THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM NINETY YEARS OLD.

HOW HIS GERMAN SUBJECTS SHOW THEIR LOVE FOR HIM—SIGNS OF PEACE EVERYWHERE.

BERLIN, March 22.—The ninetieth anniversary of Emperor William's birth was ushered in by the pealing of joy bells in all the churches and the tower of the town-hall and the sounding of a choral. The city is decorated as it never was before. Garlands, flags, laurels, festoons of evergreen, banners, bright drapery and brilliant carpets are hung on every conspicuous spot where ornament can be made to add to the joyous appearance of the town. Conspicuous by the extreme elegance of their decorations are the Royal Academy and the University buildings and the city residence of the Crown Prince Frederick William. The monument of Frederick the Great is covered with wreaths and flowers. Wherever there is a bust or statue of the Emperor in a shop window or other exposed place it is buried in flowers. The people are all out in holiday attire and the streets are thronged.

Early in the day special memorial religious services were held in all the churches and synagogues, and the edifices were crowded in every case. The children from all the schools in the city went in processions, accompanied by bands of music, to the church services. The students' procession past the palace was a grand affair. They went in carriages, of which there were several hundred in line, and carried the bright banners of the various school and college societies and associations, and were accompanied by many bands playing music and arrayed in gorgeous mediæval costumes. The long line of carriages was preceded and followed by students on horseback. Passing the palace the bands played the National anthem, "Preussenlied," and "Wacht am Rhein," the students all singing to the music. The Emperor appeared at the window as the procession was moving past and bowed, remaining there a considerable time. The great crowd in the street gave him an ovation, the multitude cheering itself hoarse and tiring itself out waving hats and handkerchiefs.

All the members of the Imperial family and all their princely guests drove in procession to the palace and personally tendered their congratulations to the Emperor. The procession was cheered by the crowds in the streets.

The municipal procession was preceded by heralds and marshals bearing the town banner, the whole body of the evangelical clergy, the chief civil and military authorities, the representatives of German science, art and commerce, the directors of the Gymnasia and the burgesses and communal officers, in all over 2,000 persons.

At noon a royal salute of 101 guns was fired from the Koenigsplatz.

Prince Bismarck and Marshal von Moltke went to pay their congratulations to the Emperor at 1 o'clock. They were enthusiastically cheered all along the route on their way to and from the palace.

Prince Bismarck has assured the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria-Hungary, who is here representing his father at the Emperor's birthday celebration, that Germany's foreign policy is pacific, that peace is assured for 1887, and that there is no cause for disquietude in either the east or west.

A rain-storm which set in at 3 o'clock and lasted until 6 had scarcely any effect upon the crowds of enthusiastic Germans who thronged the streets. The illuminations to-night throughout the city were superb. An especially striking feature was the picture 100 yards long and 20 yards wide in front of the Academy of Arts depicting events in the Emperor's life. Prince Bismarck and General von Moltke say that they have received a wonderful reward for services of a character as yet unknown to them. All the secretaries of departments were decorated by the Emperor. In receiving the household deputation the Emperor said: "I have reached this age by the grace of God, and if the Lord helps me and wants me to I may live to see another year."

PARIS, March 22.—Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, held a reception last night in honor of the Emperor, and the occasion proved of exceptional interest and brilliancy. The Countess was ill and did not appear. The whole diplomatic world, all the members of the French Cabinet and other political celebrities of France, including M. Clemenceau, and the prominent foreign residents of Paris, were present. The only representative of the Conservatives who attended was the Duc de la Rochefoucauld de Bisaccia. The Duc de Broglie was invited, but did not come. General Boulanger, Minister of War, was the lion of the evening. He told Count von Munster that he was happy to associate himself with those who wished to celebrate the birthday of the German Emperor. M. de Lesseps arrived after midnight so as to appear, as he explained, at the very beginning of the birthday.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* warmly and fully unites in Germany's congratulations to her Emperor. The *Moscow Gazette* extols Emperor William's merits and his efforts to maintain peace and friendship between Germany and Russia. The *Gazette* also praises Prince Bismarck for his work in seconding the Emperor's efforts. The *Novoe Vremya* and the *Novosti* say they recognize the pacific significance of to-day's celebration in Germany.

VIENNA, March 22.—Two hundred German residents of Vienna subscribed the expense of a great banquet given here to-night in honor of their Emperor. The Bavarian Minister presided.

LONDON, March 22.—Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, gave a banquet at the Embassy to-night to celebrate the birthday of Emperor William. *The Times*, in an article on the Emperor's birthday, says: "When we reflect upon the scope and vastness of the events in which Emperor William has played a leading part, he becomes certainly one of the most remarkable and typical figures to be found in history."

A PRESENT FROM HIS ROYAL SPOUSE.

BERLIN, March 22.—Among the presents received by the Emperor is a general's sash which the Empress had made for him. It is an exact pattern of the sashes worn by Frederick the Great. The Empress insisted upon being the first to offer congratulations to the Emperor. Punctually as the clock struck ten she entered the Emperor's study and presented the sash and other gifts. When the Emperor appeared at the windows he wore the sash. The floral presents were numerous. The Crown Princess painted for the occasion a life-size portrait of Prince William, around which were placed bouquets presented by members of the family.

The German Consulate flew a new imperial flag in honor of Emperor William's birthday yesterday. On the river fronts there was a display of bunting, the American steamers and ships being almost as conspicuous as those under the German flag. But the Fulda, of the North German Lloyd, was especially attractive, being almost enveloped in bunting. The captain also had fifteen-minute guns fired during the day. The Saale, of the North-German Lloyd, was also profusely decorated in National and signal flags; so also was the Rugia, of the Hamburg-American Line. Nearly every member of the Produce Exchange wore a pretty little flower in his coat-lapel yesterday. The flower resembled a heliotrope at a distance. It is known as a corn flower and is said to be Emperor William's favorite. The members yesterday authorized the following cable dispatch:

To His Majesty THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Members of the New-York Produce Exchange send heartiest congratulations. Americans, Germans and all are wearing Your Majesty's favorite flower on this occasion.

ROBERT COOK.

SHERMAN IN ALABAMA.

HE SPEAKS AT BIRMINGHAM—HE LEAVES A HOTEL WHERE THE COLOR LINE WAS DRAWN.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22.—Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, arrived here yesterday with his private secretary and a single newspaper correspondent, having come directly from Jacksonville, Fla. Senator Sherman spent his first day here quietly on account of the cold, drizzly weather, but to-day being pleasant, accompanied by ex-Senator Millard Warner and other citizens, he spent the day looking at various mines and manufactories in and about the city. This evening, after much importunity, he consented to speak at O'Brien's Opera House. His speech was devoted to the advocacy of a protective tariff. The incident of Mr. Sherman's stay here which is most talked of is that the proprietors of the hotel where the Senator first stopped refused to allow a delegation of colored men to be received in the Senator's room. Senator Sherman immediately paid his bill and went to another hotel. He will leave to-morrow morning for Nashville, where he is to speak on March 24, upon invitation of Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature.

JOHN A. LOGAN MARRIED.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 22 (*Special*).—At the house of C. H. Andrews to-day Miss Edith, his eldest daughter was married to John A. Logan. Elliott & Co., of Pittsburg, furnished the floral decorations. An orchestra was almost hidden by palms and spring flowers. The ceremony was performed in the library. The floral design represented the entrance to a garden filled with flowers, and by an arrangement of mirrors, produced a charming effect. Over four thousand roses were used in the design. Over the bridal couple hung an old English floral marriage bell of exquisite design covered with violets. A tope of lilies-of-the-valley ran from the bell to a floral trellis.

Manning Fish, of Joliet, Ill., and the groom walked, together, and Miss Julia Andrews, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Following these came Mrs. Logan, on the arm of C. H. Andrews, and then the bride. The Protestant Episcopal service was used by the Rev. Dr. Evans, of the First Presbyterian Church. The bride was dressed in white satin, with heavy drapery of Valenciennes lace. V-shaped bodice and Elizabethan collar. The sleeves were laced to the wrists and the shoulders puffed with lace. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. She wore a bouquet of Puritan roses and a white fan in pearl and gilt.

After the ceremony an elaborate wedding breakfast was served. To the guests were presented wedding boxes of white satin containing wedding cake, and with the monogram "L. A." in silver on white satin ribbon. The array of presents was large and costly. Mr. Andrews presented the bride with $50,000, and Wallace C. Andrews, of New-York an uncle, gave her another $50,000. The groom gave her a pearl necklace, with pearl and diamond pendants.

Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Andrews, Colonel and Mrs. William Soper and Dr. and Mrs. Wadd, of New-York; Major and Mrs. Tucker, Logan Tucker, Dr. and Mrs. Logan and Colonel Lemmon, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Shinn and Mr. and Mrs. W. McCreary, of Pittsburg; Judge and Mrs. L. Burke and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McKinnie, of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Logan left in Mr. Wallace's private car Youngstown at 3 o'clock for Washington, and will then go to Florida. They will return here in May, when Mr. Logan will engage in business with Mr. Andrews.

MARRIAGE OF CATHERINE LEWIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 22 (*Special*).—Mrs. Catherine Arfwedson, better known to the public as Catherine Lewis, of "Olivette" fame, was married this morning to Donald Robertson, of the Kate Claxton Company, which is now playing an engagement in "The Two Orphans" at the Grand Opera House.

MISS FORTESCUE'S DEPARTURE.

Miss Fortescue, her mother and sister sail for England in the Trave this morning at 5 o'clock. She was accompanied to the steamer by many friends.

INDICTED FOR KILLING LYMAN S. WEEKS.

MR. RIDGWAY'S STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST PETER J. INGLIS—WHO WILL GET THE REWARD?

District-Attorney Ridgway made a mystery in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday of three indictments found by the Grand Jury, saying that they were for a person out of the county. It is believed they were for Inglis, who is accused of shooting at Policemen Lowe and Herschaf, and is suspected of murdering Lyman S. Weeks. A bench warrant was issued by Judge Moore and taken to New-York by Detectives Roche and Moloney. District-Attorney Ridgway has secured an important clew which leaves no doubt in his mind that Inglis is directly connected with the murder of Weeks. On the evidence laid before them the Grand Jury found three indictments against him, one for shooting Weeks, a second for shooting at the policemen, and a third for the burglary committed in the house of Charles J. Rumph on the same night that they were shot at and the proceeds of which they secured. It was the information secured by the District-Attorney which led to the adjournment of the inquest. It was not even laid before the Grand Jury yesterday on account of its importance. The District-Attorney says he has enough evidence against Inglis to send him to prison for forty-five years.

Detective-Sergeants Hickey and Maguire took Inglis to Brooklyn Police Headquarters last evening, and Inspector Reilly had a long talk with him. He claimed that he could prove that he was in Philadelphia on March 10 when Policemen Lowe and Herschaf were shot at, and that he was one of the company supporting Margaret Mather at that time. Miss Mather is playing now in Brooklyn and Inglis would have been on the stage there last evening had it not been for his arrest. He claimed also that he could prove an alibi on the night Weeks was shot. Inglis resolutely refused to see any newspaper men last evening. He was locked up for the night in the Adams Street Police Station, and will be arraigned in the Court of Sessions to-day to plead to the charges made against him. The case will be pushed with all possible expediency, the offer of $3,000 reward for the discovery of the murderer of Weeks having stimulated the efforts of police and prosecuting officers.

Inglis was discharged in the Jefferson Market Court, having been accused of shooting at Roundsman Dennerlein and Officer Heinbothem on February 18. He proved an alibi.

CHARGED WITH BURNING DOWN A HOTEL.

ARREST OF A COOK IN BUFFALO—THE RICHMOND HOTEL DISASTER.

BUFFALO, March 22 (*Special*).—The numerous and destructive fires in this city lately have had the effect of putting the police on the alert to catch incendiaries. In the case of the East Buffalo hotel destroyed on Sunday night so early that the guests escaped, the police have arrested Edward McEvoy, the cook in the house. Marvin Morrison, proprietor of the hotel, hired him three weeks ago when McEvoy was tending bar in Port Hickox's liquor shop. On Sunday McEvoy showed no disposition to get dinner and Morrison remonstrated with him, the result being that dinner was prepared. The proprietor went out of town and at supper time found McEvoy at the hotel bar, partly intoxicated, shaking dice. A quarrel followed and Morrison sent his cook to bed. The fire broke out in the room where McEvoy was seen to lie down. He ran through an upper hall calling for water, but claimed that he was asleep on the lounge downstairs at the time it broke out.

Edward Whelan, of Newburg, who was injured in the Richmond Hotel, died at the hospital last night. The body will be taken to Newburg. A large force of men were kept busily at work all the forenoon pulling down the most dangerous portions of the hotel walls. No effort was made to find the bodies supposed to be still in the debris, as it is not safe for the men to work near the crumbling walls. It will probably be two or three days before all the bodies are recovered.

William Fletcher, of Brooklyn, engaged several laborers this morning to look for his wife's diamond earrings, which she dropped while escaping down a fire-escape on Eagle-st.

With one or two exceptions the injured persons at the hospitals are reported as doing well. Mary Nolan, who is at the Sisters' Hospital, is not expected to live. Maggie Mulrach is also low.

It is feared that Robert S. Boyd, of Boston, special agent of the American Bell Telephone Company, of Boston, must be added to the list of missing. He left Syracuse for Buffalo at 2 p. m. on Thursday, March 17, and sent a dispatch to Mr. Nicholson, of Syracuse, after his arrival here, stating that he would return and meet him on March 18. He did not do so and nothing has been heard of him. When here last he said he should stop at the new hotel when it was opened.

CREMATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

BUFFALO, March 22 (*Special*).—There is some excitement here in Roman Catholic circles over the secret cremation of a member of that faith in violation of an agreement made by his Episcopal relatives with Bishop Ryan. Colonel George Love, a hero of the war and a relative of the wealthy Cary family, died at the Providence Asylum for the Insane. His wife was buried in Forest Lawn, and the Cary people wanted him buried beside her. Colonel Love was merely a convert to the Catholic church, and on these representations, together with a cable message from the Colonel's daughter, who is in Paris, Bishop Ryan allowed the funeral to take place at St. Joseph's Cathedral, the body to be buried in Forest Lawn. Charles and Thomas Carr are leaders in fashionable circles and the moving spirits in managing the crematory in this city. After service at St. Joseph's the body was taken to the furnace and secretly incinerated, the ashes afterward being scattered over the grave of Love's wife.

"TIM" CAMPBELL ENRAGED AT S. S. COX.

It is said that "Tim" Campbell has informed S. S. Cox that their friendly relations must cease. This declaration of Mr. Campbell's is said to be due to a letter written by Mr. Cox to Collector Magone a few days ago, which said that the bill proposing an appropriation of $250,000 for an additional story, skylights, elevators, and other improvements to the Custom House had failed because Carlisle and Morrison and other Western and Southern members were opposed to anything and everything that would benefit New-York, and "principally because the New-York delegation are jealous of each other's efforts and divided upon everything proposed for New-York." As a TRIBUNE reporter entered the Collector's room yesterday Mr. Campbell was seen standing in front of the Collector cutting the atmosphere with his arms and using excited language. Congressman Merriman was in another part of the room. The first words heard from Mr. Campbell were:

Any one who asserts I didn't do my duty say a what is false. I'll challenge him to prove his statement.

Collector Magone—Mr. Cox has written to me that the deletion was not united.

Mr. Campbell—Here! here! Merriman; come and hear this. Where's that letter of Mr. Cox?

Collector Magone—I will send for it and let you see for yourself. I think it very strange that there should be opposition to what seems so necessary.

Mr. Campbell—The New-York delegation did attend to this matter, and I personally exerted myself for it. It was through my efforts that a committee came on to New-York to see if this was not needed. Is not what I say true, Mr. Merriman?

Mr. Merriman—Yes, sir; but personally I am glad that the bill did not pass. There was too much the appearance of a job in it.

Mr. Campbell—I've done my duty since I've been in Congress, but the House is a big and unhandy body.

Collector Magone—It's very strange that after we elect a man to Congress he should think it necessary that we must go around and beg of him to attend to his duty.

All this time Mr. Campbell was growing more excited and gave emphasis to his words by pounding the Collector's desk, and when Mr. Cox's letter was handed to him he gave it to Mr. Merriman. After reading it Mr. Campbell left the Collector, shouting:

I'll be blanked if I allow any one to make false and fraudulent misrepresentations letters or telegrams against me. Mr. Cox is taking too much on himself.

A BUDGET OF TIMELY GOSSIP.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller was in the city yesterday attending to private business, and has gone to Herkimer. It is understood that he has a project on foot for the construction of the largest wood-pulp paper mill in the country. It will be at Farmer's Fall. Plans are already drawn and orders given for the commencement of the work. Congressman Burleigh, who may be considered one of Mr. Miller's spokesmen, said yesterday that Mr. Miller is not a candidate for Governor in spite of the newspaper talk to that effect. He added: "Mr. Miller is not a candidate for any office. He has no need to run for Governor by way of vindication. He does not need any vindication. There might be such a thing as that he might run for Governor, but he is not a candidate for the position. Republicans might make a strong team next year by nominating Mr. Miller for Governor and Mr. Morton for Vice-President, with a Western man like Sherman or Foraker at the head of the ticket, but next year is a long way off."

Dock Commissioner Stark said yesterday that the Dock Department has a fund this year to expend in repairing docks and building new ones which amounts to $1,500,000. With this amount of money needed changes can be made in the water frontage which have long been contemplated.

Joseph Howard, jr., the well known journalist, has been engaged by a New-York publishing house to write a life of Henry Ward Beecher. He says that it is his intention to write only reminiscences and anecdotes without attempting any high-flown panegyrics or deep analysis of the character of the great pulpit orator.

CHARGES AGAINST A PHILADELPHIA FIRM.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—By a writ issued out of the Court of Common Pleas to-day, the goods and property of James & John Hunter were attached at the suit of Keen, Bodine & Co., note brokers, No. 26 South Third-st. The attachment was based upon an affidavit charging that the defendant firm had fraudulently incurred a debt of $50,000. The firm conducts print works at Fifty-fifth and Master sts., West Philadelphia. It was stated to-day that the firm, needing ready money, and John Hunter being a public man whose name it was thought unadvisable should be upon the street raising money, accommodation was secured from James Long, the president of the Union Trust Company, who gave his notes, and the firm indorsing them, disposed of them on Third-st. Finally Mr. Long's attention was called to a note in his name and bearing the indorsement of the firm of James & John Hunter. This note, Mr. Long declared he had never signed, and it was further stated that there were in existence notes of a like character aggregating $50,000.

John Hunter, a member of the firm and the present Receiver of Taxes of this city, was seen this evening, but he had nothing to say beyond the fact that he practically knew nothing. His brother had gone to New-York and had not returned.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT ROUTES.

THE COMMISSION ON THE MANHATTAN COMPANY'S APPLICATION BEGINS WORK.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners appointed on the application of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, to determine on the advisability of its proposed new routes met in the Mutual Insurance Company's building yesterday. E. Ellery Anderson, the chairman; Walter Stanton, dry-goods merchant, secretary; and H. K. Thurber were present. The other two commissioners, Jackson S. Schultz and William E. Worthen, civil engineer, were absent. Julien T. Davies appeared for the Manhattan Company. Robert Bliss, the president of the Metropolitan Transit Company, which proposes to build an elevated road in Broadway, and Burton N. Harrison, as counsel, represented the interests of that corporation.

Mr. Davies put in the formal papers and then stated that the first question to determine was whether the commissioners thought there was a necessity for additional elevated steam railways in this city. The commissioners should further determine to what extent this was necessary, how inadequate the present rapid transit accommodations were and what new routes it should be advisable to lay out. He thought that the petition of fifty reputable citizens for the appointment of the commission would suffice for the testimony of fifty such persons that additional means of rapid transit were necessary.

Mr. Anderson stated that if any one wished to be heard on the general question of the necessity of increased facilities for rapid transit, an opportunity would then be afforded.

Mr. Thurber offered a resolution, which was adopted. It is the same as that adopted by the old Rapid Transit Commission, and Mr. Thurber read it from the records. It ran:

"That these commissioners hereby determine that there is a necessity, in the City and County of New-York, of a steam railway or railways for the transportation of passengers, mails or freight."

Mr. Davies then explained the proposed new routes of the elevated company. On the West side, the road would begin at Battery place and Greenwich-st. run to West-st. thence to Christopher-st., through Christopher-st., to unite with the Sixth-ave. line at the junction of Christopher-st. and Greenwich and Sixth aves. at Eighth-st. On the East Side the road would begin at South Ferry, run up South-st. to Market-st., through Market-st. to Division-st., joining the old road at that point. A branch would be built from Market and Madison sts. through private property to Second-ave., joining the old road at Division and Allen sts.

Robert Bliss then caused the first disturbance of the equanimity of the occasion by asking that a map offered by him be marked as one of the exhibits and by calling attention to the claim of the Metropolitan Transit Company, that under the laws of 1875 as amended in 1881, that company had a prior right to West-st. from Morris-st. up, thence up Tenth-ave. to Kingsbridge. Mr. Davies asked if Mr. Bliss intended to rest his claim on the map to which Mr. Bliss replied that at the proper time the necessary evidence on the Metropolitan's claims would be given.

Mr. Davies urged that the question of these claims should be determined at the outset, as otherwise, the commission might be wasting its time. Mr. Anderson stated that if there was a serious question of the legality of the commission's laying out a route in West-st., the legal question should first be settled.

An adjournment was taken until to-morrow at 3 p. m.

BROKER SHIPHERD TELLS ALL ABOUT IT.

CLEVELAND, March 22 (*Special*).—John Shiphard, a Cleveland broker, has just returned from New-York, where he went to consult with Ives & Stayner concerning the Baltimore and Ohio deal. Mr. Shiphard gives some insight into the deal, being directly interested in the transaction. "Ives & Stayner," said he, "have the option on the Baltimore and Ohio, and I will say further that the deal is purely an investment free from manipulation, speculation or consolidation. The details are known to only six men, and it will be probably thirty days before they can be made known generally." Mr. Shipherd laughed at the idea of the first payment on an indorsement but of the $15,000,000 being only $100,000 as reported, but he refused to say what the amount really was. The broker has been connected with Ives & Co. in several transactions, and last October sold them the controlling interest in the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railroad, involving over $3,500,000 worth of stock. He says Mr. Ives has been misrepresented in connection with the deal. "With success in the move," said he, "Mr. Ives will be one of the lights of Wall Street. With the aid of the present holdings of the Ives & Stayner party, especially the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, they can drain the coal fields of Ohio and some of the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania. Through the Toledo, Chicago and Immediate connections the lumber districts of Michigan can be reached, and by the connection at Fairport and Sandusky a large share of the lake traffic will be secured. A connecting line from Cleveland to the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio will undoubtedly be built."

PETITION OF WABASH BONDHOLDERS DISMISSED.

ST. LOUIS, March 22 (*Special*).—Judges Brewer and Thayer gave their decision to-day in the intervening petition of the bondholders of the Eastern Division of the Wabash, demanding a million and a half in earnings in excess of expenses from the receivers. The application was dismissed and the court vindicated the course of the receivers.

The court then ordered that the committee be authorized to turn the west lines over to the Wabash Western Railway Company, and that the company be required to give bond for $1,000,000 before entering on the possession. The committee is required to give bond for $750,000 for the payment of the receivers' certificates, which fall due in June. It is anticipated that the receivers will be discharged in a few months.

Private dispatches from St. Louis received in this city yesterday stated: "The decision of the St. Louis court in the Wabash cases is against the petitioning bondholders. In the opinion, which carefully reviewed all the points argued, it was held that the net earnings of all lines were properly applied to the discharge of the company's debt and that the purchasing committee did not assume payment of any interest. The petition of the bondholders is dismissed and the management of the receivers complimented."

The decision, which involved about $1,500,000 of the earnings of the eastern lines, is entirely in favor of the purchasing committee.

(*For other Railroad News see second page.*)

WHAT PEOPLE THINK AND SAY.

THE MAYOR AND SUNDAY DRINKING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Mayor Hewitt was elected by the suffrage of many of the best men of all parties, and yet goes back on all the good men who voted for him by suggesting the possible propriety of opening on Sunday at 1 p. m. the beer and wine shops of the city. Many of us are bewildered at this strange suggestion, and know not how to account for it. It is well known that the afternoons of the holy day are devoted to Sunday-school labor, and this proposition, if carried out, would be a new source of temptation and danger to the thousands of children and youth who at that time throng the streets, going to and returning from the house of God. Wendell Phillips, referring to a man in Burlington, Ill., who offered $10,000 to be endowed with power to pass the open door of a certain drinking saloon in that city, said: "I hold it to be the first duty of the State to make the highway safe for men of easy virtue," and I hold it to be the first duty of the city to make its streets safe for the young, who are so easily led astray. It will afford another opportunity to waste the money needed by hungry wives and starving children.

At the mass-meeting held at Cooper Institute October 29, 1867, to uphold the Metropolitan excise and Sunday law, Mr. Greeley said that "the Sunday excise law inures to the benefit of the poor, and would be a saving to them of $5,000,000 each year, and he would like some one to give as many good reasons for opening the dram shops on Monday morning as he could give for closing them on Saturday night." Our present law provides for one sober day in seven, and is not that little enough? If a man has tried all the week from early Monday morning till late Saturday night, and is not drunk enough by that time, he had better call that week's work a failure and adjourn over till Monday.

L. H. KING.

New-York, March 17, 1887.

DR. CROSBY ON SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The bill to open the saloon on Sunday is a very pernicious one. The plea is that the Germans should have their lager on Sunday as we have our coffee. That plea is a good one. I see not why it is not as proper for them to obtain their lager for their dinner on Sunday as for us to obtain our milk for our Sunday breakfast from the milkman. But the plea does not cover the plan. The plan is to open the saloon, where the loafers can congregate and make Sunday a terror to quiet citizens. At all the saloons in the city Sunday will be the time when the wages paid on Saturday night will be spent in rioting, while the women and children at home suffer from want. The quiet Sunday, which is an American institution, will be gone. Are we ready to pay this huge price in order to give some of our citizens their beer on Sunday?

If the plan only covered the getting of beer to take home, I can see no difference between that and our getting milk for home use; but this is not the plan. It is to allow any one to go into any saloon and drink at its bar on Sunday, and that means disorder and roughyism all over the city. I suppose that Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Grace, when they gave their support to the bill, looked only at the supplying of beer to families accustomed to it. Neither of those gentlemen, with their regard for public order, could have thought of the fearful evils that they were encouraging in order to meet that end. I trust that they will guard their expressions before the public, and not lead the community to believe that they advocate a riotous Sunday. As Americans, we cannot give up our quiet Sunday. We do not wish to force a religious Sabbath. That is a purely personal matter. But we must preserve the civil Sunday, the day in which every overworked man and woman may rest; and that day we cannot afford to ruin by rowdyism and drunkenness. The opening of saloons to any extent on Sunday is the destruction of the day of rest.

HOWARD CROSBY.

New-York, March 22, 1887.

MRS. DARRAGH'S PORTRAIT OF GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Mrs. Helen Darragh will soon put the finishing touches to a life-size portrait in oils of General Grant. The picture is to be presented to the West Point Military Academy by George W. Childs, who has written Mrs. Grant and Colonel Fred Grant, asking them to come to the studio and view the portrait before it is sent away. The new picture is to occupy a conspicuous place in the new Grant Hall at the Academy.

FATEFUL HOURS FOR CLEARY

Continued From First Page.

only question to be put about the story told by Fullgraff and Duffy was whether it was probable; did it conform to experience; could it be corroborated; was it consistent with all the known facts in the case?

Duffy was not capable, mentally, of inventing such a detailed and circumstantial story. Neither was Fullgraff. Both had made confessions at times wide apart, neither knowing what the other had said, and yet their accounts agreed almost entirely. The trivial differences only made the truth of the body of the facts more apparent. What they told was a detailed, well-knit statement with all the intrinsic marks of truth. Counsel for the defence had admitted the substantial truth of the confessions by attacking them only so far as they concerned Cleary.

Was the evidence not probable in view of the state of things in New-York at that time? Corruption in the Board of Aldermen had been notoriously the rule—but here Mr. Shafer objected loudly and the Judge mildly turned Mr. Nicoll off. The fiery counsel for the defence objected vigorously when the prosecuting attorney said that the evidence of Duffy and Fullgraff had already stood the test of three trials. Judge Barrett made no ruling at first, and then said that Mr. Nicoll was apparently conducting the prosecution with great fairness. "I rule that you make no more interruptions just now," added the Judge, turning toward Mr. Shafer.

Mr. Nicoll then ran over the testimony corroborative of Duffy's and Fullgraff's story, the extraordinary record of the Board of Aldermen during the summer of 1884, the flight of Keenan, Moloney, Dempsey, DeLacy and the rest, Katie Metz's evidence and Cleary's own failure to give any reasonable account of his actions as Alderman. Cleary's defence on the stand was that he had always been in favor of a road in Broadway. But why Sharp's road alone against all other roads and without giving the least consideration to the rest? Cleary's extraordinary indifference about the 9 a. m. meeting, his not caring to ask why the meeting was called, could only have been the result of his already knowing everything and not needing to ask.

Judge Barrett ruled out a reference to the unpleasantness of prosecuting a former political friend. He said nothing when Mr. Nicoll mentioned another unpleasant feature of the trial, the abuse of a "robustious, periwigpated fellow" who "tore a passion to tatters to catch the ears of groundlings." Mr. Nicoll spoke about two hours and a half, a recess having been taken from 6:30 to 7:30.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

After Mr. Nicoll concluded, Justice Barrett, who had been carefully reading seventy-nine special charges to the jury, asked for by Cleary's counsel, stated that such of them as he thought proper he would embody in his charge, which he then entered upon, at 9:40 p. m., as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: You have now heard all the learned counsel in the case, the opening address of the exceedingly vigorous and able counsel of the defence from this city and the exceedingly eloquent and powerful address of the learned counsel who finds welcome here from a neighboring city; and lastly, you have heard the address of the fair-minded, calm and clear-headed young gentleman who has so ably and fairly represented the people. And now my word is to be the last and I appreciate the fact that perhaps this will be the most important in the final solution of the case. You naturally, almost necessarily, lean on an impartial court, which has no interest in the case, except to give you counsel and the law. It is my role for me to suggest that you must accept the law from me. Before we come to the law, I should feel myself derelict if I should not ask even so intelligent and high-minded a jury as you to approach this case in a sober and lofty spirit.

Bribery is an exceptional crime, not only in itself, but it is the only crime specified in the Constitution. The law makes provision for other crimes. But the people deem it proper not to leave this crime even to their representatives in the Legislature, but they have crafted it into the organic law. And why? Because, gentlemen, that act was an act of self-preservation; that is, the act which placed this crime in the Constitution of the State was the people's own defence against the possible corruption of the people themselves. No republic, no government which exists for the people, by the people and through the people can exist if corruption, like a canker-worm, eats to its vitals and no corruption can be greater than that of bribery. If corruption become rampant—I cannot, cannot believe that the learned counsel was right in stating how rampant it has become—but if it become so, what will become of us?

This crime differs from other crimes in this: In bribery there is no prosecutor, no private complaint. In other crimes—murder, theft, assault—it is true that the majesty of the State is there to prosecute, but there is some one behind, affected by the murderer, thief, who is anxious for a conviction. But in bribery there is no one person especially injured. There is no special reason to urge the District-Attorney to prosecute. How easy to let it drop out of sight! The Constitution, therefore, well provides an equivalent for this lack of incentive. So you see, gentlemen, I am doing no more than my duty in asking you to approach this case in the soberest and highest spirit.

On the other hand, we must be exceedingly careful, while not blinded to the public interest, not to permit anything in the nature of popular clamor to affect our judgments. A great deal has been said on that subject. It is my duty to caution you against it. But I believe I ought to say that the plea which has been so forcibly, almost intensely, presented of popular clamor is, in my judgment, somewhat exaggerated. I know of no popular clamor which demands the conviction of any man if he is not guilty. I know that there is a great deal of clamor that no guilty man shall be allowed to escape conviction. That, I believe, is all that is asked. Decide the case on its merits, and when that is done all is done well.

Let me caution you against feelings of sympathy. Be no more moved by that kind of feeling than by the other. We may regret the misfortunes of a fellow-being, a fellow-citizen who has fallen high, but this has no lot or place here more than the other.

Now I come to the specific charge in the indictment. The defendant is charged in substance with the offence of having agreed to accept a bribe from a person in nomination to the Grand Jury to influence his vote as an Alderman of this city upon a measure pending before that body. For observe at the outset that it is not charged that he actually received money. Of course, if the prosecution prove the receipt of money, that is a fact bearing on the case. The question is whether there was a corrupt agreement or understanding, and if so it is of no consequence for the purposes of the case whether the defendant received money or not. The reason you will see at a glance. Would it be less bribery if the person agreed to accept money and then was cheated out of it? Suppose the money placed with a third person who fled away, would he be less guilty? Or suppose the briber did not keep his agreement, would the other be any the less guilty? Certainly not. The essence of bribery is the same whether consummated or not. On this entire question the prosecution have to make up a substantial averment of guilt beyond reasonable doubt. The law means by such doubt more than a preponderance of evidence. It does not mean beyond any doubt. There is nothing proved in this world beyond doubt. That is not the province of man, but of the Deity. It must be the doubt which comes into an honest and intelligent mind that—all the evidence being examined—he cannot satisfy his reason that there is guilt.

I scarcely think it necessary to say that such an agreement as this may not be in writing; nor need it be proved by direct word of mouth between the contracting parties; it may be proved by incirect evidence. Were any other law to prevail that provision in the Constitution might as well be left out. Circumstances having a clear probative value, the evidence of accomplices and other circumstances, are to be considered. An agreement may be inferred. In the class of cases like this the same rule of law which applies to implied agreements generally should not be lessened. It is not necessary to prove that A and B met on a particular day and that A was heard to offer B a sum of money; but if from all the circumstance the jury may infer that such an agreement was made it has a right to so infer it. It does not follow that the briber and the bribed must be brought face to face, but if their minds meet the agreement is made out. The effect cannot be evaded by the fact that they were not seen together.

If you believe Fulgraff and Duffy, then there are these considerations: If the meetings of these thirteen Aldermen took place as testified by Fulgraff and Duffy and some one was authorized to act as a contracting party and the offer of $500,000 by an opposing party was presented and then a vote was taken, I leave you to determine whether an agreement was made. If the defendant was at those meetings and remained silent and expressed no dissent, but was there as part and parcel of the scheme, then I leave it to you to determine whether an agreement is not made out.

Now, gentlemen, certain rules of law govern not only the question of guilt, but the consideration of the evidence. The Constitution insists on the prosecution and conviction of bribery. It affords immunity to accomplices who come forward and give evidence. On the other hand it protects the citizen by well-defined rules. He has over him the protection of rules which have come down from time immemorial. There can be conviction only upon the weight of two men; there is the presumption of innocence; guilt must be proved beyond reasonable doubt; the defendant must have counsel; the law wants no one convicted unless found guilty. How is bribery to be punished and how the citizen to be protected? The answer is simple, easy, and clear. The public officer who is accused is to be judged in the light of his acts, his record. Is there as corroboration so there is no difficulty. To those who say that a man shall be presumed innocent till he be found guilty, I answer, "True, true." We take the evidence of accomplices in the light with which the accused has illuminated and lighted up the page. The light is such that guilt is apparent; it is there. If such that innocence appears, it is there. Crime can be nearly always detected by the acts of the accused. The person who acts from honest motives acts openly; if guilty he shows it in his conduct. The facts some way make his guilt or innocence apparent. If the acts are good, there is his name as as a shield and buckler of protection; if bad, there are his acts as a sword cutting him down. If a public officer so acts that every step he takes is a witness to his impurity, do you believe that a hundred witnesses could cut him down? Let him falter and then go to the last extreme till the evidence of guilt follows him; then he indeed writes his own history and destroys his actors on his life. So you see how the Constitution can be enforced and the citizens be protected.

There are three classes of testimony here—that of the informers, then what I may call the episode of Miss Metz, and the testimony of the defence. As to the testimony of Fullgraff and Duffy I should not need to tell you that the law does not convict on it, unless in the light of other circumstances and the record, you are satisfied of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Formerly a jury could convict on the testimony of an accomplice. I have always been and am now of the conviction that jurors should always examine such evidence with extreme care. There is the law. I have always been and am now of the opinion, no matter how many safeguards there may be around the accused, that with twelve good men no amount of sophistry or sawdust thrown in their eyes can affect their judgment of the real merits of the case; they are fresh from the people, have clear minds, and are better judges of the case than the judges themselves. I hope that judges will never be left to judge of the facts.

I will not say to you, even if you have an antipathy against persons of the character of informers, and you cannot have too strong an antipathy—that you are bound to bow your heads to the lash. I consider the bearing and quality of the testimony. After an examination of this testimony, the motives, the way given and all about it, you conclude that it is substantially true and should then say: "Although we reached the truth and it was corroborated, yet we will not declare the result because we loathe those men." You see at once that jurors would not follow that, or they would not