The National Capital.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3.—At a temperance meeting which was held at Hamline Methodist Church in the afternoon Judge Kimball, of the Police Court, made an address, in which he asked all law-abiding citizens to help in efforts to prevent the increase of pool-rooms and saloons in the District. The Judge said that on Monday morning he always had before him a practical illustration of the evils of such places in over 100 cases which he had to dispose of for crimes committed between Saturday night and Monday morning, most of them drunken criminals. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting thanking the Commissioners of the District for their action in prohibiting minors from visiting pool-rooms. A committee of five was appointed to visit the Commissioners and request that further licenses be not granted to pool-rooms and saloons within two blocks of the High School, the distance to be measured from every point of the square upon which the school is situated.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.—The National Executive Silver Committee, whose headquarters are in Washington, issued a circular which is signed by A. J. Warner, of Ohio, President, and Lee Crandall, Secretary, which says that in the opinion of the committee an exigency has arisen which makes it advisable to call a meeting of the National Silver Committee to consider, among other things, the advisability of calling another Silver Convention, with a view to a more thorough organization of all in favor of the restoration of free bi-metallic coinage in the United States. They appoint April 20, 1892, as the date of the meeting of the National Silver Committee, which committee was appointed by the Silver Convention held at St. Louis in November, 1889.——The Red Cross Society received $2,100 from the Mayor of Concord, N. H., through Gov. Hoyt, Chairman of the Russian Famine Relief Committee, which was donated by the citizens of Concord and vicinity. This is the first response to the appeal of the committee which was addressed to the authorities of cities and villages of the country.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia recommended that the bill now before Congress to release certain church property from arrears of taxes be not made a law, they thinking that church property should pay taxes for improvements of streets the same as private property. It is thought that this recommendation will defeat the measure.——A party of Senators and Representatives took a drive over the route of the Washington & Great Falls Electric Railway line, most of them being members of the Committees on District of Columbia of the two Houses of Congress. The District Commissioners and the Secretary of War have reported favorably upon the bill, and the members of the committee wanted to examine the line before reporting on it. They seemed much pleased with the route selected.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.—A small audience were interested spectators of the planting of two trees at the eastern driveway of the White House by President Harrison and his grandchildren, Benjamin Harrison McKee and Mary McKee. The trees were planted under the superintendence of the head gardener, the one planted by the President being a sweet gum, while that planted by the children was a scarlet oak. President Harrison was an amused spectator of the efforts of the children to fill up the hole with their little garden spades.——A large meeting of District volunteers in the civil war was held in the evening, the purpose being to form an organization to present their claims for pension to Congress. The men enlisted for three months, but were mustered out of service at the expiration of 87 days, which prevents their drawing pensions under the law of June 27, 1890, which requires a service of 90 days.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.—Father O'Gorman delivered his lecture on Columbus and Isabella at the Catholic University in the afternoon to a large audience, which gave the eloquent speaker the closest attention. The subject is an old story, yet Father O'Gorman handled it in such a manner as to bring out new beauties which were clothed in all the freshness of novel incidents.——Lieut. Harlow, of the United States Navy, described a trip through Bolivia, illustrating his remarks by lantern-slide views of the scenery on Lake Titicaco and in the heart of the Cordilleras Mountains, before the National Geographical Society, in the lecture-room of the National Museum. Lieut. Harlow had exceptional opportunities as World's Fair Commissioner to visit every portion of Chile and Bolivia, from which he has just returned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.—George W. Long, an ex-Paymaster of the U. S. Navy, escaped from St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum at Washington a week ago, and was found unconscious at his home, in New York City, in the afternoon and removed to a hospital, where he died, either from opium poisoning or alcoholism. Long lived in Washington for many years, several of which were passed in the Government Asylum for the Insane. His insanity being of a mild type, he was allowed considerable liberty, of which he took advantage. He escaped about a year ago, but returned voluntarily.——Hon. Thomas J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, delivered a lecture in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building, his subject being "the Mercy of Nature."

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.—The Washington Alumni of Williams College held their annual banquet at the Normandie in the evening. Owing to the absence of Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, the President of the association, the Vice-President, Mr. F. E. Leupp, presided. Many gentlemen prominent in National affairs were present and responded to toasts.——The argument in the case of Howard J. Schneider, on trial for the murder of his wife and brother-in-law, Frank Hamlink, were completed, and the case given to the jury. District Attorney Cole made the closing argument for the Government, and it was a scathing denunciation of the accused.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

The dignity of the United States Senate, which is perhaps the most dignified and ponderous body in the world, not even excepting the British House of Lords, was severely shocked on April 1, "All Fools' Day." Several of the youthful pages who wait on the Senators during the sessions of that dignified Upper House, not having a realizing sense of the enormity of their utter disregard for Senatorial dignity, played quite a number of harmless pranks on employes and others on this day when everybody takes some license. But they went a little too far when they fooled the dignified Senator from the Buckeye State, the Hon. John Sherman. Senator Sherman was hurriedly passing along the corridor between the Senate Chamber and the Vice-President's room, when he espied what seemed to be a big, fat pocket-book. As is perfectly natural under such circumstances, he stooped to get it not seeing the string which was attached to the wallet, and by which, as soon as the Senator's fingers were about to close upon the coveted money-holder, it was dragged to a safe distance, while the impudent young imps set up a loud laugh at the look of surprise and annoyance which Senator Sherman's countenance at once assumed. But they laughed on the other side of their faces a few moments later when Capt. Bassett, the aged Doorkeeper, pounced down upon them, and gave them such a hauling over the coals as will last them for the balance of the session. It would have fared hard with these lads, perhaps, and some of them might have been bounced, had not Senator Sherman interposed his mighty influence in their behalf. But to fool the dignified Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate is rather too much of a good thing for even Senate pages to indulge in on All Fools' Day.

* * *

Hon. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to Brazil, who is home from that country on a leave of absence, says that the opposition to the reciprocity treaty among the foreign merchants of Brazil is rapidly dying out, and the English and German importers are sending to the United States for goods, in order to secure the advantages of the treaty. He also says that the increase of trade has been so rapid between this country and Brazil that the Brazilian Steamship Company, which formerly run but three steamers a month to Brazil, is now running 14 steamers. He predicts that Brazil will send a splendid exhibit to the Chicago Fair. In an interview Mr. Conger had with the President of Brazil a day or two before the Minister sailed for home, the President took occasion to say that he felt a great personal interest in having Brazil properly represented at our World's Fair, and would do everything in his power to send a fine exhibit. Capt. Conger represented the Seventh Iowa District in the 51st Congress, and was a gallant soldier during the war, enlisting as a private in Co. I, 102d Ill., leaving the service as Captain of that company at the close of the war.

* * *

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions last week made a favorable report on a bill granting a pension to William F. C. Nindermann, late seaman in the United States Navy, and one of the survivors of the ill-fated Arctic Ocean Steamer Jeannette. The pension is to be in accordance with his disability found upon examination. Nindermann is living at Brooklyn, N. Y., and is said to be almost a total wreck from his fearful exposure in the Arctic Ocean when the Jeannette was abandoned.

* * *

On Monday, April 4, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in the case of Eugene Logan, Wm. Williams, and Verna Wilkenson vs. The United States, in which is laid down the principle that the United States must protect all persons in charge of officers from injury by violence. The case is one of romantic interest, and is known as the Logan case. A family named Marlow, of nomadic habits, who gained a livelihood by trading horses in Texas and the Indian Territory, were accused of committing crimes by some people in a town near which they had been encamped, and four of the Marlow brothers were arrested and placed in jail. Threats of violence against them caused the United States Marshal, in whose charge they were, to decide to remove them to a safer place, and while this was being done the wagon in which the brothers were being conveyed was waylaid and a Sheriff and two of the Marlows killed. The other Marlows, each shackled to a dead brother, managed to escape by cutting off the legs of the dead men, and thus removing the shackles. Logan and the others were arrested and convicted of conspiracy against the United States in offering violence to prisoners in its charge, and were convicted. They sued out a writ of error to the Supreme Court, but the latter in its decision held that the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas, which rendered the decision, did not err in judgment. The court says that there is no doubt that the United States must protect all persons under its protection, and particularly persons who have no means of self-defense. Logan and the others have been convicted of murder, and the execution of the sentence has been held in abeyance pending the Supreme Court decision.

* * *

Notwithstanding the fact that at the beginning of Congress it was announced by the leaders of the majority in the House that the most rigid economy was to be practiced by that body, the House contingent fund has already been exhausted, but $1,390 of the fund remaining unexpended. This fund was originally $104,405, but the drain upon it has been so steady and large, that not enough is left of this large sum to meet expenses now actually due. The cost of Representative Kendall's funeral has yet to be met, and, besides this, not a cent of the Pension Bureau investigation has been paid, and the expense will be quite heavy, and the bills for investigating the World's Fair have yet to come in. Because of this a large deficiency in the contingent fund will have to be reported to the House before long.

* * *

A dinner was given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Blaine on Wednesday evening, April 6, in honor of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister to France. Mr. Reid is home on leave of absence, but it is well understood that he will not return to Paris, as he intends shortly to tender his resignation.

* * *

Count Sala, formerly Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, has made answer to the suit brought against him by Dr. Philip S. Wales, for professional services, and makes demand for $20,000 recoupment on the action. The Count says the Doctor was paid $500, which was accepted as full payment for services rendered. He also says that the treatment given him by the ex-Surgeon-General of the Navy was unskillful and unscientific, and that he has been damaged by said treatment to an amount largely in excess of the amount claimed by the Doctor, as one of his legs is two inches shorter than the other, which was caused by the Doctor's unskillful surgery. The suit will attract considerable attention, owing to the standing of the parties socially.

* * *

Without much doubt the relations between the United States and Italy, which were interrupted by the departure of Baron Fava, the Italian Minister to this country, immediately after the New Orleans massacre or lynching of last year, are in a fair way to be resumed upon an amicable understanding, the basis for which will include indemnity for the killing of the subjects of the King of Italy in that affair. What amount to be paid has not been discussed, and the sum may not be fixed until after the Ministers have returned to their respective posts. Negotiations looking to their return are now under way. As a matter of fact, the relations of the two countries are on exactly the same footing as ever. The Legations are in charge of a Charge d'Affaires, through whom a cordial correspondence has been conducted. It is amere diplomatic fiction that the relations are strained, and as soon as the by-play of making faces at each other is over things will go on the same as ever.

* * *

President Harrison left Washington Thursday evening, April 7, for New Church, Va., on Chesapeake Bay, for a brief respite from official cares, and while absent he did some snipe shooting. He returned to Washington on Saturday evening, much pleased with his outing.

* * *

A favorable report was made last week by the Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads, upon the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, and the Postmaster's Convention recently held in Washington, looking to the issue of fractional postal notes.

* * *

In a short time a scheme for the erection of a hotel especially designed to accommodate women will be placed before the people of the Capital City for their approval, in the way of subscriptions to the capital stock of the company which will build and operate the hotel. It is proposed to conduct this hotel upon so liberal a plan that here in Washington, where there are so many women who could patronize such a place, it is hoped and believed that the problem of a woman's hotel will be successfully solved. Unlike experiments which were made in New York in this direction by the late millionaire A. T. Stewart, the inmates will be allowed to receive male company in the parlors, and men may board in the cafe or dining-room which will be attached. Plans for the structure have not yet been completed, because its size and manner of construction will depend upon the amount of money subscribed. It will presumably contain at least 200 bedrooms, also a number of drawing-rooms of moderate size, a library, a reading-room, a gymnasium, and a hall, with a stage for entertainments.

* * *

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, called the attention of the House to the fact that the committee investigating the Pension Bureau was consuming a great deal of time and spending considerable money, when he introduced a resolution authorizing the payment of $10 a day to the stenographer employed by that committee. Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, said he did not object to the resolution, but suggested that no fish had been caught, and he wished to be informed as to what would be the cost of the net. Mr. Enloe said that the committee had been in session but one month, which time was insufficient to investigate a great Government Department. Objection was made by Mr. Bretz, of Indiana, and the resolution had to be referred to the proper committee.

* * *

Representative Clover, of the Third Kansas District, who is a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, thinks he knows a thing or two about the "Noble red man of the West," and says he is tired of the sentiments to which his Committee has been listening for weeks past. He says they have been giving more time to women of Philadelphia and Boston who never saw an Indian, and besides to members of the Indian Rights' Association and kindred organizations, than to all the other people combined, and he thinks it about time to stop this twaddle. He says these people want to take the heart out of the land that is to be thrown open for settlement in the Cherokee country, to put aside for educating Indian children. He also thinks it about time some thought should be given to the whites, as he knows lots of young men far more in need of education than the Indians, who would be glad of an opportunity to get an education, and someone should be heard in their behalf.

* * *

This Congress has evidently concluded that everything must be investigated, and last week a subcommittee of the Senate commenced prying into the affairs of the District of Columbia Health Office. Dr. Hammett, the Health Officer, was the first witness examined, the subject being the shortage in the accounts of his office for the collection of garbage. If one thing was developed more than another in the examination of the Health Officer, it was the fact that the Doctor knew very little about the actual workings of his office during the time when the money was being expended about which there has been so much talk, and for which Senator Blackburn scored the Health Officer so unmercifully several weeks ago in the Senate. The shortage in the garbage fund is some $29,000.

* * *

The Idaho election contest of Claggett against Dubois came to the front again last week, this time in the shape of a bill for expenses of Mr. Claggett, the defeated contestant. The bill of expenses said to have been contracted by Mr. Claggett is quite large, amounting in the aggregate to $9,256.77. The subject was under consideration by the Senate Committee on Elections, and it was decided to allow Mr. Claggett $4,000, less than half the amount claimed. These are the items of Mr. Claggett's bill of expenses incurred: Stenography, typewriting and notarial expenses in preparing case, $206.50; traveling expenses to Washington, $581.25; expenses of private secretary, $405; printing memorial, $152.50; stationery and postage, $60; attorney's fees, $1,500; hotel bills, $298.23; expense of returning home with son and daughter in April, 1891, $390.50; other traveling expenses, $200; living expenses while prosecuting right to seat, $600; coming to Washington second time (self only), $161.25; printing brief, $75.75; supplementary brief, $78.25; room rent, $240; miscellaneous expenses, $777.52; clerical work, $40; services of stenographer, typewriter and secretary, $600; professional services rendered State of Idaho, $2,500; expenses of returning home with two members of family, $390.50.

* * *

Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Minister to France, visited President Harrison on Wednesday, April 6, in company with Secretary Blaine, and had a long interview with the President. It is understood that Minister Reid tendered his resignation to take effect upon the appointment of his successor, although nothing definite could be learned about the matter. The Secretary of State and Minister Reid had a long consultation at the State Department in the afternoon of Wednesday, and it is understood that the Minister handed the Secretary the treaty with France which he recently concluded.

* * *

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister to the United States, called at the White House on Wednesday morning, April 6, and had a long interview with President Harrison in regard to the modus vivendi for the coming sealing season. It is understood that a conclusion in the matter has practically been reached, but there are certain preliminaries to be settled, one of the most important being the determination of the number of seals which the lessees of Pribylov Islands will be allowed to take on the rookeries. Sir Julian has worked assiduously on the Bering Sea negotiations for many months, and is now endeavoring to have the question definitely settled at an early date, so that he can leave this country some time in June for Carlsbad, Germany, where he will take a course of treatment for rheumatic troubles.

* * *

The junior Colorado Senator, Wolcott, charmed the American House of Lords with his oratory on Wednesday, April 6, when he discussed the silver question. Mr. Wolcott is without a peer in the Senate as an orator, and for grace, eloquence, and effectiveness there are few men in or out of public life who are his equal. The Senator has made two or three set speeches since he has been in the Senate, one of them being on this same subject of silver, but his last effort surpassed them all. He spoke almost entirely without the aid of the notes which lay on his desk during the time he was speaking, and never during the entire time of the delivery of his remarks was he at a loss for the proper word. His diction is almost perfect, his gestures appropriate and graceful, while the clear tones of his powerful voice are musical in the extreme, and he speaks seemingly without effort. He is the handsome man of the Senate, and he dresses faultlessly. He stood at his desk in the center of the Republican side of the chamber and made a pleasing picture. He was listened to with the most profound attention by every Senator present, and when he concluded his remarks was applauded by the galleries, the staid Senators all joining in by clapping their hands.

* * *

Secretary of Treasury Foster, who has been spending several days in New York on official business, returned to Washington and was at his desk in the Department on Thursday, Arpil 7. While absent he inspected the improvements on Ellis Island, the expenditure upon this work now being the subject of investigation by a joint committee of Congress. The Secretary said he found everything at the island in excellent condition, and from his observations did not think there had been a waste of money in the erection of Government buildings on the island, and he thought the island could be sold for $1,000,000.

* * *

An official of the State Department says that in view of the many inquiries which are received by mail by the Department head, relating to the technical terms used in the Bering Sea-controversy correspondence, he would not be surprised if Secretary Blaine should order a glossary prepared for public distribution. Many inquiries have been made as to the meaning of the terms "modus vivendi," "mare clausum," "pelagic fishing," "feræ naturæ," and other expressions which occur in the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Lord Salisbury. This official explains that "these terms are used in a diplomatic as well as a legal sense, and are subject to the most literal translation. 'Modus vivendi' is Latin, and means literally 'mode of living.' Diplomatically and legally, it is used to designate a temporary agreement pending the settlement of a matter in dispute. 'Mare clausum' is Latin, and means a closed sea. 'Pelagic' is derived from the Latin word 'pelagicus,' meaning 'pertaining to the sea.' Hence 'pelagic fishing' describes the taking of seals in deep water in distinction from capturing them on the rookeries. The term 'feræ naturæ' means animals in the state of nature—that is, in the wild state—and therefore the prey of anyone who may try to capture them. Lord Salisbury claims that the Bering Sea seals are 'feræ naturæ,' and therefore that Canadians are entitled to kill them anywhere beyond a marine league from the territory of the United States. Our Government claims that the seals are not wild animals, but really cultivated, if not domesticated, and that the poachers are as criminally wrong in interfering with them while traversing the deep seas on their way to and fro from their breeding-grounds as cattle-thieves would be when stealing or killing the farmer's cows while they were traveling an indefinite distance across the country to their barns."

* * *

Assistant Adjutant-General Robert Williams, who was recently placed in charge of the Bureau of Information of the War Department, by Secretary Elkins, is busy with preparations for the complete organization of his bureau. The subject of a Military Museum is now under consideration, and Maj. Arthur McArthur, Gen. Williams's assistant, is preparing inventories of a large number of relics stored in the War Department, and he finds that the war trophies and battle-flags form a very gratifying nucleus for such a museum. The most serious question that has arisen in connection with the museum is that of space, and it is very likely that Congress will be asked to provide a building for the accommodation and suitable display of these precious relics to the old soldiers.

* * *

One of the most unique pension bills ever introduced in Congress is Senate Bill 2785, which affects only those officers who are now on the Retired List of the Army who were wounded in battle during the war of the rebellion. This bill places these officers on the Retired List with the rank they held when wounded, providing the rank they held is higher than that they held when retired. For instance, a Captain on the Retired List may have been wounded while holding the rank of Colonel of Volunteers, he having accepted a commission in the Regular Army in a much lower grade after the war, and he will, if this bill becomes a law, receive the rank and pay of a Colonel on the Retired List. A man on the list at present as a First Lieutenant, who was wounded while holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, would have his pay raised from $1,200 to $2,500 a year. There are 681 officers on the Retired List, 15 of whom were retired by special act, 442 on the "limited" list, and 224 on the "unlimited" list. Of these 681 officers only one draws no pay. This officer is Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, ex-Surgeon-General of the Army, who is now a practicing physician in Washington, who was retired in March, 1878, without pay.

* * *

Representative Funston, of the Second Kansas District, created quite a sensation in the House on Thursday, April 7, when he rose to a question of personal privilege. He had read by the clerk an article published in the New York *Voice*, a temperance paper, which accused a number of members and Senators of being constant patrons of the bar of the House restaurant, where they drink spirituous and malt liquors. Mr. Funston's name was among those published, and he denounced the author of the article in unmeasured terms, calling him a sneak, an unmitigated liar, etc. At first the House was inclined to look upon the matter as a joke, but it was not so with Mr. Funston, as he claimed that his name was used in this connection for the purpose of defeating him for renomination. Several members whose names had been read admitted that they were patrons of the bar of the restaurant, and made game of the whole matter, which so incensed Mr. Funston that he used such unparliamentary language that he was finally called to order, and was roundly hissed by some of the members for his language. Order in the House was restored with considerable difficulty.

* * *

If First-Lieut. James A. Swift, 9th Cav., whose court-martial sentence was recently commuted by the President, will take the trouble to turn over the file of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in the library room of the fort at which he is serving, to the issue of Oct. 8, 1891, he may realize how much he has to thank the paper for, as it was the first to call the attention of the President, the Secretary of War, the Commanding General, and other high authorities to the severity of his sentence, even as mitigated. Notwithstanding the fact that the officers referred to always read the paper, in Swift's case a specially marked page was mailed in a special envelope to them. In addition thereto the writer, who has never known Swift, or even seen him, never lost an opportunity to put in a good word for him where it would do the most good.

* * *

The free-wool bill, which has been under consideration in the House of Representatives since March 9, was passed on Thursday, April 7, by a vote of 194 yeas to 60 nays. The only Democrats voting against the bill were Messrs. Babbitt and Miller, of Wisconsin. The free-wool bill was then sent to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Finance. It is not known how long the bill will slumber in the Committee room, as the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Morill, of Vermont, is still unable to attend to his duties in the Senate, and it is not likely to be considered until he resumes his official duties.

* * *

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's turn will come next, as the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads made a favorable report on the resolution introduced by Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, requesting the Postmaster-General to inform the House whether he directed the payment of the expenses of the Convention of Postmasters recently held in Washington; and if so, by what authority.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is said that the prospects of the return of Jerry Simpson to Congress are growing very slim, indeed, owing to the fact that many of his granger supporters are going to emigrate to the new lands which will be thrown upon the market by the opening of the Cherokee Strip, if from no other cause. The Honorable Jerry, however, says he does not think this emigration will hurt him more than anybody else, as the majority of the emigrants from Kansas will be from the towns; but it is said that Mr. Simpson, while openly advocating the passage of the legislation necessary to open the Cherokee Strip to the public domain, has in reality asked the Chairman of the Indian Committee to block the bill until after the election next Fall, which would indicate that he was somewhat dubious about the matter.

There is an undoubted and rather vigorous revival of Blaine talk in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Some of the Maine stateman's warm admirers say that if Secretary Blaine had felt as well when he wrote his declination as he now does, that letter would never have been written. The lack of candidates against President Harrison does not have a tendency to diminish the Blaine talk, but rather to increase it, and the opposition to Gen. Harrison's renomination on the part of many Senators and other political leaders, who, although claiming that Harrison's Administration had been clean and good, think he cannot again be elected, make the Blaine talk have considerable weight.

The Republican Convention of Oregon met at Portland on Thursday, April 7, and nominated F. A. Moore, of St. Helens, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and T. P. Webster, of Jacksonville, for Attorney-General. A. C. Boise, of Portland, was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee. While in session a dispatch from Providence, R. I., was read to the Convention, which stated that the Republicans had carried that State by handsome majorities, at which the Convention cheered themselves hoarse. They ordered a dispatch sent to Gov.-elect Brown, "sending cordial greeting to Rhode Island for the victory, a victory for American policies and principles. Oregon will declare for the same policy on the 6th of June next." The delegates to the National Convention were not instructed, but all have expressed preference for Gen. Harrison.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU

Are you troubled with loss of appetite, nausea, biliousness, sick headache, offensive breath, or a bitter taste in the mouth? Are you fretty and nervous? Do you have drowsy, dizzy sensations, a feeling of being all tired out, continued languor, and of general discomfort? These are symptoms of impure blood, usually manifested in

The Spring Season

and for which **AYER'S** Sarsaparilla is the Best, the Superior Medicine. Close confinement during the winter, in poorly ventilated, over-heated rooms, work-shops, and offices, excess of animal food, and lack of out-of-door exercise have poisoned your blood. It is this which causes Loss of Strength, Lassitude, Sleepiness, and Dyspepsia; Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Sties on the Eyelids, Sore Eyes, and other varieties of skin diseases. In all such cases, take **AYER'S** Sarsaparilla. It will healthfully stimulate all the great organs of the body to expel the poisons which clog your blood; it will quicken your appetite, and regulate your liver and bowels; it will overcome that tired feeling, free your skin from eruptive diseases, make your step lighter, your eyes brighter, your head clearer, and your arm and body stronger. It will prepare you for the warm summer weather better than any other remedy can. For Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, or for any other disease originating in impure blood, take **AYER'S** Sarsaparilla. **BE SURE** to get **AYER'S.**

NATURE'S CURE FOR ASTHMA FREE ON TRIAL. The WONDERFUL KOLA PLANT (HIMALYA), discovered by African Explorers on the Congo River, West Africa, is NATURE'S SURE CURE for ASTHMA. No Pay until Cured, and Positive Cures Guaranteed. Importing Office, No. 1164 Broadway, New York. For Book and Large FREE Trial Case, sent by Mail, address, Central Office Kola Importing Co., No. 182 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ☞ See New York World and Philadelphia Press, May 18 and 19, 1889; also Christian Observer and Medical Journal, April 9, 1890. The Christian Evangelist, May 29, 1890, says editorially: "The Kola Plant has a gift direct of God, to sufferers from Asthma, and His blessing will rest upon Stanley and associates, explorers of the Dark Continent. It is an unfailing cure for Asthma. ☞ Remember, No Pay Until Cured.

Mention The National Tribune.

CHARACTER SKETCHES—2.

(By Our Snap Shot Artist.)

COL. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL, SEVENTH DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

One of the most striking figures on the Democratic side of the House is the subject of this sketch. Col. O'Ferrall is a very spare, active man, of medium hight, with a shock of long, electrified gray hair, which arises abruptly from his scalp, and then falls and curls over in wild confusion, making his head one of the most conspicuous among the members. He is a native of Virginia, 52 years old, and has had a most varied and active career up to his entering Congress in 1884, having served all through the war of the rebellion, rising from a private in the cavalry service of the Confederate army to the rank of Colonel at the date of Lee's surrender. Col. O'Ferrall has served continuously in the House since 1884. His chief distinction has been in ultra partisan work on the Elections Committee, and his untiring demand that the Internal Revenue tax on tobacco be removed. His recent rebuff of Senator Hill shows the grit of the man.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

There were many people in the State of Missouri a score of years ago, most of them ex-Confederate soldiers, who had a consuming hatred to the late Charles D. Drake, ex-Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims, who recently died here in Washington. This was because Judge Drake did more than anyone else to have the test-oath clause put in the Missouri Constitution of 1865—the "Drakonian Code" as it is termed. This oath practically disfranchises everybody in the State who had sympathy with the rebellion, if it was properly carried out. Even preachers of the Gospel were, by another section of the Constitution, forbidden to preach or to solemnize marriages if they had not taken this strong test-oath. It was a good measure, and the Union sentiment of Missouri was much indebted to Judge Drake for its incorporation in the State's Constitution.

Senator Leland Stanford, of California, who is now en route to the Pacific Coast for a month's visit, is rapidly losing the power of locomotion. He cannot walk across the room without displaying a great unsteadiness of gait, reeling like a drunken man. His Private Secretary usually walks by his side and supports him. When this affliction first attacked the Senator he sought the baths of the principal health resorts of Europe, where he remained about six months, and receiving temporary benefit, but the trouble has rapidly developed since then, and threatens soon to render him almost helpless. Being a large man physically as well as mentally, the danger of falling and hurting himself seriously is always very great. The Senator's general health is excellent. His appetite is unimpaired, and his interest in public affairs is as keen as ever. He conducts, with the aid of several Secretaries, an enormous correspondence, much of which at this time relates to the desire of the Farmers' Alliance leaders to nominate him for the Presidency. The Senator's attitude towards that matter is said to be passive. He neither encourages nor discourages those who are "booming" him for the Presidency. He lends a willing ear to all talk on that subject, while confining his replies to pleasing and diplomatic generalties.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, believes that the over-production of cotton is responsible for much of the poverty which exists in that section, and has concluded to convert his plantation, which has been largely used to grow cotton, into a truck farm. This is an important secession of one of King Cotton's hitherto most loyal subjects, and it seems fitting that when there is secession afloat a South Carolinian should lead it.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker admits that three years in the public service may permanently divert some men from the life-long business pursuits abandoned, as in his case, with the intention of returning thereto; but he says that he expects to return to a mercantile life himself, and is already planning the extension of some of his undertakings.

Senor Ricardo Trumbull is to succeed Senor Montt as Chilean Minister at Washington. During the war between Balmaceda and the Congressionalists, Senor Trumbull was a diplomatic representative of the Congressionalists in this country, and an exceedingly adroit and capable representative he proved himself to be. Mr. Trumbull is a graduate of Yale College and bears a fine old Connecticut name, but his immediate family has lived in Chile for many years and he is closely identified with its politics and society. He made himself rather obnoxious during the recent controversy between this country and Chile, and Mr. Blaine is not supposed to favor him, but there is no serious objection offered by our Government to Mr. Trumbull's appointment.

Senator John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, is reported to have received one of the largest fees in the Preston-Beall case, recently decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, that was ever paid a Kentucky lawyer. The case was decided in favor of the heirs of Robert Wickliffe, the amount involved being more than $220,000. A friend of Senator Carlisle's says that the Senator had a contract with Gen. Draper, of New Jersey, who married one of the Wickliffe heirs, by which, should the suit be won, the Senator was to receive $25,000 to represent the interest of Gen. Draper's wife. The friend also said that the Senator did not have to make an exhaustive study of the case, but made his argument from briefs filed by two other attorneys for the other Wickliffe heirs. Senator Carlisle's presence was required at Frankfort for five days only, and he therefore earned $5,000 a day.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st U. S. Art., has been detailed to act as Professor of Military Tactics and related subjects in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Lieut. Oyster is a native of Washington, a graduate of high rank of the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1874. His first military service was in the State of Louisiana at the time when the Legislature of that State was dispersed by Gen. Sheridan. He afterward served with his company in many of the Southern States, and was for three years Instructor in the Military Academy at West Point. He has been nine years stationed on the Pacific Coast, from which he was recently recalled to Fort Hamilton. Lieut. Oyster's rank as an officer is very high, and he has an excellent reputation as a military instructor. His permanent appointment in connection with the Stanford University will be very gratifying to all the members of the institution, as well as to his many friends on both sides of the country.

The President has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of First Lieut. James A. Swift, 9th U. S. Cav. Lieut. Swift was court-martialed and convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in failing to pay his debts, and was sentenced to be dismissed. The sentence was mitigated last October so as to provide that Lieut. Swift should remain at the foot of the list of First Lieutenants for five years, and now the unexpired portion of the sentence has been remitted.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AGENTS WANTED

A Comrade in Every Township and Post

TO SELL THE CANNONEER

"The Cannoneer" is undoubtedly the best selling war-book now before the people. It is unique in its way, being the well-told actual experiences of a private soldier in much of the very hardest fighting in the war.

Every veteran, especially of the Army of the Potomac, wants a copy of the book, and also every man and woman whose father served in that army. It will go like hot cakes among them.

We want a good live comrade in every Post and every Township in the country to take hold of the book and push it. Good wages can be made every day by its sale.

Send for a Township, and specify two or three others that you want if you cannot get your first choice. Ask for "terms to agents." Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D.C.

A TUB OF SILVER CAN BE MADE IN THREE MONTHS by any person who will send us their address at once. We do not wish responses from the rich, for this is a BOON for the poor or middling class, that need a few thousand dollars to put them on their feet. Such an opportunity never crossed your path before. A case of goods will be sent you by mail, if you send 10 cents for package and postage, that will open your way to fortune. Address, H. A. ELLS & Co., 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Mention The National Tribune.

IMPORTED CONCERT FLUTE. A beautiful, rich toned instrument, producing soft, delightful music. You can learn to play at once, even though entirely ignorant of music. The notes are marked and the music we send with it is numbered in like manner, instead of being printed in notes. You can learn one of the easy pieces in a few minutes. A strong, durable instrument; will last a lifetime. Elegantly finished. Cannot get out of order. We send with it a lot of music numbered as explained above. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send at once, and in the Concert Flute you will have "A thing of beauty and a joy forever." Postpaid, 25 cts. Address, EATES & CO., 74 Pearl St., BOSTON, MASS.

Mention The National Tribune.

ONE Sample Box Henry Clay Cigars and Gold Plated stem-wind Watch C. O. D. $5.00. This offer is made to introduce our Cigars. The watch is the celebrated Manhattan and sold under their guarantee. Full privilege of examination allowed, and if not satisfied return goods at our expense. Order samples at once. Agents wanted. Sumatra Tobacco Co., Harlem, Ohio.

Mention The National Tribune.

LOOK HERE. Our Patent Safety Lamp Burner Collar and Filler improves the light, avoids removing burner and chimney in filling, prevents disagreeable odors, and removes danger of explosion. Fits all lamps; needed where lamps are used. One Dozen Free to every person who answers this ad., and will help introduce them. Premium Watch to Agents. J. BRIDE & CO., Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Mention The National Tribune.

FREE TO LADIES. Illustrated Book on Fancy Work, Knitting & Crocheting, 150 embroidery stitches, patterns for working the alphabet and designs for making tidies & cushions, also beautiful Japanese tray mat, given to trial subscribers to THE HOME, a family story paper for young and old, with fashions & fancy work illustrated. Send 10c and we will send THE HOME 3 months and give you this book. Address Pub. The Home, 14a Milk St. Boston, Mass.

Mention The National Tribune.

D. NEEDHAM'S SONS, Inter-Ocean Building, Cor. Madison and Dearborn Sts CHICAGO. RED CLOVER BLOSSOMS, And Fluid and Solid Extracts of the Blossoms. The best Blood Purifier Known. Cures Cancer, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Whooping Cough, and all Blood Diseases. Send for circular.

Mention The National Tribune.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send two bottles free, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Mention The National Tribune.

ADVICE FREE To any person suffering with RHEUMATISM in any form, Lumbago, or Neuralgia, I will gladly give, without charge, information that will lead to a complete cure, as it has in my case, and hundreds of others. *I have nothing to sell or give, only direct you to a cure.* Address F. W. PARKHURST, Fraternity & Fine Art Publisher, Lock Box 1501, Boston, Mass.

Mention The National Tribune.

GEN. AGENT WANTED in each County to appoint Sub-Agents and sell our 15 useful household articles. Exclusive territory. Our Agents make $100 to $200 a month. Sub-Agents are very successful. Farmers and their wives make $200 to $400 during winter. Are you out of work? In debt? Or in need of money? Then here is your chance. First-class, good selling articles and big profits. Send us your address on a postal card for catalogue and wholesale price list. Address LAKE ERIE MFG. CO., 244 E. 18th St., ERIE, PA.

Mention The National Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED! MONEY MAKER! To s