THE SANITARY LEAGUE.

Its Purposes and Plans—How One Can Become a Member.

The objects of the Sanitary League of the District of Columbia have already been set forth in THE STAR. The need for such an organization was demonstrated in the lecture recently delivered here by Dr. J. S. Billings. The general issues of the league are stated in a circular recently prepared by the league, as follows:

"The belief that many deaths and much sickness are annually caused in Washington, as in other cities, by conditions that might be remedied by intelligent effort, and that these conditions would become the source of great danger to human life in the event of the appearance of cholera or other epidemic, has led to the organization of the Sanitary League of the District of Columbia, of which you are urged to become a member. The aims of the league are to secure, by the voluntary co-operation of residents, such a sanitary surveillance of the city as is beyond the power of the municipal authorities with the means at present at their disposal; to make a thorough house-to-house inspection; to procure the removal of conditions that are dangerous or threaten to become so; to prevent, if possible, contaminations of the water supply; to effect such improvements as may be found desirable in the system of sewage disposal; to disseminate useful knowledge of sanitary matters and domestic hygiene among the residents of the city; and to accomplish whatever other good it can in the way of saving the people from the dangers ever threatening them by reason of the existence of unsanitary conditions."

The officers of the league are R. Ross Perry, president; Dr. J. S. Billings and Theodore W. Noyes, vice presidents; John Joy Edson, secretary, and E. Francis Riggs, treasurer. It is desired for obvious reasons to secure as many members as possible. At present no dues are required of members. All that is asked of them is an active interest in carrying out the plans of the organization and co-operation in the work of the various local committees.

If you desire to become a member of the league please fill out the accompanying coupon and send it to the secretary of the league, Mr. John Joy Edson, 1003 F street northwest:

Washington, D. C., _____ 1893.

You are hereby authorized to present my name for membership in the Sanitary League of the District of Columbia.

Name.

Address.

HE SHED GREAT TEARS

At the Thought of Having Sawed Wood for a Night's Lodging.

The guests of the Municipal Lodging House had a hard job last night. There was a good supply of wood on hand, but it was heavy oak wood and those who had never before wielded the saw and ax went to bed with their hands either sore or blistered.

Three minutes before the hour for closing a man fifty years old entered the office and said he wanted a place to sleep.

"What has kept you out so late?" Superintendent Dunn asked him.

"I've been to a prayer meeting," was his reply. "I am from Franklin county, Pa.," he said, "and two nights ago when I fell asleep on the train I was robbed of my money."

He had a return ticket and he wanted to remain over night.

"But I can't saw wood," he said.

"But the rule is imperative," said the superintendent.

"Then I suppose I'll have to try it."

The superintendent then explained to him that he would have to take a bath and get his clothes fumigated.

"And will I get my own clothes in the morning?" he inquired. He was assured that he would and although he said he needed no bath he was willing to take a plunge. Sawing wood proved too difficult for him and the man in charge of the yard gave him a lesson in wood splitting and it was late at night when he finished. He then retired, wearing one of the long white gowns of the institution.

This morning he appeared in the superintendent's office without eating breakfast and while standing at the desk he broke down and wasted numerous tears on the clean floor.

"What is the matter?" the superintendent asked him.

"I am just thinking how it is to have to come to such a place as this," he replied.

"We had 1,000 good men here last month," said the superintendent, and the sad-hearted man departed, intending to take the train for his Pennsylvania home.

LOOME WAS ACQUITTED.

The Jury Found Him Not Guilty of Keeping an Unlicensed Bar.

Chas. Loome, the keeper of a dining room at 510 10th street northwest, was yesterday afternoon acquitted in the Police Court of the charge of keeping an unlicensed bar at his place of business.

When the case was called Mr. Tobriner, for the defendant, moved to quash the information on the ground that one of the policemen who swore to the information was not a citizen of the District. The court said there was no such thing in legal parlance as a citizen of the District, and the motion was denied.

Henry Ewell, a colored boy employed by Loome as a dish washer, testified that he had seen the defendant dispose of liquor to soldiers in his place on the 5th of March, and Alex Saunders, an occasional inmate of the Soldiers' Home, a former employe of Loome, also testified that he had seen liquors bought and drank at Loome's place on the same date. Another witness testified that Loome had sent out at the request of witness and purchased beer for him, charging it on his books against witness.

Judge Miller, in answer to an inquiry by the defendant's counsel, said that this circumstance did not alter the case unless it was only a solitary instance, done for the accommodation of his customer. If he made a practice of this thing and was making money out of selling liquor in this way it did not make any difference whether he kept the beer in his own ice box or in that of the saloon next door, he was a dealer in the meaning of the law.

Loome took the stand in his own defense and denied the charge in every particular, and the jury, after a moment's absence, returned a verdict of not guilty.

NEWS FROM ROCKVILLE.

A Marriage of Deaf Mutes—Other Social Events—Notes.

Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, March 30, 1893.

Mr. Frederick L. Tschiffely and Miss Ella V. Watkins were married on Wednesday at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. L. R. Milburne. The contracting parties in this case were both deaf mutes, and the ceremony was of a most interesting character. The language of the officiating clergyman was made known to the parties by means of the signs used by them in their intercourse with each other, and their responses to the questions asked were made in the same manner. A lady friend of the parties, who is proficient in the mute language, acted as interpreter on the occasion. A large number of the friends of the contracting parties were present, and the affair passed off in the most pleasant manner.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Fugitt, after an extended tour through the southern states, have returned to their home at Garrett Park.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. John W. Keys celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of their marriage at their home near this place. Many of their friends were present on the occasion, and the couple were the recipients of a large number of appropriate presents.

A number of young ladies and gentlemen of this place will give an entertainment at the Town Hall on the night of the 7th instant for the benefit of the rectory of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The entertainment will consist of flag and tambourine drills and a play entitled "The Sleeping Beauty."

The Dawsonville Literary Society held an interesting meeting at the residence of Mr. L. A. Darby on Wednesday evening, at which the following program was rendered: Reading of "The Critic," by Edward Darby; reading, Miss Ella Rawlins; declamation, Chas. Allnutt; recitation, Miss Annie L. Dade; reading, S. D. Byrd; reading, Miss Ida Dyson; declamation, M. G. Darby; reading, Miss Belle Gott; declamation, Harry Darby; reading, Miss Anna White; reading, Dr. Lewis. At the close of the regular program, by request, Miss Anna Poole of Poolesville recited "The Chariot Race" and Miss Willie Peter gave a recitation of "Absalom." The next meeting of the society will take place at the residence of Mr. John H. Dade. S. A. M.

THE GATE CITY BANK.

What is Said at the Department of Justice About It.

It is authoritatively learned at the Department of Justice that Special Counsel Henry W. Jackson, employed in the Gate City National Bank case of Atlanta, Ga., has not been removed, but any further action on his part in the case has been suspended until Attorney General Olney and Secretary Carlisle of the Treasury Department agree upon a plan to be pursued.

The Gate City National Bank case, as far as information reaches here goes, has assumed a very peculiar phase. The bank today, in the opinion of Treasury officials, is in a position to open its doors and pay off every dollar of its indebtedness caused by the defalcation of Redwine, its cashier, but there is said to be some disagreement as to who shall constitute the board of directors, and for that reason principally the bank has not been reopened. On the other hand it is intimated that several of the old directors are open to the charge of having wrongfully taken money from the bank. This view is said to be held by Special Counsel Jackson, who was formerly attorney for the bank. Gen. Jackson's son, it will be recalled, committed suicide shortly after Redwine's defalcation, and inquiries have not clearly indicated the suicide of young Jackson was connected with Redwine's defalcation. Gen. Jackson, the special counsel in this case, was naturally very much grieved at the suicide of his son, and the intimation unofficially thrown out here is that Gen. Jackson has become overwhelmed with grief and has made very wild statements and insinuations against some of the old board of directors, so grave in character that the government has felt called upon to stop further action on his part in the case until a most thorough and searching investigation of the bank's condition can be made.

Attorney General Olney has no further information on the subject of Gen. Jackson's contemplated visit to Washington than that contained in the newspapers.

RIBOT'S CABINET RESIGNS.

It Retained Confidence of the Deputies Only Eleven Weeks.

After a consultation yesterday afternoon after the adverse vote in the chamber of deputies the French ministers proceeded to the Elysee and tendered their resignation to President Carnot. The president had a long interview with the members of the cabinet, and urged them to reconsider their determination. His arguments were in vain, however, and the ministers insisted that their resignations must be accepted.

When the deputies reassembled all the outward signs of a cabinet crisis were apparent in the crowded galleries and among the animated groups on the floor of the chamber. When M. Casimir-Perier took the chair all the ministers' places were vacant, but a moment later M. Tirard, minister of finance, entered alone.

THE RESIGNATIONS ANNOUNCED.

He announced in a few words that the cabinet had resigned, but had been charged by President Carnot to carry on the affairs of state for a short period. He would, therefore, ask the chamber for a vote on account to cover the next two months.

The chamber referred his request to the budget committee and then adjourned.

The immediate cause of the crisis was a division of opinion between senators and deputies as to the respective prerogatives of the two chambers in matters of financial legislation. The liquor law amendment bill was originally a part of the budget, and was sent as such by the deputies to the senators. The senators decided that the bill ought to be separated from the budget, and were supported in this decision by the government.

The decision was unpalatable to the deputies, as was shown Wednesday by the budget committee's resolution, passed despite the earnest protests of Premier Ribot and Finance Minister Tirard, that the deputies assert their rights in financial matters and return the budget to the senate without considering the amendments of the senate thereto.

A SHORT TIME IN OFFICE.

The ministry that has resigned has held office only about eleven weeks. Upon the overthrow of the Loubet cabinet several attempts were made to form a new ministry, but they were unsuccessful until M. Ribot, who was minister of foreign affairs in the Loubet cabinet, was selected for the task.

On January 10 it was announced that M. Ribot had formed a ministry, made up as follows:

M. Ribot, prime minister and minister of the interior.
M. Develle, minister of foreign affairs.
M. Tirard, minister of finance.
M. Bourgeois, minister of justice.
Gen. Loizillon, minister of war.
Admiral Rieunier, minister of marine and minister of the colonies.
M. Dupuy, minister of public instruction.
M. Vigor, minister of agriculture.
M. Siegfried, minister of commerce.
M. Vietti, minister of public works.

Ever since this ministry came into power the opponents of the government have sought an opportunity to overthrow them. The Panama scandal, it was thought, would afford the opposition the desired opportunity, but, though more than once attacks were made, none proved successful, the chamber each time voting confidence in the government and discomfiting their enemies. The averse majority of five votes cast by the chamber of deputies yesterday on the liquor amendment was more or less a surprise to the government, and, after due deliberation, the ministers decided to regard it as a vote of want of confidence. As stated above, the resignation followed.

Among certain of the political groups there are not lacking those who charge that the downfall of the government was due, not so much to the decision of the chamber to retain the obnoxious liquor amendment, as to apprehended complications growing out of the acceptance by M. Ribot of the offer of M. Andrieux, ex-prefect of police, to place Arton, the Panama go-between, under arrest within a week if the government would give him authority to do so.

It is openly charged in some quarters that the government was afraid that Andrieux would fulfill his promise, and that the revelations Arton would be compelled to make once he was in custody would prove fatal to the minority.

It is rumored that M. Develle, minister of foreign affairs in the Ribot cabinet, will be asked by President Carnot to form a ministry.

READING'S BIG DEBT.

The Bondholders' Committee Want to Know How It Was Created.

Isaac L. Rice, who is examining the books of the Reading railroad for the Pennsylvania Company for insurance and annuities, has informed the bondholders' committee that he will complete his work in two or three days. After his report is presented the committee will make another demand on the receivers to allow Stephen Little, the expert employed by them, to have access to the books and accounts. If they are met with a refusal they will apply for an order of the court to enable them to carry out their work.

They are determined to find out how the Reading increased its unfunded obligations $12,000,000 in a year and a quarter. They believe that a large part of this sum represents the purchase on margin of the control of railroads in New England.

CONGRESSMAN GEARY INDIGNANT.

He Charges Conspiracy on the Part of the Chinese Six Companies.

Congressman Geary, author of the Chinese registration law, has arrived at San Francisco from Washington and is very much wrought up over what he terms the conspiracy of the Chinese Six Companies and Thomas Riordan, their attorney, in advising resistance of the new law by the Chinese.

Collector Quinn takes the same view as Mr. Geary and declares that Riordan and the Six Companies are guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, indictable by the grand jury. It is altogether likely that the attention of the grand jury now in session here will be called to the matter, and an effort be made to secure indictments.

An Elderly St. Louisian's Suicide.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Fred Guenther of St. Louis, aged seventy-three years, committed suicide by jumping from the roof of the three-story dwelling in which he lived. His neck was broken and his skull crushed. The old man was despondent over continued ill-health and had made several previous attempts to end his life.

Neighbors Frustrated His Suicidal Plan.

John Farrington of Chimney Rock, N. J., cut his throat yesterday and then jumped into a well. He was pulled out of the well by neighbors and is still alive.

SALVATION OIL cures headache and earache.

A WRIT OF ERROR.

The Bill of Exceptions in the Bush Liquor Test Case.

The bill of exceptions in the Bush liquor case was signed by Judge Miller yesterday, and upon its presentation to the Court in General Term Chief Justice Bingham allowed a writ of error.

It is set forth in the bill that Bush was convicted for selling liquors in quantities less than five gallons, to be drunk on the premises, at 421 10th street, March 17. The sale of one bottle of beer is said to have been shown, and that Bush had not taken out a license under the law of March 3, 1893. In rebuttal the defense is said to have offered in evidence a bar room license for the year beginning November 1, 1892, issued by the District Commissioners for a consideration of $100, and a printed copy of the regulations of September 19, 1891, under which it was issued, which papers Judge Miller is said to have refused to allow to go to the jury, and upon this the attorneys for Bush base their appeal.

Of course a hearing of the appeal from the decision of the Police Court is not expected, as under the Court of Appeals act the appellate powers of the Court in General Term expires with the establishment of the Court of Appeals on Monday next. While there is a question as to whether or not there remains, after the establishment of the latter court, an appeal to it from the Police Court, all cases remaining on the docket of the Court in General term will be heard. Hence the desire of the attorneys of Mr. Bush to perfect the bill of exceptions.

THE ONE-MILE LIMIT.

James Dempsey Convicted of Selling Liquor in the Prohibited Territory.

In the case of James Dempsey, charged with selling liquor within the one-mile limit, mention of which was made in yesterday's STAR, the jury, after an absence of about an hour, returned a verdict of guilty. A motion in arrest of judgment was filed by the defendant's counsel and notice was given that an appeal would be taken to the Court in General Term.

No evidence was submitted in behalf of the defendant, but his counsel requested the court to charge the jury that if they found that the alleged sales were made under provisions of law for the selling of personal property they should render a verdict of not guilty. This the court refused to do upon the ground that there was no provision of law in the District for the selling of liquor in this way.

Judge Miller told the jury that if they believed that the defendant on the date and at the place charged in the information had, without obtaining a license, made two or more sales of intoxicating liquor in quantities less than five gallons to be drunk on the premises, or if being a barkeeper and having in his place the appearance of a bar room and made one such sale, then he was liable.

The Chicago Fair and the Press.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

Your Chicago dispatch of March 29 about press passes to the world's fair is about as absurd a calculation as was ever made. Season tickets for about 160 possible admissions cannot be sold for $75. Monthly tickets at $13 would be about full single admissions. Weekly tickets at $3 would be full price. No newspaper would maintain a correspondent if he had to pay $75 for, say, 160 admissions, nor for a month at $13 admission, nor for a week at full admission each day, and print a daily or even weekly letter that would be the best of all advertisements for the fair. The fair people in estimating that the press admissions would cost them over $6,000,000, or about one-third the cost of getting up the fair, count on the certainty of so many newspapers sending correspondents to Chicago. The proper way for them to count is not what it would cost them to let the newspaper correspondents in free, but what it would cost them if no newspaper correspondents were to go there. The logical inference from the dispatch is that the fair people expect the newspaper press to contribute in money for admission of their representatives $802,500, the cost of maintaining their correspondents in Chicago and the value of the letters as advertisements. It will not do to say that the public demand letters from Chicago. The ordinary press dispatches will tell all the reading public care to know, and every special letter will be simply an advertisement of the fair, that, by giving details, will induce readers to go. I know something about this matter from the side of the exposition management, and I can safely say that the poorest letters ever written from an exposition far and away compensated for the free admission of the correspondent. If the Chicago management undertake to pay for letters and their printing, they will soon wish they had given free tickets to the correspondents, their families, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts. By long odds the correspondents of local and country newspapers are the most powerful factors in bringing visitors. The Chicago fair must pay for itself by home attendance. It needs some forty millions admissions to cover what it has cost. One hundred thousand foreigners would make a splendid crowd, but they would pay into the treasury only about $50,000. The newspapers of our country must drum up the visitors who are to pay in the twenty odd millions of dollars. It will be poor economy to charge them for doing that work. J. M. W.

A Word for the Substitutes.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I have just read the article in this evening's STAR criticising Secretary Carlisle's recommendation in behalf of substitutes and signed "Veritas." It does such an injustice to these faithful workers, of whose number I was for nearly a year, that I feel called upon to enlighten "Veritas" on a few points. Does he know that a substitute who represents a clerk in the classified service obtains his position only through civil service rules as a result of the regular examination? Does he know that substitutes are certified in the same manner exactly as are the regular clerks of the classified service? He should know these facts, and also that these people, whose right to first places Secretary Carlisle recognizes, are in the service no more as the result of "pull" and "influence" than are the regular classified clerks. In justice to some of my friends who are now substitutes and also to myself, who was one, I wish "Veritas" to understand that I did not enter the classified service through a "back door," and that the substitute is as legitimately entitled to a place as any one on the present eligible list of the civil service commission. I know personally several substitutes, and not one of whom but took the examination previous to his appointment as such, and is now a substitute only as the result of civil service certification.

AN EX-SUBSTITUTE, Treasury Department.

To Inspect Liquor License Signatures.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

An impression exists that in many cases the names of persons are placed on applications for bar room licenses by agents who are not authorized to do so, or in some other way they get on the applications without being signed there by the persons themselves.

To be sure that the names on all applications for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia are signed by the persons named in the applications, or by their duly authorized agents the Independent Order of Good Templars of the District proposes to have its agent examine every application made under the act of March 3, 1893, and to call on every person whose name appears on them and ascertain from the persons themselves that the signatures are genuine and authorized. It proposes also to keep a record of the names of all persons receiving licenses under this act, together with the names of the owners of the property where such licensed places are kept and the names of those who sign the applications, and if deemed necessary to protect individuals or communities from deception or imposition to publish this record from time to time.

A. N. CANFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Legislation.

To Test the One-Mile Limit.

An agreement has been made, it is said, between Henry Edwards of 1855 7th street and the Washington Liquor Dealers' Association to make a test case of the ability of the District government to prohibit the sale of liquor within a mile of the Soldiers' Home since the passage of the act of March 3, 1893. It is claimed by the dealers that the repealing clause of the new law makes no change, leaving the Commissioners in the same position as to the granting of liquor licenses as under the old law. If this is true, it is said, the tender of the license fee under the new law has the same effect as tender under the old. Mr. Edwards' license application was refused by the Commissioners yesterday, and it has been decided that he shall be backed by the other liquor men in making a test case.

Redskin Statesmen Puzzled.

The Cherokee council, which is in special session trying to dispose of the government treaty for the sale of the Cherokee outlet, has resumed work. After squabbling for several hours and making no progress with the business before them an adjournment was taken.

TAKE Bromo Seltzer for insomnia. Before retiring. Trial bottle 10c.

FOR A POST-LENTEN WEDDING.

A Pretty Bridesmaid's Gown for an Easter Wedding.

THE BRIDESMAID'S DRESS.

The dressmakers have been busy during Lenten fast devising new schemes to make pretty girls prettier for the Easter outbreak of fashion frivolities. With all the beauties of sheer and shimmering goods it will be a stupid and unimaginative dressmaker who does not succeed. About one-quarter of the prettiest girls of Gotham are going to be married after Easter, "so the folks say," and their very dearest friends are going to be bridesmaids. They will then wear the real summer evening gowns of gauze or silk or mousseline de soie, and we will hear the last word on summer fashions. Perhaps the bridesmaids' gowns will be more indicative of the mode than the regulation white silk and lace of the bride. There is to be a white wedding soon at which bride, bridesmaids and the other accessories will be decked in this bridal color. The bridesmaids are to be dressed alike, and here is the model which they have chosen:

A pure white slip of silk, long and flowing, is covered with mousseline de soie, dotted all over with silver spots as large as a quarter. These are in the silver thread so popular at present. The bodice is simple, having a chemisette of the white silk accordeon plaited to a V. Well off the inner edges of it is a double bertha of unlined mousseline. The sleeves are short puffs of the silk and mousseline, ending in a broad close band of hand-made silver lace. This lace, which gives an air of distinction to the entire costume, is laid in long stitches in a free scroll design. It makes a belt for the waist and a short piece is set across the points of the decolletage. The costume will be one of the most novel of the early spring season.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS.

President Higginbotham Issues an Address to the Public.

The following address has been issued by President Higginbotham:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
CHICAGO, March 25, 1893.

To the Public: Because of many misrepresentations and misstatements relative to exposition management and affairs being in circulation through the press and otherwise, both in this country and abroad, and in reply to many letters of inquiry or complaint touching the same matters, it seems advisable that some official statement regarding them should be made to the public. Therefore, I respectfully ask that the widest publicity be given to the following facts:

1. The exposition will be opened in readiness for visitors on May 1.

2. An abundance of drinking water—the best supplied to any great city in the world—will be provided free to all. The report that a charge would be made for drinking water probably arose from the fact that hygeia water can also be had by those who desire it at one cent a glass.

3. Ample provisions for seating will be made without charge.

4. About 1,500 toilet rooms and closets will be located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds, and they will be absolutely free to the public. This is as large a number in proportion to the estimated attendance as has ever been provided in any exposition. In addition to these, there will also be nearly an equal number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character, as exhibits, for the use of which a charge of five cents will be made.

5 The admission fee of fifty cents will entitle the visitors to see and enter all the exposition buildings, inspect the exhibits, and, in short, to see everything within the exposition grounds, except the Esquimaux village and the reproduction of the Colorado cliff dwellings. For these, as well as for the special attractions on Midway Plaisance, a small fee will be charged.

6. Imposition, or extortion of any description, will not be tolerated.

7. Free medical and emergency hospitals service is provided on the grounds by the exposition management.

8. The bureau of public comfort will provide commodious free waiting rooms, including spacious ladies' parlors and toilet rooms, in various parts of the grounds.

(Signed) H. N. HIGGINBOTHAM,
President.

OFF CAME HIS HEAD.

Brig. Gen. Clendennin Refused to Resign and Wrote a Plain Letter to Gov. Altgeld.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois has been charged with prostituting the militia of the state to political purposes. This grave charge is made by Brig. Gen. Wm. Clendennin, commanding the third brigade, one of the oldest militia officers of the state, and grows out of the recent request of Gov. Altgeld for Clendennin's resignation, in order that the position might be bestowed on one of the governor's political supporters. Gen. Chas. Fitzsimmons, commanding the first brigade, resigned last week on the request of the governor.

In a letter just received by the governor Gen. Clendennin announces his refusal to become an acquiescent party to what he declares to be the governor's scheme to replace efficient and experienced officers with political favorites, and vigorously arraigns Gov. Altgeld for attempting to make the Illinois National Guard a political machine. He denounces the governor for designing the militia to partisan purposes, and, referring to the several states in the Union whose militia are a source of pride, asserts that this excellency and superiority is due to the fact that in those great states the militia has always been divorced from politics. Gov. Altgeld and the state of Illinois, he insinuates, are the first governor and the first state to furnish the humiliating spectacle of positions of military rank calling for skill and tactical experience being bestowed upon civilians as regards to ward workers for political services.

The result of this letter has been the prompt removal of the plain-speaking general from his command. The following letter from the governor was made public last night:

Hon. W. H. Hinrichsen, Secretary of State:

Dear Sir: On March 7, 1893, I directed the adjutant general to notify Gen. Wm. Clendennin that it had been determined that the best interests of the service required changes in organization which his resignation would facilitate, and he was requested to tender the same. I took this occasion for the further reason that it was evident to me that in his capacity as brigadier general he did not possess the kind of qualifications necessary to the discharge of the duties of that office, and because the successful administration of the same and the inauguration of certain reforms demanded the change contemplated.

On March 25 a discourteous and insubordinate letter was received from the said Clendennin impugning the good faith of the governor. Being fully convinced that the said Clendennin is incompetent to discharge the duties of his office I hereby, in pursuance of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws of the state of Illinois, remove William Clendennin from the office of brigadier general in the Illinois National Guard, and declare his office vacant. Very respectfully,

JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor of Illinois.

ROBBED THE BANK.

The Strange Acts Attributed to the President of San Domingo.

The steamer Seguaw brings news to this country that the President of San Domingo on March 14 visited the French bank at San Domingo city, broke into the safe and took $62,000. He attempted to leave for Monte Christi, but was prevented by two French men-of-war, who demanded reparation and indemnity of $100,000. The United States steamer Kearsarge was in port at the time.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS EVENING.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE,

By order of the

TAUNTON SILVER PLATE COMPANY.

Rich and elegant Silver-plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, Tea Sets, Epergnes, Tureens, Pudding Dishes, Cake Baskets, Nut Bowls and all kinds of Silver Ware made for table use.

FINE LINE OF ROGERS' TABLE CUTLERY.

AT OUR SALES ROOM,

Cor. 10th st. and Pa. ave. n.w.,

TUESDAY, MARCH TWENTY-EIGHTH,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M., THREE and HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M., and will continue daily at same hours until the entire stock is disposed of.

mh27-10t WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Aucts.

LATIMER & SLOAN, Auctioneers, 1407 G st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF JEWELRY OF W. S. TAPPAN CONTAINED IN STORE NO. 604 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN F AND G STREETS NORTHWEST.

On FRIDAY, MARCH THIRTY-FIRST, 1893, commencing at HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M., and continuing daily at same hour until all is sold, within the jewelry store of W. S. Tappan, 604 9th street northwest, I will sell, to the highest bidder, his entire stock of fine jewelry of all kinds, comprising: FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS, RINGS OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, EARRINGS, CHARMS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, LOCKETS, CUTLERY AND GOODS AS USUALLY FOUND IN AN ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS KIN.

Terms cash. W. E. BLOCHER, Assignee.
mh24-d&ds LATIMER & SLOAN, Aucts.

FUTURE DAYS.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, entered at Norfolk on the 7th day of March, 1893, the undersigned will expose for sale upon the premises on SATURDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, AT TWELVE M., the building at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, known as the Chamberlin Hotel, together with all the right, title and interest of the Old Point Comfort Hotel Company therein, and all the privileges, appurtenances, property and rights of property thereto appertaining.

Terms: A sum sufficient in cash to defray expenses of suit and sale, and certain mechanics' liens which have been declared to be superior to the mortgage and bonds of the Hotel Company, and also the claims of J. J. Montague and E. M. Tilley, if established; and the residue in three equal installments, payable with interest in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, and evidenced by the bonds of the purchaser. Sale subject to the confirmation of court and title to be retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid. The deferred payments may be secured by the purchaser, and are so yalable in the bonds of the Old Point Comfort Hotel Company at such a percentage as the said bonds would be entitled to out of the proceeds of said sale. The purchaser to keep the property insured at his expense to the full amount of the purchase money due by him for the benefit of the commissioners of sale. A suitable deposit, not less than $10,000, may be required by the commissioners of the highest bidder on the premises, to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to comply with his bid.

THOMAS TABB,
WILLIAM R. WHITE,
RICHARD B. TUNSTALL,
Special Commissioners.
mh15-3awtds DUNCANSON BROS., Aucts.

CHANCERY SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON C STREET SOUTH BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STREETS EAST, IN CITY OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in equity cause numbered 14,224, the undersigned trustee will on MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, 1893, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., on the premises, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder therefor all of lot numbered five (5), according to Oliver Cox's recorded subdivision of square south of square one thousand and fifteen (1015), in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, improved by a two-story brick dwelling.

The terms of sale are one-third of purchase money in cash and balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months from day of sale, bearing interest and satisfactory security, and a deposit of $100 will be required at the time of sale. Conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

R. ROSS PERRY, Trustee,
mh22-eod&ds Fendall building.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LAND IN ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA.

By virtue of a decree entered at the November term, 1892, of the circuit court of Alexandria county, Virginia, in the chancery cause of Castleman against Castleman, the undersigned commissioners for that purpose appointed will, on APRIL SIXTH, 1893, at FIVE P. M., on the premises, offer for sale at public auction the real estate formerly owned by Caleb Cushing and containing 100 acres, more or less, and located in Alexandria county, Virginia.

This tract of land is improved by a large ten-room dwelling house with basement, large barn with basement, three tenant houses, large orchard, shade trees and beautiful scrubbery, with unexcelled view of the city of Washington. This grand place was the suburban home of the illustrious Caleb Cushing while he was in official life at Washington, and shade trees and shrubbery that he planted there are now in their fully developed beauty. The shape of the land is almost a perfect square, and is one of the most desirable, convenient and historic suburban homes around the national capital. It would make a valuable subdivision for town lots and is now being sought for by several lines of electric and steam railroads, only about two and a half miles from Washington, and on a comfortable driving distance from the city.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, and the residue of the purchase money in one, two and three years, evidenced by bonds of purchaser with interest, and personal security, and bearing interest from day of sale, and the title to be retained until all the purchase money shall have been paid.

For further information apply to James E. Clements, 1321 F street northwest, Washington, D. C., or C. E. Nicol, Brent's store, Fairfax county, Va.

JAMES E. CLEMENTS,
C. E. NICOL,
Special Commissioners.

I, H. H. YOUNG, clerk of the circuit court of Alexandria county, Va., do certify that James E. Clements and C. E. Nicol, commissioners, have executed bond in the penalty of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as commissioners in said cause and in accordance with decree therein.

Given under my hand on this 25th day of February, 1893.

H. H. YOUNG,
fe27-dts Clerk.

THOMAS DOWLING & SON, Auctioneers, 612 E st. n.w.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FRONTING ON STREET S, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET SOUTHEAST.

By virtue of two deeds of trust, one dated March 20, 1890, the other July 20, 1892, recorded respectively in Liber 1481, fol. 4, etc., and in Liber 1687, fol. 359, et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, we will offer for sale at public auction in front of the premises on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., that parcel of land in the city of Washington, D. C., being all of lot numbered eleven (11) in square numbered 463, as the west 45 feet front by the full depth of the lot of original lot No. 9 in square No. 1019, and being identical with lot 11 in Sarah E. Hodgson's subdivision made by Ellen McFadden and William H. McFadden of said original lot. These lots have a depth of 105 feet and are improved by a single two-story frame dwelling house, No. 1241 E st. s.e., containing eight rooms and cellar, with water and gas.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money in cash, the balance at one and two years from the day of sale in equal installments, and the purchaser's notes bearing interest from the day of sale, payable semi-annually, to be given for the deferred payments, secured by deed of trust on the property, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $250 at time of sale. If terms are not complied with in ten days from day of sale the property will be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing and recording at cost of purchaser.

RICHARD T. MORSELL,
456 Louisiana ave.
WILLIAM J. SEUFFERLE,
626 Pa. ave. n.w. } Trustees.
mh25-d&ds

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 920 PA. AVE. N.W.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY SITUATE ON WASHINGTON STREET, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated the 30th day of July, 1876, duly recorded in Liber No. 894, as folio 167 and 168, et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, as survey nine trustee, I will sell in front of the premises on THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1893, AT 4:30 O'CLOCK P. M., the follo ing described real estate, situate in the city of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, to-wit: All that piece or parcel of land known as part of lot number twenty-three (23) in Beall's addition to Georgetown, D. C., described as follows: Beginning for the same at a point on the west side of Washington street twenty-six (26) feet south of the southeast corner of lot number twenty-two (22) and running south twenty-five (25) feet, then west and by and parallel with Bridge street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet, then north and parallel with Washington street twenty-seven (27) feet, then east and parallel with Bridge street ninety-one (91) feet, then south twenty feet, then east thirty-four (34) feet to the place of beginning, together with all the appurtenances, rights, privileges and hereditaments thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money in cash and the balance in 6 and 12 months, notes to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the day of sale, payable semi-annually, and to be secured by deed of trust on property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. A deposit of $200 at time of sale. Terms of sale to be complied with in fifteen days; otherwise the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser after five days of advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

JESSE H. WILSON,
mh25-d&ds Surviving Trustee.

THOMAS DOWLING & SON, Auctioneers, 612 E st. n.w.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF 4TH AND L STREETS NORTHWEST, AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated September 1, 1888, and duly recorded in Liber 1328, folio 184 et seq., one of the land records of 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 FRIDAY, MARCH THIRTY-FIRST, 1893, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and known and distinguished on the plat or plan of the said city as the west twenty-four (34) feet front on L street northwest by sixty-four (64) feet deep, of lot 9 in square five hundred and twenty-five (525), with use of alley, and east two (2) feet wide and fifty-five (55) feet deep, with the improvements thereon.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the property, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $200 required at the time of sale; all conveyancing and recording at the cost of the purchaser. Terms to be complied with in ten days or the property will be resold at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.

JOHN R. BEALL,
mh13-d&ds SEVELLON A. BROWN, } Trustees.

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL FRIDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1893, at same hour and place.
JOHN R. BEALL,
mh24tosp7 SEVELLON A. BROWN, } Trustees.

F. O. BAILEY & CO., Auctioneers.—Steamboat Lot, City of Richmond at auction WEDNESDAY, APRIL FIFTH, at HALF-PAST ELEVEN A.M., at Maine Central railroad wharf, Rockland, Me. We shall sell the steamer City of Richmond, 600 tons register, 227 foot keel, 30-foot beam, 10-foot hold, engine, boiler, collection, lot of iron, 8 inches gun, cast iron and tube boilers; licensed to carry 300 adult passengers, is furnished throughout and ready for business. For full information inquire of the auctioneers, Portland, Me., or of PAYSON TUCKER, General Manager, Portland, Me. Dessert and Machias Steamboat Company. mh