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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 15, 1890.

THERE IS AN immense amount of gossip and speculation over the report that judgments have been obtained in England against the Duchess of Marlboro, the aggregate being estimated at nearly a million dollars. The most amusing feature of the discussion, however, is the assumption, current in some quarters, that the HAMMERSLEY property is in danger by reason of these alleged suits and judgments. Of course nobody who had any knowledge of Marlboro's character doubted that he would cheerfully and expeditiously absorb the whole of his bride's fortune, if such a thing were possible; but it has been generally understood from the first that such a thing is not possible, and hence no great concern has been felt on this side of the water. We take this opportunity of stating, for the relief of those who seem to be exercised on the subject, that the HAMMERSLEY estate is thoroughly well protected by the New York courts, and that the Duke of Marlboro can never squander more than the revenues or such part of them as the Duchess may choose to relinquish to his questionable uses. Indeed, it is conjectured here by many persons who should be well informed that the suits referred to are not in fact genuine, but have been concocted by Marlboro for the purpose of ascertaining whether he can break through the safeguards surrounding his wife's fortune and so take possession of it.

OUR SYMPATHIES are all with the hotel keepers in the matter of Sunday shaving and hair-cutting. There is altogether too much of this legislation of the people into moral conduct, or what a few public officials choose to regard as moral conduct. If certain citizens want to be shaved on Sunday and can find barbers willing to shave them we cannot see that the Commissioners have any right to interfere.

OUR FRIENDS IN Kentucky seem to be overstepping the bounds of wisdom when they propose, as was done in the Constitutional Convention on Wednesday, to authorize the Legislature to revoke charters at discretion. Should such a clause endure the test of the courts, it would have the effect of checking the financial and industrial development of the State to a very great extent. A similar proposition in the Mississippi convention, quite recently, did not excite special wonder, because Mississippi has long enjoyed prominence in the practice of repudiation; but such a radical reversal of all the precedents of Kentucky naturally excites the widest comment. Kentucky has always been distinguished for her religious observance of contract obligations, and to this was due the steady and increasing prosperity that marked her history during a period in which nearly all the other Southern States were plunged in a seemingly hopeless stagnation. The effect of the proposed departure can only be conjectured at this stage of the proceedings, but we hardly think it will be favorable.

BELVA LOCKWOOD has come out in favor of reciprocity, but there is a fear that she has mixed it up with the divided skirt question.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT, which at first went out very kindly toward the Chicago arrangement, is rapidly taking the shape of a demand that the World's Fair be located at some other point. The bickerings and disagreements, the jealousies and discords and recriminations which characterize the proceedings out there suggest nothing so much as the adjective nauseous. We observe but one point upon which the managers and officials seem to be in perfect harmony, and that is in the prompt regular segregation of fat salaries. So far, they have done little if anything of importance to the country or to the enterprise. They are by the ears over nearly every question which has to be settled before serious work can be begun. As a matter of fact, there are only two or three cities to which the Fair should have been assigned—New York, Washington, and, perhaps, Philadelphia. The award to Chicago was an absurd blunder from the outset, and is now in a fair way to become a scandal.

IT IS OBSERVED with regret that neither the Hon. THOMAS BACKSET REED nor Colonel ELLIOTT WHANGDOODLE SHEPARD has been heard from in an itemized and comprehensive explanation of the recent elections. Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, however, can satisfy the largest curiosity on the subject, as can the great Republican journals of the West, such as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, for instance.

OUR LITTLE ONES continue to get in their work and to put to shame the grown-up wits. Here is a case in point, taken from the gossip column of the New York *Sun*: "One of the best children's *bon mots* is told by a well-known bookmaker in town. His little daughter was happy amid a parlor full of company when bed time came, and she rebelled against having to leave. She threw herself on the floor, face down, and kicked and screamed. 'Come,' said her mother, 'be a good little girl now and go to bed. Don't you know what mamma has always told you—if you aren't a good little girl you can't go to heaven?' 'I don't want to go to heaven,' said the child; 'I want to go where papa goes.'"

THE NEW YORK *Evening Post* calls attention to an interesting circumstance thus: "It is amusing to find the very papers which one day deny that the McKINLEY bill raises prices, another day 'pointing with pride' to the way in which it cannot fail to raise prices on the necessaries of life. Here, for example, is the New York *Press* telling an inquirer that we imported nearly 12,000,000 dozen of eggs from Canada last year, but that now we have a duty on eggs, which will 'give this trade to American farmers,' and enable them to charge the consumer more in future than in the past."

ELEVEN SOUTHERN Democratic Congressmen have told the Galveston *News* that they think the Force bill will pass. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought.

THE CRITIC COULD not do less than make grateful acknowledgment of the kindly terms in which its new management has been mentioned by its Washington daily contemporaries. It is pleasant to be welcomed in such gracious fashion and to feel that we are coming among friends and well wishers. To both the *Star* and the *Post* we tender our assurances of esteem.

"OVER THE TEACUPS," by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. This latest contribution of the wise and kindly Doctor needs no more recommendation than the mention of his name. No one can read OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES without being made richer in experience and deeper in thought thereby. He makes us better, more charitable and more Christian. Always gentle, never mean or narrow, stimulating our higher nature and suppressing our lower, Dr. HOLMES is a teacher, a friend, a counselor and companion. The book is published in Boston by HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. and sold here by BALLANTYNE & SON. We cordially recommend it.

A FRIEND HAS sent to THE CRITIC a very useful and instructive communication on the proper way to care for lamps. We publish the article in this issue of THE CRITIC and earnestly commend it to the attention of housekeepers.

THE ONLY MASSACHUSETTS Republican Congressman who had an unusually large "off year" vote was the Hon. ELIJAH A. MORSE. His majority was greater than that of Governor LONG in an off year. Mr. MORSE ran ahead of his ticket in twenty nine towns and cities in his district. Already he has been mentioned as an available Republican candidate for Governor.

GENERAL RUGER, U. S. A., fears no Indian war. He would be a mighty poor soldier if he did.

COLONEL MCCLURE of the Philadelphia *Times* made a speech at the Southern Exposition at Montgomery, Ala., the other day. He declared that the recent election, by which a majority of the Northern and Southern members elected to Congress were of the same political faith, meant national peace.

THE NEW YORK *Tribune* maintains a cheerful Christian spirit. It sings:

Not a thing that the Grand Old Party's done
Does the Grand Old Party rue,
With armor bright it will be in the fight
In eighteen-ninety-two.

True, true; so it will.

Pleasant Compliments.

From the Evening Star.

THE CRITIC under its new ownership has the prospect of a prosperous and successful career. Its editor, Mr. Weightman, has shown high abilities for newspaper work, in which he has had a large experience; and the business managers of the paper are well known in the community as men of fine business capacity. THE CRITIC announces it will be independent in politics.

From the Post.

THE WASHINGTON CRITIC has passed under control of a syndicate of business men who have faith in its future and will spare no pains or expense to make it a success. Mr. Richard Weightman, a gentleman of long newspaper experience and acknowledged abilities, will be its editor-in-chief, and his associates are gentlemen whose names are guarantees that the paper will be first-class in all respects. Under its new management THE CRITIC is to be independent in politics, and various important changes and improvements in its general make-up and appearance are announced to take place in the near future. The *Post* has nothing but the best wishes for its prosperity.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Thomas Fagin, an old Washington boy, who left here about twenty years ago, is in the city on a visit.

Joseph Wehring of New Orleans thinks he is the only surving soldier of the Black Hawk war.

Princess Victoria of Prussia will probably visit the United States next spring on her return from India.

Miss Elaine Goodale, the poetess, is Government Supervisor of Education among the Sioux. She lives in camp or reservation in the most primitive way, traveling from one Indian village to another on horseback or in a "prairie schooner."

Miss Alita Proctor Otis, the editor of *Saturday Review*, has her bread-and-butter day love dolls. Mrs. Senator Platt is another devotee of the doll, and in one corner of her Fifth Avenue Hotel parlor is a small stand, where a group of talking doll babies sit with staring eyes and parted lips.

AT LONGFELLOW'S TOMB.

Quiet is the world about me,
Night is falling everywhere,
And the dews are slowly forming
In the cool, refreshing air.
In the distance lies the city,
Clustered round the crystal bay,
Which reflects the mellow moonlight
From its waters far away.

In this sacred tomb lies buried
One whom all the nations love,
One whose spirit now is singing
In the happy realms above.
No granite shaft nor bust of marble
Stands to mark his resting place,
But his name will live immortal
Loved by every age and race.

Here, no doubt, the Bard of Cambridge
Oft has watched the setting sun
Gilding spire and dome and hilltop,
When the quiet day was done;
Oft has watched the distant ocean
And the quiet crystal bay,
Covered with its ships and islands,
At the closing of the day.

Here, perhaps, an inspiration
Thrilled his fine, poetic soul,
And he sang a song whose echoes
Through eternity will roll.
In the distance, softly gleaming,
Is the famous North Church spire,
Where the first sparks faintly flickered
That enkindled freedom's fire.

While I muse the shades grow thicker,
And a shudder through me thrills,
And my heaving bosom, strangely,
With a deep emotion fills;
For I seem to hear sweet music
Breathing softly all around,
Like faint echoes from the distance—
"Surely this is holy ground!"
—E. E. Meredith.

CARE OF LAMPS.

Some Useful Information That Will Be Interesting to Housekeepers.

The frequent inquiries in regard to oil and lamps shows how much the mind of the housekeeper is taken up with this often troublesome detail of life. Attention to the following instructions and facts may be the means of avoiding many of the causes of unsatisfactory light.

Oil in Washington, thanks to the careful inspection of the Fire Marshal, Colonel Drew, is never of a dangerous character, but it often varies very much in quality. It should always be "water white," to use a technical term, and absolutely free from any cloudiness. The latter is due to glue from barrels or suspended dust or dirt which sooner or later clogs the wicks of the lamp so that they can no longer supply oil to the flame. Attention to this particular is most important for without a clear oil a good light cannot be obtained.

A high color is due to the oxidation and gumming of the oil by age or improper refining. Such an oil may burn, but not as well as a water-white oil, and also has a tendency to clog the wick or produce disagreeable and unhealthy products of combustion. Oils also vary as to their density, the lighter, more volatile and more easily inflamed being the cheaper and more dangerous. They are generally designated in the trade by the degree Fahrenheit, at which they will inflame when heated and touched with a match, this being called the fire-test. The ordinary kerosene of the trade is usually denominated 150° fire test oil, but the greater part of it will not reach this, while the denser kinds, some time known as mineral sperm, head-light oil, and by other fancy names, does not inflame until 300° F. Of course this latter oil is the safer for all uses, as lamps containing it are safe from explosion or ignition if the lamp is overturned. Unfortunately the proportion of this oil in petroleum is so small, and the cost of preparing it so much greater than in the case of ordinary kerosene, that its price is very much higher than ordinary oil, and precludes its use except for localities where absolute safety and the best light is desired, nor will all burners work satisfactorily with this oil.

Ordinary kerosene can be found in many grades and varying prices, and it is impossible for the purchaser to tell what he is getting, but the price is, with reliable dealers, a fair gauge. The cheapest is, by police regulation, within the limit of ordinary safety, aside from carelessness and accidents, while the best, with the duplex or argand burners, gives a much superior light and with proportional safety. One's means must decide the question of which to use.

Lamps of almost any form will burn the common oil; not all with equal safety, however. For the better oil the duplex or argand burners are advisable or necessary, either to provide for the proper combustion of the oil or a sufficient air supply to the flame. No lamp should ever become so hot that the hand cannot be held upon the oil receiver without discomfort, otherwise there is danger. In a good lamp, especially with the denser oils, the oil surface in the receiver should never be below five inches from the top of the wick, and the oftener the lamp is filled the better it will burn.

A lamp which has had cloudy or colored oils in it should be thoroughly cleaned and new wicks inserted before using a new oil, and it is necessary to boil out the burner from time to time with soda lye or washing soda to remove the gummy matter which accumulates upon them. Mixing of good oils can do no harm.

With a good lamp in good condition, that is to say clean and filled with good oil, bad results may be due to—

1. The wick. Wicks are seldom of inferior quality, but may be too closely or loosely woven or not fit the wick tube of the lamp. If too loosely woven, especially with the cheaper oils, the oil continues to creep up the wick when the lamp is not in use and spreads an oily film all over the outside of the lamp. A better oil or more closely woven wick is the only remedy for this, and as a rule the cheaper the oil the denser the wick should be. When the wick does not fit the tube it may be so large as to be unduly compressed and thus prevent the flow of oil, or it may be so loose as to jar down. Several changes in wicks are often necessary before finding one suited to the lamp and oil.

2. Clogging of the wick. As has been mentioned, bad or old oils gum and clog the wick. The remedy for this is a better oil after inserting new wicks and cleaning the lamp. Be sure the oil is bright, not cloudy and water white.

3. Wicks too short. The wicks may not reach the level of the oil in the receiver, or it may be too far away from the flame. When the lamp is nearly empty this is advantageously not more than five inches from the flame.

4. Trimming: Scissors never should be used on wicks, or, if they have been, the wick should be treated as a new wick, as follows: The new wick should be put in the wick tube of the burner after saturating it with oil, and then, without immersing it in oil in the receiver, lighted and allowed to burn out. A gentle rubbing of the wick surface turned low will then give an even and good wick. The removal of charred and crushed portions of the wick by rubbing in this way should be repeated as often as made necessary by the use of the lamp.

By following these suggestions a good lamp light may be obtained and a corresponding amount of comfort. Never turn an oil lamp low, because combustion is then incomplete and a bad odor is produced.

Never put out a light without turning it down, to prevent the oil from running over the outside of the lamp when not in use.

As a final resort appeal to the fire marshal for inspection of your oil and lamp.

The Giffard Gas Gun.

From Public Opinion.

If M. Giffard's gas gun ever comes into practical employment, it will immediately be necessary for some professor to invent a machine to give forth flashes which the gas gun apparently omits as superfluous. Smoke is now inferentially admitted to be as necessary for the intelligent progress of a modern battle as bullets, and, after smoke, flashes. Would it not save a deal of trouble and useless expenditure if the old black powder were retained, and fighting carried on by its assistance? It seems up to the present to have achieved a vast amount of slaughter—the chief object of combatants when serious opposition is encountered. M. Giffard's gas gun is not, however, to be allowed to pass unchallenged. "A Practical Artillerist," in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is already on the warpath, and wants to know a good deal, which doubtless M. Giffard will supply.

A Safe Inference.

From Puck.

Friend of the Family—Somebody told me that your son George was now a prominent figure in politics out in Indiana. I hope he is sound on all the great moral issues of the day.

Paterfamilias—I think so. He has just been defeated for Congress.

PARTISAN REMOVALS.

NEARLY ALL REPUBLICAN POSTMASTERS APPOINTED BY CLARKSON.

Supplemental Report of the Special Committee of the Civil Service Reform League, Containing Some Interesting Figures.

The special committee of the Civil Service Reform League, of which W. D. Foulke is chairman, appointed to inquire into the condition of the Federal service and the operation of the Reform law, has made a supplemental report in regard to the political character of the changes made in the Presidential postoffices.

The committee's questions in regard to the politics of the postmasters removed and those appointed elicited the following results: Out of 437 answers received in which the information was given up to this point, it appears that in 427 cases the postmaster removed or resigned was a Democrat, in one case a Prohibitionist, in one an Independent, and in two cases the incumbents being women, it is stated that they belonged to no political party.

There were three resignations and three removals of Republicans. From 518 answers received regarding the politics of the postmasters appointed it appeared that 510 were Republicans, 1 was a Knight of Labor, 1 an Independent and 1 a Democrat. The Democrat was Samuel P. Burris of Talladoga, Ala., of whom his predecessor writes: "I was removed because I was a Democrat, and not in sympathy with the Administration. It was believed that my successor, being a protectionist, was in sympathy with the Administration and would support it."

The uniformity with which Democrats were removed and Republicans appointed, says the report, shows pretty clearly that political motives were not absent in making these changes. It appeared in some cases that quite full inquiries were made as to the political faith of candidates for appointment before their commissions were issued. An instance of this is an investigation by a postoffice inspector into the political faith of Robert C. Ballantyne, appointed postmaster at Bracketsville, Tex.

The employment of postoffice inspectors for this political work at Government expense, the report says, carries with it its own criticism. To inquiries as to the political services rendered by the new appointees in the last campaign and elsewhere the committee received 496 answers. In 155 cases it was stated that no services were rendered, 6 cases were disputed, while in 335 cases—a little over 63 per cent.—the new appointees were active in party work.

The committee quotes letters written by Representative Morse of Massachusetts, Coggswell of Massachusetts, Perkins of Kansas, and others to show that removals and appointments were made on various pretexts which, in the opinion of the committee, were intended to cover political reasons. An instance to which particular attention is paid is the removal of E. M. Lockwood of Burlington, Kan.

Mr. Lockwood received a letter from Representative Harrison Kelly, saying that his successor would likely be appointed within three weeks, and offering him the opportunity of resigning. Mr. Lockwood did not resign and he was removed. Squire M. Lane was appointed to the place. He immediately appointed Mr. Kelly's daughter to a place in his office and afterward made her assistant postmaster.

It is clear to the committee, says the report, that the numerous changes, more than 64 per cent. of all the Presidential postmasters, has been in a great measure political. Mr. Clarkson, in an interview sent through the United Press to all the leading newspapers in the country, is reported as saying: "The President has made no removals except for cause, for delinquency, inefficiency or violation of law. He refused to make any changes for partisan reasons." "Our inquiries," says the committee, "have led us to the conviction that this declaration cannot be true; and, in our opinion, it would have been more just to have acknowledged the existence of political influences."

This would have involved an inconsistency with the promises of the last Republican platform: that the "spirit and purpose of the Civil Service law should be observed in all Executive appointments." But, where the fact is as clearly established as it is in this case, the avowal of such inconsistency would have been far better than the attempt to conceal it by giving reasons for the changes, which, in point of fact, are not the real ones.

It was indeed hardly to be expected "that the spirit of civil service reform" in the Postoffice Department could be enforced through such instrumentalities as Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Wanamaker. Mr. Clarkson has been openly and conspicuously an opponent of the reform. At Boston, at Pittsburg and elsewhere, he has in public speeches endeavored to discredit the system to which his party pledged itself. His appointment as First Assistant Postmaster General gave him, we believe, control of a larger amount of patronage than that of any other officer appointed by the President.

The opposition of the Postmaster-General to civil service reform has been less candid, but it has been no less intense. There are circumstances which have occurred since he has been in office clearly showing his hostility to the platform of his party in regard to this reform.

Diphtheria from Oysters.

From Public Opinion.

A new terror has been added to existence by the discovery, or alleged discovery, that diphtheria can be caught from oysters. A number of business men residing a various parts of London and the suburbs have (says the London correspondent of the Manchester *Courier*) been affected by diphtheria. No cause could be assigned. There were no other cases of the disease in their respective neighborhoods, nor could it be attributed in any instance to defective drainage, bad milk, or any similar cause. Eventually it was discovered that in each case the patient had been in the habit of eating oysters for luncheon at a particular restaurant in the city, and it is assumed that the cause is to be found here. The inferior kinds of oysters which have been transplanted from their native beds to be fattened at Whitstable are credited with being the cause of the disease.

1861—Duty—1890.

From Puck.

O Man! who for a tariff high
Vociferously squealest,
Consider what a time we had
To put darkeys on the free list.

Rather.

From the Albany Journal.

The returns from Kansas indicate that the farmer was out with his pitch-fork on Tuesday.

Stricken by Lightning.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The g. o. p. is busily engaged in searching to find who struck it.

ABDUCTED AN INSANE BEAUTY.

The Serious Charge Brought Against a Bay State Young Man.

CONCORD, MASS., Nov. 15.—Ira Pennyman, a plumber, 18 years of age, has been arrested, charged with abducting beautiful, but insane, Mamie Tarleton, 22 years old, from her father's home, the Thoreau House, on Tuesday evening last. Miss Tarleton suffered an attack of brain fever at 17 years of age, and for the last six months its after-effects have been apparent in an uncontrollable intellect.

On Tuesday she went out for the day to visit relatives living on the Lowell road, was brought home in an unsettled state of mind in the evening, and was subsequently missed and traced from the rear cellar door of the hotel to the street, where her footprints in the snow were joined by a man's, and wagon-wheel tracks were found. Young Pennyman was arrested Thursday and threatens to expose a Tarleton skeleton.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS ARRESTED.

They Tried to Have the Battle Too Near a Station-House.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—Early this morning a prize-fight was arranged and begun within 100 yards of the Hammond-street police station, near Fourth street. The principals in the mill were Tommy Burke and Mike Gillespie, local light-weights of considerable renown. The fight itself was not much to see, only three rounds being fought. When the fourth round was ordered both men sprang readily to the centre, but it was discovered that the place was encircled by police. The fighters stepped into their clothes and prepared to flee. The police had kept themselves out of sight, but now made their appearance and out of 125 spectators, seventy five were captured and conveyed in patrol wagons to the station. Both pugilists were captured, charged with participating in a prize-fight.

A MANGLED B Y UNDER A SEAT.

Shocking Discovery in the Cabin of a Weehawken Ferry-Boat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The mangled and naked body of an infant, evidently about 10 days old, with its head and chest crushed in, and scarcely a bone in its body left unbroken, was found under a seat in the after cabin of the West Shore Weehawken ferry-boat Oswego by Deck hand Israel Applegate at 8:45 yesterday. A conference with Captain Thompson on the discovery refreshed his memory. He had seen two women with a basket on the boat the last two trips. They avoided the crowd, and probably stowed the murdered infant under the seat in lieu of an opportunity to throw it overboard. Police are looking for these women, whom the captain cannot describe very well.

BOYCOTTING THE RUSSELLS.

The Firm That Pays Its Democrats Less Than Republicans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A special to the *World* from Canton, Ohio, says: The action of Russell & Co. of Massillon in reducing the wages of their Democratic employes is causing widespread dissatisfaction. The intense feeling has taken tangible shape in this vicinity. Thirty farmers have started a boycott. The petition is being generally signed by others pledging the signers in the interests of labor and the preservation of humanity not to operate or employ any one operating a Russell engine or thresher as long as the company refuses to pay its Democratic employes the same wages it pays Republican employes.

ACQUITTED OF A GRAVE CHARGE.

A Conspiracy Against a Newspaper Man Falls Through.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, Nov. 15.—At Ida Grive yesterday George T. Williams, one of the oldest and best known newspaper men in this section, was acquitted of a charge of arson, after a long trial. Last April the Grand Opera House was set on fire, and in August last Williams was arrested on the evidence of a man named Morrow. On the trial Morrow swore that Williams proposed to him to burn the opera-house. Morrow's wife and sister swore to having overheard the plot. The defense showed that Morrow's character was very bad, and the women of like character, and that it was spite work. The whole trouble grew out of a feud over politics.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

The Outcome of the Student-Militia Riot at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Nov. 15.—There is little abatement of the excitement caused by the death of Student Denison, as a result of the student-militia riot. Six town boys have already been arrested, charged with having participated in the row that led to the killing. Town boys showed their disapprobation of Mayor Manley's action by hanging him in effigy yesterday. It is reported that warrants for the arrest of twenty town boys and students have been issued.

The coroner's inquest has resulted in securing a mass of very contradictory evidence, and the end will not be reached for several days.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Metropolitan—W. G. Harvey, New York; C. T. Grandy, Roanoke, Va.; C. L. Loop, Memphis, Tenn.; G. R. Washburn, Louisville, Ky.

National—H. Robinson; H. Leeds, jr., New York; E. O. Bese, Stony Point, N. Y.; C. Studds, Philadelphia; George Armstrong, Utica, N. Y.; S. G. Mackey, Haverstraw, N. Y.

St. James—F. W. Knowlton and B. H. Davis, Foxcroft, Me.; S. Tompkins, Charlottesville, Va.; Robert W. Floyd, Jersey City; Chr. J. Moller, New York; J. M. Magruder, Mississippi; J. J. Chase, Los Angeles, Cal.

Willard's—Fred. Deshler, New Brunswick; T. A. Dumont, Chicago; C. W. Bray, Youngstown, Ohio; George W. Bond, Hartford.

Hotel Johnson—N. S. Holmes, Boston; O. W. Muller, Maryland; Charles E. Elben, San Francisco; E. Scully, Williamsport, Pa.

Riggs—W. J. Riggs, Pittsburg; S. Baldwin, jr., Baltimore; W. T. Craft and wife, Trenton, N. J.

Welcker's—Wm. Shipman and J. C. Bush, New York; J. S. Bell, Pittsburg.

Wormley's—J. S. Mason, Virginia; Wm. S. Shepard, Missouri; Dr. Bashford, Dean College of City of New York.

Shoreham—W. W. Douglas and wife, Iowa; William L. Pierce, Pittsburg; William Fitzhugh, W. Halls, jr., and wife, New York.

Arlington—D. D. Monk, Philadelphia; C. R. Keep, Buffalo; James A. Drake, E. S. Walker, H. F. Mills and John Mayer, Corning, N. Y.; John W. Campion, Philadelphia.

Ebbitt—C. W. Craft, Pekin, Ill.; Henry M. Stone, Boston; Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio; William H. Harris, Norfolk, Va.; William Allan, New York; E. A. Hartshorn, Troy, N. Y.; Peyton Syms, Richmond, Va.; E. L. Rose and wife, Springfield, Mass.

The To Kalon wines have received more medals and premiums than any other California wines in the market. Office 614 Fourteenth street.

AMERICAN SHELLS.

THEIR INFERIORITY TO THE FOREIGN PROJECTILES DEMONSTRATED.

The Recent Test at the Naval Proving Ground—Not Up to the Expectation of the Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A special to the *Tribune* from Washington says: As a supplement of the performance of the Holtzer and Firminy projectiles at the armor-plate test at Annapolis, comes the trial of American projectiles at the naval proving ground. For a long time claims of the superiority of the domestic shell have been urged, but in this, unlike the instances of American ordnance, the results do not sustain the representations of manufacturers. The test this week at Annapolis of these shells is valuable only for its development of the weakness of American projectiles and their manifest inferiority to the foreign shells. At least this is the conclusion justified by the report of the officers who conducted the test at Annapolis.

The armor-plate test where the Holtzer and Firminy shells were used developed indisputably the superiority of the former. Some allowance was made for the condition of the plates on the second day's assault when the Firminy projectiles were fired, and the deductions advanced were possible for contradiction. The opinion of the experts, however, seemed to be in favor of the Holtzer. This week's tests, according to the official reports, do not alter this condition of merit.

At the last test there were presented for trial four shells: the Sterling, the Redemann-Tilford, the Carpenter-Firth and the Holtzer. The target used was a compound plate 11½ inches in thickness, and corresponded to the armor of the Miantonomah. Previous firing had rendered it somewhat untrustworthy as an effective target, but that fact made the performances of the projectiles the more easy. The gun used was a six-inch breech loading rifle, and the muzzle of the gun was 298 feet from the target.

The powder charge was forty-nine pounds, and the projectiles weighed each 100 pounds. The velocity at the muzzle was 2,029, and at the striking point 2,000. The same relative conditions of firing were supposed to govern the test, and the points of impact were selected as nearly as possible with a view to equality of circumstance. This equality, the board say, was obtained in all cases, save possibly in that of the Redemann-Tilford shell, where the resistance was considerably less at the point of impact than in the other three cases.

The first round was with the Sterling projectile, which penetrated the plate. The shell broke up, and a portion of the head was greatly distorted. Six surface cracks were started and one short circumferential crack, while the old cracks, results of a former assault, were opened. The second round was with the Redemann-Tilford shell. Like the Sterling, it was broken up and a portion of the head distorted. It remained in the plate. The indent in the target was 5½ inches. The disturbances were minor, but the board met the problem of the differences in resistance, and concluded that there was little choice between the Redemann-Tilford and the Sterling shells.

The Carpenter-Firth shell was used in the third round, the projectile penetrating the plate until the point struck the wood backing, when it rebounded entire, and was picked up thirty feet from the target. The shell on measurement was found to be shortened 42-100 of an inch. A thin scale had been peeled off the plate in two places and numerous cracks were observed. Pieces of the hard steel face of the plate in the shape of a trapesium dropped from the top of the plate to the ground and a triangular piece, sixteen inches across the top, was started.

The Holtzer shell was fired in the fourth round, and was found to have penetrated the plate. It remained in the backing, the base of the shell being 11¾ inches from the face of the plate. The base showed no signs of injury. There were nineteen short radial cracks, and a new radial crack to a former ten-inch impact was opened. The hard steel was started and bulged to the front in a number of places, but only a small portion fell to the ground.

The experts who represented the Naval Ordnance Bureau at this test head the projectiles in the order of merit with the Holtzer, according to the Firth the second place, and declaring equality of performance for the Redemann-Tilford and Sterling.

An Absconder Convicted.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 15.—Frank M. Irion, who absconded as clerk of the city court here three years ago, with $10,000, trust funds, and who, after safely reaching Europe and spending a year there, returned and gave himself up to the authorities, was last night convicted in the Criminal Court of his crime. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court. A petition for Irion's pardon is being freely circulated.

Suit for Half a Million.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 15.—An attachment suit for $500,000 was begun yesterday against the Kansas City Packing Company by Samuel Leonard of Boston. The entire plant of the company is in the hands of the sheriff. It is believed the Bell failure in Boston, in which the Kansas City firm is said to be involved, precipitated the trouble.

A Patent Fact.

From the Syracuse Standard (Rep.)

Maine did not "direct" this time.

A Voice of Warning

To all who suffer from catarrh, whether in small or great degree.

DO NOT ALLOW this treacherous disease to continue its course, unheeded and unchecked. It is liable to develop into bronchitis or consumption, that most dreaded destroyer of human life.

CATARRH is a disease of the system and not simply of the nose and throat. The blood reaches every part of the system. Therefore the proper way to cure catarrh is to take a remedy which will reach the disease through the blood. This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, and this is the secret of its success in curing

Catarrh.

It expels the scrofulous taint which causes and sustains catarrh and gives that healthy tone to the whole system before which disease cannot maintain its hold. If you suffer from catarrh or any other disease of the blood just give a fair trial to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A SMUGGLER'S SURRENDER.

He Has Been Converted and Has Tried To Make Restitution.

SEATTLE, WASH., Nov. 15.—Charles L. Terry, the ex United States Customs Inspector, against whom indictments for smuggling have been standing for several years, returned here on Wednesday night and surrendered to the United States Commissioner. While at Victoria Terry professed conversion at one of Moody's revivals and gave up to the Government valuable lands in Seattle in restitution. He says he will plead guilty to all true charges. He was released on bail.

KEPT HIS WORD.

A Decade Ago He Threatened the Suicide Which Occurred Yesterday.

LEBANON, IND., Nov. 15.—Adam Kern, a prominent farmer of Boyne County, committed suicide by shooting yesterday morning. Kern began to keep a diary ten years ago, on the first page of which he wrote that at the end of ten years, if alive and out of debt, he intended to take his own life. Yesterday the ten years expired and Kern walked about half a mile into the woods and shot himself. He was 70 years old.

Fireman Fatally Injured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A fire in the livery stable of J. F. Mahor, on Fifty-sixth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, last night, seriously damaged it and three others which adjoined it. There were 150 horses in the stables, but they were all gotten out in safety. Fireman Edward Tobin fell between two of the buildings and was probably fatally hurt. Fireman Coyle had his left hand badly crushed.

An Aged Lothario Sued.

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 15.—Jefferson Bryant, a widower of 63, is the defendant in a breach of promise suit for $50,000, filed in Paris, Ky., by Miss Lettie E. Horman Case, aged 23, of Montgomery County. The defendent is very wealthy, and the plaintiff says in her petition that he promised to marry her on the 16th of October.

Cows and Horses Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Nineteen cows and four horses in one barn and four cows in another were destroyed by fires believed to have been of incendiary origin, near Steinway, L. I., shortly before midnight last night. The loss, which aggregates $14,000, is divided between Joseph Shrivel and John Hanson.

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The lots at Kensington Park are being sold rapidly. Many of our best citizens have taken two or more. Why! Graded and macadamized streets, paved gutters, board sidewalks, trees and tree-boxes on every lot and fine residences are evidences of permanency and stability. Among recent purchasers are B. H. Warner, who has taken eighteen lots and is now erecting a $10,000 house, which will be a fine addition to the many beautiful residences there; Mr. DuBois, the well-known patent attorney, has purchased fifteen lots; Engineer H. B. Looker, two lots; B. B. Clark, two lots; Mr. Truesdell, seven lots; B. F. Gilbert, G. L. Wolffe, D. E. Mitchell, W. E. Morgan and many others. Mr. McComas, the well known and popular druggist of this city, will shortly build a drugstore at the Park. The contract has been given for the erection of a beautiful depot at the Park.
Parties buying at Kensington have positive assurance that whatever money and energy will accomplish when combined shall be contributed to the success of Kensington and bring it to the front rank of all suburban places.
To the rent-paying people and those having a few dollars to spare each month we would say just a word: Don't let another week pass over your heads without seeing Kensington. Select a site for a home or lay the foundation for a safe and good investment without delay. Call to see us at once. Get tickets and go out to Kensington. Lots at all prices from $300 up to $800. Size of lots from 6,000 feet to 16,000 square feet. Buy on the ground floor. Polite salesmen will accompany parties to Kensington.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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Last Appearance of
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HIS NEW YORK STOCK COMPANY
—IN—
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Next week—The Great Drama, MONEY MAD, seats now on sale. 10-11

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT.
Last Appearance of the Inimitable
LOTTA
In Her Successful Musical Comedy,
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NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.
One Week, Commencing
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17.
EMMA JUCH
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Monday—THE HUGUENOTS..........JUCH
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Wednesday—LOHENGRIN..........JUCH
Thursday—WILLIAM TELL.
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Saturday Matinee—FAUST.
Saturday—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.....JUCH

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Shook and Collier's Great Military Drama,
The Blue and the Gray
A STORY OF LOVE AND WAR.
A Success Equal to Shenandoah Presented With a Powerful Company and Elaborate Scenic Embellishment for Each Act.
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AMERICAN FOUR
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George Dixon,
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Dixon vs. Morris, 135 pounds.
Lee Damero vs. Grayson of Swampoodle for a Purse of $25.
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Barber, Roger and Belle Dolan
Pat Reilly, Prince Kokin,
O'Brien and Redding.
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