The Baseball Season has begun. You will soon hear the voice of the umpire and the yells of the "fans." The national game will be more popular this season than ever before.

We are prepared to cater to your "Baseball" wants with the largest and best stock in the city. Hardly necessary to say anything about our prices—you ought to know by this time they're lowest!

It will pay to get our estimate on the cost of uniforming and outfitting entire teams.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO
Clothiers,
315 Seventh Street.

The Spalding Cyclometer, $1.50.

—It's the best and most dependable means of keeping tab on the number of miles you ride. Registers 1,000 miles and repeats. Easily attached to any bicycle.

TAPPAN'S, 1013 Pa. Ave.

"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

HAS A SYSTEM OF HIS OWN

English Grammar Taught Accord- to Professor Powell's Idea.

No Standard Text-Book Used in the Public Schools—Mr. Walsh Wants an Investigation.

The resolution offered in the House by Mr. Walsh, of New York, directing the District Committee to investigate the statement that no text-book on English grammar is used in the public schools of this city, has attracted general attention.

Mr. Walsh, in conversation with a Times representative today, said that the only information he had obtained bearing upon the matter, and which had influenced him in the preparation of the resolution, came from students in the various schools of whom he had made inquiries on the subject.

"All the information derived from these different pupils," said Mr. Walsh, "was to the effect that no text-book on English grammar is used in the schools which they attend. These students stated to me that Supt. Powell has a system of his own for teaching grammar, and, as I understand, uses it as a substitute for regular standard text-books.

"My only idea in suggesting the institution of an investigation was to have steps taken looking to the adoption of text-books on grammar for the public schools of Washington. I do not care what system is selected. If Prof. Powell's ideas are suitable for elaboration into a text-book let it be done, and, if not, let some other system be chosen. My desire simply is to have a regular text-book formally designated for use in the schools, as is done elsewhere."

Mr. Walsh has had an extended experience in matters pertaining to education, having served six years as an inspector of common schools in New York city. He does not seek to find any fault with the system of public education in Washington any further than to believe that the statement repeatedly made that no text-book on English grammar is used in the public schools should be investigated, and if found to be true, the defect should be remedied.

Inquiry at the Franklin school developed the fact that the text-book on grammar used in the public schools is one prepared by Superintendent Powell, who has invented a system of his own for teaching that study, and that it has been in use some time.

LAYS CLAIM TO A FORTUNE.

Mrs. Huldah Davis Says She is Millionaire Davis' Widow.

Butte, Mon., March 26.—Mrs. Huldah Queen Davis of Tehachapi, Kern county, Cal., today created a sensation among the claimants to the Davis estate by filing a petition in the district court asking for the revocation of the alleged forged will of Andrew J. Davis, the dead millionaire, and demanding the distribution of the entire estate of many millions among herself and two daughters, alleging that she is the surviving wife of the deceased, who was believed never to have been married.

She alleges in her petition that they were married in Carroll county, Ark., August 15, 1842, and have two children—May Isabel, now Mrs. Morrow, of Fresno, Cal., and Laura A., now Mrs. Calhoun, of San Francisco.

It is stated by Miles J. Cavanaugh, the woman's attorney, that when the gold fever broke out Davis left her and went to California. After a few letters had been received from her husband Mrs. Davis heard he had been killed, and she married a man named Williams, with whom she moved to California, where she found traces of her first husband.

Davis soon went to Montana. After the death of Willaims Mrs. Davis married George Snell, who is also dead now. After the latter's death she determined to demand her rights as the wife of Davis.

Sandbagged in His Store.

New Orleans, March 26.—The proprietor of a notion store on Royal street, one of the most crowded streets in the city, was sandbagged yesterday about noon in his store, a few doors from Canal street, and the money drawer robbed of forty-odd dollars. A stranger called to make a trifling purchase, and when the proprietor turned his back, the sandbag struck him down unconscious. The bold thief rifled the till and escaped at his leisure. No clue.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

CAN NEVER BE TRIED NOW

Cases Which the District Attorney Has Dropped.

HIS SPRING CLEANING UP

He Tells Some Queer Things Concerning Some of the Matters Before Him—Proof That the Grand Juries Presented Wrong Returns—Some Examples Are Given.

District Attorney Arthur A. Birney is making a spring house cleaning of the old indictments in his shop. He has made this a rule ever since he has been in office, and the return of every spring sees him shuffle off over the nolle prosequi route a large number of indictments against persons who for one reason or another cannot be brought to trial.

There are indictments and charges in the District attorney's office that are over thirty years old and many of them are against people who have gone to answer indictments in the unknown beyond. In others the accused are out of the jurisdiction and cannot be found. In many cases it is impossible to find enough witnesses to prosecute, and in still other cases nobody on earth can tell why the grand jurors presented the man and why the prosecuting attorney indicted him.

Mr. Birney has already nolle prossed within the last week over forty cases. Probably as many more will yet be disposed of in a similar manner, and the effect on the office pigeon-holes will be noticable, though at a rough estimate 300 cases could yet be similarly disposed of with perfect impunity.

A NOTED SERIES.

A notable series of cases in the first batch were the indictments for perjury against Frank Schneider and seven others. The history of the charges against the octette who appeared as witnesses in Howard Schneider's murder trial three years ago, is known to every resident of the District. It would have been almost impossible to secure a conviction, Mr. Birney said, while the expense would have been very great against the government.

"There are many reasons why some of these cases can never be brought to trial," said Mr. Birney to a Times representative. "The chances of a conviction are in many cases so small that it would not be advisable to tax the government to bear the expense. I have a case in mind now where it would be absolutely impossible to secure a conviction, and where to try the case it would cost the government at least $1,000.

"It is that of a man who secured fraudulent affidavits to an application for a pension. The Pension Office officials have worked upon the case and have furnished me with evidence. Now, to convict the man indicted the government would have to prove that he was here in Washington on, say November 15. On the 17th they would have to show that he was in Chicago. He would have to jump from there to Minnesota on the 20th. Then it would be necessary to prove that he was in El Paso, Tex., on the 23d instant. We would have to send to all of these places and secure affidavits from notaries before whom the witnesses appeared. Probably the notary who had been in El Paso has moved to California. Then we would have to summon witnesses from many of these places and pay them 10 cents a mile for coming.

WHAT COULD BE PROVED.

"Now, as a matter of fact, in the very same case the friends of the man accused have placed in my hands indisputable evidence that he was here in Washington all of the time that he is alleged to have been absent. To prove this they have brought bills and receipts to show his daily accounts made and paid at the time. Better than all this, they have brought affidavits from twelve or fifteen of the most reputable citizens of the city, who swear to having seen the man here during the time covered in the charges. A conviction under these circumstances is, you see, impossible.

"The grand jury does inexplainable things sometimes, too," continued Mr. Birney. "We have a rule never to nolle prosse indictments for murder, but I threw one out of the office. A man kept a store out on the edge of the city, and hired as a clerk the wife of another man who was about as worthless as they generally grow. While this fellow's wife supported him he did not want her to work for the merchant, and would frequently come into the store accusing the storekeeper of being too friendly with his spouse.

"Finally the two men quarreled, and the husband of the woman went away swearing that he would kill the shopkeeper. A few minutes later he walked back into the store and went to the private office of the owner of the establishment. On his way back he grabbed a weight from the scale rack. The storekeeper met him at the door of the private office with a lead pipe and killed him. Then he went and gave himself up.

PRESENTED THE CASE.

"I felt it my duty, as a matter of formality, to present the case before the next grand jury. The wife of the dead man was the only witness of the killing, and she said that the merchant did it purely in self-defense. But the grand jurors returned a presentment against the man.

"'How did you do that?' I asked the foreman.

"'I was opposed to it,' he answered, 'but they seemed to consider the evidence strong enough to hold him.'

"'Well, his wife was the only witness and she said that the man that did the killing did it in self-defense, didn't she?' I asked.

"'Yes, that is true, but they seemed to think he should be held, anyhow.'

"I was so sure that a case could not be made against the man that I refused to draw up an indictment, and brought the matter to the attention of the very next grand jury. Well, sir! they did the very same thing, presented the man, and I then threw the case out. It was one of the queerest things I ever heard of in that line."

FOR THE RED CROSS.

New Racket Being Worked by an Alleged Native Armenian.

A shaggy-bearded individual who claims to be an Armenian exile has been going about from house to house in East Washington collecting money for a bogus relief fund, to be used, he claims, by the Red Cross Society in supporting the needs of the suffering people in those sections of Armenia which were overrun by the murderous Kurds. This alleged Armenian wears a greasy Turkish fez and speaks badly broken English.

He is not a native of Armenia at all, the police say, but a cranky Norwegian, who tried some weeks ago to convert a number of colored people in South Washington to the belief of the Sanyahs in Eastern Arabia, who claim that the world is governed by a great winged god, and that his followers, as rulers to the stars when they die.

Members of the Red Cross Society disclaim all knowledge of the fellow, and if captured by the bluecoats he will be given a taste of wholesome labor with pickax or shovel in the chain gang.

NO FUSION WITH GOLDBUGS.

Senator Butler Says Populists Would Rather Fight Alone.

Raleigh, N. C., March 26.—A letter from Senator Marion Butler, in reply to an inquiry, makes positive statements of the position of the Populist party with reference to fusion with Republicans or Democrats. It says:

"The People's party will not co-operate with goldbugs, but is willing to co-operate against goldbugs. Neither will the People's party support any man for governor who will vote for a gold man for President. The People's party stands solidly for this position, and you can rest assured it is not bluffing, but means just what it says. If no party will co-operate with us against the goldbugs, then we will make the fight alone."

NEVER TOO LATE

Premature Old Age Made Impossible.

A Life-Time Habit Easily Broken—It's Easy if You Only Take the Right Road.

From The Press, Everett, Pa.

A number of our great and most inveterate tobacco smokers and chewers have quit the use of the filthy weed. The reform was started by Aaron Gorber, who was a confirmed slave for many years to the use of tobacco. He tried the use of No-To-Bac, and to his great surprise and delight, it cured him.

Hon. C. W. Ashcom, who had been smoking for sixty years, tried No-To-Bac and it cured him.

Col. Samuel Stoutener, who would eat up tobacco like a cow eats hay, tried this wonderful remedy, and even Samuel, after all his years of slavery, lost the desire.

J. C. Cobler, Lessing Evans, Frank Dell, Geo. B. May, C. O. Skillington, Hanson Robinett, Frank Hershberger, John Shinn, and others have since tried No-To-Bac, and in every case they report, not only a cure of the tobacco habit, but a wonderful improvement in their general physical and mental condition, all of which goes to show that the use of tobacco had been injurious to them in more ways than one.

All of the above gentlemen are so well pleased with the results that we do not hesitate to join them in recommending it to suffering humanity, as we have thoroughly investigated and are satisfied that No-To-Bac does the work well and is a boon to mankind.

The cost is trifling, and three boxes are guaranteed to cure any case, or money refunded. One box in every instance stated above effected a cure, with one or two exceptions. No-To-Bac has a wonderful sale upon its merits alone, and can be secured at almost any drug store in this country or Canada. It is made by the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, or New York. Our readers are warned against purchasing imitations, as there are several on the market. Be sure you get No-To-Bac. Then you're all right.

OVER HALF A CENTURY OLD.

Anniversary of Junior Foreign Missionary Society.

A very attractive scene was presented to those who attended the reception and entertainment in celebration of the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Junior Foreign Missionary Society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of which Rev. Joseph T. Kelly is pastor. It was held last night in the lecture room, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags of all nations, China being predominant, owing to the fact that the work of the society has been mostly confined to that country.

The first officers of this society were: William Peckham, president; Samuel Anderson, vice president; John C. Cole, secretary, and David Walker, treasurer. Mr. David Walker is the only survivor of those who assisted in the formation of the society in 1839. It was expected that he would be present, but owing to ill-health he was prevented. He addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee on entertainment which was read.

The program consisted of the following: Anthem by choir, led by Mr. Charles H. Wright; address of welcome by the president of the society, Mr. Joseph H. Milans; vocal solo, "Plains of Peace," by Miss Mary E. Hoover, accompanied by Mrs. Esputa Daly; recitation, Miss Edna Hercher; cornet solo, Miss Athalia Yingling; history of the society and its work, by John W. Hollyday; vocal solo, Mrs. Jennie B. Brown; exercises by younger members of the society; remarks by the pastor, Rev. Joseph T. Kelly, and cornet solo, Mr. Elphonzo Youngs, jr.

The remarks of the pastor were particularly interesting and appropriate. He referred to the pleasure it gave him to be present, and to a number of incidents connected with the early days of the society. He further stated that it was one of the proudest moments of his life when he walked to the desk of the secretary many years ago and laid down the amount necessary to become a member of the society. He also spoke of those who had gone out from the society into foreign fields to work in the Master's cause.

Among those present besides those already mentioned were Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Small, Mr. and Mrs. McChesney, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wolhaupter, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hollyday, Mr. and Mrs. Milans, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. G. W. Larner, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. C. J. Williamson, Miss Catherine Williamson, Mrs. Tullock, Mrs. Hackett, Misses Ida Nourse, Daisy Nourse, Minnie Babcock, Jessie Babcock, Barron, Culverwell, Andrews, Darfee, Davis, Vannemann, Bargdorff, Sylvester, Rena Hoover, Messrs. Sterling, Dr. McFarlan, A. B. Kelly, Charles H. Wright, Rawlings, C. Milans, R. Milans, Garfield, Hoover, Dr. Pritchard, Hackett, English, Edge, Cromwell, Cruse, Adams, Gannon, Pritchard, Torman, Johnson, Babcock, Tullock and others.

FAREWELL TO A PASTOR.

Lecture Room of Trinity Filled With Friends of Dr. Rice.

The lecture room of Trinity M. E. Church was filled last evening, the occasion being the farewell reception to the Rev. Dr. M. F. B. Rice, the retiring pastor, and his family. Rev. J. B. Stitt and a number of his congregation from Dumbarton Avenue Church, West Washington, where Dr. Rice had previously served as pastor, were present.

The evening exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. R. Emmons, and addresses were made by the Rev. J. B. Stitt in behalf of his church and himself, and Messrs. T. B. Stahl, M. Otterback, H. F. Belt and William Palmer, in behalf of the different bodies of the church. Their remarks plainly portrayed the sympathetic and true friendly feeling existing for Dr. Rice and his family.

A meritorious musical and literary program was rendered, and Dr. Rice and family were presented with a handsome token of solid silverware, consisting of tea and dessert spoons, knives and forks. Dr. Rice spoke enthusiastically and very touchingly in response to the many words and tokens of affection from his friends. Contributions to the musical and literary portion of the program were rendered by the church choir and Messrs. Gottwalls, Stratton, Maddert, Henny and Buckler.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

County Treasurer Cobb of Lincoln, Neb., Lacks $39,000.

Lincoln, Neb., March 26.—An apparent shortage of $39,000 in the accounts of County Treasurer Maxey Cobb has been disclosed by the report of State Examiner Fodrac, made to the commissioners.

This is what the books show, but Mr. Cobb claims he has collateral which will materially lessen, if not wipe out the apparent shortage. This comprises checks from heavy taxpayers which he agreed not to present to the banks for the time being. It is claimed, however, that the treasurer had on deposit in the German National and Lincoln Savings Bank, two banks which recently failed, something over $20,000 and this, it is feared, is almost wholly lost. No formal action has yet been taken by the commissioners.

GIBBONS.

POOR ARE THEIR VICTIMS

Many Itinerant Coal Dealers Give Short Weight.

FALSE MEASURES ARE USED

Anthracite Hawked About the Streets in Every Conceivable Kind of Vehicle—Police After the Sharpers, and Propose to See That Their Customers Are Protected.

Owing to poverty and other causes there are many families in this city who are compelled to buy their coal by the peck or bushel. This demand has resulted in many men and boys engaging in the business of hawking coal about the streets in wagons and other conveyances. In fact, it appears that every sort of vehicle, from discarded grocery wagons to limping and rheumatic Daytons and played-out furniture vans, have been pressed into use.

They are hauled about town by all manner of horseflesh, including spavined and stiff jointed ex-street car steeds, game-legged mules and other antiquated animals which are ripe for the boneyard.

It is estimated by the authorities that there are upward of three hundred of these intinerant coal dealers and their mournful cry of "C-o-o-a-a-a-l, coal!" can be heard from the gray of early dawning until far into the night, especially in those neighborhoods which are inhabited by the poorer element.

Now it has come to pass that the police are after some of these itinerants. There are rascals among them just as there are in other callings, and complaint has been made that there are dealers among them who are imposing short measure upon their poor patrons. The patrolmen in the several precincts have been been instructed to look out for the dishonest peddlers of "black diamonds" and to make arrests where they are found cheating by means of false measures or in other ways.

A GOOD FIELD.

The tenement houses furnish a good field for these coal hucksters, and as the purchasers in but few instances see the coal measured the dealers give them short measure and bring the scant bushels or pecks to their rooms in gunny sacks or hand baskets. Others are provided with two sets of measures. One consists of vessels which bear the official stamp of the sealer of weights and measures; the other is a fraudulent set, usually old buckets or small tubs, which are used when no one is at hand to watch the measuring-out process. In some instances false bottoms are used for the stamped measures.

This cheating of very poor people is said to be carried on to a considerable extent by both hucksters of coal as well as vegetables, and the police department proposes to make a raid on them just as it did some time ago on short-weight bakers. As the penalty under the old law is a fine of $2 for every fraudulent sale, the swindlers can be taxed heavily in the aggregate.

"It is true the petty coal dealers do not receive princely incomes from their business," said a policeman at headquarters, "but people who are compelled by reason of poverty to purchase coal in small quantity can ill afford to be filched out of even little amounts of money, and it should be the province of the strong arm of the law to protect them just as fully as it does the establishments of the rich merchants or the palatial homes of the affluent citizens in the West End."

A WARFARE STARTED.

The Georgetown police have already inaugurated a warfare against the short-measure and light weight street venders and several culprits have been successfully prosecuted in the police court by Lieut. Swindell's men.

There are twenty-eight bushels of coal to the ton, which costs the venders from $5.50 to $6.25, according to kind and quality. Each bushel should weigh about seventy-two pounds net. It is retailed from the wagons at 25 cents per bushel. These figures were furnished by a well-known coal dealer. He also said that some of the hawkers, while selling their coal in short measures to their patrons, resort to all sorts of schemes and tricks to secure overweight from the wholesale dealers. One plan is to have a number of bricks or big stones concealed in their wagon when they are weighed empty before the coal is loaded into them. Another is to train their horses to place a hind foot on the platform of the scales so as to increase the weight of the wagon.

This is known in commercial parlance as "tare weight" and is deducted after the vehicle is loaded with coal from the gross weight. In this way dishonest coal peddlers sometimes get from two to five extra bushels with the amount they ordered.

A colored man in South Washington is growing wealthy in this petty coal trade. He has seven or eight wagons out and buys his coal from the mines direct by the car load.

VICTIMIZED BY A WOMAN.

Residents of Green's Alley Visited by a Voodoo Doctor.

The residents of Green's alley northwest were visited recently by a voodoo doctor and many of them have fallen victims to her professed ability to work wonders. She carried around with her little wooden boxes, which she announced contained the most powerful charm in the world. With it in possibility was a word to be forgotten, and she claimed it would bring untold wealth to the purchaser.

She succeeded in disposing of a number of the boxes among the credulous negroes in the alley, and for several days they waited expectantly. But no wealth came, and as the charm did not seem to be having any effect on the destinies of their purchasers some of them grew doubtful and suspicious and opened the boxes. They contained grass and other ordinary material, and many of them were thrown away in disgust. The police of the Second precinct were notified and are on the lookout for the old woman.

Congressman Francis H. Wilson cured of Bronchitis.

TEMPLE COURT, NEW YORK.
Nov. 26, 1894.

My Dear Mr. Wyckoff—On your suggestion I procured from your friend, Mr. Booth, one of his pocket inhalers. It has worked like a charm. The bronchitis has entirely disappeared, and, thanks to you, is the first thing I have found in ten years that has given permanent relief.

Cordially yours, F. H. WILSON.
(The above is to the late W. O. Wyckoff, esq., president Remington Typewriter Co.)

We claim for HYOMEI, the Australian "Dry Air" treatment, and for

Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit, $1.00,

that it will immediately relieve and promptly cure Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial troubles.
R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th st., New York.

Any druggist has it, or can get it for you IF YOU INSIST. Don't be persuaded into buying a substitute. There is nothing like it on the market.

For sale in Washington by
W. S. THOMPSON, 703 15th st.
EDW'D P. MERTZ, cor. 11th and F sts. nw.

Teeth Extracted FREE!

We believe that we have in our Neal Vegetable Vapor the safest, purest and pleasantest anæsthetic ever introduced. It is a product of certain well-known herbs and is absolutely harmless to the most delicate constitutions. Under its influence difficult teeth and roots can be extracted without pain and in perfect safety. It has been administered over 20,000 times without one unpleasant result.

Neal Vegetable Vapor

is better than the gas in use by most dentists because it does not irritate the throat. It is better than any local injection because it does not cause soreness of the gums. In order to afford an opportunity to all to test the merits of this wonderful anæsthetic we will extract teeth free of charge daily between the hours of 8 and 10 a. m. A trial will convince you that this is the most agreeable anæsthetic ever used in the extraction of teeth.

☞ A cordial invitation is extended to the medical profession to call and witness the administration of this new anæsthetic. Special discount on all dental work to physicians and druggists.

U. S. Dental Ass'n,
Cor. 7th and D Sts.

Solid Gold Crowns, $5.00.

Painless Extracting 50c
Clean g 75c
Silver Fillings 75c
Platina Fillings $1.00
Best Teeth $8.00

LORD CALVERT'S LANDING

Maryland Society of Colonial Wars Celebrates the Date.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESS MADE

Mr. A. Leo Knott Tells of the Colony's and State's Service in Regard to the Partition of the Northwest Territoy and to Other Great Issues of Bygone Days.

Baltimore, March 26.—The two hundred and sixty-second anniversary of the landing of Gov. Leonard Calvert and the first colonists on Maryland soil was celebrated last night by the Maryland Society of Colonial Wars.

The fourth "general court" of the society was held at the Hotel Rennert, where, after a business meeting, the members and their friends listened to an address by Mr. A. Leo Knott. Mr. Knott's address was a story of the territory of Maryland rather than a story of the government or the people. It was devoted to proving three interesting points:

"That the colony of Maryland rightfully included the whole of Delaware, much territory adjacent in Pennsylvania and a strip in the northeast corner of West Virginia, but had been robbed of them by the influence of William Penn at court and by the varying interpretations put upon the words 'head fountain' of the Potomac in the Calvert charter.

"That the effort of the British government to wrest extensive and valuable territory in the Northwest from the colonies and put it under Canadian rule had much more to do with precipitating the Revolutionary War than is usually supposed.

MARYLAND'S PART.

"That the newly-made State of Maryland played a creditable part in reconciling the conflicting claims of the various States to this Northwest territory after the revolution had ended, by being the first to urge that this domain be turned over to the general government—a step that was ultimately taken.

"Maryland has never been given the credit that she deserves for her part in the public land question," said Mr. Knott, "although the facts have been clearly pointed out by Prof. Herbert B. Adams and Mr. John Fiske. It was as early as October, 1777, that Maryland suggested to the Continental Congress that these lands should be given to the united government, to be laid out ultimately into separate and independent States. The landed States, those which had claims to this territory, defeated the motion in alarm, but Maryland's proposition involved two new and startling ideas of the utmost significance for the future of our country, then broached for the first time. These were:

"The idea of a permanent national sovereign power residing and enduring in the United States in Congress assembled.

"The idea that these lands constituted national domain and were to become the common property of that sovereign power for the benefit of all the States, to be laid out and governed by Congress, and ultimately to be admitted into the confederation as separate and sovereign States."

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Of the causes of the Revolutionary war Mr. Knott spoke in part as follows: "Historians tell us we went into the struggle on the principle of 'no taxation without representation,' but there are two other counts in the Declaration of Independence which have not attracted the attention they have deserved. In one of these King George is accused of 'raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands,' and in another he is overwhelmed for establishing an arbitrary government in Canada, and for extending its boundaries so as to take in most of the territory in the Northwest.

"There can be no doubt that the jealousy of the British government had been alarmed by the manny signs of independence of spirit evinced by the colonists after the conquest of Canada had relieved them from all apprehensions of French and Indian warfare on their borders, and that it had etdermined to place an effectual barrier to their further growth and extension westward by the interposition of a vast territory under its exclusive control and jurisdiction. The colonists were equally determined to have a share in the substantial results of the victory, by which so vast and magnificent a territory passed to the dominion of the English crown.

"Virginia had never abandoned her claims to this territory, and her citizens prepared to settle and develop it. Influential citizens of Maryland, Pennsylvania and other colonies were also interested in these undertakings. But their further progress was arrested and their schemes of appropriation and settlement broken up by the Quebec act, which extended the jurisdiction of Canada south to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Wresting this territory from the colonies aroused a spirit of deep hostility toward the British government. That the sentiment thus provoked was one of the causes of the Revolution no one can doubt."

SUFFERS FROM LYSOPHOBIA

Curious Disease of a New Jersey Young Lady.

Never Was Bitten by a Dog, But Feared She Would Get Hydrophobia, and Now Has the Symptoms.

New York, March 26.—Miss Etta Balzure, a young woman of eighteen years, is suffering great agony in the little hamlet of Lyons, N. J., thirty miles out on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road. She has all the symptoms of hydrophobia, except the inability to swallow, and that may come later.

She never was bitten by a dog. Medical history records but one similar case, that of a French magistrate, whose hand was licked by a dog which afterward suffered from rabies. The name of the disease is lysophobia, or hydrophobia nonrabique.

Miss Balzure is excessively nervous, and when a Newfoundland dog snapped at her and tore her glove, in January last, she said she was very glad he didn't bite her, as she was sure she should have had hydrophobia had she been bitten.

After the affair Miss Balzure read up on hydrophobia, and the effect was to give her the disease she is suffering from, and which in the acute stages makes her bark like a dog and exhibit other symptoms of hydrophobia.

A New York physician who was asked about the case said that the girl was probably suffering from lysophobia, a disease just as fatal as hydrophobia, without the proper treatment. This disease often occurred where a person had been bitten by a dog, but he had never heard of a case without a previous bite. Lysophobia, he said, was caused by a nervous fear of hydrophobia.

SENATE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

House Will Undoubtedly Accept Them When the Time Comes.

It is practically decided that the House conferees on the Cuban resolutions will yield to the Senate and agree to the resolutions originally passed by that body. These are regarded as less liable to strain and shock the delicate and diplomatic sensibilities of the Spanish government than those of the House.

Representative Hitt, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, says that never in all his legislative experience has he seen so many petitions on one subject as have flowed in upon this Cuban matter. They are not machine made, but have come in all manner of headings and in such a quantity that they are stowed away in barrels and boxes. They bear, he says, every evidence of spontaneity and disclosea widespread and almost universal sympathy for Cuba on the part of the people.

Nevertheless, the great business organizations of the country deplore the effect of the present attitude of Congress toward international questions. For instance, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has memorialized Congress, suggesting that Congress drop international questions, and give attention to the pressing domestic concerns before it, such as the currency and finances, which, the board thinks, should be placed upon a stable basis. From Senator Hill's point of view this is a distressingly low plane from which to consider such matters. As has heretofore been stated, Congress will finally adopt the Senate Cuban resolutions and then leave the matter for the further consideration and action of the executive.

FORECLOSURE ASKED.

Eastern Banking Company of Bangor Sues an Ice Company.

The Eastern Trust and Banking Company of Bangor, Me., has brought suit against the American Ice Company, William G. Johnson, its assignee; Edward M. Willis, the man occupying the premises when the company's ice house burned last month, and three insurance companies, asking for a foreclosure of a mortgage and an accounting. The ice house was insured in the Corcoran, Lincoln, and Riggs fire insurance companies for $1,000 each.

As trustee the complaining company holds a deed of trust against the ice company to secure the payment of $40,000 worth of bonds issued by the latter company, secured partly on the property that burned and partly on property in Maine. The property in Maine has been sold and the complaining company asks for the appointment of trustees to sell the Washington property in order to pay the balance of the indebtedness. An accounting is asked from the assignee. The insurance companies all stand ready to pay their respective policies.

B. F. Leighton and George F. Williams appear as attorneys for the complaining company.

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WERE THE FIRST FARMERS

National Farm School Established for Russian Jews.

WHAT LOCAL HEBREWS SAY

They Are Very Much Interested in the Movement—What Rabbi Stern Has to Say About It—The Scheme Thoroughly Explained—What Has Been Done.

The Hebrews of Washington are evincing much interest in the proposed establishment of a national farm school for the benefit of the Jews of this country, and particularly the Russian Jews. Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf is the founder of the proposed institution, and has recently returned to his home in Philadelphia after a lecturing tour through the South for the purpose of raising funds with which to carry on his project.

Dr. Krauskopf, in telling of the scope of the national farm school, says that it is the intention of the founders to train young men and women of all denominations to become scientific and practical agriculturists and intelligent superintendents of farms and colonies. The Jew is a descendant of an agricultural people. No nation of ancient or modern times esteemed agriculture more highly than did the Israelites of old. In fact, it was their only pursuit—the only one, as the Bible taught them, instituted by God Himself.

FORCED FROM HIS CALLING.

That the Jew of later days ceased to be a farmer was due to his being forced by persecution to forsake his calling. Dr. Krauskopf says it is proposed to run the school on the co-operative plan; to supply the pupils with board, lodging, clothing, and tuition, and charge them for it on the books. At the same time they propose to pay them for every day's labor on the field from the first of April to the first of October, giving them credit on the books, and enough to leave a margin in their favor. The school will be in charge of a qualified superintendent, and during the summer months the pupils will be taught practical farming, and in the winter months the theory of farming and all that pertains thereto. A dairy and greenhouse and hothouse will be erected.

Already some advancement has been made with the scheme. A farm of 122 acres has been purchased and paid for near Doylestown, Pa., within an hour's ride of Philadelphia, and has an additional advantage of being located opposite one of the great seed farms of the country.

Rabbi Stern of this city, speaking of the project last night, said he thought it was a very laudable one indeed, and believed that the Jews all over the country were praising Dr. Krauskopf's efforts. He thought that when the time came Washington people would be found supporting the plan faithfully. The farm is believed to be more for the Russian Jews than any other, as they form at the present time the majority of the immigrants among that class of people.

A RUSSIAN JEW.

Dr. Krauskopf is a Russian Jew, and he thinks that such a farm will greatly benefit his countrymen. In fact, with one vast national farm school, it is thought his purpose will be to take the immigrants as they land and colonize them in the schools and then let them get the training which will enable them to take farms and successfully cultivate them.

The fund for the national farm school amounts at the present time to over $16,000, of which little has been used, and Dr. Krauskopf has just raised $2,500 on his lecture tour South. The Reading Railroad will erect a station on the grounds and a ready market for the produce will be found in Philadelphia.

NEW HEBREW TEMPLE.

Just Now the Congregation Is Talking About a Site.

The members of the Washington Hebrew Congregation are anxious about their proposed new building. The delay is occasioned only by the indecision of the members as to the site. The new temple is to be a magnificent building, and some of the members are desirous of locating somewhere further up town away from the business end of the city, while another element of the congregation wish to remain on the old site. They say it is more convenient for the large number of members who live near the business center.

Any number of sites have been proposed, some away up in the northwest in the fashionable part of the city, but the prices so far have not met the fancy of the congregation and the small figures offered for the old site has led to almost a final decision to remain where they are. So far, the difference of opinion has not gone beyond a general discussion, as no committee has yet been appointed on the subject. This will be done, however, at the meeting of the congregation to be held the first Sunday in April in the Synagogue meeting house on Eighth street. The committee will select a site and report it to the officials and then the work of building will proceed.