and are delivered. His plan has been to write a telegram, address it to some well-known guest at a hotel, inclose it in an envelope, on which he puts charges. Of course the clerks would pay, and as they did not notice until the guests began to comment on the peculiar messages they were receiving what particular messenger boy had delivered the messages in question, the boy did business some time before it became necessary for him to keep in the background.

A theatrical manager received a message reading: "Why did you not answer my last telegram? Mother and the rest of us are all well." For this he paid 46 cents. Another man, a bachelor, paid 39 cents for a message reading: "Baby has cut a new tooth and is doing well. MARY."

The Western Union Company has refunded a number of these payments and is investigating the case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1890.

COOK'S BALM OF LIFE:

DEAR SIR: More than twenty years ago, when COOK'S BALM OF LIFE was first introduced before the public, I used the same with beneficial effects, and have subsequently used the same with satisfactory results. Yours very respectfully, V. D. STOCKBRIDGE.

QUAY BOUGHT SUGAR STOCK

Continued from First Page.

number of men, saying directly or indirectly 100,000; that in my state he employed a very large number, and that he not only employed men there himself, but he bought the product of a very large concern in my state, the bone char, which they use in coloring sugar; and that he felt that I should take a very large interest in seeing that they were properly taken care of, owing to the fact that they had so many men working directly and indirectly in my state in their industry.

MADE NO ENGAGEMENT.

The Chairman—Did you make any response or engagement in regard to the matter?

Senator Smith—Only that I said to to him that I believed if a duty was put on raw sugar that refined sugar ought to receive the same consideration.

The Chairman—Did you settle upon any particular rate or schedule with him then or at any other time?

Senator Smith—No sir. Only that he said that this committee, Mr. Jones and Mr. Vest, were not treating him fairly, and that the sugar refining industry would be driven out of this country even on a basis of 40%.

The Chairman—Did he remind you of the supposed indebtedness of the Democratic party to the sugar trust?

Senator Smith—He never spoke about anything of that kind.

Mr. Smith said he had never seen Mr. Havemeyer at the Capitol and had never gone before the Finance Committee in his interest. He had, however, talked with some of the members of the committee.

"I think I said to some of the members of the committee that if raw sugar was protected they ought to do something for the refined. This was prior to my meeting Mr. Havemeyer or having any conversation at all with him."

RANSOM CREATES A SENSATION.

He States That His Son Bought Stock Without His Knowledge.

Senator Ransom created a slight sensation when he appeared before the Senate sugar trust investigating committee yesterday. He was asked, as were other Senators who were before the committee, the following questions by Senator Lodge:

"Has any member of your family, or any person in your employ, or any clerk employed under the laws of the United States in your service, been to your knowledge interested in any of the ways indicated in any of the preceding questions, in any transaction in sugar stocks or certificates during the period mentioned?"

Replying to the question, Mr. Ransom said: I want to make a statement. On last Thursday night, the 14th, this week, Mr. Howland, the correspondent of the New York Press, sent me his card and called to see me at my rooms at the Metropolitan with a stenographer of the name of Robinson. He asked me questions very much like those that you put to me now. He then informed me that the New York Press did not wish to do me or any other Senator an injustice without giving us an opportunity to be heard, and he felt it to be his duty to tell me that they had in their possession, or he had, or somebody had, a broker's scrip, upon which were recorded the purchases of different gentlemen or different persons in stocks, and that upon that scrip I had been a frequent purchaser of sugar stock in this city during the sugar debate here.

I protested to him as positively as a man was capable of doing that it was impossible that it could be so; that I never owned one certificate or piece of certificate of sugar stock in my life; that in fact since I had been in the Senate I had never traded in one dollar's worth of stock of any sort in any way, shape, or form. I insisted upon his seeing the broker. He told me, upon my asking him, that it was Silsby & Co., who had a house near Seventh street on Pennsylvania avenue, and that this thing was certainly there. I told him to telegraph to his paper at once that there was not a word of truth in it; that there was no foundation for it; it was without even a shadow.

He seemed to be in earnest, and doubtless was, and he asked me if this could be the work of some malicious enemy of mine. I told him I could hardly believe that, but I could not account to save me how it was possible.

I said I would be glad if you will see this broker again before you indulge in any publication of this sort and find out if this information is not absolutely without foundation, as false as it can be.

GEORGE BOUGHT THE STOCK.

He said he would do that, and asked me if I knew any other person by the name of Ransom in the city. I told him I knew of but one person in the city by the name of Ransom now, and that was my son George, who was my clerk. He asked me where he was, and I said he was in the parlor and I would step in and bring him in. I was, perhaps, more cautious than the occasion required, and I said to Mr. Howland that I would thank him to come with me to the door, so that he could see that no communication should take place between me and my son. I went to the parlor door where George was and beckoned him to come in. I did not speak to him or see him between the parlor and my room, and when he got in my room I asked the gentleman to state their business to him, and told my son whatever the matter was to tell the truth about it.

He then stated to those persons in my presence that he had bought some sugar stock on the 17th or the 18th of April. He put up a margin of $10, which he paid the sugar broker on sugar stock. He said on the same day he put up a margin of $25 on cotton. He said he lost the cotton, and made $19 on sugar. That after that he repeated the same bet on sugar but not on cotton and I think he lost the second. He then stated that he and a Captain Barnes, a messenger here at the Commerce Committee room, after that on two occasions bought $10 worth of sugar stock a piece. They went in together, and I asked this correspondent to examine my son fully as much as he pleased and to see Captain Barnes and examine him, too.

About two weeks ago Capt. Barnes came to my room in the Committee on Commerce. He is messenger of the committee, a North Carolinian, and has been here some time. He told me that he had something to tell me, and it was "very rough;" that particular friends of his had told him that they had a paper on which my name was down for so much sugar stock, and that I was deeply in it. I told him how false it was, how absolutely false, and asked him to go to his friend and tell him the same thing, and to insist upon his inquiring into it, and to let me know in what shape and form it was, what way it was, and what it meant, and how it was. The next day he came to me and told me his friend had looked into it and thought there was nothing in it, and I told him he must look into it thoroughly to see and know that there was nothing in it; that I could not live if there was anything of that sort in anybody's breast about me, and he must go and see. He returned the next morning and told me his friend said it was all a myth, and not to give myself any concern about it.

NEVER DREAMED HIS SON SPECULATED.

This correspondent (Howland) asked me the name of that person, and I told him it was given to me in confidence and I had no right to give the name without Capt. Barnes' consent, but I have no objection to giving the name to the committee. I have seen Mr. Howland about it. I just this minute sent for him and told him that I should ask the committee to summon him to give the account of his interview with me to you. I may not have stated correctly as to details of this purchase by my son. I asked him yesterday morning to go to the broker's shop and get an account, a paper, to show the exact transactions, and to be ready to come before the committee.

Senator Gray asked: "Had you any knowledge whatever, until this interview with Mr. Howland on the evening you speak of, of the bets of your son with this broker in sugar and cotton?"

Senator Ransom replied: "I never dreamed of such a thing. I never thought of it. I would not have believed it. The truth of it is, I went to my son with a great deal of confidence when this correspondent wanted to see him. The paper shows when he bought the first stock I was out of the city. The 18th of April was when we were at Gov. Vance's funeral at Asheville.

"I may state to the committee that I have no interest whatever, and never had, in any stock or trade or anything else in any way since I have been in the Senate."

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, whose name has been connected with the rumors regarding sugar, answered all the categorical questions put by the committee, and denied that he had given any information, directly or indirectly, to persons interested in sugar stocks; said he had not bought or sold such stocks; had never been concerned with any person in the sale of such stocks or certificates; no one had bought such stocks in any way in which he would share the profits, and no member of his family had been concerned in such transactions.

All the categorical questions were answered in the negative, the same as in the case of the other Senators. Mr. Smith, however, was examined at some length as to the meetings at Senator Brice's house, and at the Arlington house, and his testimony corresponded with that previously given by other witnesses.

At the District Buildings.

The Commissioners have issued the following orders: That the well at the corner of Sixth and O street northwest, be abandoned; that a cement sidewalk be laid in front of 319 Thirteenth street, at estimated cost of $59; that a drinking fountain be erected on M street northwest, opposite the Aqueduct bridge, at estimated cost of $25; that a water main be laid at Q street northwest, west from Twelfth street, at estimated cost of $211.50; that a water main be laid in Florida avenue, between New York and Delaware avenues northwest, at estimated cost of $1,214.20; that George T. McIntosh be registered and licensed as a master plumber and gasfitter, and that an license as master plumber and gasfitter be issued to Joseph W. Daniels; that permission is granted the Masonic Mutual Life Association of Cleveland, Ohio, to do business in the District of Columbia.

The District Attorney yesterday sent the Commissioners the draft of a regulation to be placed in article 8 of the police regulations, and which reads as follows: No person shall shake, beat, or otherwise cleanse any carpet upon any street, avenue, park, lot, or square within the District of Columbia, within 300 feet of any dwelling house or public building.

House bill 4701 "to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias" has been favorably reported on by the District Attorney.

The pump on Caroline street will remain by order of the Commissioners.

In Its Normal Condition.

Public Printer Benedict said last night that the Printing Office is now in its normal condition and will be subjected to no further dismissals of a serious nature. "There is no necessity for furloughs for any of the men," said Mr. Benedict, "unless, of course, the Record work should be perceptibly reduced, and no discharges will be made unless it be among a few of those who are habitually slow and defective in their work."

Henrietta Storrid's Assailants Locked Up.

Six men, alleged to have been implicated in the assult of Henrietta Storrid on the new cut road, are locked up. Later statements of the girl have caused the charge to be changed from assult to rape. Turner, the man who made the confession, is expected to turn state's evidence. The girl is still very nervous, but is slowly improving, and may be all right again in two weeks.

Local Brevities.

The grand jury will take no action in the case of Messrs. Shriver and Edwards until Tuesday next.

The sale of the Richmond and Danville to the Central Trust Company of New York was yesterday confirmed and the conveyance of the railroad property ordered by Justice Cox, in Equity Court, No. 2.

The prisoner, S. B. Wright, convicted of carrying concealed weapons, and whom the President refused to grant a pardon, on the ground that he should receive vigorous punishment, is not the Mr. Seymour B. Wright, of W. B. Moses & Sons.

District Attorney Birney has notified counsel of President Engemann, of the Ivy City Jockey Club, and of Bookmaker Bennington and his clerks, that he will call their cases for trial at the conclusion of the Leon murder trial, which is set for Tuesday next before Judge Cole.

An immense assortment of articles which had been shipped by the Adams Express Company but had never been claimed was sold yesterday morning in the auction rooms of Ratcliffe, Darr & Co. It contained almost every line of goods, from a box of toothpicks to patent medicines.

The funeral of Mr. George F. Hendricks, who died on Thursday evening at the Homeopathic hospital, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Church of the Epiphany. Messrs. J. N. Harding, J. M. Buzzell, P. C. J. Treanor, F. E. Mack, C. B. Swan and V. E. Lake will be the pallbearers.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual reunion of the Lutheran churches of Washington and Baltimore at Bay Ridge on Friday, June 22. The exercises will include addresses by Rev. G. N. Wenner, of New York; Rev. Dr. T. C. Billheimer, of Gettysburg Theological Seminary; Rev. Henry B. Wile, of Carlysle, Pa., and Mr. Scheren, mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y.

William C. Whittemore, a white man, yesterday afternoon entered suit for $8,000 damages against Thomas Darden for alleged failure of the defendant to complete the purchase from the plaintiff of the undivided one-sixth interest in Malvern park, near Brightwood, for $6,000, and the assumption of an incumbrance of $1,954.

MOORE'S
Shoe Palace
AGAIN TO THE FRONT!
—THE—
Stupendous Surplus Stock Sale
A GRAND SUCCESS.

Our establishment has been thronged since last Thursday with eager buyers, who have expressed themselves as being more than surprised at the

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

The sale will be continued all this month, and you should not fail to buy two or three pairs before the sale closes.

ALL NEW STYLES!

Ladies' Shoes.

1 lot of Ladies' Black Dongola Button Shoes, plain, opera and common sense toe. Cost at the factory $1.50, and sell at $2.

"S. S. S." Price, 75c.

1 lot of Ladies' Black Dongola Lace Shoes, large sizes only. Sizes 5 to 8. Regular price, $2.

"S. S. S." Price, 95c.

2 lots of Ladies' Black and Tan Oxfords. Regular prices, $1.50