THE EVENING STAR.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, AT THE STAR BUILDINGS, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Cor. 11th St., by The Evening Star Newspaper Company, S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.

New York Office, 49 Potter Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.

Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, $1 per year, with foreign postage added, $3.00.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)

☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

Part 2. **The Evening Star.** Pages 11-14.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MAY 17, 1897—FOURTEEN PAGES.

The regular permanent family circulation of The Evening Star is more than double that of any other paper in Washington, whether published in the morning or in the afternoon.

As a medium for unobjectionable advertisements it therefore stands unequaled and unapproachable.

DOES ENGLAND MEAN WAR?

Big Purchase of Horses for Troops in South Africa.

A Buenos Ayres Correspondent Tells of the Sentiment There Regarding the Question.

A special to the New York Herald from Bridgeport, Conn., contains the following:

A letter received by John Cullinan, jr., a prominent lawyer of this city, yesterday from a correspondent in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, is of great political interest at this time. It comes from a well-informed source, and, taken in connection with recent events, seems to prove that England is contemplating the subjugation of the Republic of South Africa and the Orange Free State.

The facts contained seem to indicate that the accomplishment of this purpose is likely to follow unless the interests of Germany and Russia lead them to employ force to stay the aggressions of England, or unless other nations interfere to prevent the destruction of the republic.

The letter states that duly authorized agents of the English government are now in the Argentine Republic conducting negotiations for the purchase of 50,000 horses of coarse breed, such as are used by the Gauchos in herding and ostrich hunting. These horses are to be shipped directly to Cape Town from Buenos Ayres and Bahia Blanca.

The English buyers state that these horses are superior for use on the dry and almost arid plains of South Africa to any that could be purchased at present in the United States. They are more inured to rough, hard riding, and are cheap. By making the purchase in the Argentine Republic the transportation of this enormous freightage of live stock through the tropics will be avoided, which would mean greater expense and a large percentage of loss by sickness.

A considerable number of the Gauchos have been employed to care for the horses en route and to assist the English cavalry in their exploits. The Gauchos are known the world over as fearless riders.

An effort is being made by Argentine sympathizers with the cause of the Boers to prevent the enlistment of the services of these Gauchos. The Argentine authorities have stated that they are powerless if Argentine citizens desire to accept employment under the English government, since there is not a condition of war, and these men cannot be said to be enlisted for a hostile expedition against a friendly government.

The letter states that the Boers have sympathizers in Buenos Ayres who are working themselves into a fever of excitement over the idea of their countrymen assisting in any way, however profitable to themselves, in the conquest of the republic. The Irish residents in Buenos Ayres province are loud in their denunciation of the sale of horses to the English government for such a purpose.

FREIGHT RATES THE ISSUE.

Railroad Companies to Answer to a Charge of Discrimination.

The interstate commerce commission, as is now arranged, will begin in this city Thursday next the final hearings in the case of the Produce Exchange of New York against the Joint Traffic Association.

Nearly every road east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio will answer to the charge of having violated the interstate commerce act by allowing a differential in freight rates to and from the west to the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia, the effect of which, it is alleged, has been that the export traffic of the grain merchants of New York city has fallen off to an alarming extent.

The commission has within the past few weeks held several sessions, in both Philadelphia and New York, at which testimony was taken concerning the matter.

It is understood that the defendants will claim, at the final hearing, that the interstate commerce commission has no jurisdiction in the matter.

Pleasant Affair.

Among the entertainments of last week was that given by Mr. Herbert Cecil Lewis, editor of the Army and Navy Magazine, in honor of the approaching graduation from the law department of the Georgetown University of Messrs. Isaac S. Pennybacker of West Virginia and Stephen J. Casey of Rhode Island. A marked feature of the evening was the presenting of an exquisite floral piece by Master Cecil Lewis. Following this came a musical entertainment, with vocal music by Dr. T. J. Ehleider of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Mr. W. R. Benham of this city, after which a sumptuous repast was served, with Mr. Lewis as toastmaster, introducing as first speaker of the evening Mr. James A. Ryan of Tennessee, who responded to the toast, "The day we celebrate." The next speaker was Mr. Howard D. Orr, who dwelt upon the "Press." In conclusion that ever inspiring and interesting subject, "The sunny south," was handled with cleverness by W. W. Long of North Carolina. The toastmaster then introduced one of the honored guests, Mr. Pennybacker, who distinguished himself as an orator and lawyer by the cleverness with which he handled the subject, "Our business and social relations." Mr. Gwynn Gardner of Maryland responded to the toast, "The friends we meet through life," and Mr. Casey discoursed upon that ever-inspiring subject, "The ladies," and, as a token of friendship from himself and Mr. Pennybacker, presented to Mrs. Lewis a beautiful brooch, magnificently set with pearls and amethysts. The closing hours of the evening were spent in dancing. Among those present were Mr. Stephen J. Casey, Mr. Isaac S. Pennybacker, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cecil Lewis, Mrs. H. Platt of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. George T. Weber, W. W. Long, Mr. James A. Ryan, Dr. T. J. Ehleider, Mr. W. R. Benham, Mr. Howard D. Orr, Mr. James Neal, Mr. Gwynn Gardner, Mr. John Gardner, Dr. Smith, Miss Mary Rhodes, Miss Viva Leach, Miss Grace Rhodes, Miss Mazie Carbury, Miss Ethel Carbury, Mrs. M. Cryor, Mr. and Mrs. Leach and Joseph B. Mudd of Maryland.

Added to the Reserve Fleet.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered another addition to the reserve fleet of the navy, directing that the monitor Amphitrite be laid up just as was the Columbia, not out of commission, but with a fraction of her regular crew aboard, under command of a captain, ready to go into active service at a few days' notice. The Amphitrite is to be laid up at Annapolis.

A Change of Troops Ordered.

The Secretary of War has directed the lieutenant colonel, headquarters, staff and band of the 3d Cavalry, stationed at Jefferson barracks, Mo., to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, during the present month, and take station there. It is understood that the movement was made for the benefit of the health of the troops.

Will Accept the Award.

The President of the Monongahela Navigation Company has informed the War Department that his company will accept the award of $3,761,615 made by the courts in consideration for the surrender to the government of all of the rights and properties of the company in the Monongahela river. The transfer will be completed as soon as the Attorney General satisfies himself as to the question of title.

If you want anything, try an ad. in The Star. If anybody has what you wish, you will get an answer.

UNDER RULE NINE

Veterans Who Have Been Reinstated in the Treasury Department.

Secretary Gage Has Been No Less Active in Behalf of Old Soldiers Than His Colleagues in Cabinet.

The officials of the Treasury Department resent the widely published statement that Secretary Gage has been slow in the reinstatement of veterans who lost their places during the democratic administration on account of politics. On the contrary, they say that Mr. Gage's action in righting the wrongs done ex-soldiers and sailors will compare favorably with that of any of his colleagues in the cabinet, not excepting the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, who have been credited with doing the best work in this respect.

In support of their assertions the officials have prepared a list of such appointments made during Secretary Gage's incumbency, which show that the following gentlemen have received places in the departmental service, with the respective salaries attached, under rule IX, since March 4, 1897: Fred Brackett, chief of division, Secretary's office, $2,750; Theo. F. Swayze, chief clerk, Secretary's office, $3,000; W. A. Rogers, chief of division, auditor for War Department, $2,000; D. W. Harrington, chief of division, treasurer's office, $2,500; C. H. Miller, assistant chief of division, Secretary's office, $2,400; H. H. Jeter, carpenter, Secretary's office, $1,000; Jas. A. Clark, clerk, auditor for War Department, $1,200; Chas. H. Brown, assistant chief of division, Secretary's office, $2,100; G. B. Chamberlin, clerk, bureau of navigation, $900; Elias Graff, watchman, Secretary's office, $720; H. T. C. Green, watchman, Secretary's office, $720; H. A. Cobaugh, captain of watch, Secretary's office, $1,400; S. A. Johnson, clerk, auditor for Interior Department, $1,600.

Reinstatements in the internal revenue service have been as follows: R. W. A. Wilda, gauger, Alabama; E. A. Alexander, gauger, Maryland; Myron J. Rose, storekeeper and gauger, Maryland; Chas. O. Fellows, gauger, third Massachusetts district; Albert G. Perry, storekeeper and gauger, sixth Missouri district; Cyrus B. Lower, gauger, twenty-third Pennsylvania district.

Reinstatements in the outside service since March 4, 1897, are as follows:

John W. Burst, immigrant inspector, $4 per diem; John Curtis, special inspector, $4 per diem; Augustus R. Sewell, John Higgs and William Smith, deputy collectors and clerks, Detroit, Mich., $1,000 per annum; Burton Parker, special agent, $6 per diem; Charles A. Stone, special inspector, $4 per diem; Joseph Murray, Seal Island agent, $2,920 per annum; Fergus Malone, special inspector, $4 per diem; A. G. Malloy, immigrant inspector, $4 per diem.

Promotions of soldiers have been made as follows:

A. F. McMillan, from $1,400 to $1,800, auditor for Treasury Department; S. E. Faunce, from $1,800 to $2,000, auditor for War Department; T. B. Sanders, from $1,800 to $2,000, bureau of navigation; Jerome Wise, from $1,800 to $2,000, public moneys division; W. N. Chamberlin, from $1,600 to $1,800, warrant division; G. M. Husted, from $1,400 to $1,600, auditor for War Department; W. W. Lesh, from $1,200 to $1,400, auditor for War Department; A. Johnson, from $1,600 to $2,000, customs division; C. N. Darnell, from $900 to $1,000, coast survey; Samuel McDonald, from $1,400 to $2,000, auditor for War Department; A. M. Judson, from $1,400 to $1,800, miscellaneous division; Lewis Moore, from $570 to $720, register's office; F. C. Revells, from $470 to $720, auditor for Post Office Department; C. P. Freeman, from $1,400 to $1,600, register's office.

The following changes have been made in the classified service in the Treasury Department in the ordinary course:

Promotions, Secretary's office—A. M. Judson, Pennsylvania, from $1,600 to $1,800; H. L. De Yo, Missouri, from $1,600 to $1,200; Mrs. Ella Benner, Pennsylvania, from $1,000 to $1,200; Mrs. Lucy Moss, Maryland, from $860 to $1,000; H. L. Pittinger, Ohio, from $720 to $900.

Register's office—C. P. Freeman, Georgia, from $1,400 to $1,600; Lewis Moore, Ohio, from $660 to $720.

Office of supervising architect—Mrs. Nellie Seymour, Michigan, from $900 to $1,000.

Treasurer United States—Miss Emma Barr, District of Columbia, from $620 to $720.

EXERTED TOO MUCH INFLUENCE.

The Mistake Made by a Department Clerk.

Every cabinet officer in town and every head of a bureau having power to make changes in the force under him has been deluged with letters asking that this one and that one be not disturbed in their places, and much of the time of these officials has been taken up in listening to personal requests of senators and representatives in the interest of some of the people who fear dismissal.

As a rule such letters and requests strengthen the employe in his or her place, but a case lately occurred in one of the departments of the government in which the clerk, enjoying a comfortable position, in which she was perfectly secure, lost her place merely because of the large amount of influence she was bringing to bear, and was reduced to a minor position, with a salary of but half that she had been receiving. Letters from senators and representatives were pouring in on the official who was her superior officer, but finally certain senators called upon him and complained that the lady in question was making their lives a burden by constant request that they intercede in her behalf, and asked that a stop be put to that sort of proceedings. They were so indignant that the lady was promptly removed from her place, although it is said she would not have been disturbed had she quietly done her work. The moral of this sad experience is being advertised quietly among clerks in the following motto:

"Don't worry your chief with an overdose of influence, but quietly saw wood."

The lady who was subjected to this unpleasant experience is now making strenuous efforts to regain her old place, but, although she has strong influence, she is apparently making no headway.

TO TEACH NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Proposed Post-Graduate Course at Annapolis.

The establishment of a post-graduate course at the Naval Academy has been suggested to the Navy Department for the benefit of officers of the navy desiring additional instruction in naval architecture, etc. Unless this is done the cadets selected for such a course of instruction will have to be sent to the Boston Institute of Technology or to Cornell University.

An objection to adding to the Annapolis curriculum is the lack of officers in the corps to serve as instructors. But seven young men will soon be added to the working force, and they will in a large measure relieve the staff of instructors of much of the work devolving on them. Should it be decided that Annapolis is the proper place for educating officers for the construction corps, a detail of two officers would be sufficient to conduct the course, and two years' study would probably be demanded before commissions were granted.

Colored Judge in Trouble.

The only colored officer of trust in South Carolina is in trouble. Z. D. Green, probate judge at Georgetown, has been convicted of official misconduct and appropriation of public moneys. He was sentenced to pay $1,000 fine and spend one year in the penitentiary at hard labor.

THEY WANT EQUAL RIGHTS

Steps Taken to Increase the Influence of Laymen in General Conference.

A Movement in the M. E. Church to Secure Increased Lay Representation in Deliberative Bodies.

A few prominent laymen of the Baltimore conference of the M. E. Church met in Baltimore the evening of the 11th instant for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for the organization of a permanent laymen's association. Such associations have already been organized in some of the more prominent conferences in the east and west, notably the Philadelphia and the central Illinois. Action is being taken looking to such an organization in each of the more than one hundred conferences in the United States, and, as soon as practicable, a central organization, composed of delegates from the conference associations, will probably be formed.

For nearly half a century, it is said, there has been a growing conviction among the more thoughtful of the laity that there is too much power held by the ministry over the temporal economy of the church, and so the question of lay representation in the general conference was agitated, resulting, twenty-five years ago, in the admission to that body of two laymen from each annual conference.

Step in the Right Direction.

This, it is claimed, has proved to be a step in the right direction, resulting, it is believed, in advancing the general interests of the church; but the plan is now regarded as defective, giving, as it does, but a minority representation to the laity, and discriminating against the larger conferences.

It gives to them only the representation it accords to the smaller ones, in some of which equal representation with the ministry obtains, while, from the larger conferences, delegations are composed of twice as many ministers as laymen. In some cases, it is alleged, even a greater inequality exists.

Equal representation in the general conference, it is believed, would bind the ministry and laity more closely together; would give its proceedings greater influence with the membership of the church; would secure larger liberality in the support of the ministry, the missionary cause, and all the benevolences of the church; would remove a somewhat prevalent conviction that there now exists in the church a measure of ecclesiasticism not in keeping with a republican government, and would give to the laity a voice in church legislation equal to that accorded it in the general councils of other leading denominations.

The Law of the Church.

To secure equal representation in the general conference the law of the church requires that the proposition shall first have the indorsement of three-fourths of the members of the annual conferences, present and voting, this action to be confirmed by at least a two-thirds vote of the general conference. This proposition was submitted to the annual conferences by the general conference of 1892, when the vote stood 2,894 for and 6,138 against. It was again submitted by the general conference of 1896. The vote in the annual conferences as now reported stands 6,619 for and 7,998 against, showing a small majority against the measure, as compared with the former vote, and also showing an increase of 3,725 for, as against an increase of 1,860 against the proposition.

This result, it is believed, is largely due to the efforts of the laity at the last general conference, and to the agitation of the question by them in different conferences during the past year. It is also taken to indicate that the ministry will probably in due time concede to the laity the rights claimed. The vote of the Baltimore conference at its session in March last was 77 for and 100 against the measure.

Other Important Questions.

While this question of equal representation is, perhaps, the most prominent one before the lay members, and upon which it is desired to secure such action as will give them larger influence in the law making body of the church, it is not by any means the only one in which they are specially interested, but their efforts will probably be mainly directed to its adjustment, and when they shall have secured an equal voice with their ministerial brethren on the floor of the general conference, other questions of vital importance to the church, and especially affecting the laity, will, it is said, receive their consideration and action.

This movement among the laity is said to be far more general than it has ever been in the past, and will doubtless grow as time passes. The contemplated action of the laity of the Baltimore conference will, therefore, be watched with great interest by all who have the welfare of Methodism at heart.

The committee has fixed the 8th of October next for the meeting of the convention, and will request each church to send five delegates. This will bring together some six or seven hundred representative laymen, whose action will have no small share in molding at least a part of the future policy of the church.

SUMMER CRUISING ARRANGED.

Program Outlined of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Arrangements are being made for the summer cruising of the North Atlantic squadron, which has been comparatively idle in the neighborhood of New York since its return from the blockading exercises off the coast of Charleston, S. C.

If the present program is carried out the larger part of the fleet will go to Newport soon after the opening exercises of the War College, June 1, in order to assist in the practical instruction of the class. The fleet will visit Boston in time to participate in commemorating the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17 next. Incidentally, the battle ship Massachusetts will be presented with a bronze statue of Victory, the gift of the people of the old bay state.

Later the fleet will go to Portland, Me., where there will be a celebration, and in July one ship is to be sent to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, to take part in celebrating the founding of that town in 1604. In the latter part of July work with the naval reserves will take some of the ships away from the fleet. In all its cruising, however, it is doubtful if a single ship gets below the capes of Virginia during the summer.

Within the next few weeks several new ships will be added to the present strength of the squadron, including the Wilmington, Nashville and Helena, the Annapolis and five other gunboats of her type approaching completion. Several of these smaller craft are intended for foreign service, however, and will not remain long in home waters.

GEN. HARRISON WILL RIDE.

Ex-President Has Bought an Up-to-Date Bicycle Suit.

A recent Chicago dispatch says:

General Harrison found time between law and the baby to go out shopping for himself during a part of this afternoon. He bought a bicycle suit. It is a gray Scotch check, with stockings.

The former President of the United States has not yet learned to ride, but he proposes to face the ordeal of beginning as soon as he gets back to Indiana, where the roads are not so hard.

"Want" ads. in The Star pay because they bring answers.

ATTRACTIVE CLUB HOUSE

A Pretty Retreat Owned by Patuxent Rod and Gun Club.

House and Grounds Have Been Improved on Modern Lines—A Naphtha Launch Provided.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

UPPER MARLBORO', Md., May 15, 1897.

On the Patuxent river, about a mile and a half from the old town of Upper Marlboro', and a mile distant from the head of steamboat navigation, is situated one of the prettiest club houses outside of Washington city. The owners and patrons of this retreat, chartered as the "Patuxent Rod and Gun Club," are all Washington city people, with one or two exceptions, but residents of this (Prince George's) county.

The club was organized several years ago by Mr. Richard S. Smith of Washington, who had been shooting and fishing on the Patuxent, and now has about twenty members. Mr. Smith recognized the many advantages to be found on the river for sportsmen who were only able to get away from their business for a day or two at a time, and also discovered the quantity and quality of the game to be found in that section. Acting on this idea, he got his Washington friends interested, and they bought the present club house, which was at the time a cottage, and fitted it up as a shooting box.

The sport and pleasure they continued to have every year caused them to manifest a great interest in the place and they have improved the house and grounds in many ways, both as to comfort and appearance. As soon as the weather opened this spring workmen were put to work tearing down the manager's house, which was rather unsightly, and the construction of a new one in the rear of the club house was begun. The fence surrounding the lawn was moved back so as to increase the length of that part leading to the river.

The most noticeable improvements were made in the club house. This was remodeled, the porches were made larger, and a summer house built, large enough to accommodate a dozen hammocks and inclosed with wire netting, to keep the mosquitos and flies from interfering with a fellow's midday snooze. The interior has been repapered, the paper on the walls in the halls being especially attractive. It was secured at a great cost by one of the club members, and is said to be over a hundred years old. The design on the paper represents an English stag hunt, and gives a good view of the stag, hounds and huntsmen. To the many visitors to the club house this is one of the attractions.

When it is too cool to sit out of doors the front room is used as a sitting room around the walls of which are hung weapons of every conceivable make, from those of the native Indians and of the first patents of firearms, down to the most improved and costly hammerless breechloaders of the present day. These latter only are used. The former are for ornaments, and each has a bit of history, which the president of the club will give only on a rainy evening, when he cannot be on the river with a rod or in the field with his gun.

Other ornaments that cause many inquiries are the different species of the game tribe, which have been stuffed and ornamentally placed about the building, each having been the victim of some member of the club. If anything unusual is killed by an outsider and sent to the club it is stuffed and a place found for it among the other trophies.

This season, when there is nothing to shoot until the Fourth of July, the opening of the season for woodcock and summer duck, the members of the club, when assembled at the house, get into their naphtha launch, go a few miles down the river and fish. From the Fourth of July until the close of the snipe shooting, about the 1st of May, there can always be found something at which to fire a gun.

When members of the club visit the place for shooting or fishing, they telegraph the manager, and he notifies the cook, who is employed all the year, and they find everything provided to their taste. Each member orders everything, individually, and can invite any one he likes to enjoy the trip.

Two of the most active members are the president and secretary, Mr. Smith and Mr. W. W. Boarman of Washington. A week seldom passes that one or the other of these gentlemen does not visit the club with company and have a day's outing on the river. The members of the club have leased several farms for shooting privileges, and have turned loose a number of imported partridges, the birds having been scarce here for the past two or three years, owing to the blizzard that swept over the country several winters ago. Their efforts in this direction have met with success, as there is every indication of a large increase in the number of birds on the club's grounds. They have not only improved the game in this respect, but have urged upon the local authorities the necessity of keeping a sharp lookout for the depredations committed by the "pot hunters," who kill game at all seasons and have been a principal agent in diminishing the supply.

TO EMULATE THE COLUMBIA.

English Cruiser Powerful Will Make a Forced Run Across the Pond.

The report comes from London that the British cruiser Powerful, said to be the largest cruiser in the world, will shortly be sent on a full power run to New York and back, in emulation of the run of the United States cruiser Columbia. The Powerful is a first-class cruiser of 14,200 tons and 25,000 indicated horse power. She is 500 feet long, has 71 feet beam and draws 27 feet. She was launched in 1895 at Barrow, and is credited with a speed of twenty-two knots. Her nominal coal supply is 3,000 tons. She carries a crew of 840 men, and her armament is composed of two 9.2-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick firing guns, sixteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders and some smaller guns.

She has four torpedo tubes and a protective deck of from three to six inches in thickness. The Columbia is credited with a speed of more than twenty-two knots. The Powerful is a sister ship of the Terrible. Her machinery weighs 2,250 tons, she has forty-eight boilers and there are nearly 100 auxiliary engines on board of her. She can discharge nearly 17,000 pounds or eight tons of metal in a minute.

SENATOR MALLORY'S VIEWS.

Stands on the Chicago Platform and Sympathizes With Cuba.

In a recent interview with a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press Senator-elect Stephen Russell Mallory gave his views on current questions, as follows:

"I stand squarely on the Chicago platform, am in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and am decidedly in favor of giving the Supreme Court another chance to test the income tax.

"Corporations must be restricted as to their scope in the management of affairs, and they should be held rigidly to an accountability."

The new senator earnestly sympathizes with the Cubans. He has spoken freely on the subject many times, always having great sympathy for their fight for freedom.

Mr. Mallory is a cousin of Senator Stephen Mallory White of California.

The Bryan and Sewall Silver Club of Jacksonville, will hold a big banquet after the legislature adjourns, at which Mallory, as one of the "original" silver men of the state, will be the principal guest.

It matters little what it is that you want—whether a situation or a servant—a "want" ad. in The Star will reach the person who can fill your need.

TALKS OF THE HARD TIMES

John Wanamaker Makes a Significant Speech to Business Men.

Indicates a Revolt Against "One-Man Power" in Politics—Speech Attracts Much Attention.

The address made by John Wanamaker at the annual meeting of the Business Men's League of Philadelphia has attracted a great deal of attention among local business men and politicians. The general opinion is that the address deserves unusual significance, in that it sounds the keynote of a new element to be henceforth injected into Pennsylvania politics.

In the course of his address Mr. Wanamaker said:

"The country is not prosperous. Since the outset of the last presidential campaign the party press and political leaders generally fixed the November election of 1896 as the date of the beginning of good times. A full half of the year has expired since the will of the republican party was declared. Thus far but one of the important issues of the campaign is nearing settlement, and hardly any noticeable improvement of the wretched times is manifest. The tide will soon set in strongly against the republican party unless the depression of business is altered. Idleness and want breed a bitter discontent, which will never be overcome until there is ample employment."

Referring to state politics, Mr. Wanamaker said:

"Dismay and discomfiture and dread apprehension have followed the entire session of the present legislature. A gallant little band of true men have formed a phalanx in the senate and not an inch has been yielded by the valiant members of the house. Those who have failed to rise with the opportunity will soon come to the day of reckoning with their constituents, when a million of people will review their acts."

Mr. Wanamaker was asked whether he had anything further to say regarding the promised era of prosperity which he stated had not come since McKinley's election.

"I decline to discuss that phase of the question," answered Mr. Wanamaker. "I have made certain statements which are true, and they may be taken or rejected."

"Can you tell what will be the future policy of the Business Men's League of this state, and whether it is likely to take a more aggressive political stand in the immediate future?" he was asked.

"As to that I cannot answer. The league, I should say, is in a more united form than it has been before."

"Have you any idea of the means that could have been taken to bring about financial and industrial prosperity, and which were neglected? Do you think the time since March 4 has been sufficient to make many changes or established innovations?"

"I have nothing to say on the matter," replied Mr. Wanamaker, "except that I abide by what I said in my address last evening. Every one knows the condition of affairs in Pennsylvania, and to a great extent outside. I do not think that business men in the past have taken enough interest in practical politics, and it is that fact which is largely responsible for the present undesirable condition of political affairs. Among business men, however, there is growing up a sturdy sentiment of revolt against the prevalent system of one-man power, and I am perfectly confident that it will give to this state eventually a far purer political system than it has ever had before. The republican party must realize that something must be done if it would preserve the confidence of this state and this nation."

WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Reinstatement of Old Soldiers Ordered by Secretary Alger.

The following named persons have been reinstated in the War Department, who were discharged therefrom, and who were soldiers during the late civil war:

John F. Reardon of Ohio, of 6th New York Cavalry, appointed assistant messenger, surgeon general's office.

Jacob Jacobson of Ohio, of 71st New York State Militia; appointed clerk, $1,000, record and pension office.

Lorenz Auber of District of Columbia, of 2d United States Cavalry; appointed watchman, surgeon general's office.

John Anderson of Pennsylvania, of 186th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; appointed watchman, adjutant general's office.

James Boyle of North Carolina, of 120th Indiana Volunteers, Infantry; appointed laborer, State, War and Navy building.

ESTEEMED BY HIS MEN.

Presentation by Company H, 6th Infantry, to Sergt. A. T. Smith.

Sergeant Alfred T. Smith, who is to receive his commission as second lieutenant in a few days, was recently greatly complimented by his fellow soldiers of Company H, 6th Infantry, at Fort Thomas, Ky. First Sergeant Griffin assembled the company in the amusement room and led Sergeant Smith to the front. Lieutenant Atkinson, who has taken a warm interest in the advancement of the sergeant, on behalf of the company, in a few well-chosen words presented Sergeant Smith with a handsome sword, dress and undress belts and a pair of those coveted articles called shoulder straps. The sergeant, who will leave in a few days, was overcome by this evidence of his company's esteem, but managed to control his feeling sufficiently to acknowledge the kind remembrance and express his appreciation of the cordial relations that had always existed between himself and the members of Company H. The new lieutenant is a Washington boy.

New Revolvers for the Army.

By direction of the Secretary of War all Colt's revolvers, caliber .38 of model 1892, in the hands of troops, will be replaced by revolvers of model 1894 pattern, which differs from the model 1892 in the addition of the locking lever, which is pivoted by a screw in the recess of the left side of the frame, and prevents the hammer from being cocked except when the cylinder is positively closed and locked. A portion of the troops, including the first seven regiments of cavalry, has already been supplied with model 1894 revolvers. The commanding officers of all organizations having revolvers of the model 1892 pattern in use have been instructed to make requisition on the ordnance department for an equal number of model 1894 revolvers, and, when the model 1894 revolvers shall have been received, will turn in the model 1892 to the Springfield armory, Springfield, Mass.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. Commander R. G. Davenport, from the hydrographic office to the bureau of navigation; Ensign L. S. Thompson, from the Alliance to the Naval War College; Lieut. H. Osterhaus, to the Naval War College; Lieut. T. B. Howard, to the Concord; Naval Constructor L. Bankson, from the Michigan, and granted one month's leave. Ensign J. T. Sticht has been detached from the New York and ordered to the Massachusetts; Chief Engineer J. A. Scot will be retired on the 26th instant; Chaplain M. M. Goodwin has been detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Wabash; Commander W. W. Reisinger, from the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard and ordered to command the Pensacola, Fla., yard.

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES

John Philip Sousa Has Not Yet Attained the Height of His Ambition.

Projects That He Has for the Future—Matters of Interest to Local Musicians.

The Washington public needs hardly be told anything about John Philip Sousa and his band further than whatever is new that pertains to his programs. Sousa's whole career is founded in Washington, and so closely allied to it that it would be carrying coals to Newcastle to undertake to enlighten any Washingtonian upon the young bandmaster or his organization. Still, Sousa is growing and gaining rapidly in more ways than one, and there are new plans ahead and now under course of fulfillment that the general public knows not of. Every one does not know that Sousa is writing a new opera, nor does every one know that he plans to take his band across the water in 1900, nor that in the spring of 1898 there will be joint productions of "El Capitan," Sousa's wonderfully successful opera, by the famous band and the De Wolff Hopper Opera Company, etc. Those who know something of the distinguished director's ambitions are sure also that his greatest and most enduring compositions belong not to the past, but lie in his brilliant future. Certainly Sousa takes pride in his present and past successes, but he is not willing to admit that the best productions of which he is capable are simply and solely his martial music or even his operas of the past. He is more than ever the student and profound thinker and explorer in music, and his ambition is unfettered. The future promises richer things for him than the past has yielded.

The comic opera of "Patience," which was given with such success earlier in the season by the pupils and friends of Profs. Saltsman and deFord, will be repeated in National Rifles' Armory this evening. The cast will remain about the same, while the chorus will be greatly augmented for this occasion. The stage setting will be on an elaborate scale, and the entire production promises to be an artistic success in every respect.

The Sunday Night Music Club was entertained by Mrs. von Wimpffen of 1st street northwest, the program being made up of the Fourth Beethoven Symphony, a Schubert Quartet, op. 29, both arranged for four hands piano, and Babillage, Au Moulin, and Bonheur Perdu, by Gillet. Miss Bertie Reichenbach sang Meyerbeer's Robert, Giorzo's Regina Coeli and Rossi's Tantum Ergo, all arranged with piano and quartet of strings accompaniment.

The cantata, Ruth, given at Odd Fellows' Hall on the 5th instant, proved to be such a success that, in accordance with repeated requests of the general public, it will be rendered again on Sunday evening, May 23, at Columbia Theater for the benefit of the German Orphan Asylum. The cantata will be given in costume by some of Washington's best local talent and with a trained chorus of fifty voices. The musical direction is in charge of Miss Lulu Facias, and Mr. W. H. Conley is staging the work. There is every reason to believe the cantata will again meet with success.

The Choral Society at the meeting of the board of directors Thursday night discussed plans for next year. The year just closed was considered a good one, taking everything into consideration, and the work of the society at its several concerts was better than ever before. A proposition was made to have an advisory board or a directorate, to be composed of people prominent in business, official and social circles, and to consist of the same number as the board of managers, who shall act in conjunction with the latter body, in suggesting the works to be performed and the soloists to be secured. It is believed that this will widen the influence of the society and increase its usefulness in its object to present the highest form of music to the people of Washington in the best possible manner.

The quartet, consisting of Mr. Krutzsch, Mrs. Bittinger, Mrs. Bunn and Miss Bartlett, have given musicales semi-monthly during the past season, and afforded much pleasure to lovers of good music. Those who have had an opportunity to listen to their programs hope that the members will hold together next winter.

NAVAL ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

Examination of the Entering Class Begins Today.

The examination of the candidates for admission to the United States Naval Academy begins today. The candidates and the states from which they were appointed are as follows:

I. J. Cleveland, Alabama; Claude Browne, Alabama; George P. Brown, California; John H. Firse, Savannah, Ga.; George S. Harris, Rome, Ga.; F. L. E. Brandt and John W. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Howe, Bloomington, Ind.; Theo. A. Dittenger Madison, Ind.; F. B. Letts, Iowa; Donald J. Sower, Bedford, Iowa; O. W. Fowler, Fort Dodge, Iowa; B. C. Allen, Olloma, Kan.; C. A. P. Falconer, Atwood, Kan.; John Fitzpatrick, New Orleans, La.; R. C. Harper, Louisiana; E. L. Whitney, St. Joseph, La.; G. C. Laurason, Louisiana; H. E. Cook, Massachusetts; A. F. Patterson, Townsend, Mass.; H. W. Newall, Lynn, Mass.; Geo. F. Blair, Jackson, Mich.; J. L. Ackerson, Middleville, Mich.; Guy Whitlock, Winona, Minn.; Wm. S. Pye, Minnesota; W. M. Robertson, Mississippi; J. E. Boss, Mississippi; Warren McNair, Brookhaven, Miss.; Samuel R. Price, Missouri; Theo. D. Fisher, jr., Missouri; O. H. Oakley, Lincoln, Neb.; F. McGalliard, New Jersey; Harold Colvocoresses, New Jersey; G. P. Nightingale, New York; Frank R. Blair, New York; Rufus F. Zozbaum, jr., New York; Bernard L. Tone, New York city; J. C. Fremont, jr., New York city; Chas. L. Bruff, West Point, N. Y.; Roger Williams, Chatham, N. Y.; Isaac Yates, jr., Schenectady, N. Y.; Percy W. Foote, North Carolina; Leroy Brooks, Ohio; Russell Hastings, Ohio; Walter Davis, Oregon; Jas. A. Campbell, Pennsylvania; Lewis M. Bride, Columbia, Pa.; James C. Kress, Pennsylvania; Holden C. Richardson, Shamokin, Pa.; M. H. Simons, Newport, R. I.; John C. Foster, Lancaster, Pa.; W. H. Allen, Pennsylvania; W. H. Galbraith, Tennessee; Geo. F. Neal, Tennessee; Pickens E. Woodson, Tex.; E. E. Spafford, Vermont; A. H. Fleet, Virginia; Frank Miller, Virginia; Chas. E. Stewart, Alexandria, Va.; Guy W. Castle, Milwaukee, Wis.; John B. Terry, New Mexico;

WILD NEGRO CAPTURED.

Supposed to Be a Fugitive Slave of Ante-Bellum Days.

A wild negro, about sixty years old, a horrible object, has been captured ten miles north of Brewton, Ala., by some farmers. His hair was matted solidly to his head with crude turpentine, making his head look twice its normal size. The upper part of his body was naked and was covered with coarse hair. He wore a remarkable pair of short pantaloons, consisting of seven pairs of old pants, placed one inside of the other, and quilted together with leather strings; they had evidently seen years of service. He was bareheaded, barefooted, and wore no other garment than the wonderful pantaloons. He ran when he saw the hunters, but they overtook him.

Since his capture he has acted in all respects like a beast rather than a man, his talk being inarticulate and his intelligence being a minimum. His body is alive with vermin. He will not eat, but drinks water and tramps about the place to which he is chained like a confined beast. It is believed he escaped from bondage before the war and has since lived in the swamps like a wild animal. He will be held and tamed.

THE MEN ACTED COWARDLY

Testimony of Witnesses Regarding the Paris Charity Bazaar Fire.

In Their Mad Haste to Escape They Struck Down Women With Fists and Canes.

The inquiry into the fire at the charity bazaar, Paris, on May 4 last has been followed with the most keen interest in aristocratic circles at the French capital. This has been especially the case with the evidence throwing light upon the cowardly conduct of many of the men. The examining judge, M. Bertulus, minutely investigated the circumstances and it is asserted that the names of several men guilty of brutal cowardice are known and they will never again be admitted into Paris society. Mme. Raffaeli, wife of the painter, Jean Raffaeli, who distinguished herself by making several heroic attempts to rescue her daughter, who subsequently escaped, says it is quite true that several young men, three or four of whom are known, behaved miserably.

A friend of Dr. Foulard, who died while rescuing a lady from the flames, declares that he saw three ladies struck by men. One lady, who is dying, was standing and holding a ladder which had been let down from the offices of La Croix, a newspaper, when a man in order to make her release her hold struck her hand with his walking stick, breaking her fingers. Another account, however, says she was paralyzed with terror, and was blocking the exit. M. Achille Fould, a banker, says that two men, whose names are known, crowded past his wife, and one of them struck her in the face. A member of the ladies' committee asserts that a gentleman who is being upheld by the newspapers to public admiration was seen slashing right and left with a stick ladies who were standing in his way.

The Temps in an article on "Masculine Selfishness," comments upon these statements and on what it describes as "stupid and shameful conduct" of the students of the Fine Arts School, who made a disorderly manifestation on Friday evening, against the decision of