

been done from the time the capital was located here down to 1870.

In 1870, under a resolution of the senate, the secretary of the treasury made a report showing all the money expended in the district from 1790 to date, for any and all purposes, and which shows that the total amount appropriated by congress for streets, sewers, and sidewalks was \$3,975,294.91.

During the same period the citizens had expended for the purposes of the local government about \$400,000, of which \$20,373,410.79 was for the improvement of the streets and avenues, and that amount was increased to \$5,000,000 during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872.

In the meantime the real estate donated to the United States as above stated has grown to be worth at least \$20,000,000.

The amount of property in the district owned by the United States is almost exactly equal to all the rest, and it must be remembered that on this the United States government does not and never has paid a cent of taxes, though it has in some cases paid taxes on its property in other cities.

In nothing more than in the matter of the school fund, perhaps, has the "paternal" feeling of the general government for its only child, the district, been manifested. This is especially apparent in the case of the reason assigned by a senator for excluding the district from any share in the proposed educational fund of \$7,000,000.

From 1830 to 1878 the sixth section of each township, and from 1878 to date the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township is given to each state, when admitted for common school purposes. Under these provisions there has been given to the states and territories—

In all..... 67,403,919 acres. For university funds..... 1,993,829 For agricultural colleges..... 10,000,000

Total..... 79,397,748 acres.

This at \$1.25 per acre amounts to \$24,649,686.25. In reality its value to the states and railroad companies is many times that amount, as the states have sold their school lands at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$10.00 per acre, while the railroads are realizing like amounts from their enormous donations.

Only recently I saw the statement that the school lands of Virginia sold to-day for \$25,000,000. It received 2,702,044 acres in 1861, and Colorado 3,715,555 acres in 1876. Besides this, in 1839 congress divided among the states \$25,101,044.31 in money, which greatly aided the public schools.

Now what has it done for the district in that respect? Absolutely nothing. It has never given it an acre of land nor a dollar of money for school purposes. As in the present educational bill, it has excluded the district from all share in the above-mentioned benefits. On the contrary, it brought here during the war and left on our hands a large mass of fleeing slaves, without education or the means of living, and then passed a law requiring us to expend the same amount per capita for their education as for that of our own children.

The result is that one-third of all the school children in the district are colored, and their parents, of course, contribute but little to the district funds. One-third of the remaining two-thirds are the children of clerks and other government employes, mostly non-residents, who retain their residence in the states and go home to vote, and who under the civil service law requiring the appointees to be appointed among the states, will do so more than ever hereafter. But even this is not all.

By winning and dining members of the district committee and others in the district, the district has succeeded in fastening themselves as leeches on the treasury for the sake of all that is here for light, police, debt, schooling, and what not.

Another from Texas said: Congress is charged with the duty of legislating for the benefit of Columbia, and so is the legislature of each state charged with the duty of legislation for each state, but the fact that congress is charged with the duty of legislation does not make it necessary that they should support the position of the District of Columbia. If we are to furnish it with water, as we now do (an error, their own money), and by the same logic, we should pay one half of the board of the people of the district.

I thought this bill for the government of the District of Columbia when it was under consideration; I have thought it every session since, unless I lose my reason, I expect to fight it, as it is a fraud and injustice so long as I am honored with a seat on this floor.

erty in the district, on which it pays no taxes. 1. Because, as shown by the report of the secretary of the treasury, it has expended for street improvements less than one-fifth as much as the citizens have.

2. Because, while adding largely to the cost of the schools by bringing hither large numbers who contribute nothing to their support, and yet by law are entitled to equal benefits in them, it has never provided any public school fund, either by appropriation of land or money, as it has for the states and territories.

3. Because it has assumed absolute control of district affairs, and deprived the citizens of a voice therein. 4. Because it has provided by law for the payment annually from the district revenues of the interest and an installment for the sinking fund of the so-called district debt created by its own officers. The amount required for this is nearly one million and a third, thus taking nearly all appropriated by the general government.

5. Because it includes in the district expenses many things which are not merely local, but national in their character. Under these circumstances it does seem strange that any man who knows the facts can object to the general government paying one-half of the expense. The members and senators are so absorbed in matters of more interest to them that they have not the time nor inclination to look into these matters. The very fact that, although one day in a month or two, as the senate meets, nominally set aside to legislate for the district—and yet no bill of any public importance—none but bills for the special benefit of private parties, like those for the relief of the Carroll heirs and the Patterson estate, both of which will add largely to the burdens of the taxpayers, have been or can be passed is proof enough on this point.

I have never yet found a citizen of the states who does not say that the general government ought to deal liberally with the national capital, and that it is its duty to make it the finest city in the world—a capital worthy of the nation.

It is not true that the citizens ask of the general government any more than is just and proper, and that, as shown by the facts stated, they have never received, except to a limited extent, for the past few years.

Surely no man can say that he is not fair and just that the government should contribute in proportion to the property it owns at the same rate that the citizens do. In other words, all that is asked is that the general government should take care of its own, and the citizens will take care of their own, and if the government will let them. If this rule was applied and made applicable from the beginning it would wipe out the existing debt, and then, with the payment of taxation and appropriation, we could go on and complete the improvements in all parts of the city, and in the next ten years could make it what it ought to be—the finest city in the country, if not in the world.

Of course, it is not practicable to separate entirely the interests of the government from those of the citizens, where they are so intermingled, and hence congress must continue to act in the matter, but that is no reason why the citizens should not, in some manner, have a voice in the control of their local affairs, such as the local officers, local ordinances, police, schools, &c. In these they have the same interests that the citizens of any city have, and it certainly is not just that they should have some voice in the selection and control of them.

I cannot better close this statement than to quote the words of Senator Morrill in his report to the senate, Dec. 7, 1874, in which he says: "The fact that it is the nation's capital justly inspires national pride in its care, and will, as the years come and go, command the respect and care of the representatives of the people of all parties, and it is to be hoped that the common ground where the fervor of patriotism will be above the zeal of partisanship, and the laws, regulations, and appointments will be made in relation to its real wants, and cease to be shaped by partisan aspirations or local interests."

A PRETTY ROW. The Baltimore and Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Companies Lock Horns Over a Depot Project.

President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railway, appeared at a special meeting of the senate district committee yesterday and presented his views relative to Senator Gorman's bill for the hill between the routes of steam railways through this city. Mr. Roberts opposed the plan of running the tracks of both companies on Virginia and Maryland avenues, holding that space allotted to the tracks would be insufficient. He said that the Baltimore and Potomac company had no more track facilities than were necessary, and any abridgement would be detrimental to their interests. He also protested against the proposed Virginia Long bridge at the expense of the company because under the original contract it was required that all other roads should be allowed to cross the bridge. The Baltimore and Ohio road, he said, would not take the right, and it was exceedingly unjust to force the roads to unite their interests in the ownership of property.

"Had our company known at the time of its incorporation," he said, "that such interference would be seriously offered, it should never have gone into the enterprise. As far as the joint depot was concerned, he said that it was simply impracticable, unless the Baltimore and Ohio road would run under the Baltimore and Potomac road, which would produce great confusion to have trains run on the same tracks under different regulations, and might produce serious results."

Mr. Gorman submitted a plan to the committee to locate the Baltimore and Ohio depot on Sixth street, opposite the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac railway, and to have separate tracks for each company. He intimated that there would be some objection to his plan could be made practicable, but Mr. Roberts declared that it could not be done. He said that his company was willing to build a separate depot on the mall, or to enlarge their depot for the use of both companies and to receive under proper arrangement the Baltimore and Ohio trains, but all must remain under the control of the Baltimore and Potomac company. Ex-Senator Gorman delivered an argument in support of the Pennsylvania Central against the substitute.

The subject was generally discussed after the meeting of the committee, but almost every feasible plan suggested was fought by the Baltimore and Potomac company, who objected to paying for any of the improvements advocated by the committee and the commissioners.

The committee decided to give a hearing to the citizens on Friday next at 10 o'clock, and Mr. Church will represent the residents, and will each present plans.

CONDENSED LOCALS. The filthy condition of the gutter on Eighth street, between D and E northwest, is complained of to the commissioners.

The Independent Pleasure club gave a largely attended soiree at the residence of Dr. Franzoni on Friday night last.

The commissioners have decided to exempt lot 3, square 382, the old central guardhouse, recently used as the produce exchange, from taxation.

Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson, living at 608 Sixth street northwest, notified the police last night of a theft committed by a servant girl named Mary Johnson of \$23.50.

HER RECOLLECTIONS.

Emma Abbott Talks About Ole Bull, Miss Kellogg, and Parepa.

Jennie Lind Tells Her What She Thinks About Some Sister Artists.

Miss Emma Abbott on her arrival at the Arlington yesterday was asked by a Republican reporter if she could not give some amount of the musical celebrities that she must have met in her career.

"Oh, yes," she replied. "I can well remember the first great celebrity I met. It was the famous violinist, Ole Bull. He met me when I was a poor, struggling little girl. He heard me sing, and said, 'You will succeed for you have the voice, the developed (which he pronounced developed) heart, and you are poor.' I shall never forget his kind, noble face for the sweet tones of his violin, for they seemed to come from his heart and to touch the hearts of his hearers. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was the next famous personage with whom I conversed. She was then at the height of her fame as a brilliant artist, a handsome lady, and exceedingly kind to me. It was she who first encouraged me to visit New York, and from her I received my first start. I am quite sure she rejoices at the success I have since achieved, and I never cease to feel my gratitude for her royal goodness to me. Parepa Ross was the next famous star I met, and she took me in her arms, hugged and kissed me, gave me great encouragement, furnished me with notes for my performance, and told me that 'I was a brave little girl and that I must succeed.' Who that has ever met her can forget the nobility of her nature and the kindness of her heart, and who shall we ever hear again a voice so pure, so round, so full of music, and of such sympathetic quality? Her ballads—who can forget them? and in all of her music there was so much soul, so much heart, that we forgot that she was an artist, and looked upon and loved her only as a woman."

"Shortly after meeting Parepa I began to make New York my home, and through my connection with musical persons I met Nilsson, then on her first tour in America. She heard me sing, and gave me letters to teachers in Europe, and described to me what a hard and severe road one must travel in the journey from a student's life to that of a successful artist. She was the most difficult person to meet, for the reason that she dislikes society, prefers the quietude of her own home, and, as she says, 'does not care to be stared at and questioned.' She did not speak enthusiastically of her American tour, one of America, which quite amazed me, for her greatest artistic and financial successes were made here. It was in Paris, and at Dr. Evans' elegant home, that I met, by arrangement, this great artist. She had no time to spare, but to have any called presented to her, and only on that condition would she remain to tea. Mrs. Evans, knowing from me that I had always idolized Jenny Lind, and desiring in some way to have me meet her, suggested that I should rush in unannounced and seat myself at the table, for, said she, 'we shall call you our little American protégée who always notes in upon us, and who, by this strategy I was at last vis-a-vis with my idol, my angel, the great Jenny Lind. I wanted to fall upon her neck, to devote her with kisses, to tell her how since a child I had carried her picture with me, and how I had loved her as though she were my own mother. But, alas! she was calm, reserved, cold. In her reference to America she spoke regretfully and as having been hurried about by Mr. Barnum as a wild beast, and who did not 'enthus' on any subject. Patti she called a music box. Nilsson, she said, was a icicle. 'Albani had voice, but no soul,' said the great critic. 'All the artists, the great artists, have departed,' said she, 'and I fear none will arise to fill their places.' &c. At last, urged by Dr. Evans and his irresistible wife, Jenny Lind seated herself at the piano and sang, 'Que sea voce,' carried by Mr. Barnum as a wild beast, and with such an amount of sentiment that I quite forgot her former English manner, and became again her admirer. The freshness of the voice had gone, but the soul of the great artist was there, and I shall never forget the expression of her countenance and the sweetness of her manner as she finished the aria and bade me sing for her that she might advise me. I have been greatly benefited by her suggestions, and I shall never keep before me her record as an artist and a woman, for whose example could one prefer to that of Jenny Lind?"

A Club Entertainment. The twenty-five members of the "S. S. P. C." stood in the center of Abner's hall last night and smiled in a bland and satisfied smile as 400 of their friends came in and filled the hall. The decorations were attractive and the costumes of the ladies were charming and elaborate. Each lady was presented a souvenir of exquisite design, upon which was printed a selection of beautiful dances.

Among those present were the Misses Kaiser, Dietrich, Kraft, Ella Ream, the Misses Fath, Truesheim, Boerstein, Eisenbeis, Goshall, Miller, Spengler, Gouckler, Scott, delivered an argument in support of the Pennsylvania Central against the substitute.

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