A TRIP TO CUZCO.

A Wearisome Journey Unless One's Plans are Carefully Perfected.

THE INCAS' ANCIENT CAPITAL

Over Rivers and Mountains on the Deck of a Mule—Father Tom, the Former Coachman of the Vanderbilts—Some Interesting Points on the Route.

From The Evening Star's Traveling Commissioner.

AREQUIPA, PERU, 1891.

IT WOULD BE A PITY FOR THE SOjourner in this part of Peru to miss seeing Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, though the journey thereto is exceedingly wearisome and rarely undertaken by travelers "of the feminine persuasion." Indeed, I doubt if any Anglo-Saxon females but ourselves have ever visited the place—unless, perhaps, Mrs. Agassiz may have done so when she assisted her husband so bravely in his South American researches. However the journey is neither so long nor so difficult as the 340-mile expedition we made not long ago on mule-back over all the ranges of the Andes to eastern Bolivia.

In going to Cuzco one's plans must be carefully matured in advance, making all possible provision against accidents and hitches in the program. One must be sure that the rainy season is well over, for there are many bridgeless streams to be forded that become impassable torrents in which men and beasts are swept away during the annual time of rain. Of course one or two foreigners can hadly make the pilgrimage by themselves with safety, and the average tourist is strongly advised to do as we did, viz, to engage the services, as guide and escort, of Mr. E. C. Hanfieldt, a well-known Arequipanean, who makes business trips to Cuzco regularly each month. Knowing every yard of the route and all the people thereabouts, he can tell one exactly what to do and what to avoid, and—more important still—will supply suitable animals and honest servants, which the stranger would find great difficulty in securing for himself.

NO HOTELS ON THE ROUTE.

The cost of the round trip, including railway fare, horses, mules and all expenses en route, not counting whatever provisions one chooses to carry, is about $25 per capita, and the time occupied each way varies from five to seven days, according to one's endurance in the saddle. There are no hotels along the route, and one must depend upon private hospitality, which is freely accorded to those who bring letters of recommendation. Every village has its tampo, however, similar to the inns of Egypt in Mary's time, wherein the animals are fed and sheltered, and where one might manage to "put up" in case of stern necessity, depending upon one's own supply for food, or foraging among the neighbors; but it is always easy to obtain introductions to the various cures and the families of well-to-do farmers, and through them to be more comfortably housed.

TO OFFER MONEY WOULD BE AN INSULT.

In providing the outfit for this journey, one should not forget that to offer money in payment for food and lodging outside of a public house would be resented as an insult by these hospitable people; and therefore one must go stocked with gifts in order to get even with one's entertainers. Bottles of wine are always acceptable, also butter, tea, canned goods and other similar luxuries which are rare in the interior. Eggs are cheap and plenty, but though there are cows on all the wayside farms, milk is unattainable. In any case, enough bread to last the entire trip should be taken from Arequipa, because, though hard and dry as the surrounding rocks, it is infinitely preferable to the black, unleavened lumps of dough in use among the country people. Tinned beef, ham, fish and fruit are indispensable, with condensed milk and boxes of English biscuits or "crackers," as Americans call them. As one suffers greatly from thirst along the road, the water being warm and not always obtainable, it is best to prepare every morning the day's supply of cold tea mixed with claret and sugar. What little butter is to be found in this region is odd enough to deserve a paragraph. If one is not a sufficiently good traveler to forego butter entirely he must pay almost its weight in silver for a pale, lardy sort of lubricator, wrapped up in bladders in square packages weighing about two pounds each. Being thus hermetically sealed it will "keep" indefinitely if the air is not let in, but when once opened it proceeds to become nasty with marvelous rapidity, and in a day's time will fill the air with an odor beside which Limburger cheese is as attar of roses.

FATHER TOM AN AMERICAN.

By the way, it may not be amiss to mention that our butter supply, as well as letters of introduction to all the priests and cures on the road to Cuzco, were furnished us by one of the sandaled and gray cowled monks of the Recoleta, known far and wide as "Father Tom," and incidentally I may tell you something about this familiar character of Arequipa. The good-looking, white-haired friar (now past seventy years old) prides himself greatly on being "an American," though his face is as unmistakably Irish as his brogue. Known in the order as Fray Francisco Tomas, his real name is Thomas Keegan, and he loves to tell strangers that many years ago in New York he served the elder Vanderbilt as coachman. Afterward he drifted to San Francisco, where he accumulated considerable property. When about forty years of age he was so ill with fever that his death was hourly expected, and in a lucid interval he prayed to the Virgin for restoration, promising in return for health to devote the remainder of his life to her service as a friar. Contrary to all expectations he immediately began to mend and regarding his recovery as due to the direct interposition of the holy mother he at once assumed the gray cowl and hempen girdle of the Francescans. It is sometimes rather hard lines for the poor old man, because—though it is said he still owns enough California property to maintain him in comfort—he must take his turn with the rest in begging from door to door, for the Recoleta brotherhood subsist entirely upon charity. He must never have more than 10 cents in money about him, must never wear hose, though his bare feet in their ox-hide sandals are sometimes frost bitten when he goes into the mountains to visit the sick and afflicted, and must always walk rather than ride, unless the distance be too great for human endurance. Yet a more cheerful and merry-looking man does not exist than stockingless "Father Tom," in his coarse gray gown and rope girdle.

NO BEDS OF EASE.

Going from Arequipa to Cuzco one may now save nearly half the time in the saddle by riding due east on the Mollendo, Cuzco and Puno railway to Juliaca (pronounced Hool-yack-ah), a distance of 189 miles, and then changing to the Cuzco division of the road for Santa Rosa, the present terminus, eighty-two miles in a northwesterly direction. As there are no hotels either in Juliaca or Santa Rosa—nothing better than an empty car to sleep in—one is advised to go on to Puno and take a fresh start back over the same road to the junction next day. Even in Puno the public accommodations are little better than none, but its poor hotel is a palace compared to anything else one will find on the road to Cuzco. An explorer should not look for "beds of ease," and on this hard journey one may comfort himself with the thought that he is following an archæological by-path in the footsteps of the most learned scientists of the age, some of whom crossed the ocean from the capitals of Europe for the sole purpose.

SOME POINTS EN ROUTE.

I am not going to give you an itinerary of the trip, for the path has not changed materially since Profs. Orton, Squier and Markham went over it and wrote their excellent books. Permit me to briefly notice a few of the more prominent points en route, and advise those who wish more detailed information to purchase the books aforesaid. One should leave Santa Rosa by the first glimmer of dawn, for there are at least twenty-four miles of indescribably bad roads to be traversed on horse or mule back and La Raya to cross—the highest ridge in all the journey, where winds are strongest and storms are incessant. This first day is by far the hardest of the entire trip, as much because one is not yet used to it as because the road is incomparably worse, and at all hazards one must reach Aguas Calientes before nightfall. To the right of a lofty, snow-clad mountain named Vilacanota one follows for some miles and finally fords a small water course which seems to rise in one of the hot springs so numerous in the locality and which Peruvians regard as the mother spring of the great Amazonas river system. The little stream, which here takes the name of the near-by mountain, is known as the Chalca farther on and afterward as the Urubamba. Many miles farther northward, having gained much strength and volume, it joins the Rio Tambo and their united waters form the famous Ucageli, the largest of Peru's tributaries to the Amazons.

THE VILLAGE OF LICUAIN.

The second night out one is booked to sleep at the village of Licuain, a ride of only eighteen miles, through charming scenery. There is a possible drawback, however, in the Licuain river, which must be forded several times and is likely to be rather high. There is a road on the left of it, but travelers are warned to take to the water instead, for there are vast swamps on that side, with quicksands treacherous enough to ingulf an army; and, besides, one must pass through the unfenced hacienda of Antaucca, which is celebrated far and wide for its wild cattle. Nobody goes over that dangerous road if he can avoid it, there being no place of refuge should he be attacked by the torros. Fancy a party of United States tourists, including two women, riding peaceably along on muleback, when a herd of wild bulls come charging full tilt upon them and not a wall or tree or bush to hide behind! In the vicinity of the hot springs (aguas calientes) there are acres of plump mushrooms, and no passer-by whose palate has been properly educated will fail to secure a supply for his evening meal, whether he takes it at the tambo or, as we did, in the hospitable home of Don Pablo (Paul) Mejias.

A REMARKABLE WALL.

The third night one sleeps at "Tinta"—a hacienda owned by an educated Italian, Senor Don Francisco Masciotta, who is sure to give the pilgrim a hearty welcome. The road hereto lies through an ancient Indian village called Raccha, built within the crater of an extinct volcano. Among other curiosities, it contains a remarkable wall, which is said to be the remains of the palace built by an Indian prince, eldest son of Tupac Yupangui, who revolted against paternal rule and here maintained his independence. Near it is one of the many small round towers, so frequently found in this part of Peru, which are believed to have been astronomical observatories wherein the Incas determined the meridian passage of the sun.

FIFTEEN MILES TO CHECACUPE.

On the fourth day one may take a leisurely jaunt of only fifteen miles to Checacupe, where he will be made to feel quite at home by Col. Martin Alvarez, who is a regular king in his little world—a large landed proprietor, a member of congress and a wealthy wool merchant. There are yet forty miles to Cuzco, and a rapid rider could accomplish that distance in one day; but what is the use of tiring one's self when it is so much more comfortable to take things easily? One better go only half the way, say to Quiquijana, though it is a miserable little hamlet with but one redeeming feature—a remarkable old bridge. Unless one has a letter to the cure, and that itinerant individual happens, by rare good fortune, to be at home, the night must be passed among the bugs and other pests of a wretched post house.

BURIAL PLACE OF INCA HUASCAR.

Next morning one is glad to take an early start for Huaroc, twelve miles away, and even to forego breakfast until he reaches the casa of the local magnate, who rejoices under the high-sounding name of Senor Don Fructuoso Eguiletas. We went out of the way a few miles to view the little lake called Urcos, famous in Peruvian tradition for being the burial place of that great gold chain of the Inca Huascar. We read that the celebrated chain was long enough to encircle the grand Plaza Mayor of Cuzco and that every link of it was as heavy as a strong man could carry—all of pure gold. Of course the story is nonsense; nevertheless we spurred our beasts to the perilous brink and faithfully tried to believe that we saw gold shining through the dark waters. No securer hiding place for heavy treasure could be found, because the lake has a bottom of unfathomable ooze, which speedily swallows anything thrown into it and affords no footing for divers.

ZUCRE HACIENDA.

Twelve miles beyond is Zucre hacienda, where the traveler is advised to stop over night. This very fine estate, a mile or two from the village of Oropesa, belongs to the Garmendia family and includes a cloth manufactory. Only twelve miles beyond Oropesa is Cuzco, in the midst of a tropical valley. After leaving the highlands the weather grows warm and warmer; patroquets and monkeys, palms and fig trees are seen; and one sultry afternoon (midwinter at home) we came cantering into the stony streets of the old, old city that had seen several centuries before the United States was born.

FANNIE B. WARD.

THOUGHT HE WAS ENGLISH.

And the Dude Was So Tickled He Took the Bait.

From the New York Sun.

He was short and slender, but strongly built. His clothes were brown and worn, but not ragged. His hat also was brown and his eyes. The stubby growth of his beard was auburn and his complexion was bronzed. This russet and somber appearance was intensified by an expression of deep and meek dejection. The young man who was coming up Park place toward him was tall and walked with a swinging stride. His clothes were of that loose and artfully ill-fitting character which indicated a fondness for English fashions.

The young man saw him of the russet mien looking at him earnestly afar off. This gaze grew in intensity as the two drew nearer each other. When they were close together the russet man touched his hat timidly and said:

"I beg your pardon, sir."

The young man was about to pass on. But the brown man said quickly: "I thought you might give me the address of some English society."

"I don't know any except the St. George," said the young man, moving on.

"Yes, sir," said the brown man. "I saw that you were one of my countrymen and I thought——"

The young man stopped, looked pleased and listened.

"I am from Yorkshire," continued the brown man, and the young man noticed the "burr" he had read about. "I am out of work. I applied to the St. George Society, but the secretary was out of town, sir, and seeing you were one of my countrymen, I took the liberty of asking you——"

"No, I'm not an Englishman," said the young man, deprecatingly, but——"

The Yorkshire man looked politely incredulous.

"I was sure you were an Englishman," said he. "I beg your pardon for stopping you, but you see I was in need of assistance, and I felt that an Englishman would help me."

The battery was working and the young man in the English clothes drew out a quarter.

"Take that, and good luck to you, my man," said he, with as strong an accent as he could muster.

"Thank you, sir. I knew you were an Eng——" Just then he rushed away. A policeman sauntered up and said:

"Did you bite?"

"No. Why?"

"Why, he's one of the best—generally catches young men——"

"What d'you mean?"

"Said he was a Yorkshireman, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"Thought you were an Englishman, didn't he?"

"Y-e-es."

"That's it. And you didn't give him nothin'?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I saw him stringin' you along and came up. Thought I saw you hand him something."

"I'm not such a d——d fool," said the young man, getting red and walking away so quickly that he forgot his English stride.

WAS IT MAN'S FIRST DWELLING?

A Little One-Story Habitation in South America.

From St. Nicholas.

Long, long ago some men traveling in the low countries of South America came upon a remarkable dwelling.

Only a little one-story habitation, seven feet by nine, left by its owner sweet and clean. A cot of one room, just large enough to hold a whole family of little ones, provided they did not need too much room for running and jumping.

Such a beautifully decorated little dwelling! None but a master in the art could have fashioned the delicately ornamented roof reaching high above the vines clinging about it—and a roof warranted not to leak during the hardest rain and sure to last ages and ages. There were two entrances to this primitive mansion, one at the front and one at the rear, not very large, to be sure, but large enough for one to crawl through comfortably, and these entrances, scalloped and cut with a perfection not to be excelled, were always open, too, as if waiting for an occupant. And all to be had rent free! Now, was not this a remarkable structure for our travelers to find in the wilderness?

There were unmistakable proofs, too, of its having been inhabited, and by savages, undoubtedly of a very ancient day. On examining the dwelling and remnants of others (for the discoverers found only one perfect one), these wise men decided it must have been at one time the bony covering of some animal of the armadillo family.

Further research and study convinced them they had found not only a perfect armor or the Glyptodon, the gigantic armadillo of prehistoric times, but what was still more wonderful that this armor, abandoned by its original wearer, had become, probably, the very first habitation of man.

The only perfect one of these dwellings now known to be in existence is in the possession of the French government, and is kept in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

What is Going On of Interest in Local Military Circles.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF GALLERY RIFLE PRACTICE—A HINT TO OFFICERS—LECTURE NO. 4—AN ARMORY OFFICER OF THE DAY—THE K STREET MARKET NOT TO BE AN ARMORY—NOTES.

Gallery rifle practice is progressing more satisfactorily this month than ever before, some of the scores made being almost phenomenal when the comparative inexperience of many of the men is taken into consideration. Tonight company A, fifth battalion, will occupy the gallery. Next week the following commands will put in their February scores: Monday, company A, sixth battalion; Tuesday, companies C and D, fourth battalion; Wednesday, company C, fifth battalion; Thursday, company B, fifth battalion; Friday, company B, fourth battalion; Saturday, company B, sixth battalion.

A POINTER FOR OFFICERS.

Officers who want to be thorough would do well to devote a little more attention to aiming and position drill. A number of the recruits who have appeared in the gallery this season displayed an amount of ignorance not personally discreditable but decidedly to the disadvantage of their commanding officer's military reputation. There is in existence a general order in which company officers are directed to pay particular attention to aiming and sighting.

CROSSES AND BUTTONS.

Requisitions have gone in from headquarters to the War Department for the necessary sharpshooters' crosses and marksmen's buttons earned last season. Only a few men will be decorated, for the scarcity of ammunition last year induced restrictive measures that while absolutely necessary were decidedly discouraging. In 1891 every member of the guard will have ample opportunity to do all the shooting the regulations prescribe. When these crosses and buttons have been received at headquarters they will be issued to the battalion commanders for distribution.

LECTURE NO. 4.

Lecture No. 4 of the current course of instruction to officers promises to be especially interesting. The subject as stated in the program is one of much importance:

"Assuming that the troops, having been organized in rendezvous camp, are ordered to march and occupy strategic points to be held for defense.

"Marches: Preparing for the march; breaking camp; baggage allowed; time of making and duration of halts; right of way on roads; length of column; boots, socks and feet; food and water; precautions against fatigue; marches in presence of the enemy, tactical and strategic, front, flank and retrograde; advance guards; rear guards and flankers; wagon train and guards; forced marches; night marches; bivouacs."

Col. Oscar F. Long, adjutant general, will be the lecturer, and he has prepared a most valuable contribution.

WILL NOT BE AN ARMORY.

Ever since Gen. Ordway purchased the K street market there have been rumors in circulation to the effect that the big structure would soon be fitted up as an armory for a portion of the District National Guard. The rumors never had any solid foundation. When the District National Guard was organized an offer was made the directors of the Northern Liberty Market Company, which, if accepted, would have made the big building a local military center, but the offer was rejected. It can authoritatively be stated that under the new management the market will not become an armory, a recently published paragraph in one of the Baltimore newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ARMORY OFFICER OF THE DAY.

There are some reforms that do not always work a reformation, but Maj. Harrison has instituted one which looks as though it might really accomplish something. Heretofore the armory of the third battalion, like all the other armories, has been without regular supervision. Maj. Harrison has amended that condition of affairs by issuing the following order:

"To insure the strict observance of all rules and regulations established by competent authority for the use and government of the armory of this battalion, a commissioned officer, to be designated 'officer of the day,' will hereafter be detailed for every evening on which the armory is open to members.

"It will be the duty of the 'officer of the day' to make a thorough inspection of the armory during the evening for which he is detailed, to promptly check any violation of the rules coming to his notice or information, and report the offenders to the battalion commander.

"Officers on this duty will be in uniform, and will have free access to company rooms when such rooms are occupied by one or more members.

"The details for 'officer of the day' will be published for each month in advance."

NOTES.

Maj. H. B. Cilley, who has taken so much interest in local rifle practice during the past year and who accompanied the brigade team to Creedmoor, has severed his connection with the New Hampshire militia. He has been inspector of rifle practice and is a thoroughly qualified officer. His experience may be taken advantage of by the District guard, for he has permanently located in this city.

Invitations to a ball to be given on the evening of Easter Monday will be issued by the Marion Rifles in a few days.

First Lieut. R. H. Cottrell of company C, sixth battalion, has resigned.

An election has been ordered, to be held on Wednesday evening next, for first lieutenant of company C, third battalion.

Battery "A," light artillery, will receive its friends on the evening of Saturday next at 8 o'clock in its armory at the New York Avenue Rink. Cards of invitation are out.

WHY HE WAS INCREDULOUS.

Gov. Hill's Three Reasons for Believing the Watterson Letter a Forgery.

Gov. Hill was shown Mr. Watterson's second letter yesterday afternoon and asked what, if anything, he had to say about it.

"I have only this to add," said the governor. "Mr. Watterson now affirms that a letter felt to be offensive in its defense of me, and in the motives and role assigned to me, was, in fact, written by him, and, in fact, written at the time of its date. My reasons for believing the letter a forgery were three: First, I had never received it; second, I thought Kentucky good manners would have required my receipt of the letter and my assent before its publication; third, it says the writer never held office, and I remembered Mr. Watterson's brilliant career in Congress. I do not seek to fathom Mr. Watterson's motives and I accept whatever explanation he offers."

A Missionary Enterprise Balked.

Bishop Taylor of the Methodist church, a missionary in Africa, had $8,000 in Kean's Bank in Chicago when the latter failed, which a son of the bishop is trying to get. The money is to be devoted to the purchase of young African girls from the native chiefs. The only way to get girls is by purchase. When the girls are secured they are placed in the mission school by the bishop.

Working for Universal Suffrage.

The workmen's party of Belgium has made an appeal to the Belgian bishops demanding universal suffrage. In this appeal the workmen say that it is a monstrous privilege which permits 130,000 Belgians, who are no better than other citizens, to be absolute masters of the country. This iniquity, they say, is carried out with utter disregard for the Catholic faith and they claim that they, the workmen, ought to have the assistance of the church in obtaining a remedy for this crying injustice. The workmen add that if the bishops' voices are heard pleading in favor of universal suffrage an impetus would be given to the movement and its success would appease the civil disorder at present existing in many quarters.

Competing With West Point Terminal.

A special to the New York *World* from Athens, Ga., says: President Sparks of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad telegraphed yesterday that arrangements had been made for his company to buy the Covington and Macon road. Both roads will be operated by the Seaboard and Roanoke, which also owns the Georgia, North Carolina and Northern. These combined railways will compete with the West Point Terminal in the South Atlantic states. A meeting of the bondholders of the Covington and Macon will be held in Baltimore today to confirm the deal.

Gay Jewett, a son of Representative Jewett of Iowa, who for a number of years has been a museum wonder, is dead. He was thirty years of age and weighed 740 pounds.

The Nebraska house has passed bills providing for the election of three railroad commissioners and making the governor the sole member of the board pending the election, with power to appoint three secretaries.

NEWS FROM ROCKVILLE.

Interesting Teachers' Association Meeting—Active Movement in Real Estate, Etc.

Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, February 13, 1891.

A meeting of the Teachers' Association of this county was held here today and was largely attended. The program of exercises for the occasion was dispensed with and instead an address was delivered on the effects of alcohol on the human system by Mrs. Sophie D. Higgins, who took strong grounds against the use of the same in any form, and urged the necessity and duty of teachers to impress upon the minds of their pupils the great danger of intemperance. The address was listened to with marked attention, and at its close much gratification was expressed by the teachers. The school commissioners having recently purchased a set of charts for each school in the county, embracing reading, phonics, penmanship, drawing, arithmetic, history, geography, civil government and physiology. Mr. J. Nickerson, agent for the same, was present, and in an address of some length explained to the teachers the use of the same. The charts are large and of very pretty designs and, in the opinion of those present, will be a great help in teaching.

During the past week the following transfers of real estate have been recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for this county: Victor Mindeleff to Charles M. Day, two lots at Glen Echo Heights; $4,986. Metropolitan Investment Company to Josiah C. Stoddard, three lots at Garrett Park; $4,182.87; Abner T. Longley to Elec S. Carroll, two lots at Takoma Park; $1,400. B. F. Leighton to Matilda C. Harrison, two lots at Fenwick; $1,050. W. H. Wilson to Mary R. Harr, part of three lots at Capitol View Park; consideration not given. Mary R. Harr to W. H. Wilson, three lots at same place; $—. John E. Mitchell to John E. Bell, 92 acres; $—. Thomas F. Myers to George R. Bell, one-eighth interest in 124 acres; $300. Charles J. Maddox to Edward Storey, two lots in Janetta; $200. J. R. Hertford to Rose M. Gibbs, two lots at Forest Glen; $—. John E. Carpenter to Otho M. Muncaster, three lots at Mineral Spring; $—. Hezekiah Barbour to E. H. Barbour and others, 63 acres; $—. Wm. A. Mullinix to Philomon G. Watkins, 2¾ acres; $314. Sylvester Burns to Charles L. Watkins, 99¾ acres; $2,471. Metropolitan Investment Company to George H. Brown, two lots at Garrett Park; $—. Jos. Wood to M. P. Wood, half acre of land; $100. Same to same, 29 acres; $50. B. H. Warner to Samuel L. Phillips, three-fourths of an acre of land; $72.49. Sarah E. Brashears to James O. Dorsey, lot at Takoma Park; $436. John H. Tabler to Mary A. Rhodes, lot at Hyattstown; $—. Same to N. W. and J. M. Smith, lot at same place; $—. Same to Warner W. Welsh, lot at same place; $—. Louis P. Shoemaker to Takoma Park Company, 20 1-6 acres; $15,131. Esther A. Cashell to George F. Cashell, 42½ acres; $1,300. Charles A. Case to W. E. Ingalls, 30 acres; $780. B. F. Gilbert to Chas. C. Prescott, lot at Takoma Park; $1,600.

The recent letter of ex-President Cleveland in opposition to the bill now pending in Congress for the free coinage of silver has created quite a stir among our local politicians and led to several interesting discussions on the subject. Since the agitation of the subject in Congress the democratic party of the county has been somewhat divided, a portion justifying the course of Senator Gorman in voting for the free coinage bill and a very large number justifying the course of Senator Wilson in voting against it. As a general thing the bill is condemned by those who experienced the great evils and hardships experienced during the late war through an inflated currency and they are loud in their denunciations of those who are trying to again inaugurate such a state of affairs. A large majority of the people of this county are in favor of the dollar that will buy a dollar's worth of anything they want.

The quarterly meeting of the district lodge of Good Templars of this county will be held here on the 21st instant.

Invitations have been received here to the marriage at Cloverland, Fauquier county, Va., on the 18th instant, of Miss Bessie Woolf and Rev. Wm. M. Waters, formerly of this county.

The citizens of Forest Glen, Linden and Capitol View Park are agitating the subject of securing a public school in that locality and will present a petition for the same to the school board at its next meeting.

Mr. Otho Wilson Trundle, a well-known citizen of Frederick county, died suddenly at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Baggerly, at this place yesterday morning, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Mr. Chas. B. Graeves of Sligo, who has for several years been a sufferer from enlargement of his left knee, on Wednesday had his leg amputated and at last accounts was doing well.

Mr. H. Watson, manager of the Maryland and Carroll gold mines, is making arrangements for the employment of a large additional force of hands at an early day. Work at the Kirk mine in the same locality is brisk since the introduction of new machinery.

S.A.M.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

A CHRISTENING OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Commissioners are shortly to have a christening. Building Inspector Entwisle has called attention to the presence of nameless white scholastic triplets and colored twins, to wit: Three new white public schools, one in Anacostia, one on 11th street east and one on 13th street northwest, and two colored schools, one on P street near North Capitol and one on M street between 27th and 28th streets. By virtue of his office Commissioner Douglass, who has the immediate charge of public schools, will act as pater, while Building Inspector Entwisle, who has their future care intrusted to him, will per force stand as godfather.

VISITORS FROM BROOKLYN.

Yesterday a delegation from the board of education of Brooklyn, N. Y., composed of Messrs. Harkness, Teal, McNamee and Inspector of Buildings J. W. Naughton, called upon the Commissioners. The purpose of their visit here is to inspect the heating and ventilating system in use in the school buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was but one building permit issued yesterday. J. Jones & Co., twenty-two brick dwellings, from 624 to 666 Calan street northeast; $13,000.

Rioting Averted at the Clark Mills.

Fully 5,000 persons were massed in front of the Clark thread mills at Kearney, N.J., at 6 o'clock last evening waiting for the "scab" spinners and ready to repeat the acts of the previous night. The company officials had decided, however, to have the men remain in Newark. When the mob learned of this they contented themselves with throwing a few stones at the inoffensive mill and most of them soon afterward dispersed. The strikers disclaim all responsibility for the riotous proceedings, and at a meeting yesterday morning passed resolutions to that effect. Senator Howard of Fall River, Mass., who is in New York in the interest of the strikers, had a consultation with Superintendent Walmsley and another officer of the company yesterday afternoon and made a proposition, the terms of which are not known. The board of directors of the mills have taken the matter under consideration.

The Puyallups' Right to Drink.

Judge Hanford, in the United States district court at Tacoma, Wash., has decided in favor of the defendant in the case of the United States government against J. D. Campbell, indicted for selling liquor to the Puyallup Indians, on the ground that the Puyallup Indians under the law of 1873 granting to them lands in severalty are citizens of the United States and no one has any authority to question their right to buy whisky and drink it in their own houses. The decision is qualified by the statement by the judge that the defendant being impecunious, could not appeal from the adverse decision, therefore in another similar case where the defendant could afford to appeal to the United States Supreme Court he decided in favor of the government in order to secure the opinion of that court as a last resort.

Strikes in England.

The labor situation in England is most unsettled. No sooner is the Scotch strike ended than the smouldering discontent of the dockers has broken out afresh in Cardiff and London. The ferment of the great dock strike has never wholly ceased. Troubles have been of weekly occurrence. The situation on Thursday assumed unexpected and important proportions, which forced recognition of the strikers' arrangements. Both at London and at Cardiff an organized attempt is being made on the part of the new unions to obtain control of shipping interests. Over 4,000 men are out in Cardiff alone. Should the strike extend to the Dockers' union and the minor unions controlled by it half a million men will be thrown out. A factor strengthening the men is the ill-concealed impatience with which many firms maintain connection with the shipping federation. Ship owners are obliged to pay 30 shillings weekly to board and lodge non-union men and many are tired of paying 3s. 6d. per ton for coaling, when they could have the work done by union men for 1s. 6d. per ton.

Hon. Edwin H. Terrell, United States minister to Belgium, arrived in New York with the remains of Mrs. Terrell and left for San Antonio, Tex., at 6 o'clock Thursday evening.

WASHINGTON PRODUCE MARKET.

The Effect of Lent Upon the Fruit Market and of Bad Weather Upon Other Lines.

The scenes about the market houses today are about as lively as the largest dealer could wish. Every lady in Washington and her daughters seem to be out on marketing bent, and they all found prices in the leading articles of subsistence somewhat better suited to their side this week than last. For some reason there has been a drop in poultry, butter and eggs, fish being about the only thing showing a marked upward tendency. On fancy lines of butter the prices remain the same, but on the cheap goods, which have been accumulating and are hard to move, dealers will make liberal concessions. Receipts of poultry have been only fairly liberal, yet prices rule a little lower. Choice drawn turkeys bring 14 and 16 cents at wholesale, but on account of an uncertain tendency they retail at nearly the same figures, the best running not higher than 18 cents a pound. There is a large quantity of held-over stock on hand. Chickens retail at 15 cents a pound for choice fowls.

THERE IS A BIG DROP IN EGGS,

however, and the dealers fear the end is not yet reached. Eggs in New York dropped 4 cents a dozen in two days and that affected this market to the extent of a shade lower still. Many dealers who snapped them up a few days ago at 20 cents find the market running them out at 17 cents today, with the retail price at 20 to 22, and buyers at wholesale are not taking them in any quantities at even 17 cents. The apparent prospective demand for them on account of Easter did not materialize, so the supply is exceeding the demand.

THE PRICES OF FISH

have been enhanced by the advent of Lent, though the supply is very liberal. Shad seem to be the favorite and are selling from 50 cents all the way to $2 each. The largest and most desirable are the roe shad and they weigh from five to six pounds. The best come from North Carolina and some from as far south as Florida—the latter, however, are very inferior. Herring are retailing at 5 cents each for good stock. Rock fish sell at 35 cents a pound; white perch, 15 and 20 cents, and yellow perch at 25 cents a string of about eight. There are but few black bass to be found and they come from Baltimore. A close inquiry failed to find a single Potomac bass for sale. Pike, flounders and, in fact, almost any kind of fish wanted are to be had and the demand is pretty lively.

GENUINE SPRING LAMB

made its first appearance this week, but in a very limited quantity, and called for nabob prices. The dealers claim to have paid 20 cents a pound alive and could not afford to cut a dainty chop for less than 80 cents to $1 a pound. It could be had for less, though, but at best at out-of-the-way prices. The most of the few lambs on the market came from the Shenandoah valley region in Virginia and might be practically termed hot-house plants.

THE SHOW OF GAME

was larger than last week, in consequence of an Easter sympathetic feeling. Blackheads were 75 cents to $1 a pair, mallard $1.25 to $2, redheads $4 and canvas-backs $6 to $7.50 a pair. The season for game, however, is not far from its end and not much activity is displayed in this line. In all other lines prices were about the same this morning as reported last week in THE STAR; any change is of a downward tendency.

CAPITOL GLEANINGS.

TO ACCEPT A DECORATION.

Mr. Morrow has introduced a joint resolution authorizing Brigadier Gen. Thos. L. Casey to accept from the president of the French republic a diploma conferring on him the decoration of officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor.

TO PAY THE INDIANS.

Senator Casey yesterday proposed an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill appropriating $30,000 to carry into effect an agreement with the Indians on the Fort Berthold agency, North Dakota.

A MILITARY STOREHOUSE.

In the Senate yesterday an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $60,000 for a military storehouse at Omaha, Neb., was reported favorably from the committee on appropriations.

CLAIMS FOR SUPPLIES.

Senator Spooner has reported favorably from the committee on claims the house bill for the allowance of claims and stores for supplies taken and used by the United States army, as reported by the Court of Claims under the provision of the Bowman act. Several amendments, intended to make the provisions of the bill more binding, were made by the committee.

ENTERTAINED IN BALTIMORE.

A party of Congressmen visited Baltimore as the guests of Hon. Herman Stump of Maryland and were entertained at dinner by him at the Maryland Club. The guests were Hons Charles F. Crisp, Georgia; Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky; Benton McMillan, Tennessee; Wm. M. Springer, Illinois; Charles Tracey, New York; Charles H. Gibson and Barnes Compton, Maryland; ex-Mayor James Hodges and Mr. William Reed, Baltimore.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

Anti-Parnellites Confident of Success—Arrival of the Envoys.

In custody of the police Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon arrived yesterday afternoon at Kingstown, seven miles from Dublin, where the Holyhead boats land their passengers. The prisoners landed without any demonstrations being made by the people who had gathered to witness their arrival.

THE CHURCH AGAINST PARNELL.

A cable dispatch from London says: The Lenten pastorals of the Irish bishops are already having effect. It is known that the church will wage an active crusade under the inspiration of the Vatican. Mr. Parnell says he is certain to receive the bulk of the money sent from America and he counts also upon obtaining the public adhesion of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien upon their leaving prison. Mr. Parnell says the press has fallen into a grave mistake in treating the extracts from the McCarthy-Sexton report given to the press as read at yesterday's meeting as passages from Mr. Morley's memorandum. Mr. Parnell wants Mr. McCarthy to publish the text of the memorandum. If Mr. McCarthy refuses Mr. Parnell will probably receive the first chance to publish the matter. Mr. Parnell will speak at Roscommon on the 22d instant, when he will state the substance of Mr. Gladstone's concessions.

It is the general opinion that the balance of advantages resulting from the Boulogne negotiations remains with Mr. Parnell. Mr. McCarthy and his colleagues are publicly satisfied with their position and assert that they will never attempt to renew the negotiations. Privately they are indignant at being checkmated by the tactics of the Parnellites. Yesterday's meeting disclosed depression and apathy, only fifteen members of the section being present at the appointed time. These proceeded to appoint a committee to organize the party in Ireland to combat the Parnellites. The latter claim that there is no doubt that they are rapidly gaining strength in Ireland, which will result in the return of the bulk of the nationalists to allegiance to Mr. Parnell.

ANTI-PARNELLITES CONFIDENT.

The liberals and the McCarthyites declare that Mr. Parnell will be beaten at the polls. The *News* says: "With Mr. Parnell himself neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. McCarthy has the smallest concern. Since the famous deposition in the committee room it has been their duty to exhaust the chances of a compromise with Mr. Parnell's followers, not with Mr. Parnell. The result will be a triumph for the liberals and a smashing of Parnellism."

No Doubt of Ray Hamilton's Death.

A special to the New York *Herald* from Blackfoot, Idaho, says: The *Herald* correspondent who went to Mary Moe ranch, on Jackson's lake, Wyoming, to gather evidence concerning the reported death of Robert Ray Hamilton has returned, having secured a number of affidavits of Hamilton's employes, which leave no doubt as to his identity.

Small Talk.

From Life.

J. B. Flott, agent of the Northwestern elevator, at Arthur, N.D., was murdered and robbed Wednesday. The murderer secured about $610,000 and Flott's gold watch.

KIMBERLEY DIAMOND MINES.

Theories as to Where They Came From and How Long They Will Last.

How did the South African diamonds ever get there? How much deeper are the miners going? Are diamonds going to be found in as large quantities as at present? asks a writer in Longman's Magazine. There are various theories as to how these mines have been formed, but all agree in attributing them to volcanic action.

They are all funnel-shaped, the sides of the funnel being composed of a dense rock known in miner's parlance as "reef." It is of a soapy nature, easily acted upon by the atmosphere, and is consequently most dangerous, as large pieces become detached and fall into the mines.

There are no means of shoring it up, and without warning these enormous slices slide off into the working portion of the mine, burying the claim and sometimes killing the employes.

The hole of the funnel is filled with "blue" ground, the roof sloping at various angles, but on an average of one foot in fifteen. The theory is that the sides of the reef meet at a great depth.

The hot liquid containing the diamonds, scientists assert, was forced by some great disturbance of nature through the solid earth, the bulgings in the side of the mines being very soft and shaly, showing where the rock was not sufficiently hard to resist the enormous pressure.

It has been observed that in Kimberley there must have been ten distinct upheavals. In Dutoitspan there were twenty-five, in Bultfontein three or four and in De Beers three, and this has been proved by the varying nature of the ground.

If one upheaval only had taken place the center of the funnel would have contained only one kind of soil. As the miners go deeper a great alteration is noticed in the character of the soil. They have found pieces of top reef and top soil at a depth of 400 feet.

This shows that in the succeeding upheavals vacua were formed and the whole funnel was in a state of tumult, the upper layers of oxidized earth returning to their ancient depths to give place to other carbonaceous matter, which by successive exposures to the atmosphere became oxidized and assumed the yellow color seen so frequently in the embankments of rejected debris.

THE CADI'S WONDROUS WISDOM.

An Oriental Story With a Decidedly American Flavor.

Many years ago, says the Philadelphia *Times*, there lived in an eastern land a man who was prominent and thought to be rich. When he died