LATE NEWS BY WIRE

Declaration of Principles by Irish-Americans.

DISCUSSION OF ENGLAND'S CLAIM

Bitter Arraignment of Her Relations With Ireland.

AN APPEAL TO FORCE

CHICAGO, September 26.—Today's session of the Irish "new movement" convention was generally regarded as the most important of all. The principal business on the program was the consideration of the platform submitted by the committee on resolutions and the report of the committee on ways and means for national organization. The delegates waited with eagerness an outline of these two reports.

The Committee.

The committee on resolutions was as follows: Chairman, O'Neill Ryan, St. Louis; T. H. Greevey, Pennsylvania; T. Flynn, Nebraska; J. M. Kennedy, Montana; E. O'Connell, Illinois; T. Connor, New Jersey; Martin Kelley, Delaware; M. A. Walsh, Texas; M. Farrell, California; W. Fitzgerald, Iowa; D. D. Finnucane, California; John Ryan, New York; Ed. Sweeney, Ohio; M. J. Redding, Indiana; J. O'Sullivan, Pennsylvania; C. P. O'Hara, Nebraska; M. Morgan, Wisconsin; O. C. McLaughlin, New York; M. Donnelly, Indiana; T. Moroney, Louisiana; J. P. Bree, Connecticut; P. H. Cooney, Kansas; J. Dillon, Rhode Island; E. McCauley, jr., Michigan; Redmond Keys, Canada; P. A. Foley, Massachusetts; R. Walsh, Minnesota; D. E. Ryan, New York.

The committee on ways and means for national organization is as follows: William Lynn, chairman; J. J. O'Connell, Chicago; E. M. Sayers, Delaware; J. McDonald, Missouri; E. Cunningham, Missouri; P. Gallagher, Montana; J. H. Dean, Colorado; J. Sheehy, California; P. J. Murphy, Iowa; J. Mulcahy, Texas; M. P. Mooney, Ohio; E. Moran, Pennsylvania; John Groves, Nebraska; I. J. Connors, Wisconsin; T. E. Darron, Washington, D. C.; M. F. Kelly, Rhode Island; J. T. Hickey, Michigan; E. C. Downey, Kansas; P. C. Heafey, Nebraska; H. McGeever, Alabama; P. F. Butler, Connecticut; T. F. Ryan, Missouri; T. Mitchell, Iowa; F. M. Beiger, Indiana; William Gavin, Idaho; P. L. McArdle, Arizona; J. J. Kelly, Australia; T. H. Joyce, Alaska; P. V. Fitzpatrick, South Dakota; L. Markley, Canada; J. M. Leonard, Massachusetts; F. J. Kinzella, Indian territory; L. R. Buckley, Nevada; J. M. Colton, Massachusetts; F. J. Kinnucune, Minnesota; D. Jennings, New Jersey; M. H. Powers, Tennessee; T. O'Leary, Montana; T. J. Walsh, Maryland; J. M. Brown, Toronto.

O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis was greeted with enthusiastic cheers when, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, he stepped forward to read the platform proposed for the consideration of the convention. His powerful voice and the impressive silence of the delegates made a deep impression as he proceeded to read, under the title of a "Declaration of Principles," the following:

The Declaration.

"The people of Ireland are a sovereign people, Ireland is by nature separate from every other country, and liberty is the birthright of her people. Ireland was known throughout Europe as a nation long before the dawn of Christianity, and was the home of civilization while England was still barbarous.

"England's claims to authority in Ireland originated in force and have been maintained by corruption and coercion; they have never ripened into a right to rule; the title by conquest has never been perfected inasmuch as the Irish people have continuously, by constitutional agitation or revolutionary movements, resisted England's power and endeavored to destroy her unlawful supremacy. Ireland is deprived of almost every civil right which the American people most dearly cherish. Unexampled cruelty and vindictiveness have been the distinguishing features of English rule in Ireland.

"England has destroyed Ireland's industries and ruined her commerce; she has placed upon her statute books laws making it a crime to educate an Irish child; she burned Ireland's school houses and destroyed her churches; she has driven into exile, or left to perish in her dungeons thousands of men, whose only crime was love of Ireland. Every measure for the last century looking toward legislative independence of the Irish people has either suffered defeat in the commons, or been arbitrarily rejected by the lords. England has violated every treaty and broken every pledge, and with almost every year of the century she has imposed upon Ireland brutal laws of coercion, and one of the most drastic character is now upon her statute books.

"To the pleas of the people for justice and their prayers of mercy, England has responded with the scourge and the scaffold, and yet today Ireland, enthralled, but not enslaved, crushed, but not conquered, is in spirit a nation.

Appeal to Force.

"It has become evident after many years of earnest endeavor to obtain a measure of independence from the English government by peaceful agitation that appeals to reason for justice are futile. It is left therefore for the men of the Irish race to proclaim again the truth recorded by all history that the liberties of a people and the independence of a nation cannot be achieved by debate, but must be won upon the field of battle, and we declare our belief that the men of Ireland who are being driven into exile or into the graves of serfs in their native land by English misgovernment are entitled by the laws of God and man to use every means in their power to drive from their country the tyrant and usurper, and we believe that Ireland has the right to make England's difficulty her opportunity, and to use all possible means to create that difficulty.

"In view of these facts, the members of this convention appeal with confidence to their American fellow-citizens and all lovers of liberty to co-operate with them in aiding the people of Ireland in the achievement of the same measure of liberty enjoyed in these United States."

Resolutions Submitted.

Distinct from the "declaration of principles" Chairman Ryan also submitted on behalf of the resolutions committee three separate resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the continued incarceration in English prisons of Irish patriots; that we consider it inhuman and against the policy of civilized nations to keep in prison men who have acted only in the interests of their country and human liberty; and that the release of these men is imperatively demanded, not only by the Irish people, but by civilization.

Resolved, That this convention expresses the hope that the people of Cuba, who are struggling for political independence and the establishment of a republic, will be successful, and that we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That this convention, recognizing the importance to the Irish nation of preserving the language, literature and music of the people, commends the work now being done by the Gaelic League, and the National Literary Society in Ireland, and by the Gaelic societies of this country, and earnestly trusts our people will give them hearty co-operation and generous support.

ENGLISH EAGER TO RACE.

Over $150,000 Offered to Build a Cup Challenger.

LONDON, September 26.—The Yachting World in its issue of today says that Herbert Moir, who proposes to build a syndicate yacht to challenge for the America's cup, has been almost inundated with letters, the writers of which offer to subscribe toward the project sums varying from $250 to $5,000. Already more than $150,000 has been offered.

Ocean Steamships Arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 26.—Arrived, Paris, from New York.

LONDON, September 26.—Arrived, Mississippi, from New York.

BREMEN, September 26.—Arrived, Spree, New York.

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TRIAL BOARD UPHELD

Mr. Thomas Reports on the Walsh Affair.

Much Discussed Trial of a Foreman in the Fire Department—The Charges Disproved.

The assistant attorney for the District today made a report to the Commissioners upon the findings of the trial board of the fire department in the case of Foreman John A. Walsh. He says:

"The trial board found that the charge of immorality and the use of liquor by the foreman was not proven, but that he had been neglectful of duty in not taking cognizance of reports made to him of a clique in his company, causing a bad state of affairs to exist therein; that the trouble in the company had been caused by this clique, composed of ex-Members Maharey and Martin and Private Wenzell, who was then a member of the company, and further that, in their opinion, the statements made to the trial board by the three last mentioned parties were not worthy of belief, and they recommended that the copy of the findings be attached to the resignation of Mahaney and Martin for future reference, and they further found that Private Wenzell was not a fit man to be a member of the fire department. These findings were approved by the chief engineer and the Commissioners. Walsh was cautioned and Wenzell removed from the department.

"The board of investigation, after hearing the testimony of all the witnesses produced before the trial board and the testimony of other witnesses, reported that they did not see why the findings of the former trial board should be reversed in any way, as the facts in the case did not warrant the same.

"As requested by you, I was present and conducted the examination of the witnesses before the board of investigation. This latter board was composed of entirely different triers from the first board, so that six reputable and disinterested triers have examined and passed upon the matters in controversy."

Mr. Thomas refers to the objection of the citizens' committee to the composition of the trial board, and their allegation that the board is under the domination of the chief engineer of the department.

"There is absolutely nothing," says Mr. Thomas, "upon which to ground the assertion that either the trial board or the board of investigation in this case was under the domination of the chief engineer of the department. The ex parte joint affidavit attached to the citizens' report made by Mrs. Julia Wenzell and Mrs. Mary Minnix certainly is not entitled to the weight which the committee seems to accord it. The concluding paragraph of this joint affidavit explicitly states that the affiants cannot recall Chief Parris' exact words; and the assault of the committee on Chief Parris is, in my opinion, without justification."

In conclusion he says: "My observation of the board of investigation during its session was that its members appeared to be independent, intelligent men, fully competent to ascertain the facts and to weigh the testimony; and I am of opinion that the conclusion reached by them in this case (which was not free from difficulty), was a proper disposition of the matter, and that the findings should not be reversed in any particular."

The Commissioners approved the report and the case now stands closed.

SPRUCE MADE A PROTEST.

Third International Race Between the Half-Raters.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., September 26.—The prospects for a race today between the half-raters, Spruce IV of England, the challenger for the Seawanhaka cup, and Ethelwynn, the defender, were first-rate this morning. There was a fine breeze from the southward. This is the third race of the match between the rivals, each having already won one.

The course was northeast by east, three miles to leeward and return, repeated, making twelve miles. Ethelwynn got over the line exactly as the starting gun was fired, at 12:30. Spruce IV was twenty seconds later.

As Ethelwynn crossed the line she broke out her jib. Both boats had reefs in their mainsails. As Spruce crossed the line she raised a protest flag.

The committee was ignorant of the meaning of the protest, and therefore signaled that the race should be sailed. Spruce started on the course, setting her spinnaker as she went.

Just before the preliminary signal was given Mr Field said he would prefer to sail the race on the inside course. Mr. Brand would not agree to this. The committee had no discretion, because there was no common understanding between the owners.

Ethelwynn led shortly after the start, but at 12:45 Spruce was two lengths ahead.

Spruce was first round the first mark at 1:04:50, unofficial, and was so far ahead of Ethelwynn that the latter's friends began to give up hope.

Accident to the Ethelwynn.

At 2:30 Ethelwynn was seen to be heading for home, without any jib set. She had evidently met with an accident.

Spruce went on for the outer mark to make the race. The wind had picked up and was blowing 12 or 14 miles an hour.

THEY ARE AT OUTS.

Governor Brown of Maryland and Candidate Hurst.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—Gov. Frank Brown and Mr. John E. Hurst, the democratic nominee, are still at outs as a result of the governor's public utterances on the situation, in which his excellency said that he thought a mistake had been made by the state convention, and that Mr. Hurst could not be elected. Ever since that time Mr. Hurst has been angry with the governor, and all efforts by mutual friends to bring about a reconciliation have failed. The governor and the democratic candidate to succeed him have not met since the occurrence in August, and some of Mr. Hurst's friends are openly accusing the present executive of doing more to aid in the election of Lowndes than for his own party nominee. Much bitter feeling is becoming evident as a consequence of this breach, and some of the democrats are beginning to allude to the governor, Brown, as a "dead duck."

The Reform League today formally petitioned Gov. Brown to remove the two democratic supervisors of election in Baltimore city. Messrs. Wm. H. Blans and George H. Cairnes. The officials are charged with violating the law in the appointment of improper persons as registers and judges of election, and directing the registers to act in an unlawful manner in ejecting republican watchers.

The case will be fully argued by counsel for both sides, and a rather scandalous state of affairs will be exhibited in regard to the workings of the election machinery of the city. The hearing will be in a few days in the governor's office here.

THE TRADE OF CHINA

Notwithstanding the War Last Year Good Results Were Obtained.

Facts From a Report by the Secretary of the British Legation at Peking.

The Department of State is in receipt of a report on the trade of China for 1894, prepared by the secretary of the British legation at Peking. The most remarkable feature of this trade for the year is found in the facts that, notwithstanding the Japanese war and many other untoward circumstances, good results were obtained and that a promising revival of commercial prosperity has set in. Both exports and imports show an advance, and the customs revenue was increased by every division of trade with the one exception of Indian opium. The receipts from the exports exceeded the maximum collected during the most prosperous days of the tea trade.

No Ports Were Blockaded.

In accounting for this condition, the author of the report says no ports were blockaded during the war and the usual calamities of war were almost wholly absent. He therefore concludes that the revival was due to the "inherent stanchness of the position." Former stocks of imports had been absorbed and prices were, on the whole, so moderate and safe as to encourage orders. "Fluctuations in the value of silver," says the report, "though occurring, were less violent, and while exposing the importer to less risk, also afforded more confidence to the exporter. This is well illustrated by the results of the year's operations, almost every export having done well. We may conclude that the revival, which, under changed conditions, we may expect to continue, is the natural result of the range of values having reached a sound and safe basis and of moderate steadiness in exchange, which has reached a low standard."

The Silver Question.

The report quotes expressions of opinions from various British representatives throughout the Chinese empire. The consul general at Shanghai touches upon the silver question in the quotation attributed to him. He says: "Stability in the value of silver is the one desideratum of the foreign merchant in the far east; and it is pointed out that fluctuations in it must really affect the well being of the entire population of the united kingdom. Under the influence of cheap silver the volume of exports continues to expand, and the European consumer reaps the benefit of their cheapness in gold prices. The fall in silver and low freights have combined to enable the majority of the staple exports of China to be laid down in Europe at about one-half the cost at which they could be sold years ago."

For the increase of foreign trade in China the report recommends the substitution of show yards for the costly circulars now sent there. The report takes the position that the opening of the ports of Suchou and Hangchou, by the Japanese treaty will have very little influence on the volume and value of foreign trade, on account of the absence of banking and shipping facilities at those places.

Effect of the War.

Commenting upon the effect of the war, the writer of the report says: "Even if, as may be the case, China has learned no lesson by the war, yet it seems scarcely credible that she will be able to avoid some measure of reorganization, if not merely in self-defense, at least by the necessity of providing money for the large indemnity which must be paid. If China is ever to stand alone and cease to be a victim of any assailant, she must have a new fleet, an honest financial administration and an army reorganized after a European model. More than this, she must construct railways, open mines, build roads and generally develop the great latent resources of the empire."

The English consul at Chefoo is quoted as expressing the fear "that the only lesson which the Chinese will learn from their misfortunes in the war with Japan is the need of more warlike material, an increase of hatred of foreign nations and a greater desire than ever to keep them aloof by fair means or foul. Instead of merchant steamers," he predicts, "they will purchase men-of-war, heavy guns instead of railway plants and ammunition instead of useful machinery."

GROWS MYSTERIOUS.

No Apparent Reason for Gardner's Alleged Defalcation.

There were no developments today in the case of Charles Clinton Gardner, who disappeared two weeks ago, and stands charged with being a defaulter to the extent of $3,200 from the funds of the freight department of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

With the lapse of time the general surprise over the conduct of Gardner increases. According to those who know him, Gardner was free from bad habits, was never known to gamble, and never spent money except in the most conservative manner. Extravagance was not one of his traits, and no trace has as yet been discovered of the customary "woman in the case."

A close friend of the Gardner family today stated to a Star reporter that if the accused really did take the money, as charged, he is afflicted with insanity, as it is believed under no other conditions would the trusted cashier commit a wrongful act. Another friend declared that the officials of the freight office are fully informed of the movements of Gardner, and can place their hands on him at a moment's notice, but do not dare to apprehend him because, it is claimed, they are not in possession of proof to sustain the charges made. To bear out this declaration, stress is laid on the fact that Agent Franklin, soon after placing the case in the hands of Inspector Hollinberger, requested the inspector to withdraw his detectives and not do anything in the matter until further notice. This further notice has not as yet materialized. It was learned today from good authority that Gardner was bonded in the sum of $10,000.

MR. MEANS NOT DEAD.

There Has Been No Change in His Condition Since Yesterday.

The publication this morning that Edward Means of University Heights, who was injured in an accident on the Chevy Chase electric railroad Tuesday, died at Garfield Hospital about 9 o'clock last night was erroneous. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Means was still alive and resting comfortably, the physicians at Garfield Hospital stating to a Star reporter that there has been no change in the condition of the injured man since yesterday.

Racing on the Island.

Those who journeyed to Alexander Island today were treated to a good day's sport, as the card, though light in the way of entries, contained some of the best horses at the track. The track was in the pink of condition. Weather clear and warm. Attendance very good. Five books were on.

First race, four and a half furlongs—Chink, Narvaez, 3 to 5, first; Peter Jackson, Alford, 20 to 1, second; Cody, Ferguson, 7 to 1, third. Time, 58 1-4.

Manufacturing Activity.

A large knitting mill has recently been erected at Roanoke Rapids, a few miles from Weldon, N. C., by Messrs. Brown and Garber, the builders and contractors of this city. A button factory is being erected at the same place, and there appears to be a considerable increase of manufacturing activity in that part of the old north state.

Burnside Post.

There was quite a large attendance of members of Burnside Post, No. 8, at its regular meeting last evening at Grand Army Hall, drawn there by the prospect of hearing reports from the committee on transportation to Louisville, and also from those who attended the national encampment.

STORY OF A LOAN

How the Metropolitan Railroad Company Secured Needed Money.

CONFRONTED WITH SERIOUS CONDITIONS

The Bonds Placed in Baltimore at a Good Premium.

A FEW BOUGHT HERE

An issue of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of this city to the amount of $1,150,000 was disposed of in Baltimore yesterday by the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company and the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. Subscription books were opened at the companies' offices, and when they were closed at 3 o'clock p.m. it was found that the issue had been oversubscribed $3,000. Eight hundred thousand dollars were subscribed to by Baltimore savings banks and individuals; $100,000 by New York parties, and the remainder were sold in this city and other places. The bonds were placed at 107½ and accrued interest from August 1 to October 15, when they will be deliverable. By an arrangement entered into previous to the opening of the books, each subscriber will receive a full allotment of the bonds subscribed for.

The committee on securities of the Baltimore stock exchange has recommended the listing of $700,000 of the first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Metropolitan Company. These bonds are numbered from 1 to 700, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and are a part of the same issue that was disposed of yesterday, having been placed by the same companies some time ago.

The bonds were issued by the Metropolitan Company to secure the loan of $1,850,000 obtained last spring for the purpose of modernizing the system used on the lines of the road in this city. The 9th street branch was improved with the Connett underground electric system with a portion of it, and by next August the same system will extend over the entire road.

Disappointed at First.

The loan was secured shortly after Mr. Samuel L. Phillips was called to the presidency of the road. When the act passed Congress requiring the Metropolitan Company to build, equip and have in operation before August 1, 1895, an underground electric system on the 9th street branch, Mr. Phillips was chosen president, and measures were commenced to secure the necessary funds to carry out the directions of Congress. Acting upon the suggestion of a prominent official of the government here, who is from New York, Mr. Phillips and Marshal A. A. Wilson, who is heavily interested in the Metropolitan, went over to New York city and proposed to a powerful institution there the advisability of loaning the Metropolitan Company $1,850,000 at 6 per cent per annum, the loan to be secured by a first mortgage on all the franchises, lines, rolling stock, real estate and other property of the company. The officials of the New York concern seemed to regard the idea with favor, and it was taken under consideration. Subsequent indications were so good for the securing of the loan on the terms described from the New York capitalists that the Metropolitan Company went to work preparing all the plans for the 9th street road. Bids were invited for various portions of the work, and the Pennsylvania Steel Company was even informed that their figures had been accepted. Still the New York institution had not given a positive reply. After repeated inquiries, word was received from New York that the institution there had reconsidered the matter, and could not advance the amount required.

Conditions Looked Serious.

This was a dilemma that was as perplexing as it was unlooked for. The steel company and other bidders were clamoring to have the promised contracts with them closed, and at last President Phillips was compelled to inform them that he could not close the contracts, because there was no money to carry them out if made. It was at this critical moment that Mr. Phillips went over to Baltimore and called on President Davidson of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company. He presented the request of the Metropolitan Company for a loan of $1,850,000. When the interest to be paid was inquired he boldly replied 5 per cent. President Davidson favored the investment and called in other capitalists. A personal examination of the holdings of the company in this city satisfied them of the safety of the investment and the loan was made. Two hours after this agreement had been reached the contracts for the work on 9th street were signed. It may be interesting to know that the placing of the loan at 5 per cent instead of 6, as originally contemplated, will result in an ultimate saving to the Metropolitan Company in interest of $400,000.

FOR CONDEMNATION.

The First Move to Open and Extend 37th Street.

The attorney for the District Commissioners, Mr. S. T. Thomas, this afternoon filed in the District Supreme Court a petition for the condemnation of land for the opening and extension of 37th street between Back street and Tenleytown road, at or near Schneider lane.

The petition is the first one filed by authority of the act of Congress of March 2, 1895, providing the sum of $6,000 for the extension and opening of 37th street, and it is the first petition under what is known as the first section of the proposed plan for the extension of the streets and avenues of the city.

The Commissioners state in their petition that they are unable to purchase the land necessary to extend and open said street, and that it is, therefore, necessary to condemn about 65,454.64 square feet of ground for that purpose, the land being owned by the following persons: Henry Weaver's heirs, 7,812 feet; Joseph Kengla, 6,654.30 feet; M. C. Weaver, 6,411.90 feet; Louisa S. Randall, 5,701.80 feet; Henry Kengla, 619.80 feet; Jacob Homiller's heirs, 1,874.40 feet; T. Clayton Homiller, 13,306.50 feet; Samuel Bogley, 1,166.10 feet; John W. Bogley, 1,387.90 feet; Wm. A. Custard, 3,642 feet; J. H. Gordon, 4,188 feet; John Archer, 4,188 feet; Eckert J. Sachs, 4,380 feet, and J. C. and L. Schneider, 4,122.04 feet.

Attached to the petition is a blue-print map, showing that part of 37th street proposed to be opened and extended and the relative location of the land proposed to be condemned. The court is asked to cause the persons named in the petition and all others interested in the property proposed to be taken to appear in court at a time to be fixed by it, on reasonable notice, to answer the petition. And the court is asked also to appoint three efficient and disinterested commissioners to appraise the property proposed to be taken, under such regulations as to notice and hearing as to the court shall seem meet, and to take such further proceedings and make such orders in the premises as the nature of the case may require and as may be agreeable to law.

Taken to Baltimore.

William Brant, a boy fourteen years, was arrested on the street last night and taken to the first police station to be cared for until his parents in Baltimore could be heard from. He told the police that he lived at No. 1813 Frederick avenue, and is employed as bookkeeper in a clothing store. Monday morning his mother gave him his lunch and sent him off to work, but instead of going to the store on Eutaw street he came to this city. In speaking of his experience he told the police that he was robbed of the only dollar he had, and was induced by a colored man to come here. When he reached here last evening the man deserted him. Monday night, he said, he slept in the woods near the railroad track. His mother came here today and took her boy home.

Who Will Speak.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson has accepted the invitation to address the confederates at their reunion, under the auspices of Camp Marr, to be held at Fairfax Court House Wednesday, October 2. Holmes Conrad, Gen. Wade Hampton and Gen. Eppa Hunton are also expected to speak.

IN THE POLICE COURT

Prisoners Brought Up for Sentence Today.

Fights and Disorderly Conduct Cases Numerous—Good Crop of Crap Shooters.

Henry Williams, a colored man, who is variously known as a minister and religious teacher, but whose conduct has caused his frequent appearance in police circles, was a prisoner in the Police Court this morning and figured as a member of Judge Kimball's procession. With him were William Lucas and Burnett Gordon, while another colored man who had participated in the row was not present.

"I'm a Christian man and don't swear," said Williams by way of introduction, "and therefore I don't know why I was arrested."

"He says he's a Christian man and don't swear," said Policeman Hughes, "but he was in court three weeks ago for swearing and was fined $5."

"This trouble all happened about gambling," said Williams. "My boy and the others were gambling in the place, and that's what caused the fight."

"Is that what made you get your head cut?"

"That's what it was," Williams replied.

"And you say your son was gambling?"

"Yes, sir."

"You had better teach him something better than gambling."

One of them had only one leg, and he said that one of his crutches was demolished during the fight.

Williams was further questioned and fined $10 or thirty days. Lucas was similarly fined, while the third member of the trio was fined $5 or fifteen days.

Shooting Crap.

James Dorsey and George Smith, colored men from South Washington, were next in the procession, and the charge read against them was disorderly conduct. Dorsey, who probably understood the ways of Judge Kimball, said "guilty," and expected to hear the court say "five dollars," without hearing the proof, but his companion said "not guilty," and the proof was heard.

"They were shooting crap in Ambush court," was the complaint of Policeman Maguire.

"Ten dollars each," said the court, "and, in default, thirty days."

Policeman King had a similar charge against Dorsey for another day, and a second fine was imposed.

Philip Brown came next, and he succeeded in getting himself fined before Judge Kimball knew of the nature of his offense. He is a young colored man from Georgetown, and against him there were two charges of disorderly conduct.

"I'm guilty," he answered each time, and the usual $5 fine was imposed. After the imposition of the penalty it was stated that the prisoner had been playing crap; but it was too late, for the penalty had been imposed and the court had no authority to increase it.

Disorderly Conduct.

Maria Parker and Annie Burkley, who live on 9th street extended, are not on good terms, and Judge Kimball acted as referee for them this morning. Annie complained that Maria had used bad language, but it took the judge less than two minutes to reach a conclusion, which was one of acquittal for Mrs. Parker.

"Guilty," was the plea of Robert Harper, against whom Policeman Judge had filed a charge of profanity.

"Five dollars."

William D. Hirsch and John Kennedy were the names given by two comfortably dressed men, against whom there was a charge of vagrancy and suspicion.

Prosecutor Richardson called witnesses to show that the men were loitering about 3d and E streets northeast under suspicious circumstances.

The men denied this charge, and said they were not in this city at the time charged.

"We were in Baltimore at that time," said Kennedy. "I was talking to a policeman in the market there."

"I was in Baltimore, too," said Hirsch, "and got something to eat from one of the sisters at St. Francis Hospital."

"Did you give your name at the hospital?"

"No, sir; when they give a poor man a mouthful of food they don't ask his name."

"What is your mission here?"

"I'm looking for work," he answered. "It's not a crime to be poor, and I thought it was no harm to ask for a little food. My father fought and died for this country, and I think I am entitled to a little consideration."

Judge Kimball continued the case to hear additional testimony.

James Daily and Edward McIntyre, young men who were found with these men after they had reached here on a freight, were tried and released on their personal bonds.

Lewis Jackson, a young colored man, and Alice Jackson, his female friend, were in the procession as alleged vagrants. They live in the same neighborhood, but not in the same house.

"I live at No. 1 Nailor's alley," said the man, "and she lives at No. 4 Prather's alley."

"How often do you go to Prather's alley?"

"Every day," he answered, "because I work there."

"How often do you get drunk?"

"I haven't been drunk for four months," he replied.

"What do you mean by drunk?"

"When a man's speechless, or when he don't know nothing."

"Then when he staggers he isn't drunk?"

"Yes, he is."

Policeman Bloom said that the man was in the rag business, but the fact that he works, the officer said, had nothing to do with the case.

The woman's personal bonds were taken, and the court will hear additional evidence in the man's case.

Cruelty to Animals.

George Hall, a colored man whose friends say is not of strong mind, was in the toils for cruelty to animals and assault.

He was carrying chickens with their heads down and when Policeman Greer spoke to him he promptly told the guardian that he owned the chickens and would carry them any way he pleased.

"You won't take me nowhere," said the colored man. "I'm as good a man as you is."

The officer arrested him and there was a struggle, during which blows were passed and clothing was torn.

Nothing was said about the use of the officer's club on Hall's head until the latter got on the stand, and then the officer said, "I did give him a light tap on the head."

"Light tap," said the colored man, "you hit me as hard as you could."

Two citizens appeared and gave evidence as to the good character of the colored man.

Hall was fined $10 for the assault, and his personal bonds were taken on the charge of cruelty.

Several other cases of minor importance were disposed of before the adjournment of court.

RESTRAINED FROM ANNOYING HER.

Mrs. Robert J. Kirkpatrick Files a Suit for Divorce.

A petition for divorce from Robert J. Kirkpatrick was filed this afternoon by Attorney Henry Wise Garnett for Jeanne Helene Kirkpatrick, the papers in the case being withheld from publication at the request of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's attorney.

After the petition had been filed Mrs. Kirkpatrick's attorney secured from Judge Bradley an order restraining Mr. Kirkpatrick from visiting his wife's residence, 2015 G street, from in any way disturbing, annoying or harassing her or interfering with her property, as well as from inflicting bodily harm on her. The restraining order is made returnable the 3d of next month.

A Treasury Surplus.

For the first time in some months the treasury will show a surplus this month. The receipts for the month to date are $23,539,844, an excess over current expenditures of $112,744. As the daily expenditure always diminishes toward the end of the month, no doubt is felt that each of the few remaining days of September will see some addition to the present surplus.

THE CROQUET TOURNAMENT.

Results of the Contests Up to This Afternoon's Games.

With the progress of the croquet tournament on the local grounds the enthusiasm increases and the games are watched with the greatest interest. Today, notwithstanding that it was by no means a pleasant thing to sit out in the sun, there was quite a large crowd of spectators who followed the play closely for hours.

The greatest interest, of course, attaches to the results in the first division, in which the crack players are classed. The outcome is by no means certain, and when the leaders play each other there will be some playing the like of which has probably never been seen before in this city.

W. H. Wahly, the popular secretary of the Rhode Island Avenue Club, is now in the lead for first place, with a clean record of five wins. But he has yet to meet G. C. Strong of New London, Conn., and George W. Johnson of Philadelphia, the one the champion and the other ex-champion of the national association, so that he will have no easy thing ahead of him. Mr. Strong has been beaten once already, but it was a creditable defeat, for, without any practice on the local grounds, he went against Dr. Greenway, who is one of the best players in the country and had already played a number of games. Mr. Johnson has played but two games, both of which he put to his credit. This afternoon he plays Mr. Bell, and the chances are he will make it three straight.

The results in the three divisions into which the players are classed, up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, are as follows:

First division—G. C. Strong, won 3, lost 1; Dr. Greenway, won 4, lost 1; H. G. Fay, won 2; D. D. Butler, won 2, lost 4; J. B. Bell, lost 7; B. A. Bean, won 2, lost 2; F. B. Holden, won 1, lost 6; W. H. Wahly, won 6; George W. Johnson, won 2.

Second division—C. M. Bryant, won 2; P. W. Coleman, won 2, lost 1; L. E. Johns, won 1, lost 3; C. J. Myers, won 2, lost 2; R. B. Catlin, won 1; B. R. Veasey, lost 2.

Third division—Jos. B. Bilbrough, won 2; Jos. Adams, won 2, lost 2; Capt. E. H. Ripley, lost 2; M. Thorne, won 2, lost 1; H. Wahly, won 3, lost 2; T. D. Yeager, won 1, lost 2.

HERO OF SWITZERLAND.

A Statue of Heroic Size Erected in Honor of William Tell.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND, September 3, 1895.

The fact that certain historians have discredited the story of William Tell in no manner dampens the ardor with which the Swiss regard their hero. On the contrary, they have reaffirmed its truthfulness by erecting, at an expense of some fifty thousand dollars, a colossal statue of the finest marble, executed by the well-known Swiss sculptor, Kissling, upon the very spot in Altdorf where it is asserted Tell shot the apple from his son's head, and where previous and ever since have taken place all public meetings of the citizens of Uri—including their famous annual "landsgemeinde"—when even to this day they elect their cantonal officers viva voce, and in like manner enact laws.

The statue represents the stalwart form of Tell, with his sturdy little son by his side, the crossbow upon his shoulder, stepping down the mountain side into the valley. No ideal conception of the subject could have been presented more effectively or more perfectly in harmony with its superb scenic surroundings. Both the president and vice president of the Swiss confederation attended the ceremonies in person, arriving by boat from Lucerne at Flueln, the port of Altdorf, together with numerous other official delegations, on the evening previous.

In honor of the occasion one of the grandest of mountain and lake illuminations was presented. Great bonfires arose from every summit, and colored lights flitted around in every quarter, whilst thousands of pretty lanterns seemed to skim around upon the waters of the adjacent lake as far as the eye could reach. Tell's chapel, on its border, was all aglow with radiant electricity.

On the morning of August 28, the procession, composed of twenty-two divisions, was in motion toward the general place of meeting, preceded by a squadron of cavalry. The ceremonies in front of the statue were opened by the vast assembly, the bands accompanying, singing the national anthem, succeeded by orations delivered by the governor of Uri and President Zemp of the confederation. The latter, after alluding to the record evidence which Uri possessed of its public acts as far back as 1231, stated that at the period they were there to commemorate individual deeds of valor were not officially recorded, and there were no private chroniclers in the land of such events. Whatever Tell may have done at the time he did of his own impelling. He was no public official—simply one of the many stern men of the people who would brook no personal insult nor bow to any master but his God! Tell was the ideal type of a freeman; whatever he did was done from an inborn impulse, which pervaded the liberty-loving people of that and all succeeding ages. He, President Zemp continued, did not come here to disprove historical criticism; he came here as every freeman should, self-convinced that Tell in his personality typified the heroism pervading every true freeman's breast. As such they had assembled here to do honor to this the impulse which for all time should be a distinctive feature of independence and manly honor.

Many had been the changes since the days of Tell, but the principle which the Tell idea embodied was rooted as firmly in the human mind now as it was then; as firmly it loomed up a light unto coming ages as stood around him the snow-capped Alpine heights. These types of freedom, like the laws of order, justice and religion, will never pale so long as man looks onward and upward! After this stirring address, which elicited vociferous applause, followed a cantata, entitled "Legend and History," composed expressly for the occasion by Gustav Ott, rendered by some 500 singers, with Robert Kaufmann, the great basso, in the title role.

The unveiling of the statue occurred in the course of the performance, and was attended by deafening hurrahs and peals of artillery, which it would seem were ceaselessly re-echoed in the vast mountain amphitheater of Altdorf.

An elaborate banquet at noon, with its accompanying toasts, closed the festivities of the occasion.

TWO PERSONS PERISHED.

Burning of a Chicago Excursion Steamer.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The excursion steamer Macatawa was burned to the water's edge at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Two members of its crew are supposed to have perished in the flames. They are Barney McGonigle, engineer; unknown man, deck hand.

Building Permits.

Building permits were issued today as follows: Brooks Carson, eight brick dwellings, from 3502 to 3506 Madison street, and from 2090 to 2098 35th street northwest, $24,000; David Murphy, one brick dwelling, 708 4½ street southwest, $1,500; E. D. Teagle, one brick stable, 204 4½ street southwest, $550.

Cotton and Grain Markets.

Cotton and grain markets, reported by W. B. Hibbs, stock, grain and cotton broker, 1421 F st.

GRAIN.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Dec.	59⅛	61¼	59⅛	61¼
May	64⅞	64⅞	62⅞	64⅞
Corn—Dec.	28⅝	28¾	28⅛	28⅜
May	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝
Oats—May	20⅞	21⅛	20¾-⅞	21⅛A
Pork—Jan.	9.47	9.55	9.47	9.52
May	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
Lard—Jan.	5.80	5.87	5.80	5.82
Ribs—Jan.	4.85	4.97	4.85	4.97
COTTON.				
Month.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	8.34	8.53	8.32	8.52
November	8.44	8.64	8.37	8.60
December	8.51	8.74	8.46	8.66
January	8.58	8.81	8.53	8.75

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—Flour firm, unchanged—receipts, 9,122 barrels; shipments, 799 barrels; sales, 1,330 barrels. Wheat inactive and higher—spot and month, 63½ bid; October, 64a64¼; December, 65⅝a65⅞; steamer No. 2 red, 60½ bid—receipts, 5,002 bushels; shipments, 35,025 bushels; stock, 511,332 bushels; sales, 32,000 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 63a64½; do. on grade, 61a64. Corn dull—spot, 39½ bid; month, 39⅝ bid; October, 38½a38½; year, 34a34¼; January, 33½a33⅝—receipts, 11,421 bushels; shipments, 34,286 bushels; stock, 66,416 bushels; sales, 31,000 bushels; southern white corn, 39; do. yellow, 41a42. Oats very firm—No. 2 white western, 27a27½; No. 3 mixed, 24½a25—receipts, 2,892 bushels; stock, 61,063 bushels. Rye quiet—No. 2, 44a45 nearby; 48 western—receipts, 2,526 bushels; stock, 61,427 bushels. Hay firmer, active demand—choice timothy, $15.00a$15.50. Gr