The National Republican.

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ANOTHER LONDON SCANDAL.

THE MODERN BABYLON PAPER FINDS ANOTHER SENSATION.

It Accuses a Member of Parliament and Prominent Army Officer of Criminal Conversation With His Stepdaughter.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day publishes the full story of the scandal accusing Col. Hughes-Hallett of improper intimacy with his stepdaughter. Hallett will not resign his seat in parliament.

Col. Hughes-Hallett replies as follows: "The statements of the *Pall Mall Gazette* are grossly untrue. I have never had any liaison with any stepdaughter of mine. I repudiate the charge. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has outraged the name of a young lady, not my stepdaughter, who is no relative or connection of mine, and to whom I have never stood in loco parentes.

Regarding the money part of the question, Miss Selwyn some time ago asked me to try to get her better interest on £5,000 than she was then getting. She covenanted by a deed in my possession to lend the money for five years. Some weeks ago her solicitors suddenly called this money in. Within twenty-four hours the principal, with interest, was handed to my solicitor for transference to her solicitor."

Col. Hughes-Hallett does not explain that the mother of Miss Selwyn was the first Lady Selwyn, whereas the late wife of Col. Hughes-Hallett was the second Lady Selwyn, who became a widow five months after marrying Justice Selwyn. The *Pall Mall Gazette* assails Col. Hughes-Hallett under the supposition that he seduced his stepdaughter, accusing him of an unnatural intrigue, for a parallel to which one must go back to Latin mythology. The *Gazette* demands that the colonel be dismissed from the army, and declares that no English gentleman could sit on the same bench with him, and the ministers must force him to vacate his seat in the house of commons. The *Gazette* asserts that the colonel has seen W. Smith, the government leader in the house of commons, and the conservative whips, and that an intrigue is afoot to whitewash him. The colonel himself says that he has consulted one of the whips, but not Mr. Smith.

At the Mitchelstown inquiry to-day Constable Dolan testified that he fired four times, twice with buckshot and twice with bullets. The first bullet he fired prostrated a man. He says the crowd stormed the barracks before there was any firing. He said he was wounded in the face, but when the coroner examined it no wound or sign of one was apparent.

He said Police Inspector Irwin ordered the firing in defense of the barracks. A stone from the crowd dislocated his right thumb, but did not prevent him from firing again.

Mr. Harrington—"And murdering?"

Witness declined to answer Mr. Harrington's interrogatory.

Mr. Harrington—"Have you any doubt on either your mind or your conscience that you killed Lonergan?"

Witness hesitated and then declined to answer.

Sergeant Ryder deposed that he fired three charges of ball from a window of the barracks. He declined to say whether he murdered anyone. He simply did his duty, he said.

Mr. Harrington (interposing)—"Listen to me, you villain."

The witness replied warmly that he was no villain, and he asked the coroner's protection.

Mr. Harrington declared that the witness had been sent to check and bully him. He said he was hardly able to restrain himself from kicking the witness there and then.

A spirited altercation ensued, which several times threatened to culminate in a free fight between counsel, witnesses, and spectators. Sergt. Ryder retorted that Mr. Harrington would not dare to use such language outside the court. Mr. Harrington appealed for the coroner's protection. The spectators cheered him and began to move toward the witness, and only the urgent entreaty of the coroner prevented their laying violent hands upon the witness. The inquiry was finally adjourned until to-morrow.

A crowd outside the court gave Mr. Harrington an ovation.

It is certain that a verdict of murder will be rendered against certain policemen.

Chief Justice Holmes denies that he ever said the crimes act creates new offenses.

The Midland railway admits its liability for the Doncaster horror, and promises to deal liberally with the sufferers.

The Trafalgar, the largest ironclad ever constructed, was successfully launched today at Portsmouth. The Trafalgar is of 11,940 tons and 12,000 horse power. She is to carry twelve guns—four of 67,000 and eight of 40 cwt. Her side armor is twenty inches thick.

At Limerick to-day John Dillon presided at a monster National League meeting. He said O'Brien would undoubtedly be condemned as a felon, but he would have the sympathy of the whole civilized world. The government must not think they could crush the league by such tactics, as each arrest made for it new friends. The United States was back of the Irish home rule movement.

The Dublin *Gazette* publishes a proclamation suppressing the league and all its branches in County Clare and baronies; Leitrim, Loughres, in Galway; Corkaginney, in Kerry; Condons, Clangibbon, Dunhallow, and Muskerry, in Cork, and Shelburne, in Wexford.

The proclamation is signed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commander of the forces in Ireland; Baron Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Ireland; A. J. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland; Henry Bruen, justice of the peace; J. G. Gibson, attorney general of Ireland, and Gen. Sir Redvers Buller. The *Gazette* announces that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller has been sworn in as a member of the privy council.

The artillerymen at Hilsa, India, having been ordered away, went on a riot and raised a general disturbance in town, creating much damage and injuring several citizens. Twenty of them were arrested.

The Dublin *Telegraph* announces that the government intends to suppress over two hundred branches of the National League.

Land Commissioner Moncon advises landlords to follow Archbishop Walsh's advice and hold conferences with their tenants.

The pope has sent a circular to the powers proposing that a general selected by Turkey and Russia be sent to Bulgaria to restore order there. The assent of Germany, France, and Russia is regarded as certain, while that of England, Austria, and Italy is doubtful.

PARISIAN VITAL STATISTICS.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The census for 1886 just completed shows 52,500 more births than deaths, against an excess of 85,000 in 1885. Divorces in 1886 were 2,949, against 4,577 in 1885.

A son of M. Schnaebell has been arrested by the Germans for flying the French flag.

Judgemnt Against an Ex-Congressman.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20.—Charles E. Fink, a civil engineer, has secured a judgment of $1,100 against ex-Congressman James Negley claimed to be due on expenses to Cuba in 1885 in the interest of a railroad. Negley claimed he was only acting as agent of the Cubans.

Punishing the Gamblers.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 20.—Fourteen of the gamblers were arraigned in court, and pleaded guilty this morning. E. G. Stroud and L. G. Fill were fined $2,000 or a year in prison, two others were fined $1,000 or a year in jail, and ten others $300 or three months in jail.

Secretary Fairchild Lost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Although Secretary Fairchild was expected in the city, he has not yet appeared at either the custom house or sub treasury.

An Ex Editor Assaulted.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20.—N. P. Sawyer, ex-editor of the *Republican*, was murderously assaulted in his house this morning. The assailants escaped.

A MAIL TRAIN ROBBED.

The Plunderers Take Every Registered Letter—$30,000 Stolen.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Sept. 20.—Two masked men, with drawn revolvers, mounted the cab of the Texas and Pacific east-bound express train to-night, as it pulled out of Benbrook, a small station twelve miles west of here. The engineer was ordered to run the train a few miles from Benbrook. It was stopped on a high trestle, but the engineer was made to run it again until the express car was off the trestle. Here two other masked men boarded the train. The firemen and engineer were then placed under guard. A dozen shots were fired into the express car, and the door was finally opened by Pacific Express Messenger Malloney.

One robber entered and cleared out the safe, and then went into the mail car. Messenger Griffith offered no resistance. Every registered letter in the car was secured by the robbers. The work was done in ten minutes, and the engineer was ordered to pull out. The train was a through express from San Francisco. The booty taken is valued at $30,000. A train was robbed on the same trestle last June. Guards were in the passenger coaches, but they were over the trestle. No attempt was made to molest the passengers. There is no trace of the robbers.

THE PACIFIC COMMISSION.

More Witnesses Examined, But the Books Not Yet Found.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Pacific railroad commission met in session here this morning. Ex-Judge Dillon, counsel for the commission; A. A. Cohn, counsel for the Pacific railroads, and Charles Cocker, a San Francisco merchant, were present. Mr. Cocker was the first witness. Like all the other witnesses, he had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the books of the company were. His examination was mainly directed to the disposition of the stock of the company. Charles Crocker also disclaimed all knowledge of the books. He said he had $13,000,000 of stock when he went to Europe. He did not know exactly how much he had made out of his Southern Pacific contract, but he informed the commission he made all he could.

Mr. Crocker said he thought a conference between the commission and directors of the railroads would result in a plan for the settlement of the differences with the government. The railroads intended to pay their indebtedness some time, but would not do it now as it would ruin their property.

THOSE MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

Congressman Morrow Wants an Investigation by the State Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Congressman Morrow has forwarded a communication to Secretary Bayard inclosing a statement giving full details of the murder of Leon Baldwin, superintendent of mines owned by an American company in the state of Durango, who was shot and killed by Mexican bandits a month ago. Mr. Morrow states in his letter: "I respectfully suggest that our government take some decided and effective measures to secure protection for the life and property of American citizens in Mexico. I commend the case to the State Department as one that should receive careful attention and a demand for redress from the Mexican government. The widow of Baldwin is the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key and is left without support."

UNIFORM EXTRADITION.

Synopsis of a Bill to Be Presented to Congress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A draft of a bill for uniform extradition has been prepared and after its approval by the governors of the several states will be submitted to Congress for adoption. The bill admits the accused to bail, but must present himself within twenty or thirty days for extradition. He shall be discharged at the end of that time if the agent of the state is not ready to receive him. The agent must have written authority, and any official using violence or undue influence to compel a fugitive to leave the state shall render himself liable to imprisonment from five to ten years. A reasonable time shall be given before extradition papers may be made out.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Five Men Killed Owing to a Conductor's Blunder.

CANTON, DAK., Sept. 20.—An east bound passenger and a freight train collided at the edge of a bridge near the Sioux river this morning. Thirty cars were wrecked. Engineer Ploog, Fireman Dunbar, and Andrew Dewalth, were killed. There are two bodies still in the wreck. The conductor of the freight train is held responsible for the collision.

Rear Admiral Mullaney's Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The funeral of Rear Admiral J. R. Madison Mullaney, U. S. N., took place this afternoon from his late residence, No. 2124 Spruce street. A wish of the deceased that his burial should be observed quietly as possible was complied with, as only the immediate members of the family accompanied the remains to Woodland Cemetery, where the interment was made. Among those who attended services at the house were, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., Captains Robert Boyd, and F. M. Bunce, and Commander G. F. Wilde of the United States fleet now in the Delaware, Captain Potter, of the League Island navy yard, and other naval officers.

Successful Dynamite Gun Test.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, of Battery H, United States artillery, made an official test of the long range dynamite gun at Fort Lafayette to-day in the presence of Secretary of the Navy Whitney and representatives of the Norwegian, Spanish French, Danish, Swedish, and Japanese governments. The test was eminently successful.

Exterminating His Cousins.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 20.—This morning, William Thompson concealed himself near the house of A. J. Thompson, eight miles from there, and shot three members of the family, one of them fatally. The murderer also shot a school teacher. His victims were his cousins. He has not been captured.

A Plagiarist Fiend Arrested.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Lew Vanderpoole, who passed as editorial writer of a prominent New York paper, has been arrested on a charge preferred by Editor Smith of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses by literary plagiarism.

Murder Over an Abandoned Woman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Thos. J. White, a colored porter, shot and killed Henry Woodson, "The Black Diamond," this morning. White found Woodson in company with the white woman with whom he was living, and this precipitated the quarrel.

Knights Repudiate a Strike.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The strike on the Walnut Hills Cable line is not sustained by the Knights of Labor. President Kempster, of the road, refuses to confer with representatives of any labor organization.

Praying for Mercy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A second petition, somewhat more emphatic than the original one, praying for executive clemency for the condemned anarchists has been put in circulation.

Naturalization of Englishmen.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The committee to further the naturalization of Englishmen report that eight Knights of St. George and one St. George Benevolent Society favor the movement.

An Embezzler Goes to Prison.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—John J. Love was to-day sentenced to two years and six months in state prison for embezzlement of $10,000 from the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

A Beecher Landmark Gone.

DWIGHT'S CROSSING, MASS., Sept. 20.—The old school house were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached his first sermon was destroyed by fire to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS

CONGRESSMAN LOVERING NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

The Platform Indorses President Cleveland, Demands a Clean Sweep in the Offices, and Wants a Tariff for Revenue Only.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 20.—There were 1,300 delegates in attendance at the Democratic state convention this morning. Congressman P. A. Collins called the convention to order and was made temporary chairman. A permanent organization was effected with Jonas H. French, of Gloucester, as chairman. At the conclusion of the chairman's address a ballot for governor was taken, with this result: Whole number, 1,001; necessary for choice, 501; Lovering, 638; Russell, 363. Ballot declared formal and Lovering announced as the nominee unanimously.

The remainder of the ticket was made up as follows: Lieutenant governor, Walter E. Cumming, of Pittsfield; secretary of state, John F. Murphy, of Lowell; treasurer, Henry C. Thatcher, of Yarmouth; attorney general, John W. Corcoran, of Clinton; auditor, William F. Cook, of Springfield.

The following platform was adopted:

1. The Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, congratulate their fellow-countrymen, that under the administration of a Democratic President peace, concord, and fraternity have been restored and prevail throughout the land; that the rights of every citizen under the national laws are sacredly maintained without regard to race, creed, or color; that an economical, honest, and wise financial policy has advanced the credit of the country at home and abroad, and, notwithstanding the accumulation in the national treasury of a vast surplus revenue, has thus far warded off a financial crisis; that millions of acres of the public lands recklessly granted to corporate monopolies have been restored to the people; that the constitution and the Union have again become the pride of every American and recognized as the sources of individual liberty and national progress, prosperity, and honor, and finally, that we are blessed in having a national President who knows "no north, no south, no east, no west," but discharges the duties of his exalted station in strict conformity to the constitution and the laws, and with unswerving fidelity to his convictions of what is right and for the best interests of the whole people.

2. As Democrats we return our thanks to the President for his adherence to the promises and pledges made on his behalf before election; for his fidelity to the principles enunciated by the convention that placed him in nomination, and for demonstrating the wisdom of those principles when applied to the practical administration of the government. As citizens we give him our thanks for an honest and economical administration, statesmanlike in spirit, strong and vigorous in action; in fine, an administration which has enhanced the honor and dignity of the nation, renewed our faith in the capacity of a free people for self-government, and added new luster to the name of American citizens. As Democrats and citizens we pledge to him and to his administration our unqualified support.

3. It being an unquestioned principle that the business of government should be conducted with the same care as personal business matters; therefore, we believe that no business can be successfully conducted unless those engaged in its prosecution act in harmony. We believe that no business man would employ or retain in his employ any person who was known to be in the interest of a rival who deprecated his business capacity, impaired his credit, or disclosed his secrets. We believe no administration of the government can be successful unless those who are intrusted with the execution of its affairs are interested in its success, approve of its policy, and believe in its principles. We believe all the important offices in the civil service should be filled by competent persons in political sympathy with the administration; that all other offices not representative in character should be filled by persons selected for their fitness, capacity, and integrity; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. We believe that no officer should be retained in public service who has shown himself an offensive partisan; and we think a sense of propriety to the administration which they are a part requires the federal office holders representing the administration in the state, to discharge from the public service, any of their subordinates against whom charges of offensive partisanship can be substantiated.

4. We believe that the power of Congress to tax the people is limited by the constitution to the requirements of the government; that any system of taxation which produces a revenue beyond that is unwise and dangerous. It throws unnecessary burdens on the people and enhances the cost of living; it encourages needless and extravagant appropriations by Congress, and by withdrawing from circulation money that should be actively employed embarrasses trade and may be the cause of disastrous financial crises. We do not advocate free trade, but favor and desire a revision of the present unjust and burdensome tariff laws. We heartily approve of the following recommendation of the President: "The increasing and unnecessary surplus should be released to the people by an adjustment of revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessaries of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as may be manufactured into marketable commodities." We believe the income derived by the government from the internal revenue tax should be applied to discharge the burdens imposed on the people by the late war.

5. We condemn the course of those acts of Congress which forbid the importation of contract labor and require the return of disreputable, vicious, and criminal persons, but we welcome the honest and industrious immigrant who comes with the intent to secure for himself and children a home and place of refuge from despotism.

The sixth plank extends sympathy to the people of Ireland.

The seventh demands the abolition of the poll tax in the state.

8. We acknowledge our obligations to the wage earners, and pledge to them our earnest efforts in procuring such legislation as will best promote their interests. We cordially approve of the legislative act making labor day a legal holiday, and commend its general observance.

9. The veterans of the Union armies and navy are entitled to liberal consideration in appointments in the civil service of the government. Those who are helpless and the widows and minor children of those who have passed away are the wards of the nation, and such should receive from the people that generous care which will protect them from want or suffering.

Plank 10 indorses the candidates.

Delegates to the Democratic national convention were elected as follows: R. A. Collins, Boston; Jonas H. French, Gloucester; John C. Cummings, Fall River; Josiah G. Abbott, Boston. Alternates: C. G. Lewis, Framingham; Joseph E. Delany, Holyoke, Godfrey Morse, Boston; John R. Thayer, Worcester. Adjourned sine die.

THE ANARCHIST CASES.

Justice Miller Talks About Procedure Before the Supreme Court.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court, to whom the anarchists propose to present their case, was interviewed to-day, and said: "Such a case is usually taken before one of the justices, and as a rule before the justice of the district. In this case Justice Harlan should be seen. He is not in Chicago now, but in Washington, where he will be for some time. It is very rare that cases of a criminal nature come before the Supreme Court, and when they do they are usually cases where violation of government laws are charged. It is very rare, indeed, that the Supreme Court ever touches a case decided by a state court. The anarchists to get their cases before the Supreme Court must prove that the constitutional rights of the prisoners or the federal laws were broken in the trial. I consider the case the most important tried in this country for years. These fellows seem to have made Chicago their headquarters. They have more friends here than anywhere else in the country."

National Building Trades Council.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Delegates from Washington, Philadelphia, and nearly all the other large cities in the country are in attendance at the National Building Trades council, which opened to-day. Merely routine business was transacted. The object of the convention is to secure a national board of arbitration to adjust differences with employes.

The Knight's Home Rule Convention.

TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 20.—The Knights of Labor home rule convention will be held here Sept. 30. Delegates from all the district assemblies are expected to be present.

Gen. Pryor in the Anarchist Cases.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Gen. Roger A. Pryor has been retained in the anarchists cases, and will at once formulate an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

NINTH MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The Local Committee of Arrangements Give Expression to Their Sentiments.

The committee of arrangements for the Ninth International Medical Congress, recognizing the propriety of taking some public notice of the circumstances attending the meeting of the congress in this city, desire to give expression to their sentiments in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That to President and Mrs. Cleveland our thanks are especially due for the handsome and highly gratifying reception given to the members of the congress at the executive mansion.

2. *Resolved*, That we tender to the Hon. Secretary of State, the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, and the Hon. Secretary of the Interior the assurance of our grateful appreciation of their recognition of the congress, and especially to the Hon. Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, for his generous and hospital entertainment at Grasslands; and also to the trustees of the Corcoran Art Gallery for the courtesy extended to the congress by them.

3. *Resolved*, To the Hon. J. C. Black we desire to convey our sincere thanks for his courtesy in permitting the use of the United States pension building for the entertainment of the congress.

4. *Resolved*, That we take this method of expressing our sense of the obligation under which we have been placed by those of our fellow-citizens who so generously rendered us financial assistance for the purpose of entertaining our foreign guests, and especially do we take pleasure in recognizing and thanking the Hon. John M. Glover, jr., and Thomas Wilson for the elegant entertainments given at their hospitable mansions.

5. *Resolved*, That we take pleasure in recalling the delightful and enjoyable reception at the residence of our public spirited and liberal fellow-citizen, the Hon. Josiah Dent.

6. *Resolved*, That we note with due praise the journalistic enterprise of our city papers as illustrated by the admirable daily reports of the proceedings of the congress.

7. *Resolved*, That we take satisfaction in commending the proprietors of those hotels who kept faith with us in their agreement to reduce the usual tariff of rates in favor of the members of the congress.

8. *Resolved*, That we feel reluctantly constrained to stamp with indignant disapprobation the conduct of those who, disregarding the ordinary proprieties of polite society and forgetful of all self-respect, thrust themselves uninvited into the presence of our guests, contributing thereby in a large degree to embarrass the plans of the committee and to impress our foreign members with a false and unfavorable conception of Washington society.

9. *Resolved*, That we cheerfully extend our thanks to Mr. R. A. Parke, of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, for his generous department to our guests on the excursion to Niagara Falls.

10. *Resolved*, That we emphatically condemn the ungentlemanly, rude, and niggardly treatment received by our guests at the Lake View Hotel, Watkins Glen, and shall retain a lively recollection of the same for the future.

11. *Resolved*, Finally, that we congratulate the members of the committee, and the medical profession throughout the United States, upon the eminent success of the Ninth International Medical Congress.

The daily press of this city are respectfully requested to publish these resolutions in full.

ALEX. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D.,
Chairman of Committee.
C. H. A. KLEINSCHMIDT, M. D.,
Secretary.

NEW SCHOOL BOARD

Perfects an Organization and Gets Down to Work.

The school board met and organized last night by electing Mr. John W. Ross president (Mr. Darlington declined re-election), and Mr. J. G. Gurley secretary to the board. Messrs. Whelpley, Fish, and Cornish were appointed the committee of ways and means, and Messrs. Fish, Curtis, and Gregory the committee on text books.

Mr. Fish offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the commissioners be requested to urge upon Congress the propriety of the government printing all text books necessary for use in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Fish also offered the following, which was referred to the committee on text books:

That the teachers be instructed to give no studies to the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth grade scholars that will require taking their books away from the school rooms.

Special certificates were granted to G. S. Fellows, W. A. Hedrick, C. M. L. Sites, M. F. F. Swartzell, Mary E. Church, A. J. Cooper, and W. C. Foote.

The following promotions and assignments were made in division No. 1: A. H. Fuller, from third grade, Analostan, to sixth grade, Franklin; S. E. McMahon, from fourth grade, Franklin, to third grade, Dennison, vice H. D. Robinson, on leave; M. M. Lovejoy, from second grade, Force, to third grade, Analostan; E. V. Brown, from first grade, Analostan, to second grade, Force; I. L. Myers, from first grade, Force, to second grade, Analostan; A. E. Scommel, from second grade, Analostan, to third grade, Analostan. Assignments of normal school graduates—Clement, to first grade, Analostan, and H. C. Fiske.

The resignation of Marian Chadwick was accepted.

The assignment of trustees for the year was made as follows: Mr. Darlington, Division No. 1; Mr. Ross, No. 2; Mr. Whelpley, No. 3; Mr. Fish, No. 4; Mr. Curtis, No. 5; Messrs. Witmer and Gregory, No. 6; Mr. Francis, No. 7, and Mr. Cornish, No. 8.

Misses Clancey and Moore were made teachers in the normal school.

Several applications for teachers' and janitors' places were received and filed.

Wm. R. Thomas and Mrs. Clara Hurdle were appointed janitors. Miss Ellen G. Robinson was granted a year's leave of absence.

The board then adjourned.

A BASE PROPOSAL

Led to an Affray Between Two Friends.

Dr. Z. T. Daniel, a clerk in the surgeon general's office, old Ford's Theater, Tenth street, was stabbed over the right eye at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Andrew J. Laird, of the adjutant general's office. Laird and a companion named James A. Long called at the office and sent for Dr. Daniel, who hardly reached the man when Laird, with an oath, rushed at him and said, "I am going to kill you," and at the same time plunged the knife into Daniel's right eye, severing the supera arbitol artery.

Laird and Long were arrested by Officers Hurd and Smith. Dr. Daniel's wound was dressed by Dr. Lamb, of the surgeon general's office. The wounded man was a firm friend of the assailant, and the only reason that he could assign for the act was that he had refused to renew his indorsement of several of Laird's notes.

Last night Laird intimated that his act was one that anyone would do, especially a father. He would not speak fully on the matter, but it was inferred that he meant that Daniel had done something that was heinous. A lady friend of the Laird family told the police yesterday what is claimed to be the truth of the matter, which was that about six weeks ago Daniels made a base proposition to Laird's 14-year-old daughter to go with him in a carriage to a certain house.

It was only yesterday that Mrs. Laird told her husband, and he became almost wild at the baseness of a man who was not only related by marriage, but a friend and boon companion.

FREE PISTOL PRACTICE

The Result of a Scandal Implicating School Teachers.

John Savoy, colored, was tried in the police court yesterday for an assault on Ellis N. Brown, principal of Sumner school. The testimony of Brown showed that the affair took place at the Sumner building, and a number of school children were eye-witnesses to it. Savoy testified that Brown drew a pistol on him and then witness struck him. He had called to see Brown privately respecting a letter that the latter sent witness' mother about his (witness') sister, whom it was charged that he had ruined.

Judge Snell held Savoy in $500 bonds to keep the peace for six months. This is the outcome of a scandal which the school board started to investigate, but no charge appeared against Mr. Brown and the case was dropped.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, to Be a Member.

The discussion of the irritating fishery dispute, which will engage the diplomatic ability of American, Canadian, and British statesmanship, will be shared in by Sir John A. Macdonald, representing the dominion. As this eminent man is probably the ablest representative whom Canada

can intrust its interests, and is a statesman commanding the ability and learning which would do him distinguished honor in any country, there is no danger at all that our northern neighbor's side of the matter in issue will fail of complete and forcible representation. The review of Premier Macdonald's career implies an interesting and valuable account of recent history in the Canadian dominion.

John Alexander MacDonald was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815. He was educated at the Royal Grammar school, Kingston, Ontario. In 1836 he was called to the bar, and ten years after was created a queen's counsel. His official political career began in 1847, three years after his first election to parliament, when he became a member of the executive council of Canada. As such his first term was from 1847 to 1848. Subsequently he was a member of the same body from 1854 to 1858, in 1862, and from 1864 until the new dominion was formed. During the periods indicated he held various offices. He had been receiver general, commissioner of crown lands, and attorney general when, in 1858, he resigned with his government. The same year he was returned to office as postmaster general, but resigned the day after his appointment, to accept the attorney generalship. This he held until 1862. The next two years he was in the opposition. Upon the return of his party to power, in 1864, he again accepted the portfolio of attorney general. He held this office and was the government leader until 1867, when the Canadian union was effected. During the last two years of this period he was minister of militia.

As regards the attitude of Sir John A. Macdonald toward this country, he favors reciprocity, meaning an unrestricted interchange of the natural products of the two countries, to be specified by agreement. He thinks that commercial union between Canada and the United States would work injuriously to both countries—to Canada because her manufacturers cannot compete with ours, to the United States mainly because it would open the way to a surreptitious introduction of English manufactured goods. An assimilation of tariffs he does not regard as practicable. As regards annexation he thinks it is better for all concerned that there should be two nations on this continent with different systems, and to an extent different interests, each friendly to the other and with such ground for an occasional squabble between them as the fisheries offer.

COMMISSIONERS' TARDINESS.

Citizens on Boundary and North Capitol Streets Complaining.

At about 8 o'clock last night twenty-five men sat in the little church on the corner of Third and P streets northwest and stared somnolently through a cloud of tobacco smoke at three lamps whose object seemed to be illumination, situated at the upper end of the room. At 8:30 the crowd was considerably larger, and then Mr. D. A. Driscoll called the meeting to order. He said the object of the meeting was organization for the purpose of endeavoring to secure some of the improvements due that section of the city—improvements which had repeatedly been promised by the District commissioners, but which never came.

Mr. D. A. Driscoll was elected chairman, and Mr. A. G. Stevens secretary.

The chairman said it was desired of the meeting that it take some action on the tardiness of the commissioners in the matter of grading streets and laying sidewalks in that neighborhood, and to hurry up some response to a petition which had been forwarded to the commissioners. In the proposed improvements for next year that area north of New York avenue, south of Boundary, and between Fourth street and North Capitol street, had been entirely neglected and the attention of Congress should be directed to it.

Mr. Stevens moved that the meeting resolve itself into a district association, and lay its grievance before the Committee of One Hundred.

Mr. Thomas Heany said "Something ought to be done at once. Six months ago we were promised these improvements by men whom we did not think would err or lie, and nothing has been done yet."

Mr. L. M. Saunders said he hoped something would be done to connect this meeting with the Committee of One Hundred. The commissioners had announced that there would be no improvements in that section, not even New York avenue, that main artery, as it were, would be touched, but New Hampshire avenue was to be improved at a point where there were only two houses; $50,000 or $75,000 to be spent in improvements only to benefit certain speculators.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Driscoll, L. M. Saunders, Thomas Heany, and Prof. William Saunders, was appointed to confer with the Committee of One Hundred, and take such other action as would inure to the benefit of the property-owners in this neighborhood.

Mr. L. M. Saunders thought the association should have a name, and asked that the committee be empowered to go alone if the Committee of One Hundred would not receive them—to go before Congress if necessary.

The meeting was named "The Boundary, North Capitol, and Adjacent Streets' Association."

AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL

Causes the Death of Mrs. George Giddings.

Mrs. Giddings, the wife of Mr. George Giddings of this city, died at Rockville on Sunday night from an overdose of chloral. The deceased had been boarding at that place all summer, and was about to return to the city on the morning when she took the fatal dose. She was a victim of the morphine habit, and her condition was such that her physician was compelled to administer a hypodermic injection of morphine to strengthen her for the journey. Her attendant left her, at her own request, for a few moments, and in that time she swallowed a solution of four grains of the deadly drug which had been prepared for her use, and to be given by the attendant when necessary. Soon after swallowing the poison a stupor set in, from which she could not be aroused, and death ensued that same evening. She leaves three children, two girls and a boy.

STAND BY YOUR GUNS.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE POURS HOT SHOT INTO THE COMMISSIONERS.

Pointing Out Where Street Appropriations Have Been Misapplied—Disobedience of the Laws of Congress—Terrible Arraignment of the Triumvirate.

The Citizens' Representative Committee of One Hundred met last evening in Grand Army Hall. Mr. Reginald Fendall, the president, called the meeting to order, and in the absence of Mr. Gardner, the secretary, invited for nominations to fill the office temporarily, and Mr. T. A. Lambert was elected.

The report of the committee on assessment and taxation, to which was referred the preamble and resolution presented by Mr. Dodge relative to refunding a portion of the direct tax, amounting to $49,437.33, imposed by act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1861, and paid by the District, was called for.

The committee stated that it was not advised that the District of Columbia had any claim against the United States under that act, but if it had the provisions of a later act revoked it.

The report was adopted.

Noble D. Larner, chairman of the committee on streets, avenues, and alleys, reported that the committee had carefully considered and revised the various requests for the improvement of streets and avenues that had been submitted to it, and returned a schedule of such improvements as it considered sufficiently important to be recommended to Congress for attention at the next session.

"Your committee," the report continued, "is well aware that the streets and avenues herein recommended for improvement will involve the expenditure of a much larger amount of money than has heretofore been asked for this purpose, but, believing as we do that it is the wisest policy to push to completion the improvements of all of our streets and avenues within the shortest possible time, we therefore make the recommendation for the improvement of the streets and avenues named in the schedule attached hereto. Some portions of our city have received large appropriations for the improvement of the streets and avenues, while other portions, equally deserving the consideration, have been comparatively ignored in the distribution of appropriations, and unless consideration be soon given to the heretofore neglected sections the work that has been done in the more favored portions will have become so old and dilapidated that new appropriations will have to be asked for the replacing of what has heretofore been done, which, judging from past experience, will again stand in the way of the heretofore less favored portions of our city receiving their share of the funds of the District, accumulated in no small part from the taxes paid by owners of property in these sections.

The finances of the District at the present time (if the statement lately made by a District official that the general government is indebted to the District government for its share of money necessary to carry on the affairs of the District in the sum of $5,000,000 be true) are in good condition to justify the improvement of our streets and avenues on a very liberal scale.

"The committee at this time wishes to direct your attention to the unlawful obstruction of Maryland avenue and the reservations between Sixth and Ninth streets southwest. These obstructions referred to were made by the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. The committee also recommend vigorous measures for the abatement of the same.

"We desire," the report continued, "to place on record our condemnation of a practice which has prevailed with the authorities of our District for many years, and which we think should be prevented by the passage of a law that will prevent its occurring in the future. We allude to the practice of diverting the appropriations made for the improvement of one street or avenue to some other street or avenue, thereby defeating the object for which the appropriation was obtained, and to the great disappointment of those who had possibly labored hard to obtain the appropriation. Several instances could be cited by your committee where this division has been made and resulted in serious inconvenience to those who were immediately interested in having the appropriation applied to the improvement of the street or avenue for which it was intended. We hope that some remedy may be provided to prevent the continuance of this evil."

Mr. Mattingly questioned the fact that the appropriations had been diverted from their courses when specified by Congress.

Mr. Larner said, in reply to this, that Congress had appropriated $9,000 to pave E street, and nothing had been done to carry out the provision except to put a little gravel on it.

Gen. Cullom said he could give a number of instances where appropriations had been made and the money spent on other streets. After appropriating $110,000 for the Eastern Branch bridge Congress appropriated $75,000 for the improvement of the Eastern Branch road and several other roads, and in violation of this plain statute he said that the commissioners had expended the money on other roads not named in the appropriation.

Mr. Mattingly said there was no such defined road as the Eastern Branch road, and unless there were some well defined cases where appropriations for one street had been given to another, it seemed to him that the committee must not send forth such statements as matter of fact.

Mr. Weller said he would refer to the report of the commissioners for the year ending '85, in which an appropriation was made for Virginia avenue—that avenue being clearly specified. The contract was given out, but afterward the money was used for other purposes.

Mr. Dodge said that Eighth street east was appropriated for as far back as '79 and was never improved. He was surprised that anybody in the committee was not aware of the fact of the way the money appropriated was used.

Mr. Singleton said he did not think it appropriate to deal with what had been done in the past by the commissioners, and moved that only such parts of the report as referred to streets being paved be adopted.

Mr. Larner then made a stirring speech, defending the report. He said that if the committee was composed of men, they should stand by their guns. There should be no crawfishing when they knew and believed that the actions of the commissioners were contrary to the express laws made by the legislators. The diverting of the appropriations from specified objects was a matter well known to all. They did not condemn anybody in that statement of the affairs. They simply asked that the committee take notice of it and take such action that Congress might provide for the discontinuance of like rulings in the future.

"The fourth division," he said, "has been treated in that way. We go to Congress and secure an appropriation for a certain street. Now, the commissioners in their wisdom say we shall not have that improvement; that some other street needs it more. We simply ask you gentlemen to take some action looking to no recurrence of these actions in the future.

"One of the finest avenues we have is obstructed by a railroad company with its freight depot, &c. It is one of the finest in the city, only it is in South Washington. Are you sent here to say we want streets and avenues improved?"

These remarks were shown to be the sentiment of most of the committee by the loud applause given the speaker.

W. W. Upton was surprised that Mr. Larner should say his report was not an attack upon the commissioners. Men could not hold office, he thought, in a well regulated community and intentionally violate laws. To his mind that argument would not stand in view of the charges of the report. "We want," he said, "the efforts of these commissioners with us in securing appropriations."

Capt. Tyler then took the floor, and said he was aware that more ties could be got with molasses than with vinegar. "But," he continued, "if we have no contention with the commissioners, why not go home and let the commissioners attend to things? I would prefer not to lose sight of the grievances that are suffered in this matter. That is the point which will be of the greatest importance to us when we go before Congress. If the commissioners object because we complain, we are right and have nothing to fear."

Mr. Larner said the commissioners did not object to such action as the report contemplated. Col. Ludlow had said to a member of the Committee of One Hundred that the commissioners had not been able to help taking such actions as they had in the past and that by the committee taking the matter up they would not only not cause a reflection on the commissioners, because these practices have been going on for years, but a favor would be done them by having Congress specify the uses of the appropriations so they cannot be diverted.

Mr. Singleton's motion for the adoption only of that part of the report that referred to the paving of streets was then voted on and defeated, after which the original report was adopted almost unanimously.

The following streets and avenues were recommended in the report for improvement in the fiscal year 1888