The Daily Critic.

23D YEAR---NO. 6,910. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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OUR stock of PROPER WEIGHT CLOTHING is now at its best. All the new styles are here and in none of them have the sizes become broken.

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S. E. Corner Seventh and D Sts. N. W.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

President Woodruff Issues a Manifesto on the Report.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Sept. 25.—The following manifesto was published here to-day:

To whom it may concern: Press dispatches having been sent from Salt Lake City, which have been widely published for political purposes, to the effect that the Utah Commission, in their recent report to the Secretary of the Interior, allege that plural marriages are still being solemnized, and that forty or more such marriages have been contracted in Utah since last June or during the past year; also, that in public discourses the leaders of the church have taught, encouraged and urged the continuance of the practice of polygamy, I, therefore, as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, do hereby, in the most solemn manner, declare that the charges are false. We are not teaching polygamy or plural marriage; nor permitting any person to enter into its practice, and I deny that either forty or any other number of plural marriages have during that period been solemnized in our temple or in any other place in the Territory.

One case has been reported in which the parties allege that the marriage was performed in the endowment house in Salt Lake City in the spring of 1889. But I have not been able to learn who performed the ceremony. Whatever was done in this matter was without my knowledge. In consequence of this alleged occurrence the endowment house was by my instructions taken down without delay. Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I do hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws and use all my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise. There is nothing in my teachings to the church, or in those of my associates, during the time specified which can reasonably be construed to inculcate or encourage polygamy, and when any elder of the church has used language which appeared to convey such teachings he has been promptly reproved; and I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter Day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land. WILFORD WOODRUFF,

President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

BRUTAL IRISH POLICEMEN.

Members of the Nationalist Party Clubbed at O'Brien's Trial.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—At the trial of William O'Brien at Tipperary to-day the crowd was refused admission to the court room, and were attacked by the police, who used their batons freely. Several well-known men were viciously clubbed, and members of O'Brien's party came into court with cut and bleeding heads. Both Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien and Mr. John Morley appealed to the Court to stop such wanton batoning.

Patrick O'Brien was escorted to Tipperary by a number of prominent Nationalists, and the same scenes of disorder marked his entrance to the court.

Thomas J. Condon, M. P., for Tipperary, was arrested to-day.

Look at fourth page for the sale of lots at Wesley Heights by John F. Waggaman, Fourteenth and G streets northwest.

POLITICAL NEWS

REPUBLICAN REVOLT IN VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

EFFECT OF THE SEATING OF LANGSTON.

As a Party Measure It Is Regarded as a Fatal Mistake.

UP IN ARMS AGAINST DELAMATER.

Boss Methods Will Be Vetoed at the Polls. Women as Hustling Politicians. The Situation Generally.

THE BOLT IN VIRGINIA.

THE SEATING OF LANGSTON AN OFFENSE TO WHITE REPUBLICANS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 25.—The action of the Republican House in giving to Langston the seat to which Mr. E. C. Venable was duly elected from the Fourth Congressional district, gives satisfaction to none of the political parties in Virginia. As a party measure it was a fatal mistake on the part of the Republican leaders in Washington, and will have the effect of returning a probable full Congressional Democratic delegation from Virginia next fall. The only persons who are gratified at the result of the contest are the horde of ignorant negro followers in the "black belt" who supported Langston in defiance of Mahone and the regular nominee of the party, Judge Arnold, two years ago.

Among the Democrats the unseating of Mr. Venable has aroused intense indignation and resentment, which will go far to swell their vote next fall. Mahone feels outraged that the party leaders did him such a gross act of injustice as to seat the negro bolter in the district in which he lives, and who so openly defied his authority as chairman and head and leader of the party in the State.

The anti-Mahoneites are scarcely less dissatisfied than their brethren of the regular faction. All of them declare that it is a blow that will work great evil to the party in the coming campaign. It is believed by Republicans that Langston has been backed all along by the Harrison Administration, and the white Republicans are deserting the party by the wholesale. A call has been issued for a meeting of the Republican Committee in the Fourth district, which will take action next week in regard to a convention to make a nomination. It is safe to say that Langston will not be the choice of that body.

A REPUBLICAN REVOLT.

DELAMATER'S ELECTION WOULD BE A TRIUMPH OF PARTY SUCCESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—An address signed by representatives of fifty of the counties of Pennsylvania has been issued from the headquarters of the Independent Republican State Committee. The address is quite a lengthy one, and opens with the statement that the Republican party has still a mission to perform in the maintenance of the protective system and the guarantee of a free and secret ballot in the hands of every citizen.

The address scores Mr. Delamater as a self-seeking machine politician, and asks upon what grounds he seeks the support of the voters of the State in his race for Governor.

The record of Mr. Delamater while State Senator is criticised unmercifully, and he is charged with making use of his office for his personal advancement, and is declared totally unfit for the office of Governor. He is stigmatized as the tool of Mat Quay, and the people of Pennsylvania are warned that the election of Delamater will mean the indorsement of Quay as the chosen leader of the Republican party, both in the State and nation.

The address then proceeds to review Mr. Quay's political record, beginning with his earliest connection with the politics of the State, and says: In 1879 the leading newspapers of the Republican party cast him from their ranks for his prostitution of the Pardon Board in connection with the Riot bill briberies. His conduct as the moving spirit and direct beneficiary of the odious Recorders' bill has not been forgotten by the citizens of Philadelphia. Responsible accusers have repeatedly and specifically charged him with malfeasance in office—even with embezzlement of large sums of the public moneys. These charges he has seen fit neither to explain nor deny, even after they have gained currency on the floor of the lower House of Congress.

Under these circumstances it is reasonable to insist that Mr. Delamater's success will be Mr. Quay's vindication. In conclusion the address advocates the election of ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison. The paper is signed by George E. Mapes, chairman, and the entire membership of the State committee.

NEW ORGAN FOR QUAY.

FRIENDS OF THE SENATOR WILL START A PAPER TO FIGHT MAGEE.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 25.—The friends of Senator Quay in Western Pennsylvania having failed in their efforts to buy one of the daily papers now published in Pittsburg, have decided to issue a paper of their own, beginning not later than October 15. The paper will be called the *Sun*. C. D. Bingham will be editor. For the past five years he has been editor of C. L. Magee's *Times*. The names of the stockholders will not be made public at once, but it is no secret that they are in sympathy with Quay, and the *Sun* will divide with N. P. Reed's *Commercial Gazette* the honor of representing the Senator in Western Pennsylvania. As this move is regarded as another effort on the part of the Quay men to fight Magee in this county, it has occasioned considerable interest.

Preparing for the November Elections.

In view of the approaching November elections the Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to the commandants of the various navy-yards calling especial attention to the act of Congress providing that no increase in the force of any navy-yard shall be made at any time within sixty days before an election. The Secretary requests that as soon as possible after the 4th of September the commandants will make a return to the Department showing the number of men employed at the close of that day, of the various ratings under each bureau, together with a consolidated statement of the same. The force at the navy-yards will not be increased unless absolutely necessary.

LABORERS IN POLITICS.

LEADERS WHO WOULD BARTER AWAY THE UNION'S INDEPENDENCE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A *Herald* special from Indianapolis says: Considerable excitement has been occasioned in labor union circles by the finding of the committee which was appointed some time ago to investigate the charge that certain members were pledging the Central Labor Union support to the Republican candidates. The committee found that Tom Gruel, president of the union, and twelve other members had gone before the Republican committee and pledged the support of organized labor if certain men were nominated for office. The report closes with a final request for the resignations of the men who are thus trying to barter away the independence of unions.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

ACTIVE ELECTIONEERING BY LADIES AT A SCHOOL ELECTION.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At yesterday's school election here over 500 women cast their ballots, the largest vote of women ever polled. Active electioneering was indulged in by many of the ladies, and several leading society women voted. The wife of one candidate drove around in her carriage all day, bringing women to the polls to vote for her husband. In some districts the majority of voters were women, and in the whole city nearly as many women as men voted.

The good order which the attendance of women at the polls produced was generally commended.

HONORING LANGSTON.

A RECEPTION AND SERENADE TENDERED HIM BY HIS FRIENDS.

Three thousand enthusiastic colored friends of Representative Langston assembled in front of his house on Pomeroy street last night and tendered him a serenade in honor of the successful contest for his seat in the House. Ross Hamilton and Sandy Parker presided, and Hamilton introduced Dr. Purvis, who said he was proud to have the honor of congratulating Mr. Langston on the part of his friends, and amidst yells of applause introduced Professor Langston as the biggest negro in America.

Professor Langston in reply made a few acceptable remarks during the course of which he said that he considered it a high honor to confer on any American a seat in the House when Reed is Speaker.

He said in conclusion that his first duty would be to God, his second to his country and that any man, white or black, could command him.

Almost all the prominent colored men in the District were present last night, and after his speech Professor Langston held an informal reception and shook hands with many of his friends as they filed through his parlor. A reception will be given Professor Langston at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church next Tuesday evening and will doubtlessly be well attended. The committee having charge of the reception will meet at No. 2011 Vermont avenue this evening.

Colorado Democrats.

DENVER, COL., Sept. 25.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Democratic State Convention was called to order at Turnhall. Committees on credentials, permanent organization, resolutions, and platform were appointed and made reports, after which the convention adjourned until to-day, when a State ticket will be nominated.

Nominated in Place of Venable.

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 25.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional district to-day nominated James F. Eppes of Nottaway County for Congress. Ex-Representative Venable, who was unseated by the House on Tuesday, absolutely declined to run again.

On the 253th Ballot.

WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE, OHIO, Sept. 25.—The Tenth district Republican Congressional Convention nominated Robert E. Doan, at 2 o'clock this morning on the 253th ballot.

ARRESTED FOR SAFE ROBBING.

Two Chinamen Held in St. Paul, Minn., for Stealing $10,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The *Herald* has the following special from St. Paul, Minn.: On the arrival of the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha train this (Wednesday) morning Detective Mason placed under arrest Wing Sheo and Gee Sham, Chinamen, on their way to New York from Portland, Ore. They are accused of a most clever and daring robbery. On the night of September 17 the safe of the large banking establishment of Dale & Ore was blown open and robbed of $10,000. The robbers had tunneled under the building from a long distance, and had calculated correctly where to strike the bank vault. The two Chinamen were searched and four large knives were found in their possession, on the blades of which sandy soil adhered.

Railways Damaged by a Storm.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—A violent storm prevailed yesterday at Cette, compelling the total suspension of traffic and doing much damage to the railways. The Mediterranean Company has started a road service to join the main line with Marseilles.

Adjudged Insane.

NORWALK, OHIO, Sept. 25.—D. O. Fuller, president of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Coal Company, was adjudged insane yesterday afternoon by Judge Kennan and will be taken to the Toledo Asylum to-day.

Drowned While at Work.

MACHIAS, ME., Sept. 25.—Levi and George Bryant of Jonesport, only sons of Andrew Bryant, were drowned yesterday while tending lobster pots.

Look at fourth page for the sale of lots at Wesley Heights by John F. Waggaman, Fourteenth and G streets northwest.

TOLSTOI'S WORK

THE "KREUTZER SONATA" IS NOT AN OBSCENE PUBLICATION.

IT IS VERY SILLY, BUT NOT IMMORAL.

Judge Thayer's Interesting Opinion on the Old Fanatic's Novel.

HIS IDEAS OF MARRIAGE DISCUSSED.

Wanamaker is Not a Binding Authority on Either Law or Literature in His Own City.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—In discharging Charles Arentzen, William Maguire, James Casey and John Phillips, the "Kreutzer Sonata" peddlers, yesterday, Judge Thayer stated that no law had been violated, and delivered the following interesting opinion:

"The book is a novel possessing very little dramatic interest or literary merit. Its apparent object, as appears not only from its text, but from the author's preface, is to teach not only that celibacy is better than marriage, but that marriage itself is a fall from a pure and innocent state, is contrary to the teachings of Christ and inimical to man's highest and best spiritual interests; that the true ideal of a Christian life is a life of celibacy and of absolute perpetual and unconditional continence and chastity.

"The author candidly admits that his conclusions against the innocence and holiness of the marriage state were not in his mind when he began to write his book, but were arrived at in the course of his reflections, while the subject and the story were being developed under his hand.

INSANE FANATICISM.

"'I had not,' he says in his preface, 'the faintest presentiment that the train of thought I had started would lead me whither it did. I was terrified by my own conclusion, and I was at first disposed to reject it, but it was impossible not to hearken to the voice of my reason and my conscience.' When reminded that the doctrine which he inculcates as a Christian duty must, if universally adopted and carried out, necessarily result in the extinction of all human life upon the earth, he admits the conclusion and accepts it with the same equanimity with which he insists upon the doctrine.

"Nevertheless it is everywhere apparent in the book that the insane fanaticism which has brought the author's mind to the absurd conclusion which he has reached, is a fanaticism, not of vice, but of overzealous virtue.

IDEALS OF MARRIAGE.

"If in his book he has come to the conclusion that marriage is an impure and unholy state of life, it must be admitted that he denounces libertinism, lewdness and a dissolute life in terms still more severe. If he teaches that the marriage state is a fall from absolute purity and virtue, he at the same time anathematizes a libidinous life and all licentious practices. If he opposes marriage as less pure and holy than a single life, he at the same time scourges lust and debauchery with a whip of scorpions.

"There is nothing in this book that can by any possibility be said to command licentiousness or to make it in any respect attractive, or to tempt anyone to its commission. On the contrary, all his teachings paint lewdness and immorality in the most revolting colors, nor is there any obscenity of indecency in the language used or in the story told, however it may offend a refined taste. It undoubtedly teaches the doctrine to which I have already referred, viz., that celibacy is better than marriage and a higher and purer state of being, and that it is the ideal of a perfect Christian life to which all Christian men and women should aspire. This strikes us, of course, as being very absurd and ridiculous, and as being opposed alike to Christianity and to the best interest of society. It may even seem to us to be the product of an insane mind, yet the doctrine is by no means new in the world. The same idea was prevalent among many of the early Christians, who looked upon marriage as one of the consequences of the fall, and regarded it, as has been said by a writer upon this subject, as 'a tolerated admission of an impure and single nature.'

VIEWS OF MODERN CHRISTIANS.

"The hermits and anchorites of the early Christian times considered abstinence from marriage and from sexual commerce as the triumph of sanctity and the proof and means of spiritual perfection. Modern Christianity, with cleaner and more sensible views of the subject, while it denounces licentiousness, looks upon marriage as a divine institution. Roman Catholics regard it with the veneration of a Sacrament and all Christian sects see in it an institution which lies at the foundation of all civilized society.

"Count Tolstoi's 'Kreutzer Sonata' may contain very absurd and foolish views about marriage; it may shock our ideas of the sanctity and nobility of that important relation; but it cannot, on that account, be called an obscene libel. There is no obscenity in it. On the contrary, it denounces obscenity of every description on almost every page. Nor can the language in which he expresses his ideas be said to be in any proper sense obscene, lewd or indecent.

SUCH BOOKS NOT UNLAWFUL.

"It is not against the law to print or sell books which contain ideas and doctrines upon religious subjects, which conflict with, and are contrary to, the orthodox teachings upon the subject. Every man has the right, under such a Government as ours, to discuss such questions, orally or in print, if he does so in a proper and becoming manner, and does not, in doing so, violate the decencies of life. He may call in question and argue against any received doctrine of the Christian faith, if he does, in doing so, proper and becoming language. But if one should introduce into such a discussion blasphemous language or ideas, or obscene, lewd or indecent thoughts or words, or should make his description the occasion for reviling and scoffing at the most sacred things, or speaking of them in a profane, abusive or indecent manner, he would unquestionably be liable to be indicted and punished therefor.

"Undoubtedly it was an offense at common law, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any one to sell or expose for sale or to public view any obscene book, print or picture (4 Bl. Com. 150; 1 Hawkins P. C., Chapter 5, 2 Campbell, 89; Stephen C. L. 115) and this principle of the common law has been expressly enacted in the penal code of this State, in the fortieth section of that code, which declares that 'if any person shall publish or sell any filthy and obscene libel, or shall expose for sale, exhibit or sell any indecent, lewd and obscene print,' he shall, upon conviction, pay a fine not exceeding $500 and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year. Nor can it avail a defendant charged with such an offense to say that he did it with a good intention or for the purpose of exposing error or encouraging virtue. The law, as it is now well settled upon this subject, will not listen to any such excuses. (The Queen vs. Hicklin, 3 Law Rep. Queen's Bench 360, United States vs. Bennett, 16 Blatchford, Circuit Court Reps. 338, Bell vs. the State, 1 Swan R. 42, Com. vs. Snelling, 15 Pick. 337.)

OFFENSIVE BUT NOT OBSCENE.

"Much, of course, may in some cases depend upon the manner and the circumstances of the publication and exposure to sale. A medical publication may lawfully publish for use by medical men works of a certain description, which, if offered for sale generally and non professionally for the purpose of making money by pandering to a licentious curiosity, would expose one to indictment and punishment.

"If the 'Kreutzer Sonata' could with any propriety be classified as an obscene work, if it inculcated lewd or obscene ideas, encouraged licentiousness or contained obscene or indecent language, the defendants in the present case would undoubtedly be liable to indictment and punishment for exposing the book to sale in the manner charged against them. But a careful and critical reading of the whole book has clearly convinced us that it is not liable to the charge of either obscenity or indecency.

"On the contrary, as we have already said, its whole purpose and scope is to denounce those vices in the severest manner. The fact that the author in discussing the question of marriage has come to some very silly and absurd conclusions, opposed alike to what is ordinarily conceived to be Christian doctrine on the subject and the general opinion of all civilized societies throughout the world, does not make its publication or sale a violation of law.

"The work may be offensive to our opinions and convictions, just as others are which are daily sold in our book stores without objection or challenge from anybody, but it cannot be justly said to be of an obscene or lewd character, nor is it either in its sentiments or language in any degree calculated to minister to corrupt or licentious practices, or to gratify lewd desires or to encourage depravity in any form.

WE ARE NOT IN RUSSIA.

"The Court was reminded upon the argument that the Czar of Russia and the Postoffice officials of the United States have condemned this book as an unlawful publication; that the former has prohibited its sale within his dominions, and the latter have forbidden its transmission through the mails.

"Without disparaging in any degree the respect due to these high officials within their respective spheres, I can only say that neither of them has ever been recognized in this country as a binding authority in question of either law or literature. The defendants have committed no offense against the laws, and are therefore discharged."

A LARGELY INCREASED DEMAND.

As soon as Judge Thayer delivered his opinion discharging the four men charged with selling the "Kreutzer Sonata," Charles Arentzen, the Philadelphia agent for the book, had his agents at work. The sale was largely increased by the attention attracted by the trial, and the peddlers were surrounded by crowds eager to purchase the book. One agent alone sold 183 copies at 25 cents each, while a second sold 120. An officer attempted to stop one agent who was selling at the corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, but on being shown an afternoon paper containing a copy of Judge Thayer's decision withdrew his objection and the sale went merrily on.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

The learned Judge's opinion, says the *Record* to-day, is not only a masterful presentation of the doctrines which the author inculcates in his book, but it effectually disposes of the theory that because a man's views upon any subject which affects society may be absurd or foolish, and may shock the popular idea of established order of things, their publication is necessarily an offense to be visited with the punishment of the law. To hold the contrary view would be to infringe the right of every man, under such a government as ours, to discuss religious or social questions orally or in print in a proper and becoming manner, and without violating the decencies of life. The whole purpose and scope of the book in question is to denounce lewdness, libertinism and a dissolute life; and the fact that some of its conclusions are opposed to Christian doctrine on the subject of marriage, and to the general social opinion of all civilized societies throughout the world, does not make its publication or sale a violation of law.

Judge Thayer's decision is the more valuable because it comes at a time when this would be censorship of morals threatens to invade every department of society. Prejudice so often binds the eye of reason that the very people who, conscientiously perhaps, seek to regulate what others shall drink or read fail to perceive that they are attempting to destroy popular rights and perfectly legitimate liberty by placing unwarranted power in the hands of bigoted, intolerant and fanatical individuals, with the logical result that the ascendency of such censorship would move step by step toward those heights of arrogance in which individual rights would be forever lost.

Philadelphia has always honored its judiciary for its power to rise above clamor and popular prejudice and to take its stand upon the inalienable rights of humanity, and it may well honor a judge who, to the reminder that the Czar of Russia and the probability of officials of the United States have condemned the "Kreutzer Sonata" as an unlawful publication, had the courage to reply that neither of those officials has ever been recognized in this country as a binding authority in questions of law or literature. There may be cants in politics, but Judge Thayer has determined that their tyranny shall not be extended to the domain of literature within the jurisdiction of his court.

THE KILLING OF BAR UNDIA.

Some Additional Information—Minister Mizner's Want of Courage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The *World* this morning says: Additional information as to the killing of Barrundia, the Guatemalan refugee, reached this city yesterday at the same time with the news that Congress had at last recognized the necessity for an official investigation into the relations of the United States Minister to that affair. Attention is called to the fact that General Barrundia was killed two days after the conclusion of a treaty of peace, the terms of which expressly granted a general amnesty to insurgents and similar offenders in both Guatemala and Salvador. Minister Mizner, as appears by his letter, knew that this treaty had been accepted when he wrote the letter which was Barrundia's death warrant.

The report that a daughter of the dead General had threatened Minister Mizner with a pistol is confirmed, with additional detail which do little credit to the Minister's courage. The Minister's danger seems to have been far less imminent and his terror much greater than appeared from the first reports.

From the City of Mexico there comes a singular story, showing beyond a doubt that the Guatemalan Government has deliberately set about misleading people of the country, through the press, as to the actual circumstances of the Barrundia affair. The scheme was to be worked through an apparently subsidized correspondent of American papers and press associations, and had fair prospects of success.

LABOR TROUBLES.

PROBABLE STRIKE OF THE CHICAGO STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS.

Threat of a General Tie-Up Follows a Stormy Conference—Strike on the Mackey System—School Principals' Grievances.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—There is every prospect of a strike of the conductors and drivers employed by the West Side street car companies. For some time the trouble has been brewing, but not until yesterday was the alternative of a strike as a remedy for their grievances seriously discussed by the men. A committee from the West Side Street Car Conductors and Drivers' Benevolent Association waited on General Manager Parsons yesterday morning. The grievances of the men were presented to the manager, and a long discussion followed. The conference soon became stormy, and when it was ended both parties to it were sullen and angry. So far as could be learned the general manager absolutely refused to concede a point in favor of the men. A meeting of the men has been called for Saturday night, and unless concessions are made during the week the prospect is good for a general tie-up of all the West Side lines.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Sept. 25.—There is a troublesome strike on the Mackey system. The operators, station agents, clerks and platform men went out this morning. A committee was in the city last night to present grievances to President D. J. Mackey, in which it demands the standard prices paid by other railroads. Mr. Mackey referred it to General Manager Saul, who refused the demands. Upon receiving Manager Saul's reply, a telegram was sent to headquarters along the lines of the system ordering a strike at 7 o'clock this morning.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Sept. 25.—The thirty-seven public school principals in Milwaukee threaten to strike, unless given an advance of wages. Independent of their regular salary as principals, they receive $2.50 a night for teaching in the night schools, and, under the name of the District School Principal Association, they have sent a communication to the school board, demanding their old wages.

THE KEEWATIN DISASTER.

Details of the Wrecking of the Government Patrol Boat.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Sept. 25.—Details of the terrible calamity which befel the Government patrol boat Keewatin have reached here. The boat left for Selkirk on the 6th instant, having on board Captain Watts and Corporals Murphy and Rene. On the way they encountered a terrible storm and hurricane and attempted to reach Swampy Island. The hurricane was so great that landing was found impossible. The boat was buffeted by wind and wave, and at last an immense wave struck her on the side, keeling her over. Murphy and Rene clambered on to the side.

Watts remained in the cabin, which was water tight. The men remained in this position for hours in the midst of a howling storm. Finally Rene's strength gave out, and he fell off and sank. Watts managed to extricate himself and climbed up beside Murphy. The two men lashed themselves with ropes to the boat, and remained in this position two days and nights while the storm raged around them. After two days of intense suffering Murphy fell off and was drowned. Watts lashed himself more securely to the boat, and in this way spent ten days without food, suffering the most intense agony. He was picked up on the tenth day in an unconscious condition by Indians near Gladstone Island, and was brought to Winnipeg by the steamer Aurora.

A Runaway Boy Captured.

Detective Grannon of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company brought a boy 7 years old to the Police Headquarters this morning, who he had found in Baltimore. The boy gave his name as Harry Dyer and said that his home was in Georgetown and that his mother's name was Ida Erks, or rather Ida Dyer. He was taken to his home.

Look at fourth page for the sale of lots at Wesley Heights by John F. Waggaman, Fourteenth and G streets northwest.

MR. HURT'S ROAD

COLD FACTS ABOUT THE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

AN EXPOSE OF PECULIAR METHODS.

How the Big Corporation Escapes Its Just Share of Taxation.

A DIFFERENCE AND A DISTINCTION.

What a Change of the Little Word "Par" for That of "Market" Amounts To. Congress May Act.

"The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company has been as evasive and dishonest toward the District of Columbia as it has been brutal toward the traveling public and oppressive toward its employes," says Mr. Andrew A. Lipscomb, ex-Assistant District Attorney, who is not only well known as a leading criminal lawyer, but is recognized as one of the best authorities on the law of corporations at the District Bar.

"Through the negligence or worse of officials," said he, "it has never paid into the coffers of the District one half the taxes imperatively required by both the letter and the spirit of the law. Of this I offer the following facts: By section 2 of its charter the tracks are declared to be real estate, and taxable as such 'in addition to the other real and personal property of said corporation.' Congress evidently intended to deal strictly with what it knew was destined to be a valuable franchise, and which we know has grown to be worth several millions of dollars.

"Some years afterwards—Statute at Large, Vol. 19, Sec. 11—an act was passed providing that from the appraised value of the capital stock should be deducted the value of any real estate owned by said corporation. This was manifestly intended to prevent real estate used by a corporation in furtherance of its corporate existence and entering into its stock from being taxed twice, but under this the company has

BUILT ROWS OF HOUSES

on New Jersey avenue, on W street and elsewhere, which it rents to tenants, and upon which it practically escapes taxation. For instance, if this corporation should see fit to own a million dollars in houses, and its stock was worth only a million, it would only be taxed for one—a favor not allowed an individual.

"The act of Congress of March 3, 1877, relating to personal taxes, declares that the assessor shall assess said property (stock) *at its fair cash value*. There can be no mistake as to the meaning of this language. It means its fair market value, what it is selling for.

"The capital stock of the W. & G. R. R. Co. is 10,000 shares, and for years past its fair cash value, its market value, has been over $300. Last week it was quoted at $325 on the Exchange, and none for sale at that price. The fair cash value, therefore, of that stock to be taxed is $3,250,000—and on that amount less its realty, assessed at $300,000, taxes should have been paid, instead of which its stock last year was assessed at only $1,500,000, from which was deducted its realty, $309,907, leaving only $1,190,093 of stock upon which taxes were paid. How was this done? I will tell you:

"The law requires that a blank shall be filled out and sworn to by the proper officer of the corporation. There are regular printed forms furnished by the assessor, and it is made

PERJURY TO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT

concerning these matters. When in 1890 Mr. Hurt went to the office of the Assessor he had one of these blanks, and here is a verbatim copy of the return as it appears in the Assessor's office: 'Capital stock of a corporation! All the shares to be appraised in bulk, at a fair marketable value, on the 1st day of June, 1890, and deduct the assessed value of all real estate owned by said corporation.'

"Mr. Hurt well knew that the fair market value of the 10,000 shares of the road was then and is now $3,250,000. Yet he wrote in his own hand $500,000 only. On the back of that return the following affidavit is printed:

AFFIDAVIT OF CORPORATION.

District of Columbia, to wit:

I, ..., do solemnly swear that I am the ..... of the ..... a body corporate in said District, and do solemnly swear that the within is a full and true statement of the amount and market value of the Capital Stock of said corporation.

Name.....

Address.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 189..

.....

"When he came to swear to it the Assessor, in his hand writing, together with Mr. Hurt, repeated the law and struck out the word 'market,' and wrote 'par,' so the pains and penalties of perjury were avoided.

"What authority of law was there for this action?" asked the reporter.

"None in the world except that divinity that doth hedge a corporation. But the Assessor didn't believe Mr. Hurt, for that year the stock in spite of oath was assessed at $1,500,000.

"How did the Assessor arrive at this as the value?

"Heaven only knows. It was quoted on Exchange in bulk, which would have been $3,250,000. I suppose Mr. Hurt thought the smaller figure was

A MORE DIPLOMATIC NUMBER.

I understand a similar return has been made for the year 1891, but I have not seen it, and Mr. Trimble, the present Assessor, this morning informed me that the taxation of the railroad companies was to be made a subject of consideration by the commissioners. I have no intention of interfering in Mr. Trimble.

"This is not all. No return for taxation is made of the cars, say 150 of them, worth $500 each, $75,000. No return of the horses, say 400, worth $50, $20,000. No return of the other personal property of this fabulously rich corporation.

"By an act of the Legislative Assembly in 1871, I think, an annual license tax of $6 on each one, and third cars is required to be paid. This was done by the company for three or four years, but it got tiresome, and for fifteen years not a dollar of license tax has been paid for a street car in the District of Columbia. Why, do you ask?

"Well, the District arrested the company in 1878, I think, for failure to pay this tax and it appealed to the Equity Court to shut up the Criminal Court, lost its case in General Term and took it to the Supreme Court of the United States where it now is. When some years from now it is

DECIDED AGAINST THE COMPANY,

as it will be, the statute of limitations will have run against any prosecutions and the District will be out again. A poor hackman who failed to pay this tax would have been in the Police Court or workhouse.

"I have no prejudice against corporations which have souls or sense, but this road has neither. That there is a pressing need of holding these corporations to

A STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY

is easily proven. The law requires that these roads shall keep their tracks and two feet from the outer rail in repair. In 1871 the Metropolitan Road failed to do this and the District kindly paved for it as it did in 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76 and '77. Generous District of Columbia! The bill was only $161,000, and then the District kindly waited until 1880 before suing. The road pleaded the statute of limitations and the District lost $161,000 through folly or worse. I believe, though I do not assert it, that the Washington and Georgetown Railroad owed a large amount similarly incurred.

"I have laid these facts before a distinguished Senator, and he has promised that they shall be investigated. I have no doubt the present Commissioners, whom I know to be capable and honest gentlemen, will see that the stock of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company is properly assessed for the year 1891.

"Take a ride to Mount Pleasant?"

MONARCHY'S BEST REPRESENTATIVE.

Important Letter of the Count of Paris Made Public.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Just before sailing for America the Count of Paris wrote a letter to M. Rocher in which he says: "I believe that in the midst of the difficult electoral situation last year I realized what were the true interests of the monarchical cause, banished by the republic. I take up in order such weapons as it furnishes me with, and I do not regret having made use of these to create division among the Republicans. Their perturbations before the elections, their violent behavior afterwards give us some idea as to what the result would have been had we carried the day.

"Being the representative of monarchy I am to lose no opportunity of insuring its victory. My desire was to allow the nation to give voice to its own wishes. I never had any other object, and I have never desired to owe anything otherwise than to my country. I now wish to request my friends not to waste time in recriminations. I wish them boldly to assert their confidence in the principles of monarchy and to unite among themselves, in order to keep up the struggle. They will not be worthy of the confidence of France unless they have confidence in themselves, in their cause, and in God."

The monarchist journals express their approval of the letter of the Count of Paris to Senator Rocher justifying the course the Count of Paris took in dealing with the Boulangists. The Republican papers on the other hand condemn in the strongest terms the Count's action. They accuse him of admitting dishonorable compromises and acknowledging that he was preparing to sacrifice the country to his own hatred and ambition.

FIGHTING DOCTORS.

Two West Virginia Physicians Come to Blows—Both Politicians.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A special to the *World* from Wheeling, W. Va., says: A newspaper war has raged for some time between Dr. George O. Garrison, City Health Officer and president of the State Board of Health, and Dr. George Baird, ex-member of the Board of Public Works. Both are prominent Democratic politicians. They met at the City Hall to-day (Wednesday) and after exchanging some emphatic words Baird struck Garrison a stinging blow on the breast. Garrison responded with a right-hander, which brought blood from Baird's eyes. Then he got Baird's head under his arm and pounded it black and blue. Both men were arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. A duel is not improbable.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

The Rumor That She Will Marry Attributed to Spite.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Friends in this city of Sister Rose Gertrude (Miss Amy Fowler) declare that there is no foundation in fact for the rumor that comes from Honolulu by way of San Francisco that she is to marry Dr. Lutz of the receiving hospital at Kaiahi. Sister Rose Gertrude's friends attribute the rumor to the spite of the missionary societies that have been doing all they could to injure the young woman since she announced that she intended to live among the lepers, as Father Damien did.

She has several friends in Brooklyn to whom she frequently writes, and they are sure that she would have mentioned something about it if she intended to marry.

Bank Failure in Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 25.—The first bank failure in the Territory occurred yesterday morning when the Capitol City Bank suspended payment. The suspension is but temporary, it is claimed, and the bank is expected to pay all claims in full.

Usury Bribes Once More.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.—Usury has been reduced by Manipka. The Maharajah has abdicated in favor of his brother.

Look at fourth page for the sale of lots at Wesley Heights by John F. Waggaman, Fourteenth and G streets northwest.

Local Weather Forecast.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia: Fair and cooler, northwesterly winds.