# The Daily Critic.

22D YEAR---NO. 6,841. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR MONDAY, JULY 7TH.

W. A. PIERCE & CO.,

Successors to

E. G. DAVIS.

As if the very sunlight shone upon our counters, and as if the piles of goods were drifts of snow--so they are melting away under the rays of prices that burn value to the core. Having so many departments to cover we must make "day sales." Sacrifices are like collections---they must be taken up quickly or not at all. Neither you nor ourselves have any time to dally away in useless procrastination. Here is one "day sale" for Monday next, and, you'll see, it's as full of saving virtues (for you) as a blackberry is full of seeds.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

| | Were. | Are. |
|---|---|---|
| — Colored Gimps | $1.00 | 38c |
| — do do | $1.50 | 50c |
| — Sets in all colors | $3.00 | $1.00 |
| — do do | $1.25 | 50c |
| — do do | 75c | 25c |
| — Cords and Tassels | $3.00 | $1.00 |
| — do do | $2.00 | 50c |
| — do do | $1.65 | 50c |
| — Tassels | 50c | 15c |
| — do dozen | 65c | 20c |
| — Beaded Capes | $3.00 | $1.50 |
| — Plain Silk Ornaments, all colors | $1.00 | 10c |
| — Plush Ball | 25c | 5c |
| — Colored Beaded Balls | 50c | 10c |
| — do do do Edge | 40c | 15c |
| — Fine Passamenterie Set, in black | $6.00 | $3.00 |
| — A black and Steel Set | $5.00 | $2.25 |
| — Colored Ball Fringe | $1.25 | 50c |
| — Persian Trimming | $2.25 | $1.00 |
| — Colored Beaded Trimming | $7.00 | $4.00 |
| — do do do | $2.50 | $1.00 |
| — Black Tape Fringes | $3.00 | $1.65 |
| — do do do | $1.35 | $1.10 |
| — do do do | $1.75 | $1.40 |
| — do Silk do | $5.50 | $4.40 |
| — do do do | $3.35 | $2.75 |
| — do do do | $3.65 | $2.00 |
| — do do do | $1.75 | $1.40 |
| — do do do | $1.50 | $1.25 |
| — do do do | $1.00 | 85c |
| — do do do | 80c | 65c |
| — Vandyke Trimming | $9.75 | $8.00 |
| — do do | $7.00 | $5.50 |
| — do do | $4.50 | $3.50 |
| — do do | $1.00 | 80c |
| — do do | 70c | 55c |

BUTTONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — Pearl Buttons with metal bands, per dozen | $1.80 | 25c |
| — Fancy Pearls | $2.50 | 25c |
| — Colored do | $2.50 | 40c |
| — Fancy Buttons | 75c | all |
| — do do | 50c | all |
| — do do | 25c | 5c |
| — Jet do | $1.00 | 75c |
| — do do | $1.75 | $1.00 |
| — Large Crepe Stone Buttons | 50c | 30c |
| — Small do do do | 30c | 10c |
| — Bright Jet Buttons | $1.35 | 8c |
| — Fancy do do | 65c | 40c |
| — do do do | 35c | 20c |
| — Metal do | $1.00 | 50c |
| — do do | 50c | 25c |
| — do do | 45c | 15c |

— All our Horn Buttons below cost.

HOSIERY.

You Know the Fine Hosiery Davis Carried?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — Unbleached Balbriggan | 25c | 25c |
| — do do | 38c | 33c |
| — do do | 50c | 40c |
| — Fast Black Cotton | 25c | 20c |
| — do do do | 35c | 25c |
| — do do do | 40c | 33c |
| — do do do | 45c | 35c |
| — do do do | 50c | 38c |
| — One lot Lisle Thread | 50c | 25c |
| — Drop Stitch Fast Black Lisle | 50c | 40c |
| — Fast Black plain Lisle | 50c | 40c |
| — Fast Black, Drop Stitch, Silk, Plaited | 90c | 75c |
| — Black and White Lisle | 45c | 38c |
| — do do do Cotton | 62c | 50c |
| — do Spool Silk | $1.50 | $1.25 |
| — do do do | $2.00 | $1.50 |
| — do do do | $2.32 | $1.50 |
| — Fast Black Ribbed Cotton | 40c | 33c |
| — do do do do extra size | 50c | 44c |

Miscellaneous Trimmings.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — Corded Silk | $1.00 | 50c |
| — Brocaded and Striped Velvet | $3.00 | $1.25 |
| — do do do do | $2.50 | $1.00 |
| — do do do do | $4.00 | 75c |
| — Chenille Cords | 7c | 5c |
| — Black and Colored Fancy Braids | 12-15 | 5c |
| — Green and Heliotrope Velvet Ribbon | 15c | 5c |
| — Colored Edge, per piece | 25c | 10c |
| — Colored Cords and Tassels | 50-75 | 25c |
| — Colored Edges and Insertings | 8-10 | 3c |
| — Colored Satin | $1.00 | 50c |
| — Cream Silk Mull | $1.00 | 50c |
| — Fancy Tinsel Braid | 15c | 5c |
| — do do do | 10c | 3c |
| — do do do | 7c | 2c |

You may look for some further announcements from us in Monday Evening's "Star" and "Critic."

W. A. PIERCE & CO.,

Successors to

E. G. DAVIS,

MARKET SPACE AND EIGHTH ST. It

## OUR NATAL DAY

THE HEROES OF '76 REMEMBERED BY THE COUNTRY.

"SLAVERY WAS WRONG," SAID GORDON

At the Reunion of Ex-Confederate Soldiers in Chattanooga.

CLEVELAND'S PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

Senator Hawley Replies to Bishop Potter---Many Terrible Casualties. The Day in Washington.

The National Capital was entirely deserted yesterday, and a religious quietude far more sedate than Sunday pervaded the entire city. All the Congressmen who could conveniently get to their districts had gone home, while the Western and Southern men, relieved of their official duties, had taken the opportunity to spend a few days at the seashore or at some of the near-by inland resorts.

The President and Mrs. Harrison and Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker were at Cape May Point, as was also Private Secretary Halford. Secretary of State Blaine had gone to Bar Harbor, where he could think quietly and peaceably over his pet scheme of reciprocity. He will calculate in his own sweet way whether he would or would not remain as Premier to the President. Secretary Tracy was at New London, Conn., and Secretaries Windom and Rusk went on a pleasure trip down the Chesapeake Bay. They will all return on Monday, and the great Government machine will be again in motion.

The thousands of clerks employed in the different Departments took advantage of the holiday and many of them spent it out of town.

The small boy, and for that matter many of his elders, were in their elements. The police did not interfere with them, and quietly looked the other way when some one set off a big Chinese firecracker.

There were fewer fires than ever occurred before, and the day was only marred by the sad burning of a little child. Powder stained fingers and faces are plentiful to-day, but those who have them will have the powder picked out, and have the knowledge that they patriotically celebrated the day when the American eagle screams its loudest.

The only public celebration of the day was by the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants, which body met as usual and listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and an oration.

THE OLDEST INHABITANTS' CELEBRATED.

The Oldest Inhabitants' Association, as is their custom on Independence Day, met yesterday morning at the Corcoran Building. After the transaction of routine business the following officers were re-elected: President, John Marbury, jr.; vice-presidents, B. F. Dyer, J. W. Shiles, J. H. Thompson, J. M. Wright, James Pilling, J. W. Clarke, William Berron, E. M. Drew, J. A. Tait, C. W. Bennett, N. D. Larner, J. D. Headley, and Anthony Hyde; recording secretary, Dr. Joseph T. Howard; corresponding secretary; Dr. E. C. Corbin; treasurer, Robert Ball; marshal, J. A. Wineberger.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. E. Wheeler, and the orator of the day was General E. C. Carrington. Mr. Bell sang the "Star Spangled Banner," with the association uniting in the chorus. At night the members of the association attended a meeting of the Sons of the Revolution at Professor Cabell's Norwood Institute.

PATRIOTIC FIREMEN.

Engine Company No. 8, on North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets east, in charge of Foreman Francis Lewis, was beautifully decorated yesterday with flags of all nations, including a large transparency in crayon, representing the rescue of a child from a burning building. The men had been on continuous duty for twenty-four hours and the residents of the neighborhood supplied them during the day with ice cream and lemonade, in honor of the occasion.

CELEBRATED BY A FIGHT.

Two colored men, named Wesley Carroll and George Raymond, engaged in a fight at the corner of Seventh and F streets southwest yesterday afternoon, which attracted a crowd of several hundred people. Both men were arrested and locked up in the Fourth precinct.

THE DAY AT WASHINGTON GROVE.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Washington Grove by interesting exercises. The principal event of the day was the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Miss Martha Berry. Rev. Dr. Price made the opening prayer, and Geoge T. Wood, president of the board of trustees, presided at the exercises. A fine display of fireworks took place in the evening.

WITH RACQUET AND BALL.

A large number of the young people of Metropolitan M. E. Church were present at a tennis tournament yesterday afternoon near the home of Captain and Mrs. Lacy on Clifton street. Prizes were won by Misses Riley, Stockett and Walker. After the tournament refreshments were served on the lawn by Mrs. Lacy, assisted by her niece, Miss Ruth Sites. A pleasant evening was closed with music and fireworks.

ENJOYED THEMSELVES OUT OF TOWN.

The excursions yesterday did not carry away nearly as many people as usual. The Macalester took 700 people to Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall, and the Corcoran took about 400 to the latter resort. The Jane Mosely carried 750 people to Blackiston Island and 150 colored people were carried to Collingwood Beach by the Mary Washington. An immense crowd went to Bay Ridge to witness the pyrotechnic display and take a dip in salt water. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad did a heavy business, for large crowds visited all the resorts along its line. The demand for Alexandria tickets was particularly heavy and that city was pretty well filled with excursionists.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

The crowd was large yesterday at Bennings and the racing was excellent. Sly Go won the first race in two heats in 2:50 and 2:48. The second race was won by Kiota in 2:33½ and 2:27½, and the third race, a running race, for a sweepstake of $200, was won by Mogul, with Neptune second. The fourth race was won by Valerian, with Griff Reed second. The meeting was a financial and sporting success.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The first regular meeting of the Washington branch of the Sons of the American Revolution was held last evening at Norwood Institute. The members and invited guests were received by Mrs. and Miss Cabell and the reception committee composed of General Breckinridge, Dr. Toner and General H. V. Boynton.

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock by Senator Sherman, there being over sixty persons present, twenty of whom were ladies.

Professor G. Brown Goode, the secretary, explained the object of the society. The society, he said, was purely historic in its purpose and intended to perpetuate the memory of the men who achieved American independence.

Congressman Hemphill of South Carolina recounted the deeds of the heroes of the Revolution who had come from the South.

Representative Butterworth, the next speaker, was gratified to find that the society was exclusively American, and one that would remain so. The trouble with the country was that there were too few American institutions and too little effort to have them.

Patriotic speeches were delivered by Representatives Wheeler of Alabama, Grosvenor of Ohio, and J. C. Breckinridge of Arkansas. The meeting adjourned after enjoying some finely-executed instrumental music. Among those present were:

Senator Sherman, General M. J. Wright and wife, Colonel T. A. Reeve, Dr. J. N. Toner, Professor J. W. Cabell, Mrs. and Miss Cabell, General George B. Hibbard, Professor J. B. Goode, General J. C. Breckinridge and daughter, J. P. Lothrop, J. T. DuBois, W. T. Robinson, John J. Halstead, Dr. McDonald, R. H. Spencer, Dr. Lee, wife and daughter, S. T. Abert, Charles W. Coombs, General E. A. Corman, W. P. Wetherell of the Massachusetts Society, Dr. Henry E. Robbins, F. H. Robison, E. Douglass King, Captain B. C. DuBois, A. Howard Clark and wife, Hon. J. J. Hemphill, Hon. Ben Butterworth and lady, General H. C. Boynton, Miss James, Henry Wise Garnett, Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor and wife, Dr. Gordon, Major Davis, Marshall McDonald and Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

INJURED BY A TOY CANNON.

At noon yesterday Charles Lyttle, an 11 year-old white boy, while playing with a toy cannon at the corner of Sixth street and Florida avenue northeast, was seriously burned about the face. He had a bottle of powder in his pocket, which became ignited, and exploded. The boy was attended by Drs. Hughes and Frederick and Blanchard and afterward sent to the Emergency Hospital. It is feared that he may lose his eyesight.

A LIGHT COURT DOCKET.

Considering that it was the day after the Fourth of July the docket in the Police Court to-day was very light. There were only forty-five cases to be disposed of and they were all closed up by 12:30.

### TAMMANY BRAVES CELEBRATE.

FEDERAL ELECTION BILL DENOUNCED—MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Tammany Hall was profusely hung yesterday with American flags and was filled with braves and resonant with patriotic music. Grand Sachem Tappan opened the proceedings by arising with his silk hat on his head as a token of his rank and bidding welcome to the braves who had assembled to join in the celebration of Independence Day. The reading of the Declaration of Independence was entrusted to George B. McClellan, son of the late General George B. McClellan.

Congressman William D. Bynum of Indiana, was introduced as one "whose chief glory it is that he received the censure of the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives." He made an address as also did Congressman Crisp of Georgia. A letter of regret was read from ex President Cleveland as follows:

MARION, MASS., June 30, 1890.

DEAR SIR: My absence from the city of New York, and plans which I have already made, prevent my acceptance of the courteous invitation which I have received to attend the celebration by the Tammany Society of the 114th anniversary of American independence.

The celebration contemplated by your ancient and time-honored organization, will, it seems to me, fall short in the impressions done to the occasion, if it does not persistently present and emphasize the ideas that the Declaration of Independence was the protest of honest and sturdy men against the wrongs and oppressions of misgovernment. The reasons and justification for their revolt are exhibited in their recall of a long list of grievous instances of maladministration. They complained that their interests had been so neglected and their rights as lawful subjects so violated under British rule that they were absolved from further fealty.

Our fathers in establishing a new government upon the will of the people and consecrated to their care and just protection could not prescribe limitations which would deny to political parties its conduct and administration. The opportunities and the temptations thus necessarily presented to partisanship have brought us to a time when *party control is far too arrogant and bitter*, and when in public place the true interests of the country are too lightly considered.

In this predicament those who love their country may well remember with comfort and satisfaction on Independence Day that the disposition of the American people to revolt against mal-administration still remains to them, and is the badge of their freedom and independence, as well as their security for continued prosperity and happiness.

They will not revolt against their plan of government—for its protection and preservation supply every inspiration of true Americanism. But, because they are free and independent American citizens, they will, as long as their love and veneration for their Government shall last, revolt against the domination of any political party, which, entrusted with power, sordidly seeks only its continuance, and which faithlessly violating its plain and simple duty to the people, insults them with professions of disinterested solicitude, while it eats out their substance.

And yet, with all this, we should not in blind security deny the existence of danger. The masses of our countrymen are brave and therefore generous. They are strong and therefore confident, and they are honest and therefore unsuspecting. Our peril lies in the ease with which they may be deluded and cajoled by those who would traffic with their interests.

No occasion is more opportune than the celebration of the 114th anniversary of American Independence, to warn the American people of the present necessity on their part of a vigilant watchfulness of their rights and a jealous exaction of honest and unselfish performance of public duty. Very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

At the conclusion of the reading three hearty cheers were given for the writer. Other letters were read from Governor Hill, the Governors of Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, Oregon, Montana and West Virginia, Senators Cockrell, Blackburn, Turpie, Vance, Gibson, McPherson, Pasco, Carlisle, and Representatives Vaux and Breckinridge.

Short speeches were made by Governor Biggs of Delaware, Congressmen Springer, Allen, McMillen, Kerr, Enloe, Yoder and Mausur, and a resolution was adopted denouncing the Federal Election bill and opposing its passage by the Senate.

### HAWLEY TO POTTER.

THE SENATOR REPLIES TO THE BISHOP'S BRILLIANT HARVARD ORATION.

PUTNAM, CONN., July 5.—In the course of his speech at the Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock, yesterday, Senator Hawley said: "I have read with amazement the remarks of Bishop Potter, delivered at the commencement exercises at Harvard last week, concerning the political condition and the political ethics of the country. While we all welcome criticisms applied in a firm but loving spirit to the evils that inevitably develope at times, I deplore to hear men of eminent position and scholarly attainments speaking hopelessly of this great and wonderful nation—this good nation as I believe it to be—picking up incidental occurrences and slight tendencies among small fragments of the people."

The General took up the statements by Bishop Potter *seriatim*, claiming that Senate bill No. 389, for the relief of soldiers and sailors incapacitated for performing labor, amply guarded against the evil predicted by the Bishop, should the act become a law. Continuing, he said: "It is not true, as Bishop Potter asserts, that under any of the proposed legislation can every skulking camp-follower and deserter who has the effrontery to demand a pension come in. That is not true, and it is slanderous and mischievous to make such a statement. [Applause.] I suppose the Bishop was thinking of the bill to give arrears of pensions to soldiers which the Senate very properly defeated, or he might have had in mind the bill to pension every man who was a prisoner of war, or of the bill to declare a pension payable to every man who served for thirty or ninety days. But let me assure the Bishop that the Congress which he talks about being ready to give a pension to every skulking deserter will not act foolishly. When the war ended the interest on the public debt was $150,000,000 a year; now that interest and the pensions together only amounts to $180,000,000, and our country has doubled in population and wealth. I believe it is a pretty good country, and it is about time these pessimists stopped. [Applause.]

### SLAVERY WAS WRONG.

MANLY ADMISSION AT THE REUNION OF EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

CHATTANOOGA, July 5.—The Fourth of July exercises of the reunion of the Confederate Veterans took the form of a monster parade yesterday. Two thousand veterans were in line, together with the three regiments of Tennessee State Guards encamped near the city and several military companies from other Southern cities. General John B. Gordon was commander-in-chief of the procession, and as he rode along the line in review he was greeted with a continuous round of cheers. General E. Kirby Smith, attired in a suit of Confederate gray, commanded the military division, and he, too, was vociferously cheered along the streets.

Fifty thousand people witnessed the parade. In all the line not a single Confederate flag was displayed, but every command carried the national colors. The feature of the parade was several hundred young men, sons of Confederate veterans, who passed along singing national airs.

Last night the whole city was illuminated, and Roman lights and fireworks of various kinds made the night brilliant. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge were ablaze with bright lights, and on the Tennessee River and Cameron Hill there were monster pyrotechnic displays. It is estimated that there were 35,000 visitors in the city.

In a speech at the tent General Gordon of Louisiana made the remark that time had shown that slavery was wrong and consequently that the South had been on the wrong side of the fight. To-day the veterans go to Chickamauga battlefield, the proposed national park, to attend a great picnic.

### CASUALTIES IN ALBANY.

A BOY LOSES HIS SIGHT—A LITTLE GIRL MURDERED.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—Willie Redmond, a 14 year-old boy, was blasted so badly with powder that he has lost the sight of one eye and will lose the sight of the other. He was leaning over a can of power yesterday, when somebody threw a cracker in it, and it exploded. The right eye was torn from the socket and the left eye so badly lacerated that the physicians have little hope of saving it. The boy raves in delirium, but will probably recover.

Katie Ringerlander, a 12-year-old girl, died this morning from the effects of a pistol ball wound in the abdomen. The child was standing on the sidewalk last night in front of her home, when three young men, at present unknown, came along. One of these drew a revolver, and, pointing it at the child, said: "Run, now." The order was not obeyed and the fellow fired. The men walked on and the child, crying, went to a pump and got a drink, from there going home. A physician was called and found that a 32 calibre ball had entered the child's abdomen. The ball was probed for, but not recovered. The little victim lingered until this morning, when she died.

### CAUSED BY A FIRE CRACKER.

HORRIBLE RESULTS OF A FIRE IN A SAGINAW HOTEL.

SAGINAW, MICH., July 5.—Yesterday afternoon a cry of fire echoed in the business centre of the East Side of the city. Smoke was noticed enveloping the front of the Kinney Hotel on Washington avenue. The fire obtained great headway. The horror of the situation was made apparent when several people began jumping from the upper windows, some of them with hair burned off or blistered flesh.

Thomas Lynch of Sarnia and John Miller, suffering more than the others, were removed to St. Mary's Hospital for care. Thomas Kinney, proprietor of the hotel, and William Ragan, a railroad brakeman, were burned about the

[Continued on third page.]

## DISCRIMINATION

THE BIG LAND OFFICE JOB CONFINED TO ONE SET.

THE ATTORNEYS REFUSED PRIVILEGES

Which Secretary Noble Granted Freely to Another Firm.

IT WOULD NOT BE EXPEDIENT, HE SAID.

A State of Affairs That Looks Suspicious---The Undelivered Patents a Very Big Industry.

The Land Office scandal is assuming larger proportions the more that is found out about the very peculiar conditions under which the job was worked.

About three years ago a New Yorker named Jacobs, understood to be a banker in that city, and who dealt considerably in Western land mortgages, came here in an endeavor to secure the lists of all issued and undelivered land patents, amounting to nearly 300,000. Various parties were let into the scheme and a number of attorneys secured to get the desired permission to make copies of the lists. Just as in the present instance, where parties related to public officials were involved, so Mr. Jacobs concluded to make assurance doubly sure in his first attempted raid on the lean pockets of Western farmers.

He secured the services of Mr. W. H. Lamar, the nephew of the then Secretary of the Interior, in the hope that Mr. Lamar's influence would be beneficial.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office refused permission on the ground that there was not a sufficient force of clerks to make the lists, and that the business of the office would be hampered if outsiders were permitted to come in to do the work. An appeal was taken to the Secretary and for weeks Mr. Lamar was

BESIEGED BY POLITICIANS

urging him to grant the request. He would not yield, however, and refused the application, giving many additional reasons why it would be bad policy.

Those who had the matter in hand gave it up, for the time being, but not entirely, as the story now being ventilated shows. They returned to the charge again immediately after Harrison's inauguration, and through the influence of Captain McKee the desired permission was granted. Mr. Jacobs figured in this deal, but he kept in the background.

For weeks the clerks employed by Combs & Co. had the run of the Land Office. They blocked public business, and it is openly charged that two of the clerks belonging to the Department were

SPECIALLY DETAILED

to assist in the work. And this authority to establish their bureau in the Land Office was given in the remarkable letter which was published in Thursday's CRITIC, and is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., (no date.)

GENTLEMEN: You have the consent of the General Land Office in securing to present owners of lands the patents therefor which have been from various causes retained in this office, instead of being delivered to them or their grantors. From inquiry carefully made I believe your firm to be reputable and responsible, and I regard your enterprise as legitimate and laudable. I recommend your work as at once beneficial to the Government in relieving this office of such a burden, and at the same time rendering to owners of land a great service in the perfection of their titles.

Very truly, W. M. STONE,
Assistant Commissioner
General Land Office.

MESSRS. W. H. COMBS, T. S. CONSTANTINE and T. H. MCKEE.

That there was a job in it no one doubts, and that it was brought about by political influence is shown by the correspondence given below.

To obtain the list of undelivered patents has always been the endeavor of every attorney who practiced before the Department, and numerous efforts have been made to get them under previous administrations, and universally refused.

When the other attorneys heard that Messrs. Combs, McKee *et al.* were getting one of the richest plums in the business they naturally

WANTED THEIR SHARE.

Accordingly Messrs. Baldwin & Baldwin, prominent land attorneys of this city, last February addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

FEBRUARY 13, 1890.

*Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office:*

SIR: We have the honor to hereby make application to make a list of all issued and undelivered patents for public land in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri.

We will make said lists at our own expense and with as little inconvenience as possible to the office, and desire to begin the work as soon as it may be convenient to you, and will perform the same in compliance with any plan you may suggest.

Very respectfully,
BALDWIN & BALDWIN.

Combs' clerks were working on the lists at the time and had to be protected, so the Commissioner refused the application made by the Baldwins.

An appeal was taken to the Secretary, and the following letter sent him:

FEBRUARY 26, 1890.

*Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior:*

SIR: We have the honor to hereby make application for permission to make a list of all issued and undelivered patents for public lands in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri, and we have also to state that we presented the inclosed letter on the same subject and making the same request to the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day, and he refused to give the permission unless so ordered by you.

If you think the information of such a character that it may properly be given to us, we will thank you to make the order as soon as possible that we may begin the work without delay. Very respectfully,
BALDWIN & BALDWIN.

SECRETARY NOBLE'S STRATAGEM.

Secretary Noble was in a quandary. He could not consistently refuse the permission, and so he resorted to stratagem. Inactivity was his watchword, and no attention was paid to the request of the Baldwins until two weeks later, when they called his attention to their previous communication:

FEBRUARY 26, 1890.

*Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior:*

SIR: February 13 we addressed you an application for permission to make a list of all issued and undelivered patents for public lands in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri, and at the same time inclosed a letter on the same subject and containing a similar request addressed to the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, who refused to grant the permission asked.

We presented the matter to Mr. Chandler, Assistant Secretary, who also refused the request, and were informed by him that he had laid the matter before you for your consideration. This was about two weeks ago, and we have had no answer to our inquiry.

This information, according to our view of the matter, is not the kind to which we, as attorneys, are entitled, and, as it is desirable only on account of the money we may make out of it, we would, of course, like to possess it, and we would not now ask it if it were not for the fact that it has been given by your order to others for the very purpose for which we intend it.

If you conclude to grant the request, we hope you will do so at once, as every day the matter is deferred is that much in favor of those who have now the lists and consequently against us. We respectfully ask an early reply. Very respectfully,
BALDWIN & BALDWIN.

They realized they were not entitled to the information, and plainly and bluntly said so. But they called the Secretary's attention to the fact that he had previously given orders to another party to do the same work and they did not believe in discrimination.

It is asserted on excellent authority that when this letter was received by Secretary Noble a personal interview was had with the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Baldwin & Baldwin that was

SOMEWHAT STORMY

and that culminated in the ejectment, figuratively, of Mr. Baldwin from the august presence of the Honorable Secretary.

At all events Baldwin did not get the desired permission nor any satisfaction from Secretary Noble, but five days later he received the following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1890.

*Messrs. Baldwin & Baldwin, No. 621 Seventh street southwest, city.*

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 26th inst. has been received making application for a list of all issued and undelivered patents for public lands in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri.

I have communicated my instructions to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and he will inform you upon the subject. Yours truly,
JOHN W. NOBLE, secretary.

The following morning one of the Baldwins had an interview with Commissioner Graff, who told him that the Secretary had not communicated any of his instructions to him, and asked to see the letter the Secretary had sent.

Mr. Baldwin accordingly transmitted the letter with the following:

MARCH 4, 1890.

*Hon. Lewis A. Groff, Commissioner of the Land Office:*

SIR: As promised you in my interview of this day, I inclose herewith a copy of the letter of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, in reply to our request under dates of February 13 and 26, 1890, in relation to copies or lists of all issued and undelivered patents to public lands in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri, and for your information we also send herewith copies of all correspondence in connection with the matter.

In view of the delay already occasioned in replying to our request, as time is very valuable if the request is to be granted, we hope you will find it convenient to give the matter your immediate consideration.

Yours, very respectfully,
BALDWIN & BALDWIN.

It took just a week for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to find out what the Secretary's instructions were, and then he sent the following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1890.

*Messrs. Baldwin & Baldwin, 261 Seventh Street Northwest, City:*

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your letter of the 4th instant and inclosures and requesting immediate consideration of your request for permission to make copies of lists of all issued and undelivered patents to public lands in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri I have to inform you that no formal letter of introduction from the Secretary of the Interior upon the subject has been received, but in an informal conversation with him regarding the matter it has been concluded that it is inexpedient to comply with your request. Very respectfully

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

As any one can see, there is a vast difference between this letter and the undated one giving permission to Combs, McKee & Constantine. On March 11 he regarded it "inexpedient" to comply with the request of Messrs. Baldwin & Baldwin, but at a previous date, in connection with another firm, he regarded the enterprise "as legitimate and laudable. I recommend," he continued, "your work as at once beneficial to the Government in

RELIEVING THIS OFFICE

of such a burden, and at the same time rendering to owners of land a great service in the perfection of their titles."

The work that was beneficial to the Government at one time was inexpedient at another, but not because, when he declared it inexpedient, Messrs. Combs & Co., had completed the copying of the lists. By no means. The Department awoke to the sudden realization that nobody had a right to these lists, and as only one set of persons had made copies of them it concluded that no one else should. That was all. Its spasm of virtue came rather late, but it was very effective when applied to the Messrs. Baldwin.

The senior member of the firm, when seen this morning, was somewhat reluctant to discuss the matter, but he finally consented to allow copies of the correspondence to be made, inasmuch as the matter had been made public.

### A Wife Deserter Chased With a Shotgun.

CARTHAGE, ILL., July 5.—S. Odenton, who deserted his wife and dying babe in this city some months ago, was chased out of the city with a shotgun yesterday on his return by the father of the abandoned wife.

Robert Portner's Vienna Cabinet Beer is always to the front.

## POLITICAL NEWS

REPUBLICANS ANXIOUSLY WAITING FOR THE CENSUS COUNT.

FIGURES MAY BE READY ON AUGUST 1.

How Will They Affect Apportionments and the Electoral Vote?

GOSSIP OF THE NEW JERSEY SITUATION.

Reed Spurring the Senate to Action on the Lodge Bill---Southern Republicans' Seats in Danger.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A Washington dispatch to the *Record* says that Census Superintendent Porter has informed the Republican leaders that the first count of the population of the country may be completed by the 1st of August. This is what is termed in the Census Office "the rough count," but is all that is necessary as a basis for a reapportionment of Congressmen among the several States. Should it be completed by the 1st of August it will be an unprecedented achievement. These returns are coming in from the Supervisors much more promptly than ever before.

For example, only one return was in the Census Office on the 1st of July, 1880, whereas on the 1st of July, 1890, several thousand had been received. But it is the adaptation of electricity to the tabulation of the returns which makes the Census Office promise such speedy results. The most expert worker in the Census Office in 1880 could tabulate only 3,000 or 4,000 names a day, but with the electrical counting machinery now in use the average worker can count from 30,000 to 40,000 names a day, the maximum being 53,000.

TABULATING 2,500,000 NAMES A DAY.

By Monday the Census Office will be tabulating 2,500,000 names a day, which, allowing for all delays, recounts and other accidents, would enable the Census Superintendent to lay the returns of population before Congress on the 1st of August. Whether the reapportionment shall then be made, or at least attempted, is as yet undetermined in the Republican councils. It is largely a question of expediency.

If the Republicans want the next House, and they are not agreed that they do in view of the Presidential election, and the census returns, as they expect, show decreases South and East, and increases in the Northwest, they may decide to try to force a new apportionment through. Reed could do it in the House, but it is at least doubtful whether it could be put through the Senate in time to be utilized in the November elections. The Democrats and conservative Republicans would, of course, resist any such prematurely hasty legislation. Should the Republicans attempt it seriously Congress will be in session till October at the least.

NEW REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL VOTES.

Chairman Quay and the other Republican managers count a great deal in their calculations for 1892 upon the new electoral votes of the Northwest. They count all the new States as surely Republican, ignoring the fact that Montana is really Democratic. So they reckon upon nineteen votes—North Dakota, 3; South Dakota, 4; Montana, 3; Wyoming, 3; Idaho, 3; Washington, 3—as absolutely certain to be added to the Republican column.

Besides this they count on the census returns to give the Republicans from ten to twenty more new electoral votes than the Democrats. Quay has announced that no Democratic Territory is to be admitted to the Union under the present Administration. If a Territory wants admission to the Union it must send a Republican delegation to Congress and promise its electorial votes to Quay.

### NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES GETTING THEIR FENCES IN ORDER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A special from Trenton to the *Times* says: There are seven Congressional districts in New Jersey with good, solid fighting all along the line in front of the present incumbents, who are candidates for a renewal of their two years' lease of power in the Congressional bear garden at Washington.

The liveliest, keenest and most wide-awake member of Congress from the Middle States is that nimble-witted Irishman, William McAdoo of Jersey City, who owes his four terms in Congress to a brilliant flank movement made by him in which he "bested" two corporations and made himself the idol of Hudson County. The Machiavelli of that much-voting county has given out in long and cautiously worded telegrams that McAdoo means to throw up the sponge in the Seventh district of New Jersey and seek a nomination in the district in Virginia where McAdoo found his beautiful wife.

The people had just begun to believe the canard when McAdoo comes out and announces himself as a candidate for renomination in his old district. But this does not deter ex-Senator McDonald and Allan Langdon McDermott, Governor Abbett's Fides Achates in New Jersey. McDermott is nearest the throne among all the Democratic quidnuncs in New Jersey, and he would win surely if he could knock out McAdoo as readily as he can ex Senator McDonald.

McAdoo's chances are that he will at least be nominated and if there is no independent candidate from Hudson he is likely to be re-elected. His record is clean and he has ability, audacity and brains.

Lehlbach, the Teutonic Republican member of Congress from the Sixth district, is between "the devil and the deep sea." He is not afraid of losing the nomination, but he is desperately afraid of being beaten at the polls, and he has done the smartest possible thing in offering an amendment to the Federal Election bill and then in voting against it. Lehlbach, who is not a millionaire of brains, is afraid of the beer barons on account of Republican legislation inimical to their interests.

His sop to the Democratic Cerberus in Essex may help him corral onto some of Governor Abbett's followers, but it is a question whether the radical Republicans will not "bounce" him on nomination day.

There is a rumor, founded on fact, the dispatch continues, that Minister Phelps is tired of drinking Johannisberger and eating pretzels Unter den Linden in Berlin, particularly since Caprivi has knocked out Bismarck under the new Emperor. Phelps does sigh for the old Jersey fields and political pastures in the Fifth district. Beckwith is willing to surrender to Phelps.

### REED'S LATEST MANEUVRE.

WORKING FOR THE LODGE BILL BUT KEEPING IN THE BACKGROUND.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The *World's* Washington correspondence to-day has the following: Speaker Reed, having exercised his authority as the autocrat of the House in putting through the National Election bill, is now trying his capacity as a diplomat in behalf of that measure in the Senate. He is extremely anxious that the bill shall become a law, but he realizes that the difficulties in the Senate are very great, his own personality as a Presidential candidate being a heavy weight for the bill to carry in that body.

Mr. Reed is keeping as well as he can in the background now and putting his friends in the House forward. The Speaker's manœuvre is best explained by reciting the appeal made by a Southern Republican member of the House, who voted for the Election bill, to a Northern Republican Senator, whose name he had seen associated with the opposition to the measure. Said the Southerner to Northerner:

"If the Senate refuses to pass this Election bill it will result in the political annihilation of every Republican member from the South who supported the measure in the House. We have taken our political lives in our hands. If the bill becomes a law, we can execute it so as to save ourselves, but otherwise we shall be doomed. The measure is most unpopular in our section, and the next campaign there will be fought out exclusively on that issue. If it should turn out, therefore, that over in the House we have indulged only in a sort of partisan dress parade, those of us who live in the South might as well not offer ourselves for re-election. Moreover, we were assured in advance that the Senate would pass the bill, and we want that assurance kept."

The Senator, in reply, did not commit himself. He is a Presidential candidate, and the man who addressed him usually controls several votes in Republican national conventions. Moreover, the Senator saw that he would in the future, as a Presidential candidate, have to contend with Mr. Reed for the Southerner's support.

The announcement that Senator Spooner will have charge of the National Elections bill in the Upper House carries no great significance. The Senator, it is true, is a red-hot partisan and a little man of energy and capacity, but there is no reason for supposing him capable of changing the rules of the Senate or of putting the bill through without such a change. The simple fact is that unless the rules are changed the bill cannot be passed at this session, and it is very doubtful if the change contemplated in Mr. Chandler's resolution can be effected. Mr. Edmunds, though an extreme party man in some things, has indirectly declared against the proposition, and he never talks idly. Edmunds against Spooner, therefore, would seem to be the way the fight is made up; and the result ought not to be any more doubtful than would be the result if Tommy Warren were matched against John L. Sullivan in the prize-ring.

**Waiting for the Democrats.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 5.—Chairman Michler has practically decided not to call the Republican nominating convention till after the Democrats have nominated a ticket, and as this will not occur till late in August it is not probable that the Republican convention will meet till September.

### BEVERLY TUCKER DEAD.

A Famous Statesman and Politician of the Old School.

RICHMOND, July 5.—Beverly Tucker died here last evening at 5 o'clock. He was born at Winchester, Va., June 8, 1820. He was perhaps as well known personally to leading politicians throughout the country as any man of his time. His brothers were H. St. George, Dr. David, H. Tudor, Alfred, Dandridge and John Randolph Tucker. He was also a nephew of John Randolph of Roanoke.

He was the editor of the Washington *Sentinel* from 1853 to 1856 and Consul to Liverpool under President Buchanan. He visited England and Canada during the war on a special mission for the Confederate Government. Since 1879 he has resided almost continuously in Washington city. A few weeks ago he came here for treatment.

**Another Rate War Probable.**

CHICAGO, July 5.—The *Herald* this morning says that there is a prospect of another Western rate war. General Passenger Agent Charlton has complained to the chairman of the Western Passenger Association that the Burlington has made a rate of 1⅓ fare from a suburb of Chicago to the Missouri River and intermediate points and return, and announces that the Chicago and Alton will from July 5 sell tickets to Kansas City and return for 1⅓ fare.

**Heavy Loss From Floods.**

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 5.—The fourth destructive storm of the week passed over this part of the country yesterday, doing much damage to streets, flooding cellars and sweeping away crops. The Kanawha Valley and Muskingum Valley were deluged. The loss from the floods of the week is estimated in the Muskingum Valley at $500,000.

**University Corner-Stone Laying.**

SIOUX CITY, IA., July 5.—The corner stone of the Northwestern University was laid yesterday with impressive ceremonies. Bishop Bowman of the Methodist Church was present and delivered the principal address. The university, which will be on a large scale, is a Methodist institution.

**An Alarming Drought.**

RAMSEY, ILL., July 5.—The extreme and protracted drought through this section is becoming alarming. Oats are almost a failure and grass hardly an average, wheat poor and corn greatly damaged already and no prospect of rain.

**Local Weather Forecast.**

*For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, warmer, fair, southerly winds, cooler, fair Sunday.*