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WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 20, 1894.

The Weather To-day.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, generally fair, westerly winds.

SIGNS of the times—auction signs.

Too many halos prove to be mere will-o-the-wisps.

THE anxiety of the average Republican candidate for President has a silver lining.

RED bandanas are no longer the fashion. Their owners might be published as anarchists.

TO A man who keeps sober the staggering motion which some of our pavements give him is painful.

MR. DANA and the Republican organs will be calling these light-house tenders Violet and Maple toughs after a while.

IT IS also noted that Mr. Croker took his son with him so that the lad couldn't speculate unbeknown to his father.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to wait upon the Weather Bureau in the interests of fair skies for the Pythian parade.

WE ARE informed through the press dispatches that several foolhardy gentlemen with only moderate fortunes contemplate running for the Senate.

IT MAY be well to suggest to business college graduates that they must not, because they have studied double-entry bookkeeping for two years, think they can run a bank right off. Better begin at the bottom if it only at a salary of $100 a week.

IT IS about this time of the year that Mrs. J. Street's flight to the seaside is chronicled in the society columns, Mrs. J. Street having secured excellent Summer board, with its attendant disadvantages, cheap at Mosquito Hollow, Va., twenty miles from any water except the frog pond.

RISE UP AND MAKE THE DEMAND.

Surely it cannot be said that the people of Washington are not patient and long suffering. With the advantages of an admirable location, a healthful climate, the national capital, and other requisites, this city needs improvements which would make Washington the most beautiful, most desirable for residence, and best governed city in the country.

By comparison it will be seen that property assessments in Washington are higher and more unequal than in most other large cities; that its people pay higher prices for poorer gas than in other cities; that its streets are miserably lighted; that its street railroads are practically exempt from taxation; that its principal railroad depot is on a public reservation, and that its sidewalks are laid with almost any material that will not wash in a rain. And yet these abuses are endured almost without complaint.

The thing to do under these circumstances is to rise up and demand immediate reform. Unjust, unequal taxation can be remedied; the grip of the gas trust can be removed; street railways can be compelled to disgorge; steam railroads can be brought together in a union depot, and a uniform system of sidewalks created. Laws to bring about these improvements will, however, not be enacted without a united demand. Talk these reforms to your neighbors; agitate them in your social circles; stir them up in public meetings, and in time the authorities will act.

WILSON TARIFF VS. TRUST TARIFF.

The Wilson tariff would have given the country free coal, free wool, free lumber, free ore, and free sugar, besides saving to consumers many millions of tariff taxation on manufactured products. It would have placed manufacturers on a footing in foreign markets with foreign manufacturers without necessitating a reduction of wages in this country. It would have been a tariff imposed without discrimination, and was entirely free from the influence of trusts. And it would have also been a tariff more nearly in accordance with the demands of the public than any other tariff schedule ever presented to Congress.

The trust tariff now in the hands of the Senate is a compromise between a surrender of honesty and a desire to hoodwink the public. All its important schedules have been doctored by trusts and sanctioned by Senators of both political parties; and while now and then there are apparent attempts at reform, most of the bill is false to Democratic pledges and contrary to Democratic principles.

The McKinley law went before the country as a measure framed openly, boldly, and without concealment in the interests of manufacturers, and through its workings powerful trusts have been organized to control future legislation. The trust bill in its present form is the result of secret agreement between opposing political Senators and trust expert advisers, and with its foul burden of scandal the Democratic party is expected to father it. It is to be thrust on the public as a Democratic measure, without the redeeming quality of Democratic principles, and unless the American people have lost their spirit of justness the trust bill will be repudiated along with the men who are responsible for its creation. Let the people decide if this country is to have an honest tariff framed in the interests of the people or a trust tariff created by secret agreement and burdened with scandalous reports of bargain and sale.

HILL AND FREE COAL.

Senator Hill wants free coal. He introduced an amendment yesterday to place bituminous coal and shale on the free list, and made a speech in its support, in which occurs the following:

It ought not to require any argument in a Democratic Senate to induce Democratic Senators to vote for the amendment. Why should the Democratic platform be repudiated and the Democratic party be brought into ridicule?

It has required all the argument the leading men and newspapers of the Democratic party of the entire country could produce to induce a small clique of Senators to stand squarely on the tariff plank of the platform. Senator Hill knows all about that.

A large majority of the Democrats of the House of Representatives, elected on the most sacred promises of reform, determined on making material reductions in the rates of taxation on the necessaries of life. In order to provide for the deficit expected to ensue by this lifting of the burdens of the people, the men who have more regard for the interests of the masses than for the pockets of a comparative few determined that the wealth of the country should contribute a small moiety for the protection it receives under the Constitution and laws.

Senator Hill, indifferent as to the "ridicule" the Democratic party might be "brought into," has all along been bitterly hostile to this measure, and intimations are made that he will vote against the entire tariff bill unless the income tax is stricken out.

There are more ways than one of bringing the Democratic party into ridicule.

ENDED A HOPELESS CASE.

John Martin Did Not Care to Live and Continue to Suffer.

John C. Martin, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home for the past three years, committed suicide in the grounds of the institution early yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head with a 32-caliber revolver, dying instantly.

He was confined to the hospital by a gangerous condition of his foot and was told that his case was hopeless. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning he arose and going out of the home to a large tree nearby, violently ended his existance.

Martin was 56 years old, and left a note stating that he did not care to live with slow death from a terrible affliction facing him. Coroner Woodward gave a certificate of death from suicide without holding an inquest.

TO STOP FRANCHISE GRABS.

Thirty-Year Charters for Street Railways in the District to Be Sold.

No more franchise grabs for street railways in the District of Columbia and a perpetual injunction against the overhead trolley system.

That is the purport of a bill introduced into Congress yesterday by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi. It is modeled upon the New York law, which is successfully enforced.

The chief provisions of the bill are that whenever it is thought expedient to increase the street railway facilities of the city the privilege shall be sold to the highest bidder under a thirty-year charter on terms of not less than 4 per cent of the gross revenues of companies operating in the city, nor of 3 per cent in the case of railways outside the city.

As a further condition no overhead trolley system is to be used, and the permit for the construction of the lines shall be under the direct supervision of the Commissioners of the District. Congress reserves the right to decide the fares and to reduce them if it thinks wise.

The sale of the franchise is to be public; is to be advertised for at least three weeks for three times each week in a newspaper published in the District, and either the president of the Board of Commissioners or some specially designated member must be present at such sale. The successful bidder for the franchise must begin the construction of the road within one year from the sale thereof and complete it within three years. The sale can be canceled if the bidder fails to offer ample security for the performance of his contract. The security must be a bond executed in the usual form, and is to be approved by the Commissioners and be made to them.

In case of a failure to pay the annual percentage of earnings over to the District the charter is to be voided and the franchise will be resold.

An important feature of this bill is its provision that it shall apply to all roads authorized after its passage, whether specially chartered or not. In other words, the bill is to become a general law providing for the terms of all street railway incorporations in the District for the future.

It declares further that where a line now existing is extended the extension shall for the purposes of the bill be regarded as a part of the existing line so far as fares are concerned, but the franchise for the extension is to be paid for on the basis of mileage proportion of the extension to the main line.

PRESIDENT HAS RETURNED

His Bronze Complexion Shows That He Benefited by His Salt Water Outing.

President Cleveland returned to Washington yesterday morning feeling very much improved by his salt water outing.

The lighthouse tender Maple, which has been his home for the past four days, arrived at the wharf here about 7.30 o'clock.

Mr. Thurber, the President's private secretary, had been notified by telegram from Annapolis of the vessel's movements, and he was in waiting on the river front when she arrived. He went abroard, and after greeting the President the party sat down to a cup of coffee, and then drove to the White House, the President, Mr. Thurber, and Dr. O'Reilly in one carriage.

The President ate the breakfast which was ready for him and then started in to work, catching up the threads of events that he had dropped during his absence from Secretary Lamont, who called soon after breakfast. The President certainly had benefitted very much by his trip, most of his time being spent on deck exposed to the ocean winds, as was evidenced by his bronzed complexion. It was stated by Mr. Thurber that the President had had no recurrence of his complaint, and now felt perfectly restored to his usual health.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Logan Carlisle and a few personal friends are expected to leave here to-day on the Maple for a few days' outing on Chesapeake Bay, returning Sunday or Monday next.

HAD A CORPSE FOR HIM.

It Wasn't Dead Yet, But It Would Be the Next Day.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—The trial of Dr. Kremien for the alleged poisoning of John Forre and forging the latter's will, was resumed this morning.

John Hinker and Adam Zopp, near acquaintances of the dead man, swore that his signature to the will was a forgery. The grounds upon which their belief was based, however, were of a weak character. The will and rent receipts were submitted to the jury for comparison.

Mrs. Lizzie Mueller, widow of a witness to the will, next took the stand. Her husband signed a paper and asked her to do likewise. She objected, whereupon Dr. Kremein declared she had long hair and short sense. She then signed the paper, thinking, she claims, that it was a bill of sale. This occurred after Forre's funeral.

George Leimback, undertaker, testified to having buried Forre's body at Loudon Park. The certificate of death was given to him by Dr. Kremien. He took the certificate to the health department and obtained a permit to bury the body. He said Kremien came to him on October 20, 1892, and told him he had a corpse for him, but "it wasn't dead yet, but would be dead the next day." The doctor also told him that the corpse was that of Forre. The witness said Forre died the next day and he took the body to his undertaking establishment, where it remained until the next day. Then Kreimer came and opened the body. No one was present except the witness, his son, and Dr. Kremien.

The trial will be continued to-morrow.

Suspected of Post Office Robberies.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 19.—A man who refuses to tell his name, but seems to be about 50 years old, was arrested at New Martinsville to-day and brought here by United States officers on suspicion of being engaged in numerous robberies. He had a lot of postage stamps, eye glasses, collar buttons of all patterns, fuse tapers, etc., but little money. He says he came from New England, was once a sailor and came here from Pittsburg. He was held for identification, for it is thought that he is the head of a troublesome gang which has worked Pennsylvania and West Virginia for some time.

Crimes and Casualties.

Two children who had been sent to San Pedro, Mexico, to pawn some articles, on which they had obtained $3, were murdered on their way home.

In a desperate battle between a sheriff's posse and the Cook gang of outlaws in Indian territory last Sunday evening one of the posse was killed and one of the outlaws captured.

At Freeport, Ill., Fred. Hasselman demanded money from his mother, and upon her refusing threatened to kill her, whereupon his sister interfered, when he drew a revolver and mortally wounded her.

While Mrs. Emily Banes, of Philadelphia, was cooking breakfast on an oil stove yesterday morning the stove exploded, throwing burning oil over the unfortunate woman and roasting her in a horrible manner. Charles Kemp, William Kemp, and Samuel Banes, who rushed to her assistance, were also badly burned.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Three Classes Celebrate the Completion of the Year's Work.

Parents and friends of the pupils of St. John's College gathered last night in force in the hall of that institution on the occasion of the close of the year's labors of the second and third academic classes and primary class of the college.

The efforts of the pupils to entertain their guests met with enthusiastic appreciation. The programme was opened with a piano overture by Ed Degrain, and fifty voices swelled in chorus to the song of "Where are the flowers we gathered?" Recitations were delivered by Arthur May on "Antietam's bridge," and by Frank Rainey on "The soldier's pardon." Bertie Bentley sang a solo, entitled "The Scout," and the stirring lines of "The Picket of the Potomac, were recited by Dan Murphy.

Another solo was sung by George Conrad Reid, and Ernest Smith rendered "Come to me in cherry time."

The story of Benedict Arnold's treachery was dramatically recited by Edward Scanlon, and it was followed by a recitation on "The bells of Zamora," by Bertie Bentley.

Preceded by banjo selections, rendered by Thomas C. Homiller, Very Rev. Dr. Hogan, S. J., delivered the address to the pupils.

At the conclusion of the address the chorus of fifty sang Glover's "Music of the waves."

Then Rev. E. A. Williams distributed medals and prizes as follows:

Second academic class—Gold medal for excellence in class studies, Aloysius R. Wiggin; next in merit, Thomas O'Connor; honorably mentioned, Harry Daly and Frank Kearney.

Class prize for highest number of weekly testimonials of excellence, Thomas O'Connor and Harry Daly.

Class prize for elecution, Bertie Bentley; next in merit, John Hartnett; honorably mentioned, Thomas O'Connor, Harry Daly, and Frank Rainey.

Premiums were awarded to the members of the class whose general averages in the annual examination ranged from 100 to 60, as follows:

Thomas O'Connor, Harry Daly, Frank Kearney, Bertie, Bentley, Sprigg Blandford, George Hartnett, Frank Rainey, John Keane, John Hartnett, Edward Sheehy, Charles Johnson, and Archie L. Donohue.

For commercial studies in this division, Martin Walsh, Americus Dunn, William McGrath, and Victor Brunette.

Third academic class—Gold medal for excellence in class studies, George C. Reid; next in merit, G. Eddie May; honorably mentioned, Arthur J. May and Dominic Murphy. Class prize for elocution, Dominic Murphy; next in merit, Arthur J. May; honorably mentioned, George F. Harbin. Class prize for highest number of weekly testimonials of excellence, G. Eddie May, Arthur May, and Ernest Smith; next in merit, George F. Harbin; honorably mentioned, Walter Dunn and Augustus Smyth.

Premiums were awarded to the members of the class whose general averages in the annual examination range from 100 to 60, in the following order:

George C. Reid, Eddie May, Arthur May, Dominic Murphy, Walter Dunn, Ernest Smith, Raymond Forney, George F. Harbin, Augustine Smyth, Edward Greer, Richard Walsh, Bernard Offutt, Joseph West, Michael Clarke, Michael Curtin, Bernard Diamond, William Cantwell, James F. Batters, Stephen Sheehy, William Kelley, Wade Moreland, Jacob J. Riehl, John W. Hile, and J. Arnold Gillis.

Primary class—The "Post" gold medal for excellence in class studies, Antonino Lanza; next in merit, Harry Mooney; honorably mentioned, Thomas Varnell and Malcolm Varnell.

Prize for highest number of weekly testimonials of excellence, Antonino Lanza, next in merit, Harry Mooney; honorably mentioned, Francis De Sales Butler and Leo Callaghan.

Premiums were awarded to the members of the class whose general averages in the annual examination range from 100 to 60 as follows:

Harry Mooney, Thomas Varnell, Malcolm Varnell, Joseph Richards, Joseph H. Fiske, James F. Crown, Francis De Sales Butler, Arthur Glennan, Leo Callaghan, Thomas Williams, and Kenneth Glennan.

RUSHING ON THE LINE.

Permanent Organization Perfected of the American League of Professional Football Clubs.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The American League of Professional Football Clubs was made a permanent organization at the Broadway Central hotel to-day. It is being backed by the magnates of the six leading eastern clubs of the National Base Ball League.

The delegates present were: George E. Stackhouse, of New York club; H. Von Der Horst, of Baltimore; Arthur Irwin, of Philadelphia; Charles H. Ebbetts, of Brooklyn, and J. Earl Wagner, of Washington, D. C. A. Irwin held Boston's proxy.

After giving the organization a name the following temporary officers were elected: A. Irwin, president, G. E. Stackhouse, secretary and treasurer. The object of the league is to play football games in each of the represented cities from October 1 until January 1. Each city will be represented by the strongest players that can be secured. Home talent will be given the preference, for the first season at least. The American Association football rules of '94 will govern all contests.

The annual meeting of the league will be held in this city on the second Wednesday in January each year. A board of directors as well as permanent officers will be elected within a month, after which preparations will be made for a brisk season. Each city has agreed to contribute a certain amount of money within a month, so as to have a guarantee fund for the league, which will be held in reserve in case there are any deficiencies in any club's gate receipts. The fund will also insure the players their salaries.

It is the intention of the clubs in the league to have their players report for duty not later than September 15, and take two weeks preliminary practice, so as to be in form for the opening of the championship season. A schedule will be arranged shortly, by which each club will play four games with every other club in the association, two at home and two abroad. A constitution similar to that, which at present governs the national league clubs, with the exception of a few modifications, was also adopted at the meeting to day.

One of the chief features of the constitution is that if any club refuses to abide by the referee's decision it will be fined $500.

The Philadelphia club has already engaged seven players, and Washington eight. The other clubs will begin signing players in a few days.

The Fall River Football Club, of Fall River, Mass., has offered the New York Club $1,000 to play it at Fall River before the championship season opens. The Sunderland Football Club of England will probably come here this Fall for a series of games with the clubs in the league.

Golden Cross Election.

Mount Vernon Commandery, United Order of the Golden Cross, has elected the following officers for the term ending December 31, 1894:

Noble commander, William H. Main; vice noble commander, Miss Floy Hatcher; keeper of records; M. L. Venable; financial keeper of records, David Cranmer; treasurer, Mrs. Virginia L. Venable; worthy prelate, Harry M. Chapman; worthy herald, C. A. Harrison; warder, inner gate, A. T. Stewart; warder, outer gate, Adam H. Back; past noble commandar, John A. Roeder; organist, Miss Clara R. A. Nelson.

The officers-elect will be installed by Deputy Grand Commander C. G. Harrison at the next meeting on July 2.

Potomac Commandery has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Noble commander, George E. W. Slater; vice noble commander, Fletcher S. Page; keeper of records, R. W. Burnside; financial keeper of records, E. S. Ashford; treasurer, Mrs. Alverda Slater; worthy prelate, Frank B. Holden; worthy herald, Conrad Markolf; warder inner gate, John F. Norris; warder outer gate, William Barnes; past noble commander, Richard Sweeney. The officers-elect will be installed by Deputy Grand Commander Frank B. Holden at the next meeting on July 2.

Department Notes.

Secretary Carlisle stated yesterday that he would not decide the Philadelphia mint site case for some days yet, and probably not until next week.

Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Lexington (Ky.) Agricultural School September 1.

Attorney General Olney has given instructions to the United States attorney in New York to institute proceedings against the North American Commercial Company for the recovery of $132,000 due the government under its last year's contract for the taking of seals in Bering sea.

The cash balance in the Treasury yesterday was $114,021,047, of which $66,423,623 is gold reserve. Engagements for exports already made, however, will reduce the reserve to $66,923,623. This is within a small amount of the lowest point reached previous to the last bond issue.

Attorney General Olney left yesterday for Providence, R. I., where to-day he will deliver an address at a dinner to be given by the Brown University Corporation. The Attorney General will also attend the commencement exercises of the Brown University, of which he is an alumnus of the class of 1858.

The appointment of John H. Robinson, of Mississippi, to succeed James A. Vose, of Maine, as appointment clerk, at $1,800, and William Griffiths, of Kentucky, to succeed A. W. Bingham, of Michigan, a chief the finance division, at $2,000 per annum, were announced at the Post Office Department yesterday. Mr. Vose has been in the postal service since 1869, and Mr. Bingham almost as long. They will be retained in the classified service.

GEN. CARNAHAN PLEASED.

He Says Washington Has One of the Best Citizens' Committees Ever Organized for a Pythian Encampment.

Gen. John M. Carnahan, commander-in-chief of the uniform rank Knights of Pythias, left Washington over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at 11.10 last night for Indianapolis.

Before leaving the general talked with a number of local knights concerning the preparations for the encampment and reception of the thousands who will visit the city in August. A TIMES' reporter saw him at the Ebbitt House just before he took his departure, and asked him if he was satisfied with the arrangements which are being made.

"Everything seems to look very bright, and I have no fear as to the outcome of the encampment," he said. "I think it will be one of the greatest encampments which we have ever held. Present indications point to a larger gathering than we had in Kansas City two years ago. I am pleased to see that our reception and entertainment here will not be only by the members of our order in Washington. We had some fear at first that Washingtonians would feel apathetic toward us, and think that the encampment and convention would be more of a local affair, of interest only to members of the order. But I am glad to see your citizens have resolved to do their share of the work—which is quite large by the way—in making the encampment such a success as it deserves to be.

"The record of the hospitality of Washington citizens toward visiting conventions in the past is sufficient evidence for us that everything will be carried out as nearly perfect as can be. I am sure if any of the knights go away feeling dissatisfied it will be their own fault. I think you have one of the best citizens' committees which has ever been organized in connection with our encampments, and I have the utmost confidence in their ability in doing their part of the work.

"I shall not return to Washington until August, unless it is absolutely necessary, as I have a great amount of work to do in arranging for the competitive drill and other details in reference to the encampment."

VEST AS A PATRON OF ART.

The Missouri Senator Makes an Eloquent Plea for the Cultivation of Aestheticism in Public Life.

The Republicans achieved practically their first open victory in the consideration of the tariff bill yesterday when by a vote of 23 to 20, just before adjournment, quicksilver was stricken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list at 7 cents per pound. Mr. White, of California, where the quicksilver industry is a leading one, was instrumental in securing the aid of Mr. Hill for this proposition, and Mr. Stewart rallied the Populistic support so that the motion was carried. Mr. Hill went so far as to pair Mr. Irby, who was not in the chamber, in favor of the proposition.

The progress with the free list was very rapid, 245 paragraphs (about twenty-four pages of the bill) being disposed of. Nine pages of the free list are yet to be disposed of before the administrative features of the bill are reached.

Before the consideration of the free list began Senator Jones, on behalf of the Democratic side, accepted several amendments suggested by Republican Senators, chief among which was one striking out the reciprocity provision in paragraph 190 admitting buckwheat, corn, wheat, flour, etc., free of duty from countries which impose no import duty on like products of the United States. Another amendment placing eggs on the dutiable list at 3 cents per dozen was accepted. The reciprocity provision was warmly defended by the Democrats when it was before the Senate, but the amendment striking it out was agreed to without a word of explanation.

An interesting feature was the discussion of the duty on art. Mr. Allen wanted to discriminate in the duty between paintings which went into a public collection to those in a private gallery, on the ground that in the latter case the purchase was a luxury and should be dutiable.

Senator Vest delivered a happy reply to this proposal, which was listened to with approbation, and for which he was warmly congratulated at the close. Mr. Vest said that everything that tended to stimulate the love of the good and the beautiful should come in free. He was not a connoisseur in art, but he believed in the encouragement of art.

People who could not admire art, who eschewed it because it was æsthetic were little better than beasts. When a great painting came to the United States it spoke to the people with a voice that oratory could not rival, it encouraged manly heroism, it softened the hard places and led us to higher and better life to which every human soul must aspire. He should do everything in his power as a legislator by his voice and his vote, Mr. Vest said in conclusion, to lift up humanity by encouraging poetry, sculpture, music, and art.

CAPT. SUMMER CENSURED.

Should Have Been on Deck and Slowed Up the Ship When the Columbia Passed Bulkhead Shoals.

Secretary Herbert has written the following letter to Capt. George W. Summer, commanding the Columbia, in regard to the grounding of that vessel:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, June 18, 1894.

"SIR: I transmit, for your information, a copy of the findings and opinions of the court of inquiry, which convened at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., on the 7th instant, in pursuance of the department's order of the 4th idem, for the purpose of inquiring into certain damage to the bottom of the U. S. S. Columbia by grounding, the extent of such damage, and the time and place of the grounding of said vessel by which the damage referred to was caused. The proceedings, findings, and opinion of the court have to-day been approved. Your attention is especially called to the 7th finding of the court, which is as follows:

"In the opinion of the court, notwithstading the Columbia, while passing the Bulkhead shoals in Delaware river, was in charge of a competent pilot, it was the duty of her commanding officer to have been on the bridge at that time, and considering the shallow water on the shoals with reference to the draft of the ship, the speed of the vessel should have been slow."

The departments regrets that it is compelled to fully concur in the opinion of the court, above quoted, that it was the duty of the commanding officer to have been on the bridge when the vessel was passing Bulkhead shoals, and that it was also his duty to have caused the speed of the vessel to be reduced at that time. The speed over the bar, where the injury is found to have occurred, ought to have been slower, especially when the fact is considered that with the water she carried in her double bottom at the time there was a very small margin of safety.

In view, however, of the recommendation of the court that no further proceedings be had, the matter will be regarded as closed with your acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication. Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT,
Secretary of the Navy.

NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Nearly Half a Hundred Young Ladies Are Fitted to Teach.

Forty-nine young ladies and one young gentleman graduated from the Washington normal school yesterday morning.

Superintendent Powell presided, and two practical addresses to the graduates were delivered by Dr. F. R. Lane, of the High school, and Principal J. T. Freeman, of the Franklin. Dr. Witmer, of the board of trustees, delivered the certificates, after which light refreshments were served to the guests by the following graduates:

Anna R. Williams, Charles A. Johnson, Blanche C. Beall, Marie R. Bailey, Carolyn L. Jones, Bertha W. Gibson, Alice Butler, Florence Hopkins, Daisy V. Cook, Mabel H. Swingle, Julia F. Fernald, Grace L. Altschu, Annie R. Williamson, Addie T. Lyon, Mary Lackey, Mary L. Sherman, Isabelle Turkenton, Katherine W. Hobgood, Ada M. Williams, Maria Tavenner, Mary C. Bresnahan, Maidee S. Ewer, Mary A. Kelton, Florence B. Holmes, Emily H. Rose, Margaret M. Carraher, Mary Holmes, Annie G. Getty, Fannie M. Thompson, Cora H. Pimper, Ivah M. Bennett, Florence F. Lasier, Wilma Willenbucher, Susie B. Walters, Daisy C. Alwine, Lillian A. Ritten, Sarah Lamborne, Nellie M. Ossire, Ida R. Garrett, Sarah Musson, Daisy E. Pumphrey, Helen M. Alden, Marie Mahr, Mamie Smith, Bernice A. Stockbridge, Alice Pollok, Natalie B. Huntington, Eunice H. Welch, and Emma G. Cook.

Breckinridge Still in the Fight.

Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, will leave on Tuesday for another campaigning trip in Kentucky, speaking at Monterey on Saturday. The deficiency bill which he reported yesterday will be taken up the latter part of this week. Mr. Breckinridge has received a poll of the Democratic voters in Henry county, showing a safe majority for him. This adds to the confidence he has heretofore expressed as to his nomination.

Across the Seas.

During the past three days there have been ninety-three deaths from the plague in Hong Kong.

It is announced that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer and Liberal leader in the House of Commons, will retire from the lower house at the close of the present session, and, it is added, he will then be elevated to the House of Lords.

The military governor of Antwerp has apologized to Admiral Erben for the oversight of the authorities in not replying to the salute of the United States cruiser Chicago when she arrived there on Friday last from Gravesend, England, and adds that the requirements of naval etiquette would be duly fulfilled.

PRIESTESSES OF IDEALISM

Dr. Lyman Abbott Pleads for Higher Education of Women.

REALISM HAS TOO MUCH SWAY

All Matters Nowadays Measured by Material Standards—The Prevalent Desire of the Women of the United States to Crowd Into Active Life Deprecated.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 19.—Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, delivered the annual address to-night before the alumni of the Moravian Seminary for young ladies, the oldest woman's college in America. Dr. Abbott spoke substantially as follows:

"This seminary, founded 144 years ago, is the earliest of these institutions for the education of women which have become a characteristic glory of America. The Moravians were among the first to claim for woman an education, not that she might better minister to some man, but because she was a child of God, and was entitled to her own best development. This is the real end of education; manhood and womanhood, not mere ability to make money or earn a livelihood. And the highest education is not for this purpose too high; the best is not too good.

"We are often told that we are living in a materialistic age, and certainly materialism is characteristic of our time and of our country. We measure men by the wealth, ask what a man is worth and answer in dollars and cents. The science which we chiefly value is applied science. We esteem it because it makes our life easier and more luxurious. We discuss the question, 'What knowledge is worth,' and we determine the answer by the question, 'What knowledge most helps a man to get on in the world.' Even colleges are popularly tested by the amount of their endowment, newspapers by the weight of their editions, and churches by the wealth that is represented in their pews. Such an age needs above all else ideals and idealists.

MATERIALISM CARRIED TO EXTREMES.

We need to be taught anew that life is more than raiment; that nature is not merely a machine to grind out our grist, but a book to be read and rightly interpreted by us; that literature is not merely something to amuse us for half an hour, but is a real revealer of noble and divine ideals of life; that preachers are not mere creed makers, but true revealers of the divine life, veritable prophets; that statesmanship is not winning a party victory and getting the offices for party adherents, but helping the nation on to higher ideals of brotherhood.

"Even more, therefore, than the merchant, the engineer, and the mechanic we need the poet, the novelist, the preacher. More than all, we need the offices of woman; for woman is by nature an idealist, and by her ideals in our homes she keeps up the standard of life for her husband and her sons. Just now a considerable number of women seem desirous to exchange this function for the less important one of doing things. They are going into all manner of professions and employments, endeavoring to clean the streets, close the saloons, administer justice, govern cities, reform political parties, and shape and curtal legislation.

WHERE WILL BE THE IDEALISTS?

"And I wonder if all our novelists became realists, writing only to tell us what is, and all our poets men of affairs, and all our preachers political reformers, and all our women administrators of business and politics, what is going to become of our ideals, and where shall we look for our idealists?

"In past times the architect has rarely been carpenter, mason, and hod carrier. If we all go to hewing the timber and laying up the stone, who will design for us? Possibly women can do both, but certainly we cannot afford to lose out of life the idealism which her hope and faith and love have furnished in the past. And it is equally certain that she cannot furnish these ideals for the future without receiving and profiting by the best, broadest, and highest education which the age can afford."

The speaker concluded by appealing to the Moravians to revivify and enrich this seminary, and to give to Dr. Hark their cordial support in his indefatigable work to keep the college at the top of the ladder. At the alumni meeting previous to the address several hundred former scholars from all parts of the country were present. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Eugene A. Rau; vice presidents, Miss Elizabeth W. Roudthaler, Miss Lillian Graham, Mrs. O. P. Luckenbach, and Mrs. C. B. McClain; recording secretary, Mrs. William H. Woll; corresponding secretary, Miss Emily Meyers, and treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Detwiller.

SUNK WITH A FERRY BOAT.

Forty-five Members of a Pleasure Party of Seventy Drowned.

BERLIN, June 19.—A terrible disaster is reported from the Russian government of Samara. A dispatch from Samara, the capital of that government, says that a party of young people were returning from a fete on the river Jek. The ferry boat which was carrying them across the water was leaky and overcrowded, fully seventy people being on board. The passengers, alarmed at the rapidly-rising water in the boat, became panic-stricken, causing the boat to take in more water.

When near Bugulme the ferryboat sank and then commenced a terrible struggle for life. The drowning people, few of whom could swim, clutched frantically at each other in their efforts to keep themselves above water, and forty-five out of the seventy were drowned.

Prominent Arrivals.

Gen. C. C. Watts, United States attorney for the district of West Virginia, is at the National. Gen. Watts has been in court almost continuously since last September, and is now on his way to his home in Charleston. He will leave to-morrow, taking with him his daughter, who has been attending school at Kendall Green.

Rafael de la Horn and Y. M. Zertuche, two young Mexican citizens, the first registering from Guadalajaro, the other from Saltillo, are at the National.

Very Rev. J. J. Kennedy, of Syracuse; Rev. J. J. McDonald, of Binghampton, and Rev. J. V. Donnelly, of Waterville, New York, three prominent divines of the Catholic Church, are stopping at the Arlington.

Maxwell's Sentence Was Dismissal.

The record of the court-martial held at Omaha in the case of Lieut. Marcus Maxwell has been passed on by the Judge Advocate General, General Schofield, and the Secretary of War, and has been sent to the White House for the action of the President. Lieut. Maxwell was sentenced to dismissal from the army for duplication of his pay accounts while in attendance on the Maney trial at Chicago, but the President's approval is necessary to give effect to the sentence.

Local Brevities.

David Ward, colored, was released upon his personal recognizance yesterday after having pleaded in criminal court No. 1 to a charge of violating the gaming law.

The former students of Gonzaga College, when it was located on F street, are requested to send their addresses to Post Office box 515, city, for invitations to a reunion and dinner in the woods at Hyattsville on the Fourth of July.

The trustees of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company yesterday filed a copy of the deed transferring all the rights, franchises, and property of that corporation to the Southern Maryland railroad. The consideration given is $2,080,000.

James Coleman, counsel for the indicted Ivy City pool men, whose cases are to be tried next week, has requested District Attorney Birney to grant a continuance of a few days, as his clients are in different parts of the country. Mr. Birney is opposed to the delay.

Petition for divorce was filed yesterday by Albert M. Hunt against Hattie M. Hunt. The petitioner alleges that they were married at Milton, Pa., February 22, 1885; that two children, Carl B. and George B., were born to them, and that defendant deserted him at Norfolk, Va., July, 1891. He prays that he be given the custody of the two children.

The jurors in the case of ex-Policeman Clark, who was charged with rape, have complained to Judge McComas of their treatment while considering the verdict to be rendered in that case. They were locked up thirty-six hours in an upper room of the city hall, and during that time they were provided with an insufficient supply of food, and that of an inferior quality.

ROUGH ON THE "FINEST."

Testimony Showing That the New York Police Were "Squeezed" for Protecting Dives and Gambling Dens.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Lexow police investigation was continued to-day.

Rev. Dr. Emile Hamilton was the first witness called. He said that there were many brothels open in Captain Devery's precinct after he reported them closed. He said he complained to Captain Devery on the station house steps. He quoted the captain as saying: "Well, men that are looking for that sort of thing can find plenty." Once he called on a policeman to close saloons open on Sunday and said the officer replied that he dared not.

Frank Clark, a former gambler, came next. He was a dealer in a faro game in Prince street, called "The Old General." That was from 1859 to 1865. His testimony showed that the police have exacted blackmail for years past.

"Were you visited by officers?"

"Yes, sir. They came around for money. Kelso, Dusenbury, and Tilley came around from headquarters once a week."

"What was the amount paid?"

"We paid $100 each week. The money was paid from 1859 to 1865."

"Kelso was afterward superintendent of police?"

"Yes, sir."

The witness told how victims were fleeced. When they complained to the police the wardman would warn the gamblers to lie low. Then the victim would be brought to the premises to identify the gamblers, but they were never there.

"The police," said the gambler, "received half the money. If the victim lost $1,000 the police received $500 of it. We had to give half or go out of business."

Then came a sensational disclosure implicating Police Justice Patrick Divver, who then used to keep a saloon. The witness said that Divver set his (clerks) employes up in business, and that the money from the robbed countrymen poured over his bar. Divver got half the proceeds, besides the money spent for drinks.

The gambler resumed the stand and told of how Divver was in the habit of visiting the bunco headquarters. The only Martin was a partner of the witness. After the witness left the seductive game of bunco he tried the "sawdust" swindle for the short space of six weeks. The Fourth ward was a favorite ground for that line of business. Since 1857 the witness has been leading an honest life working at the rubber trade. He said he never was arrested in this city for bunco-ing or gambling. Once he was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a jewelry robbery, but proved his innocence.

On cross-examination ex-Judge Ransom asked: "How came you to testify here?"

"Because I was beat out of a lot of money They tried to make a tool of me and send me to state's prison for another man," said the witness in a bitter tone.

"How did you know the crooks left money for the police?"

"Because they were not so careful in those days as they are now."

"Now, do you know the names of any officers to whom crooks gave money?"

"Why, certainly. The crooks Dan Noble and Sharkley used to leave money for Detectives Hogan and Dusenbury," answered the witness, readily.

Counsel Jerome was a bit taken back at the reply.

"Now, you have implicated the name of a city official, a well-known gentleman, Patrick Divver," said counsel.

"Well, Parmelee took the money to Divver and put it in his safe," answered the witness. He had never personally paid "protection" money, but stuck to it that his employers paid tribute liberally.

WILLING TO REPAIR THE BRIDGE.

Hearing by the Commissioners on the Falls Church Railway Bill.

A hearing was given yesterday by Commissioner Ross and Capt. Fiebeger on House bill 7452, to authorize the Washington, Arlington and Falls Church Railway Company to extend its tracks across the Aqueduct bridge, and thence to a proposed union passenger station in Georgetown.

The bill provides that the company shall first place the piers of the bridge in safe condition, and shall pay a toll of one cent for each passenger carried over the bridge. The company is to be reimbursed from the tolls for its outlay in repairing the bridge.

Major A. D. Anderson, R. A. Phillips, of Virginia, and Dr. Ritchie, of Georgetown, appeared in support of the bill. The necessity for communication between this city and Arlington was dwelt upon, and also the advantages which suburban residents between Georgetown and Falls Church would derive from the road.

Col. Anderson read a letter from the president of the company, setting forth that the company is willing to undertake the repair of the bridge and will execute a bond in such reasonable penalty as Congress may designate, payable to the District Commissioners, to guarantee the necessary repair to the bridge when the bill is passed.

By the terms of the letter the Commissioners would have control of the construction of the work. The letter also advanced the ass