

The Times

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WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31. The Car and the Senate. Speaker Reed will join the Dingley bill through the House today and pass it over to the Senate, which, referring it to the Committee on Finance, will proceed to await developments. Nobody expects a report from the Finance Committee for six weeks.

Working the Treaty Crank. The manufactured arbitration treaty sentiment, in the form of hysterical petitions from the sewing circles and Sunday schools of the back country has been abandoned, but the important contributory interests anxious for its success are making one last grand effort, and have enlisted the doubtful aid of the Anglo-American press, and it in turn has worked up the schoolmasters to declare for the treaty. This movement may have the effect of holding fast the present friends of the measure, but even that may be doubted as to some of them. It certainly will not make any converts among Senators who have recognized the dangers of the trap, and at the same time are not amenable to the influences which have set it.

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There is no law in New York against rope-skipping in general. But a policeman came along. It is a proof of the unconsciousness of these offenders against the public peace that they did not skip out of reach when they saw him coming. He was a fresh and unpolished policeman from Birmingham, and he was earnest and impetuous. He may have been attracted to the New York police force by the newly obtained reputation of that city. At any rate, when he saw this gay and festive group he took the young man by the arm and ran him in. He said that a young man like that, a dry-goods clerk too, with a position to maintain, ought to be doing something more devious on the Sabbath day. It was trivial, that it was. The only puzzling thing in this story is that the policeman did not also take the children to the station-house; but perhaps he could not catch them. At any rate, he got the most responsible offender.

This is truly a new departure for the New York police force. It makes no difference that the police sergeant, when he heard the story, promptly let the young man go; the principals just the same. Any police force that has such a fresh and unpolished human molecule on it as this cannot fail to be aroused to its duty. There is some encouragement now for the small towns of the surrounding country to send their best and most serious-minded young men to the metropolis. They can rally round that policeman and have some good society on Sundays. They will not be in danger of falling into the snare of a skipping-ropo. Let the good work go on.

In Field and Parliament. While her majesty's gallant admiral at Crete cables to his government that Col. Vassos has declared war against the powers, a small segment of the trouble is transferred to the British Parliament, where members of the opposition, in the House of Commons, censure Vassos to the order, and taunt the ministry with assisting the detestable Turk to murder Christians.

In Eastern Europe the kings, knights, and powers are rapidly moving to the squares they are likely to occupy on the board in the immediate future. All is not yet plain; there is still some mystery, but every discernible movement seems to count for war. The London Times correspondent at the Greek frontier telegraphs that the Hellenic army is arbiter of the situation, and determined upon war, while the Macedonian power is armed and moving en masse, to support the cause of its brethren in race and religion. Germany offers Von der Goltz and a lot more of German officers to the Sultan. Austria declares, in a speech from the throne, that Greece must believe, but that Turkey must not assume too much from the support of the powers. Greek warships hover about the Gulf of Salonika. Russia is ominously silent for the time being, and nobody knows what the Russian princes intend. It is claimed that Turkey will have a hundred and fifty thousand men massed in Macedonia within a few days.

That is about the diagnosis, but the prospect is more difficult. It is quite evident that England and Russia are drifting further apart. In the event of actual war neither of them could easily hold aloof from participation. If a sudden and severe Greek reverse formed the first incident of hostilities, British opinion probably would compel interference, and that would be apt to bring on a fight with the czar. In the other event, if Turkey should get the worst of it, Russia would step in and then England would have to take a hand, just the same. So the London Times correspondent very likely is right in saying that the Greek army is arbiter of the situation. Its wisdom for a battle is acknowledged, and therefore we may look for one.

The Greeks and the powers of Europe will be disappointing just and hitherto patient public expectation if they do not get down to business very quickly.

The Passing of Stanley. One by one our idols are knocked down from their pedestals in the wall and smashed. The inevitable house-cleaning of the centuries comes around and reveals them to be multi-colored, dusty and fraudulent. We have lost Ponce de Leon, and William Tell, and Robin Hood. It is proved that Columbus got his notions from Moorish scholars in Spain instead of inventing them all out of his own head. The whole never swallowed Jonah, and the Jews never swallowed the whole story. But our imagination still fondly clings to Henry M. Stanley.

It was supposed that Stanley, commissioned by an American newspaper—and this was long before the days of new journalism—had gone to Africa, found Livingston, found out any quantity of other things, and given to the world a new continent. It was supposed that Mr. Stanley had done this all by himself, except for the assistance of Dr. Livingston, and that the big books which subsequently appeared were chronicles of the glory of one of the most intrepid explorers of modern times.

But now pops up the inevitable iconoclast; and as one might have expected, he is a Boston man. His name is Sparhawk, and his other name is Augustus. Neither name has ever been associated with African history so far as we know. But in 1871, so Mr. Sparhawk says, he was acting consul at Zanzibar, and incidentally conducting a large business at that celebrated burg; so that he knew a great deal about the geography of the country, especially the interior, and about the habits of the natives, especially the fierce and warlike natives. To him, then, Stanley went for information. He got it. Perhaps he got all the information that there is in all the big Stanley books. He took Mr. Sparhawk into his service, or maybe it was the other way about. At any rate, no two of them went intrepidly into the great geographical darkness of the past. Mr. Sparhawk says he did most of the work.

All that was twenty-five years ago. Mr. Stanley has worked up something of a reputation since then. Mr. Sparhawk isn't any. He just went on in the dull routine of commerce. Now he comes around with an explanation. Mr. Stanley has not yet

been heard from, but if he is, and if he admits that Mr. Sparhawk did all that work, the latter gentleman will go down to history as the great and only modest man of Massachusetts. But there is one point in which he is seriously at fault. He shouldn't have let Mr. Stanley deceive us all this time. It is cruel. A man owes some duty to the public as well as to himself.

In Japan, the Cotton Spinners' Association has prepared a protest against the law adopting the gold standard, and other manufacturing and commercial native interests are greatly agitated, as it is generally believed that departure from the silver standard will wreck the various Japanese industries and trade that have been built up in consequence of the advantage it has afforded them in competition with all gold standard countries.

A leading manufacturer of artificial flowers has been in Washington, endeavoring to get the Dingley tariff on his wares raised from 50 to 100 per cent. It is the enterprise and push of the French manufacturer he wants protection against, and not the paper labor of Europe; because he says: "I know thousands of Italians in New York city who are working just as cheap as this paper labor in Europe, and cheaper than the people in France and Germany, who are making these millinery goods." Of course, labor is on the free list.

In consequence of the anti-trust decision the New York stock market has been and still is much depressed. The vigor of the anti-trust opposition to the Dingley bill does not improve things, and the only hope is that it may be "jammed through," and that British interests may be placated by ratification of the arbitration treaty. It is quite evident that the policy and purposes of the country ought to be made entirely subservient to the interests of the stock market. That is what it exists for.

A leading journal in the East accuses President McKinley of a tendency to depart from the true gospel of civil service reform. It accuses him of operating the spoils system in the appointment of a district attorney in Indiana "whose only reputation has been achieved in the newest arts of political management." Again he is charged with endeavoring to "Parisify" former positions, without education, breeding or business knowledge, utterly ignorant of the French language and unable to speak his own grammatically. Finally, he is charged with giving the Indiana marshmallow to "an open and avowed corrupt politician—a man who was active in carrying Indiana for Harrison by bribery in 1858." Nevertheless, we stick to it that the civil service reform will not be pushed backward by President McKinley, and that he will in the main stand by and promote it honestly and bravely.

The Teñesseean Horrified at the Extent of Civil Service Rules. No doubt the street cars are fine places for Congressmen and their constituents to talk over private grievances and troubles, but the Congressmen should be sure there is no one to hear the talk, as the following instance will show: The other morning the downtown cars were stopped at Second and East Capitol streets. Two men and a young lady stepped on the trailer. One of the men had his overcoat thrown over his arm; his large watch chain was conspicuous, his white clerical tie at the neck, a wide-rimmed black felt hat on his head, and accompanying carelessness of apparel plainly marked the statesman. The other man was necker looking, although he showed the possibility of being able to assume the "after taking" expression that the fortunate "office-seeker" assumes. The son was bright and airy, but the young lady passenger was lumpy going to "office," secure in the thought of being able to retain her place although Mr. McKinley was inaugurated and the Government had changed hands, when she was rudely started by hearing the following remark, spoken behind her: "I tell you, sir, I am not in favor of keeping a Democrat in office, not one."

This statement was so sweeping that the young lady immediately settled back in her seat, and proceeded to listen with all her feminine might. The gentleman said again: "No, sir, not one."

"But, Mr. Brownlow," the other man replied, "Mr. McKinley seems inclined to keep the rules."

"He does, indeed, more's the pity," answered the other "man," as soon as the thing is over and if I can land my man, I am going to tell Mr. McKinley what I think of him. Think of it! The South can't get represented or recognized, no, sir."

"That is true," meekly replied the other man.

"Now I went up to see the appointment clerk of the Department of Justice yesterday about him; it is as well to remark here, parenthetically, that the young lady passenger never heard the name of the man who was to be appointed; but she thought that that appointment was in the classified service; but I don't believe that, because, you see, here the voice sank in a deep whisper of confidence, "that appointment clerk is a Democrat, and is trying to keep us from getting anything, no, I don't believe him of course. Why, he even went so far as to tell me the assistant district attorney were in the classified service."

"They are," he's right," sorrowfully answered the voice. "I found that out."

"You did," in a horrified tone as if cold water had been dashed over him—"who told you that?"

"Oh, you found out from a woman," he answered in a very relieved way. "I never go to a woman when I want to know anything."

"Nevertheless," said the first voice with more confidence that it had since yet, "there isn't a better clerk in the city."

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GOMEZ'S APPEAL TO CAESAR. No American can read the letter addressed to President McKinley by the Cuban general-in-chief, Maximo Gomez, inclosing a copy of another address to Mr. Cleveland in February, without feeling a crushed sense of our national disgrace and dishonor. The original of the primary communication ever reached its destination or not, probably never will be known. If it did, it was suppressed, and its receipt would naturally be denied. If it did not, it is just as well, for its cry for help to our countrymen and helplessness abroad would have fallen upon deaf ears.

Now it will be heard, and will sink as deep in the heart of our Chief Magistrate as it does in the heart of the nation.

Gen. Gomez does not ask the President of the United States to interfere in behalf of the Cuban people, as soon as he writes: "I raise my voice only in the name of unarmed Americans, victims of a frightful cruelty. I raise it in the name of weakness and of innocence sacrificed."

Sacrificed brutally in the closing days of the nineteenth century, at the very rates of the great nations, which stand so high in modern culture." Again he writes: "But you know it is not Cuba alone; it is America, it is all Christendom; it is all humanity, that sees itself outraged by Spain's horrible barbarity."

But what else could we expect, the general asks, from a nation that persecuted and expelled the Jews, that instituted and built up the terrible Inquisition, established the infamous tribunals of blood in the Netherlands; exterminated the first settlers in Cuba, assassinated thousands in the South American wars; that the Spaniards have always understood and carried on warfare.

It is not strange that such a people should proclaim murder as a system and that its desires for money and power. To kill the suspect, to kill the criminal, to kill the witness, to kill all who are able to impede its desecrating action, all this is the policy of the Spaniards. They have always understood and carried on warfare.

But, not to pause at the holy and venerated hearts, the personification of all good, from a nation that persecuted and expelled the Jews, that instituted and built up the terrible Inquisition, established the infamous tribunals of blood in the Netherlands; exterminated the first settlers in Cuba, assassinated thousands in the South American wars; that the Spaniards have always understood and carried on warfare.

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SECRETARY SHERMAN ILL. A Day of Dull Routine at the State Department. Secretary Sherman's illness prevented him from visiting the State Department yesterday, and the business requiring his immediate attention was taken by his home. Secretary Sherman is suffering from rheumatism in one of his legs, which is sufficiently painful to keep him at home. Private Secretary Babcock said yesterday that he expected the Secretary of State would be absent in a day or so. Rheumatism does not prevent him from attending to state business at his home, and yesterday he was busy the greater portion of the time.

Insamuch as yesterday was Cabinet day the number of visitors, applicants and their supporters was much less than on the preceding day, and of the number who did call, but few obtained audiences with the secretaries of the different departments.

A large number of the friends of Chief Clerk Swazey called at his office yesterday, at the Treasury building, and congratulated him on his appointment.

During the day Mrs. Agatha Hughes, copyist at \$840 a year was promoted to the \$900 class.

The list of applications for appointment to office filed yesterday in the Treasury Department was as follows: A. R. Cullum, Takoma, Md., to be deputy auditor for the War Department at Washington, D. C.; W. H. Crowell, Washington, D. C., to be deputy auditor for the Postoffice Department at Washington, D. C.; P. J. McMahon, Langhorne, Pa., to be supervising inspector of steam vessels at New Orleans; S. S. Patten, New Orleans, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels at New Orleans; N. H. Lawton, New York city, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels at New York; J. L. Alexander, Prattville, Ala., to be collector of customs at Mobile, Ala.; E. R. Gunby, Tampa, Fla., to be collector of customs at Tampa, Fla.; J. S. Harriman, Belfast, Me., to be collector of customs at Belfast, Me.; H. N. Whitcomb, Berwick, Me., to be collector of customs at Cleveland, O.; D. T. Roy, Minerva, Tex., to be collector of customs at Corpus Christi, Tex.; W. H. Lippincott, Pittsburg, Pa., to be surveyor of customs at Pittsburg, Pa.; J. P. Bates, Chicago, to be appraiser of customs at Chicago, Ill.; F. M. McKel, Shreveport, La., to be appraiser of customs at New Orleans, La.; T. W. Whitely, New York city, to be assistant appraiser of customs at New York city; E. H. Runford, Wilmington, Del., to be naval officer of customs at Philadelphia; P. V. B. Pruckack, Washington, D. C., to be naval officer of customs at New Orleans; C. W. Tucker, North Andover, Mass., to be examiner of drugs at Boston, Mass.; W. H. Goldbraith, Germantown, Pa., to be examiner of drugs at Philadelphia, Pa.

TWO BANKS ROBBERED. Safes Blown Open and Large Amount of Money Secured. Monmouth, Ill., March 29.—The bank at Bigsby was robbed by burglars at an early hour this morning. Three explosions broke open the outer vault, but the iron safe in which the money was kept was not opened. The robbers secured but \$400. They escaped on a stolen scaffold.

Word was received that the bank at Onedia was also robbed last night and that \$3,000 was secured. Two men, giving their names as O'Connor and Shively, were arrested at Gettysburg on suspicion of being the robbers.

WEDDED IN ENGLAND. Miss Hoffman, an American Lady, Married to Col. Hutton. London, March 30.—Col. Villiers Hutton, of the Grenadier Guards, was married in St. Michael's Church, Chester Square, London, this morning, to Miss Emily Burrall Hoffman, an American lady. The church of the bride was decorated with palms, maidenhair ferns, lilies, etc., and the body of the edifice was filled with aristocratic guests, well-known to the London society. There were no bridesmaids.

The bride wore a dress of plain white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and decorated with pearls. Mr. S. J. Gough-Calthorpe gave the bride away, and Major Hutton, a brother of the groom, acted as best man. The bride received 150 presents. The honeymoon of the couple will be spent in Paris.

FRENCH DEPUTY ARRESTED. Accused of Complicity in the Panama Canal Frauds. Paris, March 30.—M. Antide Boyer, member of the Chamber of Deputies for one of the districts of Marseilles, was arrested this morning upon charges of complicity with Emile Arton, the Panama Canal lobbyist, in frauds and bribery. The arrest was made as a result of Arton's confession.

The police searched Boyer's house, where they seized a large number of incriminating papers. The house of M. Naquet, deputy for Vancluse, was also searched and a number of documents were seized. The figures asserted by a great many other arrests are imminent.

A GREAT TIMBER FIRE. Over a Thousand Acres Near Rockville, Md., Burned Over. Rockville, Md., March 30.—During a high wind which prevailed last night and today fire swept away many acres of young growing timber near Boyks, in Montgomery county. The timber was owned by S. M. Bloom, of Hagerstown, Md., H. D. Walters, of Germantown, and H. H. Stottlemeyer, of Boyks.

The fire raged all day, and it was only through the efforts of a great many men and the changing of the wind that several dwelling houses in the path of the fire were saved. It was under control about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The fire raged over a thousand acres. There is no regular vacancy for president of the Northern Pacific road until next September, when Edwin W. Winter's term expires. Mr. Winter is a Minnesota man and it may be that the directors, even before September, may decide that it would be a wise policy to select an Eastern man.

Lost Money and Killed Himself. Philadelphia, March 30.—Oscar Kahn, aged forty-two years, committed suicide at the Saint James Hotel yesterday by taking morphine. The affair was not reported to the authorities until today. Kahn recently received \$5,000 from his parents' estate in Germany and he gave the money to a friend for investment. Upon leaving the bank he carried outside the door a large sum of money, which was misappropriated the whole amount, the beneficiary ended his life.

WOODWARD and LOTHROP, 1018, 11th and F Sts. N. W. EASTER CARDS, BOOKLETS AND NOVELTIES—First floor.

GENERAL OPENING For the Exhibition of Our Great Assembly of Merchandise for Spring and Summer of '97, and SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF EASTER DRESS STUFFS Continued Today. More 2c Tumblers. 360 dozen Pressed Glass Tumblers, in four different designs, at the quick selling price, 2c each. 5th floor.

Housekeeping Departments Offer for tomorrow the following rare values: 98 pairs Hemstitched All- linen Pillow Cases, size 45x50 inches, at \$1.00 pair Usually \$1.35. 50 pairs Hemstitched All-linen Sheets, size 2-1-2x3-4 yards, at \$4.35 the pair. 4-4 Fruit of the Loom Bleached Muslin at 6 1/2c the yard 2d floor.

Traveling Equipments. The new stock is complete in every detail, and includes everything from a Shawl Strap or a Hand Bag for a day's visit to the proper Trunks and Bags for a European trip. The prices are right. Trunks today: Canvas Steamer Trunks, with sheet iron bottom, steel clamps, well made and finished. \$1.95 each. Canvas Dress Trunks, hard-wood stays, steel hinges, sheet iron bottom, reinforced valance, heavy corner clamps, best Excelsior lock and lock bolts, deep tray with hat box, 28-inch, each \$3.95 40-inch, each \$7.95 BETWEEN SIZES AT BETWEEN PRICES. Canvas Dress Trunks, steel clamps, sheet iron bottom, hard-wood stays, strap hinges, best Excelsior lock and lock bolts, deep tray with hat box, extra dress tray, cloth lined. 28-inch, each \$3.00 36-inch, each \$7.00 BETWEEN SIZES AT BETWEEN PRICES.

Ingrain Rugs or Druggets. A new and choice assortment of colorings in Ingrain Rugs. These Rugs are very desirable for spring and summer use in chambers, libraries, etc., on account of their light weight, cleanliness and durability. 7-1-2x7 ft., each \$4.98 9x9 ft., each \$6.25 9x10 1-2 ft., each \$6.83 9x12 ft., each \$7.50 9x15 ft., each \$9.75 12x15 ft., each \$13.00

Sakai Rugs. Alike on both sides, very serviceable, beautiful patterns. 2-1-2x3-4 ft., each \$1.45 3x5 ft., each \$1.95 6x9 ft., each \$3.00 7-1-2x10 1-2 ft., each \$7.00 9x12 ft., each \$13.00

Japanese Rugs. Another lot of those very popular Rugs, in rich colorings and choice designs, at exceptionally low prices. 3x6 ft., each \$1.30 4x7 ft., each \$1.75 2-1-2x3-4 ft., each \$1.15 6x9 ft., each \$3.95 8x10 ft., each \$5.85 9x12 ft., each \$7.00 10-1-2x13 1-2 ft., each \$10.00 12x15 ft., each \$13.00 Fringed Brussels Rugs, 16x36-inch, each \$25.00 4th floor.

Quaker Crimped Bread Pans. Everyone who has used these pans knows how nicely they bake a round loaf of bread, with crust all around. Another lot at same special price, 20c each. 5th floor. Woodward & Lothrop.