IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

James Dredge, editor of the London Engineering, and Walter H. Harris, also of London, royal commissioners for Great Britain to the world's fair, are in Washington to pay their respects to the British ambassador before proceeding to Chicago, and are at the Arlington. Mr. Harris was sheriff of the city of London in 1889 and the present lord mayor was his colleague.

"Our exhibits," said Mr. Dredge to THE STAR representative this morning, "are to a large extent delivered upon the grounds. Our government in the first instance only appropriated £25,000, which was afterward increased to £60,000.

"There are but 560 industrial exhibitors. At the centennial there were 800, and there should have been more at the Chicago fair, for America is our largest customer commercially. The McKinley bill, however, threw a cold blanket upon our merchants, and they have not bestirred themselves. I do not consider that, however, a valid excuse. Germany has the same excuse, but she did not care to fall back upon it, and is making a magnificent display, her grant being £150,000.

"In my opinion it is a deplorable mistake which England has made and for which the country will suffer for years to come, for England ought to have taken her proper place among nations in this as in other exhibitions. The people who have exhibited, however, will reap the benefit of it. There are eighty exhibitors in the agricultural department, sixty in the machinery, nine in electricity, one hundred and eighty in general manufacturing and a number of others. The exhibition in ceramics, goldsmith work and art furniture will be particularly beautiful.

"In the fine arts department, however, the British exhibition will be particularly excellent, for there are 1,130 entries, the greater part of which consists of the loan collection of works by living artists and include many of the successes at the last academy. Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, is chairman of the fine arts committee of the commission. Mr. Harris, too, has in his personal charge some magnificent specimens of tapestry that were manufactured at old Windsor before the manufactory closed, which possess great historic value, and which are loaned by the royal family to the city of Chicago.

"There are thirty-two members of the royal commission, but we are the first to arrive. Others will come from time to time, so that there will always be a representation of the commission on the grounds. While our exhibit is large, it is not, however, a representative exhibit of England, and we could have done much better if we had tried."

Mr. Dredge has a letter from H. O. Edmunds, secretary of the world's fair directory, extending him the thanks of that body for the work he has done toward making the exhibit a success and attracting the attention of English exhibitors.

George Bleistein, proprietor of the Buffalo *Courier*, is at the Arlington. Mr. Bleistein, like all Buffalonians, has an abiding faith in his pretty city by the lake.

"We have more miles of asphalt pavements in Buffalo than you have in Washington," he said to THE STAR representative, "for we have over a hundred miles. Then we give the same attention to our trees which shade our streets as do the authorities of Washington, in fact, I think we give them more attention, and in these two facts there is a resemblance between Buffalo and Washington, though, of course, our streets are much narrower.

"We have recently erected over a dozen fine school houses and expect to expend $300,000 more in this direction. We are building a large number of big business buildings and many factories. We have thirty-seven grain elevators and the handling of grain has more than doubled in the past few years.

"But it is the utilization of the electricity generated at Niagara Falls upon which Buffalo pins her hopes. Along the line of the electric power land which sold seven years ago for $130 an acre is selling now for $1,000 an acre. The largest single mill in the world has just been constructed and many others have been contracted for. This would appear to indicate that our people have faith in the scheme and I am informed by engineers and experts that there is no doubt of its success."

"Speaking about the utilization of electricity," said H. R. Woodward of Aspen, Col., at the Ebbitt to THE STAR representative this morning, "no better illustration can be given than from my little city among the clouds. Aspen is lighted from top to bottom by electric lights. Every house in the place, even if it is only a three-room cottage, is lighted by incandescent lights at a cost of only 50 cents a month each. The stores are, of course, thus lighted, while the streets are brilliant. We have not, however, utilized it for cooking yet.

"We get the power by damming mountain streams below the town, obtaining a fall of 250 feet, which runs a 1,000 horse power engine, and one man manages the whole affair. But it is in mining that the revolutionary action of electricity is most visible. Aspen was the first place to avail itself of the improvement and it is carried on there on a greater scale than in any other mining camp in the world. The current is transmitted from the power house up to the city and mines by wire. It is used to light the mines, to hoist the ore and to drill. Electric fans in the mines blow out the smoke caused by the discharge of powder in rending the rock, while electric fans in front of tubes at the mouth of the mine force fresh air down to the miners.

"Under the old steam system the air in the mines was vitiated by the steam pipes, which is now obviated. Electric pumps are in use on a small scale, but they have not been perfected on a large and possible scale. The cost of getting the water out of a mine is enormous. At one mine at Aspen there are two pumps of 1,500 gallons' capacity per minute, the engines for which burn up $13,000 worth of coal a month, while the pay roll for the men is but $7,000 per month. When we can get electric pumps of this capacity they will be run at practically no cost, as is the entire electric plant at Aspen, for after the flumes are built and the piping and machinery in place the cost is merely nominal."

Sir William Brooks and Lady Brooks of Scotland are at the Arlington. Sir William is a baronet and owns the Forest of Glen Tana, a magnificent estate. He was in parliament for over twenty years and was formerly a banker. He is visiting in this country for pleasure.

Prince Schachorsroff of Russia is also at the Arlington.

A SPLENDID WORK.

Properly Commemorated in the Report of Mr. James L. Norris Made Last Evening.

The work performed by the citizens' inaugural committee was the main feature in the brilliant success of the late inaugural ceremonies. Citizens generally, as well as the throng of visitors, have given the due meed of praise to the splendid exhibition of executive ability and energy that was displayed on that occasion. The work in all its details has been completed and last evening the final meeting of the committee was held in the banquet hall of the Arlington. Col. James G. Berret presided and an elaborate report, full of interest, was read by Mr. James L. Norris, the chairman of the executive committee, giving a history of the inauguration and awarding to the various committees and the individual members the credit which their unselfish labors entitled them to. The total cost was $52,000 and the receipts from the ball and concerts gave a surplus of $3,754. This amount, by direction of the executive committee, which was approved by the general committee, was ordered to be distributed among the following institutions:

Emergency Hospital	$500
The Contagious Hospital	500
Washington Home for Incurables	500
Children's Hospital	500
Homeopathic Hospital	250
The Church Orphanage Association, St. John's parish	100
German Orphan Asylum	100
Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor	100
National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children	100
St. Ann's Infant Orphan Asylum	100
Washington Hospital for Foundlings	100
St. Joseph Hall Orphan Asylum	100
Young Women's Christian Home	100
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum	100
Washington City Orphan Asylum	100
Aged Women's Home	100
Children's Country Home	100

The small balance remaining it was decided should be used to defray the cost of publishing the final report of the committee, and if any sum was left that it should be given to the Little Sisters of the Poor. The manuscript records of the executive committee it was decided, at the suggestion of Dr. Toner, will be bound and placed in the Toner collection in the Congressional Library. A vote of thanks to the chairman of the general committee and the different committees was passed. The committee then adjourned sine die.

A PASTORAL RECEPTION.

Conclusion of the Celebration of St. Paul's Fiftieth Anniversary.

A pastoral and congregational reception in connection with St. Paul's fiftieth anniversary was held last evening at the National Rifles' Armory from 7:30 to 11 o'clock. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The program, which was a specially interesting and entertaining affair, consisted of brief addresses by Revs. Ernest Drewitz, pastor of Concordia Church; G. A. Nixdorff of Georgetown, W. H. Gotwald of St. Mark's, South Washington; A. Homrighaus of Zion's, D. E. Wiseman of the Church of Our Redeemer and C. H. Butler of Keller Memorial. All brought greetings from their respective churches and wished St. Paul's Godspeed in their work.

The musical exercises were in charge of Mr. W. A. Domer, director of the church choir, to whom belongs the credit of such an excellent program, which was as follows: Overture by the orchestra; contralto solo by Mrs. Eulalie Domer Rheem, well rendered and particularly well received by the large audience present; quartet by Miss Sue H. E. Wilson, soprano, Mrs. Eulalie Domer Rheem, contralto, Mr. Jacob Scharf, tenor, and Mr. W. A. Domer, bass; tenor solo by Mr. Al Mosher, and lastly a baritone solo by Prof. N. Dushane Cloward, who was forced to appear the second time, so well received were his selections.

The substantial part of the celebration then took place and the ladies of the church did themselves great credit in their magnificent and abundant supply of good things.

CARLIN SPRINGS NOTES.

Correspondence of The Evening Star.

CARLIN SPRINGS, VA., April 17, 1893.

Mr. W. C. Pennywitt of the first auditor's office has rented Mr. I. B. Linton's house and moved out from the city. He expects to build a house on his own lots during the summer.

Mr. E. B. Stocking is building a cottage on Holly street.

Gen. S. S. Burdett and family have returned to Carlin Springs for the summer.

Mrs. Henry, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is able to be out again.

Miss Louise O'Neil is visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. C. Mitchell. C. S.

Ladies' Aid Society Entertainment.

The ladies of the Ladies' Aid Society of Logan Camp, No. 2, Sons of Veterans, gave an entertainment last Friday night at their hall, 419 10th street northwest. The program was a pleasing one and refreshments were served gratis at its close. Among those present were the past and present captains of Phil. Kearney Camp, S. of V., with a number of ladies from their Ladies' Aid Society; the president and a number of ladies from the L. A. S. of Cushing Camp, S. of V.; a large delegation from Thomas Camp, S. of V., with a large number of ladies and gentlemen prominent in G. A. R. circles.

Homing Pigeons and the Review.

Surgeon Munson of the engineer corps, D. C. N. G., who has charge of the National Guard loft, has opened communication with Hampton Roads and vicinity by means of homing pigeons. These swift messengers will be used at the coming naval review to convey messages to the press of this city and to the War Department. The messages are inserted in a goose quill and attached to the middle tail feather of the bird by means of fine copper wire, a whole sheet of fine writing paper being carried thus, if necessary, without impeding the flight of the bird.

Eleven birds were liberated yesterday morning for a trial fly at Fortress Monroe (air line, 135 miles) on the arrival of the Norfolk steamboat, and at 11:30 a.m. five had returned in good condition. The rest arrived later.

Prof. N. Marion of the Naval Academy at Annapolis will have charge of the liberations at the coming review.

The Rigors of the Quarantine.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

In last evening's STAR a letter appears signed "Clio," in which the writer in referring to a mild form of diphtheria in which four of her children were temporary sufferers, finds fault with the health department, school trustees and general public because of their rigorous stand off way of treating such infected persons and the other members of their families who are liable to contract and spread the contagion. In the sense of isolation and loneliness she experienced while the diphtheria was being severely boycotted by all her friends and acquaintances, the runaway servant girl, timid milk woman and panic-stricken washer woman included, she has my sympathy. Still "Clio" ought to bear in mind that she is the "muse of glory and history," and as such an exalted member of mythology, lifted above the plane of common mortals. She ought to be filled with a lofty spirit of heroic patience and endurance, which it may not be difficult to obtain seeing that the disease was of such a mild nature and considering that the four little ones are at present probably romping around the house or crowing gleefully on their fond parent's lap in all the happy vigor of renewed vocal activity. I fancy that "Clio" is somewhat exacting under the circumstances. She may expect too much from those she reproaches. Life and health are sweet to most persons, even to servant girls, milk women and washer women. We ought not, therefore, to blame people for seeking, in a reasonable manner, to protect themselves and their children from a loathsome and highly contagious disease, which can be transmitted from a mild as well as a virulent type of the malady. SANITARY.

For the Children's Hospital.

The following additional subscriptions for the Children's hospital have been received at THE STAR office:

Heretofore acknowledged	$2,066 26
Mrs. W.	1 00
	$2,067 26

Mr. W. S. Thompson, the treasurer of the home, has received the following: Mrs. Blaine, $100; Justice W. S. Cox, $25; Mrs. C. J. Bell, $5; Mr. C. J. Bell, $5; Mrs. A. Saks, $5; Mr. Simon Walk, $5; Dr. W. W. Johnston, $20; Geo. F. Heilprin, $5; James Pilling, $5; R. W. Henderson, $5; Anton Fischer, $5; O. C. Green, $10; Master Edw. McKnew, $1; Master Richard McKnew, Master Wm. Harrison McKnew, $1; Mrs. S. T. G. Morsell, $5; S. W. Curridan, $5; Mrs. S. J. Lippitt, $2; Chas. Baum, $10.

BATHING BEACH AND CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOME.

For the bathing beach and the Poor Children's Country Home THE STAR has received from J. S. G. $10 for the bathing beach and $20 for the Poor Children's Country Home. THE STAR will be pleased to receive more for the same purpose and acknowledge the same.

Gen. Van Ness and St. Paul's Church.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I read in Saturday's paper an interesting account of the origin and progress of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church. To its valuable history I beg to add a fact which to some may not be known, yet is due to the true facts of the case. Rev. Dr. Muller, its first pastor, was personally known to the writer and he was present when the former called upon the late Rev. Septimus Tustin, D.D., then chaplain to the Senate, in 1842, to invoke the caller's aid in securing the ground on which the church was subsequently built. Dr. Tustin suggested that as Gen. Van Ness, then mayor of the city, and an Episcopalian, was liberal he would approach him in quest of a lot for the purpose named. The general heard the request and asked Mr. Tustin to examine a map of Washington and select such a site as would suit. The writer was present when the report of the visit was made to Dr. Muller, which proved so gratifying to all interested in the work. Subsequently Dr. Tustin called upon Gen. Van Ness asking the gift of a lot for a Presbyterian Church, which with accustomed liberality the latter presented, and a church was built. On that lot the Hebrew Synagogue on 8th street now stands. Both Dr. Muller and Dr. Tustin have long since passed away to reap the reward of their self-sacrificing efforts in the cause of religion. J.

A New Banjo Club.

The Imperial Club has been organized with the following membership: E. L. Howes, J. D. McCauley, W. G. Collins, Otto Bauer and F. H. Pierce. The first three mentioned gentlemen are well-known banjo teachers and performers and Messrs. Bauer and Pierce are guitarists of recognized ability. Only a high grade of music will be played and the Imperials will introduce in the future a class of entertainment new to the musical circles of Washington.

Dublin's Petitions for Home Rule.

An interesting scene occurred in the British house of commons last evening, when James Shanks, esq., lord mayor of Dublin, and W. J. Doherty, esq., high sheriff of Dublin, appeared at the bar of the house of commons in their robes of office and presented a petition from the corporation of Dublin in favor of the bill to establish home rule in Ireland.

WHO can forget Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup?

PROUD OF THE DETROIT.

Her Commander Says She is the Fastest Vessel Afloat All Things Considered.

The United States cruiser Detroit, built by the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company of Baltimore, made her official four-hour run yesterday. The speed made by the new vessel was 18.48 knots per hour. This remarkable speed astonished all on board except her builders. Many who have seen the vessel under way believed the severity of the official trial would reduce her speed. The steamer sustained the trial gracefully and kept up a regular speed throughout without serious accident to mar her progress or prevent her from distinguishing herself. After suffering so much disappointment, occasioned by unfavorable weather, not a few were inclined to deal in superstitious thought that the vessel was ill-fated, but, instead of such a discouraging result, the product of Baltimore mechanics came out of the race a pride to all connected with her construction.

Since Wednesday last, after the preliminary trial in Newport harbor, the Detroit has been awaiting weather preparations for her final run and yesterday turned out to be all that could be wished for, either by the contractors or the naval officials. At ten minutes past 8 o'clock Admiral Belknap and the members of the naval board left New London, Conn., and joined the cruiser in the harbor, and twenty minutes after that she was on her way down the Thames river, passing out of the river at the New London light. At 8:40 the vessel was run down the sound at not more than ten knots, and reached the starting point off Plum Island shortly after 10 o'clock, but as high water did not take place till 11:33 the cruiser was compelled to wait nearly an hour.

A GREAT TEST BEGUN.

At 11:25 the Detroit straightened out about two miles from the starting range and ran down twice like a race horse before she got under way as best she could. When she came down for the third time every piece of her construction trembled as if with determination. No one was on the forward deck but the naval officers and constructors, the others aboard stood on the deck. A glance at the countenances of the little assembly showed their excitement. The wind made by the cruiser's majestic strides through the water made it anything but pleasant to remain on deck, but all suffered this to witness the vessel's performance.

As she passed the starting range forty-five minutes eighteen seconds past 11 the signal bell was sounded and the excitement aboard was intense. Every one stood with his watch in hand breathlessly watching every motion of the vessel. In the bow Admiral Belknap and President Malster stood side by side, while Commander Brownson, the commander of the new vessel, paced the bridge. The countenances of all glowed with satisfaction.

THE TIDE AGAINST HER.

The tide on the run down was unfavorable for the vessel's best work, but little effect was noticeable in the resistance. At fourteen minutes and thirty seconds past 12 the steamer passed the first nine-mile boat, which marked the first quarter of the run.

This distance was covered in twenty-nine minutes twelve seconds. This run was the best made in the first half of the whole run, but on the return the great spurt was made on the first quarter, the Detroit having run the nine miles in twenty-six minutes and eight seconds, which is equal to nearly nineteen knots per hour. The entire running time of the cruiser was three hours, fifty-four minutes and twelve seconds, bringing the steamer over the finish line six minutes and twelve seconds before the allowed time by the Navy Department for the run.

The time consumed in making the trial shows the Detroit's speed to be at least a knot and one-half better than the specifications ask for.

A PREMIUM OF $150,000.

For this excess of speed the builders will receive $150,000, the highest premium ever paid to any shipbuilder by the United States government. The figures showing the speed made by the Detroit were taken by the press representatives and confirmed by the naval officers. The official records will not be made public until the observations are obtained from the coast survey steamers Bache and Blake, which were respectively stationed nine miles from the start and nine miles from the finish of the course. These have taken the speed of the tide when the cruiser was running both with and against it and as the tide was running it is very probable an allowance will be made in favor of the Detroit, which may give her an official record of about 18¾ knots.

Deductions may also be taken for the tide running with the steamer on her run up the course, which would decrease her speed record. This, however, naval officers state is not probable. The average mile made on the run was in three minutes twenty-one seconds. After the trial the steamer arrived in New London at 5:20, and the entire town turned out to greet her, the people saluting her with hats and handkerchiefs as she steamed slowly up the harbor.

After the trial Admiral Belknap said he never saw a steamer make a more creditable showing, and spoke very encouragingly of her prospects for a further increase of speed. Commander Brownson said the Detroit is without doubt the fastest vessel in the world, when her displacement, coal, endurance and battery are considered. "Too much," he declared, "cannot be said of this vessel. She is the most successful vessel in her trial I have ever been on. The vibration is very small, and her engines work like clocks, even when running at maximum speed, and not the slightest thump is to be heard. I must say I am very proud of my charge."

Naval Officers Must Guard Their Tongues.

Secretary Herbert has rescinded the order whereby Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, formerly of the U. S. S. Mohican, was placed on furlough because of his conduct in publicly criticizing the policy of the United States government in the Bering sea matter. This action is based on evidence that his remarks were not intended for publication and would not have been made if he had known such use would be made of them.

The Secretary takes occasion, however, to reprimand Mr. Sullivan for his conduct and says that officers cannot be too scrupulous in abstaining from all public comment upon matters relating to the foreign policy of the government.

Peace in the Choctaw Country.

Gen. Schofield has received a telegram from Capt. Guthrie at Antlers, I. T., indicating that the troubles in the Choctaw country are practically at an end. Capt. Guthrie says that the promise made that the militia would not attempt to make any further arrests is being faithfully carried out and that the militia are disbanding. Their example is being followed by Locke's armed men, who say they will disperse as soon as the militia leave. Capt. Guthrie says that there is no longer any apparent danger of conflict between the two factions and that everything now points toward a peaceful settlement.

Minister Smith on the Situation.

Mr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian minister, is somewhat nonplussed at the recent news from Honolulu. In speaking of the matter he said that the withdrawal of the United States protectorate over the islands opened a wide range of possibilities. It seemed to him that an impregnable position had been surrendered, and that the United States could not now protest if, in case of an uprising of the discontented and lawless element of the people there, the provisional government should appeal for aid to the English or German or Japanese minister. He did not see how the new condition of affairs could give any encouragement to the royalist party. The overthrow of the old government was the logical outcome of years of development.

Secretary Morton's Civil Service Rules.

Secretary Morton has instituted a new policy regarding the appointment of assistant microscopists in the bureau of animal industry. Heretofore these positions have been filled solely by congressional recommendation, but hereafter a printed form, including a number of pertinent questions, will have to be filed, as it is the belief of the Secretary of Agriculture that incapable persons have filled these places and he is determined that the public service shall be benefited by the appointment of such persons as are well qualified to hold them.

The applicant signs among other things a statement that he fully understands that the appointment will not be a permanent one, but shall be subject to furlough without pay, whenever a reduction in the force is rendered possible without impairment of the public service. A physician's certificate of good eyesight is necessary and the statement of two residents that the applicant is of good moral character and of good repute and believed to be well qualified and competent to fill the position must be attached.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color

ARMENIAN PERSECUTION.

The United States Legation's Secretary Investigates the Affair.

H. R. Newberry, secretary of the United States legation at Constantinople, who returned last week from Cesarea and Marsovan, where he investigated the recently reported persecution of Christians by Mahommedans and the burning of the Marsovan College, conducted by Dr. Herrick, has made a statement in regard to the origin of the disturbances.

Mr. Newberry appears to consider the action of the Turkish authorities as in part at least justifiable. He says that the disturbances had their beginning in Turkish or Armenian conspirators inciting the populace to revolt by seditious placards which were stuck on the doors of the American school.

These placards were handwritten in the Turkish language. They were of a very inflammatory and treasonable character and declared that it was necessary for the people to shake of the yoke of slavery laid on them by the tyrannical sultan.

Mr. Newberry also found that bombs charged with dynamite had been seized by the authorities. On account of those facts, showing that a genuine and dangerous plot existed, Mr. Newberry considered that the arrest of the plotters was justified.

As there were doubtless many innocent persons among the 900 who were arrested on the charge of having been concerned in the conspiracy Mr. Newberry induced the grand vizier to grant amnesty to 600 of the prisoners, who were released, and the remaining prisoners are to be brought to trial in court at Angora, in Asiatic Turkey.

Mr. Newberry denied the truth of the report that letters addressed to the American legation had been opened by the Turkish authorities. The letters, Mr. Newberry explained, had been delayed owing to the couriers who carried the letters being provided with bad horses and owing to the insufficiency of the escorts to protect the couriers from the dangers of travel in Asia Minor.

The American legation has, therefore, demanded that the Turkish post office authorities shall organize an efficient and well-protected mail service, traveling at more frequent intervals and giving prompt and more regular delivery than at present.

Woman in Washington.

Cleveland Moffatt in the Illustrated American.

* * * Washington is a very mecca for American women. Each brings something there which she leaves behind, and each takes away with her something she did not bring. The woman is better for her stay in the city, the city is better also. The woman loses her provincialism; the city becomes more cosmopolitan. Thus, while the men of Washington are making our national laws, the women are molding our national character. The men who come to Washington are busy, perhaps less so than they seem, toiling for the country. They have neither the time nor the inclination for those pursuits which work such changes in their wives and daughters. The women gather up the seed and scatter it far and wide. It is not effort wasted, then, to study the seed and see if it be good or bad.

I will not say that the women of Washington are the superiors of the men, but any one who takes the trouble to look into the matter will hesitate to deny that such is the case. They are certainly clever, well informed, earnest. Of course, they have their dances, receptions, lunches, dinners and card parties, as women do everywhere. They eat and drink, marry and are given in marriage. They have the usual life of the world, but they have in addition what many women in other cities lack, a constant stimulus to intellectual activity. It is the air, it is all around them, it is the resultant force and flavor left behind by generations of cultured women who have set the current flowing in the line of self improvement. It is much easier to move with the current than to breast it.

Listlessness is not the fashion!

* * * * * * *

The first thing which strikes a woman from New York or Chicago on settling in Washington is the fluency with which every one she meets speaks French. In half the drawing rooms she enters she might as well be in Paris. She goes into a book shop and half the things she sees are in French. This is really embarrassing. She feels at once the need of brushing up her vocabulary and fortifying her store of irregular verbs. Washington women speak French as a matter of course, and very good French, too. A woman without the same accomplishment feels almost as ill at ease as if her gown were cut badly. This is only one of many gaps which her money will not fill, and in sheer desperation the mortified stranger calls in a teacher.

Knowledge is the fashion!

A small matter that, you may say, but significant of other things. The butterfly woman from New York, whose society stock in trade consists of skimming from the latest novels and plays, gowns from the Rue de la Paix and a reservoir of superficial gush, is amazed to hear Washington women talking about prison reform, our public school system or the Behring sea controversy. And they not only talk on such subjects naturally and without any suspicion of posing, but they know what they are talking about. It is no longer sufficient to throw out a smilingly earnest remark about some book of Ibsen's and trust to fate that the woman you are talking to is as ignorant of it as you are. Oh no; the odds are against you in Washington!

Sincerity is the fashion!

* * * * * * *

Washington women are not only bright and well informed, but they are hospitable and cordial in a high degree. People who know anything or can do anything are welcomed like old friends. This may not apply to certain sets, called the highest and lowest, which are equally uninteresting, but it applies generally enough to establish the rule. Washington is full of earnest women whose lives have been devoted to noble work. That sort of thing is rather in fashion!

* * * * * * *

Washington is a great training school for the wives and daughters of the nation. They come here, sometimes crude, sometimes developed too much in head or heart, sometimes silly and superficial. The girl who is forward and headstrong is toned down, but leaves a touch of her western dash in the common fund of qualities which may help some one else from the east who is lacking in that very respect. The woman who has only money and beauty finds that these are insufficient to win her the highest place among her sex. The woman who has been a recluse, with a contempt for the world and its gayeties, learns that wisdom lies in the middle path.

From west and east, from north and south, women come to Washington bringing their own local and personal peculiarities. Others need what they have in excess. They assume something of what others throw off. Each woman helps her sister, and all are better for the contact. They arrive in the national capital women of Chicago, Boston, San Francisco or New York; they leave it women of America.

Washington is a city of happy mediums!

Well Seasoned Democracy.

In a recent conversation about post office appointments Postmaster General Bissell is reported in a Washington letter to have said: "A short time ago a man wrote his own application for a post office and filed it. He had a monster petition and the recommendation of his representative. But I did not appoint him and the representative came here with fire in his eyes about it. I explained that the applicant was too old for the place. He asked me if the post office had a rule of limit as to age and I stated that it had. He asked me what it was and I said persons between twenty-one and eighty-one were not debarred. Now this particular applicant said that his eyes were not very good, but he had a daughter who would assist him and if she were unable to do so his grandson, a likely boy of eighteen, would do it. Then he went on to prove up a straight democratic record, showing that he had always voted the democratic ticket except in 1836, and that was only in a local matter. He cast his first vote in 1829 and has been sticking to the party ever since with the above exception. This would make him not less than eighty years of age. This is too old for postal service."

The Russian and French Treaties.

As was stated in THE STAR several days ago, the delay in the exchange of ratifications of the Russian extradition treaty is due to the absence of the czar from the Russian capital. He is at a great distance from St. Petersburg and means of communication are comparatively slow, mounted couriers being the most rapid. It is believed, however, that the czar's authentication of the Russian copy of the treaty is now in St. Petersburg, and that the formality of exchange will soon be enacted.

The exchange of the treaty of extradition with France, which was ratified at about the same time as the Russian treaty, has not yet been reported to the Department of State, although the American copy has been in Paris for some weeks.

THE EXACT SITUATION IN HAWAII.

Impressions of Charles Nordhoff Regarding Anti-Annexation Sentiment.

Charles Nordhoff writes to the New York *Herald* from Honolulu, under date of April 8, an interesting letter regarding the sentiment there on annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by America. Among other things he says: I can only say that if there should be rioting this would be the fault of those who in such a time as this are ostentatiously flaunting their foreign annexation flags in the eyes of the native population, who—on the planters' own admissions—are unanimously and strongly opposed to annexation. The orderly and peaceful conduct of the native people under the circumstances and under the aggravations of the planter annexationists is admirable and deserves the greatest praise. If there should be trouble here—of which there is no likelihood—the blame will be entirely upon the annexationists, who are to the last degree unabitered by the failure of their schemes, and some of them would welcome the violence they are inciting, because they have no hope of success.

I saw at San Francisco and on the ship Conung here a number of old and new acquaintances—some provisional government men and annexationists—others favorable to the maintenance of the old system. All of both parties frankly acknowledged that the natives, 40,000 in number and all of proper age, able to read and write and brought up under American missionary training, with a very few exceptions, are strongly opposed to annexation.

NATIVES OPPOSE ANNEXATION.

I wish to emphasize this fact—confessed by all the annexationists I have seen—that the natives are solidly opposed to annexation. There are against these 40,000 natives 1,928 Americans, men, women and children, most, though by no means, all of whom want and cry out for annexation. The leaders of these are heads of the fading provisional government.

That these 1,928 are not unanimous is clear from the fact that the annexation and provisional government scheme has made trouble in social circles, trouble in the church and in business relations, so ruthlessly have the planter annexationists pushed their revolutionary scheme and purpose among their own class. An American or other foreigner who does not go in for annexation must keep quiet or suffer persecution in church, society and business.

The present situation is this: The provisional government continues to exist, but is slowly losing adherents. It would go to pieces by a slight push, but it is the policy of the native leaders and their American advisers not to push, but to wait.

The provisional government leaders have no hope except in annexation. They know and confess that they cannot maintain an independent existence, but would be voted down at once, not merely by the natives, but by a considerable number of Americans and other foreign residents. The impression of careful observers is that they are in the situation of the man who held a bear by the paws and did not know how to let go without help. They would quit if they saw how to quit. The influence of the queen and all her advisers is exerted, so far, to keep the people absolutely quiet, waiting for President Cleveland's decision, which they believe will be just and will restore the constitutional government. No one except a very few absurd people fears any violent or lawless outbreaks outside of Honolulu, and here only if annexationists should unendurably irritate the people, as some of the less judicious seem inclined to do.

"THE PEAR" NOT SO RIPE.

The American minister, Mr. Stevens, though substantially functus officio, Col. Blount having plenary powers, still goes about urging and encouraging annexation. His speedy removal would help the situation here, and, perhaps, be welcome to him, as he has certainly discovered by this time that "the pear is not so ripe as in his queer dispatches he persuaded Mr. Harrison it was. A republic does not seem to be favored by anybody here.

A FACTORY GIRL POETESS.

Lucy Larcom Dies in Boston—Her Presentiment.

Miss Lucy Larcom, the poetess, died at 10 o'clock last evening at Boston. She had been ill for some time. The day on which Dr. Phillips Brooks was taken ill he received a letter from Miss Larcom in which she said she had a presentiment that she would never see him again until they met "beyond the river."

Lucy Larcom was born in Beverly Farms, Mass., in 1826. Her father was a sea captain, who died when Lucy was a child. On her father's death her mother, who was left with eight young children to support and educate, removed to Lowell, Mass. Lucy went to the Lowell Grammar School, and here her education went on until she was compelled to earn her own living.

She attended school only two or three years, and then began to work in the mills as a "doffer," taking off empty bobbins and putting on full ones. In the Lowell cotton factory she learned many useful and practical things about life. In her "Idyl of Work" and also in "A New England Girlhood" she felicitously described her early life of struggle. Ten years in mill are spent in the Lowell mills.

Miss Larcom was a precocious writer of verse. Her factory experiences, too, gave her inspiration for her work. In this hard school she received her literary training. There was a group of literary spirits among the female operatives in the Lowell mills and a little manuscript periodical was started called the Lowell Offering. Lucy wrote much for this journal.

The mill girls also had a literary circle, and at one of their gatherings Lucy met the poet Whittier, who from that time was her warm friend and helper. When about twenty years of age she went to Illinois with a married sister, taught there for some time and was for three years a pupil in Monticello Female Seminary. On her return to Massachusetts she was employed for six years in a seminary at Norton, but desisted on the failure of her health, only taking classes occasionally in Boston schools.

During the civil war she wrote many patriotic poems, and when Our Young Folks was established in Boston in 1865 she became an assistant, and in the following year chief editor, conducting the magazine until 1874. Miss Larcom's published works are "Ships in the Mist and Other Stories," "Poems," "An Idyl of Work," "Childhood Songs" and "Wild Roses of Cape Ann and Other Poems." She also edited several collections of poems.

The New York is Finished.

Mr. Cramp of Philadelphia had an interview with Secretary Herbert at the Navy Department yesterday and reported that the cruiser New York was finished so far as her physical construction is concerned and ready for inspection and trial. A board of inspection will probably be selected today and arrangements made for the trial of the cruiser.

England Has Eight Ambassadors.

England has eight ambassadors accredited to foreign countries. The list is as follows: Sir Augustus Paget at Vienna (he is about to retire and to be succeeded by Sir Edmund Monson, who is at present minister at Athens); Lord Dufferin at Paris; Sir E. Malet at Berlin; Sir R. Morier at St. Petersburg; Sir F. C. Ford at Constantinople; Lord Vivian at Rome; Sir H. D. Wolff at Madrid, and Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington. The ranks of diplomatic envoys, as now recognized, were determined by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. Ambassadors have the right of personal audience of the sovereign, and his credentials are presented to the sovereign in question, and he may ask for an audience on any fitting occasion. The article on ambassadors in the Encyclopedia Brittanica is a trustworthy source of information on this subject, for it was written by a registrar of the British privy council.

Monsignor Satolli at Emmittsburg.

Archbishop Satolli arrived at Emmittsburg, Md., yesterday, and was immediately driven to Mt. St. Mary's College. The archbishop was accompanied by Rev. Dr. Allen, the president of the college, who went to Washington for him yesterday morning, and Rev. J. Orban, D. D., of the Catholic University, Rev. P. Morris of Warwick, N. Y., and Rev. Joseph Eagan of Tarrytown, N. Y. On arriving at the college the party passed between two lines of students drawn up to receive them. The young men carried American and papal flags. Archbishop Satolli was tendered a serenade last evening by the college band. The building and terraces were beautifully illuminated in his honor. The archbishop will remain at the college several days. He will be present at a theological disputation, which is to be given by the members of the seminary, and also a philosophical disputation to be given by the members of the graduating class. The archbishop will deliver a few lectures on theology and philosophy during his stay.

The attorneys of A. R. Sutton of Louisville have decided to account for his prodigious lying and erroneous figures on the ground that he is and has been insane.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the czarewitch and the Grand Duke Alexis will start for America toward the end of May.

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