THE NATIONAL GUARD

Good Results Apparent From the Course of Lectures.

A SPLENDID APPEARANCE

Made by the Guard at the Funeral of Admiral Porter—Communication as to Dishonorable Discharges—Interest in Rifle Practice Increasing—Bull's Eyes.

Success, beyond even the most sanguine anticipations of Gen. Ordway, has attended the course of lectures from which officers of the District National Guard have drawn so much of information and inspiration. Each lecturer has had the pleasure which every speaker feels in the presence of a large and thoroughly sympathetic audience. Last Monday night it was Col. Oscar F. Long's turn to talk and he utilized the opportunity to such effect that his hearers were more than delighted. The adjutant general's broad subject was "Marches," and he did such justice to the theme as could only be the work of one thoroughly acquainted with the matter under discussion. A few words from Col. Long's introductory remarks will show the trend of his ideas. "An attempt," said he, "is being made to give to regimental and company officers, and to non-commissioned officers particularly, that which is necessary to meet the daily requirements of actual field work without burdening them with scientific details which they have not the time if the inclination to acquire. No attempt is made to instruct the officers of higher rank. The individual soldier is taken as a unit, but the soldier may become an officer, and the company officer the battalion, regimental or even brigade commander. Hence explanatory references are briefly made which may be of assistance to the junior if he is suddenly called to the responsibilities of highest rank."

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

On Wednesday evening next there will be a special lecture on a most interesting theme: "The preservation of health and the care of the wounded." The lecturer will be Surgeon General Henderson—a guarantee of satisfaction. Maj. Henderson is thoroughly conversant with his subject in its most practical phases. He "fit into the late war" and was very badly wounded. He has been both doctor and patient and therefore knows all about it. The lecture, like all the others, will be delivered at the headquarters of the first battalion.

THE BRIGADE LIBRARY.

A very natural sequence to a course of lectures is a library, a place where literary sunshine and dew may assist the vocally dropped seed in the process of germination and growth. The absence of a military library has been felt, even in this city, where there is no telling the number of books, but the now vacant place will soon be filled up with a collection of just such works as the majority of National Guard officers really need. Within a few days a temporarily sufficient quantity of shelving will be against the walls of the adjutant general's office and on these shelves the library will start out with about 200 volumes. Secretary Proctor is going to lend material aid by contributing extra and duplicate volumes from the rich store house of military information under his control. From other sources will come many valuable works, some of them already promised. Appropriate contributions will be thankfully received.

HOW DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

A great many men are deeply interested in the subject of dishonorable discharges. The matter has been discussed in the armories to a very considerable extent, and now a member of the guard presents his ideas for general consideration. Those who are not of his way of thinking are at liberty to continue the argument in this column. He writes:

As the National Guard of the District is a comparatively new organization it is to be expected that some conditions would exist which will require time and experience to correct. Already this has taken place in many directions, but I would like to call attention to one point which seems to demand improvement at once. I refer to the subject of dishonorable discharges. The quarterly publications of the list of these for 1890 show an aggregate of 231, which for a force averaging perhaps 1,500 men during the year is certainly out of all proper proportion. Under the law a man "shall be discharged dishonorably ——upon expulsion from his company in accordance with its by-laws or regulations."

The trouble arises largely from the power thus given the members of a company being abused. Dishonorable discharges are applied for on insufficient grounds, such as non-attendance at drills and non-payment of dues. Of course such action by the offender is reprehensible and should be punished, but should not subject a young man who, in most cases does not really appreciate the extent of the punishment he is bringing upon himself, to a blot upon his record which can never be removed and may come up at any time during his after life and prevent the attainment of some important object.

A soldier of the regular army is under severe discipline and makes a business of military work. Any breach of trust or orders must necessarily be severely punished.

In the case of the National Guard, however, the conditions are quite different, the man joining simply for his own pleasure. The difference should be met, therefore, by a modification of rules and penalties.

My experience has shown that it is advisable to reduce discharges of this kind to a minimum, as such apparently harsh measures have a tendency to keep men from entering the ranks.

To suppose a case, a young man with no previous knowledge of military customs and rules enlists in the service and for a time keeps up the proper interest in his work. Before long, from some real or fancied cause, he begins to lose interest and stay away from drills, at the same time omitting to keep his dues paid up and also running up a list of fines for absence. As soon as these have amounted to enough to have his case come up for action he is notified of his shortcomings and admonished to settle up.

From reasons of inability, shame or indifference, he neglects to do this and soon finds himself with a discharge, which will always be a reproach, the circumstances of which may in after years be hard to explain to justify himself.

It is also liable to stand between him and a desirable position, civil or military. The result is due largely to a lack of instruction while in his company, in the unfortunate results of such action.

Under existing circumstances this instruction is not impressed upon the majority of men and it seems to me advisable to change the scale of punishments to fit the circumstances. Why not adopt the methods of some states and give dishonorable discharges only on the sentence of a court-martial and be less severe with men whose principal fault is that they do not know how to get out when they have got enough?

IT WAS A FINE PARADE.

The D.C.N.G. never did a more creditable piece of parading than that which they displayed at the funeral of Admiral Porter. Infantry, cavalry and artillery vied with each other for popular favor and added to the popularity of the brigade while individually advancing themselves in the public estimation. A conservative estimate places the number of guardsmen in line at 1,100, but the probabilities are that there were at least one hundred more. Both cavalry and artillery had a decided advantage over the foot soldiers in the matter of uniform; there was nothing more gorgeous in the entire column than the full-dress outfits of the artillerymen, unless, perhaps, it was the yellow and blue of the troopers. One of the things upon which army officers most commented was the ease with which both the mounted commands controlled their horses, and these same officers were astonished when informed that the horses were perfectly green in the matter of military maneuvers. Alignment was precise and no movements could be more nearly perfect than were the wheels made by Capt. Barbour's command at 15th street and New York and Pennsylvania avenues. No troop in the regular army, even with the advantage of trained horses, could possibly have done any better. The infantry also did some remarkably good work, a few of the companies equaling any former efforts ever made here. A slight tendency was noticed in some of the younger command to forget the location of the guide, but nothing serious happened as a result of such lapses of memory. The District boys can afford to rest satisfied with any comparison with the regular army, if made by an unprejudiced observer.

TROOP A'S SPLENDID ATTENDANCE.

More than a few of the companies turned out a large percentage of their strength, but the palm for attendance must go to troop A. The blue and yellow boys were all present save one.

Great credit is due both troop A and the light battery. When the order to parade for the Porter funeral was sent out Gen. Ordway excused both the commands named because there was no appropriation out of which horse hire could be paid. Both organizations held meetings and both declared unanimously that they would turn out even if each individual had to pay for the horse he would have to ride or control. They will pay for their horses.

GALLERY PRACTICE FOR MARCH.

The following schedule for gallery practice will be observed for the month of March:

First battalion—Company A, Tuesday, March 31; company B, Friday, March 27; company C, Tuesday, March 31; company D, Friday, March 27.

Second battalion—Company A, Tuesday, March 24; company B, Monday, March 23; company C, Tuesday, March 10; company D, Monday, March 9.

Third battalion—Company A, Monday, March 30; company B, Friday, March 6; company C, Wednesday, March 11; company D, Tuesday, March 3.

Fourth battalion—Company A, Thursday, March 5; company B, Thursday, March 19; company C, Tuesday, March 17; company D, Tuesday, March 17.

Fifth battalion—Company A, Monday, March 2; company B, Wednesday, March 18; company C, Monday, March 16; company D, Friday, March 13.

Sixth battalion—Company A, Saturday, March 14; company B, Saturday, March 7; company C, Saturday, March 14.

Seventh battalion—Company A, Thursday, March 26; company B, Thursday, March 26.

Eighth battalion—Company A, Thursday, March 12; company B, Thursday, March 12.

First separate company, Wednesday, March 25.

Engineer corps, Friday, March 20.

The general staff and the field and staff officers and non-commissioned staff of regiments, Saturday, March 28.

The field and staff officers and non-commissioned staff of battalions the evenings assigned to company A of their respective battalions.

Practice for the month of March will be at 200 and 300 yards. Each man will fire one score at each distance and his scores will be recorded.

Companies will be reported at the rifle gallery promptly at 8 o'clock p.m. on the dates specified, in undress uniform, armed and equipped. In case of rain or snow they may be marched to the gallery without arms.

BOUND TO GET THERE.

The following-named candidates have received their certificates and will get their badges as soon as the insignia arrive:

Sergeant R. C. Rice, company C, second battalion.

First Sergeant Edward Allen, company C, sixth battalion.

Sergeant R. H. Hibbard, company C, fourth battalion.

Sergeant Edward L. Webster, company A, seventh battalion.

Sergeant U. W. Hall, company A, seventh battalion.

Corporal E. A. Andre, company B, third battalion.

In all there are now twenty-eight candidates waiting for promotion. The advantages of being a candidate are beginning to become evident and a great many privates would like to get before the brigade board, but think they are barred by orders. Some of the more acute—members of company C, second battalion—are going before their regimental board, and when they have secured certificates therefrom will proceed to be heard before the brigade board. They are bound to get there.

BULLS' EYES.

Col. Cecil Clay, commanding the second regiment, and in charge of the Center Market armory, has issued the following order: "The following regulation is added to those already in force to be observed by the organizations of the D.C. National Guard quartered in the Center Market Armory: The keeping or storage of ammunition of any kind, cartridges or other shells, loaded or unloaded, in any part of the Center Market armory is positively prohibited."

There is a special distinction in store for the battalion that qualifies the largest percentage of marksmen in the present year. Gen. Ordway announced to THE STAR yesterday that the winning battalion would be called upon to turn in their old rifles and in place of them would receive 1891 guns, which are provided with the new rod bayonets. These guns have not yet been issued to the army and it will be several years in the ordinary course of events before the militia could begin to get them. This prize is worth shooting for.

A careful critic watched the various battalions as they, at times, marched without music on Tuesday. The seventh and eighth battalions (both colored) were undoubtedly the winners, if prizes were to be given for perfection in the art of keeping step. They seem to do the thing naturally and without either thought or exertion. When the marines were tramping back from Arlington their band, as it marched down Pennsylvania avenue from 18th street, was preceded by two platoons of negro boys, ragged urchins of all sizes, but who were aligned to perfection and moved as easily and steadily as though they had been in the army for twenty-five years past.

What a miserable showing the troops would have made at the Porter funeral had it not been for the guard! Congressmen sometimes object to appropriating money for the guard, but they ought to be able to see that it is much more economical to use volunteer troops at a funeral than it is to send away and secure the great number of regular soldiers which is necessary, according to army regulations, to properly inter an admiral.

Commissions have been issued to First Lieut. Jacob G. Moore, company B, first battalion; First Lieut. James M. Stewart, inspector of rifle practice, third battalion; Otto L. Suess, second lieutenant company D, third battalion; Wm. E. Burchfield, first lieutenant company C, fourth battalion.

After the Light Battery returned from the Porter obsequies Lieut. Robbins took it to Judiciary Square and put in an hour of hard work on a mounted drill. That took the black border off the otherwise funereal occasion.

Capt. Parmenter, quartermaster second regiment, has been relieved from duty as acting assistant quartermaster general, and Lieut. Ebert, quartermaster fifth battalion, has been relieved from duty as acting assistant chief of ordnance.

The first battalion, which, as the Washington Light Infantry Corps, has paraded in honor of Washington's birthday for many years, will keep up the custom. Orders have been issued to members to assemble at the armory on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the column will move.

A rifle match between teams composed of eight enlisted men from each of the battalions of the second regiment will take place at 8 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, March 4, over the 200 yard range in the National Guard armory. Great interest is being manifested among the marksmen of the guard to secure positions on this team, as from its members will be selected a team of eight men to challenge the crack shots of the first regiment.

Who will be captain? is the question now being asked by members of company A, first battalion. Capt. Frank Schwarz, who has been in command of the famous company, is now an aide on the brigade staff, and three or four officers would not object to being called upon to fill the vacancy. Adjutant Loeffler is frequently mentioned as a possibility and so is Lieut. Wm. M. Arnold. At the last meeting of the company medals were presented those whose percentage of attendance reached 100 per cent.

Eight years ago the Corcoran Cadet Corps was born. On Monday evening the anniversary will be celebrated at the company's headquarters in the Center Market armory.

Orders have been issued by Maj. Harrison for the third battalion to assemble at its armory at 10:50 a.m. on Monday and to proceed to Anacostia. John A. Logan Post, No. 13, G.A.R., is going to present a flag to a school and the third will see how it is done.

Company B of the Washington Light Infantry Corps gives its second complimentary hop for the season next Thursday evening. These informal affairs are among the most pleasant of the winter's social features.

Tonight the members of Light Battery will be at home to their friends at the New York avenue armory. There will be a large time; almost as capacious as the drill hall.

The resignation of Second Lieut. W. F. Dunn, company C, first battalion, has been accepted.

"Jack" Astor's Honeymoon.

A special dispatch to THE EVENING STAR from Richmond received yesterday afternoon says: John Jacob Astor and bride are in the city. They arrived this morning from Baltimore by the York River line. They were trying to travel incog. So they induced the railroad officials to let them come up from West Point in a freight caboose, but they were not in the city long before the reporters were after the young millionaire for an interview. Mr. and Mrs. Astor are at the Exchange Hotel and at noon drove out in the rain to see the town. They drove to St. John's Church and to Chimborazo Park and this afternoon they will visit Valentine's studio. They go from here to Old Point.

Congressman Hitt and Reciprocity.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Empire*, a government organ, telegraphs that he learns that the reciprocity resolutions urged by Representative Hitt of Illinois were formulated as the result of correspondence between the Canadian liberal leaders and their allies at Washington. The resolutions will be passed in order to give an air of veracity to the claim of the liberals that the United States are in favor of unrestricted reciprocity.

The Halifax *Herald* states that the "American friend," for which Mr. Farrer prepared his reciprocity pamphlet, was Congressman Hitt.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Washington Not Affected Materially by the War—Getting Ready for Work.

Washington people are just a little bit doubtful, as a rule, of the outcome of the recent break in the base ball world, and they are shrugging their shoulders a trifle at the prospect that there may be a back-set to the national game. A majority of the readers of THE STAR are inclined to put a good deal of faith in the statement of the case which appeared in the issue of Wednesday, in which a forecast of the results of the rebellion was sketched. As to the National Club, it is quite probable that the benefit to be derived from the secession will be comparatively small, as the team is already pretty well filled, and with good men, and there is a small prospect that the management can find better men at liberty to take their places.

It may be taken for granted that the club is not going to be run upon an extravagant basis and there will be no more men on the salary list than are needed, and no one will be carried for the experiment of the thing. There has been an infusion of business-like methods into the principles of the management of the team this year that will have a very good effect.

THE RESERVE LIST.

To return for a moment to the warfare which is now an undoubted fact. There are but a comparatively few men in the country worth fighting for who have not signed contracts, and there will be, in fact is now, such a scramble for these men as there never has been before. The men who have already signed contracts will not jump them, for the courts have decided that base ball contracts are, excepting the reserve clause, as good and valid as any others, and no one is apt to seek trouble by trying to bring the matter into the courts again. There will be, as there has been in the past few days, much jumping of the reservations, and at the end of the season, if the war should continue that long, there is not a club in the country that would not give worlds for the unquestioned right to set aside a certain reserve list, be they league or association. It is then that the league will get in its heavy work of producing the largest capital to induce signatures, and then the association will sadly feel the mistake of breaking away from the safeguard.

FIELDER BEECHER.

There are very few people here who do not remember Beecher, the handsome outfielder, who played on the team that went in a body to Buffalo, and so his return to the nine will not be in the nature of the coming of a new man. He is a valuable addition to the team, mainly on account of his hitting abilities, which have improved of late. In his work in the field he is not as high in rank as in batting, as he has a slight slowness in getting away for flies and grounders that is sometimes the result of safe hits that he ought to be captured. But to judge from the style of game that he put up when he last wore a senatorial uniform it is to be expected that he will guard left garden in as good a style as could be expected and he will do his most earnest, conscientious labor for the good of the team.

CATCHER CLARKE.

During the past week the local management secured the services of Owen Clarke, catcher, who used to play on the Washington team two years ago, and who was a great favorite. He is one of the best all-round players in the ball field today, so Manager Trott and many others who have watched his work say, and his play with the Nationals cannot help being a benefit to the team. There is no more conscientious ball tosser in the country than Owen, and he is never found unwilling to go into a game and work his hardest for victory. Last year when he was playing with the Buffalo brotherhood team he occupied every position on the nine, at one time or another, and even, at the end of the season, went into the box and pitched a very fair game. As a short stop he is very near being of the first-class, and as a catcher he is in his element. A few more men like Clarke would make victory more certain.

THEY DO NOT WANT MAUL.

A report came to the city yesterday morning that Manager Trott was after Maul, the Philadelphia pitcher and outfielder, but this news was scoffed at by Director Scanlan and others around base ball headquarters. Maul, they say, is played out and no good. He is a chestnut and has no place on a team such as the Nationals. His pitching abilities are by no means phenomenal, whatever they may have been in the past, as he has a very bad trick of sending men to their bases on balls with a regularity that is killing to the hopes of the spectators.

THE FIRST MAN ON HAND.

Rakely is the first man of the new players to show up, and he says that he is here to stay until the season opens. He has very little else to say, being one of those quiet, unobtrusive ball tossers who never say a word unless they are asked a question. What a pity that some of the stars in the profession have not that trait, by the way! He is a pleasant fellow, rather under medium height, and he looks to be in first-class condition. He is glad of the break between the league and the association, which he thinks will result to the benefit of the latter. This, however, is the attitude adopted by almost all of the men who did brotherhood work last year, those who are not signed by the league being open in their opinions, and those who have put their names to league contracts notwithstanding their views.

PITCHER KEEFE'S GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

George Keefe, who was signed last week by the home management, is at base ball headquarters nearly every day. He says that he is in shape to pitch great ball, and, what is more, that he is going to keep himself straight throughout the season. No one has any doubts of the ability of Keefe to pitch a great game. He has shown himself the equal of any of the best in the business, but he has never been reliable enough to make his work worth anything. He declares, however, that he now realizes that such a course is enough to ruin any man's chances for excellence or for reputation, and he is on another tack this season.

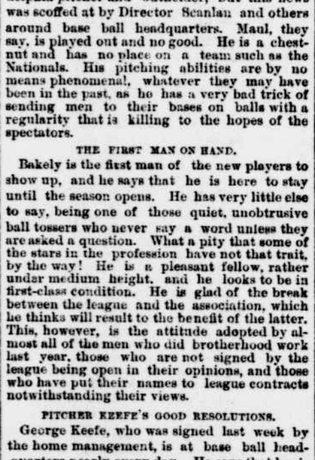
Everybody speaks highly of the umpires whom the American Association has appointed and predicts that they will do good work for every club without favor. Among them the most familiar name is that of Charley Snyder, who is not only a Washingtonian, but a very popular one. He has had a good deal of experience with base ball doings and he is in a first-rate condition now to be a fair and square judge of the game.

The work on the grounds has gone on this week merrily. The fences are a long way toward completion and there is little doubt that the entire plant will be completed before the opening of the preliminary season. The men are to report for duty in about a month and until then there will be no place for them to practice on. The preliminary season is not fully scheduled yet, but dates are being filled up rapidly. There is no city in the country that has an easier time filling up its exhibition dates than this.

The "Waverlys," a ball team composed of exprofessional and semi-professional players, have been organized for the coming season. It is their intention to take short trips and play all the local clubs of the surrounding country. George F. Smith, City P. O., Washington, D.C., has the management. The following players have signed: Rebstock, Bishop, Fogarty, Lockey, Winkleman, Connor, Hennessey, Jas. Gordon, Malone, W. Gordon.

Sound Advice.

From Puck.



Daisy Flutter—"Oh, Maisy, I don't know what to do. Old Mr. Doddering and Jack Margin have both proposed, and——"

Maisy Marigold—"Take Doddering. He's already rich and already old. Jack is not sure of getting rich, but he is sure of getting old."

REAL ESTATE GOSSIP.

New Buildings That Are Being Erected in the City.

SKILL AND RAPIDITY IN LAYING BRICKS—SOME BUSINESS IMPROVEMENTS THAT ARE BEING MADE—NEW RESIDENCES GOING UP—OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

AN ARCHITECT RECENTLY EXPRESSED the opinion that the average bricklayer uses the bricks that are brought to him without regard to their quality or fitness for use. In his opinion the selection of the bricks used in a house is made by the hodcarriers. While the hodcarrier receives smaller pay for his work, yet, according to this authority, he is called upon to exercise the judgment which is properly the function of the high-priced mechanic. His explanation is that bricklayers have the idea that rapidity counts a great deal in the estimation placed by the boss bricklayer upon the value of the services of the men in his employ. It is generally held, according to this view, that the more bricks a man can lay in one day the better are his chances of securing continuous work. In other words, when work becomes slack the rapid workmen are retained in preference to those whose daily quota is not so large. The architect therefore says that his aim is to impress the hodcarriers with the importance of selecting the brick and in rejecting those that are not fit for use. On the other hand, the boss bricklayers are not inclined to attach so much importance to the judgment of the hodcarrier. They admit that of course rapid workmen are an advantage, but when this quickness detracts from the quality of the work and leads to bad construction then it is not at all desirable and in fact is discouraged. In certain classes of buildings bricks can be laid with less care, but when a really good job of brick work is to be done, when an important pier is to be built or an arch that will be a conspicuous feature of a fine building, then the most skillful workmen are assigned to that particular part of the work. According to the definition of a veteran boss bricklayer rapidity is not the test of a skillful workman. Some men they admit are rapid and also skillful, but when these two qualities are not united in one man the skillful workman is always preferred. Men who have had experience in the business of laying brick say that there is a great diversity in the quality of the work done, and this diversity largely governs the difference in the cost of building. The unpracticed eye, they say, may be unable to detect in the brick walls of two buildings the reason why one cost so much more than the other. As a rule, brick walls to the average observer looks very much alike. The trained eye, however, readily sees the result of a skillful placing of bricks in the wall. Good brick laying costs money and inferior work can be done for less, and this distinction sometimes causes quite appreciable variations in the bids received for the construction of buildings.

ADDITION TO THE MOSES BUILDING.

A large addition will be made by W. B. Moses & Sons to their store building at the corner of 11th and F streets. The adjoining building on F street, which Mr. Moses purchased several years ago, will be pulled down and an addition will be erected similar in design to that of the present building at the corner. The new part will be 25x100 feet and seven stories in height. When the addition is completed the store building occupied by the firm will have a total frontage of 75 feet on F street, 150 on 11th street and an L at the southwest corner 25x25 feet.

The building 1222 F street, owned by Dr. May and leased by Woods & Co., will also be remodeled for business purposes. A new front will be built and probably an additional story will be added. The first floor will be fitted up for banking purposes and the upper stories will be connected with the adjoining store of Houghton & Co. and will be used in connection with their business.

SOME NEW HOUSES.

A row of fifteen two-story houses will be built by Barnes & Weaver on California street between 1st and 2d streets northeast. Each house will contain seven rooms and will be built from designs drawn by George S. Cooper, architect. The same architect has made plans for a residence for Mrs. Weaver, which will be erected on Maryland avenue between 2d and 3d streets northeast. The front will be brick with brown-stone trimmings. A circular bay window will be carried to the top of the house, when it will be finished with a tower. The three stories and basement will be surmounted by a high roof. The first floor will be finished in hard woods and the balance of the house in natural woods. Mr. Cooper is also building two houses on 15th street between R and S streets, each 21x40 feet. There will be three stories and a basement in each house, and the fronts will be finished with brick parapets. The main entrance will be marked by a stone arch and there will be open vestibules.

AN OFFICE BUILDING.

An office building is to be erected at the southwest corner of 8th and H streets by Du Bois & Du Bois, the proprietors of the *Incentive Age*. The material used will be brick and brown stone, and the design of the two fronts show projections which are intended to give variety to the appearance of the building and at the same time add to its facilities. The corner is marked by a bold tower, which is continued above the roof line. The main entrance will be at the corner, and the design provides for an effective bit of stone work, which will form an appropriate introduction to the building. The first floor will be devoted to the use of a free scientific reading room and library, which will be endowed by a man of means. In the basement the press and printing rooms will be located and the upper stories will be used for office purposes.

MR. DU BOIS' RESIDENCE.

Plans have been prepared for a handsome residence of brick and stone, which Mr. James T. Du Bois proposes to build on Kenesaw avenue between 14th and 15th streets extended. This house will be built in the style of a suburban villa, so that the occupants can enjoy the advantages of the abundance of sunshine and air which the spacious building site affords. The lot has a frontage of 100 feet, and there will be space reserved for lawns, wide porches, balconies and other features of a country residence.

NEW HOUSES TO BE BUILT.

S. W. Rittenhouse, trustee, will erect four brick dwellings from 1511 to 1517 28th street. They will be of pressed brick, three stories high, with cellar. Three will have a frontage eighteen feet and one of twenty. All will be forty feet deep. Jas. F. Denson is the architect and Birmingham & Lowe the builders.

J. B. Buckley has taken out a permit to erect seven brick dwellings from 806 to 814 3d street southwest. The houses will be two stories in height.

J. C. Newton will build a residence at 2007 F street northwest. It will be of press brick, three stories high, with basement. It will have a frontage of twenty feet and a depth of thirty-nine feet. G. W. Dore is the architect and builder. Two new houses will be erected on 10th street. One will be built by C. D. Maxwell at 1132 10th and the other by P. R. Dailey, 1134 10th. Both houses will be of pressed brick, three stories high, with basement. Each house will have a frontage of 17 feet and a depth of 41 feet. A. Duehay is the architect and F. H. Duehay the builder. Frederick D. May will erect a handsome three-story and basement press-brick dwelling at 1437 Rhode Island avenue. The house will have a frontage of 44 feet and a depth of 72 feet. Harvey L. Page is the architect.

Extending the Seaboard System.

President John M. Robinson of the Seaboard and Roanoke Air Line system completed a deal in Baltimore yesterday with President Willis B. Sparks of the Macon Construction Company of Georgia, by which the Seaboard system gets the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, by guaranteeing 6 per cent on the common stock of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad. This gives the Seaboard line an all-rail route to Palatka, Fla. One of the conditions of the contract is that the Seaboard and Georgia Southern and Florida railroads will jointly build a line from Elberton to Macon, Ga.

Allan Arthur Learning to "Tool."

A London dispatch says: There is every indication that the coaches which run from London to Windsor, Hampton Court, Seven Oaks and the other picturesque spots within twenty miles of London will be more in number than ever before during the coming London season. Some three or four coaches have been running all winter in spite of the severe weather, and, while they have not been well patronized, their owners have made a neat little sum above expenses owing to the number of "pupils" they have had learning the art of piloting a four-in-hand. Half a dozen young Americans have been taking these lessons with praiseworthy persistency, among them Mr. Allan Arthur, the son of the late President. One American has been paying £40 a week for the privilege, the owner of the coach finding all horses, guards, &c., but receiving in addition to the £40 a week all fares they may be paid by passengers.

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT.

The Cashier of a Cafe and an Obscure Novelist.

THE FORMER WINS A PRIZE IN A LOTTERY—THE OTHER BY SENSATIONAL EFFORTS MAKES HIS LATEST WORK NOTORIOUS—ACCOUNT OF A REMARKABLE SCENE IN LEEDS.

Special Cable Letter to The Evening Star.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Singularly enough Paris today is talking about two very insignificant people. A man and a woman, neither of whom has done anything to excite the attention of the world, are at this moment, whatever they may be tomorrow, the center of Parisian gossip. One is no greater individual than the cashier of the Cafe de la Paix, Mme. Maisch by name, one of those Franco-Prussian citoyens who came in before the war and has gradually risen from low-life mediocrity to low-life affluence. Mme. Maisch has a husband and likewise a daughter. The husband is in a moderate and not yet conspicuous position, while the daughter, a tender shrub of seventeen, is reputed beautiful, now that her mother has become famous, and has had no more violent duties to perform than reading French novelettes in the seclusion of her own chamber and waiting patiently until her parents had accumulated a sufficient dot to make it an object for some Frenchman to marry her.

And that is the reason Mme. Maisch is famous today.

To add to the thrifty efforts of herself and husband she one afternoon invested in a lottery. The ticket was concealed in some safe place and life with her resumed its normal condition of telling the restaurateurs' customers their indebtedness for meals, invariably falling into the ordinary French habit of making the mistake on the right side of the house. But yesterday the list of winners in the lottery was published, and lo! the madame's name led all the rest, and she came in for £50,000. So it is that Madame Maisch is the conspicuous figure of the hour.

A LITERARY BARNUM.

But the other figure has attained his fame by less profitable and less worthy incidents. He is a literary doctor. He has recently taken to authorship. He early learned to cure, and now he is learning to kill, and his first novel was put upon the stands a few days since. But no sooner has it tested its unpopularity and been ingloriously concealed beneath the more salable books than some inconspicuous agitator, dwelling in some out-of-the-way place along the southern borders of France, plunged into Paris with an injunction and a damage suit, and a variety of other legal papers aimed apparently at the suppression of this doctor's novel, but probably with the object of giving it wider fame.

And what do you think he asks the injunction on?

He claims that the doctor is divulging professional secrets in his work. He attended the complainant's wife for some extraordinary variety of ailments, that the complainant describes in full to the intense delight of the Parisian public. And then he went on and wrote this novel and put all the circumstances of this peculiar ailment in its pages. Therefore, after publishing everywhere his own story of his wife's condition, he prays the court that the novel, which otherwise never would have been read, should be suppressed.

Of course a new edition of the work has been published and everybody is buying it. The doctor indignantly resents the imputation upon his professional conduct and probably he and the complainant get properly inebriated nightly from the profits of the scheme.

LETTERS OF HOUSSAYE.

Another book which need not depend upon any such sensational method as this for its clientele is the collection of letters of Arsene Houssaye, which has just been completed, and the first volumes of his confession are now given to the public. Alexandre Dumas has written the preface. Houssaye was born about the close of the Napoleonic war. He is now a tall, argue, well-built man, with white hair and full patriarchal beard and manners that differ from the stereotyped relic of courtly days. There is none of that strained urbanity that is associated with the grande monarche or with the students of the "old school." He is rather a compound of humor and agreeable ease. He lives in a noticeable mansion on the Avenue Friedland, which he built for himself, and he has also a country residence at Bruyere near Laon. He has lately recovered from a severe attack of bronchitis and is about setting to work on a new novel, which he intends to call "Les Gens qui S' Amusent."

VISIT OF EUGENIE.

With the lack of delicacy for which an opposition paper is often guilty the presence of the ex-Empress Eugenie has been made the occasion of certain publications calling attention to the fact that the celebrated diamond necklace which Ishmail Pasha presented to her upon the opening of the Suez canal is now on exhibition at a jeweler's shop in Madrid, marked with the price of £15,000. Of course this cannot be mentioned without the corresponding philosophy that would naturally occur to one, and thus the ex-empress is again made to suffer the agonies of history revived and reminded of what she was and what she is.

MUSICAL ENTHUSIASM AT LEEDS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Leeds woke up on Tuesday and almost paralyzed the inhabitants by a scene which does not often occur among our cold, phlegmatic people. In fact, it resembles more the enthusiasm which one expects from the art-loving people of the continent, especially the Latin races, than the conduct of a staid nation of shopkeepers. The reason for this almost unique spectacle was a concert given on behalf of the servants' orphan fund in that manufacturing city. The list of the performers included such well-known and exceedingly popular performers as Madame Nordica, Edward Lloyd and Charles Santley, the two kings of the ballad concert room.

The enthusiasm they evoked by their work was so great that the delighted audience applauded them to the echo, but the townspeople had arranged another pleasant surprise for them. For on being conducted to the carriages which were waiting to convey them to their hotels, the artists found the streets occupied by a crowd bent upon bearing them in a triumphal procession to their temporary home. In front was the chief constable of the city, with a body of mounted police. They were followed by torch bearers, whose flaming flambeaux cast a lurid and fantastic glare over the unaccustomed scene. Then came a band of music, which played a selection of old English airs, and then a long array of other torch bearers, who surrounded the carriages in which the mayor and the artists were seated. The end of the procession was brought up by another crew of torch bearers and more policemen. Thousands of the citizens followed in the waker bursting out into cheers at intervals, and undoubtedly gladdening the hearts of the performers by their unexpected ovation.

When the vocalists were taken to their hotel they were serenaded by the band, which remained for some time in front of the windows. Altogether Leeds, which is celebrated as being a music-loving center, has excelled herself by those outbursts of enthusiasm and tributes at the shrine of Enterpe.

SPEEDING THROUGH OHIO.

Many Honors Paid to the Sherman Funeral Train.

The Sherman funeral train arrived at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday at 2:25 p.m. and departed forty-five minutes later. At Newcomerstown all the public school children stood in line at the street crossing with heads uncovered and carrying small flags edged with black. As the train passed by they could be heard singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." A Grand Army post and a company of Sons of Veterans were also at the station. As the train rolled into Union station at Columbus the space on either side was crowded with people, and for squares away there was a mass struggling to get a view of the train. Senator Sherman, ex-President Hayes, Gen. Ewing and others of the party came from the train and had a brief talk with relatives about Columbus who had come to the train. Quite a number of the relatives of the deceased general from Lancaster and Zanesville, Ohio, joined the funeral party at this point.

The seventh regiment, Col. Poscock, about 500 men, reached the Union station about a half hour previous and proceeded by the Baltimore and Ohio and Ohio and Mississippi railroad to St. Louis. The fourteenth regiment, Col. A. B. Coit, about the same number of men, left at the same time over the Big Four route. The members of Gov. Campbell's staff accompanied the officers of the fourteenth regiment, but the governor did not.

The engine which pulled the Sherman train from Columbus was elaborately draped and decorated. Above the headlight was a large-sized crayon portrait of Gen. Sherman, surmounted by an eagle with spread wings, and beneath the picture was the inscription, "Ohio's Son, the Nation's Hero," in large, plain letters. The railings of the engine were studded with small flags with fringe drapery.

Indianapolis was reached at just 10 o'clock.

DANDRUFF forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER is the best preventive.

VICTIMS OF THE TUNNEL HORROR.

The Killed and Injured in Yesterday's New York Disaster.

The following is the corrected list of the victims of the 4th avenue tunnel disaster in New York yesterday:

The dead—Michael Mullane, aged fourteen, of East 52d street, a school boy who was sent on the shop train to carry breakfast to his brother in the railroad shops at Melrose. He was crushed to death and his body was scorched by the flames; John Murray, a laborer, forty-nine years old, who lived with his wife and children on 44th street. He was burned to death and his body was charred. His corpse was recognized at the morgue by his son; Mrs. Nellie Supple, age about thirty-five, of 3d avenue; unknown man, about twenty-five years old, short and stout, with smooth face, apparently crushed to death and burned; Flynn, James B., a machinist, fifty years old, of 3d avenue; Hancke, John, a car cleaner, twenty-eight years old, of 49th street, was taken from the wreck in an unconscious condition. His left foot and ankle were burned off and he was severely scalded about the back and head. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died about two hours later.

The injured—Daniel M. Culford, colored, cook on dining-room car, twenty-eight years old, of 44th street, was injured by shock and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital; Matthew Linn, a brakeman, scalp wounds and shock, was taken to his home on 56th street; William T. Brown, brakeman, scalp wounds and shock, was taken to his home; John Schofield, fireman of No. 16 truck, overcome by smoke, was taken home; an unknown woman, injured internally; Louis Fowler, engineer of New Haven local, slightly injured by jumping from engine.

SHE CONTRADICTS PRIMEAU.

Treatment of the Indians at the Horticultural Hall in Philadelphia.

Mary McHenry Cox, president of the lady board of directors of the Lincoln Institution (the Indian school in Philadelphia), has taken exception to statements made by Louis Primeau of Standing Rock, an interpreter for the Sioux delegation, who were in Philadelphia last week. Primeau in a Chicago dispatch is reported as saying that "at Horticultural Hall in Philadelphia, where crowds were present to see the Indians, the only chief that received marked attention was Two Strike, who is hostile and always will be hostile; that the people crowded around him, shook his hand, showered cigarettes on him and made the old fellow weary with demands for a speech." Continuing Primeau expressed the opinion that this attention to the hostiles and the ignoring of the friendlies will have a bad effect, as the men who have stood by the government for years saw that they were being ignored.

Mrs. Cox says there was no such distinction shown Two-Strike at Horticultural Hall; that the chiefs were introduced in a general way to the audience by their interpreters. The Indians all stood in a row after the entertainment and all received the same attention and hand-greeting, and no cigarettes were given to any of them. Mrs. Cox says all the chiefs were treated kindly while there, but that if any more attention was paid to one than another the friendlies were the favored ones. She says the chiefs all expressed thanks for the kindness extended them and said they wanted to send their children there to be educated, as they found how kindly they were treated. Mrs. Cox will write to Primeau for an explanation of his statements.

When the chiefs left Philadelphia she says there was no evidence of dissatisfaction among them on account of their treatment, but they all said that nothing had been gained for their good by their visit to Washington.

HOME MATTERS.

A FULL TABLESPOONFUL of flour makes one-half ounce.

ECONOMY IS SIMPLY THE AVOIDANCE OF ALL WASTE, and economical housekeeping means the endeavor to obtain for the whole household the utmost amount of health, comfort and enjoyment of life.

ALL ENGRAVINGS ON PHOTOGRAPHS that are framed in wood up to the edge look much better if the frame is rather flat and the wood is stained to harmonize with the tones of the picture.

EGG LEMONADE IS A DELICIOUS DRINK for any season. Cut a large lemon in two or more pieces, from which remove the seed; then place in glass with three lumps of cut sugar. With a wooden pestle press out the juice till all is extracted and the skin is soft. This draws out the flavor of the rind. Then remove the rind and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, as much finely cracked ice and a raw egg and fill up with cold water. Turn the punch shaker over the glass and shake well.

THE MEDICAL W