THE CRITIC-RECORD, from and after APRIL 1, 1891, will be delivered to subscribers in this city, Georgetown and Alexandria for 25 cents per month, or $3 per annum. Applications to our carriers, route agents or at this office will secure regular deliveries beginning with the following issue.

Advertisements inserted at rates proportioned to circulation and value of its columns to the advertising patron.

An examination of the merits of the CRITIC-RECORD is with confidence solicited. The management is determined to insure to the people of Washington the CHEAPEST newspaper published and the BEST ever published at the price. The CRITIC-RECORD embodies features distinct, attractive and popular, found in no other journal, which will make it desirable and valuable to all people, regardless of other service.

The Critic AND RECORD.

ALL PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT or situations of any kind or having situations to offer or employment to give are welcome to the services of the CRITIC-RECORD. Such announcements, not exceeding three lines, will be inserted three times without charge. If parties fail on first effort to secure results they are welcome to try again.

BIRTH, MARRIAGE, DEATH and FUNERAL notices not exceeding three lines each will be inserted without charge.

Other advertisements under the minor classified headings will be inserted at one cent a word or seven cents a line first insertion and at five cents a line each subsequent insertion.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR---NO. 7,081. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROCHDALE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Members are informed that the new trade cards and books, running to APRIL, 1892, are now ready for issue. Please write your present address across the face of the old pink cards expiring APRIL, 1891, and return them without delay to any of the following-named members and obtain the new ones. Merchants will not recognize the old cards after APRIL 30, 1891:
A. T. LONGLEY, 812 A st. n. e., Agr'l Dept.
T. P. KEENE, 1004 O st., 2d Auditor's Office.
J. W. HARSHA, 908 H st., Cash Room, Treas. Dept., at 705 15th st. from 12 to 12:30 noon and at 4 p. m.
L. VANDERHOEF, 931 French st., Bur. Statistics.
E. C. FAWCETT, 603 Mass. ave. n. e., 4th Aud. Office.
J. E. MCCABE, 22 3d st. n. e., P. O. Dept.
H. W. SMITH, 716 B st. s. w., Q. M. G. Office.
L. F. HUNT, 1310 S st. n. w., 6th Aud. Office.
L. E. GRIDLEY, 706 L st. n. w., Reg'r Office, Treasury.
JOHN MORRISON, 415 R st. n. w., Pen. Office.
Dr. JOSEPH JOUY, 2218 Pa. ave., Surg. Gen's Office.
JOHN FINN, 518 23d st., A. G. O., War Dept.
C. B. SAYER, 769 16th st. n. e., R. and P. D., War.
FRANK SIBLEY, 705 15th st. n. w.
THOMAS NESTOR, 36 K st. n. e., Gov. Printing Office.
J. C. BROWN, 7th st. and R. I. ave. (drug store).
A. M. SALMON, 1638 15th st. n. w.
D. M. DAVIS, 1072 29th st., Bur. Eng. and Ptg.
H. R. ELLIOTT, 977 S., Wash'n st., Alex., Va.
JOHN H. JONES, 1526 6th st. n. w., Sig. Office.
J. M. ANDRUS, 933 R. I. ave., G. L. O., Int. Department.
J. F. PAGE, grocer, 1210 F st. n. w.
JOHN JOHNSON, 1015 I st. n. w., Reg. Office, Treasury.
N. C. MARTIN, 627 G st. s. w.
W. H. WOMERSLY, 1736 H st., Of. R. Mar., Treasury.
By order of the executive committee.
J. W. HARSHA, Sec'y.

THE WASHINGTON
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.
Temporary Offices: 1001 F st. n. w.
New building in course of erection at the corner of 9th and F sts. n. w.
Organized under Act of Congress Approved October 1, 1890.
This company by authority of law
Receives deposits and allows interest on balances subject to check.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest as follows: On all amounts deposited for ninety days or more, but less than six months, 3 per cent. per annum; on deposits for more than six months, but less than one year, 3.50 per cent. per annum; and on deposits of one year or longer, 4 per cent.
Acts as administrator, guardian, trustee, receiver, assignee, committee of the estate of persons *non compos mentis* and attends to other business of a fiduciary character
Manages estates and collects rents.
Collects interest and dividends for customers without charge.
Executes trusts from courts, corporations and individuals.
Acts as treasurer or agent for religious, benevolent or other institutions and as registrar or transfer agent of the stocks or bonds of corporations, paying their interest or dividends if desired.
Furnishes guaranteed investments. Negotiates notes secured by deed of trust. Loans money on first-class collateral security and upon real estate. Renders statements as may be desired.
Wills receipted for and kept without charge.
Is subject to supervision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Comptroller of the Currency.
Correspondence invited.
BRAINARD H. WARNER, President.
JOHN JOY EDSON, Vice-President.
WM. B. GURLEY, Treasurer.
WM. B. ROBISON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN T. ARMS, SAMUEL NORMENT, CHAS. B. BAILEY, JOHN RIDOUT, CHAS. S. BAKER, GEORGE F. SCHAFER, JAMES L. BARBOUR, N. H. SHEA, H. S. CUMMINGS, THOS. SOMERVILLE, J. J. DARLINGTON, JOHN A. SWOPE, JOHN JOY EDSON, J. S. SWORNSTEDT, ALBERT F. FOX, GEORGE TRUESDELL, O. C. GREEN, B. H. WARNER, WM. B. GURLEY, A. A. WILSON, JOHN A. HAMILTON, L. D. WINE, JOHN B. LARNER, S. W. WOODWARD,
A. S. WORTHINGTON.

BERKELEY
PURE RYE WHISKY.
A GALLON, $1 A QUART, 50c. A PINT.
JAMES THARP,
818 F STREET.

HOTEL SHOREHAM.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
The New Banquet Hall being completed, we beg leave to announce we are now prepared to entertain
INNER PARTIES,
WEDDINGS
RECEPTIONS,
GERMANS, &c
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT AND CAFE ON H STREET.
Cuisine under direction of Raymond Wetzler (late chef Tuxedo Club, New York).
DEVINE & KEENAN,
Proprietors.

THE FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF BUILDING,
THE WASHINGTON SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
916 Pennsylvania avenue,
Contains—
STORAGE ROOMS
Constructed entirely of Brick, with Steel Doors. For Rent at Minimum Rates.
STEEL VAULTS
For storage of Silver-Plate, Jewelry, and all other valuables at minimum charges.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Rent for $5, $7.50, $10, and upward per year. Inspection Invited.

FIDELITY
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
913 AND 915 F ST. N. W.
Has the best plan devised for securing a Home.
NO AUCTION OF MONEY.
Any amount loaned repayable $13 per month on each $1,000 advanced. Shares $1 per month, maturing in 102 months for $300. Profit, $98.
NO BACK DUES REQUIRED.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL PAYMENTS.
Paid-up certificates for $100 issued at $50 per share. 5 per cent. per annum paid on purchase price, semi-annually.
OFFICERS:
HARRISON DINGMAN, Prest.
GEO. W. LEACH, Vice-Prest.
O. T. THOMPSON, Treas.
ALONZO TWEEDALE, Sec'y.
ANDREW WALL, Manager.
GEN. J. E. SMITH, Attorney.
TRUSTEES:
American Security and Trust Company,
A. T. BRITTON, Prest.
DEPOSITORY:
Central National Bank.

WHY NOT HAVE YOUR SHIRTS made by one of the most celebrated cutters in America? Prices same as those third-rate cutters charge. P. T. HALL, 902 F street n w.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF WASHINGTON.
Chartered by special act of Congress January 22, 1867. Reorganized as a
TRUST COMPANY
Under act of Congress October 1, 1890.
This company begs to announce that it has received from the Controller of the Currency its certificate of reorganization under the act of Congress of October 1, 1890.
As heretofore, and for twenty-four years past, this company will receive securities, silverware and other valuables for safe-keeping in its fire-proof building, and will rent safes or boxes in its new fire and burglar-proof vaults, which have time locks and all other modern appliances.
Under and by virtue of the act of Congress of October 1, 1890, and the certificate of the Controller of the Currency, that it has fully complied with the law in all respects, this company will, in addition to the business heretofore transacted by it, act as executor, administrator, receiver, assignee and as committee or guardian of estates and will receive and execute trusts of every description committed to it by any court or by individuals.
All trust funds and trust investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the company. Besides which protection the company has a capital of
$1,000,000.
Deposits will be received from ten cents upward and interest will be allowed on such deposits.
Wills receipted for and kept without charge.
BENJAMIN P. SNYDER, Prest.
CHARLES C. GLOVER, 1st Vice-Prest.
JAMES M. JOHNSTON, 2d Vice-Prest.
E. FRANCIS RIGGS, Treas.
ALBERT L. STURTEVANT, Sec'y.
Directors:
William E. Clark, H. Ross Perry, Lewis Clephane, George H. Plant, Matthew G. Emery, E. Francis Riggs, Charles C. Glover, Zenas C. Robbins, Thomas Hyde, John F. Rodgers, Charles A. James, Benjamin P. Snyder, James M. Johnston, Albert L. Sturtevant, John G. Parke, Henry A. Willard, Andrew Wylie.

LOCAL WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, fair; northerly winds; slightly cooler.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

TO-DAY'S NEWS AND INCIDENTS IN THE FEDERAL OFFICES.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Private Secretary Halford visited the White House this morning and had quite a long conference with Colonel Dinsmore presumably about his office affairs.

About noon his daughter, Miss Jeanette, came down the stairway leading to the private apartments of the mansion and joined her father. A little later they entered a carriage and were driven away.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary Wharton, when asked by a CRITIC reporter, what had become of Secretary Blaine, answered I don't know. He's gone out of town, I don't know where. Some say he's gone to New York; others think he has gone somewhere down the river. I suppose he'll be gone a few days.

BLAINE'S WHEREABOUTS. — Secretary Blaine is reported on a cruise somewhere about the mouth of the Potomac, not to inspect harbor defenses in event of war, but for much-needed mental and physical recuperation. He is on the steamer Despatch with a few chosen friends who sympathize with him in his quest of repose. Norfolk, Fort Monroe, and other places in the vicinity will be touched, as it pleases the Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Government receipts to-day from customs, $722,151.16; from internal revenue, $421,005.32; from miscellaneous sources, $52,699.49

Last, but not least, Colonel True, the efficient old cashier of the Treasurer's office, has succumbed to the grip. Major J. F. Maline is acting pro tempore.

Mr. John P. Jackson, a handsome young Kentuckian in the customs division of the Secretary's office, has taken a pretty little wife, Miss Alice V. Grinnell of this city. Jack is very happy.

The cattle quarantine stations at El Paso and Brownsville, Texas, have been discontinued. All books and stationery belonging to them have been forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Mr. Jerome Burnett, Chief of the National Bank Division, has been confined at his home, 1505 R street, with a severe attack of the grip, but is now convalescent. Mr. Burnett is one of the owners of *Public Opinion*.

THE BUTLER HOUSE TO BE OCCUPIED.—The Treasury officials are preparing to take possession of the Butler mansion, recently purchased by the Government. The Coast Survey already occupies an adjoining building, and will be given in addition the two upper floors of the Butler house. The second floor will be occupied by the Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels and the first floor by the Revenue Marine Bureau. The removal of these two offices from the Treasury proper will afford some much-needed room for the clerks in that overcrowded building.

OUR SILVER COINS.—Congress first authorized the coinage of silver dollars in 1792, and not until 1873 was the silver dollar omitted from the coinage act. During all these years only $8,045,833 were coined. During the same period $816,005,873 gold dollars were turned out of the mints. Fractional pieces of silver, known as subsidiary coins, were made in great quantities. The records show that during the period mentioned $60,845,235 half dollars were struck, and in addition $22,000,000 in quarters, $9,000,000 in dimes, nearly $5,000,000 in half dimes and $1,281,000 in three cent pieces.

AN EXPERT COMMITTEE AT WORK.—The Secretary of the Treasury has an expert committee at work taking testimony and making investigations with a view of improving the quality of paper used in the manufacture of Government currency and bonds. Dr. Huntington, Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency in the Secretary's office, has charge of this character of paper stock and he thinks that something beneficial will result from the examination now going on. Major J. F. Maline of the Treasurer's Office is at the head of the committee and this insures a careful investigation of the subject. The silk thread paper stock now used by the Government is manufactured by Crane & Co. of Dalton, Mass.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Anthony Heger, now attending surgeon at the Army Dispensary in this city, and Major Robert H. White, surgeon, now at Fort Myer, have been detailed by the Secretary of War to attend the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which meets in this city May 5.

ARMY ORDERS. — Second Lieutenant Malvern-Hill Barnum, Third Cavalry, on leave at New Albany, to report at New York to conduct recruits to the Department of Texas; leave of First Lieutenant Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, extended three days; First Lieutenant E. H. Crowder, Eighth Cavalry, to act as judge advocate, Department of the Platte, April 21, to relieve Captain P. Henry Ray; First Lieutenant Charles B. Satterlee, Third Artillery, to Atlanta, Ga., for temporary duty with State militia; Privates George W. Armes, Battery I, First Artillery, and John Buck, Troop C, Sixth Cavalry, discharged for enlistment as minors; Captain N. W. Wood, assistant surgeon, from Fort Meade, South Dakota, to duty at Fort Preble, Me.; Captain Davis, to Fort Clark, Texas.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General this morning awarded 1,000 mail routes, covering territory in all sections of the country.

Fourth class postmasters appointed today: W. O. Wheary, Howard, Md.; J. E. Templeman, Oakwood, Va.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The tenth payment ($89,950) on armored cruiser No. 2, known as the New York, building at Cramps' yard, has been authorized.

The Navy will be represented at the meeting in this city in May of the American Medical Association by Medical Director G. S. Beardsley and Surgeon James M. Flint.

NAVAL ORDERS.—Lieutenant Chas. M. McCartenny from duty in hydrographic office, three months sick leave.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE NAVY-YARDS.—Secretary Tracy's order, in the line of his new scheme of civil service reform in navy-yards, declares all positions of foremen and master mechanics in the New York Navy-Yard, vacant after June 1, and convenes a board of naval officers there May 1 to hold an examination May 11 of all applicants for the vacated places.

The examinations will refer exclusively to peculiar fitness for the positions to be filled. Applicants must prove character and experience in their trades and submit to investigation of previous work.

The board is to report through the yard commandant to the Secretary specifying the men best fitted for the positions. Similar position in the Norfolk Navy Yard are to be vacated July 1, and another board will convene there June 3. It is likely the same action will be taken with regard to the Washington Navy Yard some time in the summer.

The board for the New York Navy-Yard are Captain F. M. Bunce, Chief Engineer David Smith, Commander Charles O'Neill, Commander F. E. Chadwick, Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles and Lieutenant W. B. Carpenter as recorder.

The New York and Norfolk Navy-Yards employ three-fourths of all the navy-yard employes and have taken up the first as the most important. An order will be issued later defining the methods of examination and appointment.

The board is regarded as of excellent material. The chairman, Captain Bunce, is an able officer. He was chairman of the board to select a navy-yard on the Gulf Coast. Chief Engineer Smith, one of the best men in the corps, is a member of the Steel Inspection Board.

Commander O'Neill superintends the Washington Navy Yard ordnance shops. Commander Chadwick of the Yorktown was for years naval attache in London, and believes strongly in civil service reform.

Naval Constructor Bowles is in charge of the construction department of the Norfolk Navy-Yard. The board seems to be a unit in earnest conviction of the efficacy of civil-service regulation in navy-yards.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Assistant Attorney-General Taft had his coat off and his collar loosened this morning when a CRITIC reporter called. He was busily engaged on a brief in the famous Saybrook case which will be called up next Monday in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Taft modestly stated that he was going to give them the best shots in his locker, but beyond this he could not depose. The Saybrook case is the one appealed to our Supreme Court by the British Government because of the seizure of the Canadian vessel Saybrook in the disputed waters of the Bering Sea.

The candidates for the office of Circuit Judge in the South, under the new law, is limited to five men. Judge Emory Speer of the Southern district of Georgia, Judge Billings of the Federal Court of Louisiana, Hon. W. W. Howe of Louisiana, Hon. Mr. Ogden of Texas and Congressman Culberson of Texas.

Attorney-General Miller is still confined to his residence by illness, and unless he is much better by Monday will be unable to appear for the Government in the hearing of the Seward case, which comes up in the Supreme Court.

In the meantime Solicitor-General Taft is busily engaged in preparing the Government's case, and in the absence of Attorney-General Miller, unless a postponement can be secured, will appear for the United States.

BLAINE'S LETTER IN ROME.

Rudini Explains in the Chambers—Disappointment Among the People.

ROME, April 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Marquis de Rudini, the Italian Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied to a question as to what action that Government would take in view of the note of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, addressed to Marquis Imperiali, the Italian Charge d'Affaires at Washington.

The Marquis di Rudini said that the Italian Government would decline to admit the irresponsibility of the United States towards the single States composing the American Union. The question at issue in the present controversy was one which interested every civilized Government in the world as well as it does that of Italy.

Continuing, the Premier said that the Italian Government had no fear of political difficulties, but it was filled with regret that so highly civilized a country as the United States should fail in the fulfillment of its duties to the cause of justice and morality.

Cheers greeted the conclusion of the Premier's explanation.

ROME, April 16.—In political circles in this city Mr. Blaine's latest note causes disappointment. It is spoken of as vague and inconclusive, and as leaving the matter in statu quo.

London Views of It.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Times* sympathizes with the American determination not to allow vile social diseases like the Mafia to take root, but reminds them that they displayed little indignation at practices similar to those of the Mafia, which were employed here by the Irish-American extremists.

The *Globe* and the St. James *Gazette* refer to the note as an able state paper.

MARY HAS A LITTLE LAMB.

Mrs. Navarro, Formerly Mary Anderson, Gives Birth to a Child.

LONDON, April 16.—A dispatch received from Bournemouth states that Mary Anderson Navarro gave birth to a child, sex not stated, on Monday night at the Metropole Hotel, Westcliffe, Bournemouth, where she has been staying for several weeks.

Fatal Disobedience of Orders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16.—A wreck occurred on the Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad last night by the collision of a freight train from Asheville and a material train near Landrum. The fireman and a negro on the material train were killed. Both engineers and eighteen of the hands were injured, many of them fatally. The collision was the result of the freight conductor's disobedience of orders.

EMANCIPATION!

THE 29TH ANNIVERSARY IN THE DISTRICT.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED TO-DAY.

A Parade and Services at the Church and Speeches To-Night.

WASHINGTON COLORED CITIZENS' TURN OUT EN MASSSE.

Splendid Weather Helps to Make the Occasion a Pleasant and Long-to-be Remembered Event.

Hon. Frederick Douglass, Minister to Hayti.

A year less than three decades ago to day President Lincoln signed the proclamation emancipating all slaves in the District of Columbia, and to-day the enfranchised people, their children and friends, fittingly and appropriately celebrated the anniversary of their freedom. There were two celebrations to-day, one a street parade and the other an indoor observance of the event.

The Procession.

The different organizations began to arrive at the place of forming the procession, Eleventh and East Capitol streets at an early hour. Gaily bedecked marshals and their aids galloped back and forth giving orders to the men and getting the line in order, while the crowd constantly increased and literally packed East Capitol streets.

Col. Perry H. Carson, Aid to Chief Marshal.

Then women and children, young and old, in their best attire, were on hand early and seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves while waiting for the procession to move.

A great many young people were on hand when the procession formed and went over the entire line of march with it.

Pennsylvania avenue was well crowded with those desirous of paying tribute to the celebrators of the day. The visiting organizations from Annapolis and Hagerstown were applauded for their fine appearance.

Shortly after 2 o'clock Chief Marshal Brooker gave the command to march and the head of the procession swung into East Capitol street.

It was formed as follows:

William H. Brooker, chief marshal, and his aids, Robert H. Keyes, right aid, and Colonel P. H. Carson, left aid.

Chief of staff, Ralph Wormley, T. Dorsey, right aid; R. Rollings, left aid.

Secretary of staff, John A. L. Johnson, jr.

Robert H. Keys, Aid to Chief Marshal.

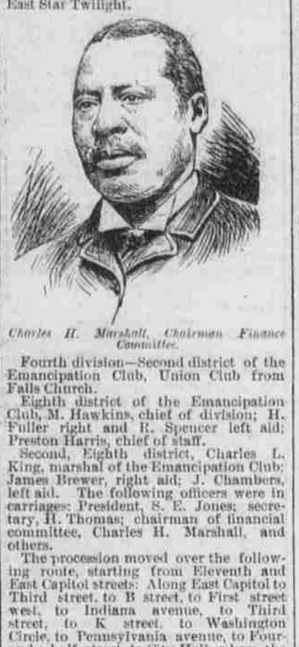
Aids to the chief marshal, George Alexandra, Arthur Gowens, Samuel Ambush, Harry Hawkens, John Berry, James Davis, Nelson Wade, William Burke, Charles Strong, Steward Campbell, C. F. Mosby, John Vohn, James Chisley, William A. Nelson, John Wade, Andrew Morris, Preston Harris, Wallace Simms, William Cook, Joseph Davis, James A. Marshall, Joseph Holland, Sandy Hason, Arthur Ridgley, John L. Keeth, William West, William Cook, Madison Green.

Assistant secretaries: John T. Washington, D. W. Jones, John Marshall, Dallis Washington, James Caster, H. E. Thomas, Lewis Carroll, S. Brown, J. Steward, James Dorsey, Robert Johnson, James Banks, Thomas Chase, George Washington, George White, Andrew Bell, Waman Brooks, Henry James, William Lyles, Richard Anderson, George W. Meade, John Evans, John Ambush and Simon Brooks.

First division—The Capital City Band, Butler Light Infantry, the Excelsior Light Infantry, commanded by Captain Kelley; the Lancaster Guards from Annapolis, commanded by Captain Cookley; Monumental City Guards, Baltimore Rifles, George M. Matthews, acting major; John H. Moor, acting adjutant and lieutenant; St. Augustine, No. 1, Joseph Davis commanding; St. Augustine, No. 2, T. Cokely commanding, headed by the Empire Band.

Second division—Star Pioneer Club, No. 1, Captain Johnson; Star Pioneer Club, No. 2, Captain Dandridge; Star Social Club, Captain Woodard; Altoona Social Club, Captain Scroggs; East Washington Tournament Club, Captain L. Davis; East Washington Pioneer, No. 1, Captain Carter; East Washington Cadets, Captain C. Johnson; St. Louis Social Club, John Marshall, headed by Gaithersburg Band.

Third division—Chief Marshal Lewis Willis, H. Nelson, right aid; Joseph Bland, left aid; Rev. B. J. Grant, president; A. Jones, secretary; Arthur Redman, chairman of committee of arrangements; Macedonia Social Club, No. 1; Cowboys' Athletic Social Club, No. 1; Navy Club; William Brown, commander Union League Pioneer Corps; Atlantic Rose of Sharon, Diamond Social, No. 1; East Star Twilight.



Charles H. Marshall, Chairman Finance Committee.

Fourth division—Second district of the Emancipation Club, Union Club from Falls Church.

Eighth district of the Emancipation Club, M. Hawkins, chief of division; H. Fuller right and R. Spencer left aid; Preston Harris, chief of staff.

Second, Eighth district, Charles L. King, marshal of the Emancipation Club; James Brewer, right aid; J. Chambers, left aid. The following officers were in carriages: President, S. E. Jones; secretary, H. Thomas; chairman of financial committee, Charles H. Marshall, and others.

The procession moved over the following route, starting from Eleventh and East Capitol streets: Along East Capitol to Third street, to B street, to First street west, to Indiana avenue, to Third street, to K street, to Washington Circle, to Pennsylvania avenue, to Four-and-a-half street, to City Hall, where the disbandment took place.

The Celebration at the Church.

The Metropolitan Baptist Church on R street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, was crowded long before the hour

W. Calvin Chase, President of Emancipation Committee.

for the beginning of the exercises, 2 o'clock. It was a gathering of distinguished representatives of the colored race, who had come together to celebrate the striking of the shackles from the slave, and to show the development and advancement of the race since 1862.

The church was profusely decorated with American flags and flowers.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase presided and W. H. Jones was secretary of the meeting. It was shortly after 2 o'clock when Mr. Chase advanced to the front of the platform and opened the exercises. A prayer was offered by the pastor of the church, and then Mr. Chase announced the object of the meeting in the following appropriate address:

Mr. Chase declared that the negro had been freed physically only to fall a victim to political slavery. He said that street parades indicated no progress on the part of the race, and what was wanted was the betterment of the race intellectually. Industrial work was a sign of material progress, and when the negro was found in the schools and workshops he was advancing to a higher civilization.

The idea had been entertained by some that the race as a whole could be elevated. On the contrary, individual advancement was the only possible one. He closed with an earnest plea for the abandonment of old ideas and leaders.

He then introduced Hon. John M. Langston, the orator of the day, who spoke as follows, taking for his subject, "False Predictions; the Colored American in Better Condition Than His Enemies Predicted":

Professor Langston's Oration.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The pleasure which I experience in addressing you on this occasion is as one might reasonably expect under the circumstances—profound and real.

How could it be otherwise when my task is made congenial and delightful to review the subject which this occasion suggests?

I am to speak of

LIBERTY, GOD'S SUPREMEST GIFT TO MAN.

Colored men may have been deprived for ages of their blessing; their ancestors kept in chains, laboring under oppressions which so degraded and imbruted them, destroying finally, even in this Christian land, those higher conceptions of their capacity and power which ought to have prevailed; that it was found to be true that even Senators distinguished otherwise for the higher gifts of learning and culture taught that, however freedom might be a source of blessing and advantage to others, to the colored man it must prove no other than a source of untold evil, misery and wretchedness.

It is well for us, however, and for the country, that another class of

BROAD-MINDED, LIBERAL MEN,

true to the promptings of nature, with wider views of freedom and its natural, inevitable blessings, even to the colored American, maintained by pen and tongue in the name of humanity, justice, and Christian inculcation, making no account of color, yielding to no false persuasion as to peculiar nationality nor hesitating as to the full discharge of their duty and that of the nation, in view of disastrous consequences which might follow emancipation bravely, earnestly, patriotically demanded the abolition of slavery in this District.

On April 16, 1862, our emancipation here was consummated; and it is well that we maintain forever the sacred remembrance in grateful hearts of the national boon, which makes possible a gathering of our people so interesting and significant as this, met to express our devotion, not only to the freedom which belongs to us as to all other

CHILDREN OF MANKIND,

but our devotion to those free institutions in the midst of which we are permitted to live in freedom, and to a country which in our freedom we may call our own, whose power is pledged to its conservation.

In this connection and under these circumstances, taking the gage, as we may very properly do, of our progress for the past one-quarter of a century in freedom, we may consider for a few moments the predictions of our enemies, against the prophesies of our friends, with regard to our success or otherwise, in our new light in freedom.

The discussion in the Congress of the United States upon the measure introduced by our distinguished, excellent friend, Hon. Henry Wilson, one of Massachusett's noblest Senators, may be read now with the deepest and most profitable interest; and it must be exceedingly grateful to the colored people of the United States and their friends that not a single

FALSE PREDICTION OF OUR ENEMIES

made with such parade of special knowledge of the colored people and the white people, in whose midst they must live, has proved true, while every prophecy of good made by our friends has, under God, been brought to pass.

Hon. John R. Lynch, Fourth Auditor.

I may tax you, to read in this connection, brief extracts from the addresses of four leading Senators on this subject—two Democrats and two Republicans. The Democratic Senators, of course, foretell the calamitous consequence of emancipation. The Republican Senators, trustful of humanity, though clothed in black, with full confidence that liberty given to a human being can be but a source of largest constant blessing, foretold of the goodly success and prosperity which emancipation would bring to the enfranchised classes.

Senator Davis of New York employs against us these words: "I am better acquainted with negro nature than the honorable Senator from Wisconsin. He will never find one slave in a hundred that will consent to be colonized when liberated. The liberation of the slaves in this District and in any State of the Union will be equivalent to settling them in the country where they live, and wherever that policy is inaugurated, especially in the States where there are many slaves, it will inevitably and immediately

INTRODUCE A WAR OF EXTERMINATION

between the races. The negroes that are now liberated and remain in this city will become a sore, a burden and a charge upon the white population. They will be criminals. They will become paupers; they will be engaged in crime and in petty misdemeanors. They will be a charge and a pest upon this society, and the power which undertakes to liberate them ought to relieve the white community in which they reside and in which they will become a pest from their presence."

Next Mr. Langston referred to the words of Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, who warned his associates of the Senate speaking on this subject against what he pleased to call "your wild scheme of emancipation."

In answer to such utterances as these of the gentleman named Mr. Langston quoted the words of Senator Hale of New Hampshire as well as those of Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, emphasizing in effective elocution these very words of the latter—"What God and nature decreed rebellion cannot arrest," and as the whole widespread tyranny begins to tumble, then, above the din of battle, sounding from the sea and echoing along the land above even the exultations of victory on well fought fields, will ascend voices of gladness and benediction swelling from generous hearts wherever civilization bears sway,

TO COMMEMORATE A SACRED TRIUMPH

whose trophies, instead of tattered banners, will be ransomed slaves."

Then Mr. Langston proceeded to show how in population, in the cultivation of property, even wealth, and in the growth and development of all things appertaining to a well ordered English education, including all those dignified conditions of improved Christian American life, the colored American emancipated, enfranchised and given the ballot had so demeaned himself as an American citizen as to

JUSTIFY ALL THE PREDICTIONS

of his enemies, to redeem all the phophecies and promises of his friends while he has won the approval and the applause generally of his countrymen.

Among other things stated by Mr. Langston were the following educational statistics: "The colored people of the United States have 35 well-regulated normal schools, 18 universities and colleges, 24 schools of theology, 45 law schools, 6 schools of medicine, and 6 schools for deaf, dumb and blind persons; while as a class they enjoy in every State in the Union, and in all the Territories, including the District of Columbia, the advantages of our school system, with their pupils numbering millions, their schools and teachers certainly thousands."

Professor Gregory's Speech.

Professor J. M. Gregory said that the emancipation of slaves in the District marked an epoch in the history of the colored race distinct from the general emancipation which followed eight months later. It was important because Congress, by the passage of the act, arrayed itself on the side of freedom. Thus a wholesome effect was produced, not only upon the friends of liberty in this country, but abroad, and was but the forerunner of general deliverance to the slave.

He then dealt with the progress of the colored people during the past three decades and paid special attention to their advancement in the matter of education and business.

Other speeches were delivered by Hon. John R. Lynch, B. K. Bruce, E. M. Hewlett and others.

The meeting was for the benefit of the Home for Destitute Girls and a handsome sum was realized.

A novel feature of the celebration was the contribution of gold medals by the following gentlemen for essays upon subjects hereafter named:

Hons. B. K. Bruce, John R. Lynch, Leland Stanford, John F. Cook, Colonel James Hill, George F. T. Cook, Professor J. M. Gregory, Dr. F. J. Shadd, Messrs. William E. Matthews, Andrew Gleason, Daniel E. Cahill and Trustee L. A. Cornish.

The schools that competed for the medals offered and the subjects on which they wrote were as follows:

The Bruce Medal, High and Normal Schools—Subject, "The Best Method to Advance the Negro Race."

The John F. Cook Medal, Sumner and Cook Schools—Subject, "Charles Sumner."

The Gregory Medal, Mott and Bannaker Schools—Subject, "Thomas Jefferson."

The Lynch Medal, Garnett and Lincoln Schools—Subject, "Abraham Lincoln."

The Hill Medal, Briggs and Randall Schools—Subject, "Garrison."

Prof. James M. Gregory of Howard University.

The Shadd Medals (two), Scientific Department, High School, Professor H. M. Browne, teacher—The best production and explanation in scientific appliances and telephone.

The George F. T. Cook medal: Drawing; the best production and explanation, Professor Huster, teacher.

The Stanford medal: Music; the pupils of the Seventh and Eighth divisions, Professors J. T. Layton and Henry Grant, teachers and directors. The best vocal renditions.

Carpenter shop, Cornish medal: Professor Hill, teacher. The best production and explanation in mechanical appliances.

The machine shop, Matthews' medal: Professor J. D. Baltimore, teacher. The best production and explanation in mechanical appliances.

The Gleason and Cahill medals were to be awarded to the persons selling the highest and next highest number of tickets.

The medals will be delivered to the successful competitors this evening by Hon. John M. Langston.

The committees in charge of the celebration were as follows: Emancipation committee, Charles H. Watson, chairman; Colonel George M. Arnold, J. B. Douglass, W. H. Jones, John W. Bell, Robert J. Rush; committee on part of the Home for Destitute Girls, Robert C. Douglass, Mesdames Waring, Norwood, Chase, Kenny and Miss Harloe; church committee, Edward Johnson, William Trice, G. R. Robinson.

At Various Points.

AT THE DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

Emancipation Day was celebrated by giving the colored employes a holiday, though few of them took advantage of it.

About 1 o'clock the Commissioners prepared to review the parade from the boardroom windows.

It was discovered however that the sounds of martial music and tramping feet that caused the preparation for a review was merely a detachment of militia which after maneuvering around the adjacent streets did not pass around the District Building at all.

The entire parade passed about 2:30 o'clock, but owing to a misunderstanding as to the time when it was to start, the Commissioners were not present to review it.

AT THE TREASURY.

Acting Secretary Nettleton of the Treasury issued an order to-day excusing all colored employes in the Department who wished to attend the emancipation celebration. Nearly all the colored messengers and laborers appeared this morning in holiday attire. One man in the Treasurer's office sported an immense frill on his shirt front and a swallow tail coat of forgotten vintage. Some strangers, visitors from Senator Edmunds' State, struck this thoroughly dressed colored gentleman about noon and he gave them a graphic account of his duties in furthering the financial policies and problems of a great Government. He was very happy.

AT THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY.

Colored employes of the State, War and Navy Departments were excused after 11 o'clock to-day to participate in the emancipation celebration. Not a great many of them took advantage of the opportunity for a holiday. The older employes prefer to remain at their posts. One of the dignified colored gentlemen, when asked by THE CRITIC reporter if he was going to take part in the celebration, said:

"No, sir; I don't believe in it."

"What! Don't believe in emancipation?"

"Oh, yes, I believe in that; but I don't believe in making a fuss about it now."

Progress Since Emancipation.

The history of the emancipation of slaves in the District, in brief, is as follows:

On the 16th day of December, 1861, Mr. Henry Nelson of Massachusetts introduced a Bill in the Senate providing for the emancipation of slaves in the District upon the payment to the owners of $300 for each slave. Notwithstanding the bill encountered bitter opposition it passed both Houses of Congress in less than four months from its first introduction in the Senate and was approved by the President on the 16th of April, just twenty-nine years ago to-day.

When the Emancipation bill became a law in 1862 there were 15,000 colored people in the District of Columbia, 12,000 of whom were free and the remainder slaves. They maintained eight schools for the education of their children and were the owners of twelve churches valued at $75,000. To-day the schools have increased from 8 to 186, giving employment to more than 200 teachers. The number of pupils enrolled is nearly 12,000. The sixteen school houses in which these schools are conducted are among the largest and most convenient school buildings in the city. Howard University and Wayland Seminary, placed on heights commanding beautiful views of Washington, grew out of the necessities of the times to meet the wants of colored youth for higher and professional education.

With the increase of population came the demand for more churches, so that now they have more than eighty churches and missions in the District. Several of these churches are valued each at more than the valuation of all the church property owned by colored people in Washington before emancipation. The increase in the valuation of individual properties controlled by colored men since emancipation is 100 per cent.

Among those who were prominent in securing emancipation for the people was the Hon. A. G. Riddle, then a member of Congress from Ohio, now an honored citizen of this District. His speech in the House was one of the ablest delivered while the question was under consideration.

Judge Montgomery Very Sick.

Judge Montgomery passed a very restless night and his condition is considered very serious by his physicians. There were many anxious inquiries after his health at the Ebbitt House to-day.

Mr. Theodore Thomas will be tendered a farewell dinner at Delmonico's, New York, on the evening of April 22. The committee having the matter in charge are Messr