



AMBASSADOR WHITE has come all the way back to the United States to tell the people thereof that there is no plutocracy here, though everybody who hears or reads what he says knows that the plutocrats have controlled the legislation of the country for years, that they have already given Mr. Hanna millions of dollars with which to buy the Presidency next November, as they did four years ago, and stand ready to give him millions more, but all of which, with compound interest, they will get back, if their object shall be accomplished, by taxes which the poor people of the country will have to pay.

YOUTSEY, ANOTHER of the men indicted for complicity in the murder of the Governor of Kentucky, was so rattled by the direct testimony against him yesterday, that he actually said Governor Goebel was not shot, and is not dead. Some of his pals have been sentenced to life imprisonment and some to the gallows, but the blood of the murdered man will never cease to cry for justice until the chief assassin, now protected by the republican governor of another State, shall be swayed by the winter breezes while dangling at the end of a rope.

AT A meeting of trust magnates in Chicago yesterday one of the speakers had the effrontery to assert that the poor people are the chief beneficiaries of the trusts. He did this, though as an intelligent man, he must have known that while wages have not been raised, the cost of living has been increased considerably since the trusts assumed control of the entire business of the country. The trust people evidently have a poor opinion of the intelligence of the majority of the voters of this country.

A BISHOP of the Northern Methodist Church, in addressing his congregation the other day, said Mr. McKinley should not be criticised as "he is the bravest, the best and the purest man he ever knew," and when one of his hearers remarked that they were listening to a political speech, the bishop replied that "he was a man before he was a bishop." Yes, and he is a man now, and one, too, who is not an ornament to his church or to the religion he professes.

THOUGH THE steel trust can well afford to sell its products abroad at cheaper rates than their foreign competitors, they have agreed to keep up the price of steel in their home market, and as that market is under their entire control, their power to do so, there is none to dispute. Were it not for the existing tariff, individual manufacturers would have a chance, and the steel, and all other trusts would soon be things of the past.

FROM WASHINGTON.

This government holds that the main thing now needed to prevent further disorder in China is the prompt beginning of peace negotiations. Another obstacle has arisen to the carrying out of this policy. The Chinese government promised to hand over Prince Tuan to the imperial court to be "severely punished" for his part in the anti-foreign disturbances. It now says that Tuan's punishment is to be banishment to the Siberian frontier. The powers, it is said, will not be satisfied with this. In their opinion, the punishment proposed does not fit the crime. In the American answer to Germany's recent note, the United States declared that it would be unfortunate if Prince Tuan escaped "exemplary punishment." All of the foreign ministers in Peking agree that to banish Tuan is to let him off too easily. They are all in favor of a severe penalty of the father of the heir-apparent should wreck the Manchu dynasty. The mere suggestion that Tuan is to be banished to the Siberian frontier, is feared in diplomatic circles here, being the peace negotiations to a full stop and make Germany more insistent upon her original proposition that satisfactory punishment be meted out to the guilty officials before any relations are entered into with the Chinese peace representatives.

To a lesser degree the proposed life imprisonment of the Secondary Prince Chwang and Yih, and of Duke Tsi Lan, is also unsatisfactory, while the promised decapitation of Chao Shu Chia, the president of the Board of Parliament, of Yang Yi, assistant grand secretary, and president of the Civil Board, and of King Nien, president of the Censorate is regarded as being nothing more than what they have deserved. Besides these seven, Minister Conger has forwarded a list of five or six other high Chinese officials whom he thinks are deserving of punishment for their participation in the anti-foreign outbreaks.

While the talk in diplomatic circles is against the acceptance of the proposed banishment of Prince Tuan as a sufficient punishment, one of the highest officials of the State department takes a different view. He said: "The sentence which the Chinese government proposes to impose on Prince Tuan is practically as bad as death. He would be sent out to live in the great Gobi desert, and that is a punishment which Chinese have frequently avoided by suicides. It would not be pleasant for the Prince out there on the Siberian frontier. He would be much like a man in state prison; hoping for release so long as life lasts. If assurance can be given by the Chinese government that the edict of banishment will not be repealed as soon as peace negotiations have been concluded, I think the powers should be satisfied with Tuan's punishment. I think the Chinese government is manifesting a very fair and square spirit towards the powers' distribution of power in the Empire, to impose the most prominent men in the Empire, to imprison and to banish the leader of them all, is offering a great deal. If the government acts in accordance with its promises the powers should be satisfied with the reparation made."

Recent information received at the State department is to the effect that there is a breaking out in China between the Boxer element and officeholders and the more peaceably disposed viceroys. Secretary Hay had a long conference with the President this morning on the subject of the answer of the United States to the French note. France will be told that the United States is not yet ready to make definite answer to her suggestions regarding immunities, the prohibition of the importation of arms into China, the retention of the Taku forts and the maintenance of a permanent open line of communication between Peking and the sea. These last three matters all come under the head of guarantees for the future, and it is the opinion of this government that the questions of indemnities and guarantees should be the subject of consideration by the peace commission.

The Board of Survey of the Navy Department has decided to put the costly battleship Texas out of commission for all time. She will be used as a floating fort, probably in New York harbor.

Department employees and others are preparing to go home to vote. The railways have made a rate of fare both ways and many are taking advantage of it. The departments will pay the expenses of the many republican voters. At a meeting of the Jackson political association last night the President announced that he had arranged transportation for more than 500 Maryland voters. He added that the outlook for carrying the State for Bryan was becoming better each day.

Ex-Speaker Ryan, of the Virginia House of Delegates, was here yesterday. He says the democratic ticket will receive the usual majority in his district, and that the subject of the constitutional convention is not much talked of there yet.

The contractors for the removal of the garbage and dead animals of the city have almost completed their work for reducing it at Cockpit Point, on the Potomac, and say they don't anticipate any trouble in transporting the noisome matter in cars through Alexandria.

State Senator Jelliffe, of Culpeper county, Virginia, passed through here yesterday. He is now campaigning in his State, and represents everything there as highly favorable to the democrats. Indeed from all accounts received from that State here there is little or no really effective opposition to the democratic ticket except in the 9th Congressional district, where, as was supposed, and foretold too, republican speakers are harping upon the call for a constitutional convention and making some democratic converts by inducing them to believe that that convention will deny the privilege of suffrage to white men, as well as negroes, who can't read.

The Virginia democratic association of this city has received a note from Mr. S. G. Brent of Alexandria, accepting an invitation to address that association next Friday night. On that same night Mr. C. C. Carlin, also of Alexandria, will speak to the people of Leesburg in favor of the democratic ticket.

A Baltimore democrat here today laughed at the report of a nine million dollar enterprise to be commenced to that city, in the event of Mr. McKinley's election and said there is nothing in it, and added that if the republicans there had so much money to invest in business enterprises there why don't they start up the suspended works at the costly sugar refinery in that city.

An experienced man of affairs, now here, talking today about the possible result of next month's election, said it depended entirely upon the vote of the workmen; that the rich men, as a rule, would vote for Bryan, but that if the poor men were not bulldozed or bribed, and voted in accordance with their selling Bryan would be elected by an overwhelming majority. He added that the rich men, by the course they are pursuing, are ignoring the poor and drawing a line between capital and labor, were standing in their own light. Stocks are quoted here as weak to-day, cotton and pork as off as much as twenty-five points and wheat and corn as weak.

Ex-Senator Pugh, who has spent the last five months in New York, is here to-day. He says Mr. Croker is confident that State will go democratic by a large majority, that ex-Senator Murphy is equally so, and that ex-Senator Hill says the democrats there have a better chance now than they have had for several years. Mr. Pugh, who is conservative in his views, says he feels assured of Bryan's election.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Cecil Rhodes will re-enter South African politics.

The Canadian Parliament has been dissolved and a general election ordered for November 7.

Mr. Bryan continued his speech-making trip in Illinois yesterday. He scored the trusts, and says they'll get rewards for contributing to Hanna's fund and coercing voters into serfs.

July 31, the first year of the company's existence. Sheriff Edward T. Shea, of Prince George's county, Md., has been indicted for alleged malfeasance in office growing out of recent prize-fighting cases. This case will be tried at Marlboro before the sheriff is taken to Charles county for trial in the assault against Miss Lucy Hart.

The London Times has the following from Vredford Road, Free State: "The Colonial division and Col. De Lisle's force had a three days' fight with the Boers under De Wet October 5 to 7. They dislodged and dispersed the commando, which is fleeing, thoroughly demoralized. De Wet had 1,000 men and about 1,000 men. The stand was made in the mountains near Vredford. Our casualties were slight."

Harford county Md., is stirred by news of an attempted assault on Mrs. Frank Price, of near Clayton. A negro assailant attacked her, and after rendering her unconscious from a blow on the head robbed her of \$115. It is believed his purpose was other than robbery until the money came to light. Armed men are searching the woods there for the unknown negro, and it caught he will be in imminent peril of immediate hanging.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Blue Ridge Cotton Mills, in Peersburg, have shut down on account of the high price of cotton. The closing of the mills throws out of employment 100 operatives.

At the October term of the Loudoun county court, which began on Monday, the trial of Ernest Muller was taken up for the murder of Warren C. O'Hara at Waterford last July.

It is reported that the Southern Railway, which has its terminals at Prince George's, will be associated with the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western Railroads in the proposed joint steamship line between Newport News and Europe.

The cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, by a vote at a mass meeting, decided to eradicate the practice of hazing from the institute. Any one found mistreating a fellow-cadet will be reported to General Scott Shipp, the superintendent, for expulsion.

Gov. Tyler and family returned to Richmond last night from their summer home at East Radford. As soon as the election is over he will call the extra session of the general assembly to arrange for the constitutional convention. The date will be early in January, probably the 2nd.

The contest for the election of the successor of the late Commissioner of Revenue B. B. Mumford was ended last night by the election by the Richmond Council of O. A. Hawkins. His competitor was William Gray, who for many years was the first assistant to Commissioner Mumford.

An unknown negro late Monday night attempted to assault Miss Cora Wynne, a clerk in the Phoebus postoffice, as she was on her way home. The negro stepped out from a secluded spot and placed both hands on Miss Wynne's shoulders, but she screamed loudly and resisted until she succeeded in righting himself and ran away. He was arrested, charged with the crime, but Miss Wynne has up to this time failed to identify him.

IS YOUTSEY RENEGADE?

One of the most remarkable scenes ever enacted in a Kentucky court occurred last night in Georgetown, in the trial of Henry E. Youtsey, charged with being a principal in the shooting of Gov. Goebel. Arthur Goebel was on the stand and said "I talked with Youtsey yesterday and he was arrested in the jail in Frankfort in reference to the murder of my brother." Just at this point Youtsey arose and, in a loud voice, said: "You are untrue; it is a lie; I never spoke a word to that man in my life." Youtsey's wife sprang to his side, and while endeavoring to make him sit down could be heard saying: "Now you have killed my husband; I suppose you are satisfied." Then Youtsey hysterically shouted again: "I am innocent—there is no blood on my hands; these men are swearing my life away." Two or three deputy sheriffs grabbed him. Finally after Youtsey was forced into a seat he shouted again: "Goebel is not dead; all the demons in hell could not kill him." Intense excitement followed and the case was postponed until today on account of the defendant's condition.

Youtsey was taken back to jail where he lay in a stupor all night and still remained in that condition this morning. Judge Cantrell postponed the case till Thursday. In asking a continuance Col. Crawford stated that after the demonstration in court last night the prisoner became unconscious and after being removed to his cell became violent. It required three men to hold him. After opiates were administered the prisoner sank into a comatose condition in which he remained all night, hardly making a move. Some say that when Arthur Goebel took the stand his likeness to the dead man caused the deceased to rise before the prisoner, who in a moment became insane. Many rumors were heard last night that the prisoner was shamming, but this seems hardly possible.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

A response to the German demand has been transmitted to Li Hung Chang. This says that Yang Nien, president of the censorate; Yang Yi, assistant secretary and president of the civil board, and Chao Shu Chia, president of the civil board of punishment, will be decapitated; that Prince Tsi Lan, Duke Tsi Lan, and Prince Yih will be sentenced to life imprisonment, and that Prince Tuan will be banished to the Siberian frontier as a further punishment for siding the "Boxers."

Minister Conger has submitted a list of the Chinese whom he considers responsible for the recent outrages. President McKinley and the cabinet decided on the reply to the cabinet note, which in effect will dissent from the French proposition to destroy the forts and prohibit the importation of firearms.

The German foreign office officials state that all the powers have agreed to the proposals of the second German note excepting Great Britain.

The foreign office, however, expects Great Britain's adherence to the second note and still looks for a reply to the first.

There are 19,000 Chinese imperial troops at Pao Ting Fu. The allied expedition has not yet started for there, as the Germans are not ready. It is now reported that the Dowager Empress is seriously ill at Tai Yuan Fu.

CITY COUNCIL.

The first regular meeting of the City Council since the summer recess was held last night. A large volume of business had accumulated, but it was mostly of a routine nature and lasted but little while. The average number of spectators at both boards. A joint session was held at which Mr. Harry A. Downham was elected Fire Warden for the Third ward in place of Mr. R. E. Gronau, resigned, and Mr. George Richards Overseer of Outdoor Poor in place of W. F. Shock, deceased. Both boards passed the resolution appropriating \$2,500 to repave King street from Fairfax to Royal with vitrified brick.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

All the Aldermen were present. The board was called to order by the clerk and Mr. Curtin was elected President pro tempore.

The first business in order was the election of a President in place of W. H. Marbury, deceased.

Mr. W. H. Sweeney arose and nominated Mr. J. T. Sweeney. He said it was the custom on such occasions to select the senior member for President. Mr. Sweeney, he said, had been a member of the City Council for twenty years. He had been a member of the lower board for eight years, and had been its President for four years, previous to becoming a member of the Board of Aldermen. He spoke of his services in the legislative branch of the city government and the ability he had ever displayed. The speaker said he reflected on no one else who might aspire to the position, but reiterated that it being customary to confer such honor on a senior member, he hoped Mr. Sweeney would be selected.

Mr. Clark nominated Mr. Ballenger. He was not present, the senior member of Council, but was known to be thoroughly competent and in every way worthy of the honor he hoped would be conferred upon him.

A ballot was taken which resulted as follows: Sweeney 2, Ballenger 3, and the latter was declared elected.

Mr. Ballenger upon taking the chair said:

Gentlemen: I thank you for the courtesy you have conferred upon me by electing me president of your honorable body and I shall use every effort to be guided by the same spirit of fairness and impartiality in presiding over this body as was manifested by W. H. Marbury, our late lamented president. I have been a member of the two branches of Council for many years and I have realized the fact that the proceedings of the two boards have not been in harmony of late, and I desire to state I shall do all in my power to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs in order that something may be done for the material welfare of our city.

Several resolutions, &c., concerning street and sewer work (which will be found in the official proceedings) were introduced and appropriately disposed of, after which

Mr. J. T. Sweeney, from the joint committees on streets, finance and general laws, introduced, as the report of these committees, an ordinance amending the ordinance allowing the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company to use Royal street so as to require said company to pay in the city treasury the sum of \$1,900 a year for such privileges. Mr. Sweeney gave a history of the legislation which had culminated in the introduction of the ordinance, he going into the details from the time the Mayor called the attention of the Council to the fact that the company was paying an insignificant sum in the way of taxes for a valuable franchise. Mr. Sweeney gave succinct accounts of the interviews the joint committees had had with the company's officers and their attorneys; how the latter had attempted to get the privilege of forming a loop on Prince street from Fairfax to Royal and to be allowed to take off their street car provided \$1,900 a year were paid. The speaker said that the ordinance which had been in progress for a year, and that the company was at present paying one dollar and a few cents a day into the city treasury in the way of taxes. The company had almost the exclusive use of King street, rendering it unfit for other traffic, while it occupied Royal street from King street to the city limits. He urged the passage of the ordinance as submitted in order that the city could collect the \$1,900 as provided.

Mr. Hill said, as a member of the joint committee, he attended the meetings referred to by Mr. Sweeney. He supposed that should the company agree to pay the \$1,900 it would be optional with them to run a car down Fairfax street. He noticed, however, in the ordinance that provision was made for running that car. The company did not desire to abandon Fairfax street, and at the same time they would want the running of that car made compulsory, and be required to pay \$1,600 also.

Mr. Sweeney said he did not believe the company could stop the running of the street car.

Mr. Hill said there was no particular time given the company provided they agreed to pay the amount required. At any time Council could increase the rate, and he supposed the city would not; the company enjoyed a valuable franchise, and it did not pay enough for it, but he thought some time should be fixed and not lay the company liable to the capriciousness of this or some subsequent Council which could change the sum ad libitum. Mr. Hill read the terms of franchises granted to similar companies in other cities. Some had perpetual privileges, others for ten, twenty or thirty years by saying roads in other cities paid something for their franchises, while the city of Alexandria had been in trouble with the Mount Vernon road ever since it had been built. He was no enemy of railroad; had been in the employ of a railroad himself, and believed in giving them everything in reason, and he was no enemy of the Mount Vernon road.

Mr. Dobie was elected to report on the petition of the city to get all in the interests of the city at large. This company had fought the city at every point and had taken issue with every move Council had made concerning it. It was virtually giving nothing for the privileges it had been enjoying for years, and the only way to get anything out of the company was to compel it to come to our terms.

Mr. Dobie—"Does any road pay anything to the city until compelled to do so?"

Mr. Sweeney—"Yes, but this road will meet the city half-way on nothing." Mr. Sweeney proceeded with his remarks, asserting that the company had not only used the streets of the city but had prevented improvements,

kicking when an attempt was made to compel it to put down new rails on one square. He proceeded to inveigh against the company by charging them with freezing people in the winter by refusing to put proper heaters in the cars. There was, he said, no redress, and the people were given to understand that if they objected to such inconveniences they could walk between here and Washington. He appealed to those present if he had not stated facts. Mr. Sweeney went on at some length in his exhortations of the company, and said they deserved no consideration whatever.

Mr. Hill said he did not think Mr. Sweeney was justified in jumping on the company in such a manner.

Mr. Sweeney—"I did not jump on the company."

Mr. Hill—"If any one should jump on them I have a greater right. I am here, however, for fairness." He reiterated in substance what he had said in his previous answer to Mr. Sweeney.

Mr. Sweeney said the city asked nothing but fairness. The company, he repeated, had absolute control of King street; it was good for nothing else. He, however, was not anxious to vote on the ordinance at this time. He was willing to let it lie over until next meeting in order that the members could think over the matter, but at the end of that time he would surely call it up and demand a vote upon it. It was defeated he would enjoy the consciousness of knowing he had done his duty.

Mr. Hill repeated that he had attended the meetings of the joint committee and understood the whole matter at issue. He was ready to vote for the ordinance which would compel the company to pay \$1,900 a year to the city, but he reiterated that on such an event it was his understanding that the city was to allow the company to take off the street car.

Mr. W. H. Sweeney said he, too, had attended the meetings, but he had never understood that the city car was to be taken off; there might have been such an idea entertained by representatives of the company, but certainly no expression by the city. He saw no reason for providing for any thing during which the ordinance would be in effect. The company would make no repairs to Royal street anyhow.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Sweeney the ordinance was finally laid over until next meeting.

Some conversational debate followed on routine matters which came in from the lower board, all of which, however, were concurred in, after which the members repaired to the chamber of the Common Council for the purpose of participating in the election of a Fire Warden and an Overseer of Outdoor Poor, and upon their return adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The board met last night, after the summer recess, with a fair attendance. More business was transacted and with less talk than for a long time.

Mr. B. B. Smith tendered his resignation as a member of the committee on streets, which was accepted.

The street committee reported that the cost to the city of the proposed new electric railway on King street, between Fairfax and Royal, would be ten per cent greater than \$2,136, reported as the cost three years ago. The committee also reported in favor of an appropriation of \$2,500 for the repavement of this square. The chairman of the committee on streets stated that he had secured about two-thirds of the property owners on that street to sign a paper signifying their intention of paying their share of the expense of the electric railway company will also pay their share. The amount to be paid by the city will be \$725.

Mr. Trimser said that for three years the property holders adjacent had wanted this work done. The railway company stood in the way, but the courts had now taken them out of the way. He urged the passage of the appropriation, which was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Smith called attention to the fact that a resolution appropriating \$400 to construct a ten-inch sewer on Alfred street, between King and Cameron, to connect with the King street sewer, had been offered some time ago, and in some way the paper had been lost. Mr. Burke moved that the amount be increased to \$500 to cover the cost of two catch-basins. The motion was carried, and the ordinance being called up, the property owners on that block had deposited their share of the cost of the improvement.

A resolution appropriating the sum of \$65.90 for the purpose of completing a sewer on lower King street was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Lawler asked what was the original appropriation for the sewer and the City Engineer said it was \$200. Mr. Lawler then said that there had been some talk about this sewer and that he had been told it was laid on private property.

The City Engineer replied that written authority had been given by the property owners for the laying of the sewer.

An amended ordinance authorizing carts, wagons or other vehicles to be employed by the City Engineer on the streets and providing that coal, sand and other vehicles using streets be required to be kept in order so as not to spill contents on the street, was referred to the street and law committees.

The Welbeck Street Lighting Company submitted an offer to light the city with 175 or more lamps at the price of \$18 per lamp, the city to furnish the post and gas, and Nicolas & Co., made offers for incandescent lights. Both proposals were referred to the light committee.

Mrs. Mary C. Ryan prayed for leave to repair the shingle roof of her house within the fire limits, which was granted.

A communication from City Attorney Bothe was read in relation to the order of Council that he should compel by law the setting back of Charles Churchman's fence at Henry and Gibson streets. Mr. Bothe thought that as only a few feet in front of the edge of an impassible street on a remote corner of the city was concerned it was not worth the expense of a law suit.

Mr. Evans said he offered the resolution referred to, and in his opinion it made no difference whether it was a few feet or forty feet the people of that section had a right to have this miserable hole filled up.

The communication was referred to the committee on general laws.

An order to extend on lateral streets, sewers on the north and south streets, came in from the Aldermen and a reference was agreed to.

An ordinance transferring \$500 from the appropriation for streets and sewers to the appropriation for street repairs came in from the Aldermen, having been passed by that body some time since.

Mr. Lawler expressed his surprise that the members of the finance committee in the Aldermen had consented to this action. It was illegal to make the change. Heretofore \$1,200 had sufficed to repair the streets for a year; that sum had been swallowed up in what had been done with the money. He saw no results. The appropriation was intended to be used in resurfacing cobblestone streets, but it had been used to repair the streets with sand and gravel, but he had been around the outskirts and he could not see anything done. All these matters should be referred to the finance committee.

He said the gutters and alleys were in a bad condition. About the only improvement he had noticed lately was after a recent heavy rain, and he estimated that that was worth about \$1500 to the city.

The subject was referred to the finance committee.

A communication from the Bellis Hook and Ladder company, stating that their present quarters on Prince street were too small and in an unsatisfactory condition, and requesting the city to purchase the property adjoining them for \$1800 and build thereon a new truck house, was referred to the committee on public property and finance without discussion.

Mr. Lawler offered an ordinance requiring the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway company to reduce the speed of the trains through the city from eight miles per hour to five miles. This was referred to the committee on streets and general laws.

An offer of Mrs. C. L. Leadbeater to convey a ten-inch sewer to the city if he would place granite curbing in front of her premises was referred to the street committee.

A vote of thanks was received from the Hydraulics Engine Company for the \$100 given them recently to attend the firemen's convention in Baltimore.

A resolution was adopted granting the privilege of placing curbing in front of their premises, they to pay one-third of the cost.

Mr. Evans asked that the order for making a macadamized road from West to Peyton streets, on Du. e street, be called up, but the matter went over without action.

Mr. Kelley urged that the repairs on Duke street, between Columbus and Alfred, be completed as speedily as possible.

The chair announced that he had appointed Mr. H. R. Burke a member of the street committee, vice Mr. Smith, resigned.

JOINT MEETING.

Upon motion of Mr. Lawler, the Board of Aldermen were invited into the chamber, and the chair announced the object of the joint convention to be the election of a Fire Warden from the Third ward, vice Mr. Robt. E. Gronau, resigned, and of an Overseer of the Poor, vice Mr. Wm. Shock, deceased.

For Overseer of the Poor, George H. Richards and James Lloyd were nominated.

Mr. Curtin nominated A. J. Groves and Frank Lovejoy, saying he did so by request.

Alderman J. T. Sweeney, who was standing, suggested that in former times it had been the custom to furnish seats to the Aldermen when they came to a joint session.

Very soon seats were provided and the ballots procured as follows: Richards 13, Lloyd 1, Groves 6.

So Mr. Richards was declared elected.

For Fire Warden from the Third ward Mr. H. A. Downham was unanimously elected, and the joint meeting dissolved and after a short time Council adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Alexandria, Va., held October 9, 1900, there were present: Messrs. Hill, Dobie, Sweeney, Clark, Curtin, W. H. Sweeney and J. T. Sweeney.

The Clerk called the board to order, when Mr. Curtin was elected President pro tempore.

Messrs. Ballenger and J. T. Sweeney were nominated for President in place of Wm. H. Marbury, deceased. A ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Ballenger 3, Sweeney 2. Mr. Ballenger was accordingly declared elected and assumed the duties of the position.

Mr. Dobie introduced a resolution appropriating \$35 for the purpose of placing a catch basin at the corner of Columbus and Prince streets, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and the City Engineer.

Mr. Hill introduced an ordinance to provide for certain buildings, repair and street opening fees; also an ordinance to provide for the construction of certain sewers in the city of Alexandria. They were both referred to the Committee on General Laws.

Mr. J. T. Sweeney, from the joint Committee on Finance, Streets and General Laws, reported an ordinance amended and enacted an ordinance permitting the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company to lay tracks on Royal street, requiring the company to pay \$1,900 for the use of said street. The ordinance was laid over until the next regular meeting.

Mr. Hill introduced an ordinance authorizing the City Engineer to cut and furnish curbing from sand locks, and a resolution to provide for a stone cutting fund. The ordinance and resolution were laid over.

An ordinance transferring \$500 from the appropriation of \$7,500 for streets and sewers to the appropriation for repairing streets, passed by the Board of Aldermen, was returned by the Common Council, they non-concurring in the action of the board and referring the ordinance to the Committee on Finance. This board, however, concurred in the action and concurred in that of the Common Council.

A petition of the Kretol Chemical Company for curbing and gutters in front of their building, which was granted by the Common Council, was received from that board, their action non-concurring in and the

board referred to the City Engineer for the estimate of the cost of the work. This board concurred in that of the Common Council, and their action concurred in and the

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