POLICE AND LOTTERIES.

REDOUBLED EFFORTS TO STOP THE WORK OF THE GAMBLERS.

How Law Violators Escaped—Thwarting the Subsidized Counsel of the Louisiana Company—Test Case to Be Made Under Section 763.

The police authorities of the city, encouraged by the stand taken by THE CRITIC against the Louisiana State Lottery, have redoubled their efforts to find some way of escape through the meshes of the net which the acts of Congress have formed around them. They have again and again tried to discover a law under which the agents of the great gambling institution might be prosecuted and a case made. Each time they have been thwarted by the shrewd and high priced counsel employed by the company, who has studied with just as eager an eye and as active a sense as they have.

The police think that they have at last found a way out of the difficulty, however, and in looking over the statutes they have come upon section 763, which reads:

Any one of the justices may hold a special term with the same powers and jurisdiction possessed and exercised by the District Courts of the United States.

This statute held out some hope and it was pursued further. The discovery was made that seventeen years later it was revised so as to read:

Section 763 is amended by striking out said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following as section 763: Said courts shall have cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed within said District, and of all cases in law and equity between parties, both or either of which shall be resident or found within said District, and also of all actions or suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, in which the United States shall be plaintiffs or complainants; and of all seizures on land or water, and all penalties and forfeitures made, arising or accruing under the laws of the United States; *and any one of the Justices may hold a Criminal Court for the trial of all crimes and offenses arising within the District.*

This law, the police think, covers the agents of the lottery company. In selling tickets of the New Orleans firm they are guilty of a misdemeanor in the sight of the law. Now the question is whether or not an "offense" and a "misdemeanor" are not synonymous. This question the courts will have to decide.

But just here another obstacle was thrown in the way of the law being carried out. In 1871 the Police Court was organized and given exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes and offenses committed within the District within a certain limit. This limit is supposed to have included the offenses committed by the agents of the lottery in this city, and when brought before that court they simply demanded a jury trial. This the Police Court, of course, can not give them, and the cases are sent on to the grand jury, who never prefer an indictment.

As has been before stated in THE CRITIC, they are awaiting the decision of the case of Edward Green, which has now been before the Court in General Term for several years, and, perhaps, will always remain pigeon-holed, for it has been clearly demonstrated that were a decision made it would prove conclusively the unconstitutionality of the Police Court. This the higher courts do not want, for it would stop short the administration of justice in the District and deluge the higher courts with a flood of petty trials.

The acts organizing the Police Court came in direct conflict with other and earlier acts, and the statute quoted is one of them. Every American has the right of trial by jury, and no judge has the right or power to deny this demand. It is just here that the administration of justice, so far as lottery cases is concerned, comes to a standstill.

Detective Block is the Washington authority on lottery and policy. He has studied it and the laws for its suppression attentively, and he has them all at his fingers' ends. What he doesn't know about it isn't worth knowing, and what he says about it may be taken as true without a grain of allowance.

"There are just two ways out of the trouble," he said to THE CRITIC representative. "Either Congress must give to the Police Court a jury, or section 763 must be brought into requisition. We have tried the former method, and, in the closing days of President Cleveland's Administration, a bill was passed by Congress, giving the Police Court a jury of six men for the trial of any cases where a jury trial might be demanded. This bill was sent to the President for his signature, but he never gave it. On the other hand, it was vetoed, and two or three days afterward Congress adjourned and President Harrison took his seat. I haven't heard of the bill since that time.

"I think there is no reason why a case should not be made in section 763. In very plain words it gives the justices a right to sit in criminal trials. Why haven't they a right to sit in the lottery and policy trials as well as any other The Supreme Court of the United States has decided a case which I think puts the matter in rather a clear light, though it also decides that the Police Court is unconstitutional. This was in the case of the striking theatre orchestras of the city who were charged with conspiracy, and the case being carried to the Supreme Court it was decided in favor of the defendants on those grounds.

"This decision was made just as I had been directed by A. A. Birney, who was at that time the Prosecuting Attorney of the District, to act. He directed me to arrest every lottery agent in the city, and after some difficulty I succeeded in getting warrants against over thirty of them. It was four days before I got the warrants, however, and by that time they had wind of it, and when we went to make the arrests we found every place closed, and had to serve them whenever we were able to find the men.

"At last we got them all to the Police Court, but before we could do anything the decision was made by the Supreme Court, and for some reason the cases were abandoned. I think there is no reason why the cases should not be made on section 763."

The police propose to make an arrest under this section of the law and make a test case. If they succeed in making the case, the lucrative business of selling lottery tickets in the District will soon be a thing of the past.

ONE OF NATURE'S FREAKS.

One Part of a Man's Body Out of Proportion to the Other.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 24.—Drs. Smith and Branham of the City Hospital report the death of an iron moulder named Joseph Steele under rather peculiar circumstances. The man, who was about 35 years of age, when brought to the institution was, from the chest up, including arms, the size of a man who would weigh about 200 pounds. His lower extremities were those of a man who weighed about 100 pounds. The man stated that he had been treated at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for quite awhile, but found no relief. He then came to the City Hospital about one week ago. He was not communicative. He always complained of a pressure on his chest and in the back. He had, evidently, been operated on.

A native of Pennsylvania, he had lived here for several years. At one time he was a car conductor. The faculty, as well as the resident physicians, all examined the patient, and came to the conclusion that Steele died from an obstruction of the vena cava vein, which feeds the upper extremities from the heart. The man's neck, face and arms were terribly swollen, and at times his eyes seemed ready to pop from his head. His arms were twice their natural size, and he seemed to suffer much pain. Frequently he would fall asleep while standing up, and then drop to the floor. He seldom lay down. After death several friends called, and requested that the remains be placed in charge of undertaker M. A. Dalger. They would not permit a post-mortem examination.

CLEVELAND WILL NOT BUY IT.

How the Report His Friends Would Buy the St. Paul "Globe" Started.

A dispatch was sent out from this city the other day to the effect that friends of ex-President Cleveland were going to buy the St. Paul *Globe*, the leading Democratic paper of the Northwest, in order to boom his candidacy for 1892. Mr. Lewis Baker denies the report, saying that he had refused to sell last summer at a better than good price. He then tells how the report might have originated.

"About a year ago I was in Washington and met Dan Lamont. We were discussing Western newspaper property. At that time there was a minority interest in the *Globe* held by outside parties, though in such shape that I could sell it to any person. I mentioned this to Mr. Lamont and said: 'If you know any bright editorial writer who desires to come West and take an interest in the *Globe* I can arrange it so that you can purchase this minority stock.' Some time later Mr. Lamont sent to me Mr. Lyman, who subsequently got control of the Helena *Independent*, and who was then Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*. We discussed the matter several times, and finally I told him that perhaps a small newspaper, in which he could get a controlling interest, would suit him better.

"He assented, and I referred him to the Helena *Independent*, saying I thought he could arrange a deal with Governor Hauser to secure that paper. It is possible that when some one was talking of Western newspapers, Lamont, who was in Washington a few days ago, mentioned that an interest in the *Globe* could be purchased, and this started the rumor. That interest, however, is not now for sale, all the stock being under my control. I notice also in this dispatch it is said that the purchase of certain newspaper plants to boom Mr. Cleveland's candidacy early in the game is a part of the battle his friends have mapped out. Now, if his friends are as shrewd as I believe they are they will not do anything of that sort. His candidacy will not be aided by any programme of that character. It is too early to boom any candidate. Booms started so long in advance of the Presidential year are liable to die a natural death. If Mr. Cleveland is to secure the nomination it must come by reason of a widespread feeling that he is the proper man to be put at the head of the Democratic ticket, and it will not be gained by the purchase of newspapers to boom his candidacy."

It will be observed that there was a pretty good foundation for the report, after all.

RICH, BUT NOT HAPPY.

Woes of a Man to Whom a Dollar Was Appallingly Big.

Maltby G. Lane was largely interested in Washington real estate, owning considerable property here, the Maltby Flats being the largest. THE CRITIC of last Sunday related the facts in the case of the tying-up of this property in the courts. The New York *Tribune* says:

The Maltby G. Lane will contest, now going on in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Daly and a jury, is furnishing strong proof to those who hear the testimony that the possession of a big fortune is not a guarantee of a happy life. Old Maltby G. Lane, with all his gold, must have been as miserable a man as ever cut a coupon.

Mrs. Marietta Lane, widow of Maltby's son Richard H., yesterday resumed her testimony for the contestants. Mrs. Lane, the second wife, to whom the big fortune was left, sat and scowled at the witness.

The witness said that when her son was born old Maltby sent her what he called "luxuries." These were a pineapple cheese, two pounds of head cheese, six lemons and a bottle of milk. He sent with these delicacies a caustic note telling her to use them sparingly. She said that after she had been induced by misrepresentation to transfer her house and home to Maltby G. Lane, she found it necessary to ask help of him for her children, but he harshly told her she could go to work. The old man's character is well shown by the following letter put in as evidence:

NEW-YORK, 31. March, 1887.

MAY:

I am completely Disheartened and Discoured—I am doing nothing in my business Don't Earn a shilling a Day. I am at a Loss to know how to get along. I have a Large Interest to pay and Nothing to pay it with, only as I Borrow. while I feel to Sympathize with Flossy as She is to young to get her Living yet for years to Come and the Boy has got to be cared for by Someone, and as things are it Looks Dark and Gloomy to me. poor Henry's Debtors are howning me all the while for his Due Bills and other Bills but I Can't pay them and you want money all the while, a good deal more than I Can Earn. I have thought you could get Some place in the Country, Somewhere where you could Live for 5 or 6 dollars a week. * * * You certingly Cannot Aford to Live a Lady nor to Bring up the Children in High Life at Somebody's Expense. As to your having more money. I have no money but of course I do not want the children to sufer for want of Something to Eat. I can only hope their May Something be provided to put us Along until our End Comes. I hope you will not Blame me for not wanting to take any more Responsibilities on me at my Age as I Feel what Little I have Left if any, I want to use it. M. G. L.

In conclusion, the witness said that she was not invited to Lane's wedding to the Widow Graham. She did go to Lane's funeral, but was ordered out of the house by the second wife.

William B. Reed said that for twenty years he was in the same real estate office with Lane, at 100 Fourth avenue. Lane, he said, was sour and penurious in disposition. William P. Maynard, a photographer, said he called on old Lane just after his son died, and wishing to show sympathy, said:

"Well, I see your boy is dead."

"Yes," sighed the old man, "and the worst of it is that I have got $800 funeral expenses to pay and one of his tailor's bills for $75."

Killed by a Gas Explosion.

OWEN SOUND, ONT., Feb. 24.—A fatal explosion occurred Saturday afternoon in the building of the Owen Sound Gas Company. The workmen were making gas when some of it escaped and took fire, blowing up the whole north end of the building and killing a young man named John Nelson. The building took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished.

A BOON TO THE people is Salvation Oil. You can afford to pay 25 cents for a good liniment.

In 38 States and 13 Territories of the U. S. the people use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

LAWYERS ON THE TAXES

INSTANCES QUOTED OF HIGHLY EXCESSIVE ASSESSMENTS.

Gentlemen Who Are Familiar With the Facts Indorse "The Critic's" Fight for Fair Dealing—"Truth Never Yet Injured a Community."

With a view to sounding opinion on the proposed tax equalization, and the objection Mr. Warner raised to the exposure or agitation of public fraud, THE CRITIC staff has interviewed some representative lawyers with the following result:

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY BROWNE—"I think if THE CRITIC is exposing frauds it is deserving of much praise for so doing. I know myself that property west of Sixteenth street was assessed at a much higher rate than property east of Sixteenth street, because different assessors happened to make the assessments. Even on this block unjust assessments have been made and it looks to me as if assessments are made in the interest of the rich and against the poor. On at least two occasions I tried to have unjust assessments which were made on property I own, corrected, but met with such treatment from the Board of Assessors that I thought it best to let things stand as they were; in fact, the game was not worth the candle, for I lost more time and had more trouble on these occasions than the saving on money on the corrected assessments would have been worth.

"Again I called on the Board of Assessors and said: 'You have assessed my house, 1645 K street northwest, at a higher rate than you have the property which is separated from me by the engine house east of my home.' To this I received the reply: 'We will hold you to that assessment because it came to our ears that you had made the remark that the engine company next door benefited your property.'

"Now," continued General Browne, "everybody knows as well as I do the fact that an engine company located next door to one's house will decrease the value of that property rather than increase it, but I like the engine company. Its members are a lot of fine fellows, but my assessment should not be made higher for that reason. I remember, in a conversation some time before that assessment was made, a friend asked me if the proximity of the engine house to my house did not decrease the value of the latter piece of property. I didn't wish to say anything against the fire company and I said no; in fact, I rather liked it. This remark, however, made my assessment much higher than it should be. There is a piece of property next door to the west which has been on the market for several years, but its owner cannot sell it because it is assessed too high. You can see that it is an old wooden structure, but it remains on its owner's hands on this account.

"The right of things is not considered at all. It is unjust. It is the system of appointing temporary assessors, liable to be influenced by speculators and other interested parties, who can manipulate them as they choose, that causes the making of these unjust assessments. By the present system your appeal for a readjustment of an unjust assessment must be heard by a certain time or before the Board of Assessors which made the assessment goes out of office. In many cases you are told your appeal could not be considered in time, and when you try to learn the reason why you find that a new board is in office, which can do nothing with your appeal.

"This is a denial of justice to property-owners. Congress should pass some measure to enable our appeals on this question to be heard. Taxpayers have more reason to complain under the present system of assessing property than any system I know of. The American people detest a system which denies the right of appeal, and I think our own method of doing this work is the most detested on record. I know, myself, that thousands of appeals for a correction of unjust assessments have been filed, but were never heard, because the board to which they were made went out of office before they were reached."

MARLON ASHFORD—"The stand taken by THE CRITIC meets my unqualified approval. For years I have given this subject much thought, and the result of my experience and observation is in entire accord with the case so forcibly presented by THE CRITIC. Why, at the last assessment a dwelling on the square where I live, built over twenty years ago at a cost of less than $5,000, was returned at $8,000, while other dwellings in the immediate vicinity, built not over five years ago at a cost of $20,000, were returned at half their cost.

"Now, I do not mean to impugn the motives of the assessors. Those of them whom I know I believe to be above reproach, and I am glad to note that THE CRITIC has conducted this discussion in all fairness, with a dignity becoming the subject, and has shown no disposition to unjustly criticise any one.

"The trouble is with the system. I regard it as impossible to effect a just and equitable assessment under the present system, and whenever occasion offered I have advocated a return in this regard.

"We should have a permanent Board of Assessors composed, say, of six citizens, with such fixed salaries as would secure their undivided attention and service. The increase in revenue that would result from the adoption of such a plan would fully justify it, and we would get an assessment just alike to rich and poor. Each member of the board would have ample time and opportunity to exhaust many avenues of inquiry as to real estate values in his district and all errors in his findings could be corrected by the full board sitting as a court of appeal."

"What do you think of the views of Mr. Warner on this subject?" inquired the reporter.

"In my judgment," continued Mr. Ashford, "he is mistaken. In the light of experience and observation in other cities his position is wholly untenable. Take for instance the city of Baltimore. Its assessment system is an admirable one. Its press has never hesitated to expose the short-comings of any of its officials, and yet its advancement in wealth and prosperity in the last twenty years has not been surpassed by any other city in the country.

"The truth never yet injured any community. It is the duty of the press to lay bare the truth and to zealously expose any unjust or unequal administration of the laws, whether resulting from incapacity, lack of system or corruption. Especially should that duty be performed here, where we have no voice in legislation and no exponent of our views and needs except the public press.

"I would add, while on this subject, that our whole system of land laws sadly needs reforming. While nearly, if not all, of the States have established land laws demanded by the spirit of the age, we are still groping amid the mists of past centuries. The result is that there are acres of land in this city, abandoned by the owners over sixty years ago, which would long since have been improved, but which still remain vacant, yielding little or no revenue to the District. Some five years since I prepared a bill looking to a reform in this matter, which was introduced in both Houses, but what's anybody's business is nobody's, and it died in committee, friendless and alone."

SAMUEL YORK ATLEE—"The press should report whatever frauds or evils it hears of. In regard to the stories of unjust assessment in the District, which were published in THE CRITIC, I would say that I think that every man's property should be assessed upon the same basis. The rich and influential men should not have the power to influence the assessors to the disadvantage of poor men. I think the present system is very unjust, and that something should be done to remedy it. I have been a citizen here for more than forty-five years, and have been president of the old Common Council, but in those days the people had a voice in its doings; but while I am not anxious for the return of the ballot here, on account of the evils that always attach to it, I think something should be done. The press should come out decidedly against this abuse in the manner followed by THE CRITIC, and assessors who are honest and intelligent should be appointed."

WOODBURY BLAIR—"Newspapers should expose all frauds."

WALTER D. DAVIDGE—"I am too busy now to talk on the subject, but I am against anything that is unjust."

H. E. WOODWARD—"I can't say that I am very familiar with the process followed by the assessors of the District of Columbia as regards valuations on real estate, but I am satisfied that the work might be more carefully done. As an illustration, the house in which I am living (1413 Seventeenth street) was, as my father had considered, valued entirely too high, and a protest was made to the Board of Assessors. They recognized the justice of the protest, but did not have time to act on it, and as a result we had to pay taxes in accordance with the valuation.

"For this reason I think that the District ought to have a permanent board, so that complaints of this nature could be adjusted. It would certainly give opportunity for a more thorough and satisfactory valuation. That the people of limited means frequently pay taxes on too high a valuation, and those who are larger property owners and capitalists on too low a valuation, there is no question, and the sooner the difficulty is remedied by legislation the better it will be for all concerned. I can readily see what an injustice the present system works to the poorer classes. Now is a good time to get at the question."

RANDALL HAGNER—"I find it true that the owner of a small property has to pay much more in proportion to the one who owns a dozen. The truth of the whole matter is that the ewe lamb has to carry the most of the burden, and it is not fair. I don't know how it would act to have a permanent board; have not looked into it, and am not qualified to talk on that score."

J. J. DARLINGTON—"Yes, I know that there is considerable inequality in relation to our taxes, and there is but little doubt that we ought to have a change. I can point you out one building, the United States Trust building, corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, which I am creditably informed cost $200,000, and it is equalized at $60,000. This is a brand new bulding, and is only a fair illustration of how many properties are equalized in the northwest. Whether a permanent Board of Equalization would remedy the existing difficulty I am unable to say. It would depend somewhat on the men who were selected to do the work and the manner in which they were compensated for it."

FRANK T. BROWNING—"I am very positive that the manner in which the assessment business has been carried on in the District for years has worked a great injustice to the poor. Everybody that has given our present mode of equalization any study can very readily see that property in the old part of the town, say from Seventh street to the Capitol, on the Avenue, and, in that locality, that property is valued too high, while in the northwest it is entirely too low as compared with the improvements and progress that is being made there. I know that in the old part of town there are properties assessed at a valuation that it would be impossible to sell at. Take for instance the old May property, on C street, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets; it cannot be sold today for $13,000, whereas before the war this same place was worth $25,000. I don't believe in this idea of assessing property up to a full valuation, particularly in sections where there is no advancement. Property, in my opinion, ought to be assessed at exactly what it would bring at a forced sale under the most unfavorable circumstances.

BUFFALO SENSATION.

Remarkable Case of Two Radfords Which is Puzzling the Lakeites.

Buffalo has a mystery. A man calling himself Isaac H. Radford of Toronto is in Buffalo, and is plunging in real estate like a veritable Count of Monte Cristo. A real estate man said to a local reporter:

"Radford is not planking down a great deal of hard cash. Most of his deals are trades. He seems to have any quantity of property in Georgia, Dakota, North Carolina and even in New York, or near it. He says it is family property. He is trading this property off for Buffalo real estate, and about the only money that has changed hands so far has been in taking up mortgages. He has probably paid out $70,000 or $75,000 in Buffalo. He betrays an extraordinary knowledge of values in different parts of the country, seems to have the law of transfers in different States at his tongue's end, and is, in fact, as sharp as a whip. He is a veritable plunger."

Mr. Radford and his wife live quietly in rooms in a private house and appear to be thoroughly respectable people. Nevertheless, his appearance in the City by the Lake has aroused the Buffalonian mind, and it is recalled that a man of the same name—Isaac H. Radford—and hailing from the same city—Toronto—made a great sensation in Buffalo about five years ago. He registered at the Tucker House and said he was just up from New York City. The report crept about that he had $40,000 about him.

His movements under the circumstances attracted much attention, and when it was reported that he was drowned there was much excitement. He had left the hotel, saying he was going across the river to Victoria. It was known that he hired a boat, and he was noticed by several persons, who observed the color of his overcoat. Next day the boat was found in the river, containing the overcoat, but no Radford. Many thought he had been killed, a few that he had committed suicide. Finally his hiding place was discovered, and he was arrested and taken to Toronto on a charge of attempting to swindle a life insurance company.

What agitates the Buffalonian intellect is, Are these two Radfords—the one of 1885 and the one of to-day—one and the same person?

Call up telephone No. 251-2 and order THE CRITIC delivered to you for 35 cents a month.

"50° 40' or fight." See "War" Robertson's advertisement in THE SUNDAY CRITIC.

WHAT MILES WILL SAY.

SKETCH OF AN INTERVIEW HE IS EXPECTED TO GIVE.

Two Active Brigadiers at Bay—Arguments of the Pursuers of the Slippery Geronimo—General Crook's Policy and That of His Successor.

While two eminent brigadiers of the Regular Army are conducting the Apache campaign in the District of Columbia, the unfortunate settlers in Arizona are pouring in protests against their own possible slaughter, should the Crook bill pass and Geronimo and his murderous band be sent to Fort Sill in the Indian Territory.

While the War Department and Indian Office in particular are trying to find out whether or not Brigadier Crook, who did not capture them, or Brigadier Miles, who did, is the hero of this occasion, the distressed citizens of Arizona, who will be directly affected by the order, are completely lost sight of.

But so long as Brigadier Crook sees the eagle on Brigadier Miles' shoulder, and goes him one better, there is apt to be more or less delay in the solution of the Indian problems.

Within the past three or four days the Mexican Minister has supplemented the Arizonians by filing a letter of protest against the passing of the bill. He claims that the Mexican Government, after years of experience with these raiding bands of Comanches from across the border, does not want a repetition of such outrages. He says, further, that since the settlement of the Northern provinces, over 20,000 people have been butchered and their lands again and again laid waste by these savages.

To the mind of the plain civilian, it begins to look as if this entire Apache removal, so deeply concerning the Eastern philanthropist and Southwest settler, were based on the official difference of two blue and gold brigadiers rather than the interests of the white settler or the improvement of the Indian.

The removal bill, having passed the Senate, is now being warmly discussed in the House, and it is claimed by the friends of Brigadier Miles that the emissaries of Brigadier Crook, several beardless cadets just assigned to duty from the Point, are here in Washington testifying before the House committee and otherwise managing the campaign of the ranking brigadier against his insubordinate subordinate.

However much Brigadier Miles may have blundered in his Apache campaign, it certainly appears that he captured and corralled the hostile band, which had already massacred over 600 of our soldiers and settlers in the Southwest. It likewise appears that Brigadier Crook, who had previously wrestled with this same Geronimo, did not capture him, and the natural sentiment among the people still desirous of preserving their lives and property is a very decided objection to a renewal of Crook policy.

Within a day or two Brigadier Miles will probably be interviewed by an esteemed contemporary and will, in all probability say:

"Years ago it was proposed to gather all the Apaches and place them on a reservation in the Indian Territory, but it was never intended that a part of them should remain in Arizona, a part in Mexico, and the hostile bands in the Indian Territory, from which ground of vantage they may and would so easily escape to renew their depredations."

When Brigadier Miles is questioned in reference to his discharge of Brigadier Crooks' scouts he will probably say:

"It was unnatural and unreasonable to suppose that Indians of not only the same tribe but having brothers, sisters and mothers with the hostiles, would make reliable scouts to hunt down their own people. Even savages could scarcely be depended upon to commit so unnatural a crime, especially since the clannish spirit of the Indian is so well known."

When questioned concerning the capture of Chato, the scout, and his imprisonment, General Miles will admit that he was with Geronimo's band in the last raid, but that "he was one of the most brutal of them all, and stands before the Territory indicted for the most atrocious murders ever committed there."

To the question as to whether or not these Apaches can escape from the reservation in the Indian Territory and find their way back through a familiar country to their instinctive occupations, the General will probably answer by asking:

"Why not?"

Should he be pressed for a solution of the question and asked to name a region where these savages can be properly cared for and gradually educated and civilized, the Brigadier-General will undoubtedly say: "Keep them east of the Mississippi. Remove them entirely from their native surroundings, prevent them from sowing discord in the peaceful tribes of the Comanches and Kiowas; keep them within the refining influences of an impregnable and established Christian civilization."

Moral suasion and boiled shirts for the savage, and not the temptation of native heath, are what Brigadier Miles will demand.

A prominent Army officer, commenting yesterday on the Indian situation, remarked:

"Between the extreme brutality of the West, the unguided philanthropy of the East, the Indian agent, the Indian Office, the Army and Christian whisky, the poor devil of a savage has a hard row to hoe."

This same officer, well grounded in the petty jealousies and heart-burnings of regular army life, says: "Because of a mere personal feeling of pique on the part of a ranking officer, the people of both Arizona and Mexico will be forced to again suffer the same uneasiness, terror and loss of life and property;" more than that he insists that "Brigadier Crook is inconsistent when he says in his late report that it would be unsafe to return them to their old reservations, and yet urges that they be sent to another, from which escape is easy and almost certain."

The war of the Brigadier is not yet done, and Arizona must wait the call.

Burial Permits.

The following burial permits have been issued by the Health Officer during the past forty-eight hours:

Sarah Slack, 87 years; Mary Welsh, 80 years; Verilly Burk Carrier, 52 years; Lovias Hinson, 66 years; Catharine Hyatt, 82 years; Christina Ballantyne, 64 years; Eliza M. Upperman, 75 years; Amanda M. Bishop, 74 years; Stephen Tobin, 69 years; Sophia Duckett, 51 years; Thomas O'Dell, 84 years; Henry Suter, 43 years; Laura V. Chapman, 42 years; John P. Howard, 33 years; Winfield S. Sudduth, 38 years; Alphonsus Guy, 42 years; Edward Herrick, 50 years; Catharine A. Simmons, 58 years; M. Frank Kelley, 46 years; Catharine Regan, 22 years; Alice Weller, 30 years; Florence Dupre Stillson, 9 years; Leroy Owens, 1 year; Ruth Larkington, 1 year; C. Lytton, 1 hour, and the following colored: Rebecca Hicks, 60 years; William J. Purdy, 66 years; John Washington, 65 years; William Parrett, 65 years; Hillery Thomas, 50 years; Mary E. Thomas, 22 years; Ella Armstrong, 23 years; George Hinson, 26 years; Anna Mahoney, 18 years; Thomas Conway, 5 years; Edward Scott, 2 years; Charles Bray, 3 years; James Barnes, 2 years; Vance Thomas, 1 year; Lee Matthews, 1 year; Mary Hawkins, 3 months; Ella Coats, 9 weeks.

GOINGS-ON IN SOCIETY.

What Fashionable People Are Doing During Lent.

Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote have invited a party of young people to the Legation after the dinner to be given Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Laura McMasters spent several days in Baltimore last week with her brother's family.

Mrs. George Cobb of Rochester is in the city for a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Casliear. Mr. Cobb is at present in Indiana on a visit to his father, ex-Representative Cobb.

Dr. McKim has returned from New Orleans where he went to officiate at the marriage of an old friend.

Admiral and Mrs. Upshur are at St. Augustine.

The New York *Sun*, in an account of the Patriarch's ball of last Monday, has the following:

"Miss Leiter wore her Ophelia like headdress of purple leaves, and in common with many others had a ribbon bow pinned between her shoulders, with streamers reaching to the feet, the only possible use of which would be to drive the young ladies in teams about the room."

Miss Clara Okie has returned from a pleasant sojourn of a week at Fortress Monroe.

Miss Maud Elliott has greatly improved in health since leaving this city for Baltimore at the beginning of the season.

Mrs. Judge Lewis of Richmond, formerly Miss Looney of Memphis, is the guest of friends in this city.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of the Right Honorable Bishop of Ontario, is spending the week with Mrs. Okie at 1225 Connecticut avenue.

Miss Nellie Biddle and her cousin, Miss Anne Biddle of Detroit, who spent the season as her guest in Washington, are now on a visit to West Point.

A theatre club of fifty has been organized in the smart set of New York society as a Lenten diversion, under the leadership of Mrs. William D. Morgan, Mrs. H. G. Chapman and Mrs. Perkins. The first meeting will be on Tuesday evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to see Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.

Mr. Robert Garrett is at Old Point Comfort with his physician and announces his intention of coming to Washington as soon as he leaves that attractive resort. To all outward appearance Mr. Garrett might never have known a day's illness in his life, for there is at present not the slightest trace of invalidism of mind or body about him. He speaks constantly of incidents connected with his European trip and evinces the heartiest pleasure on meeting and conversing with old friends.

Ensign Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., who left last week with his wife for Newfoundland, has been detailed to duty at that place by the Hydrographic Office to gather reliable information regarding the cause and controlling elements of ice. The object of the Department in the matter is to obtain reliable data on the subject which will be available in furnishing reliable prophecies on this dangerous obstruction to navigation, which has already seriously inconvenienced shipping. Ensign Rodman will have his headquarters at St. John's, where he will have the co-operation of the Arctic fleet in his investigations.

In an interview with a Baltimore reporter Saturday evening Mrs. Padelford stated that it was her intention to marry Mr. J. J. Raffael of "The Gondoliers" Company as soon as the necessary formality of a divorce with their respective husband and wife should have been obtained. Mr. Raffael's suit will shortly be brought up in the New York courts, while that of Mrs. Padelford promises to be a sort of international affair, as she states one has already been obtained in England, which is not considered legal in this country.

General and Mrs. O. O. Howard returned to Governor's Island last week after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber, at Belmont.

Have You Had

The grippe? is the question of the day. If the influenza or any other disease or overwork have put you into a weak, debilitated condition you should immediately take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It tones every part of the body, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite and entirely overcomes that tired feeling.

Renewed My Grip

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has renewed my grip. I am 65 years of age and was all run down and discouraged. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and on looking myself over find that I am much better; in fact, quite a chap. Of course the medicine will not discount my years, but it comes nearer to it than anything else."—CHAS. B. LONG, Shrewsbury, Mass., Jan. 3, 1890.

Headache, Dizziness

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure and who feel worn out or run down."—LUTHER NASON, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. FERRAUD'S

Tonic Wine of Coca

IS JUST WHAT YOU NEED

If your nerves are all unstrung—if you feel irritable, cross and fretful—if you find it difficult to concentrate your mind—if you are discouraged and think life is not worth living. It is much better to use

THIS SPLENDID TONIC

than to go off and seek to drown these miserable feelings in "the flowing bowl," thereby obtaining only TEMPORARY RELIEF, when by using

Dr. Ferraud's Tonic Wine of Coca

you TONE UP YOUR SYSTEM AND GIVE NATURE A CHANCE TO EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

indorse it as a pleasant and effective nerve tonic and stimulant and prescribe it for all Nervous Troubles, Thin Blood, Malaria, Loss of Appetite, Weak Stomach, Loss of Vigor and all troubles of this sort "that flesh is heir to."

Prepared by

EDW. P. MERTZ,

Manufacturing Chemist,

1014 F STREET NORTHWEST.

Washington, D. C. dasfebtf

Negro and Professor

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH., Feb. 24.—Yesterday morning Jerry Flowers, a negro, knocked out Professor William Kendall. The fight took place in the pavilion at the race track. Kendall was overmatched, his opponent weighing 220 pounds. The fight lasted one-and-a-half minutes and the negro was never hit. With his first blow he knocked Kendall against the wall, and with the second stroke sent the latter's head crashing against a post. Kendall then fell to the floor, and when he struggled to his feet Flowers smashed him in the face, knocking him down and out.

Booth in Baltimore.

Judging from the enormous sale of seats in this city for the engagement of Edwin Booth at Albaugh's Theatre, Baltimore, there will be a large exodus of Washingtonians on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort of seat-holders during the railway journey.

The Route to Buffalo.

The best route to Buffalo is via B. & O. R. R. Passengers taking the vestibuled limited, leaving Washington daily at 4:20 p. m., make connection at Philadelphia with Lehigh Valley train carrying Pullman sleeper, arriving at Buffalo next morning at 11:35.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued to A. Cleveland and Mollie Howard, Fairfax County, Va.; Thomas Cummings and Clara Bessig, La Pierre, Mich.; Ernest Maupin and Willie Eves, Washington; William L. Brotherton and Laura V. Chandler, Asheville, N. C.; Harry Edmunds and Mary Wright, Mount Pleasant, Va.

Through Parlor Car to Old Point via Pennsylvania and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads.

A through parlor car service will go into effect between Washington and Old Point on the 23d instant. Leaving Washington 10:57 a. m., arriving Old Point 6:10 p. m. Returning, arrive at Washington 3:30 p. m.

Frank G. Oldham's Benefit.

A testimonial benefit for Frank G. Oldham will be given this evening in Carroll Institute Hall by local talent, consisting of well known vocal and instrumental artists.

Death Notice.

DUNN—In this city, February 23, 1890, Ellen M. Dunn, widow of Colonel David M. Dunn, aged 58 years.

Funeral at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, from her late residence, No. 535 P street northwest.

JUST THE MAN.

Managing Editor—Know anything about acting?

Horse Reporter—Not a thing.

Managing Editor—Ever heard of this play, "Othello?"

Horse Reporter—Naw. Who wrote it?

Managing Editor—Know any Italian?

Horse Reporter—What are you giving me? Not a word.

Managing Editor—Then you are the very man I want to write up Salvini's show tonight. Give it about two "sticks."—*America.*

BRIGGS'

HEADACHE TROCHES

—FOR—

SICK HEADACHE

—IN ITS—

Nervous, Bilious or Congestive Forms.

TESTIMONIAL.

L. R. BROWN, M. D.,
23 West Jersey st.,
ELIZABETH, N. J., June 28, 1889.

This is to certify that I have used for some months with much satisfaction, the combination of remedies, for Headache, known as Briggs' Headache Troches. The remedy cures more headaches, especially such as affect Nervous Women, than anything I am acquainted with, and it this certificate will be the means of bringing it to the favorable attention of sufferers from that trouble, I shall feel that I have done them a service.

L. R. BROWN.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Druggists or sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

BRIGGS' MEDICINE CO.,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS, hereby give notice that so much of the capital stock of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company has been subscribed as is sufficient to incorporate the subscribers, and we hereby give notice and call a general meeting of the said subscribers to be held, at 11 o'clock, on the 5th day of March, 1890, at the office of Charles C. Duncanson, corner of Ninth and D streets northwest, Washington, D. C.

CHAS. C. DUNCANSON,
JOHN CALLAHAN,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Commissioners.

Feb19dAS2w

JOHN B. CLARK, JOHN JOHNS, D. A. McKNIGHT.
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THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
Temporary offices, No. 1001 F st. n. w. Loans money on collateral and real estate. Pays interest on deposits. Has for sale secured investments. Capital, $1,000,000. Call and see or write to us. B. H. WARNER, President; JNO. JOY EDSON, Vice-President; W. B. ROBINSON, Secretary; W. B. GURLEY, Acting Treasurer.

THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK, 911 F st. n. w., Washington, D. C.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Capital, $250,000.
B. H. WARNER, President.
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DR. WHITE, CHIROPODIST
1416 Penna. ave., opposite Willard's Hotel. Thousands from far and near visit Dr. White for relief from and avoidance of corns, bunions, diseased nails and all other foot troubles. Hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12. Established 1861. Fee, $1.

LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!
Mrs. McCafferty is the only hat and bonnet-frame manufacturer in the city. Call and see her new shapes. Bleaching and pressing.