

**Lansburgh & Bro.**

The Only Place

—to find just what you want in Satines. We hear the remark from customers every day. And why? Because we carry the largest and best-selected stock of foreign and domestic Satines of any house this side of New York.

Just Received

—Metallic Foulard Satines—designs and colorings simply beautiful—32 in. wide—absolutely fast colors. Worth 25c yard.

Our Price, 15c yard.

**Lansburgh & Bro.**

420, 422, 424, 426 7th St.

**It's Yours!**

Help yourself to anything in this big store—just tell us that you'll pay the bill weekly or monthly—no notes—no interest! Our kind of credit makes the buying easy.

Refrigerators, Baby Carriages, Sideboards, Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Mattings

—and EVERYTHING that helps to make the home comfortable. Our prices are lower than you can buy for CASH elsewhere. Everything is marked in plain figures—make a comparison. Mattings tucked down free; carpets made, laid and dusted free—no charge for waste in matching figures.

**GROGAN'S**

Flammoth Credit House,

617, 619, 621, 623 7th St. W.

Between H and I Sts.

**Attend Stern's Retiring Sale.**

904-906 7th Street N. W.

**"White Clover" Elgin Butter**

"The Only of Elgin, Ill." The Best!

**H. M. KINGSLEY,**

Sole Agent, 1329 H Street N. W.

**KING'S PALACE**

Great Millinery and Cape Sale, TODAY.

**ROBERT KEELING,**

PAINTER OF MINIATURES,

Removed to 932 F Street, Room 13.

**BRYAN'S GREAT BOOK**

"The First Battle"

For Sale at the

**TIMES COUNTING ROOM.**

Price . . \$1.50.

**CURES SORE THROAT**

BRAND'S SORE THROAT WAFERS

10c. SEARCH'S REMEDY, 10c.

**PURE**

white shirt fronts, with collars and cuffs to match. E. A. B. & Co., are what we launder for our patrons. Trial order solicited. Wagon calls promptly—delivers regularly.

**TOLMAN STEAM LAUNDRY.**

Cor. Sixth and C Streets.

**THE MORNING AND SUNDAY TIMES**

(BY MAIL), 35 CENTS PER MONTH.

**KEEP THE PRESIDENT BUSY**

The Office-seeking Army Continues to Besiege Him.

**CONFERENCE WITH JUDGE DAY**

He Denies the Report That He Is to Succeed Consul General Lee.

A Colored Collector for Wilmington, N. C.—Senator T. C. Platt Falls to See McKinley.

The most notable caller at the White House yesterday was Judge William H. Day, of Canton, Ohio, who is to go to Havana as a special commissioner to examine into the Ruiz case. Judge Day's visit was for the purpose of obtaining additional information before leaving for Cuba. After leaving the Executive Mansion he went to the State Department and held an extended conference with Secretary Sherman, carefully going over all the papers in the Ruiz case, together with the statements recently made by Mrs. Ruiz to the department in regard to her husband's death.

Judge Day was reticent as to what took place between himself and the President. He also declined to state how long he would remain in the National Capital before leaving for Havana. He denies the statement that he is to go as the successor of Consul General Lee.

Judge Day is accompanied by George B. Freese, his private secretary, who will in all probability go with him to Havana. A strong effort is being made to induce the President to pardon Editor Joseph Dunlop, of the Chicago Dispatch, who was convicted and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for sending alleged obscene matter through the mails. The petition for Dunlop's pardon has been signed by the editor of every leading newspaper in Chicago, with the exception of the Chicago Tribune, which, so far, it is said, has refused to lend its assistance in the convicted editor's behalf.

Dunlop has already suffered two severe strokes of apoplexy, and his friends claim that imprisonment at this critical stage of his recovery would undoubtedly have a fatal ending. This is the ground upon which the President is being urged to grant the pardon. It is not generally thought, however, that Mr. McKinley will interfere in the case, but will allow the law to take its course.

The President has decided to appoint John C. Dancy, a well-known colored politician, collector of the port of Wilmington, N. C., and his name will probably be sent to the Senate today. Dancy was prominently urged by the leading Republicans of his State for the position of recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, but the President decided to appoint him to the collectorship.

Dr. W. C. Boettler, of Kansas City, Mo., who is anxious to secure an auditorship in the Treasury, again saw the President. Representative Broome, of Pennsylvania, recommended the appointment of Rev. E. Minister, of Lancaster, Pa., as consul-general to Berlin. Hon. A. G. Siefert, as consul to Hamilton, Canada, and Dr. Brennan for the consulship at Sydney, Australia.

Henry C. Hedges, national committee man of the Democrats, who is candidate for an auditorship, saw the President for a few minutes. No nominations were sent in yesterday, as the President anticipated that the Senate would adjourn, and withhold all appointments until today.

Mr. McKinley was elected with the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and Capt. Richardson Clover, of the Dupont, for some time. The conference was for the purpose of making final arrangements for the President's trip to New York on the 27th inst., and it is probable he will take in reviewing the military and naval parades.

The Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs gave a special concert at the White House at 6 o'clock last night in honor of the President and Mrs. McKinley.

The entertainment was given in the Blue Room. A number of invited guests, including Gen. Osborne and Secretary and Mrs. Porter, enjoyed the music made by the college men.

New York was well represented at the White House reception. Senator Platt led the contingent from the Empire State, but was unsuccessful in seeing the President. Representatives Fischer, Law, Payne, Odell and Mitchell also called, all in relation to appointments.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland introduced to the President Thaddeus J. Albert of Baltimore, who wants to be appointed consul to Dresden, and Charles Nagley, of Hagerstown, Md., who is ambitious to represent this country in the same capacity at Bordeaux.

Senator William also spoke a good word for L. B. Heizer, district passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who wants to succeed Gen. Wade Hampton as commissioner of railroads. Thomas M. King, former vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio, but now receiver of the Philadelphia and Western, also saw the President in Mr. Heizer's behalf.

The President has decided to give the consul generalship at Berlin to Julius Goldsmith, of Wisconsin, and the appointment will soon be made. This is one of the best places abroad. Mr. Goldsmith was the consul general at Berlin under President Harrison. His appointment has been urged by the entire Wisconsin delegation.

Rev. Dr. Nourse, of Falls Church, Va., accompanied by B. H. Warner, called at the Post-office Department this morning in quest of the seals of Samuel B. Newlin, postmaster at Falls Church. Newlin was appointed May 31, 1893, and consequently his term of office is about to expire.

Dr. Nourse indorses Col. Swigert, of Falls Church, for the position. He says that his man has a war record which will please the old-soldier tendency of the Administration. Dr. Nourse was too diplomatic to express his views of Postmaster Newlin for publication, but he gave the incumbent a black eye in the recommendation which he wrote and filed with the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

**LATE CONGRESSMAN MILLIKEN.**

Remains to Be Escorted to Belfast by a Congressional Delegation.

It has been arranged that the body of Congressman Milliken will be taken to Belfast, Me., his old home, and interred there. The family and the Congressional delegation will accompany the body on the 3-30 train this afternoon on the Pennsylvania road, and will reach Belfast tomorrow afternoon. The funeral services will be held on Thursday.

A short service will be held at his residence, 1340 I street northwest, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Those of the family who will accompany the body are Mrs. Milliken, his two brothers, Frank and Byron Milliken, and his son Seth. Congressman Milliken's daughter, Mary, who was notified by telegraph on Sunday of her father's death, is on her way to Belfast now, but will not reach there in time for the funeral service.

The Congressional delegation will consist of Senators Hale and Gallinger and possible members of the Senate, including Congressman Boutelle, Hittorff, Bankhead, Tate, Hicks, Shannon, Skinner, Steven, Vandiver and Weymouth.

**SANG FOR THE PRESIDENT**

Yale Clubs Gave a Concert in the East Room.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazeltine and Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Bruce Among Last Evening's Entertainers.

The President and Mrs. McKinley, together with a number of investigators, had a private hearing of the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

The engagement of Miss Richard Cameron, daughter of Senator Don Cameron, to Mr. Chandler Hale, son of Senator Hale, is announced.

The Yale men were the guests of honor at a very delightful young people's tea given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Randolph Harrison McKim.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayo Hazeltine entertained at dinner last evening in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Bruce entertained at dinner last evening Speaker Reed, Miss Reed, Senator Cabot Lodge, Mrs. Lodge, Senator Hale, Miss Bruce, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. W. V. R. Berry, Miss Kate Bruce, Mr. Brooks Adams, Mrs. Adams, Hon. John Sanford, Mrs. Sanford, Mr. Sanford Beatty, Miss Gwyn, Lieut. Brunly, Miss Boardman, Senator Allison, Miss Martha Dickhorn, Mr. R. H. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Townsend, Mr. Stewart Bruce, and Capt. John Francis Bruce.

Mrs. S. S. Howland's gave her usual Easter Monday dance last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Addison Porter entertained at dinner last evening Senator and Mrs. H. C. Sawyer, Senator and Mrs. F. McMillan, Representative and Mrs. H. H. Sperry, Representative and Mrs. Henry, and Representative and Mrs. Russell, all of Connecticut.

The song, piano and organ recital which is to be given in the Metropolitan M. E. Church this evening at 8:15 o'clock promises to be a rare musical treat. The President has signified his intention to be present, and a large number of well-known people will also attend.

The marriage of Miss Crowwell, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Crowwell, of New Hampshire avenue, to Ensign J. Hale Smyth, U. S. N., will be celebrated at the Church of the Ascension today at high noon.

The marriage of Miss Anna Stearns Hoge to Mr. Frederick Adams Savage will take place this evening at 8:15 o'clock in the Church of the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith officiating.

The marriage of Miss Anna Blackston to Dr. Edwin M. Hasbrouck will take place this evening at St. Andrew's Church.

The marriage of Miss Mary B. Blackford, of West Washington, to Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., U. S. Cavalry, which is to occur at First Church, West Washington, is another most wedding of today.

Still another noon marriage, which is to occur today, is that of Miss Margaret Louise Hamilton to Mr. Charles J. Murphy, which will be celebrated at St. Albans.

The Legion of Loyal Women celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington last night, with a "singing-off" entertainment, which was largely attended by the members and their friends. The headquarters were at the Metropolitan M. E. Church, and long-stemmed roses, pink, cream and crimson, bloomed in vases upon the two refreshment tables and the president's desk. The program was opened with a piano solo by Miss Maedel, and continued with the following songs:

"Welcome," responded to by Mrs. Pomeroy; "Easter Monday at the Capitol," by Mrs. McCullough; "The Old and New," Mrs. Tanner; "Old Folks at Home," Mrs. Cleaves; "Sugared Memories," Mrs. Mussey; "The Legion," Mrs. Cutler; "Sop Gathering," Mrs. Peck; "Paul Revere's Ride," Mr. M. F. O'Donoghue; and "The Nineteenth of April," Miss Helen Holmes. During the giving of the toasts a beautiful vocal solo was rendered by Mrs. Bradford. At the conclusion of the arranged exercises the guests took luncheon at the tables and were served with refreshments of white temple syrup, champagne on ice, was the banner feature.

During the recent visit in Washington of Hon. J. M. Stinson, chairman of the State Republican committee of Kansas, he was the guest of his sister, Mrs. A. P. Lacey.

The Froebel anniversary, to be held at No. 1426 G street northwest, this evening, to commemorate the birthday of Frederick Froebel, will be an entirely informal reception, to which all interested are cordially invited.

**THE CARE OF FOUNDLINGS**

Opposition to Institutions by Board of Children's Guardians.

**A SPIRITED DISCUSSION**

The Congressional Committee Hears How the Disowned Are Treated. All the Methods Exhaustively Discussed—The Washington Foundling Asylum Replies to Criticisms.

The hearing before the Joint Committee on Charities of the District was resumed yesterday afternoon in the room of the Senate District Committee, Chairman Senator McMillan, Senator Faulkner and Representative Northway being the members of the committee attending. The special interest in the proceedings was that two or three officers of the board of Children's Guardians maintained that founding asylums did not tend to the elevation of society, that they were being abandoned in several countries of the older civilization; in this country in Massachusetts and in Philadelphia, and that, in fine, the proper method of dealing with foundlings was individual care by individual nurses as opposed to the institutional plan of the Washington Foundling Asylum, and St. Ann's Infant Asylum of this city.

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Mr. M. I. Weller made a short statement covering the general condition of the government which was under the control of a board of ten Sisters of Charity. About 40 per cent of the expenses was paid by the Government. Sister Agnes was present, but the committee did not require her to make a statement. The sister, however, through Mr. Weller, testified that she had visited the institution. The mortality of the asylum varied from 62 to 63 per cent per annum, out of a daily roll of about 130. Dr. Bovee explained the disposition of the inmates, the bringing them into the country or the bringing them to St. Ann's Hospital School.

Mr. Bovee, of the board of Children's Guardians, submitted a paper in which he explained the rules for the letting out of children to persons and families, certain sections of the city being excepted, and for the treatment of infants by the Sisters of Charity.

Ten dollars a month is charged for one child; \$18 for two. Mr. Woodward's paper dealt largely with the custom, he alleged, of the case with which women make use of the lying-in wards at hospitals, and then sending their children, after a few collecting inquiries, to the founding hospitals. Such women would not come here if there were no founding asylums. It was not a part of the business of the Government to help to conceal and take care of such women and their offspring.

The mortality among the children of the board was about 20 per cent, which children he held were better taken care of by this treatment than in hospitals. He said expressly that he was opposed to founding hospitals.

Mr. Weller, of the board, said that as a member of the board he did not hold that opinion. He made a strong argument in favor of founding asylums.

Mr. Woodward explained that there ought to be some place where such children could be kept over night and then sent to the founding hospitals. He said that the board of Children's Guardians had in mind to have the closing of nearly all the institutions which did founding work and other charities, except St. Ann's, to very young colored people, made a member of the board of Children's Guardians very heavy. The board got the benefit also of nearly all the police court cases.

The argument of Mr. Woodward against founding asylums was, in brief, that it offered men and women an opportunity, and especially women, to hide their shame at public expense, instead of the most rigid inquiry being instituted to expose the cause of the wrongdoing. He said that it was not an infrequent custom for women to be sent by those who had betrayed them to the lying-in wards of hospitals, and that the next step in the criminal tragedy was either infanticide or the placing of the child in the hands of the board of Children's Guardians.

Mr. Simon Wolf here stated that he believed it to be the fact that since the establishment of infant asylums here and elsewhere the crime of infanticide had decreased. Mr. Woodward said that he could not assume that to be true.

The proceedings were commenced with a statement by Dr. Lovejoy, chairman of the executive committee of the board of the Children's Hospital, the general subject of discussion being the care of children and the duty to them of the Government.

Dr. Lovejoy described that institution in detail; first, as to the medical staff, all of whom give immediate attention to cases presenting themselves. The corporation owns property valued at \$85,000, exclusive of furniture and real estate to the amount of \$75,000. The services of nurses and physicians are gratuitous and no distinction is made as to race. The colored people, however, have the largest number. It is not under sectarian control. The expense, he showed, was greater in a children's hospital than in any other, for the reason that the inmates could not be utilized in work. He showed that the per capita expenses for sixty inmates was \$2.67, for professional and domestic services, 40 cents per item, for medicines, 40 cents a day, mortality during the year, on a daily average of sixty-six, twenty-eight in 1895, and in 1896, thirty-eight of these being from tuberculosis. The capacity of the hospital is ninety-two.

Dr. Lovejoy denied that the hospital had treated cases of contagious disease prevalent with a view of contagion. He said that in a case reported adversely in the newspapers the child in question was taken in and cared for until delivered to the health officer. It was not right, he contended, that any other institution should open its doors to the hospital for contagious diseases, and that the hospital should be a danger to the lives of the inmates. When, however, cases arise in the institution, there are isolated wards for the emergency. He did not encourage the building of a hospital for contagious diseases on the present grounds, because it was too near a public school and other buildings.

The money of the Daisy Chain was delivered for that purpose. Dr. Lovejoy then explained to the committee the government of the hospital, it being subject also to the commissioner of charities. He would refer to the history of the institution in the States. The money contributed by the Government was controlled by the hospital alone. It is also altogether a charitable institution, no fees being required. The \$10,000 given by the Government is paid out by the trustees without contract with the Government. The expenses of the hospital are over \$200,000.

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The next statement was made by Mr. W. F. Mattingly, treasurer of the Washington Foundling Hospital. It was chartered as a non-sectarian institution, began operation in 1887, and since that time has had over 587 children, disposed of 108 in homes, which latter he considered the best work of the hospital. The mortality of founding institutions is always large, about 70 per cent, and sometimes as high as 80 and 90 per cent. In ten years two children sent away were treated badly, but they were cured and recovered. Such an institution was one which, above all others, was

entitled to aid from the Government, which now gives \$6,000, the total expenses being about \$7,000. The reports of the institution to the Secretary of the Interior, auditor of the Treasury, and to the superintendent of charities.

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The money of the Daisy Chain was delivered for that purpose. Dr. Lovejoy then explained to the committee the government of the hospital, it being subject also to the commissioner of charities. He would refer to the history of the institution in the States. The money contributed by the Government was controlled by the hospital alone. It is also altogether a charitable institution, no fees being required. The \$10,000 given by the Government is paid out by the trustees without contract with the Government. The expenses of the hospital are over \$200,000.

After the children are cured they have little difficulty in having them taken care of in the various asylums and in their own homes. Such was the case, he said, was not done elsewhere in the city.

The next statement was made by Mr. W. F. Mattingly, treasurer of the Washington Foundling Hospital. It was chartered as a non-sectarian institution, began operation in 1887, and since that time has had over 587 children, disposed of 108 in homes, which latter he considered the best work of the hospital. The mortality of founding institutions is always large, about 70 per cent, and sometimes as high as 80 and 90 per cent. In ten years two children sent away were treated badly, but they were cured and recovered. Such an institution was one which, above all others, was

**THEATRICAL OPENINGS.**

White-side in "Hamlet."

There are very few actors on the stage today claiming serious consideration as interpreters of the crucial character of Hamlet. One of them is Walker Whiteside, a young man who has been extravagantly praised by some of the best critics of the country. For years he has been playing in nearly every city and town in the country, but not until last night, at the Columbia, did he make his first appearance in Washington. There was a general curiosity to see the actor, and a goodly sized audience greeted him.

This is what they found him. He is a young man, probably not over thirty, of fair height, slender, with a thoughtful countenance, though not handsome, and possessed of a voice of remarkable depth and volume for the years and physique of the man. He had been on the stage but a few moments when it became evident to the audience that they were in the presence of an actor of experience, some considerable power, and complete control of his resources.

His Hamlet is a studied person. He seldom rises out of or beyond himself. Every moment he has consciousness of self, the scene and what and how he is doing, and all he does is seasoned and mature with the ripeness of long doing. There is nothing of hesitation or experiment about him. His deep voice, as the auditor becomes accustomed to the disparity in volume and physique, impresses the ear as rich and musical and profoundly expressive of the temperament of the moody name. He reads with care and intelligence, but seldom with the freedom of inspiration. There were moments, however, when he rose to fine heights, sometimes in passion, sometimes in denoting the soulfulness of the prince. His reading is his best point. All in all his is a well-considered, gracefully, and ably Hamlet. The scene following the meeting with the players was exquisitely fine up to the point, "What a fool an I!" but from that point he pursued dramatic and theatrical methods which scarcely suggested the introspectiveness of the Hamlet in the play. His soliloquies, which he has not only not forgotten but seemed to feel all he said. His soliloquies were all impressively fine.

Charles D. Herman made an excellent king and ghost. He is an actor of fine resources and seasoning experience. Herbert Parker was a splendid Hamlet. He reads with clear expressiveness and throws himself into the personality of his role with feeling, backed by intelligent technique. He is a good actor and has a promising future before him to realize upon as his studies and his studies will tell. John Sainpolis was creditable as Horatio.

The company is very large and the production carefully made. Every scene of the elaborate play is carried by Mr. Whiteside and many of the actors. The plans for their own sakes. Mr. Whiteside made a decidedly favorable impression with his audience and he was accorded several curtain calls after each act. "Rituel" tonight.

**"The Gypsy Baron."**

For all that the women come in drunks and the men in top coats, and that the windows were closed against the night air, the cold wave, the summer season of opera at the Lafayette began last night. But what's in a name? Summer hasn't got anything to do with it and the longer it stays the better the management will like it. It's a good thing that the Castle Square Company will remain hot or cold, as long as the public comes in paying numbers to see them.

They gave us a sample of their wares nearly a fortnight ago at the "Flying Machine." The same company appeared at the Metropolitan, and the success of their preliminary debut. Another crowded house was out, or in, to hear them, and enjoyed the quality of performance which ought to last here a long time. The principals are all fine artists, the chorus is large, the orchestra competent, the scenery capital, and the performance approached nearly the standard of the palmy McNeill days than anything we have seen had.

"The Gypsy Baron" is a good opera to revive. It is melodious and fluent in fine waltz numbers, which carry the audience along pleasantly. The first three of the concerted numbers are inspiring in their respective finales.

Two Washington girls made the hits of the evening. They were Miss Lizzie Macmillan, the accomplished dramatic contralto, and Miss Alice Johnson, the petite soprano. Miss Macmillan sang "Cyra," a role admirably suited to her dramatic powers, and every one of her solo passages was enthusiastically received. Miss Johnson sang the role of Ariens, and she was as charming to the eye as to the ear. Her voice is delightfully sweet and clear, and she has fine technical command. Both young women were given cordial welcomes. Miss Lichter was Saffi, and Miss Edwidge the Mirchella.

Thomas H. Perse leads the men of the night in Asylum, resolute, clear, and competently displayed as Barinkar, the gypsy baron. William Wolf, to whom we are expected to look for comedy this summer, was the Zsupan. He did exceedingly well with the part. Others deserving mention were Melville Stewart, the portly one, as the Count William Schneider, as Carrero, and Reinhold Roberts, as Octobro. These soloists all have the stamp of competency on their work and familiarity will breed even greater admiration for their work. But not alone upon them will devolve the summer's work. There is almost a double company of principals.

**Digby Bell in "The Midnight Bell."**

Few believe that Mr. Digby Bell has made an unfortunate choice in leaving company to go into Hoyt fare. As the comedy man of a light opera he was, on the several occasions, a very good actor, and quite an excellent singer. He is, however, frivolous, and full of facial oddities, and social oddities, such as all good funny men in comic opera must have, and often times brought down the house.

As Deacon Tidd, in "A Midnight Bell," which opened at the National last night, Digby Bell is funny, of course. His wince is still with him, as is also his expressive face. If mild criticism were ventured, however, he is perhaps a little light weight for the heavy man of a Hoyt fare. That is all.

They give a very good evening's entertainment, he and the others of the company, which includes Laura Joyce Bell. The play is so well known that its many visits here since Seabrook first played "Deacon Tidd," that comment on its very Hysterical humor is hardly necessary. Mr. Herman Hirschberg, an old city actor, who makes the keen speeches against women and falls in love with the minister's sister, Dot Bradbury, one of the most feminine of her sex, played well, as did also Miss Mabel Strickland, who appeared as Dot. The necessary scenery is carried by the company. On Thursday evening Mr. Bell will produce Gus Thomas' "A Loosier Doctor."

**Harrigan in "Old Lavender."**

There have been few, if any, plays seen in recent years of the quality and sterling merit of the old-time Harrigan portraits of life and character of old New York, among them the first and most lasting success must be placed that quality picture of a pen picture of slum life, "Old Lavender," a piece which not only made its writer famous, but endeared this kindly hearted old New Yorker to the hearts of every auditor who listened to the songs, and laughed and wept with