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REFUSES TO EAT OR TALK

Pathetic Story of Miss Gulielma Breed, Daughter of the Late Dr. Breed.

FOUND BEHIND BARRED DOORS

Since Her Father's Death in August Last She Has Been Inconsolable—Judge Cox Sends a Deputy Marshal and Physicians to Examine Her—They Had to Break In.

Principal Bernard T. Janney, of the Georgetown public schools, yesterday morning applied to Judge Cox for an investigation which will send to the asylum his cousin, Gulielma E. Breed, daugter of the late Dr. Daniel Breed, of Mount Pleasant, for thirty-five years connected with the Patent Office as an examiner, and later as a successful solicitor of patents. His daughter was a schoolmate of Nelly Grant, and was for ten years a belle in Washington society.

Mr. Janney in his application recited the facts that Dr. Breed had died on August 17, leaving all his property in his nephew's control for the benefit of his afflicted daughter, that since her father's death she had refused to speak to anybody, and since Saturday morning she had refused to take food or drink and that the property left was in real estate incumbered by trusts which must be provided for at once, else sales must be made at a sacrifice and the estate impaired. He asked that immediate inquiry be made into his cousin's mental condition and a suitable person be named to act as trustee of her person and property. His application was supported by the affidavit of his brother-in-law, Samuel T. Nichols, who, since July 1 last, has been in control of Dr. Breed's home. Nichols simply reaffirms the facts set forth by Mr. Janney concerning Miss Breed's refusal to talk or take food.

In compliance with the petition Judge Cox yesterday afternoon sent a deputy marshal with Mr. Janney to the Breed residence at the northeast corner of Howard avenue and Center street, Mount Pleasant. They were accompanied by Drs. S. S. Adams and W. S. Bowen. They found Miss Breed's door locked and it was necessary to pry the lock from its fastenings before they could gain entrance.

KEPT HER EYES TIGHTLY CLOSED.

There before them lay a very beautiful woman. She refused, however, to speak or give any sign that she knew any one was in the room. She kept her eyes tightly closed and gave no evidence that she heard the inquiries that were addressed to her. The physicians after making a careful examination, noting the twitching of the muscles about the eyes and other signs that accompany such insanity, returned to the courthouse and filed affidavits. Dr. Bowen states that he found Miss Breed suffering with chronic dementia. Dr. Adams says it is chronic paranoia. There is no essential difference. They agree that she should be sent to an asylum for treatment.

Back of this plain record is a pathetic story. Thirty-five years ago Dr. Daniel Breed came to this city with his young wife. A native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Dartmouth, he had been a student of medicine in New York, and there met Miss Gulielma E. Bowne and loved her. He had become greatly interested in chemistry, and having ample means he left his sweetheart to go abroad and study with the great German chemist, Liebig. Returning he married Miss Bowne. She was of a wealthy Quaker family at the metropolis. Six years later they came to Washington, when he had been appointed an examiner in the chemical division of the Patent Office. Both were very earnest and positive in their convictions, and both were ardent abolitionists. They were at the center of every agitation in favor of liberating the negro. Their little daughter, then five years old, alone divided their attention with the great problem that was stirring the whole country.

With the passing of the war Mrs. Breed died. Her husband found no consolation except in his love and care for their little girl. He lavished upon her the whole love of his heart, and there was no wish she could utter that did not find a prompt response. He spent money for her as freely as if he had been a millionaire instead of merely a gentleman of independent means. This bred in the girl of fifteen a proud and whimsical spirit. It was her fancy to live at Mount Pleasant, and Dr. Breed bought six acres, extending from Howard avenue and Center street in a triangle over to a base on Fourteenth street. At the apex he built an elegant residence, in that day equal to any in the village. He surrounded it with trees and hadsome shrubbery, and made it a bower of roses and honeysuckles. He filled the grounds without with the sweetest old-fashioned flowers, and the house within with the rarest and most beautiful exotics.

SHE WAS A FRIEND OF NELLY GRANT.

The daughter was sent to the best private schools in the city, and her home was often the meeting place of an exclusive set, including President Grant's daughter Nelly and the young folks of the Cabinet circle.

The Breeds' home was a literary and scientific center. The doctor was a great lover of poetry, and once filed an application for a patent all in verse and very good verse. Father and daughter were invited to all entertainments at Mount Pleasant, and usually went, though they never gave entertainments at their own home. The father was considered dictatorial and eccentric, the daughter proud, cold, and equally eccentric. She danced and went into all the gayeties, but seemed to be a little weary of it all, to despise the frivolities around her.

Miss Breed had not robust health, but her glossy golden hair, clear eyes, pure white complexion, firm, elastic step, sparkling conversation, and high spirits, left no room to suppose any illness menaced her. As she grew older she seemed to gain in flesh and grow stronger.

Yet ten years ago she began to be missed in society. The beautiful house was often closed, and Dr. Breed seemed at times bowed down by trouble. Still he was growing old and this was not surprising. A month slipped by and then another, and friends began to notice that Gulielma was not present at social gatherings. A year was gone presently, and gossip had it that the proud and beautiful woman had become a recluse. Not a word could be got from the doctor. He lived alone with his domestics and his idolized daughter.

One day a noted specialist in mental diseases called at the house. Only one or two of the better-informed neighbors knew of it and they had already begun to suspect a terrible calamity. Then there were frequent visits at Dr. Breed's by Dr. Ashford, Dr. Tabor Johnston, and other alienists.

The truth came out at last. The strong-willed, petted, and proud girl, idolized by her widowed father, was a confirmed invalid—her mind was failing. The doctors called and she laughed at them. Her mind was perfectly clear, she said. They need not trouble themselves; only she did not care to go out; had not cared for society for some years. The doctors continued to call and she became irritated and finally annoyed. They must not come.

SHE DROVE THE DOCTORS AWAY.

She drove one or two away and finally had the servants deny them admission. To cross her only served to aggravate her mental trouble. The strong, intelligent, highly educated scientist recognized what his learning taught him to believe was inevitable. His daughter was beyond human help. He began to break under the weight of his affliction, but rallied a little three years ago with a new hope gained from his reading. But this was dashed to the ground when his daughter's malady grew into active hallucinations.

Dr. Breed, already an octogenarian, sank under the loss of this last hope. He shut himself up in his home. A gardener, now and then to do the heavy work, and a faithful old black cook were the only persons that ever went to the house.

He dreaded more and more to have an outsider in the house as he grew feeble. For six months Gulielma had denied herself to all but her father, and wanted no stranger around. But even an iron will at last breaks down, and Mr. Nichols, upon Mr. Janney's solicitation, took charge of the house three months ago.

When Dr. Breed died Gulielma's malady increased. The neighbors who had long ago urged Dr. Breed that his daughter might recover if sent to the best institution that could be found, at his death renewed their suggestions to Mr. Janney. The need of ready money seconded them. She will be sent to Kirkbride, near Philadelphia.

TARIFF WAS A GRAB GAME.

Senator Peffer Says Everybody Hustled to Get Something, and So Did He for His Constituents.

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 10.—Senator William Peffer arrived in Topeka at 10 o'clock to-day.

"Do you consider the work of the last Congress satisfactory?" asked an Associated Press reporter.

"Do I?" and the senator looked a trifle ruffled. "I consider the Fifty-third Congress the most stupendous failure in the history of the nation. Not a single act of public benefit was passed."

"What is your opinion of the new tariff bill?"

"I don't like to talk about it. The proceedings were so scandalous that I do not enjoy talking about it. I speak of the general discussion and the complete surrender of the Democrats to a handful of men. There were thirty-eight Northern and Southern Democrats in favor of what has always been advocated by the Democratic party, but there were six Eastern men, who call themselves Democrats, but are really Republicans, that controlled that majority in the Senate. At no time could they get a majority to support the proposed measure without a caucus, so they held the caucus and gave instructions to have a bill prepared which would be satisfactory.

"Then the sugar trust came in with a demand that the sugar bill be changed and the six men stood out and said: 'We will have this bill or none,' and then came the surrender. How humiliating to see a large body of men lay down their arms before a half dozen."

"Why did you vote to put a duty on salt?"

"I voted for a duty on both salt and wool, though I am really in favor of both free salt and wool. I discovered that the tariff legislation meant legislation in favor of class interests, and the revenue feature was completely lost sight of. I showed the Senate that all our Kansas salt manufacturers wanted us to retain their territory—that is that some duty be put on salt that the area they supply might not be encroached upon by foreign salt.

"I favor a duty on wool because the bill proposed putting a duty on woolen goods, and I wanted the Kansas farmer's wool to be treated as well as the manufacturers'.

"This whole thing was a grab game, and I simply did my best to see that Kansas people were treated as well as other classes."

PLAYED FOR BIG STAKES.

John C. Beatty Tried to Sell Worthless Lands for $7,500,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—According to the allegations contained in a complaint filed in the United States circuit court, Judge Lacombe will be called upon to-morrow to take action with the object of preventing the continuation and final consummation of what is characterized as one of the most colossal frauds in modern times.

The chief actor in this scheme, John C. Beatty, an American, at present resides in Texas. His victims include prominent New Yorkers and other residents of the United States and Canada. How far the scheme has succeeded has not yet been determined, but one victim, James H. Beatty, president of the Germain and Northwestern Insurance Company, of Ontario, Canada, and of the Federal Life Assurance Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, swears he has lost $37,500, and it is charged that the goal of John C. Beatty's ambition was to fraudulently obtain possession of $7,500,000. The complainants in the case, in addition to James H. Beatty, are James C. Aiken, Benjamin H. Doane, and Leo Wormser, of New York.

The defendants are Frank A. Miller, Charles H. Dow, Samuel N. Wood, Finis P. Earnst, Frank Church, James H. Brown, Charles W. Kittridge, James W. Carlile, Thomas J. O'Donnell, of California, and John C. Beatty, of Texas, all directors and trustees of the Colorado River Irrigation Company.

The company was first organized on January 7, 1892, under the name of the Arizona and Sonora Land and Irrigation Company, but the title was changed on January 9, 1893, to its present form. Its ostensible object was to carry on the irrigation of the land in California, Arizona, Lower California, and Mexico. Its capital stock was $7,500,000, divided into 150,000 shares of $50 each.

According to the complaint, however, the company was organized by John C. Beatty, for his sole interest and benefit, and to enable him to realize $7,500,000 on a tract of worthless land, containing 1,500,000 acres on the Altar River, in the provice of Sonora, in Mexico, to which, it is said, he did not even have a title.

GOV. STONE ARRESTED.

He With Other Mississippi Officials Charged with Violating U. S. Statutes.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 10.—Warrants were to-day sworn out for the arrest of Gov. Stone, W. W. Stone, auditor, and J. J. Evans, State treasurer. William J. Burns, a special agent of the Secret Service Bureau at Washington, who has been here for the past two months working on the special warrant case, made affidavits before Commissioner Mosley, charging them with violating section 5480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in issuing the $200,000 of Mississippi special warrants, charged to be in the similitude of United States currency.

The warrant was placed in the hands of United States Marshal J. McNealy. Auditor Stone appeared before the commissioner and entered personal recognizance of $1,000 for his appearance at the November term of the Federal court, waiving examination. The warrants have not been served on Gov. Stone, who was officially engaged, nor on State Treasurer Evans, who is out of the city. They will be served on the Governor to-morrow and on the treasurer when he returns.

United States Senators George and McLaurin and ex-Chief Justice J. A. P. Campbell have been retained by the State officials to defend them.

Where Are They At?

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 10.—One of the persons of prominence to be left in a peculiar fix by the decision of the supreme court, annulling so many divorces, is William A. Depew, of Boston, Mass., a cousin of Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew came here last winter, and after a three months' stay secured a divorce from Rosella S. Depew, on the ground of incompatibility of temper. With him came Mrs. Mary E. Jordan, of Boston, who, on the same day of Mr. Depew's divorce, procured one from Charles H. Jordan, of Boston. The day following the two left for Kansas City, where they were married, and then went to Europe on a wedding tour. Both are wealthy and prominent society people of Boston, and are now left in a peculiar predicament.

IT'S NONE OF THEIR BUSINESS

Gov. O'Ferrall's Caustic Comments Upon English Meddling.

QUINTESSENCE OF IMPUDENCE

Britishers Sent Here to Investigate and Denounce Southern Lynchings—Informed That They Might Do Some Missionary Work Among the Negroes of the South.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 10.—The following appeared in the Evening State here this afternoon: Gov. O'Ferrall received last night the following telegram from the New York World:

"NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

"To Gov. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL, esq.:

"An English committee has been sent here to investigate and denounce Southern lynchings. Will you please telegraph us what you think of English meddling with our affairs."

The Governor's reply was:

"COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
"GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
"RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 9, 1894.

"The World:

"Things have come to a pretty pass in this country when we are to have a lot of English moralists sticking their noses into our internal affairs. It is the quintessence of brass and impudence. They had better sweep in front of their own doors before seeking to regulate us. We might as well investigate English affairs in India, her Whitechapel murders, her Jack the Ripper's slashings, the Maybrick trial, and her alleged injustice and cruelty to this woman, her rapacious colonial policy in Africa, and the degrading effects upon the Chinese resulting from her opium war. What do they propose to do in case they find that the law is not administered here according to their idea? Declare war against us, or open the vial of their wrath upon our heads?

"What information do they seek? Do they want to know that the white people of the Soute have lynched negroes whose miserable lust led them to the black crime of rape upon white women? If so, they need not investigate, for such is the fact. Do they desire to know that this has been done by infuriated communities for the protection of their white women and to save the victims of these fiends from the humiliation of testifying in courts? If so, this is the fact.

Do they want to know whether there was any doubt as to the guilt of the men lynched? If so, for the satisfaction of their yearning souls they could have ascertained without encountering the perils of a sea trip that their guilt was clear in every instance. If they had desired to learn whether these lynchings were permitted or countenanced by the civil authorities, they could have learned through the regular channels of correspondence that in every case the civil authorities were either without knowledge or were overpowered.

"In Virginia the authorities in every case have asserted all their power to suppress the lynching spirit, and within the last few months I have protected from violence with military, at heavy expense to the State, three negroes who were charged with outraging white women. They had fair trials, were convicted and executed. While lynch law is to be condemned, and every effort has been and will be made to suppress it in the South, without the advice of those would-be philanthropists who have taken so much upon themselves, lynchings will surely cease, when the crime of rape ceases. These sympathetic Englishmen might find missionary work among the negroes of the South, in warning them against the consequences of the forcible gratification of their devilish lusts.

"CHARLES T. O'FERRALL,
"Governor of Virginia."

G. A. R. HAD A GREAT DAY.

Naval Veterans' Parade Was the Principal Event, and Any Number of Reunions Were Held.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 10.—The first day of the twenty-eighth national encampment of the G. A. R. has closed, and nothing but the best can be said of it.

The marching event of the day was the parade of the naval veterans, who went over the rather long route with a precision and excellence of drill that called forth the heaviest cheers from the spectators. The veterans numbered 1,000, and were led by Rear Admiral Osborn.

In the afternoon the ladies of the G. A. R. and Women's Relief Corps were taken through the city and suburbs in carriages, following which a reception was held at the Monongahela House.

The social event of the day was a reception by Mrs. George Westinghouse, at her suburban residence "Solitude," given to the visiting ladies.

One of the features of the first day's of the encampment was the performance of Fred N. Innes' new composition of "War and Peace" at the exposition to-night.

The ninth annual convention of naval veterans was held in the room of the Alleghany County Bar Association this afternoon. Rear Admiral Osborn presided. His annual report showed a very encouraging condition of affairs.

Second Vice President Francis B. Allen, of the Northern Ohio department, proposed a resolution asking Congress at its next session to so amend the laws regarding enlisted men in the Navy that those competent may aspire to higher position. The resolution was supported by the shipmates, and it was decided to memorialize Congress. As the law stands enlisted men cannot rise above the rank of warrant officer.

After the reading of reports and presentation of a large number of resolutions, which were referred, Francis B. Allen, of Hartford, Conn., was elected commander.

Stabbed to the Heart.

WALHALLS, S. C., Sept. 10.—Wade Heaton, a young white man, was stabbed to the heart and killed by Frank Parks, a young negro, last night near Salem Baptist Church. There was an old grudge between them and Heaton raised a row with Parks at the church and followed him a considerable distance on the road home, kicking and cuffing him about. Finally Parks turned and plunged his knife into Heaton's breast. Parks was arrested to-day by Sheriff Douthit and a posse and lodged in jail.

Speakers at the Raleigh State Convention.

Hon. Charles H. Mansur, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has accepted an invitation from President Julian Carr to speak at Raleigh, N. C., at the State convention o Democratic clubs September 20. The other speakers on that occasion will be Secretary Hoke Smith, Senators Ransom and Jarvis, and Chauncey F. Black, president, and Lawrence Gardner, secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

In the Field of Labor.

There was a general resumption in the glass business in South Jersey yesterday and by Wednesday there will hardly be an idle glass factory at Millville, Clayton, Williamstown, Glassboro, Malaga, Bridgeton, and Woodbury. All the factories went into full blast.

Secretary Connolly, of the Card and Picker Room Association, at New Bedford, Mass., says that he has learned on high authority that the Petomska mills will be started up next Monday on the old schedule, and if this is done the other cloth mills will follow suit by virtue of an agreement recently reached that if one mill started up all were to follow.

OPIUM'S HORRID WORK.

Judge Kimball Delivers a Scathing Lecture and Sentences Edward Williams to Two Months in Jail.

Rarely has so scathing a lecture been heard in the police court as was delivered yesterday afternoon by Judge Kimball when he pointed his index finger at Israel Hepner, and denounced him as a perjurer who had been made so by the use of opium.

Judge Kimball had listened patiently to the evidence against Edward Williams, who was charged with running the opium den at No. 425 Tenth street northwest, which was raided by Sergt. Moore and ten policemen on Sunday night. Williams' counsel, Lawyer Hyman, labored earnestly to clear his client, but Prosecutor Mullowney had woven such a chain of evidence about the defendant that the latter could not escape conviction.

The occasion which gave rise to Judge Kimball's severe language was the testimony of Hepner. He had sworn positively that he had not smoked opium in Williams' place. Then Mr. Mullowney looked at him and said: "Hepner, do you wish to repeat that statement?"

Before Hepner had a chance to reply Judge Kimball said, in thunder tones:

"Hepner, stand up here and tell the truth. You know and I believe that you were in that place last night, and I want you to tell what you know about the case on trial."

Hepner then stated that he was in Williams' den, and that he there smoked opium. At the conclusion of his testimony he slunk back to a rear seat in the room where he remained until the court adjourned.

Edward Brown, who was captured in the place, also admitted smoking opium there. Sergt. Moore and Policeman McCourt told of the raid, and then Lawyer Hyman made an earnest plea for Williams, asking that he be acquitted. Mr. Mullowney made no address.

Judge Kimball said: "I intend to give the prisoner a jail sentence. There is nothing so harmful to the human system as the smoking of opium. Its use makes an honest man a thief, a kind-hearted man a murderer, and converts the man of truth into a liar. Look at that man over there," said he, pointing to where Hepner sat, "trying to hide from the gaze of those in the courtroom. See what opium has done for him. He has no idea of truth. He perjured himself before every man in this courtroom, and would not tell what every one who heard the testimony knew—that he was in the den—until forced by me to do so."

Judge Kimball then sentenced Williams to jail for two months and to pay a fine of $50, in default to remain in jail for two months longer.

Lawyer Hyman begged Judge Kimball to stay proceedings against Williams for forty-eight hours, but the judge refused to do so, and told Mr. Hyman that if he felt aggrieved he could resort to the writ of habeas corpus.

HONORED THEIR COMRADE.

Veteran Firemen Speak Feelingly of the Late William Cammack and Will Attend His Funeral.

The Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association held a meeting last night at its engine-house, on the corner of Nineteenth and H streets northwest, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of William Cammack, late treasurer of the association, who died on Saturday last, and to otherwise pay proper respect to his memory.

President James Richards was in the chair, and in a brief address, explaining the object of the meeting, he spoke feelingly of their dear associate, and paid a high tribute to his many excellencies of head and heart. He announced that any who desired to make remarks would have the opportunity.

John J. Peabody, secretary of the association, and Messrs. James Ragan, John J. Hill, Joseph Williams, and John W. Thompson each spoke tenderly and reverently of the deceased, and related many incidents of his life that evidenced his benevolent spirit and uprightness of character. All present had known him for years, many from boyhood, and each of the speakers spoke with genuine feeling of their late comrade's worth as a citizen, and referred to the zealous interest he had always manifested in the affairs of the association. Remarks were also made by Robert Strobel.

Resolutions expressive of the sense of the organization will be prepared, to be framed and hung in the hall, and a copy will be furnished THE TIMES for publication.

The members will assemble at the engine-house at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day, dressed in dark clothes, with black hats and white gloves, where carriages will be provided, and the organization will thus attend the funeral in a body. Each veteran will wear the badge of the association, with a knot of crape attached.

The funeral services will be held at the family residence, No. 325 H street northeast, at 2 o'clock p. m., and will be conducted by Rev. C. C. Meadow, pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church. He will be assisted by Rev. Dr. Eldridge, pastor of the Douglass Memorial Church. At the conclusion of the services the body will be taken in charge by St. John's Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., and conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment with the honors of the order.

Messrs. Alexander Eaton and Godwin Pierce were appointed pall-bearers to represent the firemen.

THEY DISOBEYED TILLMAN.

Charleston Troops Seek an Injunction to Prevent Their Arms Being Taken.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—An injunction suit growing out of the South Carolina dispensary riots of last March came up before Judge Goff in the United States circuit court to-day. Gov. Tillman's dispensury spies and raiders were one day attacked by the enraged citizens of Darlington, resulting in the death and wounding of a number of the constables. The Governor ordered out several companies of militia to proceed to the scene of the uprising and restore order and the Gubernatorial authority.

Among the companies ordered out was the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston. It flatly refused to obey the order. The Governor thereupon issued an order commanding the company to surrender its arms and accoutrements. This order was also disobeyed, and an appeal to the courts was made for an injunction to prevent the Governor or any State officers from taking possession of the arms.

The points made by the lawyers for the company is that the arms were secured by the company by special act of Congress and held in undisputed possession for over sixteen years; that the arms were issued for no other purpose than the use of the company; that therefore the seizure by the Governor would be illegal, as it would be a diversion of the arms to a purpose not authorized by the act of Congress under which they were issued.

The arms in question consist of some 120 breech-loading rifles, bayonets, scabbards, etc., worth about $3,000.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Central Labor Union Organizes and May Merge with the Populists.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Central Labor Union held a meeting to-night in Clarendon Hall and effected permanent organization as political party, but no definite action was taken toward merging their forces with the People's party. Delegates from the People's party addressed the meeting, who said that the party they represented wanted to be allied to the Central Labor Union. A sharp discussion followed and the meeting adjourned without taking action. A committee on platform was appointed, which will report next Monday evening.

PATTERSON IS VINDICATED

Stockholders Passed Resolutions Indorsing His Course.

IT WAS A LIVELY MEETING

Personalities Exchanged Between Lawyer, Ministers, and Others of Less Exalted Professions—Long After Midnight Before Quarreling Ceased—Ladies' Present.

President John W. Patterson, of the People's Transportation Company, was vindicated at a meeting of stockholders of the company held in Grand Army Hall last night. The report of the investigating committee appointed a month ago to examine the company's books showed a discrepancy of $2,500 in the funds. The report was received and discussed until 1:30 o'clock this morning, when a resolution was adopted approving the president's course and discharging the committee. It was also decided that a committee should be appointed to revise the constitution and make that document conform with the company's charter.

There were many exciting scenes in the meeting, and several times a free fight seemed to be unavoidable. Nearly a hundred colored residents of Washington were present. They included many lawyers, ministers and business men prominent in local negro circles. At least half the audience was composed of ladies, but they did not engage in the discussion. President Patterson appeared shortly after 8 o'clock, dressed in evening attire and wearing patent leather shoes and a spotless white necktie. He was the cynosure of all eyes, and before taking the chair engaged in conversation with a number of stockholders.

REPORTERS NOT WANTED.

It was nearly 8:30 o'clock when the chief executive rapped for order. President Patterson stated that the meeting was called to order to hear the report of the investigating committee.

Suddenly a gentleman arose and wanted to put everybody out of the room who was not a stockholder, but his motion was overruled. His idea was to get the newspaper men out of the room.

Mr. Wilson asked how the stockholders were to be distinguished. He thought there ought to be some way to tell those who were not stockholders from those who were.

This remark brought Dr. Bryan to his feet; that he owned stock and thought every one should be allowed in the meeting.

"How much have you in it?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"I own stock, and that is enough for you to know," answered the doctor. "You are mad because you lost your fish trade with the Lady of the Lake. The report of the committee is in order and we want to hear it."

A Mr. Thomas wanted to talk, but the president declared that only the report was in order, and backed up his resolution with a series of vigorous raps with his gavel. This had the desired effect, and Dr. Lee, chairman, read the report.

PATTERSON HAS MORE STOCK THAN PERMITTED.

The committee has ascertained that the bill of sale for the boat was not recorded in the custom-house at Georgetown until after the investigation was ordered. It further stated that hundreds of dollars have been paid out for which neither Patterson nor any one else holds receipts. The report further stated that the bylaws provide that each stockholder shall hold no more than $100 worth of stock, but Patteson claims to own $10,000 worth. The committee would like to have this discrepancy satisfactorily explained. Only $12,000 worth of stock has been sold during the organization of the company and more than $8,000 has been received from excursions and Norfolk trips of the Lady of the Lake. The total amount of receipts is shown by the company's books to be $9,064.72, $5,584.95 of which was from Norfolk trips, and $3,479.77 from excursions to Glymont.

This money has never been of benefit to the stockholders. No one can tell where it has gone or who has handled it after passing from the boat purser's hands. In fact the committee believe that nearly twice the sum mentioned has actually been received but never accounted for by either Patterson or any of the other officers. The $12,000 worth of stock said to have been sold include $10,000 which Patterson claims to be his, but which the investigating committee and many stockholders are convinced was never purchased by the president. In fact no receipts can be found for this amount, but Patterson claims that they are lost.

PRICE OF THE BOAT.

The committee has a duplicate copy of a bill of sale for the Lady of the Lake filed in the Georgetown custom-house on August 24. The bill sets the price at $42,500, whereas the stockholders have been previously informed the boat cost only $40,000. Patterson explains the discrepancy by saying that the additional $2,500 was for furnishings. The president now says $12,500 has been paid, and the remaining $30,000 secured by three notes of $10,000, running, four, eight, and twelve months, respectively. The committee says that all the books and figures placed at its disposal have been carefully examined, and if there are any mistakes they occur in the figures as found on the books and not in the work of the committee.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFUSED.

After much unnecessary wrangling and discussion the report was received and placed before the stockholders for discussion. It was a discussion worthy the name. Such scenes of disorder and confusion are rare occurrences, even in the House of Representatives.

Personal remarks, charges and counter charges of dishonesty and perfidy were the order of business and under cover of pretending to discuss resolutions and motions, lawyers took advantage of their opportuity to express their opinion of brothers in the profession, and ministers of the Gospel, in any but a Christian spirit, bitterly denounced fellow preachers. Whitewashers, hod-carriers, and business men spoke out their thoughts and told in language not to be misunderstood how the affairs of the transportation company should be managed. From 9 o'clock until long after midnight the discussion continued in the same strain.

During the first hour Lawyer Hewlett stated that the act of incorporation places the capital stock at $25,000. If the boat cost $40,000, the capital stock would have been at least $40,000. He believed the cost of the boat was only $25,000. Later, in referring to Patterson, Mr. Hewlett said: "Let's not try to hoodwink the people, but give them justice." This remark created great confusion in the house, and it was some moments before quiet was restored.

Mr. S. A. Thompson desired to know if there were any special charges preferred against the president by the committee, and was informed that there were none.

ALL THE DIRECTORS RESPONSIBLE.

Dr. Lee declared that every member of the board of directors was responsible for the action under discussion. Not the president alone could be held responsible for what was done, when the directors are the managers of the company. Lawyer Jones said the main point was to have the discrepancy of $2,500 in the cost of the boat explained, which Patterson did once more. He believed the president was innocent, and charged the committee as being the tools of white men to break up a colored corporation.

Dr. Lee immediately took up the charge, and declared that no white man had approached any member of the committee for any such purpose.

Mr. Thomas said that if the constitution was properly revised the company would be in a prosperous condition. The president had too much power, and should not be allowed to be the ruling spirit.

President Patterson declared there was a conspiracy on foot to wreck a colored people's corporation. In comparing Miss Jordan, the vice president of the company, to some of the speakers, he said the differences between her and them was not greater than that between heaven and hell.

Mr. Hewlett again attacked Patterson, but the latter declared Hewlett would not make the same remark on the outside. This created more confusion, which lasted until the meeting adjourned, at 1:30 this morning, after the resolution above mentioned had been adopted.

TWO FLOORS GAVE WAY.

Considerable Excitement Caused By a Rumor That the Hotel Raleigh Was in Danger of Collapsing.

A rumor was circulated throughout the city yesterday afternoon that the interior walls of the building at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street northwest, hereafter to be known as "The Raleigh," had fallen in and that there was danger of the fine structure collapsing at any moment.

Sergt. Moore, of the First precinct, with Policemen Flathers, Setwright, and McGraw, hastened to the scene. Sergt. Moore ordered that ropes be stretched at the intersection of the Avenue and Twelfth street and on Twelfth street at a distance of about 150 feet north of Pennsylvania avenue. This was a wise precaution, for in an incredibly short period an immense crowd of persons had assembled, all apparently anxious to enter the building and ascertain the extent of the trouble for themselves.

Sergeant Moore also at once sent for Building Inspector Entwisle, who came quickly, and after a thorough examination decided that the trouble was confined to the second and third floors, they having sunk in their center about six inches, and that this was caused by the giving away of an iron column, which extended from the first to the second floors, and that the floors could be jacked up with entire safety, and the building made as strong as any similar structure in Washington. A new column will also have to be put in the place of the one which yesterday gave way. The cost of this and the repairs, will, it is thought, come within $500.

The structure was erected by ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, in 1877, for the express purpose of the Pension Bureau, and was occupied as such for about six years. It then consisted, as now, of six large floors, but was not sub-divided into rooms. After its use was abandoned by the government, the proprietors of the Palais Royal leased it for a term of years.

During this period the property passed into the hands of the administrators of the Jessup estate in Philadelphia, by whom it was sold to the Columbia Hotel Company, of Washington, a little less than a year ago. The officers of this company are F. B. McGuire, president; E. J. Stellwagen, vice president; Dr. W. S Harban, secretary, and T. M. Gale, treasurer. The price paid was about $150,000.

Almost as soon as the new owners secured control they began an extensive system of improvements and ornamentations, which, when finished, in about two months more, will make it one of the most beautiful hotel properties in the District. The cost of the improvements will not be less than $200,000, making the structure alone as it will appear when opened for business to represent the sum of fully $350,000.

IT COST BAILIFF BARR DEAR.

He Showed a Stranger to the Coxey Camp and Then Had to Pay Fifty Dollars.

The Coxey incident seems destined to keep bobbing up. It was hoped when Gov. Brown released the last of the men from the workhouse at Jessup's Cut that there was an end to the entire matter. Sunday, however, there was another chapter that may prove more serious than any that have preceded—at least to one or two individuals.

It will be remembered that Bailiff Barr, of Hyattsville, was very active in the arrest of the Coxeyites, and that he performed his work with a zest worthy of more important affairs. He has seemed to take not only an official, but a personal interest in ridding the community of the Coxeyites and everything connected with them.

Sunday Mr. Barr and Andrew Lynch, a bricklayer, of Bladensburg, were on the bridge near Stegmaier's place, when they met a man from Washington on a wheel. This man's name could not be learned. Neither Stegmaier nor Barr had ever seen him before and did not know him. Together the three went to Stegmaier's place, where they obtained a quantity of liquor, and the stranger expressed a desire to visit the camp. Barr and Lynch consented to act as guides, and they repaired to the camp. While they were there the place caught fire, and a cabin and two tents were burned down. Barr and Lynch came away and the stranger returned to Stegmaier's house. What he told Stegmaier of the affair, if anything, it is impossible to learn.

Yesterday, however, Stegmaier claimed to have evidence that Barr had set fire to the property. He consulted counsel with a view to prosecuting Barr for arson. He was advised to first endeavor to compromise the matter by accepting pay for the property destroyed. His counsel saw Barr during the day and the proposition was made that Barr should pay Stegmaier $50 for the property, and the latter should not push the criminal prosecution. Barr agreed to the terms and the $50 was paid.

Up to the point of going from the hotel to the camp Bailiff Barr's story tallies with the above. He admits that the three were under the influence of liquor. He says that the fire broke out while they were at the camp, but that he knows absolutely nothing of its origin. He says that it is probable that some one of them may have struck a match to light a cigar, and that it did not go out when thrown away, and that the fire started from that. He declares that none of them knew there was a fire until it had gained considerable headway.

In reference to the payment of the $50, Barr says that after consulting with friends he thought it wiser to pay for the property burned than to bear the odium of a criminal trial even though innocent.

This may be the end of the matter or it may not. Perhaps the grand jury will take cognizance of the affair.

Strikers Dismissed.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 10.—Fifteen Great Northern strikers, who have been under indictment for obstructing the mails since the American Railway Union strike last April, were dismissed in Judge Nelson's court to-day. The trial of George Carruthers was in progress when the point was made that the indictments did not allege sufficient evidence as to what particular way the mails had been obstructed. The judge took the case from the jury and dismissed the defendants. The conspiracy cases against the strikers were continued.

Old Landmark in Flames.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 11.—At 1 o'clock a. m. the old city market on Bridge Square, a landmark of the city, is in flames and will be a total loss. Several alarms have already been sent in.

MIDNIGHT BURIAL SERVICE

Masons Perform the Kadosh Ceremony Over F. D. Ramsdell's Remains.

SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE SCENE

The Ceremony Teaches the Certainty of a Future Existence and the Immortality of the Soul—The Room Was in Darkness—Masons Bore Lighted Tapers.

The presence last night of a knot of crape with pendant streamers at the entrance to the Scottish Rite Cathedral, on G street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets northwest, betokened the decease of a member of the fraternity, and that the solemn service for the dead by the ritual of the order would transpire at the hour of midnight.

The ceremonies employed on such an occasion are the services anciently used at the obsequies of a Knight Templar, and are beautifully adapted and very expressive. To the uninitiated they are shrouded in deep mystery, but to those versed in Masonic lore they teach a great moral lesson, and point to the certainty of a future existence and the immortality of the soul. That is a truth that is impressed upon all who take upon them the obligations of Masonry, from the first initiatory step to the highest degree.

The assemblage last night was to pay tribute to the memory of the late Frederick D. Ramsdell, whose death occurred on Sunday last at the residence of his son, Charles F. Ramsdell, No. 409 Kentucky avenue southeast. The deceased was not a member of a Washington consistory, never having transferred his membership from his home consistory in New York. He was a native of that State, and resident of Elmira. He had affiliated with the Washington brethren, and prior to his decease preferred the request that the Kadosh services be held over his remains.

THE EMBLEMS OF WOE.

The hall of the consistory, where the obsequies took places was hung with the emblems of woe, the doors, columns, and the balcony being draped with broad bands of black. The casket rested upon a bier in the center of the floor near the east. Nine burning tapers formed a right angled triangle about the bier. On the lid of the casket rested a chaplet of white roses, while below it were the insignia of the order and the deceased Knight's sword encased in it scabbard.

Near it on the left was a stand covered with black and containing a skull, surrounded by seven candles unlighted. At the head of the casket was a large iron cross painted black. The body of the deceased was enveloped in the habit of a Knight of Kadosh. Two beautiful floral pieces were conspicuous, one a wreath bearing the words, "Council Kadosh, D. C.," the other a large cross of white roses with here and there a red flower gleaming like great drops of blood.

Twelve strokes slowly tolled off the midnight hour, and immediately the lights were lowered until the only relief to the darkness was the dim light reflected from the burning tapers, that glowed like distant stars against a moonless night. Promptly the brethren came, one at a time, into the hall from an outer chamber, each bearing a lighted candle, and the solemn ceremony began, under the direction of Gen. George W. Ballach, thirty-third degree, venerable master, assisted by the following official and other brethren: William Oscar Roome, thirty-third degree, senior warden; George H. Walker, thirty-second degree, junior warden; William R. Singleton, thirty-third degree, orator; Joseph C. Taylor, thirty-third degree, master of ceremonies; George H. Shoulters, thirty-second degree, registrar; David M. Cridler, thirty-second degree, treasurer; Thomas D. Singleton, thirty-second degree, expert, and Brothers L. D. Wilson, Harrison Dingman, S. E. Rosenthal, Anthony Miller, Martin O'Connor, S. J. Thowlson, E. S. Holmes, Robert Beall, J. H. Kaiser, J. M. Buchanan, J. W. Chesney, James H. Trimble, John S. Tomlinson, G. Y. At Lee, and Charlie Bogan, all of this city, and all of thirty-second degree, and James H. Dodge, thirty-second degree, of Wichita, Kans.

WHO WILL LAY A CHARGE?

During the progress of the service several numbers were renderhd