The fair Arabian in the book
Told stories to her lord:
And when she knew no more she took
THE CRITIC word for word.

THE WASHINGTON CRITIC

When skies grow dark and gray and dull,
And dreary is the day,
THE CRITIC, with the news in full,
Makes time still pass away.

21ST YEAR---No. 6,481. WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

A QUESTION OF CLERKS.

THE NEW EMPLOYES OF THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Will They Be Certified By the Civil Service Commission or Will They Be Appointed Independently of That Body?—What Secretary Noble Says.

"Don't know what may be done," said Secretary of the Interior Noble this morning, speaking of the Civil Service Reform possibilities of the Census Office, "but I have been making appointments in the Census Office right along without paying any attention to the Civil Service Commission."

"Will you keep on making appointments that way?"

"I don't know whether I will or not. Maybe I will and maybe I won't. I don't know anything about what may be done until it is done." And there was a tone of irritation in the Secretary's voice as if the problem was one that troubled him. Of course nobody doubts that the Secretary is naturally loath to see the considerable patronage of the Census Office swallowed up in the Civil Service Commission.

The Secretary also said that he had not referred the matter to the President, and that if the President had made up his mind whether the Census Office appointments should or should not be in accord with civil service rules he didn't know anything about it.

It is scarcely to be expected that the Secretary or Census Superintendent Porter would go to much trouble to stir the matter up, and unless the Civil Service Commission does there probably will be nothing done about the matter. Secretary Noble and Superintendent Porter will go right on appointing their friends and their friends' friends just as if there was no such a thing as a Civil Service Commission. But in case this Commission thinks that the Census Office comes within the scope of the Civil Service law they will communicate their ideas to the President, and he will say how the appointments shall be made.

Commissioner Lyman, who until two or three days ago comprised the Civil Service Commission, says that the Civil Service Commission has not yet taken any action, and he don't know how soon it will. "The Commission will consider the Census Office, of course," says Commissioner Lyman. "Immediately? Well, I can't say as to that. There are a great many other important things that the public don't know anything about for the Commission to consider before it does anything about this matter."

"Have you enough eligibles on your books to supply the Census Office with clerks in case the Commission should be called on to do so?"

"There would be no difficulty on that score. If we announce in the papers that there is going to be an examination, there are always plenty of applicants. The Commission will meet to-day, but nothing will be done about the Census Office matter. There are too many other things that will engage the Commission's attention. I cannot anticipate the Commission's action in the matter."

Secretary Doyle of the Civil Service Commission said:

"Enough? Why, we could get enough clerks from a single State to supply the entire need of the Census Office. All we have to do is to announce through the press associations that there will be a civil-service examination at a certain time and place, and we have any number of applicants. If it is decided that the Census Office is within the operations of the civil-service law the clerkships will be filled just as Departmental positions are, by the certification of the three applicants on the list of eligibles who made the highest averages in their examinations, and from one of these the clerk wanted will be selected. This will be repeated until the positions are all filled. There is not the slightest doubt about the Civil Service Commission's ability to furnish all the clerks needed. Why, I would venture to say that in one single State there are applicants enough to supply all the Government Departments with clerks. The difficulty is that there are too many rather than not enough applicants. The number of eligibles on our books is constantly fluctuating, so that it is not possible to tell how many there are at any time. New names are constantly added as examinations are held, and then after an applicant's name has been on the list of eligibles for a year it is taken off, so the number is constantly changing. If the President decides that the Census Office comes within the provisions of the civil service law clerks will be appointed in other departments in accordance with the apportionment of States. There will not, I think, be any number of Census Office positions outside the classified service. There may be a few statisticians and mathematicians needed, but for the most part the clerks will be type-writers, stenographers and book-keepers, and the qualifications wanted will be just the same as those of clerks in the ordinary Departmental service, and the method of appointment to the Census Office, if it is decided to be within the scope of the Civil Service Commission.

"Yes, a great many appointments are being made to the Railway Mail Service, but they are separate from the other business of the commission, and are made after a special examination, so that this does not affect the number of applicants we have who are eligible to clerkships. As I understand it the Census Office will not need a large number of clerks to be appointed at one time, and the commission would not have the slightest difficulty in certifying to it all the clerks it needed as fast as necessary."

As Secretary Noble said, he has been appointing people to the Census Office paying no attention to the Civil Service Commission. He has, beside the several chiefs, appointed three or four clerks, a messenger, or so and the heads of a couple of bureaus up to to-day. It is quite likely that a large number more clerks will be appointed before the Civil Service Commission has time to capture the office, even if it decides that it is in its reach. The Commission, though, has not yet had much more than time to meet, say nothing of considering a matter that will affect so much patronage.

The Census Office already presents a busy appearance. It is in the fourth floor of the Atlantic Building on F street, and there are a couple of type-writers going noisily and a colored messenger at the door to Superintendent Porter's rooms. Mr. Porter is away on some business connected with the census work and will be gone two or three days. When he comes back there may be a new turn given to the complication by the appointment of a number of more employes to the Census Office.

Secretary Noble is making his appointments on the strength of an opinion by the Assistant Attorney-General of his Department, which was made public last week and was to the effect that the Census Office was without the pale of the Civil Service Commission, according to the wording of the census act. Until this decision is overthrown by the President it may be regarded as authoritative, and people throughout the States who have passed civil service examinations and hoped to be appointed to Census Office positions on the strength of that may as well put their hopes in their pockets. If the civil service rules are not decided by the President to apply to the Census Office, appointments to it will be made, as those to the Government Printing Office are, as a result of influence.

Ten years ago a great many District people were given census clerkships and, as the positions are not permanent, Washingtonians had come to regard them as something they could have to themselves without having to make way for people from the States who had votes. The work of previous censuses was to a very great extent done by people who lived in Washington, and as the work did not last long enough to make it worth people's while to come here from the States for the positions Washingtonians had come to regard the positions as theirs. But if the Census Office is brought under the civil service rules all this will be changed. The appointments will be apportioned among the various States according to population. And then instead of getting the lion's share of the Census Office clerkships the District of Columbia will get but a very small share.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

John D. Bartlett, the superintendent of the Great Falls Ice Co.: "Sixty thousand tons of ice are worth to-day one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in the warehouses on the Kennebec River."

John T. Doyle, secretary of the Civil Service Commission: "We are right busy to-day as usual on Monday; over six hundred and eighty letters to answer. We usually have about seven hundred on Mondays, owing to the intervention of Sunday."

Lieutenant Amies: "I fail to see any justification of the stories about the police receiving money for not prosecuting cases where liquor is sold without a license in a certain section of the city. The law revoking the license was only passed last year, and we have been as active in the prosecutions as could have been expected under the circumstances."

George C. Noble, manager of Bouve, Crawford & Co.'s shoe house: "Advertising will tell. I will bet that we sold as many, if not more, men's shoes on Saturday than all the shoe dealers in Washington. We have four clerks with myself, and each one of us had to wait on four and five customers at a time."

J. C. Taylor, 33°: "The burial ceremony of the Knights Kadosh that was gone through at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, at midnight Saturday night, has never before been seen in Washington and but three times before in America. The ceremony was over the remains of Edward Fritskie, and a grandly impressive one."

LATE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Asked to Resign.

Twenty members of the last fourth class at the Naval Academy who failed to pass the semi-annual examination, which was held last February, have been requested to resign. After the examination these cadets were allowed to continue as members of the fourth class, but were subsequently allowed leave of absence until the legality of this procedure could be ascertained. The Attorney-General, to whom the matter was referred, decided that they could not be retained at the academy, and their resignations were accordingly called for.

Hearings at the Treasury.

A hearing will be given at the Treasury Department to-morrow to parties interested in having the present rate of duty on mahogany logs changed.

On Wednesday the lead ore operators of the country will be given a chance to air their grievances. They claim that mixtures of lead and silver ore, where the former predominated, are admitted free of duty as silver ore, and they want the matter remedied.

The Twiggs Sword Case.

The Court of Claims to-day decided the Twiggs sword case in favor of Myers, the executor of General Twiggs' estate, and against Mrs. Rowena Guedella. The Court held that the transmission of the swords to Mrs. Guedella, when General Twiggs left New Orleans, was merely in the nature of a temporary deposit and not a gift. The three swords are now at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Maryland and Virginia Postmasters.

Maryland—Clear Spring, William E. Loose, vice L. Peterman, removed; Friendsville, L. E. Friend, vice W. L. Caddington, removed; Funkstown, Jacob Bowman, vice William T. Carty, removed; Lewiston, A. F. Craemer, vice P. T. Waltman, removed. Virginia—Hollins, A. V. Camper, vice H. M. Bower, removed; Berry's, Sarah C. Royston, vice J. M. Symons, deceased.

Treasurer Huston Takes the Oath.

Mr. Huston assumed the duties of Treasurer of the United States this morning. He took the oath of office on Saturday. The count of tons of silver in the vaults began soon after Mr. Huston became Treasurer. Ex-Treasurer Hyatt is in New York settling the accounts of the late Judge McCue, who died while holding the office of Assistant Treasurer there. Mr. Hyatt returns to Washington to-morrow.

Paymaster Smith's Absence.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to meet at the New York Yard on the 14th instant to inquire into the circumstances connected with his absence without leave of Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. Smith. The officers of the court are Captain Henry Erben, Paymaster Edw. Putan and Lieutenant John A. Nickels; judge-advocate, Captain George C. Reed, U. S. M. C.

In the Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims to-day dismissed the claim of Kinkaid & Sussman for compensation for certain property confiscated by the Government in Alaska. The petition of Pay Inspector Charles A. Davis, who claimed the difference in pay between a retired pay inspector and a retired pay director, was dismissed.

A Practice Given Up.

Assistant Attorney-General Shields has discontinued the practice of having decisions prepared by the law clerk in his office discussed by the clerks in session once a week and will himself personally review all decisions as they are prepared and before they are sent to Secretary Noble for signature.

Secretary Windom's Trip.

Secretary Windom will go over to Baltimore to-night to attend a banquet to be given in his honor by ex-Secretary H. G. Davis of West Virginia. Vice-President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other prominent railroad men will be present.

It Had a Good Effect.

Secretary Noble is informed that his recent order in regard to town site entries in Oklahoma has had a beneficial effect and restored confidence among the people.

Comptroller Matthews Sworn In.

Colonel Asa S. Matthews of Illinois, the new First Comptroller of the Treasury, was sworn in this morning and immediately assumed the duties of the office.

Admiral Jouett's Trip.

Rear Admiral Jouett and the other members of the Naval Inspection Board have gone to Norfolk to inspect the receiving ship Franklin.

Secretary Proctor's Return.

Secretary Proctor will return from the Western inspection tour to-morrow.

Naval Orders.

Civil Engineers Asserson, Endicott and Peary have been appointed by Secretary Tracy to prepare plans and specifications for a wall along the filled portions of the Delaware front of the League Island Navy-Yard.

Commander R. P. Leary, to attendance on the course of torpedo instruction at Newport.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, from the New York Navy-Yard and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

Gunner William Walsh, from the Washington Navy-Yard and ordered to the Mare Island Yard.

The orders of Paymaster George H. Reed to the receiving ship Vermont have been revoked. He has been ordered to the New York Navy-Yard.

N. B. Mitchell's Will.

The will of N. B. Mitchell, filed to-day, leaves his property to his wife.

The Uses of Money.

"What can my people do with money?" asked Red Cloud, the Sioux chief, when consulted about the sale of Indian lands. That is a funny question. They can go to summer resorts, buy back beer and dress suits, run for Congress, play poker or purchase lawn-tennis outfits with money. It is surprising that an intelligent chief like Red Cloud did not know this.—[Chicago News.

THE ATTENTION of those of our readers who are seeking profitable investments is directed to the auction sale this afternoon, the 13th, at 5 o'clock p. m., of the country seat of the late Mrs. Harriet McCeney. This property embraces forty-four acres, adjoining Brookland, where so many profitable sales of city lots have been lately made. It is very near the Catholic University. Mr. T. E. Waggaman will give information as to further particulars.

A GREAT CHANGE MADE.

PUBLIC PRINTER PALMER TAKES POSSESSION TO-DAY.

He Is Introduced to His Employes by Mr. Benedict, and Pays Them a Neat Compliment—A Number of Resignations Offered.

Public Printer Thomas E. Benedict formally turned over the office to his successor, Hon. Frank W. Palmer of Chicago, at 10 o'clock this morning. When the new Public Printer entered the office this morning he found on his desk a handsome bouquet of roses with a card attached on which was written: "The compliments of Thomas E. Benedict." Mr. Benedict was on hand early and hoisted the flag over the building in honor of his successor. After turning over the papers, which included a statement of the finances and an inventory of stock, the foremen and their assistants and the clerks were presented to the new Public Printer by Mr. Benedict, who said: "These are my assistants and Captain Brian's assistants."

Captain Brian then presented his efficient corps of assistants, and, after their introduction, Public Printer Palmer said: "I want to say, gentlemen, that you know more about this great plant in the aggregate than I do and I must rely on you to a great extent. I will ask your advice in a great many instances, and, if I win, you will win." The men were very much pleased at the neat compliment paid them. After Captain Brian came Foreman White of the bindery and his lieutenants and then followed the clerks, who were presented by Mr. Benedict. The retiring Public Printer said he was greatly indebted to his able lieutenants, Captain Brian and Mr. White, for the success of his administration.

The following gentlemen have tendered their resignations: Chief Clerk Benedict—his successor will be appointed in a day or two—James Teel, chief time-keeper; F. V. Booth, chief bookkeeper; Mr. Kildon, assistant foreman press room; Mr. Connolly, superintendent of laborers in the press room; Mr. Homan, superintendent of the building, and E. M. Ruttenber, superintendent of the folding room. The last named gentleman resigned Saturday and Mr. Van Matre, assistant foreman, was promoted to fill the vacancy. Most of the men resigned have made arrangements to engage in other business. Mr. Benedict apprised Public Printer Palmer of the resignations on Saturday.

During the latter part of last week Mr. Benedict conducted Public Printer Palmer through the office and branch offices and explained most of the detail workings of the office. Mr. Benedict leaves the office with the best wishes of the employes. He held an informal reception just before taking his departure.

SURGEONS IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting to Begin at the Medical Museum To-morrow.

The annual meeting of the American Surgical Association will be held in the new Army Medical Museum, corner Seventh and B streets southwest, to-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday. To-morrow morning the President will deliver his address and an executive session will be held. On Wednesday evening a reception will be held at the residence of Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street. Papers will be presented during the meeting by Drs. M. H. Richardson, J. Collins Warren, J. Ewing Mears, C. H. Mastin, David W. Cheever, L. McLane Tiffany, J. M. Barton, Theo. A. McGraw, Lewis A. Stimson, John Homans, Stephen H. Weeks, L. C. Lane, Randolph Winslow, Herman Mynter, A. J. Cabot, Lewis S. Pilcher, N. Bruce Carson and Dudley B. Allen.

Colbert's Last Sunday.

Nelson Colbert, who is to be hanged on Friday for the murder of Philip Wentzel last October, spent yesterday, his last Sunday on earth, in an appropriate manner. At 11 o'clock he attended religious services, which were conducted by Rev. John Roberts. He led in singing the hymn "Saviour, More Than Life to Me," and sang with feeling. At the close of the services he was given the holy communion in his cell. Colbert said that he was ready to die, and he displays strong nerve. The sacrement will be administered early Friday morning by Rev. Dr. Fitzhugh.

His Excellent Device.

A gentleman who is crazy on the subject of spinning dollars was induced the other day to indulge in his favorite pastime. A friend took out his penknife and nicked a silver dollar. The dollar came tails—it was nicked on the head side. The gentleman thought he had a good thing and he worked it elsewhere. One night he dropped into a place to wait for some friends. He had the cashier produce all of his silver dollars and he nicked them properly with his penknife. They were then put back in the drawer. When the gentleman's friends showed up he suggested spinning for the drinks. He produced his dollar and spun it. It was hinted that he had a "fixed dollar," as he won every time, and at this he grew indignant. Then he insisted that they go to the cashier and get a new dollar. They did so and received another of the fixed dollars. They came the right way and consequently exonerated the man under suspicion.—[Chicago Herald.

An Oppressed People.

The King of Siam is supposed to own the people, and each man in the realm has to serve for three, six or nine months as a servant of the government. At a certain time of the year the entire population is marked off to particular noblemen or government masters. These masters are required to furnish workmen for government, and the men under them must obey. All kinds of work are demanded. Some men are required to give all their time to the government, and in this case they get nominal salaries. Those who give half their time work for the king fifteen days and then have fifteen days off. The three months' subjects get no pay, and during the time they are at Bangkok they have to find themselves food and lodging. This work practically enslaves the whole population of males, and slavery is common in Siam.

The Boston Society Woman's Pennance.

A unique pennance was performed during Holy Week by a prominent society woman. Clad in a working gown and equipped with soap and towels, she went to the Church of the Advent and slowly and conscientiously scrubbed the steps of that edifice, and the observation most commonly made in the proceeding was: "She is the only woman in Boston who dares do such a thing." There are those, however, who remember the penitent who boiled the peas he placed in his shoes, when they recall the fact that the lady was taken to and from the scene of her lenten humiliation in her carriage.—[Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

A Diminutive Horse.

The smallest horse in the world made its appearance at Racine lately. It is the property of Mr. F. K. Bull, is a Shetland pony, and weighs 42 pounds. It is 2 feet 5 inches high and 2 feet 3 inches long, and resembles a dog more than a horse.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

Education.

School Mistress—Edward, give me the definition of excavate. Edward—Excavate, to hollow out. School Mistress—Give me a sentence containing the word. Edward—I hit Bill, and he excavated.—[Harper's Bazar.

HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF IT.

The Hotels Will Offer Inducements for the 1890 Encampment.

All the Washington hotel men are heartily in sympathy with THE CRITIC's effort to secure the 1890 encampment of the G. A. R. Mr. Roessle of the Arlington, president of the Hotel Association of this city, said there would be a meeting this week of the association, and that he thought the subject would come up for consideration. He said although the hotels might not make any money should the encampment be held here, yet others would, and that would add to the prosperity of the city. And he favored anything that would help Washington.

Mr. Felter, proprietor of Welcker's, said to THE CRITIC reporter: "I have no hesitancy in saying that the hotel men of Washington will offer just as good inducements to the G. A. R. as the hotel men of any other city will, and I feel that with the assistance of the citizens we can secure the next annual encampment. Reasonable rates would be given."

Mr. Morgan Ross of the Ebbitt said that it would be a good thing for the city to have the encampment held here, and that the hotels would do the right thing. "This encampment," said he, "makes it imperative that the city should have a large hall, something like the Auditorium in Chicago, and I believe if we can get the G. A. R. to come here, the National Hall proposition may materialize."

At the Riggs, Arno, Willard's, Normandie, Chamberlin's, Harris House, Randall, National, Metropolitan, St. James, and, in fact, every hotel in town, the feeling is that Washington is just the place to hold the 1890 encampment, and that if the newspapers will take hold and agitate the question it can be accomplished.

A YOUNG MAN WITH TALENT.

How He Managed to Carry on a "Sick Benefit" Association for Months.

Walker Prince, a young colored man, has been going on in a quiet, unobtrusive way working as a table servant and never indicating to anybody that he was president, secretary, board of directors and especially treasury of an insurance concern. He lives at 718½ Twenty-third street with his wife, a good-looking young woman, who is almost white. He has been employed as a waiter at Mrs. Roache's boarding-house, on Ninth street, between L and M.

About two years ago Prince was employed as collector for the American Beneficial Association, conducted for the patronage of colored people by Charles W. Gibson, a white man. The policies cost from five to twenty-five cents a week, and this secured from $1.25 to $5 sick benefits, or from $12.50 to $50 in case of death, according to the weekly amount paid. Mr. Gibson died about eighteen months ago, and the association in the natural course of events would have collapsed. But Prince could not stand idly by and see his occupation slip away from him. He went right ahead collecting from people just the same. He has been getting twenty cents a week from Mrs. Harriet Graham, who lives at St. Mary's Place. She was sick for six weeks, and there was $30 due her. She only got $5, and this led to an investigation, and this morning Detective Carter arrested Prince on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Prince has been keeping a set of books, and at evening after his work was done he would go about making his collections from fifteen or sixteen people. In one case he says he paid $2.50 benefits to a member for two weeks' illness.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The grand six-day female walking match, which was begun at midnight at Kernan's Monumental Theatre, is watched with increasing interest. A tremendous crowd witnessed the start at midnight and greeted the fair pedestrians with long and encouraging cheers. Sue Smith led the first hour, and gives promise of making a great record. It is a one-hundred-and-forty-two consecutive hour contest, three hundred miles necessary for a place, the winner receiving half of the gate receipts. The score now stands:

Mlle. Tobias, 32 miles, 1 lap; Beela Killbury, 27; Bessie Macbeth, 24; Laura Jeffries, 28; Belle Henderson, 29; Alice Mobray, 21; Carrie Jefferson, 22; Nellie Burnett, 20; Sue Smith, 34; Carrie Rice, 26; May Martin, 19; Jennie Steele, 32½; Mlle. Rosa, 33.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club was held this afternoon. The old board of directors, with ex-Governor Bowie as president, was re-elected. Governor Bowie's statement shows that the spring meeting at Pimlico was a financial failure. It was due, he said, to the fact that the meetings were held at the same time at several tracks in the North and other sections. The receipts from book-makers' privileges were $4,200, against $12,000 last spring, and there were similar deficiencies from other sources. The lease on the Pimlico track expires at the close of the meeting next fall, and it is doubtful if it will be renewed. The whole matter was referred to the executive committee, who will decide whether the club will exist as a social club merely or maintain the racing feature.

McComas and the District Committee.

Representative Hemphill of South Carolina, who was chairman of the District Committee in the last Congress, was here last week. In speaking about the probable construction of the District Committee in the next Congress, Mr. Hemphill says he would not be surprised to see Mr. McComas of Maryland transferred from the Committee on Appropriations and placed at the head of the District Committee. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Rowell of Iowa, who is the first Republican on the present committee, would succeed to the chairmanship, but it is said that he aspires to the chairmanship of the Elections Committee in preference to remaining on the District Committee. Mr. McComas has not committed himself on the subject of his committee preferences, but some of his political friends state that he would be pleased to preside over the District Committee.—[Wash. Cor. Balto. Sun.

Burial Permits Issued.

Burial permits have been issued by the Health Officer for the past forty-eight hours as follows: Catherine Young, 70 years; Louisa Folks, 50 years; George W. Barker, 64 years; Mary V. I. Bell, 19 years; James E. Smith, 35 years; Philip A. Bohrer, 5 months; Eliza A. Goodwin, 64 years; Florence Devangen, 2 months; Mary H. Farnsworth, 1 year; Edward Fitzki, 63 years; Margaret Whilby, 6 years; John F. Williams, 2 days; Mary E. Robinson, 24 years; Lillie B. Miller, 18 years; Mary A. Connolly, 58 years; Sarah McDaniel, 65 years; Iola Mulloy, 9 years, and the following colored: Eugene Jackson, 7 days; William G. Stewart, 10 months; Amelia Craig, 75 years; N. D. Hall, 8 years; Percy Allen, 7 months; Charles Reed, 23 years; Clarence Murray, 2 months; Jessie Jones, 11 months; Lucy Young, 21 years.

A Singular Accident.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 13.—While Mrs. John Blankinsop was crossing a railroad trestle near this city last evening, carrying her baby in her arms, she accidentally tripped, and in trying to save herself let her child fall. It passed through the ties to the bed of the stream and was killed.

Killed by a Falling Building.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Shortly after noon to-day a building at the corner of Spring and Wooster streets fell, killing two men, Patrick Gillan, residing on Hester street, and James Joseph of 482 West Thirty-seventh street. Foreman George Thomas was badly injured.

The Booth-Barrett Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The Booth-Barrett Company, which opens an engagement at the New California Theatre on Monday night, arrived here Friday.

Simon Cameron Better.

LANCASTER, PA., May 13.—The condition of General Simon Cameron is said to be much better to-day and his friends anticipate his early and complete recovery.

DR. CRONIN'S WHEREABOUTS.

It is Not Believed in Chicago That He is in Canada.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The news from Toronto to the effect that Dr. Cronin has been seen and interviewed there is not believed by many of the doctor's friends here. "It's all part of the same plot," said Mr. Conklin. "I know Long and Dr. Cronin knew him and befriended him often. The statements made in the alleged interview are absurd. We have been right throughout and you will see a change in public sentiment in a few days."

Mrs. Conklin denounced Long bitterly and accused him of being a British spy. One of the Nationalists who is friendly to Cronin and also to the murder theory said: "It is easy enough to understand why such reports are telegraphed from Toronto: Wm. Starkey is there. His share in the initiation of the plot against Cronin is well understood, and, besides, Starkey is a Clanna-Gael man and would have an interest in starting such reports."

A discovery has been made in the Lake View trunk mystery. Some time Saturday night, May 4, a large boat was stolen from Anderson's fleet of row boats kept at the foot of Diversey avenue, only a short distance north of the place where Frank Woodruff says he left King and Fairburn with the body when it was in the trunk. The theft of this boat on the night of the disposal of the body in the trunk was made may have been merely a coincidence, but Captain Schaack is inclined to the theory that it was stolen by King and Fairburn after they took the body from the trunk and sent Woodruff away.

The following was given out on good authority this morning: February 25 Dr. Cronin called on Mr. Burrell of the Western Bureau of Press Clippings in this city and requested him to collect for him all the newspaper clippings he could on the subject of extradition. The clerks accordingly got up for him a voluminous pile of matter. March 15, when they were delivered to the doctor, he expressed dissatisfaction because the majority of articles favored extradition, and said he wanted arguments against extradition for a friend of his in Philadelphia.

THE RASCAL HELD.

Jim Sears to Appear Before the Grand Jury.

Jim Sears, the colored man arrested by Officer Slack charged with indecent assault on several women, was in the Police Court this morning. There was a number of indignant ladies residing in the vicinity of the Washington Brewery in attendance at court to appear against him. They stated that he had exposed himself in a most indecent manner to Mrs. Dewey, had assaulted Mrs. Steinmeier and Carrie Hazel. There was not sufficient evidence to convict him of assault on Mrs. Steinmeier. He was some distance away from her, and had simply raised his hand. He had, however, laid hold of Carrie Hazel, who ran into the house. She said that he turned and saw Mrs. Ashten at the window with a pistol, and turned and said to him: "You black scamp, you get away from here or I'll kill you." He was fined $100 for the exposure and held for the grand jury in $5,000 bond in the assault case. Miss Maggie Hayes and Blanch Thompson testified to the circumstances of the affair, and all expressed lively satisfaction at the Judge's course. Sears offered no defense.

POSSIBLY A "TIP."

A Young Man Who May Furnish a Clue to Jueneman's Murderer.

Among the prisoners in the Police Court this morning was a young man who has in his possession some information concerning the Jueneman murder which at least deserves investigation. Very soon after the murder was committed he heard a man on the street say that he could put his hand on the two men who killed George Jueneman. He has seen this man several times, and the fact that he heard this has been printed, but the young man has received no attention whatever from the police.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT NOTES.

The Commissioners have accepted the offer of Mr. William E. Hodge of his lot in square 276, fronting on Twelfth street, for a school site. The price given is $11,750, upon condition that the title to the property is good.

There is a considerable falling off in the receipts for licenses to produce dealers in the various markets and at large from what it was last year. From April 1 to May 3 of 1888 $700 was paid in licenses by peddlers. This year only $295 has so far been paid. A like large decrease is noticeable in the case of produce dealers in the markets. In a letter to the Commission, Assessor Williams says that "it is not believed that there has been any reduction in the number of those engaged in these pursuits. In fact, I think that it would be safe to assert that the number has been increased since last year." He recommends that as there is but one officer in his office to see that the license law is enforced that the police be instructed to make the rounds of the stalls and see that the law is enforced.

Captain Symons to-day recommended that a road be constructed on either side of Rock Creek. He says that it is necessary for business purposes.

Washington as a Party Man.

President Washington's real views on the question of appointing members of his own party to the offices at his disposition, were expressed with brevity and great clearness in a letter which he wrote on September 27, 1795, to Timothy Pickering, his Secretary of War:

"I shall not, whilst I have the honor to administer the Government, bring a man into any office of consequence knowingly whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the general Government are pursuing; for this, in my opinion, would be political suicide."

It is unfortunate that the recent ecclesiastical researches among the writings of Washington have not extended so far as the period of this unqualified declaration. It was made during his second term of office, and after four years' experience in practical politics. Translated from the language of Washingtonian dignity into that of Jacksonian vulgarity, and expressed with William M. Marcy's directness of speech, Washington's principle of practical politics was this:

"To the victors belong the spoils."—[N. Y. Sun.

The Great Cycle.

The great climatic cycle has been made a matter of special and protracted study by M. Adolphe d'Assier. According to his recently published calculation, based on the assumption that the coincidence of the earth's perihelion passage with the summer solstice, every 21,000 years, marks the regular recurrence of a northern glacial period, the last glacial period culminated 9210 B. C.; the alternating period of greatest northern warmth occurred A. D. 1250, and the ice period that is now approaching will reach its greatest height A. D. 11750. Evidence of the slow cooling during the last 600 years is regarded as being manifested in the changes recorded in the northern limits of the growth and ripening of certain fruits.

His Good Investment.

A well-known Philadelphia business man took in part payment for a bad debt two years ago the title to a lead mine in southern Colorado, according to the *Press*. He took the mine because he could not get anything else to show for his $8,500. The mine was neglected until eight months ago, when some properties near it "panned out" well and the Philadelphian began to investigate his own property. He went to Colorado, formed a company, and last October began to work the mine. Before Christmas it had paid him over $20,000, and since then his dividends have averaged about $1,200 a week.

A GREAT CASE ENDED.

MYRA CLARK GAINES' SUIT AGAINST NEW ORLEANS.

The United States Supreme Court Finally Renders a Decision Favorable to the City—A History of the Matter Involved.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered a decision in one branch of the celebrated Myra Clark Gaines litigation. A suit was brought by Mrs. Gaines some years ago for an amount approximating $2,000,000, the income derived by the city of New Orleans from the property willed her by her father, the title to which was for a long time in dispute and for about $500,000 interest on this income. On the death of Mrs. Gaines, in 1885, the prosecution of this suit was continued by her heirs. A judgment was executed more than two years ago, but the decision of the court has been delayed. The court to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court as far as it related to the income from the improved property, $575,777 and interest, but disallowed that part of the judgment awarding $1,948,000 for revenue on the unimproved property.

This Gaines case has been a *causi celebre* for years and has furnished foundation for at least one interesting name. The first suit was brought by Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines (then Mrs. Whitney) against the trustees for some property left her by her father, Daniel Clark, under his will of 1811, which had then been probated, but eventually that was abandoned, as she claimed to have discovered proof of a later will in which she was recognized as his sole heir.

This will was never produced in court, but a man named Francois Dusnau De la Croix, an intimate friend of Clark, testified that it had been read to him by Clark himself, a short time previous to his death. He was told that it would be found after his demise in a little black box in the room he occupied. As soon as Mr. Clark died, De la Croix looked in the box for the will, but failed to find it. This, however, was the basis of the claim which she has prosecuted for forty years against the city of New Orleans and others who had purchased property of Relf and Chew, the administrators under the will of 1811.

Myra Clark Gaines was the second child of Daniel Clark, a citizen of New Orleans, and was born in that city in 1805. Her mother was a French woman, and before her marriage was Mrs. Zulime des Granges. Myra was educated principally in Philadelphia, where she lived as Myra Davis, Clark and Zulime having separated, and the latter having married a third time. Clark died in 1813, and the daughter, in 1832, was married to W. W. Whitney, then a resident of New York. Shortly afterward Mr. Whitney and his wife received notice from Mr. Davis, with whom Myra had been brought up, of the fact that she was the legitimate daughter of Clark, and that not long before his death he had, by will, given his large estate entirely to her. After Mr. Whitney's death, his widow married General Gaines in 1839. The missing will was never produced, but its previous existence was sustained (1856) by the testimony of persons, some of whom professed to have seen it, and others to have heard Clark acknowledge its existence and his daughter's legitimacy. To prove her legitimacy was now necessary, since by the laws of Louisiana, the child of an adulterous union could not inherit, even by will of the parent. The United States Supreme Court finally decided this point in her favor, after many years of litigation in the State and United States courts. She next (1856-67) successfully maintained an action in equity before the United States Supreme Court to recover her property, most of which was in New Orleans, and had been disposed of according to a will by which, in 1811, Clark had devised his estate to his mother.

In 1874 Mrs. Gaines had already recovered possession of several million dollars' worth of this property, and many minor suits for the recovery of the remainder were going on. The total value of the property before the war was some $30,000,000.

Mrs. Hattie S. Whitney, a daughter-in-law of Mrs. Gaines, used to live in this city, at No. 1121 I street northwest. Mrs. Gaines died January 9, 1885.

She left six grandchildren—three grandsons at St. John's Academy, at Alexandria, Va.; two granddaughters in this city, and one granddaughter at Winchester, Va.

Mrs. Gaines was very well known here in Washington, and her fragile form was familiar about the streets and the Capitol lobbies. Everyone liked her, and her talk of her fortune, that was then hanging in the legal balance, was always interesting.

A Cincinnati Man Drops Dead.

NEW YORK, May 13.—W. H. Chatfield, formerly a Cincinnati merchant, dropped dead to-day at Courtlandt and Church streets. He was stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was a prominent merchant of Cincinnati and a member of the firm of Chatfield & Wood, dealer in paper bags, in that city. Heart failure was the cause of his death.

The Deputies' Raids Denied.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 13.—Ex-State Treasurer Tanner has returned from Oklahoma. He denies that he was in that Territory prior to or the day of opening, and says he was on the Cheyenne reservation. There is no truth whatever, he also avers, in the statement that Marshal Needle appointed a lot of deputies who seized upon lands before the time specified in the President's proclamation.

Admitted to the Bar.

The following were admitted to the Bar to-day: Thomas R. Benton, J. W. Bayard, W. C. Clephane, Arthur S. Dudley, Edward D. Hammer, Mantou Maverick, Frisby H. McCullough, Wm. D. Hoover, Wm. M. Stockbridge, B. B. Turpin, Frederick C. Von Rosenberg, C. L. Wayland, George H. Williams and William L. Sherrett.

Quiet at the White House.

The work of preparing the White House for the summer was continued to-day. There were a number of disappointed visitors, among them a delegation of Y. M. C. A., who have been meeting in Philadelphia. The President is expected this afternoon.

Fined for Assault.

James Holmes, a one-legged negro, was fined $50 in the Police Court to-day for an assault on Officer Trammell of the Second Precinct, who was arresting him for disorder. He snapped a pistol at the officer, but the cartridge failed to explode.

The Westphalia Strike.

BERLIN, May 13.—The Emperor has signified his willingness to receive a deputation from the striking miners of Westphalia. Accordingly three delegates from the strikers will be granted an audience to-morrow.

Condemned Food.

The food inspectors made condemnations last week as follows: Beef, 702 pounds; pork, 423 pounds; mutton, 376 pounds; veal, 200 pounds; fish, 153 pounds; chestnuts, one bushel.

The Seal Browns to Be Exhibited.

A Boston dispatch says that the real purchaser of ex-President Cleveland's seal browns was a dime museum man of that city, who will exhibit them.

Chicago and the East.

The ambition of Chicago, of all Western cities, is most offensive to the large Eastern communities. Our buildings, our education, our democratic spirit, our realism—all are reviled upon the mere mention of their locality. A Western book, sure of praise in the Mississippi Valley, is as certain of malevolent denunciation in the East. The march of empire is impeded by the baggage of Atlantic egotism and jealousy. Chicago can make an impression only with numbers and power that themselves carry conviction. In all our claims on the nation we are met with the supercilious incredulity of the East.—[Chicago Herald.

A DESPERATE UNDERTAKING.

The Robbery of Paymaster Wham in Arizona Territory.

TUCSON, A. T., May 13.—Later advices of the robbery of United States Paymaster Wham, on Saturday afternoon, show that it was one of the most desperate and successful robberies and fights in the history of Arizona Territory. The scene of the battle is five miles north of Cedar Springs, near Fort Thomas. Major J. W. Wham, with Clerk Gibbon and an escort of eleven soldiers, were on their way from Fort Grant to pay the troops at Fort Thomas. In a narrow gorge they were attacked by an ambushed gang of men. The soldiers, the paymaster and his assistants opened fire upon the brigands. The battle lasted half an hour. At the expiration of that time eight of the eleven soldiers of the escort were wounded, five dangerously. The robbers succeeded in securing $26,000 and making their escape to the mountains. Major Wham escaped uninjured. Mr. Gibbon was shot through the clothing. Several troops of cavalry have been sent out from Fort Grant to watch the mountain passes.

Every effort is being made to capture the highwaymen. Nothing is known as to their number, but it cannot be less than seven or eight, judging from the rapidity of the firing. Troops have been ordered out from Forts Grant, Thomas and Lowell to guard the Gila Mountains. After securing the treasure the brigands went south toward the small town of Solomonville. The army officers will do their best to keep them from reaching the Mexican line. All the railroad