THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

DAILY, WEEKLY, AND SUNDAY.

THE DAILY is issued to subscribers by carrier for 15c. a week; including Sunday edition, 60c. a month.

IN MAIL, postage prepaid, one year $6.00
Six months 3.00
Three months 1.50
One month 50
Daily edition, one year 1.00
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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY
E. W. FOX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1.

Amusements.

NATIONAL—"Jim, the Penman."
ALBAUGH'S—Richard Mansfield.
KERNAN'S—The Night Owls.
BIJOU—Henry T. Chanfrau.

THE Mills bill is doomed to defeat. Discussion will clearly show it to contain the elements of its own destruction.

THE Fishery treaty is to be discussed in Congress and it will be rejected. This will destroy a carefully devised scheme for a stupendous free trade campaign fund from England and Canada.

SENATOR STONER deserves the thanks of every good citizen of Washington for having the Beuscldill to prohibit pool selling in the District laid over for amendment, and, as he stated, that it might be made more effective. The bill as it passed the House was not intended to prohibit pool selling. One should be passed that does prohibit it.

WHILE they are again in the throes of a governmental crisis in France, the English ministry seems to be growing stronger every day. The able financial propositions of Mr. Goschen have given much increased popularity of the Salisbury government. There are other circumstances that tend to its strength and the probability of its continuation in power for some time to come. It now looks as though Mr. Gladstone would be compelled to relinquish his hold on the leadership before the goal of home rule for Ireland is reached. There has been no time since the Salisbury ministry was inaugurated when the prospects of Mr. Gladstone and his followers were so gloomy as at this moment.

Every Day.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is now issued every day in the week, at sixty cents per month, either by carrier or mail. Each separate number is an epitome of the news of the world, condensed into the most readable form. No pains or expense is spared to give to each reader of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN every morning the world's history for the previous day. In its local department—in giving the happenings of Washington and its environs, the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is not surpassed, nor even equaled, by any paper in the city. On all questions of local interest it gives all the news.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN advocates the principles of the great Republican party—the party of progress, of protection to American industries, of the equality of all men before the law, of the integrity of the ballot, of honesty in elections, of equal and exact justice to men of every section of this great nation.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage truthfully says:

In the days when the mail came once a week and the news was gathered up only by the slow stage coach, and before the telegraph was invented, men were excusable if they were ignorant of the condition of the world, but now, when every day, in the form of a newspaper, and through the instrumentality of the telegraph, all the great affairs of nations are brought to our attention, we must be silly and stupid to the extreme if we are not cognizant of what is going on in the world.

When a paper can be procured *every day in the week* at the small cost of sixty cents a month, which as the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN does, gives the news of the world, as Dr. Talmage says, these must be silly and stupid in the extreme who are not cognizant of what is going on.

Every Republican in Washington and the adjacent states should subscribe for the daily NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. It will not only give them the news of the day, but the soundest political doctrines, and the views of the ablest leaders of the Republican party. ALL SIXTY cents a month, every day in the year.

Boulanger's Opportunity.

Gen. Boulanger is a far greater man in France to-day than he was last Sunday. It was just a week ago to-day that the court-martial appointed by the government met and did all in their power to disgrace and crush him by placing him on the retired list. To-day the French ministry is at his feet—defeated and held in public contempt.

Thus quickly can the aspect of affairs change in France, a country of unending surprises and about which predictions are never safe. When Gen. Boulanger was placed on the retired list there was a disposition in some quarters to consider his career at an end. We did not think so. His vote of 45,000 in the department of the Aisne on the very day of the court-martial proceedings against him was significant of greater strength among the people than he had been accredited with by either the French government, the Paris press, or the world in general. It was easy enough to see that the government could not put such a man down by an act that savored more of petty spite than well-considered justice.

On Friday the Boulanger issue came up in the chamber of deputies, and on that the ministry fell. The debate arose on a vote of urgency for a bill providing for a revision of the constitution. Gen. Boulanger had just sent out an address a day of two before to the department of the Nord, where he is now a candidate, declaring in favor of constitutional revision, and he was therefore immediately and conspicuously identified with that issue. The government opposed the urgency vote. Gen. Boulanger's name was referred to more than once in the debate. He was the underlying issue. It was more be than urgency for the constitutional bill.

M. Tirard, the head of the ministry, made the final appeal for the government. He said if the chamber decided to consider the urgency proposal it would furnish a fresh argument in favor of the audacious manifesto issued by the dismissed general. The appeal failed. A majority of thirty-one was thrown against the government and the Tirard ministry had nothing to do but resign.

A simple recital of the facts is sufficient to show the complete reversal of affairs in even less than a week, for it was Friday evening that the ministry was defeated. It is useless to make prophesies as to what will now happen, but this we know, that it is folly to any longer ignore the power of Gen. Boulanger, not only with the French people, but will some of the foremost French statesmen as well. The vote in the chamber of deputies was really a choice between him and those against him, and it can no longer be said that he is the idol of the rabble alone.

The election in the department of the Nord does not occur till April 15. A strong canvass will be made for Gen. Boulanger. The probabilities of his success are vastly increased by the occurrences of the week just ended. If he should be elected, then lookout for some new and startling turn of affairs.

National Bank Notes.

Below we give the statement in full of the comptroller of the currency for the month ending yesterday. It will be seen that there was "surrendered and destroyed" in the thirty-one days of March the sum of $5,408,219 in national bank notes, and issued to new banks and those increasing their circulation $2,855,660, making a net *voluntary* decrease by the banks during the month of $2,552,559.

Another fact will be noted from this report that while the banks apparently have $250,054,980 of their notes in circulation they in reality only have $192,743,135 now out, because, as the tables show, $57,311,845 have been retired, "lawful money," being placed on deposit by the banks to redeem them.

Within twelve months it is shown that the national banks have decreased their circulation $35,899,516. These figures should open the eyes of our legislators. The national banks are, on their motion, *decreasing their circulation at the rate of nearly three per cent. a month* by surrendering and having destroyed $5,408,219 bank notes out of a total of $192,743,135, for which they had bonds on deposit on the first day of March.

If this rate should be kept up and no banks call for increases, it would require *less than three years* to have "surrendered and destroyed" the entire bank note circulation of the country.

It is the part of wisdom to provide against the enforced contraction of the currency at the pleasure of the owners of the national banks. One hundred and sixty-two million dollars in "lawful money" can be added to the $57,000,000 already in the treasury to reduce national bank notes, and that much money abstracted from the currency.

Congress should provide against this threatened danger by the issue of treasury certificates, as suggested by the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, to the amount of $5 per capita of the population, and by the purchase of every dollar of silver bullion mined in the country, paying for it in silver certificates.

The finances of the country—the volume of its currency—ought not to be left any longer to be played with at battledore and shuttlecock by a lot of national bankers and bondholders. Here is the report, which tells its own story:

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Total amount outstanding Feb. 29, 1888		$252,507,399
Additional circulation issued during the intervening month:		
To new banks	$126,610	
To banks increasing circulation	2,729,050	
Total	2,855,660	
Surrendered and destroyed during the intervening month	5,408,219	
Decrease in total circulation during the month		2,552,559
Total amount outstanding Mar. 31, 1888		250,054,980
Decrease in total circulation during the preceding 12 months	39,899,516	
Circulation secured by U. S. bonds as below		192,743,135
Decrease during the preceding month	492,570	
Decrease during the preceding 12 months	22,966,416	
Amount of outstanding circulation represented by lawful money on deposit with the treasurer U. S. to redeem notes of—		
Insolvent national banks	1,159,564	
Liquidating national banks	7,551,316	
National banks reducing circulation under section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874	38,625,965	
National banks retiring circulation under section 6, act of July 12, 1882	49,964,969	
Total lawful money on deposit		97,311,845
Decrease in aggregate deposit during the preceding month	2,663,189	
Decrease in aggregate deposit during the preceding 12 months	4,673,103	

UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS ON DEPOSIT.

	To secure circulating notes.	To secure public deposits.
Pacific railroad bonds, 6 per cents	$3,181,000	$701,000
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cents	69,475,050	15,818,500
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cents	109,068,650	40,458,500
Funded loan of 1882, 3 per cents	149,000	135,000
Totals	181,873,700	57,313,000

Circulation of national gold banks not included in the above, $216,037.

The Philosophy of High License.

The lower branch of the New York legislature has passed the Crosby high license bill, and its adoption by the Senate is considered a certainty. The Democrats opposed it unanimously with the exception of a single member. It is, then, distinctly a Republican measure. What a Democratic governor will do remains to be seen, but it is thought he will sign the bill. If he does not, it will be a clear case of surrender to the liquor interest. But even if the governor gives it his veto the moral force of the course adopted by the Republicans will be very great and will give them a great advantage before the people.

Now that the principle state in the Union is about to try the experiment of high license is it not a fit time to consider the significance of such a step?

Our friends, the prohibitionists, must not be in too great a hurry. Great reforms are not accomplished in a day, nor are they generally accomplished at a single bound. If we can better control the liquor traffic by the system of high license than by the old plan of untaxed, unregulated saloons, let us adopt high license till we find something better. Perhaps that something may be prohibition. Ultimately the public may be educated up to that point. It is not now, and to attempt to enforce it is to invite unnumbered difficulties and to fail of the very object we seek to accomplish.

This all may sound common place, but what is common place is often common sense, and it is for common sense that we are pleading in the present instance. To secure high license is to take a long step forward in the education of the people, as well as in the actual suppression of the frightful evils that come from the excessive use of strong drink. We believe the education of the public is necessary in carrying forward a great reformatory measure of this kind. A stringent law is always nugatory in a free country unless supported by public assent. To attempt to impose a law where the people have not grown up to an understanding and an appreciation of its requirements is the same mistake that a physician makes who seeks to relieve a complaint by giving an overdose of medicine—the disease is only aggravated and the patient is made worse.

In order to show the necessity of absolute prohibition a very dark picture is drawn of the evils of intemperance. There are abundant fields at hand for this purpose. But are we not making progress in the cause of temperance? Is the public sentiment not growing more acute on the subject every day? Have we not made great progress in the last fifty years? In the last twenty-five years? In the last ten years? In the last five years? What observer is there who does not know that the sentiment against drunkenness is all its manifestations is increasing constantly? Drinking is not so public as it was. Men who drink find it almost impossible to secure employment. The young man who gets intoxicated finds it more difficult to retain his place in society. The orgies that once were so common at dinners and banquets are now seldom heard of. Our legislative bodies are not so often disgraced by the presence of men who drink to excess. In all branches of business throughout all the grades of society there is a steadily increasing disposition to shut out the drunkard and extol the men of temperate habits.

The law should keep pace with the development of public sentiment. The law that gets ahead of it is premature and ineffective. We are making great progress in temperance, and a stricter regulation of barrooms and the imposition of a heavier tax puts the evil more nearly in our grasp. By and by we may get rid of it altogether. High license is a reasonable, philosophical, progressive measure, and the most available one we can employ at the present moment.

Protection in the South.

What the Republican doctrine of protection *has* done for the south is best shown by the following figures, comparing some of its productions in 1870 and 1887: From three million bales of cotton in 1870 the south has advanced to nearly seven millions in 1887—the production being more than doubled. It has increased its corn crop from 249,000,000 bushels in 1870 to 492,500,000 bushels in 1887, a gain of over 97 per cent. In the rest of the country the gain was only 88 per cent. The south's increase in wheat was 54 per cent., in oats 155 per cent. The increase in the value of live stock in the south in 1887, as compared with 1870, amounts to $182,283,296. The total increase in the value of southern agricultural products, including fruits and vegetables, was more than two hundred millions in 1887, as compared with 1870.

The free trade doctrinaires assert that protection ruins the farmers. Does this look like ruin? And yet this is but a small part of the increased wealth and prosperity of the south, mainly resulting from the policy of protection which furnished it a home market.

Cotton and woolen factories are being erected everywhere. Coal and iron mines are being opened in scores of places. Foundries and furnaces are counted by hundreds, and this work has just begun. Yet the free traders, under the shelter of low tariff, would destroy it, close mine, furnace, and factory, and leave unemployed the laboring thousands now profitably engaged in these works.

MAJ. R. H. SYLVESTER, the editor of the Washington Critic, was an intimate friend of Austin Corbin in his younger days when he was not as rich nor as famous as he is now. He and Maj. Sylvester started together from New Hampshire to seek their fortunes in the west many years ago. They went to Davenport, Iowa, and both having studied law opened an office there. But the demand for their services was not very great and Mr. Corbin proposed that they go into the business of loaning eastern money to the Iowa farmers. He had no money of his own, but had borrowed about $2,000, which he let out at a remunerative interest. Maj. Sylvester's tastes did not run in that direction, and he drifted into the more congenial pursuit of journalism. Mr. Corbin went on with the money loaning business. When he went back to New Hampshire and told the people what fine rates he could get they let him have all the capital he could handle. He soon established a large business at Davenport, and it was there that he laid the foundation of his colossal fortune. Maj. Sylvester was not alone, however, in having literary tastes and capacities. When they first went to Davenport, and while they were "waiting for the ghost to walk," as the actors say when referring to pay day, Mr. Corbin wrote several stories, which were published by a Boston house. One of these was called "The Eagle of the Mediterranean," and attained considerable repute. Those who meet Mr. Corbin as he is to-day would hardly suspect him of having enough imaginative power to write a novel, for he seems to be the most practical and business-like of men. Would it not be a good stroke of policy by the publishers of Mr. Corbin's novels to get out a new edition about this time? The sale would undoubtedly be large.

HON. STEPHEN B. ELKINS is to build a grand summer house in the mountains of West Virginia. It will be on the line of the West Virginia Central railroad, of which he is vice president. Several prominent gentlemen who have become interested with Mr. Elkins in this road are also to build summer residences in the same locality. Mr. Elkins will build his house in a most picturesque spot, and in size and every convenience it will be almost equal, if not quite so, to the one Mr. George M. Pullman proposes to build on one of the islands in the St. Lawrence. A striking feature will be a very wide hall that will be finished in the hard woods that grow in such abundance near by, and will run through two stories. Any amount of good fishing is in the neighborhood, and when Mr. Elkins wants to entertain his friends he can do so in regal royal style.

THE news comes from San Francisco that a Chinaman formerly in the employ of Senator Sharon claims that he is a beneficiary under the senator's will to the extent of $100,000. This is probably a mistake. Sharon did have a Chinese servant, to whom he was very warmly attached. He was quite familiar to the guests who stopped at Sharon's splendid Palace Hotel. But the boy was provided for in another way. He was given the Palace Hotel barber shop, which is one of the most profitable in the world. He can be seen there any day in charge of the cash drawer. He is a very handsome fellow, speaks English perfectly, is very intelligent, and is most courteous and obliging in manner. He will no doubt make a fortune from his barber shop.

For the Eye of Housekeepers.

Not only has the time for house cleaning arrived, but that also for getting the house in trim for the spring and summer is at hand. It is always the wish to purchase at the best advantage, and buyers should visit the new house of Gately & Aldrich, 522 Seventh street northwest, where they will find they can make the most acceptable bargains. In addition they can obtain the accommodation of making weekly or monthly payments, which to many is an important consideration.

A Return Visit.

To enable Washingtonians to pay a visit, at small cost, to their friends in the Monumental City the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announces that excursion tickets to Baltimore will be sold for all trains next Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at rate of $1 for the round trip. All tickets will be good returning until Monday, April 2, inclusive. In addition to the regular schedule two special fast express trains will leave Baltimore and Ohio depot next Sunday at 9 a. m. and 11 a. m. Parlor cars will be attached to both these trains, and the run to Baltimore will be made in 50 minutes.

HIGH-SPIRITED HORSES

Made a Bad Smash-up on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Wm. B. Besley, of Lewinsville, Fairfax county, Va., left his team (attached to a farm wagon) standing in front of Gatt's jewelry store near 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large wagon passed in front of the team so closely as to break off the end of the pole. The snapping noise and the blow that one of the horses received from the broken tongue caused the animals to become frightened and they dashed up Pennsylvania avenue at a terrific pace. At Fourteenth street they collided with Mr. J. T. McKenney's sewing machine wagon. One of the frightened horses was checked so suddenly as to throw him up on his hind legs and he came down on McKenney's wagon with such terrific force as to break it. A lady occupant barely escaped with her life, as did also the driver, Wm. D. Coleman. The horse was found to have cut an artery in his right hind leg. He was taken to Nallor's stable, where the wound was dressed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Everywhere Mr. Richard Mansfield has appeared this season it is the same story of overcrowded houses, of the orchestra forced from its accustomed place to give added seating capacity, and of great numbers of people who are unable to even gain admission to the theater. His engagement at Albaugh's, commencing to-morrow night, will probably be the last that he plays in Washington for some time. On Monday and Tuesday evenings and at the Saturday matinee Mr. Mansfield will present "A Parisian Romance," the play in which he made such an immense hit at this theater last November. His remarkable makeup as the Baron Chevrial, and his intensely realistic acting throughout, more particularly at the close of his interview with Marcelle, in the third act, and that in the following act, where he is stricken with paralysis at the supper table, and his awful death amid the gay surroundings, were given here with a force and intensity surprising to behold, and aroused a wonderful degree of enthusiasm.

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which created so profound an impression here, as elsewhere, will be given on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, but not at the Saturday matinee, as originally announced. By far the finest scene in this play is the sadly pathetic monologue in Jekyll's laboratory, where the wretched young scientist, powerless to avert the moral and physical destruction, awaits the last transformation to Hyde's distorted shape, from which he can only obtain release through the cup of the suicide. The play will be produced here with the original cast, scenery, and wonderful effects of light and shade, and its representations will be final so far as Washington is concerned.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER.

To-morrow evening Mr. A. M. Palmer's incomparable company will present that very meritorious melodrama, "Jim the Penman," at the New National. In some respects it is a remarkably play. The dialogue flows graceful and easy, and the situations are strong and novel in construction. The story is of tragic power. "Jim the Penman," a prince of modern villains, wins a wife by trickery and a fortune by crime; yet, strange as it may seem, he has the sympathy of the audience throughout. The play, which few modern dramas equal, has been cast with great strength. It will hold the boards all the week.

HARRIS'S BIJOU THEATER.

Prominent among the theatrical events of this week will be the presentations of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," and "The Octoroon" by Mr. Henry Chanfrau and his company at the Bijou. Mr. Chanfrau, who will assume the leading roles in both plays, acts in an entirely unaffected way that always commands admiration. The incidents connected with these dramas are well known to theater goers, and it suffices to say that they will be staged in a way to bring out all the strong situations. The supporting company is an excellent one and the scenic display is said to be exceptionally fine.

GILMORE'S BAND CONCERT.

Next Sunday evening Mr. Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore and his great musical organization will give a concert at Albaugh's.

In every city Mr. Gilmore is greeted by audiences of the highest musical culture and social refinement, so that it is usually a society event of considerable importance. The tenor announced is Mr. Chas. Turner, quite favorably known, who has just returned from an extended tour abroad. His voice is very ringing and clear, and all of his tones fully sustained. Tagliapietra, of course, with his rich baritone voice, will be very welcome, and Nina Tanner will sing her way into favor in this city as she has done in all others where she has appeared. Mr. Gilmore himself will be received with open arms for the fame he has won and the aid he has given to the cause of music all over America. A glance at his programme will show that he has used a special effort to please his Washington audience, and when it is heard in the true Gilmore style as rendered by his band of the finest instrumentalists, it will be fully realized how the Gilmore concerts can be the most popular of entertainments.

YALE GLEE CLUB.

This favorite musical coterie, composed entirely of Yale students, will give one of their characteristic entertainments at the Congregational Church to-morrow evening. The programme will contain numerous banjo specialties, glees, and rollicking college songs. The ushers will be Messrs. C. H. Sherrill, N. Minor Goodlett, Horace Wiley Washburne, Thos. L. Bayard, jr., and Mr. Sackett, all Yale men. After the concert the Yale Glee and Banjo Club will be entertained by Mrs. Secretary Whitney.

NEW DIME MUSEUM.

Among the novelties to be seen at the "Dime" during this week are the marvelous man snake; "Asbury Ben," the leopard boy; Capt. De Coursey, the tattooed man; and the smallest horse in the world. There will also be a first class performance in the theatorium.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Fay Templeton is now residing in London.

Fred Marsden is writing a play for Corinne, to be ready for the season of '89.

Herr Ludwig Barnay has severed his connection with Conried and Hermann.

Mr. John McKinney has another law suit on hand. This time it is against Clara Morris.

The reorganized National Opera Company opens at the Chicago Opera House April 30.

The southern theatrical managers are to hold a meeting during April at Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. H. Clay Miner and Mrs. James Brown Potter do not speak as they pass by. Neither wishes to hear of the other.

Effie Ellis, the variety actress who was assaulted by a Dr. Cox in Springfield, Ill., will enter suit against him for $50,000.

Little Josef Hofmann, the prodigy pianist, sailed for Berlin on Wednesday, where he will complete his musical education.

"Honor Bright" is the title of Mrs. Allan Arthur's society comedy secured for the Lyceum Company by Manager Frohman.

Six performances of Verdi's "Otello" will be given at the Academy of Music during week of April 9, with Sig. Marconi, Signora Tettrazzini, and M. Maurel.

In a private conversation before leaving New York, Mr. Henry Irving remarked: "The man who says that my success depends upon effects is either a knave or a fool."

The Bohemian Club of San Francisco entertained Booth and Barrett recently in the manner peculiar to that organization. Last year the club made Boothan honorary member.

A new and beautiful edition of the vocal score of "Erminie" has just been issued. It is elegantly gotten up in terra cotta, with engraved plates, and is a specimen of exquisite typography.

"Deacon Brodie" had its first presentation in Brooklyn at the Lee Avenue Academy and met with instant favor. The company acquitted themselves with credit and won much commendation.

"The Pearl of Pekin" seems to realize the fair promise of success which it gave at its first production. Some judicious cuts and alterations have been made, which serve to strengthen and improve considerably the performance.

Edwin Booth is very proud of the histrionic ability of his nephew, Creston Clarke, and assists him with his instruction and advice on every possible occasion. He has also presented him with a number of very handsome stage jewels.

Signor Campanini's concert tour is now drawing to a close, and he is busily engaged with the preparations for the first production in this country of Verdi's latest and greatest work, "Otello," which will take place at the Academy of Music on April 9.

EXPRESSIONS OF RESPECT.

The Supreme Court Bar Passes Resolutions of Sorrow.

About fifty members of the bar of the Supreme Court assembled in the court room at 12 o'clock yesterday to make a formal expression of their respect for the Chief Justice.

Senator Edmunds was called to the chair, and Clerk McKenney, of the Supreme Court, was named secretary.

Attorney General Garland offered the following resolutions:

The Chief Justice of the United States has ended his career on earth. He proved himself equal to all the duties which the title of his office imports. It is fitting that the bar of the court, over which he presided so satisfactorily, should express their sense of the calamity that has visited the court, the bar in general, and the whole country; therefore be it

Resolved, First, That the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States recognize in the late chief justice a combination of qualities that peculiarly fitted him for the difficult and delicate duties of presiding officer of a great court; that his ability as a judge, his strong sense of justice, and his firm but mild administration contributed to the public feeling of security, and to the confidence that has made the Supreme Court the balance-wheel of the Constitution; that they are grateful for the legacy of his noble and unsullied character, adorned by habits of life which bind to him all who came in contact with him; that he was a type of the highest product of our free institutions, always maintaining his official and personal dignity, yet always mindful that no one was too humble for his attention and regard, and that they will remember him as one who was an honor to his country and to the whole brotherhood of men.

Second, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy.

Third, That the secretary is hereby requested to transmit an engrossed copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased.

Assistant Attorney General Maury seconded the resolutions in a warmly eulogistic speech. Judge Shellabarger drew a parallel between the late Chief Justice and the eminent jurists of English history. "I remember," he said, "that in the Senate chamber and in the hours which immediately preceded the vote on the confirmation of Chief Justice Waite Senator Sumner called me to him and asked about the character of Mr. Waite. In reply I then described the nominee as I do here and now. But Mr. Sumner said, 'I hesitate, I fear. We stand at an epoch in the country's life—in the midst of revolution in its constitutional progress—at a nascent stage in the development of some of its institutions, and I long for a Chief Justice like John Marshall, who shall pilot the country through the rocks and rapids in which we are.' I repeat his words as nearly as I can. I asked Mr. Sumner to point the President to a few John Marshalls standing in waiting and I would guarantee the nomination of at least one of them to the Chief Justiceship. Mr. Sumner said he would require some time to look around."

Mr. T. W. Hackett, who was secretary to Mr. Cushing during the Geneva arbitration, spoke feelingly of the kindness manifested by the late Chief Justice toward young practitioners at the bar, and Senator Evarts, who was Judge Waite's classmate in college, described the latter's course as a student when he manifested the germs of those qualities which have since developed into the characteristics described by the other speakers—integrity, firmness, kindness, gentleness, patient research, and breadth of judgment.

The resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

A GREAT CELEBRATION.

The Entire Continent to be Invited to Participate.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill providing for a celebration in this city in the spring of 1889 in honor of the centennial of the constitution of the United States. The bill provides for a commission of nine members, three to be appointed by the President, three senators, and three members, which commission is to have charge of the preparations for and the ceremonies of the celebration. The President is requested to invite the chief executive and chief judicial officers of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, the United States of Columbia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador, the Argentine Republic, the empire of Brazil, the Dominion of Canada, Hayti, San Domingo, and such other civil and military officers of said governments as the commission shall designate, to visit Washington in the spring of 1889 and join with the President of the United States, and the the Congress of the United States, the justices of the Supreme Court, the governors of the forty-six states and territories, and others who may be invited, in suitable ceremonies in honor of the event; and the President shall have authority to entertain, in a suitable manner and for a suitable time in his discretion, the foreign guests attending the celebration; and the sum of $500,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses incident to the celebration and entertainment.

WISCONSIN'S GOVERNOR

Given a Most Hospitable Reception Last Evening.

An informal reception was tendered last night by the Wisconsin delegation in Congress, in the red parlor of the Ebbitt House, to their excellent governor, Jeremiah E. Rusk, who is in the city on a short visit. Representatives Thomas and La Follett made the presentations, while Senator and Mrs. Spooner had general charge of entertaining all who came. The reception lasted from 8:30 to 10 o'clock, and was more in the form of an ovation, as there is not a more popular governor in the west than brave old Jerry Rusk.

His friends present indignantly denied that this reception was in the nature of starting a boom for the presidency. "He don't need to start a boom," said one, "for booms are found for him wherever he goes, and no nomination could give more satisfaction to the western people than that of our able governor for the first or second place on the national Republican ticket."

During the reception Mrs. Spooner sang "Coming Through the Rye" in an admirable manner, and was enthusiastically applauded. Among those present during the evening were: Secretary Vilas, Senator Spooner, Representives Dorsey, Hengen, O. B. Thomas, La Follette, Lee, Ketcham, C. E. Brown, Warner, Osborne, Lind, McKinley, Long, Post, and Burrows, Gen. Bryant, Mr. H. L. Stiles, Capt. Townsend, Col. Burchard, Maj. Starkweather, Mr. T. E. Nash, of the Postoffice Department; Mesdames Spooner, Hangen, La Follette, Patrick, and Townsend, and Miss Jenks, of Hinghata, Mass. Senator Sawyer was detained by committee business, and was not present.

Extension of Linden Street.

A delegation of citizens yesterday argued before the commissioners in the interest of the extension of Linden street, west of the new reservoir, to connect with Warder avenue at Whitney close. The claim is made that this will give a new approach to the Soldiers' Home. The commissioners are much impressed with the plan.

The Center of Attraction.

Washington people know a good thing when they see it, and this they know to be the fact with King's Palace. There hats, bonnets, and the latest millinery novelties and spring wraps can be had, and once this famous place is visited it becomes thereafter the center of attraction.

Easter at Anacostia.

Rev. Thomas R. Hughes, pastor of St. Teresa's Church, Anacostia, will celebrate mass at 9 o'clock this morning. His sermon will be on the "Lesson of Easter." The ladies of the parish yesterday decorated the altar with flowers and it presents a lovely sight.

Return of the Presidential Party.

The presidential party that went to New York Friday night to attend the funeral of the late ex-Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer returned last night on the 9:30 train. The party consisted of the President, Secretary Whitney, and Col. Lamont.

Giving Benedict a Brief Rest.

Owing to the continued illness of Chairman Richardson, of the House committee on printing, the further investigation into the administration of the government printing office under Benedict has been postponed for a week.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN
OF
THOS. E. WAGGAMAN, 617 F street.
Charges Made Mondays and Thursdays.

FOUR-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE.

1116 Conn ave n w, b b, m i, 12 rs $16,500

THREE-STORY BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE.

120 N J ave s e, b b, 11 rs $25,000
437 4½ st s e, f b, 8 rs 5,300
23 E st n w, b b, 8 rs 5,700
504 7th st s e, b b, 7 rs 4,500
518 8th st n e, f b, 8 rs 4,500
49 K st n e, b b, 12 rs 4,500
2211, 2213 7th st n w, b b, 6 rs, water 4,000
1722 4th st n w, b b, 7 rs 3,200
1732 20th st n w, b b, 8 rs 1,500

TWO-STORY BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE.

56, 58, 42, 44 Myrtle st n e, b b, m i, 7 rs .. $3,800
1114 and 1116 6 st s w, b b, 7 rs, and one in rear 6,000
406 and 408 11th st s w, b b, 9 rs 5,000
615 1st s w, f b, 5 rs, 3 houses in rear 3,000
514 6th st n e, f b, 7 rs 2,300
19 Myrtle st n e, b b, m i, 7 rs 2,250
612 E st s e, f b, 6 rs 2,000
464, 466 S Capitol s w, f b, 9 rs 2,000
12 Cip alley s w, b b, 6 rs 1,450

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

22 acres on Marlboro' road, 5 miles from the city, $1,000.
115 acres on the Oxen Hill road, 6 miles from city.
62 acres 1 mile from Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Md.
110 acres in Fairfax Co, Va. 2 miles from Alexandria, $10,000.
198 acres in Anne Arundel Co, Md, 16 miles from Annapolis.
180 acres in Westmoreland Co, Va, $3,500.
A valuable mill property near Charlestown, W Va; running order.
137 acres in Fairfax Co, Va, improved, $10,000.
Oak Grove, Bladensburg road, $25,000.
100 acres on the Glenwood and Bladensburg road, $30,000.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

	Per month
513 8 st n w, 6 rs, poss April 1	$18 50
1121 H st s e, 7 rs	16 00
410 21st st n w, 6 rs	16 00
8 w cor 12th and Rdy sts n w, 4 rs	15 00
1805 6th st n w, 4 rs	12 00
437 12th st n e, 5 rs	8 00
475 Pratt's alley n w, 4 rs	8 00
1317 and 1319 1st st s w, 5 rs	8 00
414 Birch's alley s w, 3 rs	4 00

STORES, OFFICES, ETC., FOR RENT.

1230 Pa ave n w, $15 for front and $50 for rear store.
513 Md ave s w (warerooms) $50 00
Store and dwg 41 E st s w, 6 rs 35 00
Store 305 7th st s w, 2 rs 15 00
Store 102 G st n w, 2 rs 15 00
Vernon Row, rs 10, 12, 14, 16, and 28, each 12 50
401 7th st, 1st floor, room 2 ..... 10 00
305 7th st, 1st floor, room 3 ..... 10 00
452 La ave, 2 basement rs 8 00
Stable rear 450 C st n w 7 00

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.

Safe as U. S. bonds; 6 per cent., payable quarterly; in sums $100 to $1,000; small premium charged.

LOANS

In sums to suit at 6 per cent.
The above is only a small portion of property on my books. For full list call at office for bulletins issued on 1st and 15th.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—SMALL FAWN-COLORED ITALIAN Greyhound Dog, red ribbon around his neck; missed in front of Patent Office, on 7th st. Liberal reward for return or information. L. A. DODD, 1436 14th st. N. W. 9-1

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

WALKER & WALTER, REAL ESTATE Brokers, 613 F st. N. W.

B. H. WARNER & CO.—REAL ESTATE, desirable property for sale. Houses for rent. 916 F.

BENJ. S. PIKE, REAL ESTATE LOANS and insurance, 1225 F st. N. W.

THOMAS G. HENSEY, REAL ESTATE AND insurance, 1226 F st. N. W.; telephone 4?-3.

WASHINGTON DANENHOWER, REAL estate and insurance broker; property bought and sold. 1115 F st. N. W.

CHARLES W. HANDY, 921 F ST. N. W., real estate, insurance, loans, notary public.

L. M. SAUNDERS & BRO., BUILDING lots a specialty; catalogue now out. 1103 F st. N. W.

F. H. SMITH & SON, REAL ESTATE AND insurance. 1222 F st. N. W.

MCGOWAN & CAMPBELL, REAL ESTATE and farm property, 1008 and 1010 F st. N. W.

J. H. GRAY & CO., 622 F ST. N. W., REAL estate, rents, loans, money invested.

J. W. P. MYERS & SON, 1428 N. Y. AVE., real estate, loans, and insurance.

FRANK PALMER, REAL ESTATE Broker, Florida lands and orange groves. 605 F st. N. W.

EDUCATIONAL.

SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, COR. 7th and D sts. N. W. The first floor over the Bank of the Republic, recently occured for additional college hall and new college office. Three entire floors now occupied by this institution. New classes for spring session in six departments: Practical Business Course; Stenography and Typewriting; Practical English Branches; Elocution; Benn Pitman Phonography; Rapid Business Writing. Day and evening sessions for gentlemen and ladies. Tuition by the year, quarter, or monthly installments. Circulars free. H. C. SPENCER, Principal; SARA A. SPENCER, Vice Principal.

JUSTICE FIELD, OF THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court, writes:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 14, 1888.

"Hoping that still greater prosperity and usefulness will attend your labors in the Norwood Institute than heretofore, great is they have already been, I am, very truly yours,

"STEPHEN J. FIELD.

"WM. D. CABELL, Esq."

Col. Venable, Chairman Faculty University of Virginia, writes:

"The excellent work and high standard of honor and scholarship in Mr. W. D. Cabell's Norwood High School in Virginia (preparatory to the University) and the large success achieved therein under his administration through his fidelity and wisdom in the choice of teachers and his untiring zeal and energy give strong guarantees of the continued and increasing usefulness of his Norwood Institute in Washington.

"CHAS. S. VENABLE.

"UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Mar. 21, 1888."

M. R. W. W. GREENWELL, 225 A STREET Southeast, Teacher of Piano. Beginners a specialty. Terms moderate. tf

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430 TENTH STREET, N. W.
Makes Corsets to Order.
In every style and material, and guarantees perfect fit and comfort.
Her specialties are French Hand-made Underclothing, Merino Underwear, and Finest Imported Hosiery.
Patent Shoulder Braces and all Dress Reform Goods, French Corsets and Bustles, Children's Corsets, and a One Dollar Corset, (Miss H.'s own make) that for the price is