CHINA AND GLASS.

The Fashion That Furnishes the Modern Tables.

The Old-Time China Is Much Sought After—The Various Patterns Now the Rage.

It is not only at the present day that lovely china and glass have been appreciated by the dainty housewife. Our great grandmothers were fond of delicate cups and sparkling glass, and, thanks to their personal supervision and care, quaint pieces have come down to us and beautify our collections.

But their choice was very limited compared with ours. There used to be fixed rules and fashions too, so that one knew very easily what to adopt, whereas nowadays the greatest difficulty lies in the abundance of pretty things, and in the fleeting fashions which as quickly condemn a china pattern as a dress pattern.

A beautiful and popular ware of the eighteenth century was Chelsea. There is very little old Chelsea extant in the way of dinner sets, even as vases and large decorative pieces it is very rare. The color by which old Chelsea is best distinguished is a deep claret red.

To possess a complete set of old Worcester is to possess riches. Modern Worcester, also, is greatly admired, and has the advantage of being comparatively accessible in price. In one of the old colonial homes of Maryland—now vacant and neglected, owners dead, heirs entangled in law quibbles—is a beautiful dinner service of old Worcester. The house has mahogany corner cupboards, with glass doors of diamond leaded panes, and oh, what treasures there! But the set of old Worcester is a rare antique indeed, and, although it was lying in the custom house waiting for the revolutionary war to be over, which speaks for many years of use, it is still almost intact, the crest on each piece and the roses twining over the plates and bowls quite undefaced by chips and cracks.

Derby ware is still popular, although first made as early as 1750. Indeed, Crown Derby ware is probably more extensively favorite than any other, and it is within the reach of very small incomes, owing to the difference in quality and design. It can be had in many styles. Now that the tendency in taste goes toward plain white, in Derby there can be found white with gold fillets, or white with gold crest and monogram.

Coalport china is attracting very favorable attention. It is furnished in thin, delicate white and most graceful patterns.

Among the treasures of china closets in English homes can be found occasionally some beautiful specimens of old Wedgwood in the design of an openwork basket with a deep, steadily brim. At a dinner given by an English lady to honor of a grand duke she used, in the center of the table, one of these heirloom Wedgwood baskets.

The decoration of the table was exquisitely carried out, and was originated by the hostess. The cloth was covered with pink rose petals strewn thickly on it, and in the center was this Wedgwood basket filled with large soft pink roses with long stems, arranged as if growing out of the surrounding rose petals. From the basket trails of pink roses fell between each guest to the ground. The stems of the wine glasses were encircled by a wreath of violets. In the napkin of each place was a spray of La France roses; in those days a gentleman, a buttonhole bouquet of violets, while before each guest lay a heart composed of violets, suspended to a pale pink ribbon, to be taken away as a souvenir. The menu was pale pink, written in the duke's colors, and the name of each guest was in front of the plates illuminated in gold on a real oak leaf.

French Porcelain Designs.

From English china we turn to French porcelain. The celebrated Sevres is produced in many styles, but when intended for actual service it is generally painted with delicate flowers or figures on a white ground. The Sevres dinner service used by Louis Napoleon was pure white encircled with gilding only, in plain, narrow bands, but the shapes were exquisite. In decorative pieces the main body of the ornament is covered with one of the deep brilliant shades associated, in the mind of an experienced china lover, with the Sevres works. The best colors are very dark blue, a deep ultramarine, a brilliant turquoise blue, and the bright pink that Madame Pompadour loved so much.

On the dinner table of the Duke d'Aumale, on gala occasions at Chantilly, the adornments are figures of huntsmen in Sevres porcelain, more important in size than figures wrought in porcelain usually are. These charming sportsmen, clad in costumes of the time of Louis XVI, were designed by the Princess Marie for her father, King Louis Philippe, and by his order were modeled at the royal manufactory of Sevres.

Passing on to German porcelain the Dresden is very pretty, very fashionable and comparatively inexpensive. Many people dislike the cold, bluish shade of the white peculiar to Dresden china, but the conventional real blue Dresden, the well-known "onion" pattern, is very pretty and not as costly as many famous porcelains.

In the fantastic fashions of table decoration Paris takes the lead. Gas or electric light never used there in fashionable dining or drawing rooms, only wax candles, those most refined and soft illuminants, and these, with the abundant use of blossoms, give an incomparable poetry and grace to the setting of the feast. The Duchesse de Luynes, when she gives a great dinner party, places two large soup tureens of priceless old Saxony ware at either end of the table. Each is filled with roses and orchids.

Another well-known collector of porcelain brings out at her dinner parties her dainty cupids, shepherdesses, court ladies of old Dresden china, and flings flowers at their feet—here two carnations, there a moss or blush rose, a spray of lilac and orchid. The table is a poetic confusion of porcelain figures and fresh flowers.

The average servant treats the family china as if it was intended chiefly for rattling and banging, and one must have an angelic domestic when she can be trusted with those relics of glass and china, as precious as the family lace and jewels. Yet to be constantly limited to the use of very commonplace articles while surrounded with glass-door cabinets filled with delicate ware is forlorn exceedingly.

Fortunately, one can have china of desirable patterns and transparent thinness at a price so reasonable that a chip or a breakage need not cause pangs of grief, as at the loss of an old familiar friend. Instead, only a few economical twinges, as for a thing prized, but possible to replace.

For bed room use the Doulton china offers the greatest variety. The dull shades are considered especially attractive, although, of course, that is a matter of personal choice. Next to the decoration the shape is important. Some jugs have the novelty of a square mouth, or hexagonal, or some other effort toward originality. These may be very pretty to look at, but they are almost too surprising when the water is turned out and you find it runs anywhere but in the basin. Again, a well-balanced handle adds much to one's comfort in lifting, and all these little points should be considered when the purchase is made.

One wonders why crystal wash bowls and pitchers are never seen in the United States. They are found at little Swiss inns, and they are so surprising when their limpid appearance of cool, fresh comfort.

In table glass fashions are changing. The handsome heavy glass, with deep cuttings, is still used, and always will be elegant, but it is giving way to finer, frailer patterns. That will continue to be a matter of taste, however, although it can hardly be disputed that wine and water look much more tempting in thin, fragile glass.

A service of glass recently made for the king of Italy was of the thick glass, beautifully cut. It had no colored wine glasses except those intended for hock, and those were ruby colored. Still, it is not a prevailing taste to have any colored glasses; white is used, even for hock, and if a color is used at all, the old ruby and deep green have been supplemented by citron and pale green.

Engraved glass is now produced in a faint twisted wave. Some beautiful novelties in waved or threaded glass are Elizabethan jugs copied from old stoneware beakers of 1569 date. These are mounted in silver. Glass salad bowls are shown accompanied with glass spoons and forks mounted in silver. For champagne glasses, the tall, narrow shape of some decades ago has returned to favor. They are not only more graceful, but easier to lift. From the wide low shape one could only drink slowly in safety, whereas champagne ought to be taken in bumpers, quickly.

For wine and spirit glasses the shape is considered of great importance, particular liqueurs requiring a particular shape to bring out the flavor of the spirit. To sip cognac from little liqueur glasses is highly improper, and those who have been doing so in the blissful fancy that they were acting the connoisseur are the victims of a mistake. To go to work the right way one should have a glass only a trifle smaller than an ordinary wine glass, but which bulges at the bottom, growing quite small at the top. This allows one to roll the brandy or liqueur round in the glass. Those misguided persons who have, in ignorance, sipped their liqueur from a small, straight glass must adopt the later pattern, and so have better facilities for indulging in gourmet tricks.

In decorative glass the newest favorite is enameled in imitation of tapestry work. The quaint old-fashioned colors are very beautiful, but the prices are very high.

DEATHS ESTIMATED AT 2,000.

Late Reports of Suffering and Loss of Life.

The loss of life by the storm in Louisiana on Sunday may reach 2,000, about 1,000 having perished on Grand Island and Cheniere Carminada, in the Grand lake, and in the bayou settlements of Adams, Cook, Chalon and Trister. It is estimated that the crews of luggers and other craft to the number of 200 lost their lives in the vicinity of Grand Island. Two steamboats with their entire crews were also lost.

Mr. Matthew Schurb of Gouldsboro, just opposite New Orleans, was one of the survivors of the Cheniere calamity, and arrived yesterday morning on the steamer Good Mother. He brought with him a harrowing story of his experience and of the loss of life at Cheniere. Mr. Schurb went to the island about four weeks ago with Mr. George Thompson and a negro bricklayer named Louis Roberts, for the purpose of constructing a school house. He engaged board in a house in which there was a very large family, not less than twenty-five in all. The house was a rude establishment of boards, but it had withstood gales, and the occupants of it felt reasonably safe from the storm. It turned out to be the tomb of probably a score of persons.

Mr. Schurb on Sunday night had an experience severe enough to turn a man's hair gray, and when he reached the city yesterday morning showed the results of the peril he had been through. He was almost naked, as the clothes he had on were torn into shreds, his face was bruised, and he had not yet recovered from the excitement he had undergone. Mr. Schurb estimates that the loss of life on Grand Isle and Cheniere Carminada and in the Grand lake, Adams, Cook, Chalon and Trister bayou settlements will reach 800. When he left Cheniere Island yesterday he counted but five houses standing out of a total of about 300, while the land was covered with corpses.

The islands adjacent to Grand Isle were also included in the hurricane that swept Louisiana last Sunday. Rosari is one of the group, and, like all of its neighbors, is settled by people all of whom are clear Spaniards by descent. It has more than a score of inhabitants, who earn their living by fishing. This place was nearly depopulated.

Capt. John Telsanzoo told a harrowing story. He said: "I made my lugger fast to her moorings on Sunday afternoon and had gone on shore to camp. I was at Cyrano Bank, about one mile from Grand Isle. The weather had been beautiful all the forenoon, but toward evening a heavy rain storm set in, accompanied by strong winds blowing from all quarters of the compass.

"About midnight the end came. I thought the world was on us. The sea came up high; well, it seemed to be like a wall, and then I found myself fighting for my life in the midst of the ruins of my shanty, and how on earth I escaped I cannot say. I got back to Socola canal in a skiff I happened to pick up on the beach when daylight came."

Train crews arriving on the Grand Isle road report the track covered with debris, in which dead bodies are profusely intermingled, and one of the passengers asserts that he counted no less than eighty bodies on his journey to New Orleans from that part of the destroyed district. The country throughout is a scene of wreck and devastation.

The trains which reached New Orleans last evening brought a number of the Bayou Cook survivors to the city, many of them wretchedly attired, and their faces bearing the marks of fearful suffering.

Bodies and Wrecks Everywhere.

From the meager details at hand it is highly probable that the greatest destruction to life occurred at Chenier, a settlement of 3,000 people, mostly fishermen, on the main land west of Grand Island. Here the wind and waves dealt out death in an appalling manner. Bodies and wreckage are strewn everywhere, and the pictures from descriptions by one or two refugees are heart rending.

A Georgia Town Wrecked.

A tornado struck the little town of Hogan, Ga., and kocked it all to pieces Tuesday afternoon, killing George Barnett, a boy, and injuring seven others. Hogan is in Tattnal county, fifty-seven miles from Savannah. Nine houses were demolished. Bales of cotton were blown 200 yards from the depot platform.

The Loss at Mobile.

Reports of damage by the storm near Mobile are coming slowly. Railroad, shipping and mills are the heaviest losers, the amount exceeding $1,000,000. The loss of human life cannot be estimated. On Farmer's Island, oposite the city, only two farm houses are standing out of a total of twenty-three. Relief expeditions found a group of little children clinging to trees and their parents swept away.

One house crossed the bay, a distance of fifteen miles, and landed on the tracks of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The owner and his family have not yet turned up. On both sides of the bay are many villages, some of which are totally destroyed and the inhabitants gone. No train on the Louisville and Nashville has been moved either way, but a large force of men are at work clearing away the wreckage.

An unknown Austrian barque for Pensacola is ashore on the west side in one of the many coves. As none of the crew have come in, it is supposed all were lost.

From Baldwin county, which skirts the eastern shore of Mobile bay, from Blakeley to Mullet Point, a distance of forty miles, and the shores of Bon Secour bay to Fort Morgan, a distance of twenty miles, come reports of great destruction to property.

HE COMETH NOT, SHE SAID.

Mystery Connected With the Disappearance of a Bridegroom.

A special to the New York World from Mount Vernon, N. Y., says: Pelhamville, a hamlet one mile east of this city, has a sensation. Miss Kate, the pretty nineteen-year-old daughter of George McGalliard, a well-to-do mason and builder of New York city, was to have been married to MacDonald Cross, a middle-aged widower, employed by the Wilson Adams Lumber Company of this city, but he failed to meet her at the altar.

Cross came here six months ago from Glen's Falls. He owns considerable property in that city.

He had not been in Pelhamville long when he met Miss McGalliard. He paid frequent visits to her home and was well liked by everybody there. Shortly after meeting her he proposed and was accepted. The wedding day was set for a week ago, but on account of the bride being taken ill it was postponed until last Monday. Invitations had been sent out for the wedding, which was to have been celebrated at the Church of the Redeemer, in this village, by the Rev. Dr. Bolton.

At the appointed time the church was crowded. The pastor was in his study awaiting the arrival of the bridegroom to sign the marriage license, the organist was in the organ loft ready to play the wedding march and the bride, dressed in her wedding gown, was in the vestibule with her father waiting for the bridegroom.

An hour passed and he did not put in an appearance. The Rev. Mr. Bolton had to announce to the guests that the wedding must be postponed. The bride fainted, and had to be carried home in a carriage, and now lies in a critical condition from shock. It is feared that she will lose her reason.

Miss McGalliard will not believe that she has been deserted. She fears that Mr. Cross has met with foul play or has been suddenly ill in New York.

On Saturday Mr. Cross spent the evening with his intended. He had already given her the wedding ring to take care of, but on that evening asked her for it, so that he could have a proper inscription engraved on the inside of it. Miss McGalliard gave it to him, and he parted with her and said that he would call on Sunday. He did not do so, but the young lady thought nothing of it.

Cross' absence and strange conduct is a mystery.

Distinguished Arrivals From Europe.

Among the passengers on board the Majestic, which arrived yesterday, were the Duke of Alba, Mrs. P. T. Barnum, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P.; Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P.; Mr. A. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Justice Harlan, Supreme Court United States; Mrs. Harlan, two daughters and son; Sir Thos. Fermer Hesketh, Bart.; Capt. E. W. Jaffray and Mrs. W. P. Jaffray, Col. W. J. Jay and wife, Mr. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Mills, two daughters and one son, Miss H. C. McGregor, Horace Plunket, M. P.

WANT WORK OR BREAD.

Great Gathering of Poles and Slavs at Pittsburg.

They Assemble in Front of the City Hall and Demand Assistance—Police Called Out to Prevent Trouble.

"We want bread or work," was the cry of over 500 Poles and Slavs in front of the city hall at Pittsburg yesterday. They demanded to see the burgomaster. They were starving, they said, and wanted work or money. It was the first demonstration of the unemployed in Pittsburg, and it created the greatest excitement.

The demonstration was planned and carefully carried out. The men who assembled came not alone from Pittsburg, about half coming from Braddock, Homestead and the coke region. They had been advised through Slavonic papers to appeal to the mayor and he would give them work. The Slavonic lodges had held meetings and advised that, in view of the fact that many of their countrymen were out of work, they should publicly demand labor. The same journals pointed out that such a course had proven successful in other cities.

This advice proved a sufficient incentive, and a call was issued Saturday for the unemployed workmen to meet at city hall and call upon the mayor. Owing to a misapprehension the Slavs gathered in front of the post office building. Their presence about 8 o'clock excited the liveliest alarm among the watchmen and janitors of that building, and they hastily telephoned for the police.

Four special officers were sent and ordered the 200 men to disperse. The Slavs never understood a word, but the waving of maces and the pushing of the officers forced them off the broad pavement in front of the government building and they crowded into the street, completely stopping the traction cars on the 4th avenue and Smithfield street branches.

As they stood, in the most taciturn attitude, looking sullenly at the officers, an English-speaking member of the Salvonic Society came up hurriedly and told the men that they had made a mistake in the building; that the municipal hall was the place where they should go.

In a solid body along the center of the street the men walked, attracting much attention as they did so. When they reached the city hall they were greeted by about 300 other Slavs, who had been better informed as to the proper place to assemble.

The crowd then filled the street and the vestibule of city hall.

The men were plainly clothed and sallow visaged. They looked more sullen than hungry; but they were all penniless, and many had been out of work for weeks. The police tried to argue with them, but while the uniform of the latter was respected the men did not understand what was said.

Superintendent of Police O'Hara arrived at this time, and he sent at once to the office of Max Schamberg, where an interpreter was secured. The interpreter addressed the Slavs in their own language and learned that they had been advised to appeal to the mayor for work. He told them to disperse and go to their homes, for the mayor could do nothing for them. The Slavs would not go.

The only effect of his words was to increase the crowd in the vestibule of city hall. Then Superintendent O'Hara ordered a squad of police to clear the place. They had no difficulty in doing so, for, while the men backed across the street at first, they scattered along Smithfield street and 5th avenue when they saw that they were not wanted.

August Loos of 13 Webster street, one of the men who participated in the demonstration, said the men there came to America during the summer. They were induced to emigrate because of false representations on the part of steamship companies. The present panic has affected the peasant districts of Bohemia and Poland as much as this country. In every village are hundreds of placards urging the people to emigrate, and assuring them that steady work and fabulous wages can be obtained in the United States. Thus urged, these people have come over, and they have not been able to secure work. Winter is coming and they are starving. They think the mayor should secure work for them. They are honest; they don't rob anyone; but they have a right to make their own livelihood. If he is denied them they will become desperate. I have $2.30. When I left Bulgaria I had 280 marks in gold. I can't get back. What am I to do?

Officers were on duty around city hall to prevent any gathering that might lead to riot.

ATTACKED BY A TIGER.

Awful Experience of a Lion Tamer in a New York Town.

The New York Times has the following from Delhi, N. Y.: While feeding a tiger in its cage at Walton, Delaware county, last Thursday night, Lion Tamer Harry Reed was attacked by the animal and narrowly escaped being torn to pieces. The tiger belonged to Maip's circus, which exhibited at Walton that day.

At the evening performance Reed went into the Bengal tiger's cage and began to feed the beast raw meat from his own mouth. There was a lion in the same cage which had been fed in this way a few minutes before. When the trainer put the meat into his mouth and held it for the tiger, the giant cat sprang at him, knocking him over.

The animal swallowed the meat and made a second spring, this time for human blood. With one of its paws the animal struck Reed on the right arm and breast, tearing his tights, and terribly lacerating his flesh. The claws on the tiger's other foot sank deep into the keeper's thigh, and at the same time its jaws closed over his arm, just below the shoulder. The spectators became terribly frightened, and women fainted at the sight, while men rushed for the exit of the tent in great disorder.

Reed kept his nerve throughout the terrible ordeal, and it was this alone that saved his life. The tiger lashed its sides with its tail, its eyes flashed fire, and maddened by the taste of blood, it made the tent resound with its roars. All this time, which seemed hours to the onlookers, Reed looked the tiger straight in the eye. He called to two assistants, who, as soon as they recovered from their fright, seized iron pikes and attacked the tiger.

The pain of the wounds caused the tiger to drop the keeper for an instant. Quick as a flash the man made his escape from the cage. He was so weak from loss of blood and the terrible strain to which he had been subjected that he fainted the moment he was out of danger.

The excitement of the spectators now became uncontrollable, and men cheered and yelled as though mad. A physician was called to dress the many wounds, which, though exceedingly painful are not dangerous.

Reed left for his home in Austinburg, Ohio, Monday night. He has been a lion tamer for ten years.

Smokeless Coal.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

John B. Clements of the Christy Fire-clay Company has secured an option on 6,000 acres of coal land in the Ouchita river district in Arkansas, which may go far toward solving the smoke question. It is what is known as smokeless coal. It can be burned on the floor in a parlor without giving off any smoke. Mr. Clements has been after the property for some time, and has had the coal tested at the Christy works, the Crystal plate glass works, to be Belleville gas works, and other places. A shipment of 10 tons has been received on the St. Louis Sanitary Company's works, to be tested there. The coal is found in a large deposit, the vein being forty-two inches wide. It contains 20 per cent of oil, which has been found to be very valuable in making paint. A bar of iron painted with it has been placed in a fire and submitted to an intense coal heat without disturbing the paint. It is also claimed that one ton of this coal will produce as much steam as ten tons of that used here. It is also claimed that it is much better for gas than Pittsburg coal, which is used here entirely. The only question is said to be the expense in placing the coal on the market here. As far as can now be seen it can be mined and placed on the barge at 50 cents a ton, and can be landed here at $3.50 at a good profit. If this proves to be true, it is said Mr. Clements has something better than a gold mine, as the deposit is in inexhaustible quantity.

Mary Nevins Ball Injured.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Dr. Wm. T. Bull, who was Mrs. Jas. G. Blaine, jr., was severely injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown from her carriage in front of the Grand Central depot, in New York. Mrs. Bull was alighting from the carriage. The horses became frightened and started suddenly. Mrs. Bull was thrown to the ground, striking on her head. She was taken to her home badly bruised about the head, breast and arms.

PAID OFF ITS DEBT.

The $140,000 Obligation of the Base Ball League Liquidated.

President Young of the National Base Ball League says that every penny of the $140,000 debt assumed by the national league on the amalgamation of the American association has been paid in full, and he has in his possession every one of the outstanding notes properly canceled and marked paid. This, Mr. Young thinks, is one of the cleverest pieces of financial work ever accomplished by an organization whose treasury was depleted in 1892, but whose faith, honor and pledge was a bond made to be fulfilled.

In regard to the improvement of the finances of 1893 as compared with 1892, President Young was unable to give exactly the figures, nor could he without breaking faith with the league, as he is under obligations not to divulge any figures until he makes a report to the organization as a whole.

"This much you can say," said President Young, "the season now nearly closed has been a grand one financially for the league, for every club has shown a decided improvement over last season, and the consequence is that every one has a balance to their credit. The attendance has far surpassed 1892."

This shows conclusively that the American people will support a sport that they know is honest. The most noticeable increase in attendance has been New York, which, according to President Young, leads the clubs in point of money taken in at the gate. It will be recalled that last season New York was a rank failure in point of attendance, only about 125,000 people attending the games during the season, and that, too, with over 2,000,000 people to draw from.

Philadelphia ranks first in actual attendance, but as the majority of them came under the 25 cents admission fee the city will be found as number four in line when actual receipts are counted. New York takes first place this year, as more money was taken in there than ever before since it became a league city.

Pittsburg keeps up its good work, and is close up to the leader as a good second. Boston is third. Brooklyn is fifth by a pretty good showing, while Chicago, who expected to do so much during the world's fair, is sixth, with Baltimore and Cleveland right on her heels.

St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Washington follow, and every one shows decided gains over 1892.

"We have swept away all financial barriers; we have paid every obligation in full; our credit is good, and from the way the turnstiles clicked the year of 1894 will be the banner one," said President Young.

AGAIN BOMBARDING RIO.

Admiral Mello's Gunners Firing on the Government Buildings.

The New York Herald's Montevideo, Uruguay, correspondent cables:

Information has just reached here that Admiral Mello's fleet is again bombarding Rio de Janeiro.

The fleet, which a few days ago moved into a strategic position to get out of range of the fire of the forts and renew its attack on the city, is throwing shot and shell into the capital. The gunners, however, have evidently been instructed to spare residences and private property and to direct their fire exclusively at the government buildings.

For this reason little damage is being done in the city generally, although the greatest alarm is felt throughout the town. Many of the private residences have already been deserted, families having fled to escape the barbarities perpetrated by Peixoto's troops.

The president's forces are replying to the fire of the ships from batteries which were thrown up along the water front at the time the fleet changed its anchorage a few days ago.

From Desterro comes the announcement that parts of the crews of the Brazilian war ships Republica and Tallas, which recently arrived there, have gone ashore and occupied the forts in that city and on the island of Santa Catharina. It is the intention to establish Mello's headquarters at Desterro and proclaim a provisional government.

The steamship Waesland from Antwerp brought to New York yesterday the body of Herman Gersbuch of Hamilton, Ohio, who died of apoplexy on the steamer Tuesday morning.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO BRICK DWELLINGS ON SAMSON STREET BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS NORTHWEST, BY AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust, given to us, and duly recorded in Liber No. 1590, folio 203 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale, by public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER EIGHTEENTH, 1893, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., all those certain pieces or parcels of land and premises lying and being in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, known and distinguished as and being part of lots 45 and 46, as recorded subdivision of square numbered 209, beginning for the same at a point on the south line of Samson street one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet from the west line of 14th street, and running thence east twenty-six (26) feet; thence south ninety (90) feet to an alley; thence west along the line of said alley twenty-six (26) feet, and thence north ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning, together with the improvements, &c. Subject, however, to a prior deed of trust for $3,000, which matures on the 5th day of June, 1894.

Terms: Of the purchase money (over and above the deed of trust above mentioned) to be paid in cash, of which $200 must be paid at the time of sale. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property, at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing, recording, &c., at the cost of the purchaser.

BURR R. TRACY,
ALFRED S. WILLSON,
oc5-d&ds Trustees.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE AT BALLSTON, ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA. (TWO AND A HALF MILES WEST OF WASHINGTON CITY).

By virtue of a deed of trust bearing date August 14th, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber L., No. 4, folio 45, of the land records of the county of Alexandria, state of Virginia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, I, the undersigned, being the surviving trustee in said deed of trust mentioned, will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1893, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M. on the premises, all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate in Ballston, in the county of Alexandria, and state of Virginia, known and distinguished as lot No. 1 in the Cathcart subdivision, and being more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit: Beginning at "A," a large stone buried in the center of the county road, running from the Free bridge towards Falls Church by way of Ballston, said stone being about forty feet north of Lulbegrin, and being a corner to the lands of Birch and Garrison; thence S. 12¼ degrees E. 50 rods to "B;" thence N. 75½ degrees E. 16 rods to "R;" thence N. 12½ degrees W. 50 rods to "S;" thence S. 75½ degrees W. 16 rods to "A," the place of beginning, containing five acres of land, more or less.

Terms of sale: Cash sufficient to discharge the costs of executing this trust and the sum of six hundred ($600) dollars, with interest from the 14th day of October, 1890, and as to the residue of the purchase money, if any, the terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

ARTHUR W. CATHCART, Surviving Trustee.
For further information see or address
JAMES F. CLEMENTS,
1321 F st. n.w.,
Washington, D. C.
oc3toc16

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 612 E st. n.w.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER SEVENTH, 1893, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.
WITHIN OUR AUCTION ROOMS, 612 E ST. N.W.
EMBRACING IN PART
Eight parlor suites, and second hand, in Wilton rug, plush and hair cloth, 12 couches and lounges, some of which are nearly new, one oak secretary, pier and mantel mirrors, rattan rockers, a number of oak and walnut chamber suites, oak folding bed, a large number of hair and other mattresses, thirty woven wire springs, bolsters and pillows, walnut and oak extension tables, a variety of dining room chairs, walnut and oak sideboards, large collection of new and second hand pictures, with a miscellaneous collection of odd pieces of furniture of every description, large coffee mill, heating and cook stoves.
ALSO
Seventy-five new and slightly used Brussels and ingrain carpets,
ALSO AT TEN O'CLOCK,
4 condemned horses for United States government,
ALSO AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
Several horses, one thoroughbred sorrel driving mare seven years old, carriages, surreys, buckboards, buggies, victorias, single and double harness, etc.
oc5-2t THOMAS DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 612 E STREET NORTHWEST.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY, BEING NOS. 1307, 1309 AND 1311 3D ST. S.E.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated the 23d of February, 1893, and recorded in Liber No. 1771, folio 466 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and by the direction of the parties secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, OCTOBER SIXTEENTH, 1893, at HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the north forty-two (42) front of lot numbered six (6) by the full depth of one hundred and seventy-one (171) feet, with the improvements thereon, consisting of three six-room brick dwellings with hall. Terms: One-half cash, balance in six and twelve months with interest, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $200 required at time of sale; all conveyancing and recording at cost of purchaser.

WILLIAM MAYSE.
O. M. BRYANT, Trustees.
oc5-d&ds

AUCTION SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON.

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

DESIRABLE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING AND STORE, NO. 809 MARYLAND AVENUE NORTHEAST, BY AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER FIFTH, 1893, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., we will sell in front of the premises

LOT 18 IN SQUARE 915,

Fronting 20 feet on Maryland avenue between 8th and 9th sts. n.e., and running back with that width about 123 feet 6 inches to an 18-foot alley, improved by brick dwelling with frame back building and stable room for five horses in rear.

Terms: The purchaser can assume an incumbrance of about $3,000; over and above this amount to be paid in cash or all can be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser. Terms to be complied with in 15 days from the day of sale. A deposit of $200 required at the time of sale. All conveyancing, recording, &c., at the purchaser's cost.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO.,
Auctioneers.
se28-d&ds

GEO. W. STICKNEY, Auctioneer, 1411 G st. n.w.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LOTS, IMPROVED BY FRAME HOUSE NO. 1205 B STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust recorded in Liber 848, folio No. 329, one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will offer for sale, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1893, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described property, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of lots fifty-three (53) and sixty-four (64) in Edward Earl's subdivision of certain lots in square numbered two hundred and seventy-six (276), as recorded in the surveyor's office of the District of Columbia in Liber W.C.S., folio 155.

Terms of sale: One-third cash and the balance in one and two years after date, with interest at the rate of six (6) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. $100 deposit at time of sale. Terms to be complied with in 15 days from day of sale. Title perfect. If purchaser shall default in the purchase money for 30 days' readvertisement in the Evening News.

DANIEL BREED,
WILLIAM LAMBORN,
se27-d&ds Trustees.

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, BEING ABOUT SEVENTY-EIGHT ACRES OF A TRACT CALLED "GREENVALE," BEING NEAR BLADENSBURG OR COLUMBIA, AND FRONTING ON THE "HICKEY ROAD," BEING JUST BEYOND MOUNT OLIVET.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust to us bearing date July 6, 1892, and duly recorded in Liber 1706, folio 369 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the written request of the parties secured thereby, we will sell at public auction, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER FIFTH, 1893, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situated and being in the District aforesaid and described as lots numbered thirty (30) and thirty-one (31), being part of lot numbered four (4) in Hickey's subdivision of "Greenvale," beginning for the same at the beginning of "Haddock's Hills," where a stone is now planted, and running thence with the first line of said tract north twenty-six and one-half (26½) degrees west seventy-three and thirty-one hundredths (73.31) perches to the southeast corner of lot numbered five (5); thence south fifty-seven and one-fourth (57¼) degrees west thirty-eight and twenty-one one hundredths (38.21) perches to a stake at meadow fence; thence north thirty-seven and one-fourth (37¼) degrees west forty-eight (48) perches to a stake near black oak tree; thence south sixty-one and one-half (61½) degrees west sixty (60) perches to the corner of lot numbered two (2); thence south fifty-five and one-half (55½) degrees east ten (10) perches with the outlines of "Haddock's Hills;" thence south thirty-one and one-half (31½) degrees east sixty-one (61) perches; thence south forty-nine and three-fourths (49¾) degrees east one hundred and eighteen (118) perches to the Eastern branch; thence north twenty-seven and one-fourth (27¼) degrees east ninety-five (95) perches to the southwest corner of lot numbered fifteen (15); thence north sixty-seven and one-half (67½) degrees west eight (8) perches; thence south eighty-four and three-fourths (84¾) degrees west fourteen (14) perches to the beginning, except that part of lot numbered four (4) conveyed by deed dated May 20, 1875, and recorded in Liber 783, folio 82, about four (4) acres, with the right of way reserved, and except that part conveyed by deed dated April 24, 1891, and recorded in Liber 1582, folio 470, embraced by a public road, leading from Bladensburg road, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to Mount Olivet, containing seventy-eight (78) acres, more or less.

Terms of sale: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash; the balance to be paid in one, two and three years, for which notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by deed of trust on the property sold, will be taken, or all cash, at the purchaser's option. All conveyancing and recording at the cost of the purchaser. A deposit of $500 will be required at time of sale. Terms of sale to be complied with in fifteen (15) days from date of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing, recording, &c., at the cost of the purchaser.

BURR R. TRACY,
JOHN T. ARMS
oc5-d&ds Trustees.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., Aucts., 1407 G st.
(Successors to Latimer & Sloan.)

SIX BRICK DWELLINGS SITUATE ON NORTH SIDE OF F STREET BETWEEN 26TH AND 25TH STREETS NORTHWEST AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER FOURTH, 1893, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., in front of the premises, we will sell the west 31 feet front of lot 3 and the east 40 feet front of lot 4 in square 32, fronting on north side of F street between 24th and 25th streets northwest, and running back to an alley with six comfortable brick dwellings. This is a splendid chance for an investment or to obtain a home.

Terms: One-half cash and balance in small monthly payments, or all cash. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. A deposit of $50 required at time of sale.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., Aucts.
se23-d&ds

OWING TO THE RAIN THE ABOVE SALE IS postponed until SATURDAY, OCTOBER SEVENTH, 1893, same hour and place.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., Aucts.
oc5-d&ds

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF SIX-ROOM BRICK DWELLING, KNOWN AS HOUSE No. 411 IN THE ALLEY BETWEEN FOUR-AND-A-HALF AND FIFTH AND WILSON AND POMEROY STREETS NORTHWEST, IN THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY SUBDIVISION OF EFFINGHAM PLACE, BY AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust given to us and duly recorded in Liber No. 1619, folio 393 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale by public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER SEVENTEENTH, 1893, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as and being part of lot numbered four (4), in block nineteen (19) in Howard University subdivision of the farm of the late John A. Smith, known as "Effingham place," beginning for the same at the northeast corner of said lot and running thence northerly along the east line of said lot seventy-five (75) feet, thence westerly parallel with line of Pomeroy street twelve and a half feet, thence southerly parallel with the first line seventy-five (75) feet to an alley fifteen (15) feet wide, and thence easterly twelve and one-half (12½) feet to the place of beginning.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money in cash and the balance in equal installments in one and two years from day of sale, with interest, payable semi-annually, and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days from day of sale or trustees reserve the right