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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 24, 1891.

MR. HARRISON has concluded his tour so far as the Southern States are concerned. He has necessarily omitted from his itinerary many important and representative points. For instance he has not seen Richmond, Louisville, Charleston, New Orleans, Nashville and other cities of large and growing population. But his visits to Atlanta, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Memphis, Little Rock and Galveston have given him a valuable insight into the progress and the civilization of the South and it may reasonably be expected that the effect will be beneficial in every direction.

We confess to a consuming curiosity to know how far, if at all, the President's impressions and observations have modified his views as to the necessity for a Force bill such as that which Messrs. HOAR, LODGE and DAVENPORT formulated and he approved in the last Congress. No one questions Mr. HARRISON's intelligence or his patriotism. We venture to say that he would not advocate or even tolerate a measure which he thought would operate injuriously in any part of the country. When, therefore, he indorsed and recommended the Force bill, he did so because he considered it as a wise and beneficent instrument calculated to promote the country's welfare and perpetuate our institutions.

But now that he has visited the more progressive and prosperous parts of the South; now that he has come in contact with the South's representative people; now that he has made himself an eye-witness to the industry, the courage and the advancement of the population, does he or does he not continue in the conviction that it would be well, either for the South or for the country at large, to enact a law that would replace peace with discorder and create a hiatus in the record of prosperity? It is only a question of fact. If Mr. HARRISON has been enabled to perceive the deeper meaning of the conditions which have supervened upon the turmoil and distress of reconstruction; if he has had the opportunity to realize that the South is rapidly advancing to a new order of things and to a more auspicious civilization, then he will see, and he will frankly acknowledge, the folly of disturbing so splendid and beneficent an evolution. The only fear is that the President, in the whirl of reception ceremonies and the exactions imposed upon him by the effusive hospitalities he has encountered, may not have been able to recognize and weigh the profounder significance of the situation.

That he is an earnest, high-minded patriot there can be no doubt. That the full lesson of the South's brilliant development will be brought home to him is not so certain. Those who love their country can only wait and hope.

WE ARE HAVING an unusually active season of political talk just now. But the man who says nothing and saws wood will pull the strings as usual in '92.

PORTUGAL IS BEING MADE to understand that England's attitude toward her is not a RUDINI affair.

PERHAPS THE NEW YORK *Evening Post* and the *Times* and the rest of the papers which have found so much to criticize in Secretary TRACY's treatment of Commander REITER, will subside after a while. The Secretary is not in the least disturbed by their clamor, nor is any citizen of average intelligence likely to be deluded into accepting their conclusions. The simple truth of the matter is that Commander REITER's action in the Barrundia affair was unsatisfactory to his superiors and he was rebuked by the Secretary accordingly. Whatever the *Post* and the *Times* may think as to the propriety of Mr. TRACY's action, the latter is quite satisfied that he did the proper thing and no doubt enjoys the approval of the President. This is enough to sustain him, even under the burden of Mugwump condemnation. Under the circumstances we really see nothing for the *Post* and the *Times* except to rest themselves and try to bear it.

Neither is there the smallest inconsistency in Mr. TRACY's assignment of Commander REITER to the Thetis. It was never intended to set REITER aside permanently, or to subject him to continuous and sustained punishment. He was relieved from the command of the Ranger, reprimanded for what the Secretary regarded as his shortcoming, and put on waiting orders until some service better suited to his talents could be found for him. Such service now presents itself. The Thetis is not an armed cruiser, the command of which calls for the exercise of special discretion and delicacy. She is engaged in scientific work with a definite programme prepared for her at the Department. Commander REITER is thought to be adapted to this work and he gets the assignment.

That is all there is of it. Mr. TRACY does not recede from the attitude involved in his reprimand. That stands. But it was not his purpose to degrade or shelve Commander REITER and, now that he has a duty in which he thinks the officer can be useful, he assigns him and so closes the episode.

PERHAPS that Italian powder magazine got tired of waiting for RUDINI to stop "shooting off his mouth."

AND NOW LITTLE San Domingo wants to drop into the reciprocity pool. In the meantime the McKinley bill would like to know what it was born for and left so forlorn for.

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON is one of the leading men of Alabama, president of a great national bank at Birmingham, and the head of a dozen prosperous and powerful enterprises. He does not like Mr. CLEVELAND's utterances on the silver question, however, and in the course of a very strong speech delivered before the assembled Democracy of Birmingham on Tuesday evening last he said:

All of us admire men who have the courage of their convictions, and yet in politics, as in religion and society, there are times for all things—times to speak and times to be silent—and the man who speaks even sound doctrine at inopportune seasons is, to put it mildly, not a wise and thoughtful leader.

THE POLITICAL POT and the political kettle are calling each other black in Florida.

IN THE LANGUAGE of the distracted old woman to her graceless boy, an appropriate exclamation by Baron FAVA to the Marquise DI RUDINI when they met the other day would have been "Why do you do like you *do* do?"

AS THE RESULT of a scare which was expected to frighten a nation out of its wits an unfortunate young man named DOWDEN is an inmate of St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum. RUDINI hasn't enough laurels to retire on, but there can be no doubt regarding the practical appropriateness of his retirement on a leather medal.

IT LOOKS JUST NOW as though Florida politics is in in danger of becoming Ohlored.

THE NATIONAL BASEBALL CLUB managed to play a tie game with the Athletics yesterday. That is very well so far as it goes. But the club should remember that time and tied wait for no man—or club either.

THERE IS PLENTY of political music in the air at present.

ON DIT.

The Japanese Minister at Washington is at the Gilsey House, New York.

Miss Albicettes will probably spend July at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

Senator Watson C. Squire, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House, New York.

Miss Biggs of Iowa Circle will spend June and July at the White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mr. John Sherwood, it is reported, will make her home in Washington next winter.

Senator Stewart's family contemplate going to the White Sulphur Springs, Va., this summer.

Count Arco Valley, German Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel, New York.

Mrs. Gleaves, wife of Lieutenant Gleaves of the Navy, will spend the summer at Winchester, Va.

Dr. Charles R. Collins and his lovely bride receive their friends from 5 to 7 this evening in their new home, No. 1125 Fourteenth street.

Captain George B. Haycock of the U. S. Marine Corps and Mrs. Haycock have invited a few friends to meet their guest, Miss Coale of Baltimore, this evening.

Miss Daisy Garland, the daughter of ex-Attorney-General Garland, has a charming friend from Culpeper Court-house, Va., visiting her, and has invited a few friends to meet her to-night.

The entertainment which was to have been given to-morrow, Saturday afternoon, at the British Legation, for the benefit of the Mission Homes in Paris, France, has been postponed until next autumn.

Miss May Louise Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, and granddaughter of the late Colonel James Edelin of the Marine Corps, was married yesterday to G. E. Wilson of Richmond, Va., at the residence of the bride in this city, the Reverend Father Cowardin officiating.

The British, Spanish and Mexican Ministers have led all the rest in large entertainments this season. The others have confined themselves to dinners and receptions. It has been a long time since the French Legation representing the gay nation has been the scene of any festivities beyond a dinner party.

Among the bridesmaids of Miss Phoebe Elliott, the niece of the Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, rector of Ascension Church, in this city was Miss Elice Thompson, the handsome daughter of ex-Governor Thompson of the Civil Service Commission. Miss Elliott was married on the 16th to Dr. Robert L. Randolph of Baltimore at Beaufort, S. C.

A large friendly Newfoundland dog is needed at the White House. Since the departure of Hector the correspondents have sadly missed a canine topic in connection with the Mansion. When hard run for an item Hector was invaluable as a topic, and served often to eke out "stuff" for the eye of the masses consumed with curiosity about high life at the Nation's Capital.

A few members of Congress still linger here. They are easily recognized by their uniform, a silk hat of the fashion of 1865, a double-breasted, long-tail, black broadcloth coat, black trousers, a gold-headed cane, a black shoestring tie and pump-soled boots, punctured on the instep. They wear their hair tumbled and a beard full two days old, and search at Chamberlin's in the evening.

The hotel "colonel" is not as numerous at this season as he is during the session of Congress. That little claim before Congress was killed in committee. His member is no longer here to give him a lift now and then with a quarter. He has therefore shaken the dust of the Capital from his well-worn shoes and descended upon his long-suffering country cousins or taken to the road for his usual summer tramp.

Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., has been congenially employed, to-day, entertaining the Inter-Continental Railway Commission with a ride on the Despatch, and a luncheon at Mount Vernon. Nobody enjoys playing the host more that Lieutenant Brown does, and nobody extends hospitality with a more gracious and genuine cordiality. The members of the Commission were lucky in falling into such hands.

BAHMER EXTRADITION CASE.

Judge James Refuses to Surrender Him but Discharges Him.

The requisition under which Andrew Bahmer, the commission merchant, was arrested was called up before Judge James in the Court in General Term yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. A. Lipscomb appeared for the defendant and District Attorney Cole for John Stapleton, the agent sent here from Illinois to take custody of the prisoner.

Mr. Lipscomb presented several reasons why the requisition was insufficient. He contended first that it was not properly addressed to the Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, but to the District authorities; secondly, that it did not set forth that any crime had been committed against the State of Illinois; thirdly, that the kind of money alleged to have been embezzled was not specified in the indictment. He argued, further, that the document had been issued purely for the purpose of collecting a private debt, and that the very man delegated as agent to represent the State was one of the men from whom the money is alleged to have been embezzled.

There was a further hearing in the Bahmer requisition this afternoon. Mr. John Stapleton of Illinois filed an affidavit in which he denied that he had any interest in the firm of Cazalette & Co., but that he was an attorney and only represented the firm.

He also declared that he had nothing to do with obtaining the indictment; neither had he offered to compromise with Mr. Bahmer since coming to Washington.

He stated, however, that he came to Washington last December for the purpose of obtaining a settlement with Bahmer, and was paid a small amount on account, but that there was still $960.62 due.

Judge James held that the case involved an abuse of the extradition process, and that if a crime had been committed it had been committed in Washington. He declined to surrender Mr. Bahmer to Agent Stapleton, and ordered his discharge.

MORE RECIPROCITY.

Little San Domingo Wants in Under Mr. Blaine's Idea.

Senor Manuel de J. Galvan of the republic of San Domingo is at the Arlington upon an important diplomatic mission.

Senor Galvan was the San Domingan Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States six years ago, at which time he framed a treaty of reciprocity between the two republics. The treaty was never ratified, however, and has been pigeonholed ever since.

Senor Galvan will present his credentials to Secretary Blaine in a few days and the work of drafting another treaty will be commenced. The McKinley bill narrows the lines of the treaty to sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides.

Real Estate Transfers.

William J. Moore to J. Lloyd Irvine, lot 22, block 5, of A. L. Barber & Co.'s subdivision of Le Droit Park, $10.

Stanley Johnson to Robert S. Scammell, lot 12, block 35, $4,550.

George H. Whiting to Edward Eanis, part of lot 4, square 333, $10.

Harriet F. Wyman to Mary Scammell, lot 16, block 34, Columbia Heights, $2,320.

John H. Travis to Ida M. H. Spleidt, part of lot 6, square 912, $5,000.

Daniel Bertwell to Charles W. Zieber, lot 18, square 896, of Williams & Lewis' subdivision, $10.

The ordering of a court martial for the trial of Lieutenant Commander Bicknell for negligence in allowing the United States steamer Galena to be stranded while under his command was to have been expected. The naval theory is that the stranding or loss of a ship is prima facie evidence of negligence; hence a trial is almost sure to follow such an event, and the commanding officer is then at liberty to prove that there was no negligence or that he was not responsible for it.—*New York Herald.*

The Rev. Thomas James, the colored minister of Rochester whose labors have forever ended, was born a slave under the slave laws of New York, and was once traded for a yoke of oxen. He ordained Frederick Douglass in 1837.

SANITARIUM NEEDED.

OPINIONS OF FOUR DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Surgeon-Generals Hammond, Hamilton, and Browne and Dr. Rosse, the Neurologist, All Favor the Idea—They Say Washington is the Place of Places for It.

Thousands of people pass through Washington every year on route for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York in search of medical treatment. Most of these are under the impression that in these cities only can they find a properly-equipped sanitarium and the most scientific treatment. It occurred to THE CRITIC that it might be well to dissipate this impression and set forth some of the advantages of Washington in the premises. Accordingly, a reporter called upon some of our leading physicians and specialists with the result given below. It will be seen that Washington is much better provided in respect of private medical establishments and distinguished specialists than the outside world imagines. With the finest climate in the world, a perfect sanitary administration and with as fine surgeons and physicians as are to be found in the world, why should not Washington offer as many attractions as Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York? Why, indeed, should we not establish here a great national sanitarium where all may resort and where every malady may be treated by the most experienced and accomplished scientists?

EX-SURGEON-GENERAL WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, the owner one of of the best equipped sanitarium in the world, located at Mount Pleasant, takes strong grounds in favor of the establishment of a sanitarium for the treatment of grave diseases. Dr. Hammond only treats special cases and he has his hands full. Patients come to him from all parts of the United States and often times foreigners cross the ocean to be treated by the famous American alleginst. He said to THE CRITIC reporter:

"Washington is so favorably situated and the climate is so equable and moderate, both in winter and summer, that it is the place to establish a sanitarium. Of course I wouldn't put such an institution down in asphalt streets. I would locate it on some one of the heights contiguous to the city where the air is always fresh and cool and where it is not excessively cold even in winter. I found last summer from actual observation that the temperature at my sanitarium was ten degrees lower than it was in the middle of the city. In fact, it was open all summer, and was full of patients and there was not one complaint of the heat.

"There is another point and that is the extensive facilities for mental diversion—the beautiful drives in the immediate vicinity. Arlington, the Soldiers' Home, the Zoological Park and the Rock Creek Park, that are to be, the Monument, the Capitol, the White House are all things the Americans especially want to see and which to a person who has been broken down by worry or mental exertion, afford just that sort of mental stimulus that the mind requires. I think that Washington would be a most admirable place to build a large sanitarium in which to treat all kinds of disease both in men and women. You put such places in small towns or on a mountain or the seashore and the patients soon get tired where there is nothing to relieve the monotony, and existence almost becomes unbearable. But here in Washington there is constant change, and the effect is therefore bound to be all that could be desired. I found during my residence in New York that certain classes of ailments of the nervous system could not be treated successfully in that city, owing to the constant noise and great excitement the place created. The continued rumbling of vehicles, night and day, kept such patients from getting sleep, and I had to send those of them who consulted me to Orange, N. J., or some other neighboring place to enable them to get sleep at night. Yes, Washington is the very best place in the country for a sanitarium."

DR. IRVING C. ROSSE,

famous as a specialist in brain and nervous diseases, when asked about the matter, said:

"The establishment in Washington of a sanitarium, particularly for nervous diseases among people of modest means, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

"For a number of years I have tried to bring this matter to the attention of the local profession and some of my capitalists friends, but they have either been indifferent or opposed to the project.

"It is a source of weekly embarrassment to me to be obliged to send patients suffering from nervous or mental disease to other places for treatment, owing to the lack of facilities in or near the District, and a well-informed person tells me that numerous cases of the kind from the South and the West, who would prefer Washington, annually go to other cities for what they cannot get here. Even mild cases of nervous diseases are refused admission into the local hospitals. Only a few weeks ago a medical man from a Western city brought to me for treatment a lady who for some time had been melancholy and had a suicidal impulse, or more correctly speaking, the fear of an impulse. Yet I was unable to find her a place in any hospital in Washington, and had to send her to an adjoining city.

"As a rule pay patients are not taken into the Government Hospital for the Insane, and unless one happens to belong to the Army, the Navy, the Revenue Marine Service, or to be classed among the indigent insane, admission to that institution is denied. There is besides a decided objection to sending any but chronic cases to a large institution, and popular prejudice on this point is reflected by growing and influential physicians. The mere association of an insane person with others of his class, with scarcely the least contact with people of sound mind, is in opposition to enlightened common-sense and the progress of modern medicine.

"A suitable ward for the treatment of such cases could be established, either in the Garfield or Providence Hospitals, and put in charge of a competent neurologist, and it might be kept up on some of the money that has for years been spent on a collection of worthless books in the Army Medical Museum that nobody ever reads. Indeed this library is of such questionable importance that the late Professor Henry, speaking to the Philosophical Society, remarked that it would be all the better for medicine and original research, and, consequently, for mankind, if some Calif Omar would apply the torch and wipe out the whole collection.

"It is only a matter of time, however, when the wane of progress will wash away the quintesence of old fogyism in such matters as I have been speaking of and convert the reactionary of to-day into a fossil.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMILTON

of the Marine Hospital Service said:

"The establishment of a general sanitarium in the District would be a desirable addition to the resources of the Capital for the benefit and convenience of those resorting here. Hundreds of persons every year go to Southern sanitariums, and pass through the city going South and also going North. The same thing happens in winter with invalids from the Northern regions. Even if such a sanitarium were to be used as a temporary resting place for these migratory invalids, there would be a field for it in this city. In addition to that it would undoubtedly draw patients from a distance. For the accommodation of those already here the medical profession and the hospitals are ample at present, but for the class of which I speak, there is an ample field. The multiplication of hospitals and dispensaries beyond the needs of the poor in cities is, in many cases, a direct incentive to pauperism, and leads to many abuses. I have seen a very wealthy man come into a dispensary and obtain free service and medicine at the expense of the persons supporting the dispensary, and such abuses should of course be corrected. In my judgment, in this city, they are not so flagrant as in many of the larger cities of our country."

GENERAL J. MILLS BROWNE,

Surgeon-General of the Navy, said:

"I have not given the matter any particular thought, but since you mention it I should say that this is the place of places for the establishment of a general sanitarium. Statistics show that Washington is one of the healthiest cities in the Union. There are reasons innumerable why it is the best place in the country for any institution where the sick can be treated. I should like to see a great sanitarium established somewhere within a short distance of the city proper."

THE POPE SHAKEN UP.

His Holiness Suffers from the Explosion Near Rome Yesterday.

ROME, April 24.—It now transpires that at the moment the shock of yesterday's explosion was felt at the Vatican the Pope had just concluded the celebration of a mass. The holy father was badly shaken up, and was only prevented from falling by the prompt action of an attendant who sprang to his support. Fortunately no serious consequences followed his startling experience, and the Pope is this morning reported as quite recovered from the momentary prostration which followed the incident.

Investigation by military and engineering experts shows that the explosion of the magazine at Pozzo Pantaleo originated in the accidental discharge of some scraphiel capsules. A few of those who were taken to the hospitals in a wounded condition, yesterday, have since died of their injuries.

King Humbert has been unremitting in the manifestation of his solicitude.

Every window in the Pope's library was broken and many relics destroyed. The stained-glass window over St. Peter's chair in the St. Peter Basilica, and other beautiful windows in the church were smashed. The building is closed for repairs. Many of the valuable works of art were destroyed. Among those slightly injured by falling glass was the French Ambassador.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PLANS

FOR THE PURCHASE OF PROPERTY UNDER THE ATKINSON ACT

Approved and the Necessary Order Authorizing the Company to Buy Issued To-Day—It is Signed by All the Commissioners—They Curtail the Requests of the Railroad Company in Certain Particulars.

The Commissioners have approved of the plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the purchase of squares 583, 537, 257 and 268 to be used for freight stations and additional freight facilities.

On account of numerous protests received they have decided not to permit the company to occupy a portion of square 298, lying between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, D street and Maryland avenue southwest, as proposed in the original plan unless the whole of the square is purchased by the railroad. The company have accepted the decision of the Commissioners, and will drop the portion of square 298 altogether from their plans. The triangle east of square north 583, being owned by the United States, will also be dropped from the plans.

General Manager Wright of the Pennsylvania road in a letter to Colonel Robert acknowledges the approval of the Commissioners, and says that the prompt actions of the Commissioners are greatly appreciated.

The following order, signed by all the Commissioners, was issued this afternoon:

"That the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company is hereby authorized to occupy squares 257, 268, 537, and all of square N 583, except that portion which is the property of the United States, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved."

A LULL IN HOSTILITIES.

The Striking Coke Workers Give No Trouble To-Day.

UNIONTOWN, PA., April 24.—Constable Campbell of Connellsville brought twenty-five of the Trotter rioters for a hearing before Squire Dawson this morning.

Eleven of the number are women. Justice Dawson held twenty of them in $500 bail each.

Owing to the press of business at the office Sheriff McCormick did not leave town to-day, but sent deputy Crawford to make the evictions.

He was to make prompt report of any trouble, but up to noon nothing had been heard from him, nor had news of trouble at any other point been received.

The Hungarian woman who was shot through the shoulder at Adelaide Wednesday night will probably recover.

Killed by Lightning.

NORWICH, CONN., April 24.—At 5:30 p. m. yesterday lightning struck the chimney of an unoccupied cottage owned by Asa Buckus, near East Great Plain, shattering the same its entire length and partly wrecking the house. Five men were at work in the cellar. One of them, Simon Purvis, a carpenter, aged 25, was killed, and the others were prostrated, but not injured severely. A man who was passing in the street was knocked down. Purvis was a native of Nova Scotia and was to go there in two weeks and be married.

Failure in the Boot and Shoe Trade.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The shoe trade was surprised yesterday by the failure of Morton F. Copeland, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, at 92 Reade street. He had a very low credit rating at Bradstreet's. His liabilities are not known, but in the trade they are reported to be large, principally due to manufacturers in the East.

Slavin and Mitchell Arrive.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Frank Slavin and Charley Mitchell arrived on the Germanic from England to-day, and were met down the bay by a crowd of sports on the steamer Laura M. Starin. They were escorted to the city and greeted by a large number of admirers on the wharf, after which they went to their hotels.

Germany at the World's Fair.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Government will shortly apply to the Federal Council for a grant of credit to enable it to participate in the Chicago World's Fair.

In the Equity Court.

Judge Hagner on the bench. In re Mary E. Cates and Ada L. Nagle; writs of de lunatico in querendo ordered issued. Hume vs. Reid; vacation of pro confesso as to certain defendants ordered. Walter vs. Bevans; sale finally ratified. Edelin vs. Lyon; demurrer overruled. Dimond vs. Deitz; sale ratified and referred to auditor. Davis vs. Davis; counsel fee, $30, ordered paid. Davis vs. Davis; testimony before Joseph A. Clarke, examiner, ordered taken.

John Baha vs. Isaac Ottenburg et al.; verdict of $800 returned in favor of the plaintiff.

Want a Refund.

The papers in the case of the estate of David Patterson, involving the application of Lawyer Tucker for the refunding of the estate from the policemen's fund, have been returned to the Attorney for the District for his opinion.

The Attorney first decided that the estate could not be refunded, but upon certain additional statements made by the lawyer the papers have been sent back for the reconsideration of the Attorney.

Policeman Pensioned.

Private William Cunningham has been honorably discharged from the police force, to take effect May 1, after which he will be allowed a pension of $30 per month, payable from the policemen's relief fund.

Rheumatism is a certain indication of acid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this and gives the vital fluid the quality, quantity and color of health. Try it.

If the lady managers of the World's Fair think they have completely silenced Miss Phoebe Couzins by discharging her from the office of secretary, they are greatly mistaken. It is possible to stay her pencil officially, but she can fight her weight in wild cats.—*Omaha Bee.*

A NEW BOND ISSUE.

TEN-YEAR FUNDING BONDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Now Printing—The Treasurer of the United States as ex-Officio Commissioner of the District to Sell Them After They Have Been Countersigned by Auditor Petty—Their Purpose.

By a recent act of Congress the Treasurer of the United States, as ex-officio Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is directed to cause bonds to be prepared in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000, to be designated as ten-year funding bonds of the District of Columbia, bearing interest at the rate of 3.50 per centum per annum.

These bonds, according to the provisions of the act, are now being printed at the expense of the District. Auditor Petty of the District Government, whose duty it will be to countersign the bonds, says that their preparation is nearly completed, and they will be issued in a very short time.

The Treasurer is authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under the act, at not less than their par value, to the most favorable bidder or bidders. It is supposed that the bonds will all be purchased by one broker. The bonds will be redeemable at pleasure, after two years, and payable ten years after the date of their issue. The revenue to pay the interest on the bonds will be provided by proportional appropriations and by causing to be levied upon the property within the District such taxes as will do so, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the interest at maturity.

The proceeds of the sale of the bonds will be applied to the redemption of any of the bonds of the District falling due on July 1, 1891, July 1 and July 26, 1892. The bonds authorized by the act can be used for no other purpose whatever.

Any of the bonds may be called in for payment after the expiration of two years, at the discretion of the Treasurer. The last of the bonds issued will be first called in, and this order of payment will follow until all have been paid.

FIFTY-TWO MILES PER HOUR.

Jay Gould's Special Train Makes a Flying Trip Eastward.

CHICAGO, April 24.—There has been a good deal of talk regarding the fast time made by Jay Gould in his special train from Omaha to Chicago, and reports so far seem to have differed widely. Mr. Gould's special train left the local depot at Omaha Wednesday morning at 5:41 o'clock, arriving at Western avenue, Chicago, at 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon. The distance covered was 488 miles, in ten hours and four minutes, making the average rate of speed, including stops, a fraction over forty-eight miles an hour. The run from Clinton, Iowa, 156 miles, was made in two hours and thirty-six minutes, or a fraction over 52.3 miles an hour.

In railroad circles it is believed that Mr. Gould did not make this run for a diversion, but that he had some definite object in view, and that the trip he made will have its effect in the operation of the system, possibly in the inauguration of a better limited train service.

A WORKER OF MIRACLES

Mysteriously Disappears, it Is Said, With Other People's Money.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—Mrs. Maria B. Woodworth, the evangelist and worker of miracles, has mysteriously left the city, and it is alleged that she has taken with her a sum of money left in trust for the erection of a tabernacle.

F. Wheeldon, formerly one of Mrs. Woodworth's lieutenants, charges that Mrs. Woodworth has fled, and the chief cause of her flight was her unwillingness to submit the financial affairs of the "Worth Temple" to an investigation demanded by the people, who were in reality furnishing the funds. Wheeldon states that the missing evangelist drew from the Union Trust Company some $600 deposited to her credit there which had been raised from St. Louis subscribers.

FOR AGED AND INDIGENT TYPOS.

The Donation of $10,000 by Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel Starts a Home.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., April 24.—Ground was broken here yesterday for the national home for aged and indigent printers. The home is the outcome of a donation of $10,000 by George William Childs and A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia to the International Typographical Union. Subscriptions from printers of the United States have increased this fund sufficiently to warrant the union in erecting a building at a cost of $50,000. The land upon which the home will be built consists of eighty acres, and was donated to the printers by A. A. McConney and L. F. Martin of this city. The structure will be 40 by 150 feet, three stories high, with a 90-foot tower at each end. Red sandstone, quarried in the mountains of this vicinity, will be used in the construction of the home.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS BRIEFS.

Professor Richard Gundry, superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, is dead.

A Little Rock (Ark.) dispatch says that the Arkansas River is rising rapidly, and fears of a serious overflow are entertained.

Louis L. Miller, aged fourteen years, was arrested last night, charged with stabbing and killing Milton W. Wood, aged seventeen years, corner of Fort avenue and Charles street, South Baltimore.

Dick Liddell, once a member of the famous James gang, now a wealthy horse owner on Eastern tracks, was arrested and lodged in jail at Richmond, Mo., yesterday. He is charged with the murder of Wood Hite, a cousin of Jesse James, in 1883.

Senator Walthall and ex-Governor Lowry of Mississippi will be the orators at the unveiling of the Confederate monument in Jackson, June 3. The former gentleman will pay a tribute to Jefferson Davis, and the affair is expected to prove the most important Confederate demonstration in that State since the war.

Thomas Power O'Connor, the Parnellite, made a secret visit to Lynn, Mass., and saw several members of the Lynn branch of the Irish Land League to ascertain whether the Parnellite envoys would be entertained there. He could get no encouragement, the Lynn branch refusing to participate in any split or disaffection.

The Cincinnati Presbytery has, by a vote of 54 to 17, adopted a report asking the General Assembly to take such action with reference to the noted deliverances of Professor Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, as shall, in its judgment, be best adapted to preserve the peace, purity, and prosperity of the church.

A new arrangement for giving scholarships has been made by the faculty of Harvard College. Instead of assigning seven scholarships to freshmen on the basis of the work done in the first three months of the first year and to seniors just before graduating, all these aids will be given only to the three upper classes upon the work of the previous year. In this way each class will get about thirty scholarships instead of twenty, as heretofore.

A movement at Boston to provide for General Nathaniel P. Banks in his old age has taken definite shape. Old age has come upon him and his wife with but a pension of $1,200 per year, and an encumbered homestead. All the Republican Massachusetts members of Congress, and Senators Hoar, Dawes and O'Neill and Andrew, Democrats, have united in an appeal for subscriptions to the fund. It is proposed to collect a fund and to invest it and pay the income to General and Mrs. Banks, and to the survivors of them. At the death of such survivors the then existing principal will be returned to the donors.

All the latest shades, fabrics and styles in mens' suits from $10 upwards. Eiseman Bros., 7th & E.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

Chances Favor the Sons of the Sea Girt Isle.

LONDON, April 24.—The address of Sir William Whiteway at the bar of the House of Lords has caused public opinion to run strongly in favor of the Newfoundlanders and it is thought that the Government may have some difficulty in passing the force measure even in the House of Lords. In the Commons there is a decided opposition, not confined to the Liberals, to the coercion of Newfoundland, especially as it is felt that France has other reasons, hostile to English interests, for pressing the claims under the treaty, and that, if the Newfoundland pretext for annoyance is disposed of, some other will be found.

Newfoundland holds the key of the St. Lawrence and commands the approaches of Canada. Should France undertake to

Secretary Robert Bond.

enforce her claims, she would necessarily enter on a war of conquest, and that would inevitably bring the United States to their rescue. These views are impressed upon the people by men of superior ability who are now the recognized leaders of the Islanders. The delegation now in England consists of Premier Whiteway, President Shea of the Council and Speaker George H. Emerson of the Assembly, representing the Government; and Messrs. M. Monroe and A. Morine, representing the Opposition. Colonial Secretary Robert Bond was so outspoken in his denunciation of the mother country, and his course has been so embarrassing to the Colonial Office that it was found necessary to omit him from the delegation which has been sent to England to protest against the Knutsford bill. Just before the delegates sailed on April 7, Mr. Bond was charged in the Assembly by Delegate Morine with falsehood and duplicity in his attempt to negotiate a treaty with Mr. Blaine. The House censured Morine for slander and as a hired agent of Canada. To rescind his appointment as delegate, however, would make the delegation a partisan and not a representative one, so it was thought better to send him, blackened as he was by the vote of the Colonial Chamber, than to have a partisan commission. Sir William Whiteway's address was as the head of this commission.

RAIDING A BAND OF ROBBERS.

Valuable Goods Found Stored Away in a Chicago Cellar.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Four men walking on West Lake street early yesterday morning were spotted by two officers, who followed them through an alley and surprised them in a cellar which was packed with plunder of every description. The men drew revolvers, but Officer Swan told them a dozen policemen were on the outside and the thieves surrendered their weapons and were marched to Des Plaines-street station.

The goods found in the cellar are worth thousands of dollars. Stored away in the place were five barrels of whisky, 800 pounds of butter, one seal skin and six plush cloaks, eight suits of new clothes, five gold watches and numberless other articles, ranging all the way from fifteen bags of dried apples to a large box of jewelry. Part of the property has been identified by the owners.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Money loaned at 2@3½ per cent.

Exchange steady; posted rates, 486@489; actual rates, 485@485¼ for sixty days, and 488¼@488¾ for demand.

Government bonds quiet; currency 6s, 113 bid; 4s, coupon, 121¾ bid; 4½s, do., 102 bid.

The Stock Market was active again this morning. By noon 205,000 shares were sold. The market opened steady, but under a pressure to sell during the first half hour prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent., the latter in sugar trust. The stocks which were especially pressed for sale were Rock Island, St. Paul, Northern Pacific and Sugar Trust. Toward 11 o'clock the selling ceased and a subsequent heavy buying caused prices to recover rapidly.

At 11:30 the early decline had not only been recovered but a fractional advance established, but at about that hour the news reached the stock that further engagements of gold had been made. It was announced that $1,650,000 would be shipped by to-morrow's steamers. This checked the advance and by midday values had declined to the opening figures. At this writing the market is extremely dull.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Reported for THE CRITIC by Gurley & Stevens, real estate and local securities, 1335 F street northwest.

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock m.—W. & G. R. R. 10-40s, $2,000 a 107; Am. Security & Trust 5s, $1,000 a 100; Cap. & North O-st. R. R., 20 a 53¼, 5 a 52½; Nat. Union Ins., 20 a 19, 20 a 19; Potomac Ins., 20 a 83.

Miscellaneous Bonds—W. & G. R. R. 10-40 6's, R'96-'23, 104; W. & G. R. R. Convertible 6's '99-'29, 125; Masonic Hall Ass'n 5's, C 1908, 1043; Wash. Market Co. 1st 6's 1892-1911, 110; Wash. Market Co., Imp. 6's 1912-'27, 116; Amer. Security and Trust, 5's, 1905, 100; Wash. Light Infantry, 1st 6's, 1904, 100 Washington Light Infantry, 2d 7's, 1904, 98; Wash. Gas Co. Ser. A, 6's, 1902-'27, 123; Wash. Gas. Co. Ser. B, 6's, 1904-'29, 125; Wash. Gas Co. Convertible 6's, 1901, 135.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 445; Bank of Republic, 270; Metropolitan, 280; Central, 305; Second, 183; Farmers' and Mechanics', 195; Citizens', 170; Columbia, 155; Capital, 123; West End, 109; Traders', 117½; Lincoln, 102.

Railroad Stocks.—Washington and Georgetown, 243; Metropolitan, 115; Columbia, 66; Capitol and North O Street, 52; Eckington and Soldiers' Home, 55½; Georgetown and Tenallytown, 65.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 47; Franklin, 56; Metropolitan, 80; National Union, 19; Arlington, 180; Corcoran, 68; Columbia, 164; German American, 185; Potomac, 80; Riggs, 8½; People's, 5½; Lincoln, 5½; Commercial, 4½.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 128; Columbia Title, 64.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, *44¼; Georgetown Gas, 48; U. S. Electric Light, 175.

Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 25; Chesapeake & Potomac, *57; American Graphophone, 54.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Washington Market, 17; Bull Run Panorama, 10; Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 2; Great Falls Ice, 170.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies—Washington Safe Deposit, 110; Washington Loan and Trust, 90; Amer. Security and Trust, 80.

*Ex-Dividend

THE WASHINGTON RELICS.

Continuation of the Sale of Documents—The First President and Slavery.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The sale of Washington relics, autograph letters of notable persons, and other interesting mementoes of American history, which was begun here yesterday was continued to-day. The rarest and most valuable articles of the collection were sold yesterday. The proceeds from the sale amounted to more than $21,000. To-day's sale was devoted almost entirely to the sale of the autograph letters.

One of the letters, signed by Washington, was dated at Mount Vernon, August 17, 1799, and addressed to Robert Lee. It gives an insight into the first President's sentiments on slavery. Washington says:

"To sell the overplus I cannot, because I am principled against this kind of traffic in the human species. To hire them out is almost as bad, because they could not be disposed of in families to any advantage, and to disperse the families I have an aversion. What, then, must be done? Something must, or I shall be ruined, for all the money (in addition to what I raised by crops and rents) that have been received for lands sold within the last four years, to the amount of $50,000, has scarcely been able to keep me afloat." After some sharp bidding the letter was knocked down to W. E. Benjamin for $420.

A letter of John Page, dated Williamsburg, August 20, 1776, and addressed to the County L