AYER'S PILLS

Are everywhere considered the most effective remedy for costiveness, indigestion and sick headache. Being sugar-coated and purely vegetable they are without equal as a family medicine. For all derangements of the digestive and excretory organs no other pills are so universally approved.

"For a long time my wife was a sufferer from dysentery, the best physicians in this section being unable to afford her any relief. At length we concluded to try Ayer's Pills, and after taking three boxes she was cured."—J. B. Smith, Blue Ridge Springs, Va.

"During the past twenty-eight years I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels, and also for colds. They have never failed to benefit."—Prof. Chauncy Herdsman, A. M., Business College, Woodside, Newark, N.J.

"Ayer's Pills are the best I have ever used for headaches, and they act like a charm in relieving any disagreeable sensation in the stomach after eating."—Mrs. M. J. Ferguson, Pullena, Va.

"I am never without a box of Ayer's Pills in the house."—Mrs. Edwin Bartow, 425 Bristol st., Buffalo, N.Y.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

f12

WHAT SCOTT'S EMULSION HAS DONE.

OVER 25 POUNDS GAINED IN TEN WEEKS.

EXPERIENCE OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE, SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1885.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased.

C. R. BENNETT.

Sold by all druggists.

oc8

TO BE FREE FROM SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSness, Constipation, &c., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly Vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

PHILADELPHIA STORE.

Headquarters for Black Goods.

Special Values in Mohairs and Brilliantines at 50c., 62½c., 75c. and $1 a yard.

Wool Cashmeres, Serges and Henriettas 50c., 62½c., 75c., 85c. and $1.

Priestly's Silk Warp Henriettas $1 up to $2.50 a yard.

Just received a line of Fancy Stripes, choice, beautiful goods, only 50c. a yard.

A new line of Plaid and Striped Foulard Cloths, all the new colors, plaids to match, only 75c. a yard.

New Embroideries.

Cambric and Nainsook, choice goods, at low prices.

Ladies' and Children's positive Fast Black Hose 25c. Quality and Color guaranteed. Will pay you to examine them.

Finest Quality Imported Zephyr in 2, 4 and 8 fold only 5c. a lap.

Best Imported Saxony Yarn only 12c. lap.

Germantown Wool 16c.

New Stamped Goods.

China Silks, fancy and plain, 32-in. wide.

CARHART & LEIDY,

f8 928 7th st. and 706 K st. n.w.

W. M. SHUSTER & SONS,

919 PENNA. AVE.

TEN PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.

We are very much gratified at the quantity of fall and winter goods disposed of during the past month while giving a discount of 10 per cent on all sales, large and small, for CASH, and, having reduced our winter stock very much, we have decided to place at SPRING and SUMMER Goods left from last season on sale upon the same terms until further notice. Our object is to reduce the present stock and open the coming season with one ENTIRELY NEW.

We have quite a large lot of GINGHAMS, LAWNS, CHALLIS, SATINES, SILKS and a great variety of WHITE DRESS GOODS, ROBES and FLOUNCINGS, all of which will be exposed for sale on Monday or Tuesday next. They will be marked at such low prices as to be very attractive, and we are going to sell them if we have to make a loss to do so.

Our Summer Silks have all been marked at a great loss, but they must be sold and sold quickly.

There is on hand our usual stock of BLACK SILKS in all qualities, from 75c. to $3 a yard.

They include some of the best makes imported and will all go out at the same DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

We have left over a large lot of ROBES and COMBINATION DRESSES in Silk and Wool and All Wool, which we offer at a loss, but they all go at the same discount, though many of them are not bringing fifty cents on the dollar.

In addition to the goods named above we have a complete assortment of MOURNING GOODS of the best makes, all in perfect condition, and as we pay particular attention to this department you will find in our assortment the most desirable goods in the market.

Also a complete Stock of Staple Goods, such as TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, WHITE and COLORED SPREADS and SHIRTINGS; all of which are marked at regular prices.

Also a few REAL CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, which are marked at a great loss to close.

ALL of the above-named goods, and in fact our entire stock, at a discount of 10 PER CENT FOR CASH. All goods marked in plain figures.

W. M. SHUSTER & SONS,

f8 919 PENN. AVE. N.W.

IT IS NO LONGER NECESSARY TO TAKE BLUE pills to rouse the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forget this.

GET THE BEST.

THE CONCORD HARNESS.

LUTZ & BRO.,

497 Penn. ave., adjoining National Hotel.

Horse Blankets and Lap Robes at low prices.

ap12

THE THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC COMPANY,

620 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 1333 F ST.

ja12-3m

DRUNKENNESS, OR THE LIQUOR HABIT Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea or in articles of food without the knowledge of the patient; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 48-page book of particulars free.

S. F. WARE, under Ebbitt House.

R. K. HELPHENSTINE, 14th st. and Vt. ave.

mh11-eo146t

THE WASHINGTON ARCHITECTURAL IRON AND BRIDGE WORKS.

EDWARD L. DENT, M. E., Proprietor.

The best facilities in the city for all kinds of Iron work. Steel Beams, Angles, &c., always in stock. Fine Ornamental Cast and Wrought Iron Work a specialty. Repairs and general machine work done in the best manner and at short notice.

Sole licensees in the District of Columbia for the "Goetz-Mitchell" system of Beam Anchors and Protectors. Works, Cor. 23d and Water sts. Tel. 428-3. City Office, 1415 G st. n.w. Tel. 428-2.

f28 Washington, D.C.

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS WILL YIELD to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Dose, one of each after eating.

BRIGHT EYES, HEALTHY COMPLEXION AND a vigorous system result from using Augustura Bitters. Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS. At all druggists.

2d EDITION.

Latest Telegrams to The Star.

More Jurors.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Four more jurors in the jury bribing case were secured this morning and sworn in.

A Notable Piece of Machinery.

HAMILTON, OHIO, Feb. 14.—The tool works of Hamilton have finished and are now loading an immense armor-plate bending roll that is to be sent to the navy yard at Mare Island, San Francisco. The tremendous machine weighs, in round numbers, 400,000 pounds and the freight will be something over $10,000. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton has a number of special flat cars built for the transportation of the load and the whole train will be run through to the coast as a special. It is the largest shipment and the finest machine that ever left Hamilton, a town where some magnificent machinery is made.

The Duke's Friend Can't See Him.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Owing to the attendance of the duke de Luynes at a political lunch given him by the Catholic students, at the Gymnase Laurenz last night, he has been forbidden to visit the duke of Orleans, who is at present confined in the conceirgerie prison.

French Duty on Rice and Corn.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The French council of agriculture has voted in favor of imposing a duty of three francs on Indian corn, five francs on corn meal and its derivatives, three francs on rice in the husk and eight francs on broken and cleaned rice and rice flour.

The Madrid Conference.

BERNE, Feb. 14.—Switzerland has accepted the invitation of Spain to take part in the conference to be held in Madrid to devise measures for the protection of industrial property.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market.

The following are the opening and closing prices of the New York Stock Market, as reported by special wire to Corson and Macartney, 1419 F street:

Name.	O.	C.	Name.	O.	C.
Atch	32¾	32	N.Y. & N.E.	46¾	46¾
Bell Tel	221	222	E. & W. pf'd	65¼	65½
Can. South	53⅝	.....	N.J. Cen	117⅝	118
C., B. & Q.	107⅞	107⅞	N. & W., pref.	62	62
Can. Pac	75	75	Northwest	109¾	109⅝
Cen. Pac	33¾	33¾	Nor. Pac	31⅝	31
C. & O	24	24	Do., pref	74	74¾
C. & O. 1st p'd	61⅝	62⅜	Ore. R.W. & N.	100	100
D., L. & W	136	136½	Ore. Trans	36	35⅞
D. & H. Canal	15⅝	15¾	Pacific	106	106
D. & Rio Gr.	16¾	16¾	Pac. Mail	38¾	38¾
Do., pref	48¾	48¾	Reading	40⅝	40⅝
Erie	26⅞	26⅞	Rich Ter	22	22
Ft. Worth Cts.	34⅝	34⅝	Rock Island	92⅞	93½
Hocking Val.	20⅝	20⅝	St. Paul	68⅝	68¾
Ill. Cen	115	115	Do., pref	114¾	115¾
Kan. & Tex	9⅝	9⅝	St. P., M. & M	112⅝	112¾
Lake Shore	105⅞	105⅞	Sugar Trust	64⅝	68⅛
Louis. & Nash	80⅝	80⅝	Tex & Pac	20⅞	20⅞
Manhattan	104	105¾	Ten. C. and I.	82⅞	82¾
Mo. Pac	73¾	73¾	Union Pac	65¾	66⅞
Mich. Cen	94	94	Wabash	13	13
N.Y. Cen	106¾	106¾	Do., pref	27⅞	27¾
Lead Trust	18¾	18⅞	West. Union	84¾	84¾

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular Call—12 o'clock m.: Capitol and North O street railroad, 12 at 64¾. Riggs Insurance company, 100 at 8⅝. Columbia Title Insurance, 100 at 6½. American Graphophone, 50 at 18¾; 10 at 18⅝. Washington Loan and Trust company, 200 at 2⅝.

Government Bonds—U. S. 4½s, 1891, registered, 103¾ bid, 104 asked. U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon, 104¾ bid, 105 asked. U. S. 4s, registered, 1907, 122¾ bid, 123½ asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 1907, 122¾ bid, 123½ asked.

District of Columbia Bonds—Per imp. 6s, 1891, coin, 103¾ bid, 104 asked. Per imp. 7s, 1891, currency, 104 bid. Market stock 7s, 1892, currency, 105 bid. 20-year fund, 6s, 1892, gold, 104 bid. 20-year fund, 5s, 1899, gold, 113 bid. Water stock, 7s, 1901, currency, 131 bid. 30-year fund, 6s, gold, 1902, 123 bid. Water stock, 7s, currency, 1903, 133 bid. 3-65s, 1924, fund, currency, 122 bid, 123 asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds—U. S. Electric Light bonds, 1st, 6s, 100 bid. U. S. Electric Light bonds, 2d, 6s, 115 bid, 125 asked. Washington and Georgetown Railroad, 10-40, 6s, 106 bid, 106¾ asked. Washington and Georgetown Convertible bonds, 6s, 160 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 1898, 107 bid. Washington Market Company 1st mortgage, 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market company bonds, imp. 6s, 120 bid. Washington Light Infantry first mortgage bonds, 6s, 1904, 102 bid. Washington Light Infantry bonds, 2d 7s, 1904, 98 bid, 105 asked. Washington Gas Light Company bonds, series A, 6s, 121 bid. Washington Gas Light Company bonds, series B, 6s, 122¾ bid.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 500 bid. Bank of Republic, 270 bid. Metropolitan, 267 asked. Central, 275 bid. Second, 184 bid. Farmers and Mechanics, 188 bid, 192 asked. Citizens, 167 bid. Columbia, 175 bid, 185 asked. Capital, 120 bid, 125 asked. West End, 60 bid, 66 asked.

Railroad Stocks—Washington and Georgetown, 280 bid, 310 asked. Metropolitan, 170 bid, 180 asked. Columbia, 60 bid, 70 asked. Capitol and North O Street, 64 bid, 65 asked. Eckington and Soldiers' Home, 54 bid.

Insurance Stocks—Firemens, 41 bid. Franklin, 50 bid. Metropolitan, 80 bid. National Union, 19⅝ bid. Arlington, 180 bids Corcoran, 63 bid, 68 asked. Columbia, 16½ bid, 17 asked. German-American, 130 bid. Potomac, 88 bid, 100 asked. Riggs, 8⅜ bid, 8¾ asked. Peoples, 5⅜ bid.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 123 bid, 125 asked. Columbia Title, 6½ bid.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 43¾ bid, 44 asked. Georgetown Gas, 45 bid. U. S. Electric Light, 110 bid.

Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 24¾ bid. Chesapeake and Potomac, 85 bid, 86½ asked. American Graphophone Company, 18 bid, 18¾ asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Washington Market Company, 20 bid, 20¾ asked. Washington Brick Machine Company, 30c bid. Great Falls Ice Company, 166 bid, 175 asked. Bull Run Panorama, 23 bid. National Safe Deposit Company, 245 bid, 260 asked. Washington Safe Deposit Company, 125 bid. National Typographic, 20 bid, 35 asked. Mergenthaler, 12 bid, 50 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, ½ bid, 1 asked. Washington Loan and Trust Company, 2½ bid, 2¾ asked. American Security and Trust company, 33 bid. Lincoln Hall, 100 asked.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Cotton nominal—middling, 11⅛. Flour moderately active and steady—Howard street and western super, 2.25a2.75; do. extra, 2.90a3.60; do. family, 3.75a4.30; City mills, Rio brands, extra, 4.15a4.40; winter wheat, patent, 4.40a4.50; spring do. do., 4.85a5.25; do. do. straight, 4.25a4.75; do. do., extra, 3.60a4.00. Wheat—southern fairly active and quiet; Fultz, 76a84; Longberry, 81a86; No. 2 red, 80⅛a81⅛; steamer No. 2, red, 74⅛a75⅛; western steady; No. 2 winter red, spot, 80⅛a80¾; February, 80⅛a80⅝; March, 81; May, 83⅛a83⅜. Corn—southern quite firm; white, 38a42; yellow, 35a39; western, mixed spot, 36¼a36½; February, 36¼a36½; March, 35¾a36; April, 35¾a36; May, 35⅞a36⅛; June, 36¼; July, 36⅛a37; steamer, 34⅞. Oats firm—southern and Pennsylvania, 28a31; western, white, 29¾a31; do. mixed, 27⅞a29; graded No. 2, white, 30a31. Rye inactive but very steady—prime choice, 56a58. Hay flat—prime to choice timothy, 12.50a13.00. Provisions steady—mess pork, 10, 11 new; bulk meats, loose shoulders, 5; long clear and clear rib sides, 5¾; sugar-pickled shoulders, 5¾; sugar-cured smoked shoulders, 6¾; hams, 10¾a11¾; lard, refined 7¾, crude 6¾. Butter steady—western packed, 16a21; best roll, 18a18; creamery, 26a28. Eggs easy—western 12¾a13. Petroleum unchanged—refined, 7.50. Coffee quiet—Rio cargoes fair, 19¾. Sugar steady—A soft, 6¼. Copper unchanged—refined, 13¾a14¾. Whisky firm and unchanged—1.09a1.10. Freights to Liverpool per steamer quiet and very steady—cotton, 40c.; flour per ton in sacks, 20s.; grain per bushel, 6d. Corn for orders—prompt, 4s.9d.a5s. Sales—wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 967,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Virginia threes, 66¾; Baltimore and Ohio stock, 100¾ asked; Northern Central stock, 69a70; consolidated gas bonds, 113¾a113¾; do. stock, 56¾a56½.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (closing).—Wheat—February, 75; March, 73½; May, 77¾; June, 77⅞. Corn—February, 27¾; March, 28¾; May, 30½; June, 30¾. Oats—February, 20¾; March, 20¾; May, 21¾; June, 21. Pork—February, 9.72½; March, 9.82½; May, 10.07½; June, 10.12½. Lard—February, 5.82½; March, 5.85; May, 5.97½; June, 6.02½. Short ribs—February, 4.77½; March, 4.77½; May, 4.87½.

SIN FOAM'S WIFE GONE.

A Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Elopes With a Chinaman's Melican Wife.

The Chinese quarter of the Hub is in an uproar because of the elopement of the wife of Sin Foam, a prosperous Harrison avenue merchant, with Thomas H. Seaton, aged fifteen years. Sin Foam is quite an Americanized young man. He married a Boston girl and supplied her with everything that money could buy.

Master Seaton lives with his mother and stepfather on Harrison avenue and up to Wednesday night worked at cigar making. He and Mrs. Sin Foam often met. She came so often to Seaton's home to see him that the young man's mother finally ordered her out of the house.

Yesterday the couple disappeared from their respective homes and left for New York by the Providence route. The young man's mother made a complaint at police headquarters and a telegram was sent to Inspector Byrnes at New York to detain the young man when he arrived in that city. Sin Foam started after his "Melican" wife in a later train.

An effort is now on foot, it is said, to organize a syndicate to buy up the principal manufactories in this country of soda water fountains and apparatus.

MAJ. RAYMOND DID NOT LIKE IT.

He Was Informed That Attorney Hazelton Was Making Certain Inquiries.

HE ACCUSES THE ATTORNEY OF "UNWARRANTABLE INTERFERENCE"—SOME THINGS THAT OCCURRED JUST BEFORE HE WAS RELIEVED—THE ATTORNEY CALLED UPON TO MAKE A REPORT.

Since the President made the order relieving Maj. Raymond as Engineer Commissioner of the District there have been many reports concerning the way in which the action was brought about. It has transpired today that there were some interesting proceedings at a meeting of the board of Commisioners held January 28, two days before the order relieving Maj. Raymond was made. That session was secret and it was rumored at the time that there was some unpleasantness. A record was made of the proceedings on the minutes of the board in the form of a memorandum, as follows:

"January 28, 1890.

"I have been informed that Mr. George C. Hazelton, attorney of the District of Columbia, called on the 19th instant upon an officer of the corps of engineers in this city with the avowed purpose of obtaining information with reference to the politics of engineer officers in order to select a successor to myself as Engineer Commissioner of the District; that in the resulting interview Mr. Hazelton stated that my removal was fully decided upon and he was desirous of obtaining an Engineer Commissioner who would be republican in politics, and that he further stated that I have persistently voted with the democratic Commissioner in opposition to the republican Commissioner. I desire that this memorandum may be referred to the attorney of the District for immediate explanation.

(Signed) CHAS. W. RAYMOND,
Commissioner, D.C.

Respectfully referred to the attorney of the District of Columbia with request that he will return this memorandum with his remarks.

L. G. HINE.
(Signed) J. W. DOUGLASS."

A STAR reporter was informed when he applied at Mr. Hazelton's office today to see what he had to say about the statement made by Maj. Raymond, that the attorney was away and would not return until tomorrow.

Mr. Hazelton has not, it is stated, yet made a report on the memorandum referred to him.

A STAR reporter was informed that Mr. Hazelton made the inquiry referred to after Commissioner Douglass had called upon the President and been requested by the President to name an engineer officer who would be acceptable as the successor of Maj. Raymond.

MAJ. RAYMOND SAYS "IT WAS UNWARRANTABLE INTERFERENCE."

"Is this your memorandum?" asked a STAR reporter as he presented a copy of the above to Maj. Raymond.

"Yes, it is," replied the major. "I was informed of Mr. Hazelton's unwarrantable interference, and as a matter of course submitted that memorandum for the consideration and action of the board. I think the matter thoroughly unprofessional and an unwarranted interference."

"Did Mr. Hazelton reply to the order of the Commissioners?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir, he did not, and had I not been relieved at the time I was I should have undoubtedly offered a resolution to dismiss him."

"Don't you think there could possibly be a mistake in what you heard?"

"Undoubtedly no. I am positive that Mr. Hazelton did this thing. He misrepresented me, however, when he said that I had always voted with the democratic member of the board as against Mr. Douglass. This is not so. I never believed that the District government should be run as a political machine, and whatever my actions in the past have been as regards changes I voted in the interest of the people and not in the interest of politicians."

MR. DOUGLASS DECLINES TO TALK.

When a STAR reporter approached Commissioner Douglass today for an interview in reference to Maj. Raymond's memorandum Mr. Douglass said: "I have nothing whatever to say about it and must decline to be interviewed."

THE OFFICER REFERRED TO.

The engineer officer to whom Mr. Hazelton is said to have applied for information about members of the engineer corps is understood to be Col. Gregory, the engineer secretary of the light house board. Col. Gregory has gone to Fort Monroe for his health and could not be seen today.

THE EXTENSION OF STREETS.

Senator Faulkner Thinks the Cost Will Fall Within $2,500,000.

"There is nothing more pressing in the line of District legislation than the bill to extend the streets and avenues of this city," said Senator Faulkner to a STAR reporter this afternoon. "If Congress delays favorable action in this matter no one can calculate the expense that will follow. The subcommittee on the bill has worked conscientiously on it and all features not strictly constitutional have been eliminated. What will it cost now? That's rather a difficult thing to estimate on with any degree of accuracy. The bill empowers the District to issue bonds to the extent of $2,500,000, and I feel satisfied that the whole of that sum will not be needed. There are no speculative features in the bill. At first it was thought best to have the District condemn and pay for strips of ground through which the extended streets could be run and then the balance could be sold. All that will be condemned under the present bill will be the street and no more. When we get beyond the subdivisions a large number of property owners will donate the necessary land, it will be to their advantage to do so. We cannot expect donations in the subdivisions for much of the ground has been sold. The bill is in the interest of fair play. Large syndicates owning land in the suburbs wouldd naturally be influential with the local and general government and their plans would frequently be furthered at the expense of individuals whose real estate holdings are light."

ARGUING DR. BEALL'S CASE.

The Motion for a New Trial Before the Police Court.

Col. Wm. A. Cook entered the Police Court this afternoon with an armful of law books, and behind him was a young man carrying as many more legal authorities. The books were to be used in the argument in the case of Dr. W. W. Beall, convicted of grave robbing, whose case was called on a motion for a new trial. Assistant District Attorney Armes was equally well fortified so far as authorities were concerned.

Col. Cooke opened his argument by reading the motion filed in the case, as published in THE STAR a few days ago. He also read the informations on which the defendants were convicted.

CAPT. FOLGER'S NEW COMMISSION.—The President this afternoon signed Capt. Folger's commission as chief of the bureau of ordnance, Navy department, and that officer will assume his new duties tomorrow.

Last night thieves entered the residence of Charles J. Stansbury, 134 7th street, by cutting the slats of a back window. They took an overcoat, suit of clothes, gaiter shoes, &c.

Nathaniel Guy, a colored boy, was on trial today in the Criminal Court for assault with intent to kill Jas. Dodson, his brother-in-law, on January 20 last.

Philadelphia importers met yesterday and took action against the passage of the "administrative customs bill." A committee will visit this city to present the views of the society to the finance committee of the Senate.

The suit of the state of Pennsylvania against the Delaware and Hudson canal company for $200,000 back taxes was argued at Harrisburg yesterday.

Samuel F. Hunt took the oath of office yesterday as judge of the superior court of Cincinnati in place of Judge William H. Taft, who resigned to accept the appointment of solicitor general.

A passenger train was wrecked yesterday by running into an open switch at Bellevue, Ohio. Fireman Young was killed and several passengers were badly injured.

Mrs. Louisa Eglin died at Seymour, Ind., yesterday, aged one hundred and ten years.

The new chapel of the First Presbyterian church of Germantown, Pa., was dedicated yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Mrs. Cleveland, wife of ex-President Cleveland, was present.

The straits of Mackinaw are blockaded with ice, practically the first time this season, and all traffic between the upper and lower peninsulas is obstructed.

It is reported in New York that Marie Halton, the Casino actress who ran off with Broker Lewis, has returned to that city on the City of Paris incognito. The latest cable news about Miss Halton, however, was that she was trying to secure a London theater.

Philadelphia has created the office of inspector of hot air furnaces and steam heating apparatus in public schools.

A COURT OF APPEALS.

The Remedy Proposed by the Bar Committee to Relieve the Pressure.

SEVERAL PROPOSITIONS DISCUSSED—THE PLAN TO ESTABLISH A SEPARATE APPELLATE COURT REGARDED AS THE BEST AND MOST PERMANENT—A BILL TO BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

How to relieve the over-burdened courts of the District is a problem with which congressional committees and the District bar association is now wrestling, and very active indeed are the efforts now being put forth to secure a speedy and satisfactory solution. The bar association has given the matter careful consideration, and finally it appointed Nathaniel Wilson, J. M. Wilson, M. F. Morris, J. G. Payne, A. S. Worthington, R. Ross Perry, J. J. Darlington, H. E. Davis, S. S. Henkle, E. A. Newman and C. C. Cole a committee to consider and report on the various propositions which had been made and to draft a bill which would, if made a law, give the necessary relief.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The committee has made its report and will present it tomorrow, together with a bill drafted to cover the committee's recommendations to the House committee on judiciary. The report says: "That some scheme for the more efficient administration of justice in this District is imperatively and urgently needed is implied by the resolution under which this committee was appointed. The present condition of judicial administration practically operates as a denial of justice, and the necessity for some measure of relief is so patent to every member of the bar that it would seem to be a waste of words to enlarge upon the subject.

Four propositions for the remedy of the acknowledged evil have been considered by your committee. They are the following:

1. An increase in the number of the judges of the present Supreme Court of the District, without other substantial change in the organization of the court. This is the mode of relief contemplated by a bill recently introduced in Congress, and which, it is understood, has the approval of the court.

2. An increase in the number of judges of the present Supreme Court of the District, and the creation within that court of a permanent general term, to be composed of the chief justice and two or more of the associate justices oldest in commission, the other justices to be relegated permanently to the special terms, and to succeed in the order of their seniority to the general term whenever a vacancy occurs in that part of the organization.

3. The establishment of the present Supreme Court of the District as an appellate court, with appellate jurisdiction only, and the creation of new courts, with new judges, for the business now transacted in the several special terms.

4. The establishment of a new, separate and distinct court of appeals, with appellate jurisdiction only; the abolition of the present appellate jurisdiction of the general term, and a provision for appeals to be taken directly from the special terms to this new court of appeals.

DISCUSSING THE PROPOSITION.

The committee is very strongly of the opinion that the continuance of our present judicial system, with merely an increase in the number of judges, will not remedy the evils of which we complain. The extremely variable character of our present appellate tribunal does not justify its perpetuation; and it is impossible, under the existing system, that it should ever be otherwise than variable. Our experience, as well as the experience of other communities, has demonstrated the undesirability of too close proximity of the appellate tribunal to the courts from which appeals are taken to it. The perfection of the appellate system requires that the appellate tribunal should be entirely segregated from the subordinate courts. Your committee has, therefore, unhesitatingly rejected the plan comprised in the first proposition that has been stated.

The second proposition, which provides for an increase in the number of the judges of the present court, and the creation within it of a permanent general term to be composed of the chief justice and some of the senior associate justices, is a rather ingenious modification of the preceding plan. It is of exceedingly doubtful constitutionality, inasmuch as it would create in fact, if not in name, several practically independent courts out of the present one, and would usurp the President's prerogative of nominating the judges. The general term thus proposed would be to all intents and purposes a new court, and yet its judges would not be selected in the usual constitutional way. But apart from this the discrimination implied in the proposition would be unjust to some of the judges; and the separation of the appellate branch of the court from the special terms would not be sufficiently marked and distinct. The committee does not believe that this scheme would tend in the remotest degree to produce the desired efficiency in the administration of justice. Especially, as we desire a permanent amelioration of our judicial system, it is not expedient that we should run the risk of proposing a measure of doubtful constitutionality.

The third scheme considered by the committee would erect the present court of the District of Columbia into a purely appellate tribunal, and would provide for the establishment of new subordinate tribunals, four or five in number, to transact the business now transacted by the several special terms. It is believed that this plan would be more distasteful to the members of the bar, and more unsatisfactory in its results than any of the other proposed schemes. It is open to several objections. The same doubt as to its constitutionality might be urged as to the last scheme. The appellate jurisdiction of the present court is but an incident of its ordinary general original jurisdiction; and its transformation into a purely appellate tribunal would be practically the creation of a new court, with the impropriety of taking away from the President the nomination of its judges. As stated in reference to the preceding proposition, it is inexpedient to run the risk of encountering this objection. Any scheme proposed by this association under present circumstances should be even beyond the suspicion of unconstitutionality.

Moreover this proposition would create an appellate court of six judges, an inconvenient number and probably too large a number. At least four and probably five new courts would have to be created and the whole legislation on the subject of the judiciary would have to be revised and remodeled. The creation of four or five independent courts at this time would meet with serious difficulty. And the question of economy in this connection is one of considerable importance.

These three propositions which we have considered are largely based upon personal regard for the present judges of the Supreme Court of the District, and for that reason alone, if for no other, they would have received, and they have received, the earnest consideration of your committee. But your committee is of opinion that whatever scheme we now devise should not be a mere makeshift but one of a permanent character, and that we should not permit our individual preferences or personal consideration to weigh in the balance against the general good of the community and the efficiency in the administration of justice which your committee has been charged first of all to seek.

A COURT OF APPEALS.

There remains the fourth and last proposition, which provides for a new, separate and distinct court of appeals, with appellate jurisdiction only. This scheme contemplates no interference whatever with the organization of the present Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, except that it would take from it its appellate jurisdiction and that appeals would be taken directly from the special terms to the new tribunal. It would leave the present judges to devote themselves mainly to the work of the special terms; and it would enable them to give themselves more efficiently to that work, to divide the Circuit Court calendar, to constitute the Orphans' court a regular surrogate's court, to aid each other in the dispatch of the business which is now so greatly in arrears; and to do all this without the inconveniences resulting from the necessity of sitting in judgment upon each other.

There is no doubt that in the near future there will come a great abridgement of the privilege of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States which we now enjoy in this District. A provision for the establishment of such a court of appeals, coupled with a limitation of the privilege of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which would place us on the same footing as the state courts, would be welcomed by Congress and by the Supreme Court as a measure of relief to the latter from the over-crowded docket, of which there is so much reason to complain. This circumstance would greatly facilitate the adoption by Congress of the scheme proposed in this fourth proposition.

Your committee believes that this scheme will most efficiently promote the administration of justice in our midst; that it presents the simplest, plainest and best plan of relief, and that it is the most feasible. It will interfere least with existing law. It may meet with some antagonism, but the committee has reason to believe that such antagonism will be futile if the bar will unite in support of the measure. And the committee has reason also to think that the proposed court of appeals may be placed on a superior level from the beginning by being made non-partisan, in accordance with the unwritten law which has controlled the appointment of the executive officers for the District of Columbia.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT.

Your committee is of opinion that the proposed court of appeals should consist of one chief justice and four associate justices; that their salaries should be the same as those of the United States circuit judges, excepting the chief justice, who should receive $500 more, and that it should have appellate jurisdiction only, with power to make its own rules. The committee is of opinion also that the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia should be raised to the same figures as those provided for the judges of the court of appeals, with $500 additional for the chief justice; that one-half of the aggregate sum of the salaries of the judges of the two courts should be charged against the revenues of the District of Columbia; that if any of the present judges of the Supreme Court of the District should be appointed to the proposed court of appeals their terms of service in the two courts should be regarded as continuous; that whenever the number of the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia should, by death, resignation or otherwise, be reduced to five, the number thereafter should consist of five judges, one chief and four associate justices. It is recommended, also, that the Orphans Court be constituted a regular term, like the Equity Court, and be constituted a surrogate's court, with power to try all issues of fact, without sending them to the Circuit Court.

With the view of placing the result of its deliberations more distinctly before the association your committee has drafted a bill to be presented to Congress, in which the committee has sought to embody the suggestions which are here made, and it submits that bill herewith as part of this report. It is intended merely to present the proposed scheme, and it is submitted to the association for such alteration and amendment as to the association may seem proper."

The report is signed by J. M. Wilson, S. S. Henkle, Nathaniel Wilson, James G. Payne and M. F. Morris.

THEIR OPINIONS DIFFER,

But Senator Pettigrew Says He is Not at War With Gov. Mellette.

"What is there in the report sent out from South Dakota that you have declared war on Gov. Mellette?" a STAR reporter asked Senator Pettigrew today.

"Nothing in it whatever. I was out home last week and I criticised the governor's judgment in asking for seed grain, that was all. The legislature is doing the right thing now and just what I advised at first by issuing bonds to provide the necessary seed. We can take care of our own people. There is no destitution, but in some places the crop was a failure and the farmers need a little help to get seed for their spring crops. Half of the people in the east would be on the town if their incomes were cut off for six months, and, of course, a crop failure anywhere means hardships. Gov. Mellette is a very sympathetic man—would give his last cent to any one in need—and was moved by that sentiment. Kansas had three failures without asking help, and we can do as well as she did. There is nothing political in it. Gov. Mellette is an honest, high-minded man, and I shall always be ready to do anything in my power for him."

A DEPUTY MARSHAL KILLED.

Marshal Mizell Says It Was a Brutal Murder.

Attorney General Miller today received a telegram from Marshal Mizell at Jacksonville, Fla., saying: "W. B. Saunders, one of my bravest and most efficient regular deputies, was brutally assassinated at Quincy, Gadsden county, yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, where he had gone with myself and other deputies on official business. Full report at once by mail."

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

MASTER PLUMBERS AGAINST THE BILL.

The Commissioners today received a communication from the Master Plumbers' protective association requesting their disapproval of Senate bill No. 26 or any bill changing the present regulations governing plumbing in the District.

BUILDING PERMITS.

There was but one building permit issued today, Chas. Early and J. P. Jones, fourteen brick dwellings, 800 to 810 New Hampshire avenue, 807 to 817 25th street and 2433 H street northwest, at a cost of $25,000.

A Charge of Housebreaking.

In the Criminal Court, Judge Hagner, today William Williams alias John Williams, colored, was tried on a charge of housebreaking at the residence of Archibald Columbus, 615 N street, and the larceny of clothing January 17 last. It was testified that when Mrs. Columbus returned home she found that the house had been entered from the rear and that a lot of clothing belonging to the family and to Mr. Thomas White, who roomed in the house, had been taken. Harry Lee, colored, testified that Williams engaged him to carry a bundle, and on the way he set it down at 4th and O streets and it broke open. There were pantaloons, an overcoat and bracelets in the bundle, and Williams took it toward New Jersey avenue and N street.

Williams denied that he stole the goods and claimed that he bought them from an ashman. He admitted on cross examination that he has served a term in the penitentiary at Albany. The defense retorted in kind by producing records from the Police Court to show that some of the witnesses for the government had been convicted several times.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

A verdict of guilty was found, and notice of motion for new trial was given.

She Pawned the Skirt.

A colored woman from Georgetown named Amanda Smith was tried in the Police Court this afternoon charged with stealing a skirt worth $2 from Mrs. Taft. She admitted that she was given the article to wash. She told Judge