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20TH YEAR—No. 6,219. WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.

Events of Interest In and About the Departments.

VARIOUS BILLS APPROVED.

Bond Transactions—The Dinkelia Case—A Watchmen's Battalion.

Bond Transactions To-day.—Offerings: Registered 4s, $420,700, 127@128; coupon 4s, $40,000, 127½; registered 4½s, $150, 107½; coupon 4½s, $1,500, 107½. Accepted: Registered 4s, $200, 127.

Naval Constructors Transferred.—Assistant Naval Constructor John R. Hanscom has been ordered to Cramp's ship-yard, Philadelphia, as assistant constructor in place of Constructor Hoover, who was ordered to New York.

Postoffice Inspectors Discharged.—So far about twenty-three Postoffice inspectors have been discharged by the Postmaster-General. The reduction was made necessary by reduced appropriations.

Secretary Doyle's Return.—Secretary Doyle of the Civil Service Commission has returned from a tour of inspection North and West of the postoffices in the classified service. While away he visited twenty-eight postoffices, and found the civil service law faithfully administered.

Commissioner Hall's Hat.—Patent Commissioner Hall is one of the few officials in public life who wears an old-fashioned, broad-brim Quaker beaver. Hon. Hiram Price wore one when he was Indian Commissioner as a symbol of peace and good will towards the dusky savage. He stills continues the habit.

An Increase of Employes.—A total net increase of thirty-nine employes was made by the Legislative bill in the force of the Interior Department. The increase was as follows: Secretary's Office, two; Assistant Attorney-General's Office, three; Indian Office, three; General Land Office, twenty-six; Patent Office, thirteen. The decrease: Secretary's Office, six; General Land Office, 2.

Launch of the Charleston.—The new cruiser Charleston will be launched next Thursday from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, without any public ceremonies. The private launching is due to the fact that the tide is higher on that day at half-past 7 in the evening than at any other time during the contract period. As soon as the Charleston is off the ways the construction of the hull of the cruiser San Francisco will begin.

An Important Interference Case.—Patent Examiner Wynn to-day began a hearing on a motion to dissolve the interference between the Welsbach Incandescent Gaslight Company and the patent of Charles M. Lungren of New York. The hearing will continue three days. The attorneys for the Welsbach are: James L. Norris, E. N. Dickenson, A. Thurston and M. Bailey. For Lungren: MacArthur and Townsend, W. C. McIntire, E. C. Webb and Fred. H. Bells.

Inspector Armstrong in Town.—General Frank Armstrong, Chief Indian Inspector, Interior Department, is in the city for a brief period. He has just returned from an extended tour of Indian agencies in the West. Few men living have had as varied and as exciting an experience with the Indians as he, and none have so large a personal acquaintance among the principal Indian chiefs. He has been among the Indians since 1856. The fact that he is somewhat bald may account for his retaining his scalp untouched to this day.

A Watchmen's Battalion.—Captain Paul, captain of the watch of the State, War and Navy Department, is organizing a battalion among the watchmen, firemen and engineers under him, for the purpose of joining the District National Guard. Already sixty-five names have been secured for the new organization. Captain Paul is an ex-army officer, and resigned his commission as a lieutenant in the Third Cavalry in 1881. The command will probably be called the Battalion of the State, War and Navy Department.

The Dinkella Case.—In the spring of 1880 William Dinkella was convicted by a consular court at Kiobe, Japan, of the murder of George H. Abbott, mate of the merchant ship Centennial, and was sentenced to be hanged. President Arthur commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and he was transferred to the penitentiary at Albany, where he remained three years. Then becoming insane, he was removed to Washington, and is now at St. Elizabeth's. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood having made an unsuccessful effort to procure his discharge on the ground of the illegality of his trial and sentence, has now filed a petition for his pardon with the Department of Justice.

Approved by the President.—The President has approved the joint resolution relating to the disposal of public lands in Florida and Louisiana; the acts authorizing a bridge across the Tombigbee River, Ala.; granting pensions to John Waggerner, John T. G. Nuttal, Louis Telyea, Julia Bryan, Luce A. Noel, Frank H. Reed, Sarah Ann Waters, Emil Schattle and W. A. Hicks; the acts increasing the pensions of Edward Ashworth, Edward Healey and Wm. Winans; the acts for the relief of Jennie D. Rice and Hiram Chelsam, and the acts authorizing the Southwestern, Arkansas and Indian Territory Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Ouachita River, Ark.; the Little Rock and Alexandria Railway Company, across the Bayou D'Arbonne, La.; over the Red River of the North; over the Mississippi, near Oquawka, Ill.; over the Tennessee, between Bridgeport and Sheffield, Ala.; over Caney Fork River, between Rock Island and Carthage, Tenn.; over the Mississippi, near Clinton, Iowa; over the Mississippi, near Muscatine, Iowa; over the Missouri, near Nebraska City, Neb., and across the Columbia River, between Oregon and Washington Territory, by the Columbia River Bridge Company.

DEPARTMENT PERSONALS.

Treasurer Hyatt has returned.

Postmaster-General Dickinson returned from Long Island at 3 o'clock this evening.

Mr. J. C. Stoddard is aiding the disbursing clerk of the Interior Department in the absence of Mr. George Evans.

Assistant Secretary Muldrow appeared on duty this morning. He spent his month's vacation on his stock farm in Mississippi, which, by the way, is one of the best in blooded and improved stock in the South.

W. F. Daniels, private secretary to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, is dallying with the sportive fish during his vacation.

Paymaster C. P. Thompson, on duty at the Navy Department, has gone to Atlantic City, broken down in health.

Assistant Patent Commissioner Vance is on his vacation in North Carolina, where he is improving his opportunities in reviewing his acquaintance with his political friends and neighbors. He addressed a large body of Democrats at Asheville, N. C., last Friday night, on the political issues of the day. He was warmly received.

Colonel A. W. Fletcher, Secretary Whitney's private secretary, was at his desk this morning for the first time since his recent accident.

Joseph B. Martin of Massachusetts was to-day appointed chief of the Gazette Division, Patent Office, vice T. W. D. Bullock of Tennessee, deceased.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, which has been holding hearings at Elberon, N. J., has returned to the city.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

In reference to a petition of residents of North Capitol street, between B and C streets, for the reinstatement of John Kane as foreman in the Fire Department, the Commissioners have notified Senator Ingalls, who referred the petition to them, that the case of this man received careful consideration, and in their judgment his reinstatement would tend to impair the discipline of the force.

Superintendent Henry R. Miles of the District Fire Alarm and Telegraph Service has called the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity of putting underground the trunk line of wires running west from Police Headquarters to Georgetown. In case this cannot be accomplished he suggests that a new line of poles, high enough to raise the wires above the trees, be erected.

Messrs. Acker and Neitzey have been ordered to remove from K street, near Eleventh street northeast, the obstruction in the brick sheds.

The Commissioners have notified the attorney for the Metropolitan Railway Company that the asphaltum blocks removed from H street, near St. John's Church, and claimed by the railway company, became public property when they were laid by the company.

The Commissioners have received bids for insuring the District property. F. H. Smith is the lowest, at 12½ cents on $100 on all buildings and their contents. All brick schools, station-houses and engine-houses, 11½; other brick buildings, 20; frame buildings and their contents, 30.

The building business took a boom to-day, and permits were issued to erect nearly $75,000 worth of houses. W. C. Hill is about to erect two elegant dwellings on block 42, University Park, to cost $25,000; B. H. Warner, two dwellings, 1445, 1451 Fourteenth street, $20,000; Jacob Jones, seven dwellings, 1439 to 1451 N street, $14,000; Mrs. J. G. Ingersoll, dwelling, 1601 Boundary street, $3,500; Alice E. Shadd, stable in square 30, $600; Henry Logan, three dwellings, 2128 to 2132, alley in square 73, $1,800; Francis Clark, dwelling, 806 C street northeast, $2,000; R. H. Risler, dwelling, 331 Sixth street southeast, $2,500.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Saturday afternoon Historian Bancroft fell from the piazza of his Newport cottage and bruised himself quite badly.

Rev. Father Chappelle of St. Matthew's Church is making preparations to go abroad. He will visit France the latter part of the month.

Mr. M. I. Weller and a party of friends left Saturday for a week's outing along the Potomac.

Mr. Frank Gordon and wife are at Piney Point.

Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton is still greatly troubled with his eyes. He has not been able to do any work for three months, being under treatment in his home in Indiana.

Mr. Charles R. Remsburg and Mr. C. Breckinridge Boyle left Saturday for Frederick, Md. Thence they go to the Natural Bridge, Va., and will travel the entire distance on bicycles.

General Rogers, late of the Board of Pension Appeals, Interior Department, is at Piney Point.

Miss Fannie Stigler of Lynchburg, Va., who has been spending some time with relatives, Mr. John Pickell and family, 3103 P street, returned to her home today, with Miss Katie Pickell, to spend the summer.

Commissioners Webb and Wheatley are still at Atlantic City. They are expected back to-morrow.

Judge James left the city to-day for York Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Henry Wise Garnett is dangerously ill.

APPEALS IN LAND CASES.

Many Remaining to be Decided and How They are Disposed of.

There are now on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior 2,350 cases on appeal from the Commissioner of the General Land Office awaiting action by the Secretary. They embrace all the appeals taken since May, 1887. The cases in which appeals were taken prior to May 1, 1887, have all been decided.

The office of the Assistant Attorney-General, in which the appeals from the Commissioner are prepared for Secretary Vilas' final action, is therefore about fifteen months behind in its work. At the beginning of the fiscal year the office had on hand over 2,800 appeals, and was fully nineteen months behind. It is catching up gradually, and will, it is thought, be nearly up with current work by January 1, 1889.

A great number of these appeals were taken during the term of Commissioner Sparks. It is quite different now, the number of appeals from Commissioner Stockslager being but few in comparison.

To handle the great number of decisions which the Attorney-General's office prepares for Secretary Vilas seventeen law clerks are employed, and these clerks turn out about ninety decisions a week. In any case where a new law point is involved the case is discussed by all the clerks in the presence of the Assistant Attorney-General, and all manner of objections are raised. A decision reached, the case is submitted to the Secretary, and not infrequently it requires a week or ten days to simply read the testimony of a single case.

Mr. Randall Improving.

Mr. Randall has improved all day and was in a quiet sleep when a CRITIC reporter called. If his condition warrants, his family will remove him to his home near Philadelphia in the early part of this week.

Dr. Garnett's Will.

The will of the late Dr. Garnett was deposited in the office of the Register of Wills to-day. He leaves all his property, real, personal or mixed, to his wife, Mary Elizabeth Wise Garnett, and to her heirs and assigns in fee simple. He appoints his son, Henry Wise Garnett, executor. The witnesses to the paper are T. A. Lambert, Hugh T. Taggert and L. Browning.

A Disastrous Runaway.

While a farmer named Smith German, from Loudoun County, Va., was unloading his wagon at the Adams Express office at the Baltimore and Potomac Station, about 9 o'clock this morning, his horses took fright and ran away, upsetting the wagon and destroying two hundred dozen eggs and seventy-five pounds of butter.

Marriage Licenses.

Frank H. Cox and Florence Bradley; Abel S. Bennett, Binghampton, N. Y., and Rose L. Simpson, city; Charles C. Thomas and Estelle Edmonston; Carlos D. Shelton, Houghton, Mich., and Sarah W. Gardner, city.

Real Estate Sales.

C. E. Fraser has sold to W. R. Deeble, for $4,200, parts of lots 5 and 7, square 86, 16 feet front on I street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets northwest.

IN CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Debate on the Fisheries Treaty Resumed in the Senate.

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

A Vote of 120 to 102 in Favor of the Free Wool Clause.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Daniel endeavored to secure consideration of the bill authorizing the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to lay tracks across square 269 to square 300. Mr. Vest did not understand fully the location of the squares, and asked that consideration be postponed. So the bill went over.

Mr. Vance secured the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to employ a stenographer.

A bill was passed extending the limits of the port of New Orleans.

Mr. Hoar presented a bill appropriating $35,000 for the erection of a statue to General George Rogers Clarke at Louisville, Ky., the city which he founded.

Mr. Daniel, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Blackburn spoke eloquently in favor of the bill, and it was passed.

A favorable report was made upon the House bill to pay Andrew Gleason his claim of $264.67 for work done upon the pavements back of the President's Mansion.

Mr. Chace introduced a bill providing that mailable matter of the third class shall consist of all matter now embraced by law in the third and fourth classes, and that the postage on the same shall be at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, fully prepaid. The bill reduces the rate on fourth-class matter.

Mr. Hoar favorably reported a bill to pay James Grace $155 for his medical expenses consequent upon being injured by a caving arch at the Capitol June 14, 1887. He was an old employe of twenty years' service at the Capitol.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to pursue investigations during the recess of Congress.

The Senate then went into open executive session upon the Fisheries treaty, and Mr. Pugh took the floor.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Whitthorne, next Saturday evening was set apart for the consideration of public bills from the Committee on Indian Depredations.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the call of States was dispensed with, and at 11:20 the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the Tariff bill.

By unanimous consent, it was agreed that a vote be taken on the free wool clause at 1 o'clock.

Mr. E. B. Taylor of Ohio, Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, Mr. Jackson of Pennsylvania and Mr. Adams of Illinois opposed the placing of wool on the free list.

Mr. Williams of Ohio and Mr. Kerr of Iowa took about the same ground.

Mr. Anderson of Iowa said the issue seemed to him distorted by illogical debate.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky maintained that free wool would not destroy the sheep industry, and cited the removal of the duty on raw hides and its beneficial results to illustrate his position.

At 1 o'clock a vote was taken on Mr. Wilkins' amendment to strike out free wool, and it was defeated by a vote of 102 to 120. Messrs. Sowden, Foran and Wilkins voted with the Republicans, and Mr. Anderson of Iowa with the Democrats. Speaker Carlisle also voted.

Mr. Mills moved as an amendment, and it was adopted, making the duty on hemp or jute carpeting 6 cents per square yard, matting and floor-mats of vegetable manufacture, 20 per cent. ad valorem and all other carpetings, 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 30 per cent. as reported.

Mr. Mills' motion to change the date of the taking effect of the wool schedule from July 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889, was also adopted.

The fourth section of the bill, relating to paper, was then taken up and passed over without change, excepting the adoption of several caucus amendments.

The reading of the bill was then resumed, and, from present indications, a final vote can be taken about Saturday.

WHO WILL SUCCEED DR. DAVIS?

Hon. Robert T. Davis, now serving his third term as Representative from the First Massachusetts District, is not a candidate for renomination, and the honor is said to lie between Charles S. Randall and District Attorney Hosea Knowlton of New Bedford.

THE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Labor to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill for the relief and protection of saleswomen in the District.

They also appointed Messrs. Compton, Nichols and French a sub-committee to visit the Government Printing Office and report on the subject of heat, light and ventilation.

SENATOR-ELECT WHITE.

Senator-elect White, the successor of Mr. Eustis, was upon the floor of the Senate to-day and was introduced to his future associates by Mr. Faulkner.

CAPITOL NOTES.

Congressman Burrows of Michigan has returned from the West and was on the floor this morning.

Mr. Hemphill introduced in the House to-day a bill to regulate and provide for the practice of pharmacy in the District.

The House joint resolution was passed by the Senate to-day, electing Colonel Harris of Ohio, General Martin of Kansas and General Hartranft of Pennsylvania managers of the Board of National Soldiers' Homes, to fill vacancies.

The Conference Committee on the River and Harbor bill resumed its session to-day.

A Wife's Serious Charges.

R. C. M. Burton, the Market Space awning-maker, was before the Police Court this morning, charged with assaulting his wife. Mrs. Burton, a handsome brunette woman, of perhaps 28 or 30 years, took the stand and told how Mr. Burton had been drinking for some time, and she said abused her so that she was compelled to spend last Friday night at a friend's house. She came home Saturday, and she says Mr. Burton locked her in the room with him, and throwing her onto a lounge, held her there and ordered her to give him the money she had in bank. A long-haired old gentleman was a strong witness against Mr. Burton, but the case was dismissed and Mr. Burton's personal bonds to keep the peace taken.

Burial Permits Issued.

Burial permits have been issued by the Health Officer the past forty-eight hours as follows: Irene Heath, 22 years; Annie M. McDonald, 3 years; Charles Homiller, 74 years; Lillie Green, 11 months; Nellie Terrisa Porter, 4 months; Mary E. Busder, 1 month; Harriet T. Lighten, 9 months; Augusta B. Miller, 18 years; Frances Mason, 7 years, and the following colored: James A. Diggs, 1 month; Bertha Washington, 9 months; Joseph Henderson, 2 months; John Rankin, 21 years; Lydia Boyd, 2 months; Lavinia M. More, 50 years; John W. Harvey, 1 day.

Clerk Clagget in Charge.

Mr. Howard C. Clagget, the new Clerk of the Police Court, took charge of his office to-day.

THE SENATE'S TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Allison Believes That One Will be Passed This Session.

An interview with Senator Allison of Iowa is published in the New York *Herald* to-day relative to the probable action of the Senate on the tariff.

Mr. Allison is chairman of the Appropriations Committee and a member of the Finance Committee, and his views are always of interest to the public, not only because of their clearness, but of their dispassionateness and conservatism.

His impression is that the Senate will feel called upon to pass a tariff bill as a matter of duty, although it may delay adjournment several weeks. He thinks the matter can be disposed of in thirty days after the reception of the Mills bill from the House.

Being asked upon what principles the Senate bill would be based, he replied:

"On the principle of protection to our own industries. It will not be similar to the Mills bill in any respect. None of the details have yet been agreed upon, but we have been getting information, and after this coming week we shall do a good deal of work on it. We are going on with the different schedules as fast as we can. We are going to reduce some and probably increase some. In revising the tariff there are irregularities which we are going to cure. We shall deal with the internal revenue, and shall probably abolish the entire tobacco tax. I am merely giving my personal impressions, for the matter has not yet been acted on; but that seems to be the sort of sentiment which prevails. We shall not take off the whisky tax, but shall probably take off the tax on alcohol used in the arts if it can be done safely."

He further stated that a reduction of $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 would be about all the country could afford. The bill might not be entirely satisfactory, but any tariff bill, he said, had got to be a compromise, and it should be made as nearly equitable as possible to the different sections. Such legislation, moreover, would be right in line with the Chicago platform as Senators interpreted it.

AWAY FOR TWO WEEKS.

Departure of the National Rifles on the Annual Trip.

The Sixth-Street Station was alive with militia men this morning. The National Rifles were to depart on their two-weeks' outing, and, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts, they were out in force. Promptly at 9 o'clock the train drew out of the station, a vigorous cheer being sent rolling down the track after it by the stay-at-homes. The excursionists will reach Jersey City at 3 o'clock this afternoon, where they will be transferred to the Fall River steamer. They leave at 6:30 for Fall River, arriving there to-morrow morning. They take rail to New Bedford and steamer to Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, arriving there at 9 o'clock. At noon on the 25th the excursionists leave for Boston, where they will be guests of the Boston Lancers for a day. They will spend a day in New York on their way homeward, reaching Washington 7:10 Saturday evening, July 28.

The command was attired in fatigue uniform and shakos this morning. They reported at the armory at 7 o'clock and marched down G street to Ninth, to the Avenue and thence to the station. The Weccacoe Band of Philadelphia will furnish music for them on their trip.

The following members of the command take part in the trip:

Captain James F. Oyster, Lieutenant J. O. Mannel, Lieutenant Geo. W. Evans, Lieutenant J. W. Howell, Lieutenant E. B. Hay, quartermaster; Lieutenant H. C. Bowers, commissary; Lieutenant G. H. Shoulters, paymaster; Lieutenant G. N. Acker, surgeon; First Sergeant W. P. Boteler, Second Sergeant W. B. Magruder, Sergeant J. F. H. Blois, Corporals H. K. Simpson, Will Way, W. G. Lown, John A. Evans, S. E. Tomlinson; privates G. A. Bentley, C. P. Bentley, Frank Burkart, S. F. Brooks, C. W. Brooks, W. E. Collady, E. G. Chapman, G. A. Drury, Charles B. Fonda, F. F. Holden, W. H. Hyatt, M. F. Hamilton, Lewis Holmes, J. W. Davis, Alexander Abraham, B. Pennebacker, Heber Todd, W. H. Egleton, John Mitchell, F. B. Nichols, M. J. Quinn, P. B. McLean, A. A. Smith, C. E. Simms, Milo C. Summers, G. W. Taylor, Walter I. Taylor, G. B. Young and Lieutenant W. C. Keech, veteran.

Among those who accompany the Rifles are Captain R. F. Brown, Captain G. C. West, William J. Hay, Mrs. P. M. Dubant, Miss M. E. Waters, Miss Donahue, Mrs. Lieutenant G. W. Evans, Mrs. Lieutenant G. H. Shoulters, Mrs. H. K. Simpson, Mrs. W. G. Lown and Mrs. G. A. Drury.

NEW TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Buildings Upon Which Assessments Begin This Month.

Assessor Fish has made his annual assessment of new property erected from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, to be added to the list of taxable property. The taxes on the new property begin on the first day of the present month.

The following shows the number, location and valuation of the new houses:

Location.	No.	Valuation.
Washington	1,640	$3,752,500
Georgetown	64	99,000
County	263	224,200
Total	1,967	$4,075,700

There were burnt and torn down during the year:

Location.	No.	Valuation.
Washington	230	$151,200
Georgetown	8	6,700
County	24	28,350
Total	262	$186,250

The report shows that the frame houses are rapidly disappearing from the city limits. There were only 48 frames erected in Washington, 2 in Georgetown and 225 in the county.

The property built and exempted from taxation was: Churches, $50,000; orphan asylum, $7,000; public schools, $181,000; police station, $10,000; reform school, $10,000, making $258,000 in all.

The following table shows the total number of houses in the District of Columbia, June 30, 1888, except Government buildings:

Washington	32,258
Georgetown	2,682
County	3,645
Total	38,585

The assessment on the new property amounts to $61,134.50.

Drowned in the River.

Charles Bosworth, living at 459 Q street, and employed at Havenner's bakery, was drowned in the river yesterday near the Three Sisters by the capsizing of the row-boat in which he and a companion, W. W. Grant, were rowing. The body was shortly after recovered by R. C. King and Robert Golden, and the Coroner ordered it turned over to the family. Mr. Bosworth had gone up the river with his wife and children to spend the day, and had left them at Holtzman's while he started for a row after dinner.

The First Secession Editor.

General James N. Bethune, the first editor in the South who openly advocated the doctrine of secession, is living on his farm near Warrenton, Va. He is now well on to 90 years of age. Physically and mentally he is strong for his years. Prior to 1870 he lived in Georgia, and at one time was Attorney-General of the State.

His Notes Failed Him.

Robert Shrader, an attenuated white man, whose marked resemblance to Senator Ingalls excited some comment in the Police Court this afternoon, where he appeared and charged his landlady, Annie Mitzel, with making threats against him. He took notes of the language she used at the time, and gave his testimony with their aid. The defendant denied it all and the case was dismissed.

A BELL-BOY'S LIFE.

The Joys and Trials of "Front" in a First-Class Hotel.

"Front!"

A slightly built, open-eyed colored boy of from 18 to 22 years, probably clad in livery and certainly with an air of fatigue and mild protestation at being asked to do any work, rises from a bench in a corner of the hotel lobby, shuffles over to the counter, sagaciously standing to one side to protect his eyes from the glitter of the clerk's diamond pin, and listens with an air of offended humility while the autocrat of the register tells him to "see what 932 wants." How well he knows that there are six flights of stairs, the first covered with thickly padded velvet carpet, the second with Brussels carpet, also thickly padded, into which his tired feet sink soothingly, the third covered with common carpet, the fourth oilcloth, the fifth painted, and the last innocent of any covering whatever, between him and "932." But he starts off like a quarter horse and continues at a reasonably rapid gait for several steps until he is out of the clerk's sight, but then what a change. He steps firmly on the first of the stairs, grasps the rail firmly and takes the second step, and so on until he learns what "932" wants, if the guest has not by that time forgotten what it was.

But he is a very useful person, the hotel bell-boy is, despite his abundance of leisure when busy, and his life is not like a bed of roses.

They see many queer things, too, these bell-boys. People much used to living in hotels are apt to regard the hotel boys as their own family servants and call them at all sorts of hours to do all sorts of things. A Congressman, not from the West, but this time an Eastern one, used to call a bell-boy every night to perform the duties of a valet, helping him undress, cutting his corns and similar little offices.

The ladies are very apt to push the electric button which calls the bell-boy on all sorts of occasions and for all sorts of things, and bell-boys often in answering a call find the fair caller in the most startling sort of dishabille, and sometimes with not even enough clothing on to justify its being called dishabille.

They "get the dots" on lots of people, too, these bell-boys. An assiduous society belle, worn out with excitement and late hours, has a little instrument with a hollow, needle-like point, with which she wants to inject a few grains of soothing morphine under the lily-white skin; no, not of her arm, because the red blotch would show every time she appeared in evening dress for a week; but she has no morphine. The bell-boy gets some for her.

And if a well-known Prohibitionist should want to have a little drink or a bottle brought to his room, who would find it out before the bell-boy? But these boys are supposed to have neither eyes nor tongues—nothing but ears—and these only for the reception of orders.

Several noted and well-fought divorce suits have been decided by the testimony of bell-boys, though generally in such cases the bell-boy displays the unretentive memory and inability to identify people whose personality would be supposed to be deeply impressed on his mind by attendant circumstances that insures his retention in the hotel as long as he chooses. The ease with which bell-boys have forgotten the most astonishing sort of things when on the witness stand is even amusing.

Bell-boys sometimes also ascend to the heroics. Some time ago a Western Congressman blundered into the room of a lady guest while she was asleep. She rang the bell, the enunciator dropped, the bell-boy came and injected himself into the situation and relieved the lady of the Congressman's presence.

Sometimes, too, a brute (for brutes are to be found on hotel registers as well as anywhere else) comes to his room drunk and beats his wife, and the bell-boy is rung up by the unfortunate spouse to take her part. Some of the boys have been roughly handled, too, in such rencontres as this. But the end is apt to be that the brute sobers up the next morning and ceases to be a brute, and the wife gets a trunkful of new dresses, and bonnets galore, and the bell-boy a watch and chain, and the event never gets outside the family and the bell-boy.

But what the stair-climbers—for they are not allowed to ride in the elevators in first-class hotels—hail with especial joy is a "quiet little game of poker." When a boy gets wind of one such he haunts the corridor that communicates with the room and claims the party as his "meat." When the party inside rings for a boy he darts into the room as soon as the boy who has come upstairs gets in sight, and does what is wanted done. He usually finds some pretext to stay in the room, acting as butler—or rather barkeeper—and the "snap" is often worth $5 or $10 to him in a single night. When he does anything for a player he is usually given a chip or two, and when he "cashes in" his pile is bigger than that of some of the players.

It is the tips, by the way, that the bell boys, at least in this city, work for. The salaries are, for the most part, almost infinitesimal, but the tips bring the average up to quite a respectable figure.

The ladies, strange to say, are even more liberal in the matter of tips than the men, and many a bell boy is given a dollar for purchasing for an angel-faced girl a French novel that she would never think of asking a book-store clerk for herself.

PEACE BY ARBITRATION.

Mrs. Lockwood Moving for the Establishment of an International Court.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood of this city to-day filed with the Secretary of State a letter with regard to the establishment of an international court of arbitration, in which the Secretary is requested to instruct Minister McLane to consider any overtures in this matter that may be made by the Government of France. There were submitted with the letter a similar request from M. Charles Lemmonier, the president of the International League of Peace and Liberty at Geneva; a petition signed by the presidents of the five peace associations of France and 112 members of the French House of Delegates, and a letter from Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, president of the International Peace Union.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lieutenant Ellis of the Signal Corps has been ordered to San Antonio to relieve Lieutenant Weber.

Ordnance Sergeant Burns has been ordered from the Washington Barracks to Fort Niobrara, N. M.

Private Ben. H. Dorcy, Troop B, Fourth Cavalry, has been granted a furlough for three months.

First Lieutenant James Brennan, Seventeenth Infantry, has been granted three months additional leave on account of illness.

Troop C, Second Cavalry, has been ordered to march from Fort Bidwell, Cal., to Fort Klamath, Oregon, and report at the latter place for temporary duty.

Major William D. Wolverton, surgeon at Washington Barracks, has had his leave extended twenty days. Second Lieutenant A. M. Fuller, Second Cavalry, has been granted ten days' leave.

Yellow Fever at Ship Island.

Surgeon-General Hamilton of the Marine Hospital Service has received a communication from the surgeon in charge of the quarantine station at Ship Island, near New Orleans, stating that the Norwegian bark Magnolia from Rio de Janerio had arrived with several cases of yellow fever on board. The vessel left Rio de Janerio with a clean bill of health, and, during the passage, the captain and four seamen died of the scourge.

A COOL CONFESSION.

Smith, One of the Indicted Conspirators, Tells His Story.

THE COURT-ROOM STARTLED.

District Attorney Ewing Shows the Prisoner a Dynamite Cartridge.

CHICAGO, July 16.—There were no new developments in the Burlington dynamite conspiracy cases yesterday. Bowles, the informer, was feeling very much better than any time since he unbosomed himself and told all he knew of the formation of the plot to injure the property of the system. He said in his statement that when he went into the conspiracy he did not realize the enormity of the crime into which he was launching. He did not comprehend that it would involve the lives of hundreds of innocent people. But the idea of the conspiracy was not to take the lives of passengers, but by continued injury to passenger coaches and locomotives, drive away the business of the road, and thus injure it in a degree that would be irreparable.

The confession, which was finished late Saturday night, covers nearly fifty pages of legal cap, and is now in the hands of the attorney for the prosecution. It is expected to prove a sensational feature of the case.

Stewart E. Hoge, chairman of the Grievance Committee of the "Q" engineers, who has been implicated in the dynamite plans by the witnesses so far heard, is still at the National Hotel. He refuses to talk about the charges made against him, and professes to be but little troubled by them. He says he will stay to the end, and that he expects complete vindication. It is unlikely that he could get away without his destination being known, as the city and railroad detectives are taking considerable interest in his movements.

The sensation to-day will probably be Alexander Smith's testimony. He will detail the plot as originally confided to him, and tell the part that he played in it from its inception. More arrests in connection with the dynamite conspiracy are expected to-day or early in the week in this State and Iowa.

In Court This Morning.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 16.—The developments in the trial of the "Q" dynamiters Saturday and the expectation of more startling disclosures brought a large crowd to Judge Gresham's court-room this morning, where Commissioner Hoyne was to hear evidence. Shortly after 10 o'clock United States District Attorney Ewing called Alexander Smith, the first witness for the railroad company. Mr. David, before Smith was put under examination, moved to have all the testimony given by Bowles and Kelly in the case stricken out, as Bowles was no longer a defendant.

Ewing replied that he thought the evidence should remain on account of the alleged purchases of dynamite by Bowles, as it affected the other defendants who were cognizant of the purchase, they having provided the money, as he was informed.

Commissioner Hoyne held this point under consideration, but it had a marked and perceptible influence throughout the court, the question hinging on the confession of Bowles to his having purchased dynamite and then procuring his own immunity, that the act could be used to the prejudice of those who had been arrested with him.

Kelly was recalled, and acknowledged that he had gone by another name, that of "Charles Cordell," in 1881, and received letters under that name. This man's testimony under examination by Attorney Donahue appeared to so directly impinge on perjury that the prosecution apparently felt somewhat discouraged with him, and he was quickly removed from the stand.

Smith Tells His Story.

Alexander Smith was the next witness. His home is in Aurora. His occupation a locomotive fireman on the C., B. and Q. road. He left the road last February when the strike occurred, and had since been supported by the Brotherhood. He knew all the men under arrest. Bowles showed him some dynamite, the first time he had ever seen it in his life. Bowles took him out for a buggy ride on the occasion. Bowles, Smith testified, broke a twig from a tree to perforate a hole in the dynamite cartridge, so that he could insert a cap.

Attorneys David and Donahue vigorously protested against the conduct of the United States District Attorney in putting one of the defendants before the court as an actual witness against the other defendents, and in this it is said they scored a strong point.

"Bowles put the dynamite on the track," continued Smith, "and after we got about a mile and a-half away we heard the dynamite go off. When we got to Aurora I got out of the buggy and he went on. The next day he told me he would leave another cartridge with me, and told me to put it on the track, but he did not call with me."

The Court-Room Startled.

"Was it like this?" asked Attorney Ewing, producing a cartridge, which startled half the people in the court-room.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"A package was left for me with Covill, an engineer at Heck's European Hotel. I was told by Baureisen about the 14th of June. I went up to the hotel and got it. It contained dynamite and caps. Baureisen said to go and give them a scare to-night. I told him that I would, and I did it. Covill gave me the cartridge.

Smith's Detestable Act.

"I took the cartridge that night and went past the depot and put it on the track, near the semaphore. I put one cap in it; came back to Aurora the same way and fooled around town a little and then went to bed. I saw Baureisen next day, and he asked me if I had done anything. I said I had. Baureisen then said: 'I thought you had; I heard some noise.' It was about 9 o'clock at night when I put the dynamite on the track. Broderick and Wilson met me next day and asked me if I had seen Bowles.

"That was on the morning of the 5th of July. I saw Bowles before I saw them. Bowles said he wanted to get some dynamite and caps. He also told me to find Godding, and I went and found him at Miller's shoe store, on Main street. Godding gave me a letter to his wife, and Mrs. Godding went and got me the package, which contained caps and fuse, which I took out. The box also contained dynamite cartridges. I gave the box to Bowles. I went into Jack Short's, on Main street, where Baureisen, Bowles, Wilson, Broderick and others were, having a glass of beer.

"They came outside and told me to go to Godding's and get what dynamite was there. Godding came along at the time. Godding went up to his house and got out the same box that I found the fuse and caps in. It contained dynamite. We took the package up to Brotherhood Hall. One of them took the package away after we had a talk together, but I don't know which one it was."

After a lengthy and somewhat rigorous cross-examination of the witness Smith by Attorney David, he was finally led to say: "I don't know whether I am a witness or defendant in this case"—a confession which created as much commotion in the court-room as his cool, deliberate recital of the way in which he placed the dynamite on the track. This admission led United States District Attorney Ewing to ask for a temporary adjournment. He said he did not know who he would call as next witness. The court then adjourned until 2 p. m.

THE STAIN MURDER.

The Alleged Confession Made Out of Whole Cloth.

BANGOR, ME., July 16.—The latest developments in the Stain-Cromwell case are startling, and seem to establish beyond any doubt that young Stain manufactured out of whole cloth the evidence which has nearly brought his father and Cromwell to the gallows. It seems that some time before the Dexter Bank robbery and the murder of Cashier Barron, the Wintrop Bank, situated in Winthrop, Me., lost by robbery over $80,000 in negotiable paper. Shortly after this robbery young Stain was confined in Norridgeinock jail for some thieving operation. While in prison he made a statement to the authorities that he, his father, Cromwell and a New York "crook" named Gleason had robbed the Winthrop Bank.

He was promised the reward offered by the bank in case his story proved true. He put his statement in writing. The bank officials carefully investigated the story and were satisfied that it was wholly untrue, and that young Stain had made up the yarn simply for the purpose of securing the reward. The written statement, however, was filed away by the bank. The remarkable fact now brought out is that this statement of young Stain is almost word for word the same as his so-called confession in connection with the Dexter robbery and murder, except that the names of the two towns are changed. Counsel for Stain and Cromwell have all of the memoranda above referred to in their possession, and the general opinion seems to be that these men had no hand in the murder of which they have once been convicted.

THE END OF A SPREE.

A Resident of Bennington, Vt., Killed in Sight of his Family.

BENNINGTON, VT., July 16.—This morning at 4 o'clock John Gushannon was murdered in his front yard in plain sight of his family. Jos. Gushannon, a nephew of the deceased; John Keenan, James Costigan and George Gavin had been carousing about the village all night, and called on John Gushannon, asking for drinks. Upon being refused they stoned the house.

When two front windows were broken Gushannon went out, caught his nephew and was shaking him, when Keenan struck him on the head with his crutch, killing him instantly. Within an hour all four were arrested and placed in jail. George Gavin was not with the men when the last attack was made, but is under arrest. Gushannon leaves a widow and nine children. A post-mortem shows the blow caused his death.

NORTON IN NEW YORK.

He Began as a Boy on the Old Bowery Stage.

There are good reasons, says the *Sun*, why John W. Norton, the wronged St. Louis manager,