## CITY AND DISTRICT.

☞ A recently published work on "The Art of Advertising" says: "A point which will afford reliable information as to the value of a publication as an advertising medium is the closeness with which the publisher adheres to his advertising rates." THE STAR invariably holds to its rates; and, what is of greater importance to the advertiser, *it charges everybody the same price for the same service.* This few papers do!

### LINCOLN, GRANT AND SHERMAN.

**A Hitherto Unpublished Letter of the Last-Named Hero.**

In the *North American Review* for March appear some hitherto unpublished letters of Gen. Sherman. One of them describes the visit paid by him and Gen. Grant to President Lincoln on board the Ocean Queen, near City Point, Va., on March 27, 1865. After telling how and where he found Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman says:

"We had quite a long and friendly talk, when he remarked that the President, Mr. Lincoln, was near by, in a steamer lying at the dock, and he proposed that we should call at once. We did so and found Mr. Lincoln on board the Ocean Queen. We had met in the early part of the war, and he recognized me and received me with a warmth of manner and expression that was most grateful. We then sat some time in the after cabin and Mr. Lincoln made many inquiries about the events that attended the march from Savannah to Goldsboro and seemed to enjoy the numerous stories about 'our bummers,' of which he had heard much. When in lively conversation his face brightened wonderfully; but if the conversation flagged his face assumed a sad and sorrowful expression. Gen. Grant and I explained to him that my next move from Goldsboro would bring my army—increased to 80,000 men by Schofield's and Terry's reinforcements—in close communication with Gen. Grant's army, then investing Lee in Richmond, and that, unless Lee could effect his escape and make junction with Johnston in North Carolina, he would soon be shut up in Richmond, with no possibility of supply, and would have to surrender.

"Mr. Lincoln was extremely interested in this view of the case and when we explained that Lee's only chance was to escape, join Johnston and, being then between me in North Carolina and Grant in Virginia, he could choose which to fight. Mr. Lincoln seemed unusually impressed with this, but Gen. Grant explained that at the very moment of our conversation Gen. Sheridan was passing his cavalry across James river from the north to the south; that he would with this cavalry so extend his left below Petersburg as to reach the South Shore road, and that if Lee should 'let go' his fortified lines, he, Grant, would follow him so close that he could not possibly fall on me alone in North Carolina. I in like manner expressed the fullest confidence that my army in North Carolina was willing to cope with Lee and Johnston combined till Grant could come up, but we both agreed that one more bloody battle was likely to occur before the close of the war.

"Mr. Lincoln repeatedly inquired as to Gen. Schofield's ability in my absence, and seemed anxious that I should return to North Carolina, and more than once exclaimed: 'Must more blood be shed? Cannot this last bloody battle be avoided?' We explained that we had to presume that Gen. Lee was a real general; that he must see that Johnston alone was no barrier to my progress; and that, if my army of 80,000 veterans should reach Burkesville, he in Richmond was lost, and that we were forced to believe he would not wait that inevitable conclusion, but make one more desperate effort. I think we were with Mr. Lincoln an hour or more and then returned to Gen. Grant's quarters, where Mrs. Grant had prepared for us some coffee or tea. During this meal Mrs. Grant inquired if we had seen Mrs. Lincoln. I answered 'no; I did not know she was on board.' 'Now,' said Mrs. Grant, 'you are a pretty pair,' &c., and went on to explain that we had been guilty of a piece of unpardonable rudeness. But the general said: 'Never mind, we will repeat the visit tomorrow, and can then see Mrs. Lincoln.'"

**Indians to Be Enlisted.**

Secretary Proctor has issued the following order from the War Department, providing for the enlistment in the army of 2,000 Indians:

The following named companies, now skeletonized, namely, troop L of each of the cavalry regiments, except the ninth and tenth, and company I of each of the infantry regiments, except the sixth, eleventh, fifteenth, nineteenth, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, will be recruited by the enlistment of Indians to the number of fifty-five for each troop and company. Whenever practicable the enlistments for each regiment will be made within the department in which the regimental headquarters are located.

The officers, in making such enlistments, will be governed by existing laws and regulations; but a competent knowledge of the English language need not be considered an essential qualification, and married men, not exceeding ten for each troop or company, may be enlisted with the approval of the department commander. Enlistment of Indians under the provisions of this order will be distinguished from enlistments of Indian scouts.

Regimental commanders may, with the approval of the proper departmental commander, temporarily attach to the Indian companies such officers as are especially fitted for service therewith.

Ultimately, non-commissioned officers for these companies will be supplied by the appointment of Indians in the manner indicated by regulations; but until this is practical, available non-commissioned officers of either of the skeleton companies of a regiment may be utilized, or, if necessary, non-commissioned officers from organized companies of the regiment may be temporarily detailed.

The number of enlisted Indian scouts will be reduced without unnecessary delay to 150, apportioned as follows among the several departments: Dakota, 25; Platte, 25; Missouri, 25; Texas, 15; Arizona, 50, and Columbia, 10.

**Good Roads Attract Immigration.**

From the Prince George's Enquirer.

The Washington STAR, referring to a communication from George Alfred Townsend advocating federal aid for public roads in proportion to revenue tax collected, reads Maryland and Virginia a lecture as to their backwardness in the improvement of the public roads. As our readers are well aware we have repeatedly urged the need of some comprehensive and thorough system of road improvements. It is useless to take measures to attract immigrants from sections of the country which have excellent roads while our miserable patchwork practice of mending the highways continues. Nothing impresses a thrifty immigrant so much as well-built roads, which insure easy communication with markets at all seasons, and the people of the counties can agitate for no reform which so nearly concerns their welfare and the future prosperity of their communities as a systematic and intelligent expenditure of the sums now wasted on the public thoroughfares.

**Cody Thinks Indians Make Good Soldiers.**

"Secretary Proctor's idea of enlisting Indians as soldiers up to the 25,000 limit, as he is legally empowered to do, is a good one," said Col. Wm. F. Cody to a New York *Herald* reporter in New York Saturday. "It has my hearty approval. It can be done successfully and it is a good thing all around.

"You know the special law failed to pass either house, but the Secretary of War has a good deal of authority as it is and can do as he proposes without trouble. There is but one thing in the way of success and that would be the reluctance of the Indians to enlist for any such length of time as five years. The Indian is very chary about making long contracts; but he makes the best soldier in the world and we have three companies of them now—about 150 men—who are unequaled as light cavalrymen.

"I wish you could see the magnificent formation of the Indians when they brought in the hostiles to Standing Rock agency. It was only a bluff, of course, but it made a magnificent spectacle—fully equal to any by regulars. The warriors surrounded the non-combatants, with their tepees, &c., marching in columns of four and just as the soldiers would have done. The Indian is tractable and easily disciplined, and there could be no objection to him."

**Of Importance to Importers.**

Judge Thayer of the United States district court in St. Louis has handed down a decision in the Wyman case, which is of vast importance to importers of the United States. Wyman imported some guns, upon which the collector assessed the duty imposed by the McKinley law. The latter protested, claiming the duties charged were too high, and the case was referred to the board of appraisers at New York, who sustained the appraisers at St. Louis. The firm then put a plea before the circuit court in St. Louis for a decision. The point was raised that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, and Judge Thayer decided that this court has jurisdiction, and has issued an order upon the New York board of appraisers to submit papers and reports to the court at St. Louis

### BANCROFT AND BISMARCK.

**An Interesting Page of History Written From a French Standpoint.**

A STRIKING PARISIAN COMMENT ON THE DEATH OF THE VENERABLE HISTORIAN—BANCROFT CHARGED WITH SCHEMING WITH THE GREAT CHANCELLOR AGAINST FRANCE.

George Bancroft, the author of the History of the United States, died a short time ago at Washington. He was born at the opening of the nineteenth century. He lived twenty-two years too long for France and for his good name among us, for if the regrets of his fellow-countrymen follow him to his grave as historian and statesman, we may add that the German government also loses in him a more than devoted servant and Bismarck one of his accomplices in the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine. Yesterday, on the 20th of January, his obsequies were pompously celebrated at St. John's Episcopal Church in the capital of the United States. President Harrison, accompanied by his cabinet, assisted at his funeral in the presence of the whole diplomatic corps, the French minister alone being absent and justly so. On the coffin lay a crown of roses and heliotrope, tied with the German colors and bearing the card of the Emperor William. At this moment, as the funeral oration of the American citizen is being pronounced on the other side of the Atlantic, it is well for us to remember and to recall to our children his true history.

It was in the latter part of September, 1870. Blockaded Paris was about to close her gates. Washburn, then United States minister to France, and charged by Prussia to protect all German subjects, had permission of the prefect of police to release all Germans detained in our prisons except those held for trial or condemned for crimes against the common law. The French republic had not wished to refuse this act of clemency to the American republic, whose representative encouraged in the mind of our government the hope of the official interference of the United States. The very next day Gambetta, then minister of the interior, came to see me at my office. "Anything new?" he said to me as he entered. "Yes," I replied, "here is a letter, found this morning while searching a suspected house, which was left there by a German officer attached to the private staff of the king of Prussia, and who, I hope, will never again try to break through our outposts."

GAMBETTA'S RAGE.

Gambetta seized the paper and read it eagerly. It was the text of a dispatch, dated the 11th of September, from Berlin to President Grant:

(By cable.) This is not the moment for America to interfere. Germany declines all foreign intervention. The other powers will abstain. America will be alone and can do nothing. Our interest and our dignity demand that for the present we hold ourselves aloof. (Signed) BANCROFT,
United States Minister to Berlin.

Gambetta, who was imbued with De Tocqueville's ideas and indulged himself in the illusion of a great sister republic, grew purple at this sudden revelation and dealt a heavy blow with his fist on my desk; then, pacing up and down like a caged lion, he cried: "Poor France, she, too, has her Judas."

Bancroft, while writing these lines, had singularly forgotten the lessons of his own history. Nearly a century before France had been the only one to stretch out her hand across the sea to the thirteen revolted English colonies. Her interest—when Franklin besieged the doors of Versailles to beg for men and money, when, with a depleted treasury, the sovereign of France gave him grudgingly of his nobles and his private fortune—her interest, we say, commanded her to remain neutral and immovable. Who can tell, if the United States and Washington had been left to their own resources, to face the English regiments, how soon they would have freed themselves from the mother country? All these thoughts rushed through Gambetta's mind, who well understood the glorious past of his country.

These bitter recollections came back to me in Washington last spring and summer at the sight of Bancroft, nearly blind, with long white beard, passing every day under my windows, leaning on the arm of his German secretary, whom he had retained since 1874, the period at which he resigned his diplomatic functions in Germany, without, however, breaking off his relations with the chancellor. Ah, yes, he was truly bound to him since 1867. When the northern democrat became republican at the close of the civil war he was rewarded with the post of minister to Berlin. The old scholar and professor of Harvard College and the ardent combatant at the diet of Frankfort, both students from the universities of Gottingen and Berlin and who had imbibed the same ideas of history and philosophy, were well prepared to understand each other in their manner of considering and managing France affairs. It is sufficient to read the private letter that Bancroft addressed to the chancellor, then at the height of his power at Versailles, to find signs of concerted action, agreed upon long before—

My Dear Count—I have been as much surprised as flattered to see that, while you were engaged in the task of rejuvenating Europe, you have found time to send me your friendly congratulations on the advanced age which has been granted me. It is truly a great privilege to live at a time when three or four men, who love peace above all things and who, after long and difficult labors expect it, acquire in a defensive war a fresh military fame that the boldest imagination would not dare to dream of, and in the space of three months place Germany on the road to realize its thousand years of hope. I accept with gratitude the kind wishes you express that my life may be lengthened; for old age, narrowly separated from eternity, has this year shown itself of value on earth. They are veterans who lead this German war to its close. You, it is true, are young, but Roon must already be reckoned as venerable. Moltke is only twenty-three days younger than I, and your king surpasses us all both in years and in youthfulness. May I not be proud of my contemporaries? Continue, I beg, to honor me with your esteem during the short period of life which remains to me. BANCROFT.

Nothing is wanting here, neither fawning nor misstatement. The "rejuvenation of Europe" by fire and sword! A defensive war! The author of this dithyramb thought differently when he wrote on the 16th of July to Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, at Washington. "The great majority of the French people are opposed to this war." The veracity of the historian, the neutrality of the diplomat representing a power calling itself friendly, the gratitude of the American citizen to old France are all wanting in this letter to the conqueror.

BANCROFT'S CORRESPONDENCE.

We have only to follow Bancroft in his correspondence with his government to be assured of his complicity with Germany. After the 21st of September he initiates Mr. Fish in all Bismarck's plans, for he is kept informed of them, and begs him to influence public opinion in the United States where the Irish element, which counterbalances the German, does not dissimulate its sympathy for France. He finishes thus a long dispatch:

Material guarantees are necessary to the Germans for their own protection and for the peace of Europe. These guarantees will not be demanded of any transitory government in France, but of the French nation, which has always shown itself ready, as the history of past centuries has proved, to follow its governments into war, and under any of them to seek an increase of territory at Germany's expense. In order, then, to establish peace, Germany must obtain guarantees against the imminent approaching attack of France, and can find them only by changing the defenseless frontier of southern Germany, so that the entire point of attack may be more distant, and that the forts, with which France until now has threatened Germany, may be brought under her power to constitute thenceforth a defensive bulwark against invasion.

Bancroft knew in advance all the chancellor's plans and all the treaties which were being made with the southern princes. The 29th of November he predicted the coming of the German empire, but it was his mission to disguise its true tendencies, and to gild the pill for American republicans:

In my preceding reports I have induced you to expect for united Germany the most liberal government that Europe has ever seen, and all my inductions seem about to be realized. In one sense the new government will be the child of America. The head of the United States of Germany will bear the title of president.

This is where the old northern democrat, the Plutarch of Washington and of free countries, has come out!

This is not all. Since the beginning of the war he had made himself the commercial broker of the cabinet of Berlin. Let us listen to him as he urges the cabinet at Washington to close the seas to the French fleets and even to oppose the American mariner to them, and all under the deceitful cover of the interest of his own country:

Our own interests are endangered by the interruption which threatens German emigration to America. We must hope that our government will succeed in making representations to France of such a nature that the mail steamers with their emigrants and merchandise belonging to Americans may pursue their voyages from one country to the other without molestation. On this subject I wish complete and detailed instructions, for it is a matter of the utmost interest.

And how the bargaining spirit of the Yankee shows itself! "In a certain point of view our country will be much benefited. The French harvest has failed this year, and they will be obliged to apply to us for the greater part of their provisions of grain."

Shades of Lafayette, of d'Estrees, and of so many others who have trod the soil of America, how must you tremble!

THE TWO REPUBLICS.

All Bancroft's crafty policy, hand in hand with the chancellor, and all this correspondence full of venom against our country can be followed step by step in the dispatches of the time. Nothing is more interesting than the pamphlet, "Les Deux Republiques Soeurs," so complete in documents and so instructive, published in 1885 by a French Alsacian of San Francisco, Joseph Avon, a true patriot, who had the courage to refuse the mayor of New York, who personally asked him to join in the honors America was about to pay to the memory of President Grant. For he was Bancroft's worthy collaborator, whose message of the 7th of February, 1871, outraged conquered France, and which Victor Hugo stigmatized in indignant verse.

To give the truth its due let us say that avenging voices rose from many generous American hearts to condemn the presidential message in its adulation of the new German empire.

Wendell Phillips, the great abolitionist and agitator, said in Steinway Hall, New York, the day after its appearance: "Without France the English aristocracy of the whig party would have been imposed upon Europe for centuries to come. France has done more for civilization than any country in Europe. The place that she now occupies is a permanent protestation in favor of the rights of humanity and of the mass of the people. I do not think that it is worthy of the United States to send their congratulations to the Emperor of Germany for his cruel conquests in this infamous war."

The American press applauded this vigorous phillippic almost unanimously, from New York to Chicago and New Orleans. And Bancroft later crowned his diplomatic career by signing a humiliating treaty by which in certain cases the United States consented to the forced incorporation of naturalized Americans in the German army imprudent enough to go back to Germany, where they hoped to be safe under the title of American citizens. A very convenient method of swelling the Pomeranian battalions for future combats!

On May 29, 1871, Bancroft seemed to believe in Bismarck's omnipotence. He wrote apropos of the 5,000,000 promised to Germany:

The total seems to exceed what a country even as rich as France can furnish. The prospect is then very sad for a people who surpass all others in Europe by their habits of order and their power of analysis and generalization.

As we said above, the philosophic historian, the chief upholder of German influence in the United States, has lived to be too old—for himself. He has seen the Bancroft treaty torn up by his own countrymen, who did not care to remain vassals of Germany. He has looked on at the fall of Prince Bismarck, his idol, and he has known before his death that France was still rich and could bring 14,000,000 to those who asked a million of her savings.

As for France, Victor Hugo has eloquently spoken for her in his ode to Bancroft:

Qu'est-ce cela fait à cette grande France?
Son tragique dédain va jusqu'à l'ignorance.
. . . . . .
Un nain
Peut à sa petitesse ajouter son venin,
Sans cesser d'être un nain, et qu'importer l'atome?
Qu'importe l'affront vil qui tombe de cet homme?
Qu'importent les néants qui passent et s'en vont?

CTE E. DE KERATRY.

### SILENT FOR SIXTY YEARS.

**An Old Farmer Who Will Speak to No One Save His Brother.**

John Pratt, accompanied by his brother William, the only person to whom he has spoken in sixty years, walked into police headquarters at Danbury, Conn., and gave himself up. He was charged with shooting James Morrow. He made no reply to the charge and all efforts of Judge Hough and attorneys failed to elicit a response. When Clerk Holmes put him to plea Pratt wrote on a card "not guilty," and handed it to Judge Hough. Pratt's written explanation of the shooting being an accident was accepted by the court and Pratt was discharged.

Morrow's face and neck are filled with shot, but he is not seriously injured. Morrow is satisfied the shooting was accidental and congratulated Pratt on his acquittal. Pratt, however, made no reply and only smiled. Pratt on Friday afternoon fired a charge of bird shot into Morrow while trying to shoot a dog.

Pratt is perhaps one of the most peculiar men in the world. During the sixty years of his life he has been dumb, yet so far as one person is concerned he is in full possession of all his faculties. That person is his brother William, who is several years his senior, and for whom John has profound affection.

John has never spoken a word to any living person except his brother William. With him he converses fluently and with freedom, but always assures himself that there is no other listener within hearing.

He has been married twice, each time his wife being a sister of his mother. His second wife is now living. No children blessed either union. The efforts to entrap John into conversation have been many and ingenious, but never successful. His hearing is unnaturally acute.

When he was a young man the boys used to resort to all sorts of schemes to find an opportunity to listen to him while talking to his brother. The brothers were farmers and worked in the fields together.

The boys would creep along behind the fences until near John, and lie there hoping to hear his voice, but they were only successful a few times. Then John became wary, and one day he caught Lemuel Taylor eavesdropping and gave him a thrashing. John was arrested and tried for the offense. All efforts to induce him to speak in court were ineffectual, and John spent thirty days in the county jail for contempt of court.

Perhaps the best explanation of this strange man's peculiarity is that given by a relative who is familiar with the family history. He says John's mother incurred the enmity of her husband's father, who lived with them. She swore that she would never speak to her father-in-law again, and she kept her oath for fifteen years, when she died. On her deathbed her husband tried to persuade her to at least say she would forgive his father, but she would not relent. Three months after the strange oath John was born.

### DERAILED AT A SWITCH.

**Wreck of a Passenger Train in a Terrible Snow Storm Near Peoria, Ill.**

The Jacksonville Southeastern fast passenger train over the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe, which left Peoria, Ill., at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, met with a terrible accident at Havana, forty-one miles south of there. The train consisted of baggage car, coach, chair car and two sleepers, and was an hour and a half late, owing to the terrible storm which raged all night. At Havana there is a curve a mile and a half from the depot, and the engine struck the curve at the switch and left the track. All the cars followed, piling up in great confusion. The half-dressed passengers clambered out of the windows and through the roof of the demolished cars and hastened, barefooted, through the sleet and over the icy roads for the nearest houses. The passengers who were in the coach extricated the injured.

Under the engine was Fireman Saddler, who was instantly killed. He came a few days ago from the Baltimore and Ohio road and was a stranger. By the side of the engine was Engineer George Burkenhead of Peoria with one arm and a leg cut off.

The others injured are: Edward Hommell, Peoria, burned and badly bruised; Walter Conover, Manito, Ill., left arm torn out and fatal injuries; Charles Mulvaney, Streeter, Ill., back and head crushed—will die; Miss Emma Rushton, St. Louis, seriously bruised; Express Messenger Bates of Chicago, left foot torn off and badly bruised, and Frank P. Louis, Peoria, seriously jammed in the breast.

The conductor, M. J. Kennedy, who lives at Eureka, Ill., and C. L. Hughes, brakeman, St. Louis, were also injured by being thrown against the car seats when the wreck occurred. The wreck immediately took fire and burned with great rapidity. It was with the utmost difficulty that some of the passengers were rescued and one or two were severely burned. A wrecking train was sent out from Jacksonville at once, but when it reached the scene the fire had swept the debris out of existence.

The loss to the company, including the death and accident claims, will not fall short of $100,000. An unusually small list of passengers was aboard the train. The people in the sleepers were not injured, but had to make their way on foot for a mile through a terrible storm to shelter without shoes or any clothes.

**Five Hundred Lashes Administered**

Five hundred lashes laid upon the back of a negro named Willban near Williamston, S.C., was the compromise made with a lynching party Saturday. Miss Duckworth found the negro under her bed Friday night. He acknowledged that his purpose was to bind the girl as soon as she had fallen asleep and thus have held her in his power. The young men wanted to lynch him at once, but a compromise on 500 lashes was made, after the execution of which the negro was lodged in jail.

Miss Fay Templeton, the actress, is ill in Chicago, being threatened with pneumonia.

### DR. LEIDERMANN'S MURDER.

**He Was Killed Near San Remo, Italy, by a Gang, in Which a Woman Figured.**

Further facts have come to light regarding the murder of Dr. Leidermann, whose body was found in a ravine near San Remo, and who was at first supposed either to have committed suicide or to have fallen by accident down the ravine. Dr. Leidermann was a German, and formerly resided in Manchester. In December last he engaged quarters at the National Hotel, at San Remo, and paid frequent visits to Monte Carlo. Subsequently two Germans joined the doctor at the hotel, and all three departed together by rail on December 29. On the evening of the same day the two Germans returned to the hotel without Leidermann. In response to inquiries they explained that Leidermann had suddenly become insane and had been placed in confinement in an asylum at Nice. That night the two Germans left the hotel without having given notice of their departure.

The body of Dr. Leidermann was afterward found as described. The spine of the murdered man was broken and the body punctured by a pin similar to those used in pricking cards at the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. The pockets of the dead man had been rifled. It was evidently the intention of the murderers to give the idea that the deceased had been ruined by gambling at Monte Carlo and that in desperation he had committed suicide. After fruitless attempts to unravel the mystery the San Remo police sent a photograph of the dead man to the officials of Monte Carlo.

The police of the latter place remembered having seen the deceased gambling in company with a reputed Polish countess and her German paramour, and the woman and her companion were arrested and sent to San Remo. The theory of the police is that the alleged countess decoyed the unfortunate doctor to her room, where he suffered a fate similar to that of the victim of Eyraud in Paris. It is not at all certain that the so-called countess' companion was the actual murderer, the police being inclined to the belief that a large gang are implicated in the crime.

### THE CARDINAL ON LIBERTY.

**He Defines the Attitude of the Roman Catholic Church Toward the Hebrews.**

The cathedral in Baltimore was crowded again yesterday in every part at the solemn mass service. Cardinal Gibbons preached from the Epistle of the day, Galatians, chapter 4: "Jerusalem, Which is Above, is Free; It is Our Mother." He said: "There is no name more dear to the human heart than the name of liberty. Without it life itself would be a burden. I propose to offer some remarks on religious and civil liberty, and will conclude with some reflections on moral freedom.

"A man enjoys religious liberty when he possesses the free right of worshiping God according to the dictates of a right conscience and of practicing a form of religion most in accordance with his duties to God. Every act infringing on his freedom of conscience is justly styled religious intolerance. This religious liberty is the true right of every man, because it corresponds with a certain duty which God has put upon him. A man enjoys civil liberty when he is exempt from the arbitrary will of others and when he is governed by equitable laws established for the general welfare of society. So long as, in common with his fellow-citizens, he observes the laws of the state, any exceptional restraint imposed upon him in the exercise of his rights as a citizen is so far an infringement on his civil liberty.

"The Catholic church has always been the zealous promoter of civil and religious liberty, and that whenever any encroachments on these sacred rights of man were perpetrated by professing members of the Catholic faith these wrongs, far from being sanctioned by the church, were committed in palpable violation of her authority. It cannot be denied, and the fact is to be deplored, that the Jewish people have been periodically exposed to trials and persecutions by professing Christians. It is a fact equally incontestable that their most valiant defenders have been the sovereign pontiffs or bishops of Rome.

"One of the popular errors that have taken possession of some minds in our times is that in former days the church was leagued with princes for the oppression of the people. This is a base calumny which a slight acquaintance with ecclesiastical history would soon dispel. The truth is, with some honorable exceptions, the most unrelenting enemies of the church have been the princes of the world, and so-called Christian princes, too.

"But, thank God, we live in a country where liberty of conscience is respected, and where the civil constitution holds over us the ægis of her protection without intermeddling with ecclesiastical affairs. And perhaps at this moment there is no nation on the face of the earth where the church is less trammeled and where she has more liberty to carry out her sublime destiny than in these United States."

### BURIED SPANISH WEALTH.

**The Latest Device of the Glib "Fakirs" of the Sunny Land.**

The First National Bank of Pittston, Pa., has received a letter from Spain, signed by a priest, stating that a vast sum of money is buried somewhere in that vicinity. The letter says one of the most favored of the courtiers of the late Alphonso was given a large sum of money, said to be 1,000,000 francs, while the king was on his deathbed in return for the performance of a dying wish. The queen was jealous of the courtier and at the king's death instructed her ambassador to arrest the courtier for stealing a casket containing a number of jewels from the palace. He fled to America and buried his treasure, but returned to Spain and was arrested and put in prison, where he died.

The plans of the place where the treasure was buried were in a satchel, which was taken by the tribunal, who, not knowing of the contents, offered to dismiss the suit on payment of costs. The priest asks for money to pay the costs and obtain the satchel and plans.

### CONTRACT LABORERS RETURNED.

**Twenty-Eight Italians Sent Back to Their Native Country.**

Twenty-eight contract laborers who had been brought to New York from Italy by padrones were sent back there on Saturday. They had been assured before leaving their Italian homes that they would be welcomed here and would get big wages.

When it was discovered that they had come here under contract to work in the mines of Pennsylvania they were deprived of their liberty. They were held for a fortnight, though not aware that they had been guilty of any crime. When at last they were sent aboard a ship to be sent back to Italy it was evident by their faces and their words that their hopes had been blasted. Next week they will be in Italy giving woeful accounts of their experiences as fortune seekers in America.

There is hereafter to be more vigilance than there has been in the enforcement of the law for the exclusion of contract immigrants. The heavy Italian immigration of the past two years has been at least partly due to the operations of Italian labor contractors in this country. These contractors have agents in Italy who organize gangs for shipment to America, and these gangs are hired out to corporations at such wages as can be procured for them by the contractors or padrones, who manage things in such a way as to secure large profits for themselves and to retain control of the laborers.

**An Unaccountable Triple Tragedy.**

Mrs. Sarah Belknapp, at Darden, Henderson county, Tenn., cut the throats of her sleeping daughters, Mary and Ella, on Friday night and then cut her own. The tragedy was not discovered until Saturday. The three are dead. No cause is known for the terrible deed.

**The Canada Elections.**

The returns received last night from the elections in Canada give the conservatives a majority of twenty-seven in the new parliament. There are several constituencies to hear from yet. They will increase the majority slightly. The government will have a good working majority.

**At Last He Killed Himself.**

A special from Bathville, Ind., says: Yesterday John Diescher, a well-known hotel keeper of this place, while drunk and mad with jealousy attacked his wife with a revolver. He shot her in the head, inflicting a serious wound. Another ball struck her corset stay just over the heart. Diescher then placed the revolver at the back of his three-year-old daughter Myrtle, and shot her through the heart, and then shot his cook, Maria Jones, hitting her in the back and inflicting a flesh wound. While a crowd which had quickly gathered in the parlor was attending the wounded, Diescher re-entered and fell dead on the floor, having cut his throat with a case knife

### THE WHEELING TRAGEDY.

**It is Said That Garrison Was Goaded by Baird's Insults.**

Opinion in Wheeling is divided as to whether the shooting of Dr. Baird on Saturday by Dr. Garrison was justifiable. The circumstances leading up to the tragedy were peculiar, and not without dramatic features. Garrison, who is a comparatively young man, had been, when a student, a protege of the man he killed on Saturday, and they were united with strong bonds of friendship. It was through Baird's influence that Garrison was first elected health officer, both being democrats. So warm was their friendship that Dr. Baird performed the duties of office for Garrison while the latter attended a course of lectures at Philadelphia, and forwarded to that city to him the salary of the office each month. Since then Garrison has become a leading physician.

It so happened that when Garrison's first term expired Baird's eldest son became a candidate for health officer, but as he had four years before left the democratic party Garrison opposed him and succeeded in defeating him. Dr. Baird resented what he considered a piece of ingratitude and from that time dated the bitter feud which ended in the tragedy. Baird was as relentless an enemy as he had been warm as friend and pursued Garrison to the end. Every time he met him in the street or elsewhere he hurled epithets at him and charged him with having negro blood in his veins. Garrison says he has hounded him until life was made a torture.

On two occasions recently patients on entering his office found him in tears, when he would spring to his feet and cry out: "My God, must I go through life hounded by this man; must I continue to bear his insults and not resent them?"

Garrison tried to avoid his enemy, but once, two months ago, they met at the city hall, words passed and Baird was knocked down. This widened the breach and hostilities increased until Saturday, when they met face to face. Baird hurled the usual epithet at Garrison and the latter shot him dead.

Dr. Baird will be buried by the Masonic order, he having been grand master of the state. A singular circumstance is that both men belonged to the same Masonic lodge, and the lodge is in an embarrassing position. The funeral will occur today and Dr. Garrison's preliminary hearing will take place Tuesday.

### PROTESTS AGAINST THE NUDE.

**Philadelphia Ladies Condemn Certain Pictures in the Academy of Fine Arts.**

The publication of a protest from several prominent ladies of Philadelphia against the display made of nude female figures at the Academy of Fine Arts in that city, had a great effect the Saturday when the exhibition closed. The ladies had given the numbers of the pictures to which exception was taken—chiefly the works of Alexander Harrison and Kenyon Cox. Saturday the Academy was besieged by a great crowd of people, all of whom sought for the objectionable pictures. The artists and the hanging committee are in a great state of mind over the charges made against them, and defend themselves with spirit. The facts in the case are, says the Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, that the nude studies by Alexander are studio pictures that should not have been publicly exhibited. They are studies useful to the artist but not pictures in the true sense, and objectionable on that account. Kenyon Cox's pictures are also objectionable, mainly because they are silly in subject and painted for no other apparent purpose than to attract attention by the exhibition of nude forms. The general defense of the nude in art is not affected by the attacks on these particular pictures. Josiah W. Leeds, a reformer, truly said, in entering his protest, that if any saloon should exhibit these pictures it would be denied a license. The trouble has reached the board of directors. Edward H. Coates, the president, writes to Mr. Leeds that he is in accord with him, and adds the significant phrase: "The present circumstances are somewhat unusual, and I am of the opinion that you are not likely to have so much cause for disapproval in the future exhibitions."

**A Big Diamond.**

Mr. J. W. Carroll Saturday exhibited to newspaper representatives at his office, 78 Duane street, says the New York *Times*, what he claimed to be the "third largest diamond in the world." He said that it was worth $70,000, and he called it the "orange stone." It is asserted that this stone weighs 115 carats, that it was found in the African mines in 1884, and that its original weight was 200 carats. It is further asserted that two years were occupied in cutting the stone into the form of a brilliant in Holland, and that in the jubilee year of Queen Victoria it was purchased by the ladies of the British court as a present for her majesty. It is not, however, asserted that the diamond ever belonged to the queen. The story runs that she expressed her preference for a cash contribution wherewith to endow a hospital, and that the gem was disposed of to a London jeweler for something like $50,000. Mr. Carroll says that in January, 1890, the stone was purchased in London by R. S. Lawrence of Colorado, who is believed to have parted with $80,000 to get it. From Lawrence, according to Mr. Carroll, the stone passed to Mr. Edward Bruce, formerly secretary of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company. From him Mr. Carroll secured it, along with a bill of sale executed at the Savoy Hotel, Victoria Embankment, London, W. C., February 26, 1891.

**Foreign Topics of Interest.**

Prof. Franz von Miklossich, the well-known author and leader of the slavist party in Austria, died in Vienna Saturday from brain fever. He was seventy-eight years of age.

London newspapers are indignant with the British census department for spelling the word labor on its schedules in what is termed the American fashion.

The insurgents in Chili defeated the government troops Saturday near Pozo Almonte.

Before half the debutantes had kissed her hand at the "drawing room" last week at Buckingham Palace Queen Victoria got tired and quitted the throne room, abruptly leaving the Princess of Wales to finish the work. A half hour later she was being driven through Hyde Park.

The English Shipping Federation is winning all along the line in its fight with the seamen, firemen and laborers. A big fight is expected in the summer, and the federation is making preparations for it.

M. Herbette, the French ambassador to Germany, who was blamed for advising the Empress Frederick of Germany to visit Paris, will visit that city in April on a furlough. It is said he will not return to Berlin.

Miss Mary Anderson (Mrs. Navarro) has created some stir in theatrical circles in London by advertising the sale of all her stage dresses, theatrical scenery and stage properties, thus confirming the announcement that it is her intention to retire definitely from the stage.

There were hardly a thousand spectators present yesterday at the races at Auteuil, France. The *Temps* learns that the government will reconsider the whole question of betting on horses. The receipts of the Auteuil Racing Society yesterday were only 33,000 francs, against 90,000 francs on the corresponding day in 1890. While the races proceeded there were isolated cries of "Down with Constans!" but otherwise there was no disorder.

A commission of six medical men of Spain appointed to investigate the Koch method of treating consumptives has reported in favor of the total suspension of that form of treatment, it having been found, according to the committee's report, that not a single cure had been effected in Spain by the use of the method in question.

**A Mystery in Toledo.**

Friday night last a young man registered at the Boody House, the leading hotel in Toledo, as Chas. J. Edwards, but gave no place of residence. That night the man called on Rev. Dr. Quigley, a Catholic priest, and told him he came to the city to commit murder. Dr. Quigley expostulated with him. The man said: "Well, my mind is made up. I will take my own life." The young man departed. Later the priest called at the Boody House and inquired if Edwards was there. Hotel employes found Edwards dead in his room, having committed suicide. On the table were found six ounce vials of laudanum, bottles of aconite, extract of opium and prussic acid. The priest says he believes Edwards called on him to kill him for a sermon he preached over a year ago against a secret organization.

**To Find Out How Sick a Captain Was.**

A court-martial will be in session at Fort Omaha next week in which developments are promised. It is alleged that Capt. H. E. Cafly, second infantry, will be on the rack. It is hinted that the investigation is to determine how sick the captain was when in the Indian country during the recent Sioux campaign. He evaded duty on a physician's certificate of disability.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## AUCTION SALES.

**THIS AFTERNOON.**

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers,
920 Pennsylvania ave. n.w.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON MARYLAND AVENUE BETWEEN THIRTEENTH AND THIRTEEN AND A HALF STREETS SOUTHWEST, BEING HOUSE No. 1319 MARYLAND AVENUE SOUTHWEST, AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY TWENTY-SIXTH, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK, we will sell in front of the premises the
WEST HALF OF LOT 3,
SQUARE No. 298,
Fronting 27 feet 5 inches on the north side of Maryland avenue and improved by a Two-story Brick Dwelling House.

This property is on the line of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad and is particularly adapted for ware house purposes.

Terms: One-half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually from day of sale, secured by deed of trust on the property, or all cash, at the purchaser's option. A deposit of $200 required at time of sale. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days, otherwise the right is reserved to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisement in some newspaper published in Washington, D.C. All conveyancing, recording, &c., at purchaser's cost.
fe20-d&ds RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Aucts.

☞THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED ON ACcount of the rain until TUESDAY, THIRD DAY OF MARCH, at same hour and place.
fe26-d&ds RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Aucts.

☞THE ABOVE SALE IS FURTHER POSTponed on account of the weather until FRIDAY, SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1891, same hour and place. RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO.,
mh4-d&ds Auctioneers.

☞THE ABOVE SALE IS FURTHER POSTponed on account of the snow until MONDAY, NINTH DAY OF MARCH, 1891, same hour and place.
RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO.,
mh7-d&ds Auctioneers.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON THIRTEEN-AND-A-HALF STREET BETWEEN MARYLAND AVENUE AND D STREET SOUTHWEST.

On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH SIXTH, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK, we will offer for sale, in front of the premises, the north 21 feet 6 inches of lot 15, in square 267, fronting on 13½ st., by a depth of 105 feet 10 inches.

Terms: One-half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually from day of sale, secured by deed of trust on the property, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $200 required at time of sale. Terms to be complied with in 15 days from day of sale, otherwise right reserved to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after 5 days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing and recording at the cost of the purchaser.
mh4-d&ds RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Aucts.

☞THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED ON ACcount of the snow until MONDAY, NINTH DAY OF MARCH, 1891, same hour and place.
RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO.,
mh7-d&ds Auctioneers.

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By virtue of the decrees of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia passed in Equity cause No. 10980, on the 11th day of December, 1890, and on the 4th day of February, 1891, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale at public auction in front of the respective premises the following described lots of ground and at the time following; that is to say, he will first offer for sale on MONDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF MARCH, 1891, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., the south twenty-eight feet and eight inches by the depth of twenty-five feet of lot six in square 845 and also the west twenty-five feet by the depth of fifty-one feet four inches of said lot six in square 845, improved by frame dwellings. He will next offer for sale on the same day and at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M. lot 16, in square 895, improved by a frame dwelling. He will next offer for sale on the same day at HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK P. M. all that part of square 797 which begins for the same on I street south, 165 feet west from the southeast corner of said square and running thence west on said street 22 feet 6 inches; thence north to an alley in May's subdivision of said square; thence southeasterly on said alley to a point due north of beginning, and thence south to the beginning, improved by a frame dwelling. He will next offer for sale on TUESDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1891, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., the north 13 feet 6½ inches front by the depth thereof of original lot 8 in square 785, the same being improved by a frame dwelling. He will next offer for sale on the same day, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., lots 16, 17, 18 and 19 in square 1111. He will next offer for sale on WEDNESDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1891, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the east 13 feet 5 inches front by the depth thereof of lot 24 in square 728, the same being improved by a brick dwelling. He will next offer for sale, on the same day, at HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the west half of lot 9 in square 553, improved by a frame dwelling, all of said lots being in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Terms of sale as follows: One-third of the purchase money on each lot to be paid in cash within ten days from the day of sale, of which $100 is to be paid as a deposit on each lot at the time of sale; the balance of the purchase money on each lot to be paid in two equal installments in six and twelve months from the day of sale, for which the purchaser or purchasers are to give his, her or their promissory notes dated the day of sale and to bear interest at six per centum per annum, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. If terms of sale are not complied with in ten days from the day of sale, the property to be resold at the risk and costs of the defaulting purchaser.
FRANK T. BROWNING, Trustee,
416 5th st. n.w.
RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Aucts. fe26-d&ds

**TOMORROW.**

MEETING OF THE SECOND-HAND DEALERS will be held at 937 7th street northwest TOMORROW, THREE O'CLOCK P.M. Every dealer is requested to be present. 1t*

FOLEY, Auctioneer.

I will sell at public auction at store No. 527 7th street northwest a large stock of goods consigned to me by owner, consisting of—
SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, PLATED TEA AND TABLE SPOONS AND FORKS, GLASS WARE, CHINA, WOODEN WARE, TIN WARE, &c.

Sale commencing TOMORROW, TUESDAY, MARCH TENTH, at ELEVEN A.M. and EVENING, at SEVEN P.M., and continuing daily at same hours until sold. Persons in want of the above mentioned goods will be greatly benefited by attending this sale, as the goods are consigned to me and will be sold without reserve.
mh9-3t* M. FOLEY, Auctioneer.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers,
1001 D st., opposite Penn. ave.

EXTRAORDINARY ART AUCTION SALE.

TOMORROW (TUESDAY) MARCH TENTH,

and also each ensuing day during the present week, we will sell at our Art Rooms, without reserve, a very large and rich collection of

JAPANESE OBJECTS OF ART.

Sale will commence each day at

ELEVEN A. M. AND THREE P. M.

Ladies especially invited to attend. mh9-6t

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers,
920 Pennsylvania ave. n.w.

HANDSOME
NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED
FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANOS, ETC.,
Comprising
PARLOR SUITES, ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS; WALNUT, CHERRY, OAK AND OTHER CHAMBER SUITES, WARDROBES, MIRROR-FRONT FOLDING BEDS, EASY CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, EASELS, SIDEBOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES, DINING CHAIRS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, SCREENS, HAIR AND OTHER MATTRESSES, SPRINGS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, KITCHEN REQUISITES, ETC.

To be sold at auction on TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH TENTH, beginning at TEN O'CLOCK, within our salesrooms, 920 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, to which we would call the attention of parties refurnishing.

GOODS NOW ON EXHIBITION.
WE HAVE NO STREET DISPLAY.
RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO.,
1t Auctioneers.

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH TENTH, 1890, COMMENCING AT TEN O'CLOCK, WITHIN OUR SALES ROOMS, NINTH AND D STREETS NORTHWEST, WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION A FINE COLLECTION OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, DINING ROOM AND OTHER FURNITURE.

ALSO

SEVERAL MOQUET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
DUNCANSON BROS.,
1t Auctioneers.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

TWENTY THOUSAND ROLLS OF WALL PAPER AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH TENTH, 1891, at TEN O'CLOCK, within my auction rooms, I shall sell a large and valuable consignment of Wall Paper, removed to my rooms for convenience of sale.

N. B.—Much of this paper is very fine and should command the attention of dealers and private buyers. The sale is without reserve.
mh6-3t THOMAS DOWLING, Auct.

**FUTURE DAYS.**

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON FOURTH STREET EAST NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in equity cause No. 12905, I will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, MARCH SEVENTEENTH, 1891, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., original lot No. 5, in square No. 819, having a front of 50 feet 6 inches on 4th street.

Terms of sale: One-half the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the court, the balance in six months from the day of sale, for which the note of the purchaser or purchasers must be given, bearing interest at 6 per cent from day of sale and secured by a reserved lien on the property, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers; $200 deposit when property is knocked down. If terms are not complied with within eight days from day of sale the property may be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after five days' notice.
R. T. MORSELL, Trustee,
mh6-d&ds 458 Louisiana avenue.

## AUCTION SALES.

**FUTURE DAYS.**

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Aucts.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF ENTIRE FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PIANO, STOOL AND COVER, CHANDELIERS, &c., OF THE "SHIRLEY," NOS. 814 AND 816 FIFTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST, ADJOINING THE SHOREHAM, COMPRISING

SILK PLUSH AND OTHER PARLOR SUITES, FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, CENTER TABLES, EASY CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, BOOK CASE, LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES, SCREENS, EASELS, CANE ROCKERS, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, CHERRY AND OTHER CHAMBER SETS, WALNUT, CHERRY AND MAHOGANY WARDROBES, CHIFFONIERS, 1 BED LOUNGE, SPRINGS, HAIR AND OTHER MATTRESSES, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, BEDDING, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, TOILET WARE, FOLDING BEDS, STOVES,
HALL FURNITURE,
SIDEBOARD, EXTENSION TABLES, SIDE TABLES, LEATHER-COVERED DINING CHAIRS, CHINA AND GLASS WARE, CHANDELIERS, GAS STOVES, RUGS, MOQUET, WILTON, BODY, TAPESTRY AND OTHER CARPETS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSES, KITCHEN REQUISITES, &c., &c.

By virtue of a deed of trust duly recorded in Liber No. 1519, folio 121, et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, we will sell at public auction, on the premises, No. 814 and 816 15th street northwest, on FRIDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1891, commencing at TEN O'CLOCK A.M., all the Furniture, Carpets, &c., mentioned in schedule "A" attached to said trust and partly enumerated above, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

Terms cash.
MARY L. STOTSENBURG, } Trustees.
ANNIE M. STOKES, }
RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO.,
mh9-d Auctioneers.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

CANINI'S ART STORE
Of New York and Saratoga, N. Y. (lately of 13 W. Lexington street, Baltimore).
GRAND
VENETIAN ART SALE
AT AUCTION.

In order to close out the beautiful and large collection of Works of Art left in our hands on closing our Baltimore branch store, we will sell at auction the same, which comprises—
VENETIAN ARTISTIC FURNITURE,
VENETIAN WOOD CARVINGS,
VENETIAN WROUGHT-IRON LANTERNS,
NOVE FAIENCES, AND OTHER FINE
ANTIQUE AND MODERN ITALIAN
BRIC-A-BRAC.

Also the balance of the splendid collection of fine and costly JAPANESE, FRENCH, ENGLISH and other ART PORCELAINS and WORKS OF ART from our late Lexington street store, Baltimore.

AT THE ART ROOMS OF THOMAS DOWLING,
Corner 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
EXHIBITION
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MARCH NINTH AND TENTH, 1891.
SALE
Begins WEDNESDAY, MARCH ELEVENTH, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M. AND THREE P. M., and continues on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH.

Until the whole collection has been closed out.
ITALO E. CANINI, Importer.
THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer. mh7-4t

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER CONTAINED IN A deed of trust to me from George A. Dubreuil, George W. Mobray and John T. Yewell, partners, trading as Dubreuil, Mobray & Co., I will sell at public auction on the premises, No. 527 West Baltimore st., on WEDNESDAY, MARCH ELEVENTH, 1891, at FOUR P.M., the Globe Steam Laundry, situate on said premises and now in operation with a regular trade.

The said laundry is fully equipped with all the necessary and improved machinery to do a business of $900 per week.

Offers for the purchase of the laundry at private sale will be received to and including March 10, 1891. It can be seen at any time upon the premises.
mh7-3t THOMAS S. BAER, Trustee.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, WAGONS, CARTS, CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND SLEIGH, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, LOT OF CHOICE CHICKENS, &c.,

AT THE RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH W. DAVIS, BELLEVUE, WESLEY HEIGHTS, OPPOSITE GRASSLANDS,

On

WEDNESDAY, MARCH ELEVENTH, 1891, COMMENCING AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

I shall sell on the above-mentioned premises the following effects:

TWO No. 1 WORK HORSES, TWO BROOD MARES, TWO-HORSE WAGON AND HAY CARRIAGE, WATER CART, MARKET WAGON, CARRIAGE AND BUGGY, CART, SLEIGH, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, AND LOT OF CHOICE CHICKENS. ALSO LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Terms cash.
THOMAS DOWLING,
mh5-dts Auctioneer

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers,
920 Pennsylvania ave. n.w.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON FIRST STREET WEST BETWEEN P AND Q STREETS SOUTH BY AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust given to us and duly recorded in liber No. 1108, folio 356 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will offer for sale in front of the premises on TUESDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1891, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of lot numbered four (4) and the south half of lot numbered five (5), in square numbered six hundred and fifty-six (656), in the city of Washington, D.C., improved by three frame houses.

Terms: One-third cash; balance at one and two years, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the day of sale, or all cash, at the purchaser's option. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days from the day of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisement in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale. All conveyancing, recording, &c., at purchaser's cost.
WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, } Trustees.
AUSTIN S. FRANKLIN, }
mh4-d&ds RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Aucts.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

On the farm in Alexandria County, Va., 4½ miles from Georgetown, on the road leading from the Chain Bridge to Falls Church, 1½ miles from the former and 2 miles from the latter place, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH ELEVENTH, 1891, at NINE SHARP, 12 head of Horses and Mules, 5 Young Kentucky Mules, 5 first-class Work Horses, 2 fine Driving Horses, 31 head Milch Cows, 1 Bull, 5 Farm Wagons, 3 Milk Wagons, Farm Cart, Grain Drill, Mowing Machine, Hay Tedder, Cutting Boxes, Wheat Fan, Hay Frame, Corn Sheller, Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Buggies, Carriage, Harness, Saddles, Blacksmith Tools, in fact everything found on a well stocked farm.

Terms: A credit of six months will be given on all sums above $20. All under cash. A discount of 5 per cent on all cash purchases over $20. For further information see JAS. E. CLEMENTS, Attorney, 1321 F st. n.w.
mh4-6t* DE LASHMUTT BROS.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON L STREET BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST STREET AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 1454, folio 43, et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1891, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and known and designated as all of original lot four (4), in square numbered seventy-two (72).

This lot can be readily subdivided, and should command the attention of parties in search of valuable building sites.

Terms: ONE-QUARTER CASH, balance in one, two and three years, 6 per cent per annum, secured by deed of trust on property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $200 will be required at the time of sale. If the terms of sale are not complied with in fifteen days from day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D.C. All conveyancing, recording, &c., at the cost of the purchaser.
EDWARD S. WESCOTT, } Trustees.
NORMAN BESTOR, }
RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers.
fe28-d&ds

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON KINGMAN PLACE NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust to us, dated August 10, A.D. 1882, and recorded in liber 1015, folio 143 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the written request of the holder of the note secured thereby, we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of MARCH, A.D. 1891, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of sub lot 95 in square 241, as per plat recorded in the surveyor's office of said District, improved by premises known as No. 1516 Kingman place.

Terms of sale: A deposit of $200 will be required at time of sale. Fifteen hundred dollars of the purchase money to be paid in cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by deed of trust upon the property sold; or all cash, at option of purchaser. All recording and conveyancing at purchaser's cost. Terms of sale to be complied with within ten days from time of sale, or property will be resold at cost and risk of purchaser.
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, Trustee,
1324 F st. n.w.
F. B. McGUIRE, Trustee,
mh3-d&ds Kellogg building.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN BROWN'S SUBDIVISION OF LEE'S HILL, GEORGETOWN, D.C.

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH ELEVENTH, 1891, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., I will sell in front of the premises a lot of ground in Brown's subdivision of Lee's Hill, in the city of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, fronting thirty (30) feet on the south side of Brown street and running back of that depth eighty-seven and sixty-six hundredths (87.66) feet. The property is improved by two two-story frame dwelling houses.

Terms: One-half cash; balance in one year, with 6 per cent semi-annual interest, secured by a deed of trust, or all cash, at purchaser's option. A deposit of one hundred dollars required at time of sale.
mh7-d&ds THOMAS DOWLING, Auct.

*Oldest!*

*Largest!*

*Cheapest!*

*Best!*

## The Evening Star

is the *Oldest* and most firmly established newspaper published in the District of Columbia, having won the high position it holds in the confidence of the people of Washington by forty years of faithful and unswerving devotion to their interests, without regard to any other influence or consideration whatsoever.

THE STAR is the *Largest* paper published in Washington, with a general equipment and printing facilities three-fold greater and better than those of any other Washington paper; and, having the full Day Reports of both the New York Associated Press and the United Press, supplemented by an unequaled service of Exclusive Special Dispatches from all prominent points in America and Europe, it prints more and fresher Telegraphic News than any other Washington paper can possibly supply, furnishing at the same time a greater amount and better quality of Local, Domestic and General Intelligence, and a larger quantity and higher grade of Original and Selected Literary Miscellany than any paper in the District.

Being delivered at the homes of regular subscribers for the trifling sum of ten cents per week, THE STAR is much the *Cheapest* paper published in the District, quantity and quality of contents being considered.

THE STAR's circulation in the City of Washington is more than three times larger than that of any other newspaper, and the number of its readers more than five times as many. It is therefore in that (or even greater) proportion the *Best* advertising medium in the District. On this point there is no ground for argument or doubt, even. It is the common testimony of the business community, and generally admitted.

## Note This Point.

THE STAR gives the exact figures of its circulation every week, and cheerfully opens its books and press and delivery rooms to any person having interest in the correctness of its statements, so that its patrons know precisely how much publicity they are getting when they buy space in its columns.

☞ *No other daily newspaper published in Washington dares subject itself to this decisive test.*