DR. JENKINS'S NEW ROLE.

HE LIKENS HIMSELF TO PROMETHEUS.

A SUGGESTION, HOWEVER, THAT HE IS THE VULTURE INSTEAD—PROUD OF THE ENEMIES HE HAS MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—Dr. William T. Jenkins, the "Horatius" of the Staten Island Quarantine, has been stimulated by some recent criticisms of his official acts appearing in "The Washington Post" to send to the editor of that paper a most remarkable communication in his own defence. This defence, in the form of a 400-word telegram, was published in yesterday's issue of "The Post," and the tone of some of its passages may or may not surprise those people in New-York who have followed Dr. Jenkins's career.

"From the editorial cited," says Dr. Jenkins, addressing the Editor of "The Post," "I presume you are a Republican. We never have anticipated giving satisfaction to Republicans or those who had to undergo quarantine."

"I have no desire," the Doctor continues, "to enter into controversy, because I do not own any space on any editorial page, and am therefore at the disadvantage of a chained victim at the mercy of a cowardly enemy who would take an advantage under these circumstances. I might use the celebrated picture of Prometheus bound and the vultures preying upon his vitals to illustrate the relations between myself and the petty, nasty flings of a partisan press. History knows no lower or more contemptible enemy than he who attacks a man through his family relations, particularly where there are women involved. Do not think that I ask for any consideration at your or any one else's hands in this matter. I am proud of the enemies I have made as a Democrat. For those I have made as a professional man, if any aside from politics, I have a sincere regret."

Commenting on this extraordinary outburst of frankness and classicism on the part of New-York's "Horatius," or, if you please, "Prometheus," "The Post" says: "Dr. Jenkins himself admits far more than 'The Post' ever thought of charging against him when he says: 'We have never anticipated giving satisfaction to Republicans.' Our idea of the Doctor has always been that he is honestly incompetent, meaning well enough, no doubt, but disqualified by want of knowledge and experience, and by the inherently vicious nature of the system of which he is a component part. We have held the opinion that the quarantine establishment of great seaports like New-York should be emancipated from the control, and even from the influences of local politics, so that a scientific and uniform plan of National protection might be adopted and enforced. To this end we have advocated the National Quarantine law, and incidentally the suppression or subordination of Jenkins.

"But now comes the Doctor, in a burst of confidence, confessing that there is another and still more urgent reason why he and his system should be abolished. 'We have never anticipated giving satisfaction to Republicans,' says the ingenuous Doctor. His most malevolent critic could not have made a more powerful argument against him. When the Health Officer of a seaport like New-York, upon the ability and integrity of whose administration depend the safety of millions of people and the welfare of an immeasurable commerce, deliberately states that he is running things to please a political organization—meaning, in New-York, Tammany Hall, and nothing else—is it not high time to devise a quarantine system that will produce health officers with other ideas of duty and different rules of conduct?

"We think so at any rate. It occurs to us, further, that by Dr. Jenkins's own admission it is not he but the commerce and the health of New-York and, indirectly, of the Nation at large that have been playing the part of Prometheus in this affair. Now that the Doctor introduces the grisly old myth—rather unfortunately for himself, it seems—we remember that the birds of prey had a pretty soft snap in the monopoly of Prometheus's vital organs until Hercules drove them away, when they flew into a temper very closely resembling that which Dr. Jenkins conveys to us by telegraph—'H. Frank 359.'

"Finally, we assure Dr. Jenkins that we know nothing of the 'petty, nasty flings of a partisan press' in connection with him. So far as we have seen Democratic, Republican, Mugwump, Independent and nondescript papers have united heartily in bearing witness to his inadequacy, and in advocating a measure which will curtail his opportunity of 'giving satisfaction' to Tammany at the expense of the rest of the Country. There has been nothing partisan about the opposition to a quarantine system which takes pride in being obnoxious to Republicans, and a Health Officer who glories in the enemies he has made as a Democrat.' Dr. Jenkins is not a martyr, whatever else he may be."

ENGLAND'S SHEATHED BATTLESHIP.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Information has been received at the Naval Intelligence Bureau that a new barbette battle-ship is to be laid down at the Chatham Dock Yard for the British Navy. The preliminaries have been arranged and work will be commenced in earnest immediately on the completion of the plans by the Admiralty officials. Although ranking as a first-class battle-ship, the new vessel will be well within the limits of the Royal Sovereign class, both with regard to size and cost. She will have the same length as the Royal Sovereign, but with three feet less beam. Her displacement will be about 12,350 tons, as against 14,300 tons, the displacement of her rival. Between the perpendiculars she will measure 380 feet, with a beam of 72 feet, and a normal draught of water of 27 feet 9 inches. She will have a high freeboard throughout her length, and the design generally is intended to embody all the essentials requisite for speed and great coal-carrying capacity. The estimated speed is 18 knots.

A special feature of this new ship is that, externally, the hull will be sheathed with three and one-half inches thickness of teak, covered with copper, which will enable her to keep the sea for lengthened periods without docking. The sheathing principle is one that has been advocated very urgently by Captain Philip Hichborn, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department. In Commodore Wilson's report to the Secretary two years ago he said: "The importance of the preservation of the bottoms of steel vessels from corrosion and fouling can hardly be overestimated, and is continually emphasized by the reports of loss of speed and increased consumption of coal received from our new unsheathed steel vessels now in commission." He then refers to the report of Captain Hichborn in 1889 upon "Sheathed and Unsheathed ships," and gives it earnest indorsement, especially as sheathing would save large expenses for docking in foreign waters, also prevent the great falling off in speed, and save expense in extra fuel required when under steam with a foul bottom.

MRS. DOUBLEDAY WILL GET HER PENSION.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The President has approved the act granting a pension to the widow of the late Major-General Doubleday.

PANAMA INVESTIGATION POSTPONED.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The Panama Investigating Committee has postponed further examination of witnesses until Tuesday next as Colonel Fellows, chairman of the committee, is sick, and two witnesses to be examined, Messrs. Lauterbach and Houston, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, find that day convenient for them. There are other witnesses the committee wishes to examine, but their addresses are unknown, and an attempt will be made to find them in the interim.

FOR ANOTHER TARIFF INVESTIGATION.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Probably with a view to enlightening the next Congress upon the subject of tariff legislation, Mr. McPherson introduced in the Senate to-day a resolution directing the Finance Committee to ascertain during the recess of Congress the effect of the tariff laws upon imports and exports and upon the growth, development and prices of agricultural and manufacturing articles at home and abroad and upon wages.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The debate in the Senate to-day was not of an exciting or enlivening character. It was over the question presented in the Legislative Appropriation bill, whether the Utah Commission, which has been in existence for the last ten years, should be abolished as proposed by the House, or continued in office as recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The question was decided in favor of continuing the Commission. One flash of humor illumined the debate and provoked laughter on both sides of the Chamber. It was contained in a remark by Senator McPherson to the effect that after March 4 the Democratic party would have "the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Executive and at least a part of the Cabinet."

The House bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District was taken up and discussed until 1 p. m., when it was laid aside without final action, and the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and all the committee amendments were agreed to. The question of clerks to Senators was taken up in the shape of a substitute offered by Mr. Hawley to the amendment reported by the committee providing for thirty-five clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees. The substitute was to make these clerks annual clerks at $1,265 a year. The substitute was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Wolcott increasing the appropriation for expenses of the Civil Service Commission precipitated a discussion. The amendment was finally agreed to. No further progress was made with the Legislative bill.

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

For checking a cold, preventing the grip, avoiding pneumonia and warding off the first stages of consumption, this whiskey, which is the only strictly pure medicinal whiskey in the market, has never been equalled.

For aiding debilitated men, for strengthening weak women and rendering them more attractive, it stands alone. It should be taken on the first indication of the coming of a cold. Do not allow your druggist or grocer to sell you anything else, claiming that it is "just as good." Insist upon having the purest and best.

Send for an illustrated pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

HOW TO SEAT THE NEW MEMBERS.

SEVERAL PLANS SUGGESTED—MESSRS. REED AND COCKRAN WOULD PUT IN BENCHES.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Speaker Crisp has in his private drawer in the Rules Committee room a number of plans outlining on paper suggested changes in the appearance of the hall of the House of Representatives. Their existence is due to the necessity of providing some means for the accommodation of the twenty-three additional members of the House who will be entitled to seats in the LIIId Congress. Ex-Speaker Reed and W. Bourke Cockran, of New-York, are the fathers of the most radical of all the plans. They are believers in the system of seating members on benches, as is done in the English Parliament. Under their plan the hall of the House would not be more than half its present size, and in the space thus left would be provided reception rooms, committee rooms and writing rooms, where members, when the debates grew prosy, could retire and attend to their correspondence. The new arrangement would be a great benefit to the weak-voiced members, who find that they cannot make themselves heard in the present immense hall. Mr. Reed and Mr. Cockran believe that the change would give life to the debates and make the proceedings more interesting than they now are with members writing, reading and doing almost everything except listening.

Another plan contemplates the removal of the rear interior wall of the chamber, as it exists at present, and the setting of the Speaker's chair and the Clerk's desk back about ten feet in the space now occupied as a members' lobby.

The plan, however, which is likely to be adopted, for the next Congress at least, is simpler than any of the others. It merely proposes to remove the rail back of the rear row of members' desks sufficiently to permit twelve new seats to be placed in a row on each side of the House. This change would give seats to all the members, would cost only about $2,000, and could be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House on a simple order from the speaker.

THE WHISKEY TRUST INVESTIGATION.

ADULTERATION OF SPIRITS ON THE INCREASE—HOW IT CAN BE PREVENTED.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Lewis Abraham, a Washington lawyer, to-day testified before the committee investigating the Whiskey Trust that the adulteration and sale of imitation goods was on the increase. The output of these imitations decreased the importation, and the Government lost the difference between the internal revenue and the import duty.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson took the stand and was examined in relation to the internal revenue laws. He spoke of the privileges of rectifiers, and said that the present laws did not require them to report the amounts of essences, essential oils, etc., used in compounding and mixing.

Mr. Bynum asked if witness could suggest some change in the law to protect consumers against compounded goods.

Mr. Wilson replied that the law could be so changed as to require all such goods to be stamped. A stamp could be placed on each bottle to show whether or not it was compounded. He thought that this plan would work, as the manufacturers of pure goods would watch for and report violations of it.

MR. HARTER'S FREE COINAGE BILL.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Mr. Harter, of Ohio, carried the war into Africa to-day and introduced in the House a bill to provide for the free coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio and upon equal terms. It provides that the purchase of silver bullion by the Government shall cease and that the mints shall be opened to the coinage of both metals upon the same terms that existed prior to 1873, provided, however, that all silver and gold coined hereafter, for the account of owners, shall not have any legal-tender function, and instead of being stamped "One Dollar," "Five Dollars," etc., shall be stamped "Ten Dimes," "Fifty Dimes," etc. Nothing in this act is to be construed as affecting the legal-tender function of the gold and silver already coined or which may hereafter be coined upon the account of the United States. All laws in conflict with this act are repealed.

A LONG VOYAGE ENDED.

Washington, Feb. 24 (Special).—The longest voyage made by any of our naval vessels in recent years was completed to-day when Admiral Gherardi's fleet of four vessels, the Baltimore, San Francisco, Charleston and Yorktown, dropped anchor in Hampton Roads after a four months' trip around Cape Horn from California. It is the first time that the San Francisco and Charleston have been on this side of continent, as they were built at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. The Baltimore has not been in home waters since before the Chilian troubles, when she was suddenly detached from the European station and sent across to Montevideo and then through the Straits to report to Admiral Brown. Since her departure from New-York the Baltimore has been on every station except the Asiatic, and covered thousands of miles in cruising. The fleet left San Francisco last autumn.

MINOR PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 24.—In the House this morning Mr. Holman asked for consent for a non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, except as to the amendment known as the Sherman bond amendment. To this Mr. Bland objected, denouncing the Sherman amendment as a "job," and caused the reference of the bill to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Peel moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of general appropriation bills. Mr. Hatch opposed this motion with his anti-option bill. Pending a vote Mr. Hemphill presented conference report on bill to provide a permanent system of highways in the District of Columbia. Mr. Hatch raised the question of consideration, and the House refused (34 to 96) to consider the report. Mr. Peel's motion was agreed to, yeas 148, nays 34, and the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell the paragraph appropriating $558,000 for arrears of interest claimed by the Chickasaw Indians was stricken from the bill, as was also the paragraph which appropriates $20,000 to reimburse the Choctaw orphan reservation fund. The appropriation for the support of Indian schools having been reached, Mr. Lodge moved to increase the appropriation from $1,000,000 to $1,075,000. It was agreed to.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8. The evening session was for the consideration of private pension bills, but no quorum being present, adjournment was taken.

What is Drudgery?
Housekeeping without GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

MR. HATCH GETS EXCITED.

ANGERED BECAUSE THE ANTI-OPTION BILL WAS NOT TAKEN UP.

OPPONENTS OF THE SHERMAN BOND AMENDMENT DETERMINED TO PREVENT ITS PASSAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—When Chairman Holman, of the Appropriations Committee, this morning asked the House to non-concur in all of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill except the one which authorizes an issue of 3 per cent bonds, Mr. Bland was promptly on his feet to object. This was sufficient to send the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole, but Mr. Bland was not yet satisfied. He declared that there must be a fair opportunity for debate and amendment of the bond provision, and that its opponents won'd not submit "to the forcing of it through the House in the closing hours of the Congress when attempts are made to rush such jobs through under the whip and spur."

Mr. Holman protested that there was no such intention, but that his purpose was to get the one question before the Committee of the Whole so that it might receive proper consideration. He hoped, therefore, that Mr. Bland would not insist upon his objection at this late hour when business is in such a backward state. Mr. Bland tartly retorted:

"That is always the plea when the Senate puts on jobs at the last moment."

As soon as the matter had been temporarily disposed of Mr. Bland called a conference of leading Democrats who are opposed to the bond amendment. The conference was held in the room of the Committee on the Judiciary. The propriety of consenting to a non-concurrence in all the Senate amendments was discussed, and it was informally agreed that such action must not be permitted without an assurance that if the Senate should not recede from the bond amendment, full time would be given for debate in the House when the conferees reported. The effect of the Sherman amendment, in case of its adoption, was also discussed. It was the opinion of Judge Culberson and some others that it repeals, perhaps unwittingly, the act of May 31, 1878, which forbids the retirement of greenbacks. Some other matters were also considered, and it was decided that the bond amendment should be fought to a finish unless materially amended. It was agreed to insist on one day's debate with full opportunity to offer amendments.

The purport of the decision was made known to Chairman Holman in the course of the afternoon, and he expressed his willingness to accept it. Accordingly, just before the House took a recess at 5 o'clock, he renewed his request for unanimous consent, and Mr. Bland rose and said that the opponents of the Sherman amendment would agree to it on the terms above mentioned. But an unexpected obstacle then presented itself. Mr. Hatch, who has been nursing his wrath for three days on account of the refusal of the House to consider the Anti-Option bill, took the floor and delivered an intemperate speech in which he denounced the bond amendment and its supporters in the severest terms. He declared that the time had come when the House must stop its "masquerading." It was apparent to him that the opponents of the Anti-option bill had joined hands with the anti-silver men, and the men who desire to perpetuate the National banking system by saddling a new issue of bonds upon the country, to defeat the former measure, which is designed to relieve the farmers and planters. He wanted the people to understand that a vote to consider the Sherman amendment was a vote against the Anti-Option bill, against silver and in favor of National banks. Mr. Hatch became so violent that Mr. Coombs, of New-York, called him to order for imputing dishonorable or unworthy motives to the opponents of the Anti-Option bill, but Mr. Hatch found it difficult to restrain himself and called upon the friends of that measure to stand by him in demanding its consideration before the Sundry Civil bill.

It is difficult to see what Mr. Hatch expected to gain by his performance. If he had not been too angry, he might have foreseen that he was injuring the prospects of the measure in which he is so deeply interested. What will happen if he persists in his present attitude will be that the Indian bill, which was not completed to-day, will be laid aside to-morrow and the House will proceed in Committee of the Whole to consider in regular order and dispose of the 207 Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill. That process will occupy several days, in all probability, during which the Anti-Option bill will have to wait; whereas, if Mr. Holman's proposition had been accepted, the Sundry Civil bill would have been sent to conference after one day's debate. It is true that Mr. Hatch will have it in his power to make a good deal of trouble if the men who have voted with him during the last three days shall follow him in a filibustering raid. If that should be done it is probable that the Committee on Rules would report the resolution offered by Judge Holman yesterday, which contains a closure provision, and which would soon end filibustering against the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Hatch was able to muster eighty-four votes to-day against the motion to consider the Indian bill, but it is by no means probable that so many members would array themselves under the filibustering banner if he should raise it.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF THE SENATE.

A CLEAR WORKING MAJORITY PROBABLE AFTER MARCH 4.

Washington, Feb. 24 (Special).—The appointment of a Senator from Wyoming by Governor Osborne, in consequence of the failure of the State Legislature to elect any one for the term beginning on March 4 next, may give rise to some dispute in the Senate when Mr. Beckwith, the appointee, presents his credentials. It has been held by many of the lawyers in that body that no Governor can appoint a Senator except to fill out an unexpired term, and that the State Legislature must elect whenever a sitting Senator's term ends by limitation of law and a new term begins. The other and more liberal view of the Governor's power has generally been accepted, however, and it is not likely that Mr. Beckwith will be kept long out of his seat because he has not a title from the Wyoming Legislature, which refused to perform its usual functions. If the Montana and Washington Legislatures fail to elect senators, the Governors in these two States will undoubtedly exercise the power of appointment as Governor Osborne did in Wyoming, and all three cases will then have to be dealt with on the same principle by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

That the senate would be reorganized by the Democrats after March 3 became apparent some weeks ago, upon the election of a Democratic Senator from California. It looks now as if the normal Democratic majority after next Saturday will be four or six. There have been elected or appointed so far, eighty-five members of the Senate as it will be constituted during the next Congress. Of these, forty-four are straight-out Democrats, thirty-seven are Republicans, and four are Populists or Fusionists. No selections have been made in Montana and Washington. Mr. Perkins will probably retain his seat from Kansas, unless there is a new turn to the situation there. He will take part at least in the reorganization of the Senate. With his vote the Republicans will have a strength of thirty-eight. Senator Stewart is also counted as a Republican on certain issues, and his name added to the Republican column would increase it to thirty-nine. If appointments have to be made in Washington and Montana both Senators will be Republicans, and will bring the possible Republican total to forty-one. The Democrats have now forty-four members, half the Senate, and a majority with the Vice-President's casting vote. Two of the Populist Senators, those from Nebraska and South Dakota, may be counted on act generally with the Democrats, and at least one more Democrat is likely to be chosen or appointed where vacancies still exist. The possible Democratic total must then be fixed at forty-seven. In that case, the division of party strength would be just a reversal of present party conditions in the Senate.

THE MARDI GRAS BALL.

The seventeenth annual ball of the Mardi Gras Association will be given this evening at Lenox Lyceum. This masquerade ball is by invitation, and as it is not a money-making affair the committee will spare no efforts to make it pleasant to all attending it, as has been the case on all former occasions. The Mardi Gras Association is a benevolent society, as well as a club formed by people of French origin, bound to keep up in America their native traditions of merriment and benevolence. The ball of the association has always been a real French ball, attended by a goodly portion of the Gallic colony, accompanied by its numerous American friends, and its joyous decorum as well as its past success has given it a high renown in this city. The officers are: Fernand Fere, president; James A. Debuchy, vice-president; Dr. L. de Flasse, treasurer, and E. Duroux, secretary.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Oliver L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, and Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont. HOLLAND—Frank Thomson, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. ST. JAMES—Mayor David C. Robinson, of Elmira. VICTORIA—Charles F. Peck, of Albany. WINDSOR—L. J. Seargeant, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

FOSTER AND GRESHAM MEET.

THE EX-SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE JUDGE HAVE A CONFERENCE.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham and ex-Secretary Foster spent some time together yesterday, and rather freely discussed the Behring Sea matter and the Hawaiian affair. The Judge kept his appointment with Mr. Foster, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and from noon until 2 o'clock the two statesmen were together in Mr. Foster's room. Soon after 2 o'clock Judge Gresham came down to the hotel corridor from Mr. Foster's room, and when asked if the Behring Sea controversy had been a subject discussed at the interview, he said:

"Nothing was said about Behring Sea that I can talk about."

"Was anything said about the Hawaiian treaty?"

"Nothing that I can talk about."

"Did anything of public interest take place at the interview between you and Mr. Foster?"

"My call on Mr. Foster was simply a social one."

"Will you see Mr. Cleveland before your return to Chicago?"

"Yes, I go to Lakewood this afternoon, and will remain there until to-morrow, when I shall return to New-York."

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, a Republican from Whitehall, N. Y., who is an old friend of Judge Gresham, met him in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel soon after he left ex-Secretary Foster's room, and the ex-Congressman and the Judge left the hotel together. The Judge went immediately from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the railroad station in Jersey City, and took the 5:40 o'clock train for Lakewood. Ex-Congressman Burleigh went part of the way to the station with the Judge.

Ex-Secretary Foster, who will sail for Europe to-day to look out for the interests of the United States in the Behring Sea matter declined to talk to newspaper reporters yesterday. He said that he was tired out by his work on the Hawaiian treaty and on other matters of the State Department, and he begged to be excused.

HE TRIED TO BEAR THE CANARY MARKET.

Canary birds went for a song over at Ellis Island yesterday. Choice warblers were sold for 25 cents each, and four songsters were given for a dollar. It was all because Don Pedro de Calderon, a Portuguese tourist, who came over in the steerage of the Plata, tried to bear the canary market. When Pedro has lived longer in a country where even fire is advertised for sale, he will know better. He brought with him a cage containing a hundred canary birds, and as soon as he had proved to Colonel Weber that he was pecuniarily responsible up to $25, he began to sell canaries. The birds sold as quickly as hot cakes, and about as cheaply. Nearly all the Ellis Island officials bought one, and General O'Beirne purchased four. Don Pedro de Calderon soon sold ninety canaries. The other ten? Oh, they flew away.

MISS MILLER TO CHRISTEN THE INDIANA.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Miss Jessie Miller, daughter of the Attorney-General, will christen the battleship Indiana on the occasion of her launching at Cramp's ship yard, Philadelphia, next Tuesday. The launch will be attended by a distinguished party of Indianians now in this city, including President Harrison, Attorney-General Miller, Treasurer Nebeker and others. The Secretary of the Navy will also be present.

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.

Some days ago a special committee of the Patria Club, ex-Judge Noah Davis, chairman, sent a circular to the pastors of New-York, Brooklyn and other cities, suggesting the following topic for pulpit treatment on the Sunday following Washington's Birthday, February 26: "The Nation's Debt to the Mother of Washington; Early Training for Citizenship." Among those who have replied to the note and indicated their intention to comply with the request, are the following:

The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, Westminster Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. C. W. Millard, Washington Square Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen, Fourteenth Street Presbyterian; the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, Calvary Presbyterian; the Rev. William S. Dunnell, S. T. D., All Saints' Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, Park Presbyterian; the Rev. Theodore A. K. Gessler, Grace Baptist; the Rev. H. W. Byrnes, Epworth Methodist Episcopal, Brooklyn; the Rev. C. W. Skinner, Fifty-Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. Leighton Williams, Amity Baptist; the Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, First Collegiate Reformed; the Rev. John B. Devins, Hope Chapel, Presbyterian; the Rev. Edward H. Cleveland, St. James's Mission; the Rev. William H. Lawrence, Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. George Nixon, First Presbyterian, Tremont; the Rev. Dr. N. Lustig, Seventy-second Street Temple; the Rev. John F. Steen, Episcopal; the Rev. R. F. De Costa, St. John the Evangelist; the Rev. J. D. Steele, Twelfth Street Reformed Presbyterian; the Rev. E. S. Holloway, West Thirty-third Street Baptist; the Rev. William Knight Metcown, Emmanuel; the Rev. Thomas Henry sill, St. Chrysostom's; the Rev. William Vaughan, Dutch Reformed Chapel; the Rev. George R. Van de Water, St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. Ensign McChesney, D. D., Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal.

MORE LIBELS AGAINST BRAZIL STEAMERS.

Several additional libels were filed yesterday in the United States District Court against vessels of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. The creditors and their claims were the Thurber-Whyland Company, $13,805 34; the Providence Washington Insurance Company, $3,000; the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, $6,441 52; James H. Smith, first officer of the Alliance, and twenty-eight other members of her crew, $1,512; the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, $22,010; John E. Borne, C. Howard Scrymser and Charles L. Tappan, $4,283 78; Thornton N. Motley & Co., $2,633 51; Joseph B. Morrell & Co., $3,751 80; the New-York Insulated Paint Company, $2,905 33, and the Swan & Finch Company, $1,774 47.

CUTTING COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION BILLS.

The auditing committee of the Columbian Committee of One Hundred met in the office of George J. Gould in the Western Union Building yesterday. Mr. Gould, David Banks and John H. Starin were present. Charles G. F. Wahle said to a reporter that the committee was cutting many of the bills. When asked what bills these were, he would only say that they were those which were unauthorized or exorbitant. He refused to mention any particular bill, but implied that the cut was by no means small.

AN ITALIAN ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Detectives Brady and Gardner, of the Thirteenth Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested Dominico Felice, an Italian, at his home in Mulberry-st., on suspicion of having murdered an Italian in Philadelphia two months ago. Felice was arraigned later before Justice Goetting, in Brooklyn, on a charge of vagrancy, and was committed to await the arrival of the Philadelphia authorities, who are expected to-day. The murder was the outcome of a game of cards. Felice denied having killed the man, and said that the murder had been committed by an Italian named Dominico Garofalo.

DIXEY TO DISBAND HIS OPERA COMPANY.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Henry E. Dixey will play "Mascot" in Auburn to-night, and then disband his company. He has not made a success in light opera, and will return to "Adonis." He has received a proposition from Charles Burbank and F. O. Stenson, of Pittsfield, Mass., he says, to put "Adonis" on the stage again, and the matter is practically settled. They are to put $10,000 into the company, and the play will be rewritten and presented on a larger scale than before.

MR. CHAPMAN ADJUDGED INSANE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—A verdict of temporary insanity was rendered by the Coroner's jury to-day in the case of Robert J. Chapman, of the Chapman Decorative Company, who yesterday committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

EDISON SUED FOR INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24.—The Volta Graphaphone Company, of Alexandria, Va., and the American Graphaphone Company, of West Virginia, have filed a bill of complaint in the Federal Court against the Edison Phonograph Company, of Orange, for an alleged infringement of a patent on their talking machines.

HEED the WARNING

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. These show that the blood is contaminated, and some assistance must be given to relieve the trouble. S. S. S. is the remedy to force out these poisons, and enable you to get well.

"I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles S. S. S. my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a footrace, all from the use of S. S. S."

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Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

They're going to Pieces both the women who wash, and the things that are washed, in the old-fashioned way. That constant rub, rub, rub, over the wash-board does the business. Hard rubbing is hard work. Hard rubbing wears out the clothes; hard work wears out the women.

There's nothing of the kind, if you'll let Pearline do the washing. All you'll have to do, then, is to look after it.

It'll save all this work and rubbing that does so much harm. But, because Pearline makes washing easy, you needn't be afraid that it isn't safe. That idea is worn out. Just as your clothes will be, unless you use Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—
385 JAMES PYLE, New York.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

ICE AND THE LENTEN DEMAND RAISE THE COST OF FISH—SOUTHERN VEGETABLES.

With the harbors and inlets along the coast all frozen over or so clogged with ice that the fishermen cannot get out to ply their vocation, and the enormous strain on the supplies of the fish merchants caused by the Lenten demand, prices in Fulton Market for sea food keep up to the top notch. Cod are the most in demand of all fish. Live cod can scarcely be found at all in the market, selling at 15 cents a pound in steaks and 10 cents by the whole fish. Frozen market cod cost 8 cents. Haddock and halibut, also much sought after, are extremely scarce. Large halibut steaks cost 20 cents and chicken halibut 30 cents a pound, while haddock steaks sell for 8 and 10 cents a pound. Probably the dearest things in the fish line are lobsters, which are retailing now for 25 cents a pound, if they are alive and fresh; those that come in barrels, frozen, sell for 20 cents a pound. Fresh Long Island smelts sell for 30 cents a pound, while frozen smelts are as low as 12 1-2 cents. Medium size striped bass are worth 50 cents a pound, large bass 30 cents and small size 20 cents; Southern sheepshead cost 15 to 25 cents a pound; Spanish mackerel, 25 cents.

Southern shad are more plentiful. Roe shad from Albemarle Sound sell for $1 25 to $2 each, and the bucks for 60 cents to $1. Bucks from the Savannah and St. John's rivers can be had for 50 cents each.

Shipments of strawberries from Florida on a liberal scale are expected in a few days. The few Florida berries heretofore shipped North have had an ugly season to contend against, and the fruit has been sold at a loss, bringing about $1 a quart. Hothouse berries from Boston and Providence are selling in the fancy fruit stores for $1 50 a cupful.

It is reported that the blackberry crop in South Jersey, the great source of supplies for this market, has been winter-killed, and that the crop will be a complete failure.

New southern vegetables become more attractive and abundant and of greater variety each week. The Southern produce is steadily supplanting the rival output of the farmers' hothouses of the Eastern States, though as yet each is well represented in the market. Florida string beans sell for 35 cents a quart, and Florida tomatoes for 40 cents a quart. Norfolk spinach can be had for 50 cents a peck, and Florida lettuce for 50 cents a dozen heads. Boston hothouse cucumbers cost 30 and 35 cents a pound, and Boston hothouse lettuce 15 cents a head. California cauliflowers are among the new things in market. They fetch good prices here—50 to 75 cents a head. New Bermuda onions bring 15 cents a quart; old cabbages, 10 and 15 cents a head; new Bermuda and Havana potatoes, 15 cents a quart; hothouse rhubarb, 15 cents a bunch; Jerusalem artichokes, 15 cents a quart. Florida navel oranges cost $1 and $1 25 a dozen. Some California oranges, the first of the crop, are for sale at 50 cents a dozen. Grape fruit can be had for $1 25 to $1 50 a dozen. Gros Colmar grapes, the last of the imported hothouse crop, sell at the fruit stores for $5 50 a pound. Malagas are worth 30 to 50 cents a pound.

Eggs are down in price to 35 cents a dozen for the best fresh-laid Long Island, while butter also is lower, the best Elgin creamery bringing 35 cents a pound.

CHARITIES COMMISSIONERS' ANSWER.

Henry H. Porter, Charles E. Simmons and Edward C. Sheehy, Commissioners of Charities and Correction, sent to Mayor Gilroy yesterday their answer to the charges made against them on December 31, 1892, in a report submitted by the Commissioners of Accounts to ex-Mayor Grant. The charges were divided into ten specifications, and included carelessness, extravagance, short weights of meat, etc., worthless bookkeeping and general bad management and negligence. The reply of the Charities Commissioners is contained in a pamphlet of forty-three pages, in which each charge is separately considered. Most of them are met with a general denial.

The charges that "extras" were bought for the tables of physicians and attendants at the various institutions on the islands under the board's control, while the inmates were without sufficient proper food, that quantities of meat in excess of the requirements had been delivered to the insane asylum on Ward's Island, and that the system of delivering meats to institutions was poor, are explicitly denied.

The answer of the Charities Commissioners ends as follows: "Although it does not appear in the synopsis of the report received by us, it is understood and has been so stated by the public press that there must be dishonesty on the part of the employes of the department to account for the condition of things found upon their examination. We demand that the Commissioners of Accounts give more explicit reasons for such a serious charge, made against a class of officials whom we consider men of ability and integrity, faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties."

THE MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR WHEELER.

David Wheeler, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing Detective John Carey on November 3, was sentenced to twenty years in State prison yesterday by Recorder Smyth. This is the maximum penalty. The officer was trying to arrest Wheeler when he was killed. The criminal said that he didn't know Carey, and thought he was being assaulted.

THE CLIENT ACCUSES HER LAWYER.

H. Warren Love, a lawyer, fifty-five years old, whose office was in the Bennett Building, was committed to the Tombs by Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of larceny. The defendant was arrested in Rutland, Vt., whither he had fled, and was brought back to this city by Detective Heidelberg. It is charged that he retained $350 belonging to Mrs. Fanny Kelly, of No. 2 East One hundred and eleventh-st. She was injured in her home by falling plaster, and through Love got a verdict against her landlord for $350. This sum was paid to the lawyer, and it is declared that he kept all of it. In Rutland he was at one time president of the Law and Order League, and secured the arrest of nearly a hundred liquor dealers.

BRONZES AND PORCELAINS SOLD.

The last sale at auction of Baron M. von Brandt's collection of antique porcelains, bronzes, jades, enamels, idols, etc., was closed at the American Art Galleries, No. 6 East Twenty-third-st., late yesterday afternoon. A pair of ornamental lions of yellow bronze in strong grotesque design, height fourteen inches, length ten inches, Ming dynasty, sold for $600. A gray jade ornament, representing pomegranates and a bag, brought $310. A pair of welding lanterns went for $122.

Among the purchasers were O. H. P. Belmont, J. W. Drummond, T. B. Clark, H. Le Grand Cannon and E. Bradley.

The amount of the four days' sale was about $30,000.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE FORCE.

The time of the Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday was partly occupied in the reading of complaints against members of the force. The Journeymen Tailors' Protective Association sent a letter, declaring that the police had committed outrages in interfering with the rights of the tailors who were recently engaged in a strike in Redfern's establishment. On Friday of last week, it was said, Captain O'Connor, of the West Thirtieth-st. squad, had arrested two of the strikers without cause at Fifth-ave. and Twenty-fifth-st., and had used them roughly. The men were Henry Ingraham and Henry Knapp, who were discharged in the police court on the following day. Detective Lang also had been abusive to one of the strikers in Madison Square, it was said. The police say that the strikers were disorderly.

John Kelly, a solicitor for the