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GOVERNMENTAL GOSSIP.

Events of Interest In and About the Departments.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS TO-DAY.

Checks for Over $6,000,000 of Four Per Cent. Bond Interest.

Interest was paid by Treasurer Hyatt to-day to the amount of $6,037,555 due October 1 on four per cent. bonds. The number of checks mailed was 35,220.

The Navy Department is informed that the Swatara arived at Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands, September 11, and was to sail for Rio Janeiro September 15.

Secretary Vilas to-day informed the principal chief of the Cherokee nation that no more leases for grazing purposes must be made to the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association on what is known as the "Cherokee Outlet," in the Indian Territory. If so made they will be subject to cancellation by the Government.

Bonds were accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday as follows: Registered 4s, $64,400, 129 ex. interest to 130; registered 4 1-2s, $105,300, 107 1-2 to 107 3-4. To-day's offerings were: Registered 4s, $448,500, 129 1-4 to 130; registered 4 1-2s, $25,500, 107 3-4 to 108.

Senators George, Payne, McPherson and Voorhees, and Congressmen Morgan and Joseph were among the President's callers to-day.

The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal has placed in the hands of Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Special Committee, to inquire into the workings of the Civil Service law a circular, which purports to be confidential, and is addressed to the commanding officers of the various arsenals of the country, and orders them, when employing or discharging employes, to favor Democrats. The circular is signed by Gen. S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army. Gen. Benet said that the circular was issued by direction of Secretary Endicott. A Critic reporter called at the office of Secretary Endicott to-day, in regard to the circular, but the Secretary is absent from the city.

The majority report of the Utah Commission, which has been received at the Interior Department, renews last year's recommendations that Utah should not be admitted to the Union until such time as the Mormon people shall manifest by their future acts that they have abandoned polygamy in good faith, and not then until an amendment shall have been made to the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy. The Commission thinks no harm can result from delay in the admission of the Territory. The report asserts that the Mormon Church is committed to a policy of religious teachings that would destroy the public-school system of Utah, and express the opinion that an energetic enforcement of the laws should be continued, as should also the political disabilities.

John A. McClernand and A. B. Carlton, two of the five members of the Utah Commission, in their minority report, say that the great body of the Mormon people have wisely determined that polygamy shall be abandoned. The commissioners say they are satisfied that the work of reformation in Utah is progressing rapidly and will soon result in an issue without a resort to legislation that is proscriptive of religious opinion. The commissioners believe that the present stringent laws will accomplish all that can be reasonable required by legal coercion. They say further restrictive legislation is unnecessary. The report recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the institution or practice of polygamy.

Nancy Sykes' Estate.

In the matter of the estate of Annie Wilson, otherwise known as Nancy Sykes, who lived on Tenth street, near C northwest, and who died recently, W. T. Sykes has filed a petition in the Orphans Court for letters of administration. He states that her maiden name was Colbert. She married a man named Halstead, and later in 1848, being a widow, she married William Sykes.

In 1851 she came to this city from Great Bridge, Nortolk County, Va. W. T. Sykes claims that he is a son of Wm. Sykes and states in his petition that he was at this time left in charge of his grandmother. Letters of publication were ordered to issue.

Run Over by a Carriage.

Edward Leech, a little nine-year-old boy, was run over yesterday at the corner of Fourteenth and S streets by a carriage, both wheels passing over his head. His head was bruised and his scalp badly torn, but his injuries are not considered serious. His escape from instant death is considered miraculous.

Jacob Levi's Store Burglarized.

The store of Jacob Levi, second-hand dealer, on M street near Twenty-ninth northwest, was entered by forcing the bolt from the door sometime during the night of the 26th inst. The amount taken cannot be estimated, as Mr. Levi is in New York.

The Belt Line Refused a Permit

The Commissioners have notified the Belt Line Railroad Company that they cannot grant them a permit to lay an additional track on Fourteenth street, between B street and Ohio avenue. The company received a charter several years ago to lay a double track, but by failing to do so in six months they forfeited their right to do so.

Mrs. Cole's New House.

There has been another serious objection raised against the construction of Mrs. Cole's new house on the parking fronting on Thomas Circle. It has been alleged that when the lot on which the present structure was sold it was stipulated that the land between it and the Circle should not be used. The question is being investigated.

Struck by a Train.

Mrs. Baumes a middleaged lady living living near Miles, on the B. & O. Railroad, was struck by B. & O. engine No. 623 this afternoon near that place. The trainmen say she was not seriously injured.

CITY NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—The will of Albert G. Odenwald, filed today, leaves all his property to his wife, Amelia Odenwald.

—John H. Crittenden reports to the police that a quantity of clothing was stolen from his room on Fourth street, between K and L northwest, on the 23d.

—Mrs. Ada Fairfax, who died on Wednesday morning, was buried yesterday afternoon at Rock Creek Cemetery, after services had been held at St. John's Church.

—The regular meeting of the Virginia Democratic Association last night was devoted principally to business. An amount was subscribed sufficient to send out a large number of documents, which were ordered to the First, Second and Ninth Virginia districts.

—Mr. E. E. Kidwell, principal of the Falls Church Graded School, died last night of typhoid fever. During the summer he conducted a teachers' normal in the Valley of Virginia, and came to Falls Church about three [illegible] to take charge of the school there, [illegible] next.

[illegible] the Capitol yester- [illegible] would enter in on [illegible] Tariff bill Mon-

CARDINAL GIBBONS COMING.

He Will Open St. Joseph's Fair on Monday Night.

Cardinal Gibbons will be in Washington as the guest of the managers of St. Joseph's Fair, to be held at the Ride's Armory, beginning on Monday next, and to continue twelve nights. A grand reception will be tendered to the Cardinal at the Fair Room where he will be introduced by Marshal Wilson. The music will be furnished by the Georgetown Amateur Orchestra, and Prof. Douch. Among the handsome improvements now in course of construction is the church which will be benefited by this fair at the corner of Second and E streets, n. e., a beautiful half-Gothic structure of brownstone, which is nearing completion rapidly, at which time it will be the most beautiful church building on Capitol Hill, and compare favorably with the many elegant edifices already in this city. This fair, it is said, will be the most novel church fair ever held in this city. Among the persons invited to meet the Cardinal at the fair, are many prominent in official and social life at Washington.

STUART-LIVINGSTON.

Brilliant Wedding on the Historic Grounds of Fort McHenry.

At Fort McHenry, Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, the distinguished names of Livingston and Stuart were united by the marriage of Florence, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston, of the Third Regiment of Artillery, to First Lieutenant Sidney Edwin Stuart of the ordnance department of the army. The ceremony took place in the quarters of the commanding officer of the post, where a little before noon the members of the family and their friends assembled in its handsome parlors, which were tastefully decorated with flags and rare plants and flowers.

Precisely at noon rose the soft music of the Mendelssohn wedding march, and the bridal party entered the rooms—the groom escorted by his best man, First Lieutenant William W. Gibson of the Ordnance, followed a moment later by the bride's sisters—Miss Laura in pink silk and tulle, and Miss Gertrude in green silk and tulle, and by the bride leaning on the arm of her father; the groomsmen were Lieutenants George O. Squier and Edgar Russel of the Third Artillery, and the ushers, Messrs. H. G. Gibson, jr., and Alex. B. Legare.

The bridal party arranged themselves by the white ribbon which divided the east parlor, and the marriage service was then performed by Rev. Osgood E. Herrick, the chaplain of Fort Monroe, and at its close the usual pleasant and affectionate congratulations were bestowed on the happy pair by the family and their guests. The sweet face of the bride was wreathed with smiles, and her elegant bridal dress set off her charming form and presence. Her bridal robe was white faille Francaise, with white lace draperies. The groom wore the full dress uniform of his corps of service. The presents, choice and elegant, were numbered by the hundreds, and showed the appreciation and affection of the friends of the bride and groom.

Soon after the ceremony the wedding breakfast of delicious viands was announced, served and enjoyed. Until the departure of the bridal pair the time was spent in dancing and pleasant conversation and passed right merrily and rapidly. As the happy couple entered the carriage awaiting them the customary showers of rice and parting gifts of old slippers followed them, as well as the echoes of the rich strains of the wedding march by the full military band of the regiment.

Among the guests assembled were: General and Mrs. H. G. Gibson, and the Misses Gibson, and Master Henry Kendrick Gibson; Colonel Lucien Loeser and Miss Eaton of New York, the uncle and aunt of the bride; Major and Mrs. Frank H. Larned, Colonel and Mrs. R. G. Rutherford and Miss Rutherford, Captain and Mrs. E. C Knower and the Messrs. Knower, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. W. Harrold and their daughters, Mrs. Smith and Miss Harrold and Mr. E. Harrold, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. R. Williams, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. G. Woodward, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Gardner, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Byrne, Captain Charles Sellmer and Miss Sellmer, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. K. Cree, Major J. G. Turnbull, Lieutenants C. B. Satterlee and W. Loveridge, Captain Henry S. Taber, Lieutenant Freedman, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Noble and Miss Noble, and Miss Gallagher of Baltimore, Mrs. O. E. Herrick, Miss McNeill of Elmira, Miss Thompson of Meadville, Mrs. Legare and Miss Getty of Washington.

LAWYER RICKS ON TRIAL.

His Alleged Irregular Practices the Subject of Scrutiny.

Lawyer James Ricks, the colored lawyer who has been charged with irregularity in the Police Court, was on trial to-day, under a rule by which he was required to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in failing to keep faith with Judge Miller. It will be remembered that the affair grew out of the arrest of three boys from Martinsburg, who were committed to jail in default of bond. Mr. Ricks had an interview with Judge Miller, during which the latter said that upon Mr. Ricks's producing a letter which he promised showing the boys' good character, he would release them. Mr. Ricks then had J. W. Cromwell and the colored lawyer write to John R. Clifford, of Martinsburg, telling him that the boys could be released on the payment of $27.50 of which Mr. Clifford could get five dollars.

Mr. Clifford took the stand and stated that on receiving the letter from Cromwell he came to this city and saw Mr. Ricks. During his conversation with Mr. Ricks he suggested the considerations of conscience and the latter responded that there is no conscience in law. He was in the habit of getting the most money possible for the smallest amount of work.

Mr. Ricks himself took the stand.

Judge Miller questioned Mr. Ricks about a letter written by Mr. Cromwell, which said: "Please answer immediately. Tell me whether they are honest, industrious boys or not. They are now in custody, but they can be gotten out if they can raise some money. Otherwise they must remain in jail for ninety days."

When asked whether he saw that letter Mr. Ricks said he simply told Mr. Cromwell that the boys were held until they could produce some one who would vouch for their good character.

One of the letters referred Mr. Ricks to Senator Faulkner and Judge Hoge. This Mr. Ricks said applied to one of the boys, and he did not bring this reference to the attention of the Judge, for the reason that he was working to get all three of them out, and not for any one of them individually. The $27.50 he said was to get bond, and get some pay for his services.

Mr. Shillington then asked Mr. Ricks what work on legal ethics he had ever read. Mr. Ricks replied that this was a private matter and he did not propose to discuss it. During the cross-examination by Mr. Shillington, Mr. Ricks frequently remarked that he was practicing law for money. He said that he charged good fees for the purpose of keeping up the dignity of the profession.

Judge Miller said that there was no grounds for holding Mr. Ricks. There was nothing to prevent his taking the course for securing his fee, if he chose to do so. He commented with some sharpness, however, on a method by which a prisoner was allowed to lie in jail, while his attorney for the sake of securing his fee carried around in his pocket a document which would release him.

The rule was dismissed.

Marriage Licenses.

R. E. Kidwell and Barbara Mary Emma Beeline; Frederick Lynch and Mary Simons, Bladensburg, Md.; John Williams and Laura Hawkins; Charles Tyler and Isabelle Johnson; Philip Gross and Mattie West; Cabell Whitehead, Boise City, Idaho, and Dina Ayres, city.

FRAUD UNDERGROUND.

More Discoveries by Lieutenant Townsend and the Reporters.

DID THE INSPECTORS INSPECT?

What Was Found Down the Champlain Avenue Shaft.

The work of inspecting the tunnel was resumed this morning shortly after 10 o'clock. Lieut. Townsend, accompanied by two reporters, descended the Champlain avenue shaft, and after walking a distance of 550 feet east to the point where the hole was made last Tuesday, began to sound the wall. Up to within 300 feet of the shaft the work inspected by the lieutenant had been executed under the supervision of Sub-inspector O'Brien, the man whom Lieut. Townsend placed so much confidence in.

Soundings made every ten or fifteen feet revealed dry packing. Only two holes were drilled, and they showed the haphazard manner in which the work had been executed. Here and there a solid piece of work would be found, showing that the sub-inspector had at least a trifling sense of official duty.

Of course from appearance the work has a solid look, and the quantity of cement exposed gives the impression that the workmen were not sparing of that article. Lieutenant Townsend, as is quite natural, feels very sore over his apparent misplaced confidence in the inspectors, and he is more than anxious that Congress shall begin its work of investigation.

It is generally believed that the work executed under the supervision of Inspector Razer is all right. The lieutenant said this morning that in examining Razer, he began at a point where if the inspector had been direlict in would have been discovered. One of the strangest things connected with this whole scandal is that all the Kendalls' work examined this morning, was found as they had charged, that it was rotten work.

Kendalls' work was inspected by O'Brien and partly by Mr. Lucas, who preferred the charges.

After lunch the Lieutenant, reporters and the two drill men returned to the tunnel. An examination of the work constructed under the immediate eye of Lucas was begun. The first hole drilled showed the work to be all right at that particular spot, but the second one, about 250 feet from the shaft, brought to light some workmanship much like that executed under O'Brien. On both sides of the hole thus made cement was found giving the hole a square appearance that might possibly have been the result of an accident. Without further investigating the apperture made Lieutenant Townsend directed the men to drill another hole about fifteen feet further west. As in the first instance, the examination gave evidence of straight work. The Lieutenant then directed his attention to the hole where bad work had been discovered, and was causing the bricks to be torn away for closer inspection, when this report closed. From the result of the investigation this far, it is evident that Lieutenant Townsend is not to blame and it will not surprise many people if some of the parties now so clamorous with their charge should themselves be called to an account.

It was rumored this afternoon that Sub-Inspector O'Brien had left town. The report could not be verified.

Congressional Action to be Taken.

Senator Hale, one of the conferrees on the Deficiency bill, has drafted an amendment providing for the appointment of a joint committee, composed of three Senators and three Representatives, to investigate the aqueduct matter and report to Congress, not later than the 15th of December. The conferrees have not yet agreed upon a report, but there is no doubt about the action they will take in this matter. The conferrees will recommend to their respective Houses the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the whole subject. The conferrees are Senators Hale, Allison and Cockrell, and Representatives Burnes, Sayers and Ryan. The present bill contains no appropriation, but simply a clause extending from November 1 to June 30, the time for completing the work on the tunnel. The conferrees on the bill propose to strike out the extension clause and in its place insert an investigation clause. The conferrees are all thoroughly in earnest.

The New York Sun says to-day:

Each day's investigation of the work done in the construction of the new Washington aqueduct brings to light fresh evidences of the rascality which seems to have pervaded the whole work, and deepens the public feeling of indignation against every one connected with it. When the charges were first made they were regarded as the malicious stories of discharged workmen, and so incredulous were all persons that Senators Ingalls and Spooner, to whom formal written complaints were made, gave the matter hardly a thought, and simply referred the papers to the War Department. When, in order to satisfy local sentiment, Lieut. Townsend began an investigation, it was with a firm conviction that everything would be found all right.

The result of the first day's examination was a revelation, and subsequent investigations have shown that this tunnel, which was supposed to be formed with an inner surface of brick and a solid backing of stone and cement, capable of resisting thousands of pounds of pressure, is, in reality, nothing but a shell, which would soon be crushed in after water was turned on, and that the only backing on any sort is some loose stones thrown in, with no cement to hold them. It places even this sham and pretence of complying with the contract is not carried out, and there is nothing whatever behind the brick walls. In a few places the work is properly done, but the whole thing is so rotten that this is looked upon as an accident.

The feeling in Congress is bitter against the men employed by the Government to supervise the work. It is thought impossible that the scandalous condition of things could have existed without culpable negligence on the part of the Army engineers, and Representative Burnes, of Missouri, voiced the sentiment of nearly every member of Congress when he said that he proposed to go for every one connected with the War Department, from the Secretary down, and to fix the responsibility where it belonged. Many members of Congress think a court-martial should be called to try Maj. Lydecker and his assistant, Lieut. Townsend. It is asserted that the former has never been down in the tunnel except once with a Congress committee, and, as Representative Payson, of Illinois, said, the windows of a club house do not afford a proper point from which to inspect the work on an aqueduct.

Wants Partnership Dissolved.

Z. T. Cole, with Judge Willoughby as counsel, to-day filed a bill against Henry Wilson asking that a partnership be declared as existing between them and that it be dissolved. Cole says that he is the inventor of a dredging apparatus, and that he had a verbal agreement with Wilson by which the latter was to advance money and material on the patent and receive a half interest. Cole states that Wilson has realized $24,000 on a Government contract, and that he has taken the boat and machinery into his own hands, refusing to account for moneys received or to allow Cole to share in the management. An accounting is asked for.

BRAVING THE CHILLY AIR.

Few Have Courage to Witness the Tennis Tournament.

Five ladies and three gentlemen assembled in the chilly air that whistled over the lawn tennis court at the Highland Country Club's place at Highlands this morning.

The first play was by Mansfield and Hoppin, and Tomes and Miller the third round. Mansfield and Hoppin won, 6—0, 6—4. Warren Smith umpired. In the singles Rives beat Smith, 6—2, 6—1. Miller beat Tomes, 9—7, 6—3, for the second prize in the all-comers' singles.

The 12:10 train brought a score or so more people from the city to see the tennis, and shortly before 1 o'clock Macawley and Voog played off a single in the District championship games. Voog was clearly over-matched, and Macawley won, 6-0, 6-1.

The interest this afternoon centered in Mansfield and Hoppin's game double with Mitcalf and Davidson. The prizes are to be given to-night.

The scores yesterday were as follows: Singles—Third round, Hoppin beat Woodward, 6—0, 6—2. Fourth round, Mansfield beat Hoppin, 6—0, 6—0; Miller beat Smith, 6—1, 6—4. Final round, Mansfield beat Miller, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2. Doubles—First round, Mansfield and Hoppin beat Beach and Laddington, 6—1, 6—2. Second round, Davidson and Metcalf beat Woodward and Goodfellow, 6—1, 6—5. Rives and Wartman beat Ditson and Mackan, 6—1, 6—3. Tomes and Miller beat Smith and Elliott by default. Mansfield and Hoppin beat Beaj and Spofford, 6—1, 6—1. Davidson and Metcalf beat Rives and Wartman, 6—5, 3—6, 6—5. Second Prize Singles—First round, R. V. Beach beat H. V. Hoppin, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Mansfield, of Boston, won the Southern championship in the singles. The contests had narrowed down in the singles when play was resumed yesterday morning to six contestants. Hoppin then beat Woodward, Mansfield beat Hoppin and Miller beat Smith. This left Mansfield and Miller to battle for the championship, which was won by the former.

Ex-Speaker Randall's Condition.

There is a painful rumor at the Capitol to the effect that the illness of Hon. Samuel J. Randall has, at times, produced a mental disorder that is giving his family and friends great anxiety. It is rumored that one or more prominent members of his party in the House have recently received letters from him giving directions as to certain proceedings, in which he signed himself as Speaker of the House, evidently laboring under the hallucination that he was again the presiding officer of that body.

It is assumed that these slight manifestations of derangement are but temporary afflictions, and that he will, with the recovery of his physical health, soon be as vigorous in mind and body as heretofore.

Arraigned in Court.

The following were arraigned in the Criminal Court to-day before Judge Cox:

Charles Rudd, alias Smith, alias Edward Ward, colored, housebreaking in the night; plea not guilty. James G. Tracy, assault to kill; plea not guilty. Francis DaSilva, colored, housebreaking; plea not guilty. John Robinson, horsestealing; plea guilty. James Nichols, assault to kill; plea not guilty. Wm. Diggs, colored, housebreaking in the night; plea guilty. Michael Matthews, assault to rape; plea not guilty. Leonard Pinnecum and Edward Cunningham, housebreaking in the day; plea not guilty. Julius D. Rhodes, assault, plea not guilty. David Williams, housebreaking in the night; plea not guilty.

An Unwelcome Intruder.

Early yesterday morning a young man attempted to enter the house of Mrs. Josephine Ray, No. 929 Ninth street. He was clad only in his undergarments. Mrs. Ray called a boarder, Mr. A. E. Busee, who opened the front door and tried to drive the young man away. In the scuffle that followed the young man succeeded in entering the hall, and seized a lady's wrap, which he put about him. He was pursued and caught and given to the police. He professed afterward utter ignorance of what had occurred. His clothes were found in Mount Vernon Square. As soon as he has recovered from the effects of the scuffle the case will come up in court. He gave his name as Henry Stewart.

Political Points.

A. M. Swope has been nominated by the Republicans of the Seventh Kentucky district to make the race against Mr. Breckinridge.

The Prohibitionists of the Fifteenth New York district have nominated Thomas Caldwell of Newburg for Congress.

It is reported that George L. Yaple, who was recently nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth Michigan district, has been compelled to decline on account of ill-health.

Jefferson Duncan of Washington was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania, (Mr. Jackson's), district.

J. Sterling Morton was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Nebraska district, to succeed Mr. McShane.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States will assemble Monday, October 8, and it is probable that all the justices will attend except Mr. Stanley Matthews, who is ill. Upon the opening of the court Chief Justice Fuller will take the oath of office, and the court will adjourn to call on the President. The next day the call of the docket will begin. There are 1,137 cases on the docket, and it is expected that this will be increased to about 1,200 by the time the court meets. The first to be called is what is known as the Government-Bell telephone case.

Mrs. Paran Stevens' Loss.

London, Sept. 29.—A Paris dispatch says: "Mrs. Paran Stevens has been robbed of diamonds valued at over $100,000. An investigation was instituted yesterday by the police. Mrs. Stevens says that some of the jewels were stolen in Germany, others in Italy and others from the Hotel Continental, where she left some of her valuables during her recent visit to London. There are several clues to the thief. The affair creates a sensation in Paris.

Building Permits.

Building permits have been granted to O. Chappel to erect dwellings 1510 to 1516 F street, to cost $16,000; Eliza Quill, three brick dwellings 219, 221, 223 S street, s. w., $3,000; L. J. Davis, brick stable, rear of 1001 G street, $5,500; O. E. Haines, brick and stone hall on Harrison street, Uniontown, $5,000; H. M. Fowler, frame dwelling at Bennings, $600.

A New Fast Mail.

Arrangements have been completed by which, beginning with Sunday, a new fast mail will be put on between Chicago and New York. It will make the run in twenty-seven hours, and will connect with mails from the Pacific Coast States, saving a day across the continent.

Arrived With Paving Material.

The schooners Jennie A. Stevey, from Maine, and the Wake, from New York, are discharging their cargoes of granite paving blocks and asphalt, at Littlefield's wharf, for the District Engineer's Office.

Bids for Granite Blocks.

Bids were received to-day for furnishing granite blocks to the District and the Richmond Granite Co's' bid of $42 per thousand was the lowest.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Watkins, Eleventh Infantry, Fort Niagara, has been granted twenty days' leave, beginning October 2.

WAXEM ON MARRIAGE.

The Member from Wayback Discards Politics and Discusses the Question

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

He Arrives at a Conclusion Very Satisfactory to Himself.

It was chilly last evening and the air was filled with that indescribable lonesomeness and vaguely perceptible discomfort, which haunt the twilight time of an autumn day and drive the human herd to seek the warmth of closer companionship. The Critic scribe sat in his bachelor quarters alone, with a book in his hand, and his mind wandering hither and yon like an uneasy ghost. There was a cheerlessness in his environments, which formed a discordant harmony with his spirit, and after a vain effort to assume a comfort, though he had it not, he threw aside his book, and, donning an overcoat, which had done noble collateral service during the summer frivolities, he went out upon the street, and as inexplicably as the needle turns to the pole, he turned his footsteps toward the residence of the genial member from Wayback, Judge W. Q. Waxem.

He found the statesman in his room, seated before a cheery wood fire reading by a shaded lamp on a table, with his feet in a pair of carpet slippers and a faded calico dressing gown encasing his portly figure.

"Ah, Jedge," he said, as he came forward in response to the Jedge's greeting, "this is a rift of sunshine through a gray sky."

"What's the matter?" inquired the Jedge. "Bilious? You'd better git a dose of quinine. Pull up a cheer and make yourself comfortible. Thar's a pipe on the mantle-board, and the jug's over thar in the cubberd."

"Thank you, I don't care for the luxuries," replied the scribe. "I only want the necessities, and the firelight and companionship are necessities this evening."

"You must be havin' a bad spell. Liver out of order, ain't it?"

"No, nothing the matter with me. Only lonesome and yearnsome. Possibly I'm in love. I don't know."

"Like's not," said the Jedge cheerfully. "Young people gits thataway sometimes, and they don't know whether they're on foot or hosback. Have you been down to see the Republican ball rollin' ?"

"Yes, I saw it, but I'm not interested in politics to-night."

"I ain't neither. I'll be doggoned ef I hain't had sitch a dose of politics this yer, that ef I don't git relief purty soon I'll have the political mulligrubs. I git my daily allowance in the House and Senate up to 5 o'clock in the evenin', and then I knock off till next day at noon. I've been readin' somethin' to-night on the subject of marryin'. I reckon you have saw in the newspapers lately the discussion about whether marriage is a failure or not, hain't you?"

"Yes; I've seen a number of articles, but I didn't pay a great deal of attention to them. I guess I'm a Mugwump in matrimony as well as in politics."

"I hope not," said the Jedge, earnestly; "it's agin nature."

"Do you think marriage is a failure, Jedge?"

"No, siree; I don't," replied the Jedge, spitting a mouthful of tobacco juice on a spattering little blaze in the corner and dousing it into darkness. "Marriage aint a failure. I've tried it for a good many yers, and the longer I'm in it the better I like it. Of course, it's like a good many other things—you've got to git used to it. Thar's a powerful sight of rough edges at fust, and you git scraped the wrong way lots of times, but after while everything gits smoothed off, and you go right along without knowin' it. This woman, Mrs. Caird, that started the talk in that English magazine, says it is all wrong, and that people ought to be allowed to run the social system, every feller to his likin'. By Zucks, ef things went that way it would be a condition that would confront us, and not a theory, shore."

"But Jedge, don't you think there are many unhappy marriages, and a great many failures?"

"Of course, of course, and so thar is in everything else, that humanity is engaged in. That's our natural condition. Ef everything went right, this would be heaven, and then thar wouldn't be nothin' fer us to live fer and go to when we died. Because one couple er ten couples, er ten hundred couples makes mistakes it ain't no sign the principle is wrong, ner it ain't no sign that ten thousand happy couples ought to be busted up and scattered loose on the community. Ef people used a little common sense in gittin' married, thar would be less talkin' about it's being a failure. But they don't, and two young folks with not enough health in their bodies, and brains in their heads to go half way 'round, and not old enough to be sensible of ther misery, gits spliced, and as soon as the honeymoon is over, and they have to settle down to walkin' on the ground, instid of floatin' in the clouds, they sour on each other, and then they begin to learn some lessons together they ought to a learned in separate classes long before. Thar's a defect in trainin', and parents is to blame as much as the children."

"Doesn't love make the roses grow on the stem where the thorn might be?"

The Jedge looked at the scribe with a pitying smile.

"Young feller," he said, "you air no spring chicken to ask a question like that. Love is all right and necessary, but love ain't livin' on air, like it used to do in poetry. It's got to have comfortible surroundin's, it's got to be fed and clothed, it's got to be treated decent, it's got to have a little spendin' money, it's got to have privilidges and the ordinary rights of the citizen, er it is goin' to pack up its duds and move into some more congenial clime, as it wair. Cupid is blind when he's free, but he gits his eyes open when he gits to be a slave."

"What makes a happy married couple then, Jedge?"

"Thar ain't no rule of happiness except what you make fer yourself, and that's the milk in the cokynut of Mrs. Caird's arguement. When Mandy and me got married we was pore, and young, but we had been brought up in a school that turned us out early. Thar was love a plenty, and thar was sense enough to go 'round, and right from the start, we made up our minds to be good friends and be squar with each other, and carry our load in the middle of the pole, and we've done it right through, although it took us a good long time to git an average. I found out after while, that the easiest on me was to let Mandy have her own way and most of mine, and as soon as I done that, thar wasn't any more trouble."

"Do you recommend that plan to others?"

"No; I can't say that I do. I give them the receipt though, and ef they want to use it they can; but what cures my rheumatiz mayn't be no good fer somebody else's. Mandy and me has raised a big family, and we have a nice home, and we air happy as the common run of them, but sometimes thar's a storm raises, and the sunshine hides behind the clouds, and ef outsiders'd hear Mandy's remarks on one of them occasions he'd say marriage was a failure. But it aint; no more'n June is a failure because sometimes the blue sky is darkened and the sweet summer air is tossed and blowed and wet with the tears of the clouds."

"How about the broad principle of marriage as a law and not as a mere relationship between individuals?"

"Taint a failure thar, neither. Ef it was, all them that has been born under its regulations would be in a purty fix, wouldn't they? No, sir. It's the best arrangement that we could have, and when it is as hard to git married, as it is to git divorced, thar won't be a livin' soul find fault with it, except them as is shut out, er them as has got in by fraud and ain't fitten fer the high estate."

"Do you think marriage is necessary to happiness?"

"Of course I don't. That's lookin' at it back'ards. Marriage ain't the cause of happiness, it's the effect, er ought to be. Mighty few marriages made on that plan turns out bad, and they never do, of thar ain't no deeivin' by one er t'other. Why don't you git married?" continued the Jedge abruptly bringing the subject down to a personal question.

"I'm waiting to become rich and respectable, Jedge," laughed the scribe.

"Jee whiz! You'll never git married," said the Jedge with a grin. "But you ought to," he went on, "because a good wife will make you respectable, and she is a fortune in herself. I know what it is to be an old bach since I've been livin' through this long session of Congress, and I wouldn't stand it another six months ef it would make me a Member of Congress fer life."

"When is it going to adjourn?" asked the scribe, forgetting that politics was not up for discussion.

The Jedge did not reply. He got up, and going to the cupboard, he brought out the jug and the tin cup and put them on the table, with a pitcher of water and a paper of sugar.

"Thar," he said, "try that."

The Emperor's Narrow Escape.

Vienna, Sept. 29.—The discharge of artillery yesterday at Felirdorf, in which Emperor Francis Joseph narrowly escaped being shot, was due to a signal not being heard. The Emperor was present at the artillery practice of the Steinfeld Rangers and gave the order for the bugle to sound to cease firing. The battery being a thousand yards to the rear did not hear the signal and fired again. On account of the depression of the ground the officers of the battery did not see the Emperor, who was advancing to inspect the target. The Emperor and his suite were luckily just out of the line of the fire and were not hit, though the bullets passed near them. The Emperor's orderlies rushed up to the battery and prevented any further firing.

The Alleged Steel Rail Trust.

New York, Sept. 29.—A Tribune special from Pittsburg refers as follows to the report that Mr. Carnegie had joined an international steel rail pool which had been formed in England. The statement is said by Mr. Carnegie's partners in Pittsburg to be without foundation. A member of the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. states that in the first place Mr. Carnegie is opposed to such combinations. "Then," he added, "there is no necessity for the steel rail manufacturers to enter into any pools. Rails are now selling at $30 a ton. At such a low figure England cannot, at present, compete with us. Of course, the selling price in this country is away below what it should be, but it is keeping out foreign rails." Mr. Carnegie will sail for home on the Umbria, which sails from Liverpool on Saturday.

A Remarkable Incident

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 29.—A remarkable incident of the yellow fever scare was seen yesterday on a northbound trainon the Piedmont Air Line. A gentleman and his wife had for their exclusive use an entire first-class car. They were bound for Baltimore and in order to reduce to a minimum their chances of contracting the fever had purchased sufficient number of first-class tickets to secure for themselves all of the seats of the car, and no other passengers were allowed to intrude upon them.

Mr. Blaine's Speeches in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 28.—Chairman Huston of the Republican Committee has received the following telegram: "Boston, Sept. 28.—It is stated in Eastern papers that you have arranged to have me speak at railway stations between my appointments. I hope this is not true. If it is, my speaking in Indiana will last just one day. My throat will not stand it. J. G. Blaine."

The committee replied that it was expected that Mr. Blaine would only speak at appointed places.

Sunday-School Services.

Farmwell, Va., Sept. 29.—The fifth Sabbath in September (to-morrow) will be devoted to services appropriate to the three schools in and around Farmwell, Loudoun County. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Mason of Herndon, Rev. Mr. Coe of Farmwell, and Captain William E. Garrett of Leesburg.

The third quarterly review of the Bethlehem Baptist Sunday-school of Hillsdale will be held to-morrow at 3 p. m., at which time Hon. R. B. Vance of North Carolina and Professor J. Storum will deliver addresses.

The Corn Palace Celebration.

Sioux City, Ia. Sept 29.—No such multitude was ever seen in Sioux City as thronged the streets yesterday. The corn palace last night would not admit who applied for admittance, and the doors were closed against hundreds. The encampment of Grand Army of the Republic Veterans began to break up yesterday.

What Italy Expects.

Brussels, Sept. 29.—The Journal de Bruxelles says that Count Nigra, the Italian ambassador at Vienna, in the course of a recent conversation on the political situation said: "I expect a general conflagration; we shall, of course, be beaten, but we shall get back Nice and Savoy."

Rumors Without Foundation.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.—The officials of the Inman Line Steamship Company absolutely deny the report that two passengers were injured and one became insane on the last voyage of the new steamer City of New York from New York to Liverpool.

AT THE HOTELS.

H. B. Stowell, of Boston, is registered at Welcker's.

Gen. Thos. L. Rosser, of Charlottesville, Va., is at the Metropolitan.

Dr. F. D. Kendall and wife, of Columbia, S. C., are at the Metropolitan.

Blakeley Hall, the well-known correspondent, is at the Arlington.

D. P. Houston, of Roanoke, a well-known Virginia politician, is at the Metropolitan.

A. L. Phillips, of New York, and T. L. Livermore, of Boston, are at Wormley's.

J. B. Hopkins, of San Francisco, and J. B. Hammond, of Alaska, are at the Ebbitt.

Mortimer T. Gray, of Blackheath, Eng., and A. P. Carwan, of New York, are at Willard's.

Captain Pahn, of Dresden, Germany, a member of the German army, is at the Arlington.

Henry G. O'Neil and wife, and Dr. W. H. Hopson and wife, of Louisville, are at the Ebbitt.

Dr. Chas. Van Studdiford, of St. Louis, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, is at Willard's.

W. C. Anderson and wife, of Phila.; Wm. Booth, of N. Y., and F. M. Hart, of N. Y., are at the National.

Lieutenant A. G. C. Quay, of Fort Sill, Indian Territory, is at the Ebbitt.

Gen. Jas. C. Strong, of Buffalo, is at the Ebbitt.

Patrick C. Jackson, of Edinburgh, Scotland; the Misses Jackson, of England, and Percival Frost, of Plymouth, England, are at the Arlington.

Daniel Macauley, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Alex. F. Crichton and family of Lexington, Ky., and W. H. Greenland, of N. Y., are at the Riggs House.

Will Byron, of Kansas City; M. K. W. Jones, of New York; R. H. McIntyre, of St. Louis; H. L. Saunders, of Rochester, and H. S. Suman and wife, of Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Johnson.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

The Cool Weather Comes at Last to Jacksonville.

FEWER CASES OF FEVER TO-DAY.

The Wheat Market Again Pushed Up by the Leaders.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 28.—George Hollenbeck, one of the heroes who volunteered to come to Jacksonville as a telegraph operator for the Western Union Company, died early this morning. He came from Memphis, where he had had the yellow fever during the epidemic, and he felt as if he had a good chance to escape it.

The new rules and regulations issued by Dr. J. Y. Porter, in charge of the Government relief measure, will do much in the way of simplifying matters which have heretofore been only partially understood. The new code meets the general approval of the practitioners.

The total number of cases up to last evening is 2,403; total number of deaths to that date, 242.

Mrs. K. L. White, an old army nurse who was with the Army of the Potomac from 1862 to the close of the war, arrived in this city yesterday from her home in Bluffton, Mich., where she is the postmistress. She has a sixty days' leave from the Postmaster-General for the purpose of helping to nurse the Grand Army of the Republic boys of this post.

There is not one railroad officer in town and not a tenth of the proprietors of business houses are here. The loss incurred by the people must be enormous, but it is very hard to