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RAISING REVENUE.

An Income Tax Shown to Be Not the Thing Now.

IT WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE

To Meet an Emergency Which is Now Present.

A SIMPLE PLAN PROPOSED.

"The question of raising revenue for the present," said a prominent democratic official, who has given years of study to the revenue question, to a Star reporter, "lies between an increase of the whisky tax and an issue of bonds. The financial problem before Congress so far as it relates to the raising of internal taxes," he said, "is an urgent one. There is assurance of a deficiency during the present fiscal year, which must be met before the 1st of July either by raising revenue or using the credit of the government for the issue of bonds. The fundamental difficulty with the proposition to meet this exigency by the imposition of an income tax of any sort is that the tax would necessarily fall upon future incomes and would yield nothing during the fiscal year 1894 and would not, in fact, be readily collectable until near the close of the fiscal year 1895.

Expense to Collect an Income Tax.

"Meanwhile much expense would have to be incurred through the appointment and fitting out of a very large number of new officials and the preparation of costly and elaborate blanks needed for the assessment of an income tax. The official corps would have to be large enough to cover the whole country and investigate not only the affairs of those whose incomes would be beyond the taxable limit, but all other incomes also.

"All this outlay would have to be made and everybody's business and personal affairs pried into with a view to receipts the first of which could not reach the treasury for at least fifteen to eighteen months from this time. Meanwhile the emergency for which the increased internal taxation is required will have passed away. If the democratic theory of revenue tariff be not radically wrong, within a year from the taking effect of the new system the government receipts from customs will be ample if not redundant, and there will be no current deficiency to supply. The income tax proposition is therefore necessarily one to defer the raising of larger revenues until a time when we will not need them. It is to be assumed that Congress would not think of putting a tax upon incomes already earned and spent. Even if it were constitutional no legislation could be more unfair than this. For example, it would be a cruel hardship to expect a man who having an income of $5,000 had regulated his affairs accordingly and disposed of the whole of it to mortgage his future by borrowing $200 to pay the debt imposed by such ex post facto legislation. Were the passage of such a statute possible the Supreme Court of the United States would make short work of it.

A Demagogical Idea.

"The fundamental objection above set forth applies not only to the general income tax upon all unofficial revenues or earnings larger than a fixed sum, but also to all other income tax propositions, such as the one for taxing the incomes of all corporations. This idea is demagogical and founded in ignorance, however eminent the reputation of its proposers may be. The corporation is no longer the manager of very large enterprises merely. Many lines of business are conducted by corporations as limited liability companies or otherwise. The old-fashioned copartnership of Smith & Brown has given way to the business organization known as the Smith & Brown Manufacturing Company or trading company. Comparatively few of the old-style firms are now conducting a large business. The majority of extensive establishments have, for reasons satisfactory to them, taken advantage of the development of the corporate principle in business affairs and turned their establishments into joint stock companies. If Mr. Shearman of Brooklyn and his allies do not intend to tax these business and industrial or trading companies where are they to draw the line? It is said that they can easily tax only the public corporations, such as railroad and insurance companies. To do this they would have to create an artificial distinction for the whole United States upon different lines from those existing in the several states whose corporation laws vary.

What Are Taxable Corporations.

"It would be well nigh impossible to define what was and what was not a taxable corporation under the federal statutes. If only transportation and guarantee associations were to be mulcted, their earnings would be harder to grasp than a will-o'-the-wisp. The railway company would return no profits at all or very light ones, while the industrial construction company engaged in building the road or equipping it with apparatus and supplies would absorb all the profits. Again the difficulty of assessment would be very great from another cause. There are a great many corporations organized under the laws of one state and doing business in another. This is notably the case as between the states of New York and New Jersey. A majority of the corporations recently organized for business within the state of New York have been formed in New Jersey in order to avoid certain taxes upon corporation capital imposed by the laws of New York. The legal domicile of these companies is New Jersey, yet they have nothing there to pay taxes on, their property being in the state across the Hudson and scattered throughout that state, and, in fact, much of it in the shape of rolling stock or otherwise in other states than the one of their legal domicile or their actual business. Not even on this plan of corporation taxation would the labors and expense of assessment be in fair proportion to results obtained.

"Corporations, even under state laws, are notorious for evading tax obligations. In this respect especially is it true of them that "corporations have no souls." Whether the income tax was general or special, there would be no longer any sentiment of patriotism or desire for business advertising to induce the making of full returns.

An Income Tax Would Be Sworn Down

"The income tax would be sworn down as personal taxes notoriously are. Nor would this always or generally be dishonestly done. In times like these an individual man or corporation composed of a number of business men is justified in carrying an ample reserve fund from profits for contingencies. If they, for example, could fairly compute from last year's comparative prosperity the results to an undertaking continued through this year, and much of this year's losses are necessarily in failure to collect finally upon transactions and deemed highly profitable when last year's business is written up on firm or corporate books. An income tax would be sure to yield less revenue than could likely be expected from it, while the expenses of collecting it would be disproportionately large to the receipts and the annoyance, mortifications and litigations growing out of it would be enormous in extent.

"At the end of a year this resort to an extreme war tax measure in time of profound peace would turn out to be the most unpopular tax ever adopted in the country. France has just refused to adopt the inquisitorial income tax project. But to revert—the fatal objection to any sort of an income tax proposition is that it does not meet the requirements of the treasury and cannot until too late to be of use.

One Simple Way.

"If the income tax proposition be rejected how is the government to get the money it must have by any plan of taxation? Or, must we take up with the republican plan of increasing the bonded debt of the United States and mortgaging the future of the country to meet a comparative trifling present deficit, and to bridge over the very short period during which there may be a further interruption of revenues by the lightening of stocks imported at higher rates to prepare for business under a low tariff system? There is one simple and easy way of getting what money the government needs, of securing sufficient to meet all the demands of the current fiscal year while making certain of ample revenues thereafter to prevent the recurrence of a shortage between the current obligations of the government and its collections.

"That way is by the increase of internal revenue taxes on articles already taxed. The new revenues from it would be collectable by the system and official force now in existence, without increased expense or augmentation of the army of office holders.

"Whisky is the most fruitful source of revenue. The present tax of 90 cents a gallon has been collected without appreciable loss through fraud by the excellent system which was devised when the tax was fixed at 50 cents per gallon. This system has stood the strain of almost a double tax without showing any weakness, and, in fact, with increasing closeness of collections year by year. A tax of $1.50, an increase of 90 cents a gallon, would certainly add to the revenues more than $60,000,000 a year; but that is not all. The imposition of such a tax to take effect at a day in the near future—say sixty days after the enactment of the law—would bring within that time to the treasury an additional revenue of not less than $50,000,000, which is precisely what the government will stand in need of during the present fiscal year."

BRAZILIAN NEWS.

Capt. Picking Tells of Disturbances in Parts of Brazil.

Secretary Herbert last night received a cablegram from Capt. Picking, commanding the United States naval forces in Brazilian waters. The cablegram was couched in naval cipher, and it could not be translated until this morning. Then it appeared that Capt. Picking had heard reports of disturbance, probably of a revolutionary character, at Pernambuco. The officer, however, discredits the authenticity of the reports. There have been unofficial reports, which are also discredited by the Brazilian minister, of a revolutionary movement at Para, and it is surmised that in some way the two places, both on the northern coast of Brazil, may have been confused in one or the other of these reports. There were certain details in Capt. Picking's dispatch which it is deemed best not to publish at present.

BLOUNT'S IMMACULATE PROTEGE.

Will Be Necessary to Protect the Queen, Says a Private Letter.

The mail from Honolulu brought by the Alameda reached Washington yesterday. A letter received by a gentleman in this city contained the following:

"The political situation here is unchanged, except that public feeling is at a tension. All are waiting for developments. Mr. Willis has not made public anything further than that he has instructions, and will act when the occasion arrives.

"The community is filled with rumors of all kinds. The natives have been so much stirred up that the government has increased the forces at the executive building, adding a volunteer company to the force, and has extra reliable men at the station house. The government is ready to declare martial law if it seems necessary.

"The natives have been filled with the idea that if they can make a rush and overwhelm the guards and get possession but for the briefest time the United States forces will protect them.

"It seems a shame that we are kept in suspense so. There is a deep feeling of disquietude and sense of impending danger. Personally, I do not think there will be an outbreak. We never were so fully prepared, and God have mercy on them if they come on; but we don't want disorder or bloodshed.

"How long the community is to be held in this wretched suspense remains to be seen.

"The Alameda is in from the colonies and brings news that President Cleveland means to restore the queen. We don't believe it. If it is true, it will have to be done by United States forces, and they will have to keep her there; and it is doubtful if they can protect her life."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Ex-Commissioner of Navigation E. C. O'Brien Makes an Important Recommendation.

Mr. E. C. O'Brien, the retiring commissioner of navigation, does not leave his office without making something of a stir by means of his annual report. He epitomizes his conclusions in the suggestion that there be established an executive department known as the Department of Commerce.

Such a department should, in his opinion, embrace the eleven different bureaus of the Treasury Department which have to do with such subjects; also the bureau of American republics of the State Department, the Pacific railroad commission of the Interior Department, the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the War Department, the hydrographic office of the Navy Department, the fish commission of the interstate commerce commission.

The tonnage of the country exhibited an increase from 4,765,921 in 1892 to 4,825,071 in 1893. There was a decrease in sailing tonnage, but an increase in steam tonnage.

The upbuilding of a naval reserve made up of men actually connected with the merchant navy is recommended, but the establishment of a marine board is regarded as undesirable.

Treasury Debt Statement.

The treasury debt statement to be issued tomorrow will show a cash loss for November of about $6,500,000, leaving the balance on December 1 about $96,500,000. The expenditures for the month exceeded the receipts by $6,500,000, the latter only reaching $24,000,000. For the first five months of the present fiscal year the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by $34,000,000, or at the rate of nearly $7,000,000 a month, which, if kept up, will make the net deficit at the end of next June $80,000,000.

Treasury Department Changes.

W. W. Stamper of Louisville, Ky., has been appointed an immigrant inspector, with headquarters at Port Huron, Mich. The commission of J. P. Crowley to be chief supervisor of special agents of the department was signed by Secretary Carlisle.

Two Cases Settled.

Secretary Herbert issued orders late yesterday afternoon for Capt. F. M. Higginson and Capt. John R. Bartlett to prepare to take command, respectively, of the cruisers Boston and Atlanta. This action is a practical acknowledgment that the officers named have been sufficiently humiliated for their conduct while in command recently of the Atlanta. Capt. Higginson was summarily detached from command of that vessel because of alleged lack of promptness in the execution of orders to proceed to Nicaragua. Capt. Bartlett succeeded him in command of the Atlanta, and suffered prestige because he happened to be in charge when the vessel was put out of commission and the discovery made that she was in a very bad condition. His restoration to the command is an indication that the department does not now regard him as responsible for the ship's condition. It is expected that both vessels will be put in commission in a few weeks.

May Be a Major General.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, recently promoted, stands an excellent chance of becoming a major general, as he does not retire until 1902. He will never be able to command the army, however, unless Gen. Miles or Gen. Crook dies before the year each would ordinarily retire. The next vacancy in the grade of brigadier general, barring accident, does not occur until November, 1894, when Gen. O. O. Howard will go on the retired list.

YALE AND PRINCETON.

Odds of 2 to 1 Offered on the Blue.

GREAT FOOT BALL GAME AT NEW YORK.

One Bettor Confident That the Tigers Wouldn't Score.

SCENES AT THE GROUNDS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The weather this morning was bright and clear and everything seemed to point to a fierce foot ball contest when Yale and Princeton would "line up" on Manhattan field at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Both teams were in the best of condition, both were equally sure of winning and Princeton promised to fight as she had never done before.

It was predicted that the play would be quick on both sides. Princeton, when she had the ball, would make the most of the time and so would Yale. Both would play the "good old-fashioned" game. Both teams would kick a great deal, and, with the field in its present fine condition, some beautiful running might be looked for.

While both sides were confident of victory, neither expected a score of more than six points.

The betting was lively last night and this morning, but carried on quietly. Both the Yale and Princeton men were confident enough to risk all their spare cash.

A Harrisburg man entered the Murray Hill Hotel last night. His name was Hart. "Do you fellows want to cover any money at 5 to 1 that Princeton won't score?"

"Certainly," said Trainer McMasters. "I'll take fifty of it now," and he put down $10. Here's fifty more against a hundred on the game."

Both bets were covered. Dr. McDonald, the team's physician, took another $150 on the same conditions. The Princeton men rushed the Pennsylvanian so hard on his 5 to 1 bet that in a few minutes he hedged and would bet only on the game 2 to 1.

At the Hoffman House "Billy" Edwards placed several bets ranging from $50 to $1,000 at odds of 5 to 2 that Yale would win. There was very little betting on the score.

Princeton men offered even money that Yale would not score 12 points, but this would not be covered. The betting was not so extensive as last year. The Yale men seemed to be satisfied with the haul they carried from Springfield.

Foot Ball Enthusiasts Abroad.

Early this morning the foot ball crowd began to make itself noticed on the principal streets of the city, and the bits of orange and black or of blue worn by the enthusiasts gave brightness to the somber matter of fact appearance of the sidewalks. The colors were worn in every possible variety. There were badges and ribbons of all conceivable kinds, and besides those familiar forms of decoration some new and striking features were noticeable.

One Princeton man showed his pride and confidence in his college team by using yellow laces to fasten on his carefully blackened shoes.

The crowd in the city quickly received additions in the early hours of morning from the neighboring cities and towns, and on all the streets in the vicinity of Madison Square, as well as almost the entire length of upper Broadway, were soon a restless, ever moving mass of colors.

There were still several hours to pass before the gates of Manhattan field would be thrown open, and the crowd spent the interval exhibiting itself in the most prominent places.

The foot ball giants spent the morning quietly. The Yale eleven were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the Princeton eleven were at the Murray Hill. Some little time was devoted to practicing signals and to talking over the tactics to be pursued in the game, but for the most part the heroes endeavored simply to kill time and dispel from their minds all thought of the approaching contest.

Scenes at the Grounds.

Manhattan field was in a blaze of glory some time later. A fairer day never blessed a Thanksgiving day crowd and foot ball enthusiasts could not wish for happier scenes. A battle to the death was to be fought for foot ball supremacy of the gallant boys from Old Nassau and the hardy sons of Yale.

A tremendous crowd came streaming in to see the contest. The college men came by the thousands, and from the city there was a throng that packed the grand stand, and the bleachers that made the bluffs that rose from the rear living mountains, and swelled the crowd without reserved seats till every man considered himself a sardine.

As early as 10 o'clock the advance guard appeared, then they were multiplied a hundred times over. It was estimated at noon, two hours before the game was to be called, that fully 40,000 people would witness the game.

At 11 o'clock the field was a bedlam. Leather-lunged students made the air resound with college yells, and from a thousand horns came one prolonged roar that could be heard miles away.

The Princeton men came early and filled the stand at the west end of the field. They made one solid mass of yellow and black. Every man lent his throat to the great honor and glory of his college. At one amusing sight the Princeton crowd went wild. A delegation of Nassau men, headed by a negro, completely covered with yellow, entered the grounds and marched around the field. Every man held a banner and tooted a horn. The rooters broke loose and howled like demons.

The bulk of the Yale contingent gathered on the south side. Around the stands and over the boxes were hung great blue banners, each one with a big Y in white. The early crowd, for its own amusement, broke into song. Every man on each team was honored in very crude verse to the tunes that years have made popular.

The coaches were lined along the north side of the field. Yale and Princeton were both well represented in this line. The heavy drags were masses of color.

Every college contingent that came in was greeted by a storm of yells. Fair woman seems to delight in the play in a foot ball game, and she was there today by the thousands.

Shortly after noon the grand stands commenced to fill.

Along the north side the fifty improvised boxes contained a large contingent of the city's wealth and beauty. The price of a box was a matter of $40.

Mayor Gilroy, surrounded by a lot of noted city officials, occupied a part of the stand in front of the club house.

Here are occupants of some of the coaches: Phi Gamma Delta of Yale and Columbia, Mr. F. H. Schenck, Princeton Freshmen, Tiger Club of Princeton, Ivy Club of Princeton, J. Beadleston, Yale '95; Princeton University College Club, Mr. Jewett of Yale, Naval Reserves, R. J. Flack, Colonial Club of Princeton, '96; Yale, Academy Yale, '96; Sherman Day, D.D., Chicci Yale, Mr. Kennaday, Yale '95.

Yale seemed to be the favorite with the crowd, although no small number were confident that Princeton would score. Capt. Trenchard said that the orange and black presented a better team today than she has had since 1889, when she whipped Yale on Berkeley Oval. He was confident that his team would score, and would not say that he would be beaten.

On the other hand, Yale pointed to her great strength in Butterworth, Hinkey, Armstrong, Thorne and McCrea and swore that nothing could beat them. Fresh from their victory over Harvard at Springfield and in fine physical condition, the men from the city of elms could see nothing ahead of them but victory.

Field in Fine Condition.

The field had been worked into excellent

(Continued on Second Page.)

VIRGINIA'S NEW SENATORS.

Meeting of the Legislature on Next Wednesday.

The Contest Between Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Martin—Fight for the Capitol Offices.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—The Virginia legislature will convene next Wednesday—one week from today—and owing to the many important matters to come before it, the most intense interest is felt throughout the state concerning the body's deliberations.

The question uppermost in the minds of the people now is the United States senatorship. Not since the memorable Daniel-Barbour contest has so much interest centered in a like contest. Fitzhugh Lee and Thomas S. Martin are the giants in the fight with Senator Eppa Hunton, by no means an unworthy foe.

But it is the Lee-Martin fight that is absorbing the attention now, for if indications prior to an assembling of a legislature count for anything, one of these two men must win. Some claim, however, that Senator Hunton will develop enough strength to create a deadlock, in which event a fine opportunity will be made for a dark horse to come in and carry off the prize. Other well-known politicians deny this, saying that Martin's followers are pledged to him to the end, and that a deadlock would only prove disastrous to Lee. Many are of the opinion that unless Lee can win on the first ballot his chances are slim.

Senator Hunton's avowed candidacy for both the short and long terms has changed the situation. If the Senator had been content with the short term, that is, Mr. Barbour's unexpired term, he would have had no difficulty in being elected. The other candidates must make their fight accordingly, consequently whoever is successful will be chosen to fill out the entire time.

The other candidates—Maj. Holmes Conrad, John Goode and Governor P. W. McKinney—are, apparently, making no fight whatever for the senatorship. In fact, they have all announced that they would make no organized canvass. Maj. Conrad, however, is regarded as an ideal dark horse, and in the event of a deadlock it would not surprise many to see him "rushed through."

The charges of "improper influence" being brought to bear upon members of the legislature in connection with the Senatorship have been met by a prompt denial by the democratic managers.

As is well known and conceded, however, the railroads are playing an important part in the fight. Mr. Martin has been connected with the C. and O. railroad for many years as counsel, and one of his most active supporters is Superintendent J. Barbour Thompson of the Richmond and Danville. The Times this morning in a measure withdraws its charges in this connection. It says: "In our editorial of the 26th, under the heading, 'Improper Influence of Legislators,' we feel assured that we have unintentionally misrepresented the subordinate railroad official referred to. We are assured that not only were the funds which had been committed to his charge disposed of in accordance with instructions from his superiors, but that there was express direction not to interfere with the canvass for the senatorship. The circumstances which led to the article have in their main points been fully explained, and the rebuttal has been supported by written evidence from the highest source. The intimation in our article that money had been withheld, we think, may be so construed as to do the gentleman referred to great injustice, and we desire to say that the only way to set that entirely right under all the circumstances is to withdraw it entirely."

The subordinate railroad official is, of course, Mr. Martin.

The friends of Lee, however, are in a quiet way using this "railroad business," as it is called, for all it is worth, and that it is having its effect cannot be denied.

The Lee men claim seventy-one votes for their favorite on the first ballot, while the Martin men go them three better and boast of seventy-four men pledged to their man. That some one is claiming more than he is entitled to is evident, when it is known that there are only 127 democratic members of the legislature, and of course the senatorship will be settled in caucus.

Very little is said about the supreme court judges as yet, but as this is the paramount question in many respects to come before the legislature it will furnish great concern later on. There are so many candidates for these honors that it would be idle to attempt to name the winners now. It is said, however, that the two who stand the best chances of filling two of the six seats on the bench are Maj. John W. Riely of Halifax county and Dr. H. R. Pollard of this city.

The indications now are that all of the state capitol officers will be re-elected. Judge H. W. Flournoy, the secretary of the commonwealth, who, it was thought some time ago, was in danger of defeat, figures out a clear majority on the first ballot. Mr. Joseph T. Lawless of Portsmouth, Judge Flournoy's opponent, is championed by Governor-elect O'Ferrall, and has made a strong fight, and were it not for the clean record of the incumbent as well as his strong personal popularity would no doubt win.

WHISKY THE CAUSE.

Gov. West Says Drink Leads to Most Indian Disturbances.

Gov. Caleb W. West of Utah tells some interesting facts about the poverty of the Navajoe Indians of that territory. He thinks that the principal cause of their distress is the whisky traffic. Their love of drink is so great that they will sell the last head of stock to gratify it. Small storekeepers abound on all sides of the reservation, whose ostensible business is the exchange of goods for the wood and pelts of the Indians, but whose real business is the illicit sale of whisky. These violators of law cannot be brought to justice excepting by the expenditure of large sums of money. Gov. West says that so far as he has been able to learn, there has not been a conflict between Indians and settlers for a number of years which was not caused directly by the sale of whisky to the former. The fees of marshals will not warrant them in incurring the expense of securing testimony necessary to convict. Then, again, these stores are located in isolated places, where this illegal trade may be pursued with impunity.

As a general thing the Indians will not "peach" on a man who sells them drink, and it is very hard to convict a man on the testimony of an Indian, because the word of a redskin does not carry great weight with a juror. The traffickers make big profits and are therefore willing to take big risks. Then they terrorize those who might inform on them. Their honest neighbors are afraid of them. If a resident attempted their arrest and conviction he could not live peaceably thereafter. The Indians would be induced to run off his stock, his property would be destroyed and if these failed to acomplish his removal his life might be taken. Governor West thinks that the government should appoint two or three deputy marshals or detectives, who should remain near the border, engage in some occupation and mingle with the law breakers till they had secured enough testimony to convict their men. A few convictions of the leaders would put an end to the nefarious traffic.

Shot as a Highwayman.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 30.—Thos. E. Neal, collector for the Singer Machine Company in this city, shot and killed Chas. Grogan near here last night. Neal was returning from a collecting tour in the country and had considerable money. When near the city Grogan, whom he did not know, caught the bridle of Neal's horse and stopped him. Neal drew a pistol and shot the fellow through the head. His dead body was found this morning. Neal surrendered today to the authorities.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Mgr. Satolli Pays a Tribute to Their Worth.

THEY MAKE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

Remarks to Be Made to the Students of Gonzaga College.

HIS POSITION STATED.

Monsignor Satolli, the papal delegate to the United States, is in favor of Catholic schools. For a long time, in fact, since he came to America, it has been charged that he was unfavorable to Catholic schools.

This afternoon at the reception tendered him by the faculty and students of Gonzaga College he will state his position plainly on this subject. His remarks will be in Italian, but this is what he will say, the following being an epitome of his remarks as furnished by his secretary, Dr. Papi:

"The whole America gives thanks today to the Almighty God, whose kind Providence continues to spread its benefits on this glorious republic. As all power comes from God, so must we acknowledge as coming from God prosperity, fruit of peace and victory, fruit of duty performed. Now, this is the reason why holy Scripture calls God sometimes the God of hosts, sometimes the God of peace and charity. The kingdom of Christ on earth is the greatest manifestation of Divine Providence, and therefore the tribute of gratitude, when offered in the name of Christ, is more acceptable to the Almighty Father, and the prayer offered in Christ's name is more efficacious to obtain ever increasing benefits for a more and more prosperous future. And really we Catholics should be the first both to recognize the benefits of God and to thank Him for them. Since Catholics should be the most faithful and constant followers of religious and social virtues, so as to be living examples to all who do not share in their faith, they have indeed good reason to be proud and to think themselves privileged to conform on this day to the President's solemn invitation and to thank God for protecting and speeding the American republic.

Pray for the Republic's Prosperity.

"The teachings of St. Paul to the Romans, and the teachings handed down by the early fathers of the church to the faithful, namely, that they should pray constantly for the peace and prosperity of the commonwealth, are the same teachings which the Catholic Church (faithful guardians of the ancient traditions) repeats today and insists on being observed by her children. Moreover, we have the important duty as citizens of this republic to show by the sincerity of our actions that we are worthy of enjoying the freedom and prosperity of this noble land. And for this reason you, pupils of the Gonzaga College, could not have selected a better day for a reception to the apostolic delegate than this Thanksgiving day, devoted to a social recognition of God. Among the Jews and Romans and Greeks no feast was celebrated without the cheerful participation of the young. The joy which radiates from the souls of youth on festival days, and likewise the grief which they show in the days of mourning, naturally create the same sentiments among the masses of the people, and seem to be a more pleasing offering to the heavenly throne, and to bring thence down on earth the graces and favors of God.

"In the days of Augustus the poet Horace composed a hymn, 'Carmen Seculare,' to be sung by the boys and matrons in the streets of Rome, and that is one of the noblest productions of the Muse of Latium. And your present celebration and songs rise above all other voices, which from every part of the country are directed to heaven in thanksgiving for the past, in prayer for the future.

Value of the Catholic Schools.

"We may be sure of this, that all the Americas (of whatever church they may be members, even if of none) recognize the value of the Catholic school; they are interested in it; they honor it; they wish it to continue and progress; they have learned by experience that citizens educated in those schools do not fall short in knowledge and in love of the American Constitution; that they do not lag behind the most progressive of the American people; that they are endowed with steadiness of character, with constancy of right purpose; that they are just, active, charitable and generous unto sacrifice.

"Such then is the magnificent spectacle presented to America by the Catholic schools, not unlike the spectacle given by the first Christians to the whole world in the early centuries of the church. In those days it looked as if pagans and philosophers might despise the faith, and calumniate the customs and religion of the Christians, but in reality they could not conceal very long their true judgment, nor hide their astonishment at the spectacle of the social and religious virtues preached by Christians. How advantageous it would have been for the public welfare if they had favored the new religion instead of persecuting it; and if they had recognized and fostered harmony between Christian truth and morality on one hand on the other hand the spirit of social and public life. It was impossible at the time to bring about this harmony, because the civil constitution was imbued with errors and superstitions and because it was believed with no good reason that ruin of the state would follow inevitably the disappearance of those superstitions. But thanks to God, and glory to the men who inspired the American Constitution, such a state of things as obtained in Rome is not possible here.

Favorable to the American Constitution.

"And I will say that whoever seriously meditates on the principles of the American Constitution, whoever is acquainted with the present conditions of the American republic, should be persuaded and agree with us that the action of the Catholic faith and morality is favorable in every way to the direction in which the Constitution turns. For the more the public opinion and the government will favor the Catholic schools, more and more will the welfare of the commonwealth be advanced. The Catholic education is the surest safeguard of the permanence throughout the centuries of the Constitution, and the best guide of the republic in civil progress. From this source the Constitution will gather on that assimilation so necessary for the perfect organization of that great progressive body which is the American republic.

"That is the sincere expression of my conviction, and so to speak, the profession of my faith in this matter. Up to the present it has been inexplicable to me, and never perhaps shall I find out what was the origin of the suspicion that my views were not favorable to Catholic schools. Those who, at first, or ever after, have attributed to me such an absurd opinion ought to point to some word or action of mine to justify themselves. Had I spoken differently I should be unfaithful to my mission, ungrateful to the generous hospitality which I have enjoyed and am enjoying in America; and, moreover, I should have given the lie to my first and unchangeable convictions. Every Catholic school is a safe guardian of youth, and it is at the same time for the American youth a place of training, where they are brought up for the advantage of church and country.

Become Noble Citizens.

"Grant, heaven, that the Catholic schools may continue, increase in number, grow stronger, reach the highest perfection, endowed with the blessings of God, commanded by the authority of the church, and the holy father, honored and appreciated by every honest citizen, from the illustrious President down to the most humble workman. Those only are against them who do not know them, or who are not animated by the spirit of the church, and are wanting the sentiments of true liberty. This college of St. Aloysius well deserves to be situated in the seat of the federal government, and we may say to rest under the shadow of the Capitol. Young men, you have before you the great and noble array of those who have gone before you, and who are today able and honored citizens. Follow, then, their example; devote yourselves, mind and heart, to the lessons that are here imparted to you, and you will certainly become the new generation of Aloysian alumni, a band of noble and honorable citizens. May, then, heaven bless you, and I, as the humble representative of the holy father, I bless you from all my heart."

PROF. PROCTOR APPOINTED.

He Will Succeed Mr. Johnson as Civil Service Commissioner.

President Cleveland has appointed Mr. John R. Proctor of Kentucky to succeed Mr. Johnston as civil service commissioner. Mr. Proctor is not a politician, but is said to be a man of considerable ability. He is the state geologist of Kentucky and has been a college professor. He is well known to the Kentucky Congressmen, but has never been pressed for any office. When he was in Washington last summer he called upon the President and his talk with him seemed to leave a good impression, for his selection was announced almost immediately after the dismissal of Mr. Johnston, thereby making it appear that he had been considered before. While a native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Proctor served in the confederate army.

Well Received.

The appointment is very favorably commented on by those who know Prof. Proctor. He is said to be a democrat without a flaw in his record, but has never been a practical politician. He is essentially a scholar and a writer, a man of fine attainments, and possesses social qualities which have rendered him popular in the highest classes of intelligent society. He has been state geologist for Kentucky during a number of years, and has been a considerable contributor to the Forum and other high class periodicals. With civil service reform he is thoroughly in sympathy, and is a personal friend of Commissioner Roosevelt and Senator Lindsey, and is well and favorably known to Secretary Carlisle and Senator Blackburn. His appointment, it is said, will be favorably received by civil service reformers generally and by a wide circle of students and literary men in all parts of the country. He is said to be a man of pleasing manners, bright and agreeable in conversation and of practical judgment in business affairs. He is not exactly a man of the world in the common acceptance of the term, but is a man of men and of affairs, possessing many accomplishments. In appearance he is a man of good presence, about medium height, of slender build, with brown hair, mingled with gray, and wears a small imperial and a mustache, after the southern style.

It is believed that he will make an admirable commissioner.

A FIGHT LOOKED FOR.

There Will Be Fun When Brazilian Ships Meet.

The first naval engagement for years is likely to take place within the next week off the coast of Brazil. It will be a fight between the Republica, one of Admiral Mello's insurgent vessels, and the America and the Nictheroy, the two ships recently purchased in New York for the Piexoto government.

Minister Mendonca has received a cable announcing the arrival yesterday of the Nictheroy at one of the West India islands. The cable stated that the vessel had behaved beautifully; that she had been speeded to her full capacity, and that her officers were delighted with her splendid sailing qualities. Senhor Mendonca expects some time tonight to hear of the arrival of the America at the same port. The two vessels will then leave in company within the next twelve hours for Brazil. They left New York under sealed orders. These orders will be opened when they sail from the West Indies. They will steam direct to one of the ports in northern Brazil, where they will receive instructions from Rio, which will govern their future movements. The America and the Nictheroy are looking for the rebel cruiser Republica, and if they meet, says the minister, there will be trouble. The Piexoto vessels are so fearful of missing the Republica that each of their captains carries a large-sized picture of the Republica. Their instructions from the minister are to avoid a fight, but the minister shakes his head sadly and says significantly that he is very much afraid the crews will disregard his instructions. He says they are the most determined lot of men he ever saw, and, as he expresses it, "literally spoiling for a fight." If they do fight the minister thinks they will make mince meat of the Republica. The Republica, Mr. Mendonca, says, is the only vessel of any size that the rebel chief has on the ocean. The Republica thinks the America and the Nictheroy are only carrying working crews, and for that reason will have no hesitancy in attacking them. That, the minister says, is where the fun will come in. Admiral Mello's other vessels, says the minister, are shut up in the harbor of Rio, and are unable to pass the forts at the entrance, and while it is true Mello has three torpedo boats on the coast which are looking for the America and the Nictheroy, the commanders of these vessels are on the lookout for the torpedo boats, and are not likely to be taken unawares. The few other vessels that Mello has on the coast are, Mr. Mendonca says, clumsy merchantmen, carrying a few rapid-fire guns, all of whom combined could not stand for thirty minutes against the Nictheroy and America. Senhor Mendonca is not disturbed by the reports which reach here via London of the reported uprising in the state of Para, and regards the English newspapers as unsatisfactory channels of Brazilian news. The minister is in constant communication with his government. He received two cables yesterday, and neither contained mention of any interior troubles.

THE SAMOAN DISASTER.

Lieut. Davenport's Position Before the Naval Court of Inquiry.

Lieut. R. G. Davenport stated to a Star reporter today that the published statement that he claimed that the Nipsic was saved through his efforts and that he was the only cool-headed officer on the beach at the time of the Samoan disaster does him great injustice, as will be clearly shown in the court of inquiry which is now being held at the Navy Department. He said that he never made such an utterly foolish claim, for it would be casting discredit to every man on the Nipsic, and would be antagonistic to every naval officer there. The whole affair will be clearly explained by the court of inquiry proceedings, and he simply asked the public to await the result of the court to show just what he claimed and proved.

Mr. Davenport also said that the statement attributed to his counsel, Lieut. Wainright, that "some one may get hurt" by the testimony before the court was not true, as Mr. Wainright emphatically states that there will be no attempt to injure any one, but simply to vindicate him, Lieut. Davenport.

Lobengula's Capture Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A report was circulated here yesterday by a news agency that King Lobengula has been captured by the British South Africa Company forces. The colonial office, which is likely to know of Lobengula's capture as soon as it is made, had no news then confirming the report, nor, the officials there state, had it received any intelligence thereof up to noon today.

THE SLASHER AGAIN.

Houses in Georgetown Visited Early This Morning.

EVERYTHING AT HAND MUTILATED.

After a Two Weeks' Vacation the Outrages Resumed.

THE POLICE IGNORANT.

"Jack the Slasher" was around again this morning. This time he appeared in Georgetown, the scene of his first acts of vandalism, but this time he did more damage than he did during the period of his former visitation. This morning he visited three houses in the vicinity of 35th and S streets and did considerable damage. For more than two weeks "Jack" has enjoyed a vacation and the police had about concluded that he had gone to annoy the police of other places. But just when he was least expected he appeared and now the officers will, perhaps, take more interest than ever in their efforts to apprehend him.

At Mr. Gorman's House.

At the home of Mr. A. Sanford Gorman, No. 3419 S street, "Jack" did most damage. This house is only a few doors from 35th street, in a locality where the intruder was least expected. He cut a pane of glass in the side window and unfastened the lock. In this way he succeeded in getting into the parlor.

Once inside he had things all his own way, for the elderly occupants of the house were on the upper floor asleep at the time, and on account of the construction of the house there was not much danger of their being aroused. It was not necessary for "Jack" to risk a visit to the upper floor in order to find food for his knife, for on the table Mrs. Gorman had left several pieces of new dress goods, including silks and other materials. These are now not fit for the junk dealer.

He Slashed Everything.

The carpet on the floor suffered several strokes, while the seat of the large sofa was slashed and the feather filling removed. Besides this the early morning visitor slashed the mats on the floor, ruined the chairs and other articles, and even some potted plants at the front window did not escape his knife.

The feathers from the sofa were scattered and blown about the room, giving the place the appearance of a hen house after the visit of a chicken thief.

When Mrs. Gorman walked down stairs this morning and saw what had taken place she became nervous and excited, and later in the day she had to be taken in the house of a neighbor.

A Stable Visited.

At the adjoining house, the home of Mr. L. E. Morgal, the "Slasher" appeared, but instead of entering the house he went to the stable, where he found Mr. Morgal's buggy. The top, sides, curtains and straps of the vehicle were completely destroyed and time enough was spent in the stable to cut a spoke from each of the four wheels. He also visited another house in the neighborhood and cut the slats from the shutter, but did not succeed in getting into the house.

The houses were visited some time between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning, for at one of the houses it was sometime after midnight when the last member of the family retired.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock a woman living on S street was aroused by hearing some one on the sidewalk. She got out of bed, opened her window and, looking out, she saw a white man, who stopped and looked toward her and then walked away without saying a word.

The Police Ignorant.

When a Star reporter called at the police station this afternoon the officers there knew little or nothing of what had been done by the "slasher" only about three squares away. It was stated that they had received word of the affair in the morning, but the officer in charge said that none of the officers had made a report of the matter to the station.

Precinct Detective Burrows was seen on the street by a reporter and he said he had investigated the case. He thought that the work