THE EVENING CRITIC.

2 CENTS

15TH YEAR---NO. 4,222. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1882. 35 CENTS A MONTH.

TAYLOR & HUFTY,

933 Penna. Ave.,

GLOVE SALE.

SPECIAL.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

DESIRABLE COLORS.

Lot 1.

25 cts., Reduced from 75 cts.

Lot 2.

$1.10, Reduced from $1.40 & $1.50.

Lot 3.

$1.25, Reduced from $2.00.

Many of these Gloves are the best makes in the market.

TAYLOR & HUFTY,

933 PENNA. AVENUE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, September 5, 1882.

Taxpayers are hereby notified that the pamphlet containing the list of unpaid taxes for the year ending June 30, 1882, and for other assessments previously due and in arrears, has been printed, and that a copy thereof will be delivered to any taxpayer applying therefor at the office of the Tax Collector, as provided by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1877.

Attest: JOHN F. COOK, Collector of Taxes.

sp52aw3w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting of the W. C. T. U. at Masonic Temple next Wednesday at 6 p. m. All interested in this work invited to attend. Business of importance. sp5

KINDERGARTEN NORMAL INSTITUTE and National Kindergarten, with primary and advanced classes (each child has a little garden), opens September 11; teachers' class October 3. Positions secured for graduates.

For circulars apply to the Principals, MRS. LOUISE POLLOCK, 929 Eighth st.; MISS SUSIE POLLOCK, at the Froebel Institute, 1127 13th st. se4-2w

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Mrs. John F. Ellis and Mr. Henry Eberbach is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Eberbach's interest in the firm ceasing and he retiring. All debts due the firm will be paid to Mrs. John F. Ellis, and all persons having claims against the firm will present the same to the undersigned for settlement.

Mrs. JOHN F. ELLIS, No. 937 Pennsylvania avenue.

I take great pleasure in announcing to my friends and customers and the public generally that I have secured the services of Mr. Charles B. Bayly, formerly in the employ of my husband, the late John F. Ellis, esq., but for the past eleven years with Mr. Otto Sutro, of Baltimore, to manage and superintend my business, which will be continued at the old stand, No. 937 Pennsylvania avenue, under the name and style of John F. Ellis & Co. We shall sell as usual the celebrated Weber and other pianos, Smith, American and other organs, musical instruments of all kinds, sheet music, music books and musical merchandise. Your patronage and influence respectfully solicited. JOHN F. ELLIS & CO., se2-6t 937 Pennsylvania avenue.

THE CORPORATORS OF THE "LOOMIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY" are hereby notified to meet at the office of said Company to transact such business as may legally come before them, on MONDAY, September 11, at 9 o'clock a. m., 1882. Per order of the Corporators. au26,sep12and9

DR. S. B. MUNCASTER,

Surgeon Dentist. Office with Prof. Hodgkin, cor. Ninth and H sts. n. w. Teeth extracted with or without anæsthetics. 1u29

THE PLACE TO BUY STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

At the Lowest Prices, is at J. B. SUIT'S, au16 923 Seventh st. n. w.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I wish to call the attention of all persons to my improved patent horse shoe, with moveable toes and heels, the best and most durable shoe ever invented. This shoe can be seen at the store of Bryan & Bro., on Penna. ave., bet. 6th and 7th sts. n. w. All experts are requested to closely examine this invention.

T. W. MURPHY, Horseshoer, my19 623 G street northwest.

FRED'K FREUND, CATERER AND CONFECTIONER, 702 Ninth street n. w. Parties and Weddings served at short notice. no7

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have received a large supply of the original

HULL VAPOR STOVES,

for summer use, and being late in the season offer them at the following prices:

Large size, 3 burner, with extension	$15
Clipper, 3 burner	13
Medium, 3 burner	12
Fairy, 3 burner	10
Large, 2 burner, with extension	12
Clipper, 2 burner, with extension	11
Medium, 2 burner	10
Fairy, 2 burner	7
Fairy, 1 burner	5

Pure burning fluid always on hand. Retail 20c. per gallon.

SIMPSON & GUY, y25 1005 PENNA. AVE.

GIVE THE BOYS A SHOW. THE Sickle Bros., 18 and 18, positively guarantee the Ocean Queen to be a clear Havana-filled five-cent cigar, at the California Cigar Store, 1911 Penna. ave., opposite Harvey's. S. Sickle sole agent for this noted brand. Trade supplied in quantities. jy20

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT CO. COR. 15TH ST. AND N. Y. AVE. Perpetual Charter, Act of Congress, January 22, 1867. Capital $200,000. jy17

A CHANCE FOR FAT MEN.

PROFESSOR JOHN C. COLLINS, now located at No. 706 Second street northwest, will be here for the summer, and he offers the fat men a splendid opportunity to have their flesh reduced. He has a peculiar method of physical training which will tend to reduce flesh, and at the same time it does not interfere with eating or the usual mode of life. Professor Collins will give lessons in Indian club exercising, boxing and wrestling; collar and elbow, Greek and Roman styles and Lancashire fashion, catch as catch can; terms moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. jy8

IF YOU WOULD AVOID CHILLS AND Fevers, Ague and Fevers, Bilious Fevers and other diseases incident to the season, take BROWNING'S BITTERS and you will surely escape them.

BROWNING'S BITTERS have been in use for over twelve years, and no person was ever known to have chills or bilious fevers while using these Bitters. For sale by druggists and grocers generally.

BROWNING & MIDDLETON, PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, 610 Pennsylvania Avenue.

RANGES, FURNACES, LATROBES, IRON TILE BACK FIREPLACES PARLOR GRATES, GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

EDWARD CAVERLY & CO., ol1tf 1425 NEW YORK AVENUE.

IRON RAILINGS A SPECIALTY.

A Neat Wrought Iron PARK FENCE

of one-half inch iron, put up complete at 80c. per foot. Also all miscellaneous iron work.

GEO. WHITE & CO., mr22 463 Maine avenue southwest.

LAST EDITION.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

THE United States steamer Iroquois arrived at Panama Saturday.

THE national banknotes received for redemption to-day amounted to $213,000.

GOVERNMENT receipts to-day: Internal revenue, $156,334.26; customs, $596,509.70.

WM. C. DURANT was to-day reappointed postmaster at West Troy, N. Y., and Wm. A. Boyd, at Mamaroneck, same State.

MAIL messenger service was to-day established from Troutville, Botetourt County, Va., and the railroad station near that place.

ADVICES from the Pacific Station announce the arrival at Payta, Peru, of the Pensacola. The Essex arrived at Valparaiso on the 22d of July.

HON. JOHN DAVIS, acting Secretary of State, has gone North for a few days. Second Assistant Secretary of State Hunter will act as Secretary during Mr. Davis' absence.

PRESIDENTIAL postmasters were commissioned to-day as follows: Wm. M. Duhurst, at St. Augustine, Fla.; John L. Browne, at Wamego, Kan.; Edgar S. Nooton, Humbolt, Neb.

LIEUTENANT J. W. GRAYDON has been detached from the New Hampshire and placed on waiting orders; Master Frank W. Nabor from the navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on sick leave.

COLONEL N. A. THOMPSON, better known as Alec, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Claims Division of the Quartermaster-General's Office. A better appointment could not have been made.

CAPTAIN WHITESIDE, of the Recruiting Rendezvous, on F street, is preparing to send a squad of 25 cavalry recruits to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. During August there were five white and ten colored men enlisted at the rendezvous.

MAJOR HAINES' Potomac flats project is ready to be submitted to the Secretary of War, which will be done as soon as he receives official notification of the Attorney-General's recent decision concerning the Kidwell meadow claim.

THE following National banks have been commissioned by Comptroller of the Currency Knox: First National Bank, Seward, Neb., capital $50,000, S. C. Langworthy president; Columbia National Bank, Dayton, W. T., capital $50,000, Len Ankeny president.

SECRETARY CHANDLER is expected to arrive here about the 16th. There is a probability that the Secretary will make a change or two not only in the Department, but in the Navy-Yard. In consequence there are many able gentlemen shaking in their boots, but the official guillotine will strike them.

THE matter of promoting Acting Collector of Customs Goodrich, at Brownsville, Tex., to the position of Collector, in place of the present incumbent who forsook his post upon the approach of yellow fever, is held under advisement by Secretary Folger. It is probable Goodrich will be promoted.

ADVICES to the National Board of Health from Yokahama, Japan, state that for the two weeks ending August 10 there were 611 new cases of cholera and 345 deaths. Since the commencement of the epidemic there have been 2,193 cases and 1,362 deaths. At Tokio and Oskara the disease is equally virulent.

THE following additional appointments in the free delivery service were made at the Postoffice Department to-day: For Chicago, Ill., twenty-five auxiliary carriers; Rockford, Ill., one carrier and five auxiliaries; Pittsburg, Pa., one sub carrier and five auxiliaries; St. Paul, Minn., three auxiliaries; Oshkosh, Wis., one carrier.

THE receipts of the Patent Office during the month of August amounted to $87,019.15, against $69,359.70 for the same month last year, showing an increase of $17,709.45. The receipts from January 1, 1882, to August 31, inclusive, were $655,413.85, an increase of $108,083.80 over the receipts for the corresponding period in 1881.

U. S. BONDS withdrawn from securities of national banks by the United States Treasurer and surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into three per cents amount to

To date	$36,240,400
To-day	5,924,900
Total	$42,165,300

THE "Regulations for Claims Growing Out of the Illness and Burial of the Late President James A. Garfield," prepared by Comptroller Lawrence, have been printed and are being issued by that official. The circular contains "forms of account," "form of oath to be annexed to claim," and other necessary information. The board of audit is composed of First Comptroller Lawrence, Second Comptroller Upton and Treasurer Gilfillian.

THE several Army marksmanship teams are practicing for the fall prize contests. The prizes will be delivered to winners by the General of the Army, Division and Department commanders when practicable. Certificates are being prepared and will soon be forwarded to those winners who have not yet received their prizes for last year, but who will receive them as soon as they are completed by the Philadelphia mint. The prizes are all very elaborate both in quality and finish.

THE Postmaster-General has received the reports of the Postoffice Department Commission on the Cincinnati and Louisville postoffices. In each office matters were found to be working satisfactorily. The commission recommend that the collector be required to move his office out of the postoffice building at Cincinnati. Appropriations for securing additional clerical assistance are recommended as follows: For Cincinnati, $3,200; Louisville, $3,220. The Postmaster-General has ordered that these recommendations be carried into effect.

THE alleged political outrages that enliven every campaign are beginning to blossom, the first county heard from being Higginsville, La Fayette County, Mo. The Postoffice Department was to-day informed by railway postoffice officials of the Missouri Pacific Railroad that the post office at Higginsville was closed and the postmaster had disappeared, having been driven to Kansas City for protection from a party of Democratic roughs who had attempted to mob his office and himself. The postal officials asked that the Department have the matter investigated, and ascertain whether the office can be reopened again with safety. An investigation has been ordered by the Postmaster-General.

REAR-ADMIRAL BALCH, writing to the Navy Department from Payta, Peru, says: "Latest advices from Lima announce that the Chilian Government has ordered the arrest of the Peruvians who accompanied Mr. Trescott on his visit to Montero at Huaraz. J. A. Garci, of Garcia, with several others, have been sent to Chili, and General Lynch has posted a decree around Lima for five or six more to give themselves up at once or they will be treated as Monteros. Most of the Chilian troops have been withdrawn from the interior and are now centred in Lima and Callao. Before leaving Panama I received on board for passage to Callao Wm. Percival, a distressed American seaman and late master of the schooner Laura, whose case has already been reported to the Department."

PROMOTIONS

In the General Land Office To-day.

The following promotions were announced in the General Land Office to-day.

H. W. Babbitt, from $1,200 to $1,600.

$1,200 to $1,400.

John A Hirth,	W N Fuller,
John Grantham	John Dunn,
Remus F Foster,	Lucy M Strong,
Oscar Whitney,	John B Shinn,
Edward Renaud,	George R Walbridge,
Daniel McCarty,	Charles A Breton,
Willis H Grigsby,	Yoon Pike,
Oscar H Henning,	Christopher Boyle,
John C Van Hook,	Frank P McDermott,
Philip Richardson,	Charles C Norton,
Howard H Abbott,	Steven H Jacko,
Samuel S Trowbridge,	Walter P Jones,
John L West,	Zachariah T Eberbach,
Aaron H Nelson,	Charles W Davis.

Albert G. Hall and R. B. Stiles from $900 to $1,400.

John B. Rynex and John K. Walsh from $720 to $1,400.

The Republicans of the Seventh Pennsylvania Congressional District yesterday nominated I. N. Evans for Congress on the ninety-fourth ballot.

TORN TO TATTERS

BY ROYAL ROBERT INGERSOLL,

That is, the Case of the Prosecution in the So-Called Star-Route Cases—The Routes Taken Up Seriatim and Colonel Ingersoll Shows the Fatal Variance Between the Allegations in the Indictment and the Testimony—"What the Indictment Weaved the Testimony Ravelled"—The Indictment Shown to be a Fraud and a Cheat—The Malice of the Prosecution.

During the progress of the hearing in the Star-Route trials in the Criminal Court, before Justice Wylie, the chamber has been repeatedly crowded with spectators, but it remained for Colonel Bob Ingersoll to draw the largest and most intelligent audience. Now and then a lady has appeared in the courtroom; but this morning it is safe to say that there were 100 of the fair sex who helped to make up the assemblage.

Although court did not convene until 10 o'clock, as early as 9 people began to gather in the room, and when the court did open the chamber was packed with people and numbers outside were unable to gain admission. The ability and eloquence of

Colonel Ingersoll

is widely known, and the desire to hear him was never more strongly shown than this morning. It was claimed that he was a power before the jury, and it became evident before he had spoken long that his strength in this respect was not overrated. He received the closest attention from the jury and the audience.

The counsel for the defendants were prompt in their attendance in court, and in their places before His Honor arrived.

The court was opened at 10:05 o'clock. The jury filed into the box, but the Government counsel were late, as usual.

His Honor inquired who was the special counsel for the late Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Wilson said that Colonel Totten, Mr. Chandler and himself were.

His Honor said that in the course of the trial there was given in evidence a report sent to Congress by the Postmaster-General in regard to the deficiency in the Star-Route service. With that report was another from the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. He wanted to know if that was offered in evidence.

Mr. Wilson was not sure about it, but thought that the Government did not offer it.

Mr. Chandler said that it was offered and ruled out.

His Honor said that he had a curiosity to see the report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and requested the Department to furnish him with a copy. That had been done, but he did not recollect that it had been offered in evidence.

Mr. Wilson asked permission to see the report, which was granted, and he then said he thought that they might reach an understanding about it at recess time.

Colonel Ingersoll Then Began His Argument.

He said let us understand each other at the threshold. He was as much opposed to official dishonesty as any man. The man who was untrue to his official oath ought to be punished. He was not endeavoring to excuse or palliate any dishonesty of a Government official. He would go further and say that he would not defend any man known to have been guilty of defrauding the public treasury. They had been told an hundred times that this country had been demoralized and that it was

Necessary to Sacrifice Somebody

to lead to the road to honesty. The late war was not a demoralization, it was a reformation. The effect of that war was good, and only good. When they broke the shackles from men, women and children, it did not demoralize. When they stopped stealing babes they did not become corrupt. They were a greater and grander people. That war repealed statutes that had been made by theft. They had been told other things in order that the jury might find excuse for a verdict of guilty; that this country was distinguished for corruption. He denied it. There was something else for which this country was distinguished. It's credit was absolutely perfect. It's promise was pure gold. He had heard that rot before. It was

It Was the Stock of Every Ordinary Lawyer.

Was it because we were distinguished for corruption that one million of emigrants found homes here last year? Was it because we were known rascals that the word America brought light into every hut and hamlet in the universal world? The property of the United States was to-day valued at fifty thousand million dollars. Was that an evidence of destruction, of corruption? He denied that his country was corrupt, and never would he put a stain upon it by any such statement, or try to win a case in court by such an assertion.

The counsel for the Government, Mr. Merrick, was the first that he had ever heard pay a tribute and compliment to corruption. It was the dream of every foreign lad to come to America; not because it was corrupt, but because it was the

Land of Free Schools and Free People.

They had one King here and that was the law. It stood supreme, and if the jury in this case believed the defendants guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, they must convict. He did not believe with the counsel for the Government that the fate of the Government depended upon the verdict in this case. No matter what that might be the country would stand.

But so far as his clients were concerned wife, family, home, and more still—reputation—depended upon this verdict. He wanted the jury to understand that, and the only mercy they asked was

An Honest Verdict

in accordance with the testimony and the law—a verdict that would be the true transcript of each juror's mind. Fear, prejudice, malice bribe a thousand where gold bribes one.

He believed that every juryman wished to give an honest verdict and preserve his own manhood, and there were not words base enough to describe a man who would give a dishonest verdict. They should not be governed by the friction or froth of the case, but the facts.

He then touched upon the duty of a lawyer, and said that no matter upon which side he was engaged, it was his duty to make the testimony clear.

If there was any doubt about it, then it should be cleared up. It was not necessary to abuse anybody. There was no logic in abuse, and when a lawyer calls a defendant a thief or robber, he steps beyond the line of his duty and what he believed the line of the case. He should not deal in personalities. They were beneath him. He should not deal in epithets. Nobody could be convinced in that way worth being convinced. He should go over the testimony once more and apologize to the jury for so doing.

There must not only be a conspiracy, but an overt act. He held that every overt act must be proved as alleged. No matter how frivolous the description or whether important or not, it must be proven exactly as charged. He called the attention of the Court to a number of authorities upon this point.

At this point His Honor interrupted the counsel and said that he did not think there was any doubt about the correctness of the position he assumed.

"I don't want any doubt about it," replied Colonel Ingersoll.

"There is none, so far as I am concerned," answered the Judge.

The attorney said that the position he took referred to the indictment for conspiracy as well as the overt acts, and cited a number of authorities to sustain his views on this subject.

He said that there was no doubt any longer about the law that where they set out in the indictment that the defendants did certain things in furtherance of the conspiracy

The Government Must Prove it as Charged.

Now he would pass to the dust and ashes of the cases—the overt acts. First they charged that they filed false and fraudulent petitions on the extra route from Kearney to Kent on July 10, 1879, and the testimony showed that petitions were filed April 3, 1878. They said that a false oath was filed July 10, 1879, and the proof showed it to have been April 3, 1878. It did not matter whether the oath was good or bad, it failed as an overt act.

Then they charged that on July 10, 1879, Brady made an order on this route, and the testimony showed that it was made by French. This was a misdescription. Review showed that there was not a particle of testimony in the case.

On route No. 38,135 they were charged with making a false oath in June, 1879, and the testimony showed that it was filed April 18, 1879.

It was further alleged that the Government was defrauded by the filing of a subcontract. He wanted to know how even the ingenuity of malice could think of defrauding the Government in such a way. If they could show how that could be done, he would abandon it.

The only thing left on this route was the order putting on an agent, for which the Government paid $50, and nobody found out that it did not pay except the postmaster, who never sold a stamp. That was the testimony, and not finding anything else, they indulged in the terms thief, robber and pickpocket.

He then took up route 41,119. Here it was charged that false petitions were filed on July 8, 1879, and it turned out that the charge was true, with two exceptions. First, that the petitions were not filed at that time, and second, that they were not false, and that is all there was in the truth of that charge.

The charge was that while General Brady was asked for 48 hours on this route he gave 33. There was no charge that he paid too much for it, and he would show that he did not. There was not a jury on earth unless surrounded by prejudice and

Presided Over by Ignorance

would find a verdict of guilty upon the testimony offered in this route. On route No. 41,155 Miner, Berdell & Co. were charged with filing false petitions and Mr. Bliss had admitted that they were all genuine, the oath true, and the only evidence that the order was a fraud that it was made in compliance with these genuine petitions.

Then in this case there was another order claimed to have been made by Brady and the testimony showed it to have been made by French. They further charged that in this case an order was made to take off two trips and that was pronounced a fraud. Subsequently an order was made putting the trips back, and that was pronounced a fraud. It seems that it was pretty hard to satisfy the Government in this case.

On route No. 34,145 it was alleged that fraud was committed in filing the subcontract of J. L. Sanderson. He claimed that it should never have been in the case and had no relation to it and had been copied from the first indictment through mistake.

On route No. 38,156 they were charged with filing a false oath June 12, 1879, and the testimony was that it was filed May 6, 1879. That was a fatal variance, and whether the oath was good or bad it vitiated the verity of the charge. He did not care whether the oath was good or bad so far as the case went, but did so far as his clients were concerned. On route No. 46,132 a false oath was alleged to have been filed June 12, 1879, and the testimony showed it to have been April 11, 1879. That in itself destroyed the correctness of the charge.

On route 46,247 Peck, Dorsey and Berdell were charged with filing false petitions on July 6, 1879; and in the face of that the Government prosecuting officers came in and admitted that they were all genuine; and His Honor said that he should regard all of the petitions as genuine, unless some point was to be made to the contrary. To this Mr. Bliss answered that no issue was to be made in that respect.

On route No. 38,134 it was charged that on July 8, 1879, false petitions were filed. But in this case Mr. Bliss said that he would not offer them. Why was this? he asked. Because the petitions were honest and true, and Mr. Bliss did not want to continue longer doing what the Court told him he was doing—

Proving the Defendants' Case.

If the petitions had been false they would have been of no avail. It was alleged that they were filed July 8, 1879, and the testimony showed it to have been May 6, 1879.

On route No. 38,140 false petitions were charged with having been filed, and in open court they were admitted to be true. That was the difference between reports and facts, between public rumor and truth. It was charged that in this route the order was made on the 23d of May, 1879, and the evidence showed that there was not such an order made on that day, but it was made on the 9th of May, a time prior to when the alleged conspiracy was formed. Here again it was charged that false oaths were filed, but not proven, nor was there one word of testimony about it.

On route No. 38,113 false petitions were charged, but, in addition, letters from General Sherman and others were filed. He did not know what the jury would do, but he would take freely of the opinion of General Sherman and it was worth a good deal more than

The Guess of This Prosecution

or that of an attorney who is paid for giving it.

On route No. 38,152 the charge was that one month's extra pay had been allowed. The Court would see by reference to the law that the contractor was entitled to this pay, and the Department was compelled to give it. If the Second Assistant Postmaster-General had done differently he would have violated the law, and here he was put on trial for not violating the law.

On route No. 35,015 it was charged that a false oath was filed on July 10, 1879, and the testimony showed that it was filed May 14. This was a total variance. Another thing, it had not been shown that the oath was false.

"What did the indictment say?" asked the Judge.

"The indictment says," answered the counsel, "July 10, 1879, and the testimony May 14, 1879. This was not the petition they were looking for. They have evidently got hold of the wrong one."

Colonel Ingersoll, continuing, said that he was going to the strict letter of the indictment and hold the Government to the law. They could not come into this court with

Six or Seven Cords of Petitions,

throw them at a man and say "your guilty." That was what they had been trying to do in this case.

On route No. 35,015 it was said that General Brady made a fraudulent order, and the testimony showed that the order was made by French. False petitions were alleged, but not proven.

On route No. 40,104 a false oath was alleged to have been filed July 12, 1879, and the testimony showed that the oath was filed November 23, 1878, and besides, the oath was not attacked or impeached. False petitions were alleged and admitted to be true. It was further set out that Brady made a fraudulent order. The testimony showed that French made the order. It did not make any difference whether the order was fraudulent or not.

On route No. 44,160 it was alleged that false petitions were filed on July 16, 1880, and the testimony showed that they were filed long before that time on May 7, 1879. These petitions were not attacked as to their genuineness; and those that were they admitted that the Department never acted upon.

Route 38,150 was operated by Sanderson, and the evidence showed that he received every cent of the pay. They could not have any interest in the route and no order made in it could benefit his client. His subcontract was filed July 1, 1878, and from that time Sanderson had full control of it.

On route No. 40,113 the filing of a false oath was charged on June 13, 1879, and the testimony showed it to have been May 7, 1879; and further, it was not proven that the oath was false. It was alleged that the petitions were false, yet they were not attacked, but admitted to be genuine. The Government charged that Brady made two fraudulent orders in this case, but failed to put either in testimony.

Mr. Wilcox, a Government witness, got up petitions on route 40,140, and he testified that the signatures were genuine and he did nothing but what was honest and right, and yet it had been alleged that those petitions were false. Every man had

The Right to Get Up Petitions,

talk about the mails to whom and when he pleased. He had the right to attend to his own business and get whoever he pleased to assist him. Every man had the right to petition for schoolhouses and other public benefits, and he who argued otherwise argued an absurdity.

All the petitions set out in the indictment, except two, had been admitted or proven to be genuine, and the latter had been shown not to have been acted upon by the Department. Ten of the oaths claimed to have been false were unattacked as to verity.

He then passed to the payments made by the defendants, and, taking up each route seriatim, showed the miscalculations and misstatement of figures by the Government as set forth in the allegations and produced by the proof, and claimed that

The Variance Was Fatal to the Indictment.

In speaking of Turner he said that all that had been found against him was one mistake made by him, which was corrected and the Government had not lost a cent by it. Yet the Government had dragged him from his home, and after all their efforts to prove something against him and failing he was dismissed with an insult.

It was alleged generally in the indictment that on the routes of John W. Dorsey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, he was paid $124,591, while all the testimony showed that there was paid $62,831.48, and of the amount J. W. Dorsey was paid $192. The evidence showed that Miner received no money, and that it was paid to assignees. Every step showed that

The Indictment was a Mistake or Falsehood,

and what the indictment weaved the testimony raveled. The dates in the indictment were false, and why? Because they had to deceive the Grand Jury. It would not do to tell them that these parties conspired on the 23d of May, 1879, and filed the petitions in April, 1879. Further,

It was to Deceive the Court,

because if they had told the truth the Court would have informed them that they could not proceed in that way. Did they expect to run this case on this indictment? No; but they could keep it in court long enough to allow them to attack and malign the characters of these defendants; long enough to vent their venom and spleen on good and honest men and justify in part the commencement of this infamous persecution.

At this point the recess was taken.

[Continued on Third Page.]

TO GIVE OR NOT TO GIVE

IS THE PERPLEXING QUESTION

That Agitates the Mind of the Average Government Employe—Whether it is Better to Stand With Jay Hubbell or to Fall With Georgewilliamcurtis, is the Question—The Opinions of a Number of Department Clerks who do Not Go to Cape May or Indulge in "Champ and Terrap," and Thus Find Themselves "Unable" to Help the Party Which Gives Them Bread.

A reporter of THE CRITIC, with a copy of the New York *Times* containing an alleged interview with an $1,800 clerk in the Treasury Department on the subject of political assessments, captured a $1,400 clerk of the same Department and asked him if he had read what his brother clerk at Cape May said in the alleged *Times* interview.

He said: "Yes I have read that interview and don't believe it was a clerk. I think the *Times* got up a bogus interview."

"What do you say as to this assessment business?"

"I Do Not Call it an Assessment,

nor do a majority of the clerks look on it in that light. There are perhaps not many of us who would go round and hunt up a man to pay him $20, or $30 or $40, as the case may be, but we think it all right that we should be called on to contribute for the purposes of the campaign. Most of us know something of politics, and know that to organize and instruct a party costs money, and that it is because the Republican party was organized and the people instructed in the necessity for its success that we are here to-day drawing from $75 to $200 per month, regularly, from the Government, for work which private parties, when they have it to do, pay only from $20 to $75 a month, and exact more hours of labor. We, as a rule, think it right and proper that

We Should Contribute

to continue the party in power which enables us to provide for ourselves and families, when we have them, and we do it cheerfully."

"But suppose a man through sickness or accident, bad luck of any kind, is unable to pay?"

"If he states the facts and shows that it would be an injury to him to pay, he is not pressed, and I never knew a man to be thought any less of or dismissed for not doing so under those circumstances."

"Did you see a statement of a Pennsylvanian who had to borrow $20 to pay the Congressional Committee and was then called on to pay his State Committee $20, and that he told the committee he was unable to meet the call, but was advised by parties in power that he had better pay as it would be dangerous to refuse?"

"Yes, I saw it; and it has

Shaken My Faith

in one of the statements in the Bible—I mean the one which says Ananias is dead."

"Tell me something about the Cape May fellow and the usual rule as to payment."

"Well, here is an $1,800 clerk, who goes to Cape May and stays there, say, ten days; that will cost him $75—a half month's salary. The committee only asks him for $36—less than one-half the amount he expends on his pleasure trip. That man gets

$1,800 for Eleven Months' Work;

for, under the rules, he is entitled to thirty days' furlough, with pay, each year, and he is enjoying a part of that time at a costly watering-place, while he is drawing $5 per day pay for work he is supposed to be doing. Now, suppose that for any reason that man should be dismissed (and I think he ought to be for not paying), he would hurry back to Washington and go to one of the office brokers here and pay him $200 to get his place back—yes, to get in at $1,200—because the probabilities are he could not even get the half of that sum at any business, and, of course,

The Clerks That go to Cape May

never have any money over at the end of the year. As a rule the $1,200 clerks who are married save a little money every year. Washington is a cheap place to live in. I rent a comfortable house for $20 a month; I live reasonably well on $30 for my table; I pay a servant $5, and on an average $5 for fuel, allowing $5 for incidental expenses, and, as a $1,200 clerk, I have $35 a month, $420 a year, for clothing for myself, wife and three children. It did not cost me more than half that, and we were all decently dressed, so at $1,200 a year I saved over $200 every year. At $1,400 I save over $350. Now I am frank enough to say

I Could Not Make Over $900 a Year

at my business, if I was to lose my place, and yet I stand well as a clerk and do my work satisfactorily. You can see how willingly I should pay $28 for being in a position where I can provide most comfortably for my family and lay by something for a rainy day. Most of the clerks think and act as I do. But a majority of the clerks are unmarried, and they generally spend their money in saloons or for cigars, excursions, theatre tickets, etc., and the money they pay is just so much loss to those who expend it."

A War Department Clerk's View.

Meeting a clerk in the War Department the reporter called his attention to the *Times* interview, and asked him what he thought of it.

"Oh, bosh! to such silly nonsense. I will wager a month's salary that if the interview is genuine the man interviewed is either a crank or a chronic growler. It is painfully distressing to observe the wriggling of some of these civil service reformers; they are, as a rule, frauds."

"Do the clerks, as a rule, respond to the call of the Congressional Committee with their two per cent.?"

"They do. There are a great many Democrats in the several Departments. Some of them, to use a common phrase, kick against paying; yet a good many of them pay without a murmur. However, it is but just to them to say that it is not natural they should be expected to run and banker after an opportunity to contribute money to defeat their own party."

The Growlers and Grumblers.

"What class of clerks is it that do the most growling?"

"Well, there are two or three classes. There is one class who, if turned out of the employment of the Government to-day, would starve or go to the workhouse. They are a class that could not make a living at any other business to save their lives. They are the worst growlers I know of.

Then there is a set of employes in the Departments who are appointed from the South. These men do more grumbling in one day than any other set of employes in Washington. They seem to think that the party and the Government are under obligations to them for claiming to be

'Southern Republicans.'

Why, they will tell you that they are under no particular obligation to the radical party for the position they hold. 'Why, Senator Joe Brown, of Georgia, appointed me,' says one. 'Senator Lamar appointed me,' says another, and 'Senator Cockrell appointed me,' says another, and so on through the list of Bourbon Senators; and 'Why,' say these appointees, 'should we give of our shekels to send a black Republican to Congress?'"

"Suppose they do not, have you any knowledge or information that one has ever lost his or her position for not paying their assessment, so-called?"

"No, not a single instance of the kind has ever come under my knowledge or observation. There are, as you know, in every community those who live by grumbling and growling. There are in the Departments just such persons. These persons would, if there had never been such a thing as political contributions thought of, howl worse than a drove of hungry wolves at the party because they had no opportunity to express their gratitude by subscribing liberally of their means to further the objects of the party."

A Postoffice Clerk's Views.

The reporter meandered into the Postoffice Department and found another clerk who agreed to say a few words. He said: "I have not paid any contribution yet, though I would willingly do so if I could; but I explained to the committee that I was in debt when I received my appointment some months ago and was promptly told that it was all right. Now, see how I am situated. I was doing but little, not making enough to pay my expenses. I have been here in office about a year; got my $100 every month and am nearly out of debt; live comfortably, and before next election will not only be able, but will be anxious, to pay, not two per cent., but five, if necessary.

To Keep the Party in Power

which puts me here."

"Have you seen an interview published in the New York *Times* purporting to be with a Treasury clerk, who was at Cape May, a few days ago?"

"I have seen the alleged interview and I will say that if it is true that a clerk in any Department of the Government did or does talk such balderdash, he ought to be discharged. Such a man is not entitled to a position in any Department of the Government. I am frank to say that I am opposed to retaining men in position who are unwilling to contribute of their salary to maintain the supremacy of the party that put them in position."

A Navy Department Opinion.

Meeting a particularly bright and active clerk in the Navy Department, who always takes at least twenty of his thirty days' leave to go home and work for his party, the reporter said to him:

"What do you think of assessments?"

His answer was: "They are right. We pay once every two years 2 per cent. on our salaries—that is, 1 per cent. per annum as an insurance. I will give 2 per cent. per annum to be insured my position, with chance to rise for the next ten years. The assessments are all right; every one ought to pay without a word. By the way, I would suggest to Mr. Jay Hubbell that there are three men who ought to receive one of his most pressing circulars. I mean

Bliss, Merrick and Ker.

Bliss has been getting, say, for a year or more, $100 per day, say $36,000. His little contribution would be about $750, which would be equal to that received from twenty-six $1,400 clerks. Merrick has had the same figure about six months. So his salary is about $18,000, and his contribution would be, say, $350, equal to a dozen clerks at $1,400 per annum. Ker has had half as much as Merrick, and should be requested to 'come down' with $175."

"Yes, but Merrick and Ker are both leading lights in the Democratic Church. You don't expect Jay Hubbell to call on Democrats, do you?"

"The devil you say. Suppose they are Democrats,

They Get Their Money from a Republican Administration

and ought to, with all the other Democrats in its employ, be more than willing to pay the two per cent., for it is a windfall to them they did not expect. No one ought to be employed by a Republican administration who is not willing to pay to keep it in power."

"It is said the effect of political assessments upon the employes of the Departments has been so severe as to be felt by business men of all classes throughout the city. What have you to say to that?"

"That is all bosh! There are, unfortunately, some employes who are glad of an excuse to keep from paying their debts, and so they make paying this

An Excuse for Not Paying Their Honest Debts.

The money of this class goes to bar-rooms, billiard saloons, cigar stores and other places of less repute. These men never pay their assessments. The merchants lose nothing. The money the clerks give for political purposes is carefully laid away for that purpose. That money never would have gone to the merchants."

Another Postal Clerk's Sound Sense.

Meeting a middle-aged clerk belonging to the Postoffice Department, THE CRITIC inquired if he had been called upon for a contribution to the Republican National Committee.

"Yes; I have been asked to contribute as usual."

"What have you done about it?"

"Done! I've done just what I've always done—paid it up like a little man."

"What do you *think* about it?"

"Just what I've always thought about it. I think its perfectly proper and legitimate. I've been contributing to the campaign expenses of the Republican party ever since it has been a party, and I expect to continue giving as long as I think its policy is the best for the people and for the Government. Nor do I expect that I will be retained in my position, or promoted to a better one, merely because I've paid my assessments. Paying does not insure retention or promotion.

Nor Does Non-Payment Lead to or Cause Removal.

I know that a different opinion prevails outside, but it is an erroneous idea. All the removals made from my bureau since I have been in it have been made because of laziness or incompetency, and all the promotions made were thoroughly earned by those who received them. Men have paid assessments one week and have been removed the very next week; and clerks have bluntly refused to pay one week, and have been promoted the week following. Paying or not paying does not affect a man in the least in our bureau. If I have not paid in the past I should not have felt the least uneasiness on that account."

"What do you think of the propriety of men in office contributing to party funds?"

"I think it is perfectly legitimate and proper. The funds are used, almost entirely, for printing and distributing documents;

Disseminating Information Among the People

in regard to the great issues to be decided by them, and I see nothing wrong in that. Every one admits that a private citizen can do all he can, with perfect propriety, to influence his fellow-citizens to vote as he does, either by tongue, pen or money, and why may I not do the same? Have I not the same rights I possessed before I entered the Department?"

"Do you think that money is used by either of the National Committees—Republican and Democratic—for the purpose of corrupting the elections?"

"I am as strong a Republican as any man who wears shoes, and I do not believe that either committee makes an illegal or illegitimate use of its funds. I *know* that the Republican committee does not, and I *believe* that the Democratic committee does not. If I thought that *our* committee did, I would not give a cent, office or no office."

A great many men expressed the same sentiments, so that THE CRITIC reporter believes that the clerks, as a rule, pay 2 per cent. very willingly to enable them to earn the other 98 per cent. by seven hours' work out of every twenty-four in comfortably furnished rooms—warm in winter and cool in summer—when they might otherwise be tramping the streets and looking hungrily into the windows of the restaurants.

As a matter of fact the reporter believes the civil service reformers of the Georgewilliamcurtis school belong to that class of beings which the boys found and presented to the professor of natural history. They pasted the wings of a butterfly and the legs of a grasshopper to the body of a beetle and showed it to the professor as a discovery. He said: "Oh, no, gentlemen; that bug belongs to the order of 'humbugs.'"

The Garfield Monument Fund.

The arrangements for the exposition at the Capitol in aid of the Garfield Monument fund are being rapidly perfected. The Board of Commissioners for the State of Massachusetts met last evening at the Ebbitt House and organized by the election of Solomon E. Faunce as chairman and A. C. Floyd. A careful plan was projected for securing a proper representation from the State, and the board was enthusiastic in a determination to render all possible aid to the undertaking. The rooms of the board were filled during the evening with visitors and from appearances the undertaking is likely to prove a popular one. The Board of Directors will meet this evening in the Red Parlor of the Ebbitt. There will also be a meeting of the Illinois Board this evening. To-morrow the Pennsylvania Committee will meet, also the Ohio Board for organization and on Thursday evening the gentlemen representing the State of Michigan.

Confidence Man Arrested.

Detective Acton this afternoon arrested a man who has been obtaining large amounts of merchandise from merchants, claiming to be authorized to order goods for the Despatch.

He had in his possession a large number of checks, forged orders, &c. He is thought to be one of the most successful confidence men now at large.

TILLIE WALKER, a colored woman, fell in a fit this afternoon at the corner of Twelfth and F streets northwest. She was properly attended to at Henderschott's drug store.

IT is probable that the contract for laying sidewalks on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Fifteenth streets, will be awarded by the Commissioners at a board meeting to-morrow. The desire of the Commissioners is to test the various new kinds of pavements and at the same time to make this one of the most beautiful promenades on the continent, and it is proable that several kinds of pavement will be tried and the fifteen squares paved in equal distances of granolithic, asphalt, concrete, artificial stone, etc.

At the Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, Republican convention yesterday Samuel F. Barr was indorsed for Congress. He has already secured the Dauphin conferees, and yesterday's action secures his nomination as the Republican candidate in this (the fourteenth) district.

The name most mentioned now for the Lieutenant-Governorship in Massachusetts is that of Oliver Ames. Speaker Noyes was placed in the field for the position after his failure to make any headway for the first place on the ticket, but he seems doomed to meet with disappointment here also. Nothing will be definitely known, however, about the rest of the ticket until the canvass for the Governorship is settled.

TWENTY THOUSAND

OF THE BONE AND SINEW IN LINE

In a Grand Labor Demonstration in New York—What the Demonstration Means—A Bold Scheme of the Bedouins to Leave British Iron-Clads on Dry Land—Turkish Troops for Egypt—Other Telegraphic News from All Round the Round Globe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The parade of workingmen to-day, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, was one of the largest processions ever seen in New York. Every branch of labor was represented, including pianomakers, jewelers, shoemakers, cigarmakers, longshoremen, clothingcutters, framemakers and bricklayers from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Connecticut and other places. The number of men in line

Was Estimated at 20,000.

The procession moved at 10 o'clock up Broadway and was witnessed by thousands. Many banners and mottoes were displayed. At Union Square the procession was received by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, John Swinton and other prominent citizens.

Among the Inscriptions Displayed

on banners were the following:

"No land, no money, no monopoly!"

"Down with tenement-house system!"

"The Government must issue all money!"

"Labor pays all taxes!"

"The true remedy is organization and the ballot!"

"Don't forget the penal code on election day!"

"Labor built this Republic and labor must rule it!"

"Down with contract convict labor!"

"Close the stores at 6 p. m.!"

The demonstration ends to-night with a monster picnic at Elm Park, for which 50,000 tickets have been issued and many establishments closed to-day to enable the men to join in the parade.

To-day's demonstration is officialy declared to have the object of inspiring the working people with a friendly feeling toward one another so that by concert of action they may at some future day be disenthralled from the yoke of capital.

A BOLD BEDOUIN SCHEME

To Tap the Suez Canal and Leave the British Gunboats High and Dry.

SUEZ, Sept. 5.—Scouts just in from along the line of the canal report the country at points above this place and below Ismailia and Port Said to be swarming with Bedouins fully armed and equipped. It is believed that they intend to throw obstructions across the canal and then tap it at various points, thereby causing navigation to be out of the question. It is feared that should they succeed in stopping the flow of water to any great extent the gunboats now stationed in the canal will be grounded and render them useless.

The Military Convention Signed.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 5.—A telegram from Constantinople says that the draft of the Military Convention has been signed, and that 5,000 Turkish troops will at once embark for Egypt. Kadu Pasha, the Sultan's representative, has arrived here.

The native who murdered Messrs. Richardson and Dobson has been convicted, and will be hanged.

THIS IS AN EXAMPLE

For Some Office-Seekers to Study—Why Joshua Blood Cut His Throat.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 5.—At a primary meeting yesterday in the town of Warfield, Joshua Blood, an illiterate farmer, was proposed as nominee for school commissioner. Blood arose and asked what salary was attached to the office, and being told none, he declared he didn't want

"No Sich Honors,"

and claimed he was entitled to the office of sheriff or mayor, by reason of his long residence in the county. He was finally satisfied by being nominated as tax collector, but on being notified that he would be compelled to furnish bonds, went out on a drunk, and then cut his throat with a razor. He will probably die.

American Social Science Association.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The American Social Science Association held exercises this morning in honor of Charles Darwin. Addresses were made by Parke Godwin, Professor Wayland, Professor Sanborn and Mrs. Emily Talbot, of Boston. Professor Harris submitted a paper on "The Mental Development of Children" and Miss A. C. Fletcher read an essay on "The Civilization of American Indians."

Murdered to Prevent a Marriage.

KANSAS CITY, Sep. 5.—James Mills was shot and killed by Frank Evans last night. Mills was about to marry a sister of Evans who is the daughter of a wealthy farmer. Evans objected to the alliance, claiming that Mills was not high up enough in the world to claim his sister and that he would not permit their union. The murderer escaped.

All Quiet in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—All is quiet here this morning. Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, has promised that he will at once institute an inquiry into the conduct and character of the constabulary, and will reinstate those found worthy.

Tariff Commission.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The Tariff Commission to-day heard James M. Glenn, L. C. Keever and David A. White, who urged a continuance of the present tariff affecting grocery interests and recommended the adoption of the polariscope as the Government test of sugar.

Train Wrecked.

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 5.—A wreck occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at an early hour this morning, near this city, resulting in the demolition of twenty-seven cars. Several men were slightly injured, and all travel was blocked.

Struck by Lightning.

CHARLOTTE, MICH., Sept. 5.—The residence of Dr. Denison was struck by lightning last night and the whole family of seven were injured. The house and contents were totally ruined. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

Drowned.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Dr. Frederick G. Wilkes, a dentist of New York, was drowned in Oneida Lake while out sailing. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment and resided at No. 17 East Seventeenth street.

A Husband in Luck.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Annie Franz, aged 20, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, because her husband could not earn enough to support her in comfort.

Fatal Dynamite Explosion.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., Sept. 5.—William Henry, a farmer, and his son, were terribly lacerated by an explosion of dynamite cartridges. The former's injuries are fatal.

Ravishers Arrested.

ALTON, ILLS., Sept. 5.—Robert Money and Mike Whalen have been arrested for outraging Catharine Valtz. Three other confederates are still at large.

Price of Spring Wheat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The arbitration committee of the Produce Exchange this morning fixed the settlement price for July spring wheat at $1.35.

Movements of President Arthur.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—The President is expected to leave on the Despatch this afternoon for Nantucket.

Yellow Fever Facts.

The National Board of Health has received the following dispatch:

"PENSACOLA, FLA., Sept. 4.—One new case reported to-day. The two cases reported yesterday as critically ill died last night.

"JOHN C. WHITNEY, "Sec'y Board of Health."

Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, has received the following telegram from Brownsville, Tex.: "One hundred and forty-six cases reported for two days, and ten deaths. The committee has two Spanish doctors en route. The hospital has twenty patients; ample for sixty, but Mexicans won't go into hospital. Medicines are supplied all fever patients free from hospital dispensary. Cordon on Arrago and river is effectual. No emigrants from Mexico and no refugees from here. Eight mild cases at Point Isabel and one death yesterday. Some disease in eastern ranches on the river. MURRAY, Surgeon."

When water is scarce it scares the consumers.