EAST WASHINGTON CITIZENS.

They Meet and Discuss Matters of Interest to That Section.

THE GARBAGE QUESTION GENERALLY DEBATED AND RESOLUTIONS CALLING FOR A DAILY COLLECTION ADOPTED—THE NECESSITY OF CLEANING UP THE CITY PLAINLY SHOWN.

Despite the stormy weather there was a good attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the East Washington Citizens' Association, held last night in Baum's Hall, corner 4th and East Capitol streets northwest.

Many of those present were new members, and as this was the first meeting of the new year the association started upon its twenty-third year under auspicious circumstances.

Under the call of committees Chairman Lehmann of the committee on streets, avenues and alleys reported that his committee had not been called together lately, but during the next week he expected it would get together and push the interests of East Washington before Congress.

Mr. George K. French, chairman of the committee on public parks and spaces, stated he had no report to make, although his committee had several important matters before it upon which it would report at the next meeting.

THE RIPARIAN RIGHTS QUESTION.

Gen. Wm. Birney inquired what committee was the proper one to look into the riparian rights of owners in East Washington. He referred to the regulations recently prepared by the Secretary of War and submitted to the committee for approval, and heretofore published in THE STAR. These regulations were of great importance, and he thought some committee should make a report upon the whole subject. President Babson thought the committee on public parks and spaces was the proper one, and at the next meeting of the association it will submit a report thereon.

Chairman Isaac P. Noyes of the committee on schools made an exhaustive report upon the grand system of public education, and pointed out specifically the many advantages of the local schools. The military feature of the high school was a great and patriotic one. There, he said, a few things which could be so modified as to put the education of our youth on a more practical footing, and these things his committee proposed from time to time to present with no other thought than for the best interests of the community.

THE GARBAGE QUESTION.

The most important business transacted was the adoption of a resolution recommending a daily collection of garbage.

Mr. Wm. Hendley, chairman of the committee on health, police and charities, when called upon for a report submitted the following:

As chairman on committee on health, police and charities my attention has been called by the president of the association to the garbage question, asking that I examine and report upon the same.

I am informed that the garbage contractor is required to remove garbage three times a week for six months of the year and twice a week the balance of the year. He may, however, be required under his contract to remove garbage from hotels, restaurants and large boarding houses daily during the summer months if the Commissioners so order.

I am also informed that nearly every city in the United States of 50,000 inhabitants has a daily garbage service for about six months of the year. This is considered indispensable to health, and the people of this city are entitled to every possible protection by sanitary regulations, and I believe they are willing to pay for the same.

The most eminent of the medical profession are predicting danger from cholera the coming season.

If we as an organized body do not exert our influence to protect the health of our people we shall fall far short of our duty. If we expect relief this coming summer prompt and vigorous action will be necessary. Congressional committees are making up appropriation bills, and it is generally understood that they will be pushed to completion at an early day.

No time is to be lost in placing before these committees the needs of this people and urging favorable action. If the health officer or the District Commissioners do not act promptly in recommending this reform let us enter our protest. If we fail in getting the required legislation let us be upon record as having done our whole duty. As a part of my duty I place these suggestions before you for your consideration. There are other reforms equally necessary; the present system of removing the city's waste is not creditable and should be remedied. Open ash wagons, piled up to overflowing with tin cans, paper, soiled clothing and cellar sweepings, old leaky carts piled with offensive materials taken from sewer holes, polluting the air and scattering their disgusting contents upon the streets, are suggestive object lessons of false economy in the conduct of city affairs, against which we should protest in the interest of public health and the city's welfare.

A DAILY COLLECTION URGED.

The following resolutions were submitted:

Resolved, That we, as an association, believing that the fear of an outbreak of cholera in this country during the coming year is well founded, and that it is our duty to prepare for such an emergency by putting our city in the best possible sanitary condition, do respectfully ask and strongly urge that our District officials use due diligence in providing the necessary means to accomplish this end.

And be it further resolved that the committee to draft proposed legislation be instructed to inquire into the matter and prepare such bill or amendments as will secure the daily collection of garbage during the summer months of 1893, and that a committee be appointed to wait upon the health officer, District Commissioners and committee of Congress on District appropriations with the view of bringing to their attention this matter, which concerns the public health and is of vital importance to our people.

President Babson inquired what action should be taken upon the resolution.

Mr. Hendley thought the only action for the association to take was to adopt the resolution. He had been reading a journal on hygiene and believed the city was liable to be visited by cholera. It had been a fact that when Europe was visited it invariably happened that the United States was visited the following year.

Mr. G. W. Barnes moved that the report be accepted and the resolution adopted.

NEED OF CLEANING UP THE CITY.

In seconding the motion Mr. F. A. Lehmann spoke warmly of the interest which every resident of the city should feel in the matter. He hoped at least that each and every member of the association would lend his best efforts to bring about the desired results. Mr. Lehmann spoke of the visitation of the cholera to his native town and the devastation it had wrought.

The secretary reported the resolution, and then spoke upon it. He was heartily in favor of the matter. Immigration should be restricted and the people should not get scared. There was every reason why the city should be put in good sanitary condition. He did not mean that a few favored places should be cleaned up, but that the alleys and dark ways should be cleaned.

President Babson said he had given the subject of garbage removal some attention. He had found that during the summer months 100 tons of garbage were removed daily, and during the fruit season it was much greater. An expenditure of $2,000 per month, in addition to the regular appropriation, was enough to carry on a daily garbage service, and he certainly thought the needs of the city required it.

Prof. Thos. N. Conrad referred to the emergency fund, and thought the committee should direct its efforts to the health officer to get as large a slice of the appropriation for a daily service as possible.

Gen. Birney complained of the unbearable odors which assailed his olfactory nerves and inquired if the cleaning of the city contemplated the abatement of that nuisance. Prof. Conrad thought the disagreeable odors came from the sewers through the perforated traps. It was against the law, however, to close these perforations, although some citizens did it.

Gen. Birney said he thought the resolution should be made broad enough to include the flushing of sewers and the abatement of all kinds of nuisances.

The resolution was passed after an amendment had been adopted, and the president appointed Gen. Wm. Birney, Wm. Hendley, Geo. F. Harbin, Dr. J. B. Littlewood and Prof. Thos. N. Conrad a committee to take charge of the matter.

Gen. Wm. Birney was unanimously elected a member of the executive committee, vice J. W. Brown, deceased. The election is usually by ballot, but upon motion the secretary cast the ballot of the association.

WORK FOR THE CHAIN GANG.

Mr. George W. Barnes, under the head of new business, requested the president to have the committee on streets, avenues and alleys to visit the Commissioners and have them order the chain gang which was now grading on the north side of 15th street to grade the southern end. There were no improvements on the north, but on the south between D and E there were 25 houses.

Mr. Lehmann of the street committee said he had no objection to calling the attention of Capt. Fiebeger to the matter, although he was certain it was the intention of the Commissioners to improve the southern portion of this street after they had finished the other end.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Redemption of Unclean Notes.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

The proposition to restore the appropriation for the transportation of worn-out notes sent to the treasury for redemption should receive prompt and favorable attention by Congress. But this is only one step toward securing the circulation of clean notes throughout the country. Even with the expenses of transportation paid by the government experience has shown that bankers and moneyed institutions will not take the trouble to forward the worn and mutilated notes for such purpose, causing, as it does, a loss of the use of the money until returns are received for the shipment; but it does enable the subtreasurers to remit the worn notes coming into their hands, thus keeping their holdings reasonably clean for issue. In places remote from such offices, however, the small notes become worn to rags and represent more the grease of public markets than the financial issues of a great country. No law can compel the redemption of notes in remote places, but why cannot the plan adopted by the Bank of England to keep its issues clean be tried here? That bank pays out only notes never before issued, all notes coming in being destroyed, and as a result a worn or soiled Bank of England note is seldom seen either in England or on the continent. Let Congress direct the treasurer of the United States and the several subtreasurers, of which there is one each at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco, to pay out only new notes and to send to the treasury for redemption all the notes received by them from day to day. In a few weeks there would be an appreciable improvement in the condition of the paper circulation and in time we might hope to find throughout the country notes which would be reasonably clean and free from the danger of infection which has long been known to exist.

To accomplish this would require a considerable expenditure of money, but the government can afford the outlay. It has cost now, with no reserve, $246,000,000 of its notes, being to that extent a loan without interest. Reckoned at 3 per cent this saves more than $7,000,000 per annum to the government, and one-tenth of that amount will keep the government issues, under the proposed plan, in a clean and respectable condition. The banks already pay an annual tax on their circulation of 1 per cent. One-half of this tax would provide for the redemption and issue of their notes. Congress cannot act too promptly in this matter. In a few months visitors from all parts of the world will be here inspecting our institutions and bringing to our shores a vast amount of money. Let them find in circulation only crisp and clean notes, fresh from the press and worthy of the richest country on the face of the earth, and not the cheesy, mangled, filthy currency which confronts every traveler in this country when outside of our great cities. J. K. URTOX.

The Emmet Guard Shoot.

Last evening the Emmet Guard (company A, fourth battalion) faced the targets, and despite the terrible weather Capt Walsh mustered thirty of his command. Lieut. T. S. King, inspector of rifle practice, acted as officer of the range. The following were the scores made:

Lieut. Hardin	5
Sergt. Liston	14
Private Gallagher	14
Private S. Walsh	38
Private C. O'Connell	25
Private Brick	30
Private W. Walsh	27
Private Shea	16
Private O'Hirdan	29
Private Daley	38
Private T. Gately	27
Private Quinn	22
Private Sullivan	27
Private Farmine	27
Private Doyle	30
Private Harlow	29
Private Bolger	9
Private O'Connor	9
Private Smith	21
Private Downey	17
Private McNanaley	32
Corp. Gately	25
Private Quantrill	33
Private T. O'Connell	14
Private Callaghan	34
Cor. Carrow	43
Private Myers	17
Private Howlon	26
Corp. Reagan	41
Corp. Ellis	26
Lieut. Harlow	31
Private McCann	33
Private J. Sullivan	8
Capt. Walsh	36
Private Hines	33
Private C. Myers	22
Private Dailey	35

The Aqueduct Bridge Piers.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

THE STAR of the 4th instant has an article on the Aqueduct bridge, in which it is stated that a petition is being largely signed in Georgetown to grant the Washington and Arlington railroad permission to use said bridge.

Now I am not going to oppose the granting of the use of those piers for such a purpose, for, while I have no confidence in the supporting capacity of the new bridge built on those piers, I have full confidence in the piers themselves to bear up under all that can be put on them. But while believing in the piers I wish to call attention to a report on those piers as published in the annual report of the District Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1889, which may be found on page 250 of said report. It is headed "Record of Observations Made by Diver Robert Rogers at Aqueduct Bridge July 12, 1889," and is indorsed as true by Capt. Hunt and the District Commissioners. The diver describes the condition of two abutments and seven piers, but says not one word about pier No. 1 that was said by Engineer Hunt to be "toppling over," and which he further states contained a cavity so big that it took 1,450 two-bushel bags of concrete to fill it, and 1,054 barrels of other concrete material, besides 952 tons rip-rap stone to keep the aforesaid bags in their position in said cavity and prevent said pier from tumbling over, and yet, with the pier in this condition and many thousands of dollars expended on it, there is not one word in the whole report from the diver about this pier. This may be truly said to be "acting Hamlet with Hamlet left out."

But what I am coming at is "Pier No. 6," which is one of the two main piers of the bridge, which stand near the middle of the river, the third and fourth from each shore. These piers are twenty-two feet wide, while the other six piers are but twelve feet wide. They also extend up and down the river some ten feet beyond the other piers.

Here is what Capt. Hunt and the Commissioners report to the President and Congress that the diver said of the north main pier. I quote the exact language, to wit:

"Pier No. 6, north side.—Masonry in good condition, except at northwest nose, where there is a large cavity, where the masonry has fallen down northward so that a man can walk under the overhang of the pier. The face beyond is very rough, and the diver considered it too dangerous to investigate very far back."

The diver was afraid to walk under this overhang lest the pier come tumbling down onto him, and yet the Commissioners have allowed this main pier that they represented to the President and Congress was in this dangerous condition most four years ago to remain so without doing anything to repair it.

I asked Capt. Hunt yesterday in the presence of Capt. Fiebeger if anything had been done to save that pier from further alleged damage, and the answer was "Nothing." I asked him if he believed the statement of the diver and got a smile for a reply. I repeated the question, but could get no answer. If the diver's description is false in regard to this pier then how can what he said of the other piers be credited? If his description of this pier is true then in what a dilemma does it place the Commissioners.

These piers each have an ice breaker composed of hewn granite blocks twenty-two inches thick and of twenty cubic feet dimensions. They each extend five feet below the surface of the water. They are in the form of an oblong cone, sloping on an angle of 45 degrees, and extend up stream from five to ten feet with nothing to support them but the foundations beneath. Now if the foundations were knocked out, as the Commissioners and Capt. Hunt and Capt. Symons represent the diver as saying, so that he could walk under the overhang, which overhang must be the ice breaker, then I would like to know what prevents the ice breaker from falling down? It surely cannot rest upon nothing.

The water at this point is supposed to be about eleven feet deep, and at the ice breaker extends five feet below the surface of the water leaving but about six feet left between the bottom of the ice breaker and the bed of the river for the cavity or "overhang," the diver speaks of, a height hardly sufficient for him to stand without touching his head to the ice breaker, resting on nothing above him. No wonder he was afraid to venture into such a place. But what I cannot understand is how that ice breaker is able to support itself there all of these years resting on nothing. Perhaps an investigation into this matter by another diver and other engineers, which Congress should lose no time in having done, may enlighten us.

In the meantime, if what the Commissioners say of the condition of this pier is to be accepted as the truth, then all travel over this bridge should be at once suspended until this main pier, No. 6, is put in a safe condition.

January 5. J. H. CRANE.

Reports of serious snow storms come from all parts of northern Italy. Communication with the Island of Sardinia has been cut off.

A RECEPTION AND BANQUET.

Mr. Will Carleton Honored as the President of the American Society of Authors.

The reception and banquet tendered to Mr. Will Carleton, president of the American Society of Authors, by the Washington branch of that organization at Willard's last night was a most enjoyable affair. Of course the poet whose name is a household word in this country was the central figure of the evening, but there were others as well who have made their name in literature. There was a large gathering of well-known people in the parlors of the hotel to participate in the reception that preceded the spread, and all were presented to the guest of the evening by Mrs. M. D. Lincoln, the head of the local society. Addresses of welcome were made by Representative Greenleaf, Mr. H. B. Moulton and Mr. M. M. Parker. In his speech of reply Mr. Carleton referred to Washington as a literary center, and, addressing himself to the society, spoke of the pleasures and responsibilities of authorship, contrasting them with some of the shadows. He also recited his own sequel to "Over the Hills to the Poor House."

The banquet which closed the evening's exercises was a handsome one and a large number of ladies and gentlemen sat down to the long tables. At the close of the more solid portion of the entertainment a number of pleasant and witty after-dinner speeches were made, many of them having for their subjects the titles of some of Mr. Carleton's best-known poems. Among the speakers of the evening were Mr. James L. Tanner, Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, Commissioner Charles Lyman, Mr. J. L. McCreery, Rev. Dr. Corey, Assistant Secretary Willits, Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles, Mr. H. B. Moulton, Representative John DeWitt Warner, Gov. Fletcher, Prof. H. C. Bolton and Mr. Carleton. A poem of greeting, sent by Rev. Frederick C. Cowper of St. James' Rectory, Amesbury, Mass., was read by Miss M. F. Foster.

Among those present were: Will Carleton, Commissioner Douglass, Commissioner Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Curtis, Secretary Willits, Gov. Fletcher, Mr. W. M. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Baron der Darabedyan, Miss Marie Byington, Mr. Charles Early, Prof. Fava, Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell, Representative and Mrs. DeWitt Warner, Mr. and Mrs. McCreery, Mrs. M. L. Lockwood, Miss Frances Wadleigh, Mr. A. Grant Barnwell, Maj. and Mrs. Flint, Germond Crandell, Mrs. Hert, Mrs. M. D. Lincoln, Miss M. F. Foster, Mr. Lincoln, Capt. G. B. Brackett, Miss F. C. French, Deputy Commissioner Andrew Davidson, Mrs. Kern, Mr. C. F. Kern, the Misses Kern, Representative and Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. G. F. Pickett, Miss Passmore, Miss Eddy, Miss Alice Hallowell, Mrs. and Miss More, Judge and Mrs. Wright, Miss Anna Hopperton, Miss Lida Tullock, Dr. and Mrs. Lighthill, Mrs. Katherine Hodges, secretary of the American Society of Authors of New York; Mrs. Henry Herrman, New York Sorosis; Mrs. Kate L. Bruce, Miss Huddleston, J. H. Ralston, Mrs. H. N. Ralston, Col. and Mrs. De Witt C. Sprague, Gen. Daniel McCauley, Gen. Bussey, Miss Carrie Harrison, Miss Dalngerfield, Miss Robinson, Miss Harner, Mr. E. Warren Day, Prof. H. C. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Langhorne, Miss Rice, Mr. W. H. Michael, Mrs. J. W. Turner, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Miss K. L. Brice.

THE NATIONAL RIFLES.

Good Reports Presented at Its Annual Meeting Last Night.

At the annual meeting of the National Rifles last evening the following named members were elected to the board of directors for the ensuing calendar year: J. F. Oyster, T. A. Garner, George W. Evans, W. K. Ellis, H. K. Simpson, G. B. Young, W. B. Magruder, A. G. Du Bois, W. P. Boteler, M. B. Summers, R. E. Constant, E. P. Harrington, J. Harry Cunningham, M. J. Quinn and J. Bruce Webb.

The reports stated that the receipts for the year from all sources amounted to $8,687.71; disbursements, $8,104.73; balance on hand, $582.98. The entertainment committee announced a full dress reception of the company to take place Thursday evening next. Ten years' service medals were ordered for the members entitled to the same.

The present membership was reported to be 70 active and 160 honorary members. Two thousand five hundred dollars was reported as having been expended for new uniforms during the year. The company decided to parade February 22, escorting the Old Guard, after which a lunch will be tendered the latter command. A committee of five was appointed to inquire into the matter of the bill introduced in the Senate to abolish existing independent military organizations.

The Date of Christ's Birth.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I did not see the reply to my article of December 29, 1892, until Tuesday. I am sorry that I offended Mr. Croissant. I think now that I was too personal and take back that part of my letter. I will give way to no one in my admiration of or deference to such scholars as Drs. Schaff and Herzog and the long list of scholars who helped them. I could see no object that any one could have in setting aside what I considered such a thoroughly established historical fact but their opposition to the Roman Catholic Church.

The 25th of December, however, is observed by the Greek and Armenian Catholics, who are both quite as old as the Latin Catholics. The fact of the eastern church observing a different date in early times adds to the proof. What is received on the authority of the Catholic Church is very different from what has the authority of only one branch of that church. Mr. Croissant says that "not until early in the fourth century is there any reliable record of Christmas time." That is about 300 years after the event, the record of which he admits was destroyed by Alaric about 400 A. D. (it matters not whether he was a Goth or Hun; both invaded the Roman empire about the same time). Testimony that was before Alaric's time, does he call it Roman Catholic or Catholic? When does he put the rise of the bishops of Rome to be universal bishops? Most historians, I think, put it later. He says: "If there is any authority for selecting December 25 and any date fixed prior to 380 I fail to give it."

I give Schaff and Herzog as my authority, who say that Clement of Alexandria gives December 25 and the Encyclopedia Brittannica says that he wrote between 198 and 211 A.D. Mr. Croissant says that Schaff and Herzog discredit this, and he gives a long quotation, which he says is from their book, to prove what he says, but I cannot find it and think that he must have quoted from some other author. Whoever the quotation is from, I do not see that it warrants his conclusion that "he thinks from this that he can count these eminent authorities on his side," especially when they say "Nevertheless, the fact remains that the whole western church universally agreed upon that date and the eastern church adopted it without much contradiction." In this quotation is said, "The day and the month of the birth of Christ is nowhere stated in the Gospel history." Is it stated in the Gospel history that the holy communion must be administered by presbyters? I think that any one reading the New Testament without any knowledge of other history would conclude that every Christian layman administered it, just as the head of each Jewish family administered the Passover. Is there any notice in the New Testament that the Sabbath was changed from the seventh to the first day? I cannot find any record in the New Testament of these changes, still he probably receives and observes them. J. A. G.

Another Mysterious Disappearance.

There would seem to be another name to add to the already rather long list of mysterious disappearances from this city, this time a young woman. Miss Betty E. Welsh of Timberville, Va., came to this city to seek employment on the 20th of last September and since she has been here had made a number of friends, especially among people from her own section of the old dominion. They are all very much worried about her now, for they have neither seen nor heard of her since the 7th of last month. They are beginning to fear that something has happened to her, for neither her sister, who lives in Philadelphia, nor her friends in Timberville have had any word from her since the last of November.

On October 1 she secured employment as house girl in a family living on Corcoran street, but left there on December 7. She told her friends that she was going to answer an advertisement to cook for two priests living at 1505 6th street, between G and H streets, but of course there is no such number between those streets. Since that time nothing whatever has been heard of her and all efforts to discover what has become of her have proved fruitless. In a letter to a friend she said that she was going to Chicago to live, but she told nothing of this to her friends in this city after writing the letter. The police have been notified of her disappearance, but have not as yet been able to get any trace of the missing girl. Miss Welsh is quite tall and weighs about 140 pounds. She has auburn hair and is said to be very good looking.

Advices from the state of Washington give promise that a new opal field has been discovered in that state that will rival in quality and quantity that of the Moscow in Idaho.

SUPT. WARNER'S LECTURE.

He Talks on Charities at the Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Amos G. Warner, superintendent of charities for the District of Columbia, delivered the ninth lecture of the series on "Charities and Their Organization" before the department of history and politics at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore yesterday afternoon.

The lecture dealt with the charities of American cities, Dr. Warner selecting Baltimore and its charities as typical. He spoke of free medical aid to the poor being augmented by gifts of money from the authorities, when this aid given to the poor is in many cases really a mode of practice for students. "In many cases," continued Dr. Warner, "where a small fee—10 cents at the Johns Hopkins Hospital Dispensary—has been charged those who are able to pay it for medical aid and medicine, it has been found that the medicine had a better effect than when given absolutely gratis. In connection with the good accomplished by efficient medical aid is that done by nurses going out among the poor, especially in cases where the mother of the family is the patient. Slovenly methods of housekeeping are thus often permanently reformed by the good influence of the nurse. In the case of orphan asylums the course pursued by the Hebrew institutions of this city in sending the orphans to public schools is a wise one, since it rouses the children from the apathy of institutional life to the realities of the outside world, in which they are expected later on to take their places. Charities can be classed under certain heads, but there is really little system pervading the charities of modern cities. They tend to overlap, emphasizing the importance of charity organization. These classes are: Relief of the sick, including general and special hospitals and dispensaries, nurses, convalescent homes, fresh-air excursions, visiting and otherwise aiding the sick; temporary relief of the needy, including shelter, lodging, food, clothing, fuel, sewing machines, employment, day nurseries, protection of children, transportation and free burial, and continuous or permanent relief of the needy or defective, such as institutional homes for adults, incurables and children, as well as homes in private families, schools for the blind and deaf mutes and feeble-minded, insane asylums and hospitals, and pensions; and, lastly, there are charities in the form of reformatories, co-operative homes, provident, benevolent, educational and moral societies and associations." Dr. Warner's last lecture was given this morning at 9 o'clock.

NEWS FROM ROCKVILLE.

Two Mad Dogs Cause Some Excitement—General Notes.

Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Jan. 5, 1893.

The annual meeting of the agricultural society of this county for the election of a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held here on Wednesday next. The directors elected have the appointment of a president and other officers of the society.

Mr. Lee M. Lipscomb has awarded contracts for the erection of five dwelling houses on his subdivision at Gaithersburg. They are to be completed by May next.

Mr. Lafayette Griffith and wife of Kentucky are guests at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. Charles J. Corrick, at this place.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday on the farm of Mr. John G. Bohrer, near Bethesda, by the sudden appearance of a rabid dog, which after attacking and biting a dog was followed some distance and finally shot. Another dog suffering in the same manner a few days ago made his appearance on the premises of Mr. Daniel Kraft, a short distance from Garrett Park. He was also followed and killed.

Miss Hattie Granger left here a few days ago for a visit to friends in Baltimore and Washington.

Linden Lodge of Good Templars at its last meeting passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Mr. Chas. Boughton.

Union revival services will be held in the different churches of this place during next week. There will be preaching each night by one of the pastors, as follows: Monday night at Methodist Church, Tuesday night at Presbyterian Church, Wednesday night at Baptist Church, Thursday night at Methodist Church, Friday night at Presbyterian Church.

In the case of the condemnation suit of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company agt. Dulaney, Whiting and Elvson for about one-half acre of land near Bethesda the jury yesterday morning awarded the land owners the sum of $1,100. The case of the same company agt. M. Wilson Offutt for land in the same locality is now on trial. There are a number of other cases of the same character to be tried, and the proceedings will probably last for a number of days longer.

Mr. J. P. Dodge, a well-known citizen of this county, died on Sunday at his home in Wheaton district, aged seventy-seven years. Deceased was a native of the Genesee valley, N. Y., but has been residing in this county for over thirty years.

Mr. Roscoe G. Lamb of Prince George's county and Miss Annie Weller of this county were married at the residence of the bride's mother in Wheaton district on the 4th instant.

Mr. Jas. W. Hillard and Miss Gertrude V. Price of Beallsville came to this place on Thursday and were quietly married at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. L. L. Lloyd.

The stage route and contract for carrying the mail between Brookville and this place has been sold by Mr. L. P. Bowles to W. H. Nicholson, who will in future take charge of the same. S. A. M.

ANACOSTIA.

The ladies of St. Teresa's Catholic Church gave a hop at Masonic Hall last night. Like everything the people of St. Teresa's attempt it was a success. The managers were Mrs. B. C. Shreve, Mrs. N. E. Norton, Mrs. J. F. Reagan, Miss B. Kane, Miss B. C. Grady and Mrs. M. M. Havenner. Davis' Orchestra furnished music. Among the dancers were Mr. and Mrs. Repetti, Miss Kate Spaulding, Miss Maggie Quaid, Miss Turner, Miss Nellie Robey, Misses Kane, Miss Ella Quaid, Miss Alice Green, Miss Fannie Green, Mrs. S. F. Shreve, Mrs. John F. Reagan, Misses Holms, Miss Redd, Miss Martha Rose, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McGirr, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Weedon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reardon, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, Miss Lanahan, Messrs. Lawrence Gates, C. C. Pearson, E. T. Davis, Joseph Turner, W. W. Watson, Joseph Clout, William Bonini, C. J. Montgomery, Capt. J. F. Reagan and Dr. H. V. Pyles.

Anacostia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, met at Masonic Hall last night and conferred the knight rank on Mr. Worthington Ireland. Deputy G. C. Mundell installed the following officers for the ensuing year: P. C., B. Crown; C. C., C. R. Dodge; V. C., Andrew Tilling; P., Mr. Robinson; M. of A., P. Stangier; K. of R. and S. C., R. Brooks; M. of F., M. C. Thompson; M. of E., H. G. Kenner; I. G., Wm. Possell; O. G., ——. After the installation complimentary speeches were made all round. The lodge will arrange for a ball at an early date.

The officers of Anacostia Camp, Sons of Veterans, were installed last night at the camp hall on Jackson street. The ceremony was performed by the privates. The camp will soon be granted its charter.

Congress Heights M. E. Mission and Garden Memorial Presbyterian Sunday schools held Christmas entertainments during the week.

Excelsior Grange of Suitland will soon be reorganized. There has been a lack of enthusiasm in the grange for some time. A good deal of the dead timber will be weeded out.

Wilkins Z. Smith of the county slipped and broke his right leg yesterday. Drs. H. Pyles and James A. Watson rendered aid.

Peter Wilkerson was arrested last night by Officer L. B. Anderson and lodged at the substation to sober up and thaw out.

Charles J. Havenner is convalescing from a two weeks' illness.

Miss Annie Smith is improving.

Dr. Grealish left town rather unexpectedly for Chicago.

Mrs. Alden's Bible Talk.

The Bible reading given by Mrs. Alden, so well known as "Pansy," at headquarters of the W. C. T. U. yesterday afternoon was one of deep interest to the society. The parlors were crowded, some failing to obtain standing room. "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" was sung and Mrs. E. S. Cameron offered prayer.

Mrs. Alden read many texts giving the woes pronounced on those who deal in strong drink and who uphold iniquity by law, call evil good and good evil, &c. She emphasized the responsibility of mothers in the home, the duty of teaching definite reasons for total abstinence clearly, that the children being forewarned might be forearmed. She made forcible comments from the text, "Woe unto them which justify the wicked for a reward," and said that to her the license system of this nation was applicable in the case.

Announcements were made for a Bible talk today at 3 p.m. by Mrs. T. A. Williams on "The Saloon's Allies" and an address at the Vermont Avenue Christian Church on next Sunday evening by Mrs. Narcissa White Kinney of Oregon, subject, "Looking Forward."

CAPT. GRUGAN'S CASE.

No Further Action Deemed Necessary, as the Charges Were Not Sustained.

It is said at the War Department that there is no necessity for further action in the case of Capt. Frank C. Grugan, second artillery, for the reason that the investigations made at the instance of the department show that there is no foundation for any of the serious charges recently preferred against him in connection with his administration of affairs at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. A prominent army officer says: "The officers of Governor's Island express great wonder that certain newspapers are pursuing Capt. Grugan so much with charges which they believe have no real foundation. They say he has a splended army record, having been a soldier in the ranks himself, and in many battles and campaigns. He greatly desires the best discipline and the best drill, but is far from having a cruel disposition or a bad heart. It is soreheads and discharged men for cause who attack him. He always has challenged investigation. Thus far both Gen. Howard's and Gen. Schofield's inspectors have found so little fault in his management that they could not bring him to a court-martial. The suicide of the sergeant some weeks ago was probably partly due to his own chagrin in being found out in a grave offense and partly to his own habits. It was certainly not due to Capt. Grugan."

Army Orders.

First Lieut. William T. Wood, eighteenth infantry, is assigned to company C of that regiment, vice First Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, who will remain unassigned until a vacancy becomes available.

Leave of absence for twelve days is granted Second Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, fourth artillery. First Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, signal corps, with all available men of the detachment of the signal corps serving at Fort Riley, Kan., will proceed immediately with the field telegraph train and other necessary telegraph material (to be indicated by the chief signal officer) to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for the purpose of constructing a flying telegraph line from that point. Lieut. Maxfield will proceed in advance of his detachment via San Antonio, Tex., reporting to the commanding general, department of Texas. Lieut. Maxfield, with his detachment and train, will return to Fort Riley, Kan., when notified by the commanding general, department of Texas, that his services are no longer required.

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, signal corps, will proceed from this city to Trenton, N. J., on official business in connection with the signal service, and after he shall have carried out the special instructions of the chief signal officer will return to his proper station.

First Lieut. Loyd S. McCormick, seventh cavalry, will be relieved from recruiting duty at Davenport, Iowa, and will join his troop.

First Lieut. Elias Chandler, sixteenth infantry, will proceed without delay to Fort Douglas, Utah territory, and report in person to the president of the general court-martial appointed to meet at that post, for the purpose of appearing as a witness before the court.

The superintendent of the recruiting service will place fifty colored cavalry recruits at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, to be assigned to the tenth cavalry, and forwarded under proper charge to such point or points in the department of Dakota as the commanding general of the department shall designate.

Funded Indebtedness of the District.

Treasurer Nebecker, ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District, in his last quarterly statement of the funded indebtedness of the District, just issued, shows that the debt January 1 last was $18,649,900, being a decrease of $8,380,250 in the debt of July 1, 1872, as increased by the issue of 3.65 bonds, 5 per cent funding bonds and 3.50 per cent bonds. The interest charge December 31, 1892, was $714,184, a net reduction of $301,574 compared with the interest charge of July 1, 1878. The total amount of 3.65 bonds outstanding is $14,033,600. The total issue of these bonds, limited to $15,000,000, was $14,774,450, of which amount $740,850 have been retired.

Wants Her Daughter's Death Investigated.

Mr. Cockrell of Missouri presented a petition in the Senate yesterday that is outside the usual run of petitions. Mrs. Effie G. Snow of Schell City, Mo., represents that her daughter, Lora Snow, aged 19, went to Richfield, Sevier county, Utah, and became a teacher in the Presbyterian mission school. She died October 4, 1889, under circumstances that cast grave doubts as to the cause of her death. Mrs. Snow says she has been hampered in getting the facts relative to her death and in recovering the body. It was claimed that death was caused from typhoid fever, and before she could return to Missouri to secure proof that typhoid fever was not contagious, she says, the body of her daughter reached such a condition that a medical examination could not be made to determine the cause and manner of her death. Mrs. Snow says this is not the only young woman teacher whose body has been disposed of in such a way as to leave the suspicion of foul play. For this reason Mrs. Snow asks that an investigation be made of the manner in which this mission is carried on, a request in which the citizens of Schell City join. Accompanying the petition is a long statement of facts setting forth the condition of affairs at the mission referred to.

The Petitions Denied.

Information has been received at the Post Office Department of the decision of the court in New York in the mandamus and injunction suit brought by the publishers of *Printers' Ink* against the postmaster at New York to compel him to receive that publication as second-class matter and to enjoin him from paying into the United States Treasury the money paid at third-class rates. The petition in both cases was denied and yesterday instructions were sent from the department to the postmaster directing him to pay over the money which has been accumulating since last July pending this suit.

DROVE ONE MAN TO SUICIDE.

Dredger Neufer Tells a Story of Ill-Treatment.

The hearing of the case of Capt. Stewart H. Evans of the oyster schooner M. E. Dennis, charged with cruelly treating dredgers employed by him, was held yesterday in Baltimore before Commissioner Bond. Evans was arrested by an expedition sent out by the German Society of Maryland under Wm. H. Brune and Col. Tieck.

Charles Neufer, a German, was the first witness called. His right hand was bandaged. Thomas G. Hayes appeared for the captain, and District Attorney Ensor was assisted in the prosecution by Wm. H. Brune and Col. Tieck.

The testimony of Neufer threw a good deal of light on the death of George Kleber, an unfortunate dredger who is supposed to have been driven to suicide by the treatment he received at the hands of the captain and mate of the Dennis.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.

"I worked with Kleber," he said, "and he was a very weak man. The captain and mate treated him terribly, and one day, I think it was December 16, he was struck over the head with a hammer until the blood flowed because he was not strong enough to do the work required of him. The captain cursed the man after striking him and threatened to kill him. That night the man told the rest of the crew that he could stand it no longer, and that he intended to jump overboard. That was the last time I ever saw the man; the next morning he was gone. We all supposed that he had carried out his threat and jumped overboard.

"We had to go to work at 4 o'clock in the morning on the Dennis and work till late at night, with nothing to eat but bread, black coffee and fish. The fish was spoiled. The food did not give me enough strength to do the work required or to fight. The mate was a black man named Henry. He beat the men more frequently than the captain. Among the men I saw him kick were Ignatz Groislan and Carl Carlentz."

NOT FIT FOR DOGS.

Oscar Rief, another sailor on the Dennis, gave almost similar testimony to that given by the first witness. He said that the food furnished the men was not fit for dogs to eat. The coffee could have been no worse than it was and the codfish was not sound. It was cooked without lard or grease of any kind and was not seasoned. The men were all too weak from want of food to do the work required of them. For three days before they were taken from the Dennis by the steamer McLane the crew had had nothing to eat except bread and coffee. They did not even see any meat.

Charles Lentz, the cook, testified that both the captain and mate had struck him. One day the captain struck him in the side, which pained him for a week afterward.

Other witnesses were examined. The case will be sent on for the action of the grand jury.

The United States steamship Essex has completed her three years' cruise in South American waters and has been ordered home.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., SITUATED ON FIRST STREET BETWEEN C AND D STREETS SOUTHEAST, AND IMPROVED BY A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING.

By virtue of a decree passed the 8th day of December, 1892, by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the cause of William C. Dewalt vs. Patrick Doran et al., No. 11642, Equity Docket 20, I shall, on FRIDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY, A