When David slew Goliah
And rescued all his tribe,
He washed his hands and told the state
Unto a CRITIC scribe.

THE WASHINGTON CRITIC

How blind the man who would refuse
A chance to learn of all the news;
The voice of wisdom shows the way—
"Go read THE CRITIC every day."

21ST YEAR---No. 6,468. WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

A NATION'S CENTENARY

NEW YORK'S GALA DAY A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The President and His Cabinet's Trip a Continual Ovation—Men-of-War's Cannon Boom Salutes to President Harrison.

TRENTON, N. J., April 29.—The Presidential special train made its run from Washington according to schedule time, and without incident until the Pennsylvania Railroad yards in Philadelphia were reached. At this point Postmaster-General Wanamaker and his private secretary boarded the train. There was quite a large crowd gathered to see the train pass, but owing to the early hour there was no demonstration until after the train had passed Philadelphia. The trip was made in a driving rain, interspersed with snow, and the outlook for a fair day was decidedly gloomy. By the time Tacony was reached the clouds in the western sky showed indications of breaking away. A salute of one gun was fired as the special passed Tacony. The train reached Trenton on time, at 6 a. m.

At this point General Sewell's private car was attached to the train. The railroad yards and the station were crowded with people. The occupants of General Sewell's car, besides Mrs. Sewell and the General, were as follows: Governor Green, General Stryker, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Stryker, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Lee, Miss Warren, Miss Sarah Sewell, Miss Heyl, Mrs. Grubb, Miss Green, Robert Sewell, W. J. Sewell, jr., Senator Cottell and Mr. Bettle, Rev. L. Hamill, Colonel Stockton, Mr. Green, General Grubb, Colonel Donnelly and Captain Skerm, members of the New Jersey Centennial Committees and Senator Crammer Colonel Chambers members of the Legislative Committee. President Harrison had not yet arisen when the New Jersey contingent boarded the train, and Governor Green and General Sewell and General Stryker made themselves comfortable in Secretary Halford's car until the President was ready to receive them. From Trenton to Elizabeth the run was without incident, and the time was principally occupied at breakfast in the Pullman dining car Centennial, where an eleborate menu was served.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 29.—Presidential train arrived at 7:25. President has risen and family at once taken to Governor Green's. The centennial celebration in commemoration of the inauguration of the first President of the United States may be said to have commenced here this morning with the arrival of President Harrison. On the 23d of April 100 years ago General Washington arrived here (the place then called Elizabethtown), after a tedious journey of six days from Washington. This morning President Harrison, so great is the contrast in means of transportation brought by a century, arrived at 7:25 a. m., having covered the same distance, surrounded by the ease and comforts and elegance of a Pennsylvania Railroad palace car, within six hours.

It was cloudy at sunrise, but later on the clouds lifted with a guarantee of fair weather and a beautiful, balmy day. Later on, however, they shut down again. The people of the city were astir early and long before the Presidential train arrived, crowds gathered at Union depot and along the streets leading to Governor Green's residence, where President Harrison was to take breakfast. The residences, stores and hotels on the streets leading from Governor Green's mansion on Cherry street to Elizabethport, along the route of the procession, were gaily decked with flags and bunting. Three arches spanned the streets at different points. The first, 70 feet broad and 28 feet high, at broad and East Jersey streets; another, called the "Living arch," at Elizabeth avenue and the Cross-roads, on which were stationed forty-nine pretty girls to represent forty-two States and seven Territories, who threw volleys of flowers at the President as he passed under the arch.

The line of march followed as near as possible the historic route taken by General Washington a hundred years ago, and from Governor Green's residence to the Alcyone Boat Club-house is a distance of about two miles and a half. The parade and procession was the most imposing ever witnessed here. Nearly five thousand men were in line. The first division was composed of five companies of the Third Regiment, New Jersey militia. The second, members of the Grand Army of the Republic 2,500 strong; third, lodges of the Ancient Order of Odd-Fellows, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, Knights of Pythias, the Knights of St. John and thirteen boys in Continental uniform. The fourth division—the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 600 strong. The fifth division, called the Department of Agriculture, made a striking and picturesque feature of the procession. This was the granger, or farmers' division. There were numerous floats carried in this division representing comparisons between farming one hundred years ago and lately. There were men in line in old-time costumes, carrying scythes and cyckles, boys going to mill with bags of grain and groups of farmers with the old-fashioned agricultural implements, such as wooden mould-board ploughs, cradles, flails, etc. The fire department of Elizabeth, ten companies strong, with their engines and apparatus, made up the sixth and last division.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Morton occupied seats near the President and Vice-President Morton stood up well to the President's left. Ten thousand people had gathered on the sidewalk and greensward near Governor Green's mansion and cheered the President as he gracefully lifted his hat and bowed to the passing organizations. At 9:55 the President left the platform and entering a carriage with Governor Green, drove toward Elizabethport followed by Vice-President Morton, General Sewell, Major Grier and State and city officials.

By 7 o'clock 500 people were massed in around the Pennsylvania depot waiting the arrival of the Presidential train. The sidewalks of the principal streets were alive with people; martial music resounded everywhere and marching men were moving in every direction to their places in the procession. At 7:25 the Presidential train drew slowly into the depot. President Harrison, who, with his family, occupied the last car, was the first person to step from the rear platform, quickly followed by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee and others.

President Harrison's appearance on the platform was at once the occasion of a prolonged shout of welcome from the thousand or more people in the immediate vicinity. Carriages were in waiting, and in a moment the President and his family were on their way to Governor Green's mansion. Soon afterward, Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Blatchford followed them, while the members of the Cabinet and ladies accompanying them were taken to the house by ex-Congressman Kean.

Vice-President Morton and Mrs. Morton, who were the guests of ex-Congressman Kean, came over to Governor Green's about 8 o'clock, and then for nearly an hour an informal reception was held at the Governor's house, and all the prominent people of Elizabeth, and many State officials with their wives and families, besieged the Governor's mansion and shook hands with the President and Mrs. Harrison. At 9 o'clock the President took the seat of honor on the reviewing stand built on the lawn in the rear of Governor Green's mansion and reviewed the procession.

The President's journey from Governor Green's mansion to Elizabeth was one continual ovation. Arriving at the Alcyone boathouse the President and Vice-President were taken out to the Despatch in small boats. The rest of the Presidential party were taken out in a steam launch. The President boarded the Despatch at 10:40, and a few moments later she steamed up the Kill Von Kull.

NEW YORK, April 29.—At an early hour this morning the various vessels that had been assigned to places in the grand naval parade began to take up their positions, and by 10 o'clock most of them had come to anchor either on one side or the other of the main channel in the upper bay, and were making every preparation to carry out the orders of Grand Marshal Admiral Porter respecting the reception of President Harrison and party and the naval review.

At 7 o'clock the staff of the grand marshal reported to Rear-Admiral Jouett, chief of staff and marshal of the day, on board the tug Nina, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, and steamed down to the U. S. S. Chicago, which vessel they boarded. A column, consisting of the naval division and many of the vessels of the revenue and yacht divisions (in the order named), was anchored a little to the westward of mid-channel, and the remaining revenue cutters and yachts were rapidly getting into position. The head of the column was about 200 yards south of the white buoy northeast of Ellis Island. The naval division was in single column, 200 yards apart, and in order as follows: Chicago, Kearsarge, Yantic, Essex, Brooklyn, Jamestown, Juniata, Yorktown, Boston. The revenue and yacht divisions were in double column, 100 yards apart and 200 yards between columns, the eastern column being directly astern of the naval column, 200 yards between the rear of the naval division and the head of the revenue division and 100 yards between the revenue and yacht division.

The revenue cutters were: Flagship Albert Gallatin, U. S. Grant, Samuel Dexter, Manhattan, Alexander Hamilton, P. J. Washington and W. E. Chandler.

The yachts were grouped by clubs in the following order: New York Yacht Club, Atlantic Yacht Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, American Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club. Small boats were excluded from this column, the length of which, with nine ships of war, seven revenue cutters and twenty yachts, was about two-and-a-half miles, one-and-a-half of which was occupied by the naval division. The sailing yachts taking part in the parade were anchored between Elles and Bedloes Islands, well out of the way of the steam vessels passing.

The Merchant Marine, Vice-Admiral Woolsey in command, was also fast getting into position. It was formed in double column, the first division, under Rear-Admiral Vosburgh, being close to the east, and the second division, under Rear-Admiral Miller, close to the west side of the channel; heads opposite, to the Red Hook and Oyster Island, respectively.

At 8 o'clock the men-of-war dressed ship, rainbow fashion, with the flag of the Secretary of the Navy at the main of the Chicago, that of the Admiral of the Navy at the main of the Boston and national ensigns at the mastheads of all other vessels, and all fired a salute of twenty-one guns, beginning with the Chicago, and each vessel thereafter firing a gun at intervals of ten seconds. The revenue cutters and yachts were dressed with flags and colors and the merchant marine was gay with flags and bunting.

At 9 o'clock the Governors and Commissioners of States and other guests on the steamer Erastus Wiman started from the foot of West Twenty-third street to meet the Presidential party at Elizabethport, whither the tug Nina had gone to assist in towing the Despatch in the narrow channel.

The President and party embarked on board the Despatch at Elizabethport at 10:25 and the vessel, accompanied by the steamer Sirius carrying other guests and officials of the party, and the Erastus Wiman with members of the press, Governors, Commissioners of State, etc., steamed through the Kill Von Kull to the upper bay. As she passed Port Richmond the tug Nina, which had returned to that point, fired a gun, which was repeated from the Chicago as a signal for the fleet to heave anchors short and prepare to get under way. When the Despatch was opposite the line of tenth squadron of merchant marine lying off Staten Island, Commodore Moran moved his flagship, J. A. Dumont, from his temporary position at the left of the line out in the stream and accompanied the Despatch as far as the right of line, where he took position. At the same time he dipped his colors and his entire squadron did the same and blew their steam whistles for half a minute.

As the President's boat turned north into the main channel and reached the left of line of squadron nine, that squadron and squadron four, on the east side, went through the same ceremony as did all the squadrons in turn by pairs. There was no other blowing of steam whistles until the Despatch came abreast of the Chicago, when the whistles of the entire fleet were blown in unison for half a minute. When the Despatch came abreast of the rear of the yacht division the revenue cutters and such of the yachts as carried guns began a salute of guns, and as the President's ship passed the officers and crew of each vessel paraded on deck, saluted by uncovering all. When the Despatch reached the rear of the naval division, the yards of all the vessels were manned and each ship fired a salute of twenty-one guns. As the Despatch passed each vessel the officers and crew uncovered, the marine guard and seatries presented arms, the drums beat four ruffles and the band played the national air.

The triumphant passage of the Despatch between the parallel lines of steamers occupied about an hour. At the last gun from the Chicago the naval, the revenue and the yacht divisions got under way and steamed up the bay and North River at a speed of six knots an hour, preserving the same formation and distance as when at anchor. The merchant marine, in two great divisions of five squadrons each, followed the Despatch up East River. When off Wall street the Despatch came to anchor, the merchant marine passing on up to the stake-boat off Thirtieth street. Each squadron was guided by a commodore and a commander in tugs at the right of line and a lieutenant in a tug at the left of line, and moved in this order:

First Division—First squadron, Commodore Isaac L. Fisher; three tugs and twenty steamboats.

Second squadron, Commodore Wm. H. Hooker; three tugs, twelve steamboats and six propellers.

Third squadron, Commodore Wm. C. Edgarton; three tugs, one steamboat, eight ferry-boats, one propeller, six barges and one tug with canal boat.

Fourth squadron, Commodore Charles A. Pool; twenty-two tugs and two propellers.

Fifth squadron, Commodore Charles H. Boyer; sixteen tugs, two propellers and ten steam lighters.

Sixth squadron, Commodore F. G. Osbon; one steamboat, thirty-two tugs and three steam lighters.

Seventh squadron, Commodore J. G. Emmons; twenty-one tugs, five steamboats, one steam lighter and one propeller.

Eighth squadron, Commodore L. Luckenback; twenty-six tugs.

Ninth squadron, Commodore R. C. Veit; twenty-four tugs and one propeller.

Tenth squadron, Commander M. Moran; twenty-one tugs, one steam lighter, one barge, one floating elevator and several Sandy Hook pilot-boats.

It is estimated that the merchant marine column was seven miles long.

After rounding the stake-boat the merchant marine returned down the East River, around the battery and up the east side of the North River.

They rounded the column of naval and revenue vessels, which had, in the meantime, come to anchor below Fifty-first street, the steam yachts having dispersed at a signal from the U. S. steamer Chicago before the naval and revenue vessels reached their anchorage, came down the west side of the river past the vice admiral's flagship off Governor's Island and dispersed.

NEW YORK, April 29.—On the arrival of the Despatch in the East River over the foot of Wall street, a barge manned by a crew of ship masters from the Marine Society of the Port of New York with Captain Ambrose Snow, president of the society, as coxwain, put out to meet her and rowed the President ashore.

Captain Snow's crew consisted of James Harding, William B. Hilton, W. H. Allen, G. D. S. Trask, John B. Dewary, W. A. Ellis, George A. Dearborn, Samuel G. Fairchild, James Parker, Albert Spencer, Stephen Whitman, George L. Norton, Benj. F. Marsh, Richard Luce and W. W. Urquhardt. While the President was being taken from the Despatch into the barge the Erastus Wiman and Sirius landed their passengers at the foot of Wall street. Then came the Presidential barge.

The President was received as he stepped ashore by Governor Hill, Mayor Grant, Hamilton Fish, president of the Centennial Committee, and William G. Hamilton, chairman of the Committee on States, and, with the other guests in carriages, was escorted to the Equitable building, where a reception and collation was tendered them by the Committee on States.

The President arrived at the Equitable building at 1:55 p. m. The President then, escorted by the Committee on States, entered the grand court between the lines of troops. As he entered the troops on either side "presented arms," and the full choir of Trinity Church, conducted by Dr. Messiter, the organist and choirmaster of Trinity, descended the staircase opposite the entrance and grouped themselves at the foot. They then sang the hymn, "Before the Lord We Bow." The solemn hymn, rendered by this grand chorus, resounded through the marble hall and stirred the hearts of all who heard it with its grandeur. Following this the choir sang the doxology, accompanied by a full chorus of cornets. When the music had ceased the President was conducted to the Lawyers' Club-rooms in the Equitable building, where a reception took place.

Mr. William G. Hamilton, chairman of the committee on States, introduced President Harrison to the president, secretary and board of governors of the club. After these introductions the President was escorted to the reception room by Mr. William A. Butler, president of the club, the secretary of the club, Mr. Samuel Brown, accompanying the Vive-President. Following them were Governor Hill, Mayor Grant and Mrs. Hamilton Fish. The President and Vice-President, Governor of New York, Mayor of New York city and Mr. Fish took the positions assigned them on the dais and the floor committee conducted the Governors of States and Territories in order of precedence to positions on the right and left of the President's party. The floor committee were then presented to the President, and immediately after the doors were opened and the reception began. Some 1,200 guests were presented. They represented every profession and trade in the city. Shortly after 3:30 p. m. the President and party started for the City Hall, escorted by the veterans of the Seventh and Twenty-second regiments.

GAY NEW YORK CITY.

The Business Portion Profusely Decorated in Honor of the Day.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The city is literally clothed in flags and bunting, and on all sides are evidences of a lavish expenditure of money in decorations. Of the buildings below the City Hall the most noticeable are those opposite the Equitable building, the Drexel-Morgan building, the Custom-House, the various exchanges and the Sub-Treasury building. The eight massive columns in front of the latter building are entwined with flags, and from each column a United States shield is displayed.

The stand on which the exercises will take place to-morrow is covered with numberless tastefully arranged flags and coats-of-arms. Large American flags cover the walls of the barge office, and each window is framed with the national emblem.

The decorations on Trinity Church are mainly about the entrances, and consist of a simple but beautiful drapery of large flags. From a window in the steeple pro trudes a pole, on which is suspended a large flag.

The decorations on the City Hall are of a most artistic nature. Immediately over the entrance are eight American flags, arranged in the form of half rosettes. The balcony above is trimmed with bunting, each corner held with a shield, mounted by half a dozen small flags, and in the centre, surmounted by a number of flags, is a portrait of George Washington. Above the balcony is set a large picture representing a collection of colonial flags. It is flanked at either side by triangularly-draped flags, and each corner of the central extension of the building is hidden beneath the folds of a large flag. A huge rosette, having for a centre the escutcheon of the United States, forms a top piece. Each window in the front has a base consisting of a half rosette of flags and a coat-of-arms of some foreign country, and above them float small colonial flags. In the spaces between the windows appear the arms of the States. The roof is edged with crimped bunting. On the Broadway side of the building the windows are draped as on the front, and two immense flags are spread to their fullest extent across the top. From every window in the Postoffice building floats a flag, and the bunting and streamers appear in profusion.

The decorations on the Equitable building consist simply of a large rosette placed at the top of the building and thirteen streamers, about 200 feet long, which are hung from the rosette to the sides of the building and caught in a loop by ropes of red, white and blue. The corridor of the building where the President makes his entrance has no decorations, but in the rooms of the Lawyers' Club, where he is to be tendered a luncheon, there is a slight digression from the rule. The table is lighted by 102 electric lights and the centre is covered with a mass of beautiful flowers.

Up town the hotels and buildings are all in holiday attire. The arches placed at different points along the line of to-morrow's parade are four in number. First in point of beauty is the one situated at the junction of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street. It is seventy-seven feet high and spans 100 feet of the roadway. Paintings of great men of the country are hung above the arches and on top, above the keystone, is a statue of Washington on horseback, flanked at either side by a large gilt eagle. Each turret has a spire in each corner, eight spires in all, and each spire is twenty-two feet high. In the niches of the columns are placed statues of soldiers and sailors in the costume of 100 years ago.

The arch at Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street has three spans, and is 100 feet wide. It is the same height as the other arch, and is decorated in somewhat the same manner. At Fifth avenue and Washington Square is an arch made to represent stone. It is sixty-two feet high, and its span is forty feet. Laurel wreaths, flower and bunting form the decorations. One of the most elaborate pieces of street decorations in the city is the merchants' arch near the foot of Wall street. The arch rises from the curbs and spans the street, the centre representing the keystone, being forty feet above the pavement. On its draping silk is as freely used as bunting, and the eagles, shields, portraits, flags, streamers and draperies of national colors are arranged in accordance with designs prepared by some of the most skillful decorators in the world.

The Weather.

NEW YORK, April 29.—At 10:30 a. m. a strong wind is blowing from the southwest; the clouds have broken away, and the appearances now are that the day will be fair, with the possibility of slight showers later in the day.

The School Children's Day.

NEW YORK, April 29.—When the scholars of the public schools entered their departments this morning they found them fragrant with flowers. For a whole day studies were to be laid aside for the pleasanter duty of celebrating the inauguration of the first President of the United States.

The exercises began promptly at 9 a. m. with the singing of "America."

Following this selections were read from Washington's inaugural address, patriotic songs were sung and recitations and readings were given.

At grammar school 58, on West Second street, two yupils—Harry Tinkham and Michael Mooney—sang a duet. They were dressed as generals of the Continental army.

As early as 6 o'clock this morning the lower part of the city presented a scene of activity never before witnessed in its history. The streets were crowded with residents and visitors eager to secure a favorable position from which to view the great marine parade and the arrival of the President, while hundreds of workmen were putting finishing touches on the decorations which the various owners and tenants of buildings had delayed until the last moment from choice or necessity. Between 6 and 8 o'clock the crowds thronging the streets became trebled in numbers.

A Bad Mistake.

D. S. Morris, the paper dealer on Ninth street, came near killing himself last Friday night by mistaking a bottle of laudanum for a bottle of Jamaica ginger. He wanted the ginger as a remedy for cramps. The efforts of Drs. Fowler and Miller prevented a fatal result.

WHO WAS THE GIRL?

THE POLICE HAVE ANOTHER PROMISING CLUE.

A Detective Went to Annapolis This Morning in Hope of Securing Evidence—How the Victim Looked in Her Coffin.

The following picture is an accurate likeness of the murdered girl, whose resting place in the Bladensburg Cemetery is marked only by the traces of fresh clay. Up to this morning nothing whatever had been learned of her identity. The police have been and are still industrious and hopeful. It was fortunate that the picture was taken without further delay, for decay would inevitably have set in very soon.

The distribution of the pictures, with the publication of the likeness in THE CRITIC, are expected to aid very materially in the work of following out the woman's identity.

As will be seen she was lying in a rough coffin, into which the water had washed a quantity of grass and twigs. The day was very cloudy, but the photographer, John

The Unknown Murdered Girl.

Nephew, stated that this circumstance was favorable rather than unfortunate. The picture is infinitely less ghastly than the incidents as they really occurred. The gurgle of the muddy water that surged around the girl's form, the ghastly grin that shown from the face, the continuous sound of the rain-drops on the dead leaves, the faint yet penetrating odor that came from the newly-opened grave, can only be remembered, not depicted. The twig under the chin was placed there for the purpose of keeping the mouth closed.

The picture gives a horrible suggestion of how the right side of the face has been eaten away by animals. A scar under the left ear, shown in the photograph, may be valuable in giving some idea of who she was. She did not look to be more than 25 years old.

The anonymous letter sent to Detective Raff has proved to be of no value whatever. Inspector Swindells stated this morning that it was evidently, from the handwriting and from the parties which it sought to implicate, the work of a colored person. The writer did not desire to give the information directly for fear of the publicity, but investigation has led to the belief that the letter was an expedient to gratify a grudge which the writer had against two innocent people.

Sheriff Darnall has gone to work in a systematic manner to carry the news of the murder through Maryland. There are places within 10 miles of where the body was found where the story of the ghastly murder is unknown.

The idea that the woman was murdered in some house and carried to the place where she was found is almost entirely done away with by the fact that she had her hat on when she was struck. The hole in the hat shows this, and it is not likely that her murderer would stop to put her hat on before taking her away.

Nothing more has been learned to connect the negro Peter Diggs, now locked up at the Sixth Precinct Station, with the crime. He claims that he can show conclusively that he was not at the Bennings Bridge, where the old man Albert Cook claims to have seen him early in the morning of Saturday, the 20th.

Detective Raff has been at work all morning on information which it is thought will lead to the discovery of the girl's identity.

Detective Raff left the city at about noon to-day. His destination was supposed to be Annapolis Junction. He is in possession of new information which is the most tangible of any yet obtained. It was expected to throw some light on the identity of the woman, and aid in securing the murderer as well. Diggs stated this morning that he had some time ago hauled the body of a woman who had been killed by a train, from the morgue to her people at Bennings. He had some time ago obtained a board from Cook for which the latter claimed Diggs owed him five cents. He says he goes ahead, minds his own business and is getting along pretty well. For this reason he believes that the negroes about the sandboat are jealous of him, and have hired Cook to tell this story on him.

Several people were shown the photograph of the murdered girl at Police Headquarters, but no one was able to identify it. One colored man thought at first that it was a girl who lived in Ruppert Court, and who disappeared Friday night, but he concluded that he was mistaken.

Later, a colored woman came, and after looking at the picture, asked whether that wasn't Mrs. Harper's daughter over in Hillsdale. Her name was Georgeana Harper. She did not know what had become of the Harper girl, but she looked more like the picture than anyone else she knew.

REAL ESTATE.

Oscar W. White to S. S. Olds, interest in lots 131-139, square 69, $1,300.

Fanny M. Winne to same, same property, $1,000.

Alice C. L. Maxwell to same, same property, $875.

R. H. T. Leipold to R. A. Burton, part lot 7, square 24, $3,750.

E. L. Du Barry, trustee, to T. W. Fuller, part lot 7, block 21, Meridian Hill, $875.

Mayse and Hood, trustees, to Charles H. Knight, trustee for Armestead Fry, sublots 1 to 5, square 334, $3,875.

James H. McGowan to Monina G. Porter, sublot 133, square 60, $4,238.50.

W. H. Manogue to Charles H. Frickling, parl lot 134, B. and H. addition to Georgetown, $2,500.

Admiral Kimberly Commended.

Secretary Tracy has addressed a lengthy communication to Rear-Admiral Kimberly, highly commending the course of Admiral Kimberly and the heroism of his officers upon the occasion of the wreck of the American war-ships at Samoa. Secretary Tracy declines to order a court of inquiry to investigate the occurrence, and says: "To convene a court of inquiry under these circumstances seems to imply a doubt on the part of the Department, where no doubt exists, and instead of ordering an investigation, it tenders to you, and through you, to the officers and men under your command, its sympathy for the exposure and hardships you have encountered, and its profound thanks for the fidelity with which you performed your duty in a crisis of appalling danger."

A Verdict to a Guardian.

A verdict for $700 was rendered in Judge Montgomery's court this morning in favor of Lena Davis, guardian to Alice Davis, against the Franklin Relief Association.

Rochefort's Son Suicides.

PARIS, April 29—The eldest son of Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Intransigeant*, blew out his brains at Bona, Algeria, yesterday. No particulars.

Must Come to Court.

In the divorce case of Alfred S. Witherbee against Marie A. Witherbee, Judge Cox to-day made an order commanding the absent defendant to appear in court.

THE DESERTED WHITE HOUSE.

Fixing the Old Desk at Which President Harrison Works.

Advantage was taken to-day of the President's absence from the White House to make needed repairs to the heavy oak desk in the library, constructed of timbers from H. M. S. Resolute, and which was presented to this Government by Queen Victoria. A workman was detailed to fix things generally about the old relic, and the rap of a hammer and the rasping of a file were the only sounds to be heard in the sanctum of the President. Charlie Loeffler stood guard over the desk to see that no one tampered with the few papers on its well-worn leather top, and also to keep vandals from carrying off precious souvenirs of what was once the keel of an arctic exploring vessel.

One thing was made manifest, however, during the work of improvement, that the President is a very methodical official, and his desk is not lumbered up with useless articles so frequently found on similar receptacles of public men. Otherwise business was very quiet at the White House to-day, and the clerks on duty were busily engaged clearing up accumulated mail and other matter requiring attention.

HE HAS SEEN ANGELS.

An Odd Prisoner in the Police Court This Afternoon.

John W. Crouseau, a colored man, says that he has given the people at the workhouse, where he has been, porterhouse steak and all the delicacies of the season and yet he found them pointing guns at him. It was then that he threw an ax at them. In order to show his insanity he was asked in the Police Court this morning whether he was on intimate terms with the Almighty.

"I've seen Him," said he, emphatically.

"How do you communicate with Him?"

"Through prayer and by angels."

"Did you ever see any angels?"

"Yes, sir; one came the other night and sat by my side."

"What did she say to you?"

"She carried me up there," pointing reverently to the sky.

He stated that it was always the same angel that came. He was sent to the insane asylum.

Later in the day, while he was in his cell, he told the particulars of his trip to the celestial regions.

"The angel," he said, "came down and sat on the side of my bed and commenced playing a beautiful harp. Oh, she did play the most beautiful. Then she said: 'Wait here a minute,' and she went up to Heaven and brought down a pair of wings. The wings she fastened to my suspenders and the tail around my waist. I was a little scared at first, but I rose right up. I went up and everything was brilliant. I saw my old father there. He flopped his wings at me and said: 'Hello, John, are you up here, too?' Oh, I tell you, it was lovely. Say, boys, have you got any tobacco?"

LATE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Officials in the Interior Department acquainted with the recent negotiations with the Sioux Indians for the cession of 11,000,000 acres of their land to the United States are not sanguine of the success of the present commission. This commission is governed by the same law as the former commission, which was only authorized to pay $1.25 per acre for the land. This price the Indians refused to accept, and reiterated their refusal when they were brought to Washington to confer with Secretary Vilas.

Like trouble is anticipated with the Cherokee commission. Both commissions will meet here next week to receive final instructions before proceeding West.

Maryland Postmasters.

Appointments of fourth-class postmasters in Maryland to-day were as follows: Greenwood, Robert H. Monroe, vice Catherine Reier, removed; Linwood, Nathan English, vice Mrs. Mary Albaugh, removed; Mount Washington, John R. Smith, vice L. S. Arnold, removed; Shiloh, Newton F. Bowers, vice H. R. Garrett, resigned; Woodbine, Wm. H. H. Grove, vice Basil H. Betts, removed.

Sent to the President.

The records in the cases of Lieutenant W. W. Gilpatrick and Ensign John G. Quimby, recommended by the Board of Examiners for promotion; Lieutenant John M. Hagerman, recommended for retirement, and Captain F. H. Harrington of the Marine Corps, recommended for six months' sick leave, have been sent to the President.

Proposed Mexican Railway.

The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from the U. S. Minister at Mexico City, dated 15th instant, saying that preparations are to be immediately commenced for the construction of a railroad from Guyamas to the port of Tapolobampo, in Sinaloa.

Census Clerks.

Frank R. Williams, an $1,800 clerk in the General Land Office, has been appointed chief of the Manufacturers' Division, Census office, at $2,000 per year.

William C. Hunt of Massachusetts has been appointed clerk in the Census Office at $1,800.

Honduras Will Participate.

The State Department has been informed that the Government of Honduras has accepted the invitation of the United States to participate in the international marine conference to be held in this city on October 18 next.

All Gone to New York.

Officials were at a premium at the Government Departments to-day. A large number of them have already gone to New York to attend the centennial, and many others will leave to-night.

The Board Dissolved.

The Naval Examining Board, of which Pay Director R. Washington was president has been dissolved.

Ready to be Examined.

The following naval cadets have reported at the Naval Academy for final examination: A. H. Scales, W. G. McMillan, F. M. Russell, from the Marion; C. E. Hudson, from the Omaho; L. C. Bertolette, from the Lancaster; F. Boughter, from the Quinnebaug, and F. H. Brown, from the Ossipee.

Army and Navy Orders.

Lieutenant Charles F. Norton has been detached from the Kearsarge and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant William M. Wood has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the schoolship St. Mary's, at New York.

Ensign William L. Burdick has been ordered as inspector of steel at Pittsburg.

Leave of absence for three months has been granted Captain W. W. Daugherty, Twenty-second Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry, has been granted leave of absence for three months.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, has been extended two months.

Navy Notes.

The Alliance arrived at Colonia April 27.

The Atlanta, Yorktown and Fortune arrived at New York April 28.

Lieutenant C. H. Lauchheimer has been detached from the Marine Barracks, Washing, and ordered to the Iroquois, May 15.

No Submarine War Ship.

Secretary Tracy has decided to abandon the idea of building a submarine torpedo boat and to proceed with the construction of the coast defence vessel. The contract for this vessel has not yet been awarded. Cramp's bid was the lowest, but the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, whose bid was $14,000 above him, hope to secure the work in consideration of the fact that they absolutely guarantee the success of the ship for the amount of their bid, which was $1,628,000.

$10 and an Ear.

Miner Lomax and Bill Simms, two colored men, had a fight in Bloody Field last Saturday, and Simms lost a piece of an ear, which Lomax bit off. Simms, in addition to losing a piece of an ear, was fined $10, as he was in fault. Lomax's personal bonds were taken.

New York Lucky.

The Signal office predicts fair weather for New York to-morrow.

EXTRA

RUNNING.

After Four Days' Interruption The Sport Continues.

SOME GOOD THINGS CAUGHT BY THE FANCY WHO KNEW HOW.

The Track was Heavy but There was Some Fine Racing to be Seen by People who Went to Ivy City—The Winners Were, Some of Them, Surprise Parties.

The judges were R. W. Simmons, J. F. Olmstead and J. J. Hallister.

That Ivy City was clean to-day four days' rain makes conclusive. The gem race track never looked brighter and cheerier than it did when the bell on the judges' stand tapped for the first race this afternoon. The racers are all rested and also restive on account of the deluge that has made the track like a giantess' bracelet the last half week. They could not be taken out for exercise, and every delicate hoof in the long rows of stalls pawed impatiently at the straw-covered floor to-day. Nobody seemed hap pier at the prospect of the race meeting being resumed than the four-footed sport did.

The track is, of course, heavy, and the time cannot be the fastest in the world. Still, the condition of the track will enable the mud horses to make the efforts of their lives, and the less strong and more speedy ones will have a show, too. The crowd was big, bigger than might have been expected. Lots of people lost the interest they had in the races owing to the interruption caused by the weather, and lots more went to New York.

The entries for the first were Swift, ridden by Anderson; Sam Harper, jr., Whyburn; Belle D'Or, Haywood, jr.; Duke of Bourbon, Barton; Malachi, Jones; King Crab, Littlefield, and Consigner, Lewis. Patrocles was scratched. The betting was quite brisk and many prominent people were there. The Chinese Legation made a bright group on the grand stand and seemed eager for the sport.

Sam Harper Wins.

First race—Six furlongs. Purse, $500; of which $100 to second horse. Belle d'Or, 112; King Crab, 114; Duke of Bourbon, 107; Sam Harper, jr., 115; Malachi, 93; Swift, 105; Consignee, 91.

Sam Harper won the first race handily in 1:18. The Mutuels paid $21.35.

Four times they started and four times called back. The first race had a hard time for a start, and, when it did come, it was an exceedingly poor one. Swift took the lead from the beginning, but was overtaken first by King Crab and then by Sam Harper. At the quarter stretch she again forged ahead, however, but did not keep the lead long, though the jockey plied the whip lustily. Then it was neck and neck between Harper and Swift until within a hundred yards of the stand, Harper was urged ahead and won by a neck and a half. Belle d'Or was two lengths behind, but was safe for place, as the nearest horse was three lengths behind. It was a long straggling line of horses that rushed by the stand and Harper, Swift and Belle d'Or had it all their own way.

Oriflamme's Race.

Second race—One and one-sixteenth miles, a handicap sweepstakes; $20 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second. Oriflamme, 112; Le Logas, 105, and Troy 105.

The handicap sweepstakes was one of the prettiest races of the day, and the three horses kept their noses together over half the course. It looked as if Le Logas would win, for he made a spurt and went ahead half a length, but he was soon overtaken, first by Oriflamme and then by Troy. But the latter soon dropped behind and from the last quarter stretch the first and second horses had it as they wanted. Troy got in the stretch and was some twenty feet behind when Oriflamme went under the wire. Time 1:53½.

Mutuels paid $7.65.

Seadrift Wins the Third.

Third race—The Analostan Stakes, one mile, for three-year-olds; $25 each, with $800 added, of which $200 to second. Seadrift, 113; Tipstaff, 118; Carroll, 118; Buddhist, 118.

The third was the short horse race and none of the favorites won. Iago and Cortez were scratched and there were but four left. It was closely contested. Time 1:47½.

Mutuels paid $32.70.

Iago Wins Easily.

Fourth race—Six furlongs; purse, $400; of which $75 to second; for three-year-olds.

Iago had it all his own way in the fourth race and won handily by over a length.

Mutuels paid $11.85.

Refund Won the Last.

Fifth race—One mile, purse $400, of which $75 to second, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500. Refund, 103; Wild Cherry, 97; Romp, 110; Goldie, 83.

Refund led all the way and won by two lengths in 1:49½.

Mutuels paid $18.25.

Frank G. Wood was one of the lucky fellows who backed Sam Harper in the first race. He won $1,300 and placed the money just before the horses started.

Burial Permits Issued.

Burial permits have been issued by the Health Officer for the past forty-eight hours as follows: Edmund Cammack, 64 years; Wm. J. Cunningham, 25 years; Yetta Odenwald, 61 years; Mary E. Jackson, 64 years; Lena Venable, 2 years; John F. Sill, 56 years; Louisa Kenzig, 54 years; Wenzel Lill, 24 years; Thomas McHugh, 52 years; John Doyle, 68 years; John S. Finch, 62 years; Jacob Depue, 51 years; Herman Edel, 39 years; Gertrude Huldah Coons, 6 years; Charles Clinton Lucas, 4 years; infant of S. R. Goldhort, 1 day, and the following colored: Maria Allen, 81 years; Rebecca Epps, 70 years; Hannah Cook, 38 years; Henry Lacey, 65 years; Edward Wilkinson, 57 years; Samuel Butler, 55 years; Caroline Carroll, 64 years; Ernest Williams, 14 years; Alberta Washington, 4 years; Mattie Wicks, 1 year; Olive Weaver, 10 months; Richard Jackson, 8 months; Maria Burnett, 5 months.

THE MARQUIS' ANSWER.

Another Turn in the Society Law Suit.

The Marquis de Chambrun, who was sued some time ago by Mrs. de Podestadt for some money which she alleged was due her from him, has filed his plea and affidavit in answer, in which he says that although living in the same house with her he did not know her until her alleged marriage with Marquis de Podestadt, Secretary of the Spanish legation, which marriage occurred on his death-bed, when he was retained by her as counsel to have her marriage recognized by the Spanish Government and the Marquis' family, who steadily refused to do so, as there was some very serious question as to the legality of a divorce which she had obtained prior to that date from James Bratton. He denies that the money was put in his hands as stated by her at his request, but on the other hand, that it was accepted by him at her earnest request for the purpose of settling some of her debts. He adduces a letter in which he requests her to allow him to settle with her creditors and pay the money, but that she failed to allow him to do so as to the balance which he holds; that she is indebted to him for services as her attorney in the sum of $2,000, and that he holds the money in his hands subject to his lien for services.

MAKING SHORT WORK OF THEM.

Clerks in the Railway Mail Service Being Discharged.

Since the 4th of March about 1,500 changes in the force of 5,300 have been made in the Railway Mail Service throughout the country. The f