ARE THEY A MENACE TO THE UNITED STATES ?

B. A. RONZONE ANSWERS THE QUESTION

An Essay Inscribed to the Press of

MISREPRESENTED AND TRAMPLED UPON.

the Country

Character and Mode of Living of Italy's Sons and Daughters .- Why Do They Emigrate ?-- An Appeal for Fair Play,

Editor Critic: I have deferred making this attempt until now, hoping that some writer more gifted than myself might take up the pen to treat of a subject to which, I am very much afraid, I shall not succeed in doing full Justice.

I thall try, however, to present it to these brilliant minds, who, to a very great extent, mould public opinion in this country, in such a shape as to merit, at least, their serious attention.

ought to be not only very dear to the heart of all those more fortunate Italians who have become citizens of this great and beautiful country, but of no little moment, also, to all those broad minded Americans, whose love of fair play is proverbial the world over I mean those genuine Americans who are ever found in the front ranks of the army of progress, whose souls are actuated with an unselfish patriotic ardor inherited from ancestors who, with tears and blood laid the foundatien of a republic calculated to prove a safe barbor for the oppressed of all climes worthy the name of man; a republic which for greatness and true Christianity stands to-day unparalleled in the annals of history.

A certain labor reformer, in speaking of the poor emigrants who come to the United States to better their condition, said in substance-before the honorable Fasset Committee—that "the Italians are a menace to the country."

As no comments were made on this as rertion at the time it was published, nor since-so far as I am informed-by the editors in whose papers it was given space to, it is only reasonable to suppose that It was taken for granted by n any readers that said assertion was true, and therefore proper. Whether It is in good taste or not, and according to the true principles of journalism, to print the assertion of any man, calculated to lower the estimation of any body of men in the eyes of those who may chance to read it, without the editor setting the reader aright as to its truth or falsity, I leave to the estimable gentlemen to whom these pages are inscribed, to determine. Certain ft is that a man, be his motives what they may, has a right (providing he does not go beyond the limits of the code) to give expression to the leader referred to had just as much right to voice his opinion of those who

whose great forte it was to hold up land without knowing the road to it and who trusted, perhaps, to those same inexplicable circumstances, which had made them what they were, for success in their undertaking. When compelled to account for their failures, of the other; in making their wants their power to obtain those wants in an

They did not, however, on the way each them to live within their means; honesty for honesty's sake" was lost themselves," but the motice power must spring from principles derived from God's own laws!

We have seen pretty much the same state of affairs in our own time. We have heard leaders promise great things; we have seen time and again honest tellers lose time, money and peace of mind under the belief that unalloyed happiness was in store for them; we have seen the rights of those differing trampled upon; we have seen the laws violated and audacious minorities tyran nizing over good natured majorities but no happiness, no, not even contentment. Some menancing obstacle has always arisen between them and their objective point which has impeded their progress. For the leaders to confees that the whole trouble tay in their own ignorance of the laws of Nature, or in their seitishness, or in both, would mean their own debasement; for them not to hold up to their followers some cause for their failures, would mean to lose that prestire among them which they need to keep them where they are. So, having nothing better to effer them at this time, they hold up the Italian as one of the great and threatening obstacles which stands between them and their goal, and so we bear that the "Italians are a menace to Are the Italians a menace to the question in the following pages.

WHY DO PROPUR EMPORATE. People emigrate to better their condi-tion. This desire which burns in the be cause of the motive power of the great numan tides which have flowed from one point of the globe to another at different periods of time, producing changes physically and inormly beyond the calculation of man. This cause, it seems to me, does not spring from chance; it springs from the same source from which term the same source from which the prings from the same source from the same source from the same source. from which spring the inspirations of alley.

Columbus and of Washington; it is but Now, who ought to know these facts,

They come to this part of North America breatass of the accounts they hear of the vast remarces of the creat country; because of the

contractors of labor; of the high wages to be easily obtained by those who are willing to work. All here facts comor to sell wherever little property they may possess, or to horrow as best they may in order to raise money enough to pay for their passage to the land which is to give them in return for their labor the means to better their own condition and that of those who are dear to them. WHAT BAPPENS UPON THUR ABBIVAL.

At the moment that they land, many

men who, lost to all sense of virtue, take advantage of their most helploss stain and get them into their power by running them into their debt, by exceptiont charges, to finally hire them out, their wages already mertgaged, and like so nonly convicts their sames replaced by numbers! These pear emigrants are easy victims. They cannot make them-selves understood, they cannot tell of their wrongs; they are compelled in spite of themselves, whatever their aspithat is placed upon them. And who cares if these poor tollers are often very grossly inaltreated by overseers, themselves the poorest of emigrants but a few years back, and superior to the former in nothing save in heart hard-ness, in craftiness, and in a knowledge of the English tongue beings whom our generous institutions have failed to make gererous; beings who make use of the advantages which broad-minded Americans have given to them, by which to raise themselves, to trample

tian treatment which has been so freely It is a subject, if seems to me, which accorded to themselves! WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS? It is but too true, alas! that some of the wretches who are responsible for this are Italians themselves; but those for whem these wretches do the work, these who make this glaring wrong possible in our country, are not of that

upon those under them; who are ever

ready to deny to others that fair Chris-

FROM WHAT PART OF STALY DO THESE EMIGRANTS COME? They come mostly from the interior listricis; they come from the farm lands; they are tillers of the soil; they are road uilders and masons; they are hewers of wood and stone; they are, in a word, hardened sons of toll. From the rising until the setting of the sun these men work contented with their lot, until in their ears are told the wonders of the United States!

WHAT IS THEIR CHARACTER?

Their occupation bespeaks their charcier. They are for the most part intelligent men; they are quick to learn and ambitions to better themselves, and as a general thing true to the interests of their employers. They will endure all kinds of hardships rather than beg or steal. They are religious; they never lose reverence for their parents and the aged, and they will deny themselves many comforts, nay, will suffer hunger and cold in order to save money belo those who are dear to them They are endowed with a good nature, which gives them abundance of patience; they will stand much abuse without resenting it; it is only few who are ever embroiling their when pushed beyond human endurance credulous fellow beings into useless that they will retallate as best they may.

THEIR MODE OF LIVING. It has been stated so often in the colimes of newspapers that these Italians live in rags and filth that it may have grown to be a general belief among people of limited intelligence that rags, filth and Italians are synonymous terms. That some of them-those whose occupatien is among mud and mortar-have not that acrupulous feeling for external tidiness which the majority of our fellow cirizens have is not to be denied; but that they lack this any more than all the rest of the same occupation of other nationalities is not true. One form the subject of this essay, as those other reformers had (I do not know their nationality) to cry out in meeting:
"The Italians must go!"
In times past there have been leaders themselves with, their health and mo rallty compare very favorably, to say the least, with those of other foreigners.

it would seem that there are portions of the human race whose characteristic is to accept as little money as possible in exchange for their labor; in other words, however, they showed their wonderful exchange for their labor, in other words, fertility of invention by holding up such excuses to their deluded followers as wages than others. What bosh is this: casily quelled their murmurings, no matter who suffered by it. True, they succeeded at times, these leaders, in changing conditions; in benefiting their followers on one side at the expense cheaper, and they affect to believe that these laborers would not take more if they could get it! These profound re formers never seem to dream that those who pay for the work that these men do generally pay what is just, but that it is these unscrupulous individuals who stand between them and the capitalist, sight of. "God helps those who help who take every advantage they can con-themselves," but the motice power must celve over these helpless men to pay them as little as possible; yet demand-ing more of them than they would dare demand of others blessed with a knowldge of the English tengue! This very cint, it seems to me, shows in the clainest manner the shallowness or upidity of those who would make capital out of it to serve their own self-ish ends, and the limited intelligence of

hose who place any importance upon t. No doubt these laborers can live or less than many others of the same condition, and a glance at our police accords will show, at least, that one of the causes of it is that drunkenness is not much to their liking.

ABOUT THEIR BETURNING TO ITALY. Another objection that is made against them by the same leaders is, that they only come here with the intention of making a little money and then to return to their native land to spend it. That some of them do this, is true be youd any doubt; but is it a crime? Is jet to be proved that it is supposing that it is a crime, and that it does work some harm to this great country, why lose sight of the fact that natives of this very soft—men, and wo-men—who owe all they present to this land, spend most, if not all, their time and money in foreign countries where wrongs do not make a right." is a well-known saying: but why make so much ado about what is inalgolficant and

Such are the men who are from time to time held up to the reading public as outcasts of society—as builditi—as the out-porings of Italian prisons and as paupers. And yet, if the authors of these base assertions would only take number here than of any other nation

an incident in the great schome of the Creator. The Italians of whom I am about to treat are achested by the same gentlemes of the press. And yet these cause. cashly hed into the error of supposing that it was no understood taking aroung them but sense unfortunates to bee me the visiting of the editing of the rest of our magnificent display of our wealthy similars of the editions of the rest of our citizens when they visit their land, and population. Any one who deems it because of the stories dismed to their worth the tiguide has only to peruse because of the stories disned to their our daily newspapers for a few years. It is pleasure to talk care in our daily newspapers for a few years.

the employ of shipping companies and back to prove the correctness of my assection. The few crimes committed by some of these men are exaggerated to

m great extent.

Let one of them commit an offense, great or small, and the papers do not fall to make it known conspicuously that he is an Italian. Brigand - warth-field-wielder of the stillene-out threat, and other equally debasing new have become known to the proposed falfans. A crime is always detestab it xurely a crime committed by an tellan is not more so than one commit of by a wretch of any other nationality All this may at first glance appear puerile, and if the great majority of readers were educated people, it would e puerile, for then the many misreprcontations of these men, who cannot read English, and, therefore, are unable to refute them, would be treated with Rule Importance, since the readers would detect at once the great inconsistency between what is said of them and what the police records show! Eut the majority of those who read

are ready to believe what is told to them in print; and not a few of them are strangers to those finer feelings which make a man in fortunate circumstances feel sorry for those who are wretched, and so it is taken for granted many of them that stilette and Italian are synonymous terms, and that fith, laziness and orime are the inalienable traits of his character! And to all this may be traced the origin of the feeling dis-played on our streets against these inoffersive laborers in their going to work or coming from it, by badly brought up children—offsprings of poor emigrants themselves - who let no hance escape to molest or pelt them, a celling disgraceful to our civilization, which has found its way even into some of our public schools, where low, vulgar terms are used by scholars to designate Italians. It has been said that these men are a menace to the country. How can that be? How can law abiding, in-dustrious tollers, who rather than attempt to make themselves a burden to the Government, will subject themselves to work at the meanest of bonest occu-

If these laborers are only treated fairly—if they are permitted to earn their wages unmolested until a sufficient knowledge of our language will enable them to better themselves, as it is their great ambition to do, they will never disgrace the land which bears the name of their countrymen. Though of one of their countrymen. Though they may not have any desire to rule the country which has given them a safe harbor, they will take great pride, if given the chance, in helping to develop our farm lands—in making beautiful gardens of our hillsides, and they will contribute to our population vigorous healthy offsprings, who will develop into good artisans, for, whatever the faults of these laborers may be, one thing is certain, that their blood is as pure and strong as the wines they prouce upon their fertile fields.

patiens, be a source of danger to any

No, it is not from such immigrants as these that any danger to the United States will ever arise. The danger lies with the enemies of honest labor. Those miscry. It is from idlers and dissipated men that danger is to be apprehended; from buyers and sollers of votes, from allens who teach their offsprings to disobey our incomparable laws; beings who are ever traducing the names of our most honored public men in the dust-who proclaim that there is no honesty in our public servants-who, through abject ignorance or blind maliciousness, wish to destroy the most Christian system of government ever known to mankind. Such and only such as these will ever prove a menace to our country. They are the same as those who proved a menace to it not a very long while ago; who, when our country almost rent asunder by internal strife, did not hesitate to help increase Its misery by committing right here in our midst the mest unheard of barbarities, which make the cheek blush with shame and the heart beat with in-

dignation to recall.

The same element is amongst us to-day, and, had it but the chance, it would not hesitate to lift its cowardly head. But it has not the chance, and it must content itself, at least for the present, with shouting in security: "The Italians must go!" But must they go? It will be time enough to discuss that question when real representative Americans will find sufficient reason, alas! to give sauction to such a lamentable utterance, but not till then. In the meantime I leave it to the gentlemen of the press, the greatest bul-wark of our institutions, to determine if I have intruded upon them in vain?
B. A. Ronzong, 121 East Forty-fourth street, New York

Two small colored boys about 12 years of age, were arrested for stealing fruit and produce from the Center Market. They gave the names of James Seymour and William West, Both hoys at first denied their guilt, but afterward each tried to place the crime upon the other. Judge Miller questioned them pretty closely and came to the conclusion that West was the guilty one. He sent him to juil for staty days and permitted Seymour to go

In the Equity Court. Adjudications in the Equity Court to day were as follows: Laurie vs. Laurie testimony before John Crutkshank, examiner, ordered taken; Clarke vs. Pugh, supplemental bill diamissed; O'Leary vs. O'Leary, pro confesse made absolute; O'Leary vs. O'Leary, sale decreed, Chapin Brown and H. H. Wells, trustees to sell; Walter vs. Compton, Chas. B. Bauman, guardian ad liters; Walter vs. Compton, testinony before R. Walter vs. Compton, testinony before R. Walter vs. Compton, testinony before R. Walter vs. Compton, testinony before R.

lach, examiner, ordered taken. The Veterana and the President, A delegation from the Union Veteran Legton of this city, headed by Colonel Curey, called at the Executive Mansion this morning and invited the President to attend the first annual reunion and reception of the organization at the National Rifles' Hall October 27. The President said he would attend if his duties permitted, but feared he would be unable to do so.

How the Labor Sitis Stund.

At a meeting of the Federation of Labor, held fast night, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions explain-ing the condition of the labor bills now before Congress in order to refute state ments smalle by the press of the country that the bills had been passed. The teaclutions also advise labor organica tions to pledge candidates to vote for the labor measures which will be called

Fined for Assault.

Bente Herbert was fined \$50 for com-He was also fitted \$5 for disorderly con-Berbert is a professional crap player, and will not get out in time to case a Christma wanting with the

See line a senio or chibino who want hold-

SCAROLTY OF SMALL BILLS.

An Explanation that May Satisfy Com-Complaint comes to the Treasury Dequere they have been compelled to an cert and use the bulky and theorem.

Young, containing \$40.40.

It translited in the testimony that the bulky and inconvenion the bulky while in Burchard's greency. that the silver fund balance in the Treas.

Shore at Four and a half street and that the silver fund balance in the Treas. my is very low; and that there is pracily so sliver in the Treasury against

giver dollars have been colous, of department of the Army, rendered the ound numbers, are in circulation, and ber sween, announced that her pocketseld to recure that amount of stiver cer | book was gone. ificates in circulation; about three millinea are held as Treasury each, leaving only about two hundred thousand, against which new silver certificates can be issued. With this explanation it may be understood easily why small. Several days after the fainting of the

in denominations of ten, one hundred and one thousand dollars, but Trensurer Huston says that he will be ready to Issue the new ones and fives by Novemer 1, and that the department will then begin to pay for sliver bullion in small bills as much as possible. After that time it is believed that the business demands for small notes will be promptly

NICKEL TESTS.

Naval Officers Accumulating Samples of Foreign and Domestic Ore,

The Navy Department is engaged in obtaining and compiling all possible toformation in regard to nickel ore or matte. A number of naval officers attached to the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department are now visiting various mines where nickel ore is said to exist, and the Department is receiving daily samples of nickel ores of do mestic and foreign production. In addition to the samples being received an extensive correspondence has been opened with foreign companies to obain information on the subject.

Secretary Tracy is daily advised by Commodore Folger, Clifer of the Ord nance Bureau, of the progress made. The matter has so far advanced that Commodore Folger has decided to make tests of the samples on hand. Upon the success of these plate are projectile tests will hinge the award of entracts for nickel ore or matte i which Congress appropriated \$1,000 000 to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. Great in-terest in the subject has developed in

NOT SO DISASTROUS THIS TIME.

The Bay Line Steamer Virginia Again

In Cottision,
Baltimore, MD., Oct. 22.—The Bay Line steamer Virginia, which on July 22 last crashed into the Louise and aused a loss of fourteen lives, this norning was in collision with the tug Volunteer. The Volunteer was lowing five oyster pungles, one of which was sunk, and the others, as wel so the jug itself, more or less injured Several men were thrown into the water, but were rescued by the Vir-ginia crew. The loss to the different vessels will reach \$8,000.

BOULANGER'S KNAVERY EXPOSED.

It is Said the General Desired a Retreat in America. Pants, Oct. 22 .- Figure to-day pub ishes the final installment of a series of articles entitled "Les Coulisses De Boulangisme," To-day's article sets fort) that after the defeats of the Boulangist at the last general election for member of the Chamber of Deputies General Soulanger desired to seek a retreat in America. He was however persuades y M. Rochefort to fice to the Island of

erney instead. The Figure says that the articles were published in good faith and with the purpose of exposing General Boulanger's

Naval Changes,

Chaplain Gill has been ordered to the training ship Jamestown and Passed Assistant Engineer Dixon to the New York Navy Yard. Chief Engineer Scott has been detached from the Enterprise and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer Gage, from duty in the ilreau of Steam Engineering and ordere to special duty at Mesers. Cramp of Sens' shipbuilding works: Assista Engineer Romwell, from the New Yor Navy Yard and ordered to the York town; Assistant Engineer Hibbs, from luty at the Union Iron Works, San Pranctice, and ordered to special course of study in naval architecture at Glas-gow, Scotland, and Naval Constructors Bankson and Street, from special Juty at Paris. France, and ordered home.

Work was commenced this morning on the new cells for the Police Court under the direction of Inspector Eutwiste. Judge Miller has revised the plans for the remodeling of the court com, and he thinks that if his bless re followed out that he will have or of the most convenient court rooms in the city. The rooms of the clork, warran clerk, United States Attorney, District Attorney and U. S. Marshal will all b in close proximity to each other instead of as the opposite sides of the building as they are now. Justice Miller wil have a private room filted up at the left of the front entrance. The witnesses will also have a room entirely separate from the spectators and the attorneys.

Want to Change the Name, The committee having in charge the investigation of the affairs of the Freedman's Hespital have, on account of the promisenous character of the patients treated there, suggested that it mame be changed either to the "Lincoln" or "Howard" Hospital. They say that the present raine is out of date.

May Prosecute Column Grosvenor. Curric reporter to-day that the Comn baloners have under a relegant the
research made by Colonel Gressenor
at the meeting of the Ohio Republican
Association at Grand Army Hall, but
the needing to say.

Interest include the had nothing to say.

The same of the Colonel Gressenor
at the meeting of the Ohio Republican
Association at Grand Army Hall, but
the parties under the same of the colonel so the parties of the colonel so the colonel

Cumso-What an officializely value man Brown is.

CHARGED WITH LARGENY.

The Trial of George Seymour in the Criminal Court to Day. George Seymour, a tall man with a partment from business men all over the military app stance, was tried in the country about the searchy of paper Criminal Court to day upon a charge of money of small denominations, of one stealing the pecketbook of Lagra H.

fainted and was removed to the rear of the store by a eterk, B. M. Shipman. which allver certificates can be bested in the store at the time, were Saymou mail denominations, to be exchanged and a young man named J. E. Johnson t legal tender and gold notes as was been the fully fell be leard something drop. Say to the date \$176,418,466 in standard mour, who had been in the modical Seymour in his testimony said that

sliver certificates are not likely to be lady Sergeant Burns notified Seymour featured.

The demand for small notes is increasing daily and is likely to continue until the helidays are over. Some considerable relief, however, is likely to come from the issue of the new Treasury notes in payment for silver buillon. So far the new notes have been issued only in denominations of ten, one handred. visited the Police Court frequently.

Assistant District Attorney Clagett, then clark of the Police Court, testified that he did not recollect seeing Seymour about the court, and that an attachment had been issued for him. "When," said Mr. Clagett, "Seymour saw the officer with the attachment, he

saw the officer with the attachment, he jumped into his wagon and drove out Seventh street to the Tyson House, chased by Officer Horne. Seymour was committed in default of ball for the action of the grand jury.

Seymour became much exalted during his testimony. He asserted that he met Shipman on Missouri avenue, who said to him he was a poor low and if he said to him he was a poor boy and if he (Seymour) would get him a job in West Virginia he would say what he could n Iavor of Seymour.

Seymour is well known among Army men. Two witnesses, Francis A, Grav and Arthur B. Brooks, gave him a good character. Other character witnesses, Equire O'Neill among the number, were earled but did not respond.

THE FEELING AGAINST THE ITALIANS Causes the Postponement of the Ven-

detta Triais in New Orleans, NEW OBLEASS, Oct. 22.—The second trial of the Provenzanes for lying in wait and attempting to assassinate the Metranza gang was to have begun in the Criminal Court to day, but owing to the feeling against the Italians the district attorney has consented to a postenement of the case. This is a great isappointment to the public, who were anxious that the case should be dis-posed of, as it was expected that the orkings of the Mafia would come out

The situation here in the Italian case is quiet. The police believe they have all the guilty parties under arrest, with the evidence sufficient to convict them. There are fifteen persons in the parish prison, four charged as principals and be rest with being accessory before the fact. Scaffro, who was shot in the prison Friday by Tom Duffy, is now almost well, and is able to walk about the jall. The committee of fifty met last night and denounced the search of the houses of Italians as an outrage.

IN FAVOR OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

It Makes Its Opponents File a Beavier Indemnity Bond,

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 -Judge Pratt in the Recorder of Deeds. the King's County Supreme Court today rendered a brief decision in the argument was heard on motion of counsel for Duncan Cameron for the continuance of temporary in junction against the sugar trust and also for the appointment of a receiver. The counsel wants the sugar refineries to file an account and a sworn statement of the liabilities and assets.
On the other side it was asked that

Cameron should file a larger bond of demnity, the present bond befor \$250. ludge Pratt decided on the latter quesion only. The other points will be decided next week. He decides that the bond be increased from \$200 to \$2, 500, and that an approved undertaking

Moinssen Decision

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding has informed the Collector of Customs at New London, Conn. that melasses withdrawn for consumption before April 1, 1891, is subject to duty under the old tariff, and that the molasses withdrawn for consumption after that date will be exempt from duty, without other regard to the date of importation than that required by by the new tariff law.

With grouns and sighs, and disaled eyes. He seeks the couch and down he iter, Saurea and faintness in him ruse, Brow-racking paths assail him. Sick heatache! But ere long couce case. He stough out his blowner.

His stomach settles into penes,
Within his head the throbbings crase—
Pierre's Pellets never full him !
Nor will they full any one in such a dire
productment. To the dyspeptir, the
billions and the constiguted, they are alike
"a friend in need and a friend indeed."

HARHOVER-HANDLAU - At the Cardi-nais residence, Faltimore, Md. dictober is, 1880, by the Ber. Father Demodes, Robert M. Harrover of Westington, D. C., to Engenia B. Hardlan of Wheeling W. Va.

Dich.

MULLETY -On Monday, October 30, 1800, underly, at the lafe residence, in this city, a find bind Mullett, in the 3eth year of his DAIGERISH - on Cotober, St. 1988, at his relidence in tho city Jumes Incident, a marice of Dissificability. Sections, aged 68 cars.

tate. Funeral at Oak Will Cometery, Thursday actions at Bill o'clock.

TARK. In Turning 1 thing it 190. a. Story in the first in which there is no shown in the first i

Banks—Dear me, I mover thought being commissioned or dear the line sale.

Cursos—But he is, though but commissioned or dear or dear the line works of the line motion how exceeded and persistently commission, so be are commissioned at the modern he is.

C. States and Territories, so be are, one to make the line works of the line works and all modern he is.

Wilson & Carr's

For an Easy Shoe

WILSON & CARR'S. We carry the Best Line of Patent Leather shoes for leadles and ten-theres at \$5 s pair at

Wilson & Carr's

Fashionable Shoe Men No. 525 F STREET N. W.

Washington, D. C. BALTIMORE STORE. 4 and 6 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

AN ENGINEER'S FATAL BLUNDER Two Persons Killed and Twenty In-jured in a Railroad Collision.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 22,-Two people were killed and twenty were inured in a rear end collision on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Hallroad near this place late last night. The engineer of the Westound passenger train pulled out of the lepot on a mistaken signal, leaving the conductor and flagman behind. Five miles out he discovered his mistake and started to back in without lights on the rear of his train. He ran into an outroing freight engine, which telescoped

the rear passenger car.

The car was full of people. P. D. Franklin of Nashville, Tenn., and John Killian, the fireman on engine of the freight train, were killed. Mrs. Foster Sulligent, Ala., was fatally injured Twenty passengers sustained painful but not serious injuries, the worse being broken limbs. Engineer Russell of the passenger train, who is charged with the blame for the accident, has disappeared.

STRONGLY GUARDED.

The Authorities Take Extraordinary Precautions With Mr. Sheeby, TIPPERARY, Oct. 92.-Hon. David Sheeby, M. P. for the Southern division of Galway, and a defendant in the conspirsey case now in progress before the Magistrates Court here, was to-day re-moved to Clonnel. Mr. Sheehy was closely guarded by a strong escort of Irish constabulary, the authorities being apprehensive of an attempt on the part of the exasperated Nationalists of his city and vicinity to rescue the

Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the jali officials at Clonnel to assure the safe keeping of their distin-guished charge, who will be imprisoned for one week in accordance with vesterday's decision of the Trpperary magis-

Mr. Sheehy's offense consisted in making remarks in the court-room which were held by the Bench to constitute contempt.

Jeweler Hoffa's Bill of Sale, A bill of sale from Frank Hoffa, the jeweler, 409 Seventh street northwest, and Cella Hoffs, his wife, to

Elias Heldenheimer, and a bill of sale from Elias Heldenheimer to Celia Hoffa were filed to day in the office of Obtained New Bondsman

charged with larceny, having surrendered him his ball was renewed by William II. Lee in the sum of \$500.

A Narrow Escapo,

The company had assembled at the church, but the groom was nowhere to be found. Finally a messenger announced that the young man had been run over and killed while on his way to the church.

"And just think," she said, a month afterward, to a friend, "what a narrow escape I had from becoming a widow." It Must be Light to Float.

Fangle-I don't think I'd go into that corporation if I were you. Its debts are very heavy. Goslin-Why, I thought the indebtedness was light, for a director told me there was only the floating debt.

Washington Stock Exchange Sales Regular Call 12 o'clock m.— ap. Nat. Bank, 3 a 1215. Eck'ton & Sol lome R. R., 20 a 665. People's Pire Inc. 10 abi. Am. Security & Trust Co., 10.

Miscellanseeus Bondy — U. S. Electric Light 1st, 0's, 100; U. S. Electric Light 2d, 6's, 100; W. & G. R. R. Hossy 6's R'65'-22', 1084; W. & G. R. Convertible 6's R'65'-22', 1084; W. & G. Convertible 6's Wash. Market Co., 1sh Mort., 4's, 110 Wash. Market Co., 1sh, 6's, 1142; Inl'0' S scahoard Co., 6's, C' 2807, —; Wash. Li. In Indulty, 1st. 6's, 1684, 188; Wash. Li. In Indulty, 2h, 7's, 1994, 188; Wash. Gas Light 8's Ser. B. 6's, 1991; Hyperide los Co., 1st Mort. 6's — American Security and Trust. 109 Satingal Hank Stacker-Bank of Wash. 6's.—; American Scentily and Trust, 10th National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington,—; Bank of Republic, 27th Matropolitian, 36th, Central, 3ct; Second, 2ct; Farmers and Mechanics, 10th Cultaens, 17th; Columbia, 17th; Capital, 15th; Wass Emit, 10t; Traders', 155; Lincoln, 15th; Wass Emit, 10t; Traders', 155; Lincoln, 15th; Wass Emit, 10t; Traders', 155; Lincoln, 15th; Columbia, 7t; Capital and North O Street, 10t; Eckington and Soldiers' Home, 65; Kentington and Fenrallytown, 50; Brightweed.

Insurance Stocks Firener's els Frank n. 54; Metropolitan, Th. National Union b. Arlington, 180; Commun. ed. Union

SPECIAL SINCES.

Collections of water Belling to State Bodd

FOR A GOOD SHOE

FANTS W. MARR

Have News Properted to 2.7 Elements of the St.

ENTRERSTER MODERNO

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ALBRICH M. READ, sept., and formeral Manager.

NOTICE TO TAXPAVERS. Collected of Taxes, O. C., October 6, 1800

Pursuant to the provisions of the act apreved October 1, 1889, all arrestrates of gent all taxes prior to July 1, 1889, and assembly for special improvements, including mepts for special improvements, including the laging of water smalles, some disc to and the least for which are bend by the Dearlet of Coumbin, may be paid until OCTOBER 31, 1830, with 5 per centum interest in lieu of the rate and penalties now fixed by law, and all accreed costs.

R. G. DAVIS. Collector of Taxes, D. C. 005,186 J. WILLIAM LEE

(Successor to Henry Lee's Sonso, UNDERTARBE. SEPA. AVE. N. W., Branch Office, 498 Maryland ave. s. w.

Branch Office, 99 Maryland ave. s. w.

Diffice of This Commissioners.

District of Columbia, Washington.
October 18, 1890—In compliance with the grovisions of the act of Congress making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the Excal year scaling June 30, 1891, approved August 6, 1890, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia boroly unvite proposals for supplying ans an intestric lights at a disease rates for manifold lighting in the District of Columbia upon annual, Eve year and ten-year contracts and upon any system. The act provides as indows: That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall levestigate, ascertain and report the season.

revived at this effice and later than Novamber 20, 1800, but proposals will be received at any time tefore March I, 1801

2. W. BOBG,

B. M. BOBG,

Commissioners D. C.

CARD. MR. ZOHN HYAN. CULTER

Invites the dressy gentlemen to call at REEN'S. 414 Ninth street, and place their order for a first class garment. Delli

made by one of the most colobrated -rate cutters charge. P. T. HALL, 908 1 Mrs. McCoffeet is the only hat a bounet frame munufacturer in the city. O and see her new shapes. Bleaching a pressing. Straw and left buts aftered to

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WANTED—AN ENTEDIENCED WHITE woman with good city references to cook and assist with washing. Apply at 2500 lith at a w.

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WANTED-A WHITE COOK FO : MMAJ.
Jefferson Place. 312 WANTED A GHIL TO DOWN WASH and friendly must have telerous, white preferred, disable as w.

WANTED-TIDY WRITE SIER, TO COOK and do house work for a family of two to washing or fronting; must be good or WANTED-A GOOD WHITE GREE OF WHEN WE WERE FOUND BY THE STREET THE RIVE F and lich of the W ANTEDNA GRADE WARMAN TO THE TANK IN THE TRANSPORT OF THE MARKET STATES AND ASSESSMENT OF THE TANK IN THE TANK IN

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WANTED MISCELLANEDLY.

since Southwidth in the State STELLISTS. Apply to STREETS BUTCHESS, but for Building or PRANK MAURIMS, Supplier

LOST AND FOUND

LOST AND FOUND

LOST SATURDAY, OUTSIDE IS, NOW, A PROCESS OF THE APPENDING OF THE CONTROL OF TH

TOR BENT-BUILDING

JULY THE VALLY PROPERTY SURVEY LOS RENT-NICELY PURVISORIES and FOR RENT - A DRAUTDFUL UNFURNISH from: 28 floor; field, but and cold water best, see, light bring keeping permitted, a proposition of N at a w.

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room trame louses, high and dry loca-th bear charches and public school in alcohown. Inquire of A. BEHREND, USH.

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FOR SALE-HOUSEN. OR SALE-IN ALEXANDRIA, 6-ROOM frame house, just finishing hydrant in the fexility and home; price, \$80. Ap-to ROBERT J. THOMAS, thorn No. 2, 213

FOR SALE AND REST.

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN
THOMAS E. WAS GAMAN, DIT P STREET, Changes made Wednesdays and Saturdays Changes made Wednesdays and Saturdays,
L-STREY BRICK AND PLAME HOUSES FOR
1013 10th set n w. b h. m.l. 10 rs. 10.000
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S w cor 5d and L state e ... Mount Pleasant ... HOUSES FOR RENT.

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In sums to suff at 6 per cont.
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MONEY TO LOAN ON GLOOD SECURITY. MUNEY, IN ALL SURE. TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, AT 5 AND 1 PER CENT. M. H. PARKERG

M ONEY TO LOAD IN SAIS TO SUIT ON A PROPERTY OF A PROPERTY OF A PARKET OF A SAIS OF A SAIS WARREST OF S. V. BULL, REAL RETAYS AND LOADS.

STRAXED OR STOLES.