The Sun.

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CHARLES SUMNER'S DEATH.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATESMAN.

From the Senate Chamber to the Death Bed—The Scene at his Bedside—His Last Words, "I Want Rest"—Preparations for Mortuary Honors in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Sumner passed a quiet night, under the subcutaneous injection of morphine. This morning, at nine o'clock, he was sleeping under the effects of it, without material change. Surgeon General Barnes, and Drs. Johnson and Lincoln were, at that hour, in consultation at the residence of the Senator. He had a slight attack, affecting the nerves of the heart, at the Senate yesterday afternoon, when he returned home, but was sufficiently well to entertain two friends at dinner, at the close of which he made an allusion to the condition of his health. Between nine and ten o'clock he was taken so sick as to require the attendance of a physician, and an hour or more thereafter he had a second attack of his old disease, *angina pectoris*. Several of his nearest personal friends were sent for, and remained with him during the night. At one time it was thought he was dying, as the extremities had become cold.

THE SENATOR DYING.

At 11 A. M. to-day Mr. Sumner was reported by his physicians and friends to be very low. Hardly any pulse was felt at the wrist, and the gravest fears were felt for his recovery. At 12 M. he was thought to be dying. He did not seem to suffer any pain, being under the influence of strong opiates; but his extremities were very cold, and the physicians thought there was no ground for hope. Ten minutes later his condition was such that his physicians sent a despatch to the Hon. Geo. F. Hoar that he was dead, but this was afterward contradicted.

At 12:45 P. M. the Senator was still alive, but it was evident to his friends that his strength was fast failing. In addition to his physicians, Senator Schurz and Representatives Pierce and Geo. F. and E. R. Hoar were with him. The parlors and halls of his mansion were filled with anxious friends. As soon as Representative Dawes and other members of the Massachusetts delegation heard of the critical condition of the Senator, they immediately repaired to his residence. Hundreds of persons called there to inquire into his condition, and the entire community was deeply affected by

HIS RAPIDLY APPROACHING END.

At 1 o'clock he fell into an easy slumber, which encouraged some of his friends to believe that he was somewhat easier, but a consultation of physicians, held about that hour, did not establish any reason for such impression. At 2 P. M. he was still sleeping, though at intervals he would awaken, at which time he was in great pain. He was perfectly conscious when awake and knew all his friends, occasionally inclining to the left or saying a few words to them. He died at 2:30 P. M., passing away without a struggle. During the last two hours of Mr. Sumner's life his intellect seemed to be much clearer and he was perfectly

CONSCIOUS TO THE LAST,

this condition being doubtless the result of his recovery from the effects of the morphine which had been freely administered to him this morning to relieve him from the intense pain which he suffered. His sufferings toward the last seemed to be intense, and he several times exclaimed: "I want quiet; I am tired!" He recognized friends who came into the room. Among these was Senator Schurz, who, in leaving at 12:30, took Mr. Sumner by the hand and asked: "Do you know me?" Mr. Sumner replied: "Yes, but I cannot see you." One of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney-General Hoar of Massachusetts, to whom he said: "Take care of my civil Rights bill." About a quarter before three o'clock Mr. Hoar was at his side when he died. Around the bed at the time were ex-Attorney-General Hoar, Dr. W. P. Johnson of this city, Major Perley Poore, George T. Downing, and James Wormley. Other friends who had been

WITH THE DYING SENATOR

throughout the day had left just previous, not anticipating that death would be so soon. Senator Pomeroy and Senator Montgomery Blair entered the room just as he breathed his last, but Mr. Sumner was then too near dissolution to recognize them. The only relative that Senator Sumner has is a sister, the wife of a physician in Boston, and to her the news was telegraphed immediately after his death. During the day the house has been visited by a great number of the members of both Houses of Congress and other prominent citizens, including hundreds of colored people, prominent among whom Hon. Frederick Douglass, the colored member of the House of Representatives. The crowd in front of Mr. Sumner's residence was filled with anxious and saddened friends at the news of his death, and when the sorrowful announcement was made the grief of many, especially of the colored people, was found vent in audible lamentations of a free and weeping character.

PREMONITIONS OF THE FATAL ATTACK.

Mr. Sumner had been solicitous for his health for several days past, the earnest part he took in the questions before the Senate having given him reason to pay especial regard to himself. At 12 P. M. yesterday he moved from his seat in the Senate chamber to the inside Senate Secretary's desk, and, unaided by any, bore him, and taken a prominent part in the position to the Centennial Bill, whether he had received any anonymous threatening letters or not, adding that the Senator had received several letters and packages of a most threatening character, some of which came by express. He seemed considerably shocked by these insults, and Mr. Sargent therefore left the conversation to the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature in rescinding its resolutions of Mr. Sumner, and he expressed himself greatly pleased with this action. A short time afterward Mr. Sumner called Senator Dorsey of Connecticut aside to a seat on a sofa in the Senate chamber, and talked with him somewhat frequently during the two hours of his stay. Mr. Dorsey, in all health, both religious and affectionately, to the sad sequel.

Mr. Dorsey said he had suffered so much in his heart the night previous that he had called his physician to obtain some relief by the use of morphine under the skin. He said Mr. Perry's visit had excited him very much, and from time to time he complained of his condition while they were talking. Finally, at 1 o'clock, Mr. Sumner took his hat and went home, his last words in the Senate chamber having been uttered in this conversation with Mr. Dorsey. The apparent excitement manifested by Mr. Sumner in his recent speech on the Centennial bill excited considerable comment, in view of his long continued good health, and many expressed their apprehensions that he was overtaxing his strength in these efforts.

THE SUDDENNESS OF HIS DEATH

will be a shock to those who have seen much of Senator Sumner during the last few months his sudden death yesterday was quite startling. He has for some time been in unusually good spirits, and many remarked how well he looked. In conversation with a friend, he spoke of his remarkable cure, and attributed the wonderful treatment of Dr. Brown-Sequard. Yesterday morning he was at the Capitol, and in the Senate chamber at the opening of the session, and seemed in his usual health. About 1 P. M. however, he was taken with a pain in his left side, which he attributed to his having left his seat and recline on a sofa. He was anxious to go home, but his friends persuaded him to remain and witness the proceedings of the Senate, in consideration of resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts rescinding the vote of censure passed upon him last winter, on account of his action in the Senate relative to striking the names of Union victories during the late war from the army register, and all battle flags. Soon after the resolutions had been presented he rallied and was enjoying relief from pain. He entertained two or three friends at dinner in the evening and was in excellent spirits, and played all the evening. About midnight he was again prostrated with a pain in the region of the heart, and soon afterward it became evident to his attendants that there was imminent danger of a fatal termination. One of his physicians was called in, and soon afterward others were summoned. They did not leave after exhibiting that he was suffering from *angina pectoris*. He was in excruciating pain all night, but little relief being afforded by repeated injections of morphine, the usual remedy. He continued to sink this morning, although he yet retained consciousness. A number of his friends called to see him, and he recognized them, and made an effort to converse, but was unable to say more than a few words. He requested telegrams to be sent to several of his old friends, informing them of his precarious condition, and also to have Dr. Brown-Sequard summoned to his bedside from New York. Shortly after 2 P. M. to-day he seemed to rally a little and was entirely conscious up to within a few moments of his decease, save when under the influence of anodynes. A few minutes to 3 o'clock he expired. The last words he spoke were, "I want rest."

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. Brown-Sequard of New York, who attended Mr. Sumner in Paris, and who has been his consulting physician for the past fifteen years, arrived here on the late train this evening, in response to the telegram sent him early this morning. After viewing the body he had a consultation with Dr. Jos. Tabor Johnson, the family physician of the late Senator, in relation to the autopsy, and it was agreed, should the relatives of the deceased give their consent, to request a post-mortem examination, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of death, and to ascertain if the disease of which he died was of a contagious character, and if it was, to ascertain the number before the 28th inst. Thos. H. Daw & Co., Managers Branch Office, 609 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

Five hundred dollars reward for an incurable case. Dr. Sagden's Catarrh Remedy. Particulars in pamphlet around bottles.—Adv.

W. P. Johnston, Dr. N. S. Lincoln, and Surgeon-General Barnes—all agree in the opinion that death was caused by *angina pectoris*, a disease arising from the ossification of the coronary artery, and which invariably proves fatal after a few paroxysms. Dr. Brown-Sequard, on the other hand, expressed the opinion to-night that death resulted from the rupture of a blood vessel at the heart. After Mr. Sumner had the paroxysms his body remained cold and clammy, and his pulse very feeble, breathing slowly, but with some rattling in the chest. The late Admiral Dahlgren and B. B. French both died of a similar disease. Soon after the bath the body of the late Senator showed signs of discoloration, and it became evident that decomposition had set in. The work of

EMBALMING THE BODY

was commenced to-night about 8 o'clock, and upon the success of this process depends somewhat the fixing of the time for the funeral. Should the embalming be successful the body will be detained here until the arrival of the Committee to be appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

About the last words of the deceased Senator were expressed to Judge E. R. Hoar, and were, "Tell Emerson I love him and revere him." This sentence was uttered about ten minutes before his death, and just after it escaped his lips a paroxysm seized him in which he appeared to suffer severely, and he passed away a few minutes after the spasm. His strength seemed to increase from 10 o'clock this morning to the time of his death.

Weston Powers, a son of Hiram Powers, will take a cast of the face of Mr. Sumner to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

ACTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress met this evening at the residence of the Hon. Samuel Hooper to make arrangements for the funeral of Senator Sumner, and after consultation it was agreed that they should attend the funeral as mourners. Judge E. R. Hoar was selected to present the resolutions of respect to the memory of deceased to the House of Representatives; other speeches to follow. Messrs. Dawes, Hooper, and Pierce of the House, and Senator Boutwell, were appointed a committee on the part of the delegation to act with a committee of the Senate in arranging for the funeral.

All the members of the Massachusetts delegation were present at the meeting, except Senator Boutwell, who is indisposed. The feeble health of the Senator will prevent him from announcing the death of his colleague to the Senate, and that sad duty will be assigned to Senator Anthony, who is the oldest member of the Senate, and, besides, represents a New England State.

The embalming process has been completed, and much discoloration of the body has disappeared. The physicians who performed the work are of the opinion that by to-morrow there will be no sign of decomposition. The body will be ready for burial by noon to-morrow. Dr. Brown-Sequard returned to New York to-night, it having been decided that no autopsy should be held in Washington.

The Adjournment of Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate Chaplain, in his opening prayer, said: "The light of the morning sun falls upon the busy scenes of men; but there are mysterious shadows in many dwellings. We miss those of our members who are withdrawn from their seats and are lying prostrate with sickness and disease, and especially the one who, but yesterday, came into this chamber with all the presence of his manly form, but now, we can see again this morning, he lies close to the brink of the dark sea. O, God! we beseech Thee, be very near to him and to his family. They want at this time, if were possible we would pray Thee to restore him; but if Thou hast otherwise appointed, then we beseech Thee support him with the hope of Thy people, and with the glorious prospect of the coming resurrection and a blessed immortality."

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Sherman of Ohio rose and said: "One of our number has ill, and he lays dying. Therefore move that the Senate adjourn." Agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill was interrupted at 3 o'clock by the announcement that Senator Sumner died at ten minutes before 3. Mr. Dawes moved in view of that sad intelligence that the House adjourn, and the House thereupon adjourned.

Massachusetts in Mourning.

BOSTON, March 11.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned over until to-morrow, on receiving the announcement of Senator Sumner's death. The flags on the State House and city buildings were displayed at half-mast. An informal conference was had by the Mayor and a number of the Aldermen this afternoon, relative to the course to be pursued by the city upon the death of Senator Sumner. As he had lied in the Senate chamber in the State, but made Boston his abiding place while away from Washington, it was thought that it would be meet and proper to deposit the remains in Faneuil Hall, and allow them to remain in state at least two days.

Arrangements were made to call the two branches of the City Government together at noon to-morrow, and resolutions deploring the loss of the great statesman will be framed. The life, character, and public services of the deceased will be the subject of editorial articles in all the newspapers, and a deep feeling of sadness pervades the entire community.

Action of the New York Legislature.

ALBANY, March 11.—The death of Charles Sumner was announced in the Assembly by Speaker Husted, and in the Senate by Mr. Robertson, President protem. In the former body several eulogistic of the dead statesmen were delivered by Messrs. Beebe and Col. Spencer, and a committee to draft resolutions was appointed.

MORE FRAUD UNEARTHED.

The Investigation into the Affairs of Jay Cooke's and the Freedmen's Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Banking and Currency Committee will be prepared to report to the House in a few days the result of their investigation into the affairs of the First National Bank of this city. The members of that committee are reticent on the subject, but one of them said to-night that they had discovered a deficit of a large amount, and that they had been thus far unable to obtain any clue to its disposition. He authorizes the statement that no evidence appeared in support of the charges that money had been paid out to favorite depositors after the failure of the bank was announced, but he added that when their report is submitted it will be seen that a great deal of serious wrong had been committed, and that the Secretary of the Treasury would not pass without blame.

This committee has, also, in obedience to a resolution of the House, entered upon an investigation of the Freedmen's banks. The inquiry will be pushed with vigor, and there will soon be laid before the people details of mismanagement and peculation with the connivance of public officials which will not be relished by the Republican party.

A Trades Union Summoned to Court.

James Doyle, for many years a member of the New York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons, was working on city work, and the society sent him notice that he was working below rates. As he wasn't he took no notice of the first message, but the message having been repeated he went to the society and tendered his dues, but they were refused, and he was tried on charge of working at non-society rates. He says he was acquitted, but an affidavit was demanded of him, and he refused to make an affidavit he was hurt in the arm, and the society has refused to pay him out of the sick fund, as stated anywhere or anywhere. Justice Dowling, on the complaint of the society to show why it should not pay Mr. Doyle the money to which he believes himself entitled.

The Beekmanville Poisoning Case.

BEEKMANVILLE, N. Y., March 11.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs Eup rosia Phillips, who died, it is thought, from the effects of poison, was begun to-day. The physicians who attended her testified to her symptoms while she was sick and the results of the post mortem, all of which strengthened the belief. Her husband, Warren Phillips, was shown trying to purchase arsenic at the drug store before her decease, and while she was ill he insisted on administering her food to her, which she invariably went from the room with the dose and told the attendant that the physician had ordered that it be sweetened. The physician testified that he did not give such orders. James D. Phillips, her husband, has been arrested. The examination has not ended.

Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, March 11.—The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day and nominated Henry Howard for Governor, Joshua M. Addeman for Secretary of State, Willard Sayles for Attorney General, and Samuel Clark for General Treasurer—all by acclamation. For Lieutenant-Governor there was a ballot, and Charles C. Van Zandt received 62 votes, Wm. H. Sayles, previously nominated by the Prohibitory Convention, received 28; and L. W. Ballou received 15. Gen. Van Zandt was then nominated by acclamation.

Cock Fighters Dispersed.

Last night Mr. Bergh's Superintendent and a squad of men broke up a cock fight in an old mill at Premium Point, Mamaroneck, Westchester. The sports had everything ready and in twos and threes were making for the place when spotters informed them that Bergh was abroad and the sports scattered in all directions.

Notice.

The gentlemen who have bought tickets in Pool No. 15, Public Library of Kentucky, are notified that a entire list has been made up. Call and get tickets at the number before the 28th inst. Thos. H. Daw & Co., Managers Branch Office, 609 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE

BEGINNING OF THE WORK IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY.

A Harlem Distiller's Business Reduced to Fifteen Cents a Day—Talk of a Visit to Delmonico and of Appeals to Congress—Twenty Women Enlisting for the War.

The out-door mass meeting of temperance people in Harlem on Sunday leavened the whole temperance lump, and yesterday afternoon the Second avenue Methodist church was filled. Maurice Sands, the distiller who worships there, was in the room. He said to his pastor, Brother Bowdish, "That prayer meeting has killed my business deader than a hammer. I haven't taken in fifteen cents all day." The ladies whispered to each other that Bro. Sands would surely close his saloon. The Rev. Samuel H. Virgin prayed. The Rev. W. C. Steele told of the banquet the Common Council of this city gave to Father Mathew, where Croton was the only beverage. The crusade was to put Croton at all of the festive Common Council's banquets. Mrs. Caudle was raiding in many a bedchamber every night, and hundreds that the public did not hear of were giving up their wine. The Rev. Samuel H. Virgin addressed the meeting. Dr. Wheatley of the Grace M. E. Church was working among the politicians, and he thought they would yet fall into temperance ranks.

DR. WAKELEY'S EARNESTNESS.

Dr. Wakeley, the war horse of Methodism, said rum was rum, and everybody knew it. He desired to enter the first and hit old King Alcohol right under the fifth rib, as they used to strike in the old times. He thought that liquor sellers should use the sign of Death on a pale horse, with Hell after him.

Mr. Steele called for the women who were ready to begin the active war on whiskey in Harlem. Mrs. Adams, who led the Jersey City ladies in o Post Brothers saloon, sprang to her feet with a sparkle in her black eye. Mrs. Dr. Miller, Mrs. Demorest, Mrs. Bertine, and twenty other ladies followed. They adjourned to the lecture room, and in a few moments were organized with Mrs. Adams as the leader. Mrs. Adams is seventy years of age, tall, stately, and with brilliant black eyes that shine in contrast with her snowy hair. She is a sweet singer and earnest pleader.

The ladies will begin with Maurice Sands, the distiller. A number of the ministers on their way from the church stopped before his place. A small boy had printed in chalk letters the words "Sold" on the door. A solitary crimson nose peeped over the screen in the low window. Sands says he is only waiting for the church to get him work, and his door closes forever. He adds that liquor dealers from down-town have promised and threatened him, and he is sure that they will contribute to his wealth if he will resist the church. Dr. Bowdish is looking for work for the distiller. The ladies are determined to close his place.

The Woman Lawyer Retained.

The beautiful St. Louis lawyer, Miss Phoebe W. Couzins, was the first temperance speaker in Dr. Steele's Beekman Hill M. E. Church in Fiftieth street, last evening. The audience room was filled. Four Shakers in quaint attire sat in front. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, the crusaders, James G. Clark, the poet-vocalist, Gen. Conway, Dr. Wakeley, and many clergymen were in the church. Dr. Boole prayed. The audience sang Coronation, and Miss Couzins was cheered as she spoke of temperance. She told of a New York mother who drank wine and beer for her own spirits, and gave her infant a brandy toddy every morning. She had studied the movement, and was not ashamed to be seen in the crowds around the Congressmen who drink seven wines in seven differently colored glasses, and indulge in other alcoholic excesses, and pray to them to stop them, and legislate whiskey out of woman's way, or, added Miss Couzins, indulge in a little of it herself. Mrs. Charlick. With a Western friend she had gone into a restaurant in this city and called for coffee and luncheon. The waiter asked her friend if she would have Heidsick or Cognac, subsequently explaining that New Yorkers always wanted one or the other in their coffee.

Mr. J. N. Stearns spoke. Dr. Dio Lewis told the story of the work in the West again. He did not believe with Miss Couzins that women should go to Washington and pray with the Congressmen, but he believed they ought to do it, and wanted money, he would give $50 for the work. He believed that the work could be done in New York just as it is done in the West, excepting street prayer. Gen. Conway said he was an Episcopalian clergyman. He asked Mr. Delmonico how he should receive the ladies if they called on him. Mr. Delmonico said he would receive them politely. The General wanted to know whether Mr. Lewis would advise them to pray and sing in such a case. Dr. Lewis said that the ladies with whom he had to serve them on such an occasion. They should pray if they could, ask another interview if they could not, and at least write to Delmonico giving facts about the use of liquor and beggling him to quit its sale. James G. Clark sang, and the ladies from Harlem were organized in the afternoon consulted with Dr. Lewis.

Actual Praying in the Saloons.

The Rev. Wm. H. Boole said last night that two ladies from the Seventeenth street Church visited a west side saloon yesterday morning and prayed with the proprietor. He received them kindly, took them to a side room and listened while they prayed. For ten days the ladies of this church have had daily prayer meetings, from which two ladies have gone to visit saloons while the rest offered prayer for them. The visits are reported everywhere, and at the private meeting yesterday morning the close of the first saloon visit was cheered. It was reported.

The ladies have worked in secret, and will not divulge either the names of the places they visit or the details of what they have accomplished, as the articles of agreement with the saloon keeper was that his name should be a secret. Mrs. Boole, the pastor's wife, is leading the ladies of the church, and their plan of work promises more successful results than any other yet projected. They are sending out night visitors, lists of ladies, who visit the saloons in the district daily and plead with the proprietors.

A Big Meeting in Williamsburgh.

Nearly every seat in the Lee Avenue Congregational Church was occupied last night. Among the audience on the platform were a number of young ladies and gentlemen whose white and red scarfs proclaimed their connection with temperance organizations. Mr. G. W. Foster presided, and after the usual religious exercises read a communication from the Rev. Theo. J. Homan, pastor of the church, who was unable to attend in consequence of illness. Mr. Timothy Parsons delivered a brief address, and was followed by the Rev. J. Lockwood, who, while approving the action of the women of Ohio, thought it not the thing for the women of New York. Mrs. Blackstone recited some lines called "Found Dead," by the Walk of the Rumseller," and was loudly applauded. Addresses were also delivered by J. J. Rogers and Geo. W. Bungay. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. Lockwood.

Buying all the Liquor in Town.

Mr. J. H. Spinney of Great Neck, L. I., the New York agent for Henry Meiggs, the South American Railroad King, offered in a temperance meeting in his town on Friday to pay for all of the liquor destroyed in the breaking up of the twenty saloons in that neighborhood. The ladies came to Commonsense and pleaded with the saloon keepers, and if they are willing to close up their saloons Mr. Spinney said he may partly reimburse them. There was a meeting in Sag Harbor last night to begin work. A day is to be fixed for the attack, and a day is to be appointed for the destruction of the liquor, when it will be emptied into the sound.

Praying in a Brooklyn Saloon.

Some ladies and gentlemen visited Dasell's saloon, at 295 Park avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Dasell invited them to his family apartments above, where they pleaded with him to give up his business. He said he had long wished to do so, and was only waiting for a good opportunity. A lady led in prayer, the family all kneeling, and after receiving Mr. Dasell's promise to attend the prayer meeting in Meyer's saloon, in Bridge street, on Sunday, they bade him good morning, with thanks for his courtesy.

The Crusaders Attacked in Jeffersonville.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 11.—After Mrs. Hunt, the Quaker lady, had finished her street lecture on temperance to-day, the crusaders started on their usual daily saloon visits. They had held services in front of several and arrived at John Littles's on spring street, at 5 o'clock. Here they met Mrs. Littles at the door, who attacked Mrs. Jackson, one of the leading crusaders, throwing her down. The police interfered and quieted the disturbance.

After several prayers and songs, John Littles became very boisterous, threw off his coat, and proposed to fight the entire crowd. The efforts of his friends quieted him, while drinks were being sold and the rattling of glasses and oaths could be heard across the street.

The services continued, and the crowd had the satisfaction that the street was free with blockaded, and the excitement at its height. The friends of the movement and those against it seemed ready for any emergency, and tears have been expressed by a number of good citizens that it may yet lead to bloodshed.

Mrs. Littles was so enraged that she told the crusaders it would look better for them to be at home where they belonged, and look after their own families, as she did, instead of trying to make trouble at other people's houses.

The services continued at this saloon until 6 P. M., and the crowd did not disperse until several buckets of water were thrown upon them from second story windows.

The Crusade in Ohio—The Women Continuing their Assaults on the Saloons.

DAYTON, March 11.—Aggressive operations on the saloons continued to-day with the usual vigor. The women moved from their headquarters in four columns, marched up Jefferson and Main streets, and deployed in front of the establishments heretofore assailed. The scene generally was less animating and exciting than yesterday, the rabble seeming indisposed to renew the contest.

A dozen or more saloons were visited without the least apparent effect, and with one exception without insult. The resolute crusaders will not desist from the labors they have undertaken.

In the west end suburbs one coarse woman sat at the open window of her saloon drinking beer while prayer and praise were progressing, making vulgar remarks, occasionally flirting the rinsings of her glass at the earnest devotees, or flinging fragments of pretzels at them spitefully. At the close of the day's labor the praying band returned to the church, reported publicly, received orders to renew the assault to-morrow, joined in a parting prayer, and afterward returned to their homes.

The movement is spreading out to strike Miamiburg, eleven miles south of Dayton, and the Brookville women, a few miles west, are reading themselves up in scripture preparatory to an assault.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—The Women's Temperance League to-day divided the city into eight districts for work. These districts will be subdivided. A couple of visitations were made on Third and Fourth streets. The ladies were well received. The work of visitation will be resumed to-morrow more extensively, and will be done by small committees in an unobtrusive manner, as privately as possible.

COLUMBUS, March 11.—The temperance crusaders to-day visited the saloons in the northern part of the city, many of which are kept by Irish. At most places they were well received, but no converts are reported. At one saloon kept by a German who had threatened to turn the hose on the ladies should they visit him, they were warned; but they prayed near his place and the saloon keeper forgot his threats and came out and thanked them.

The Postal Card they are Sending to the Liquor Dealers in Jersey City.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION,
JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1874.

DEAR SIR: The failure to fulfil our engagement of Monday evening with you, compels us to request your withdrawal from the liquor traffic, was owing to the action of the committee, which resolved at one of the meetings to first relent their own kindred and then crucify your neighbors. We will advise you of any future action of the body. By order of THE COMMITTEE.

RUSSELL AND DURYEE PACIFIED.

Pipe Laying for the Presidency of the Police Board.

An effort was made yesterday to break the dead lock in the Police Board, and if the result was not completely successful, it at least brought about one harmonious meeting of the Commission. The chief limitation that the minority could impose upon the majority while Mr. Smith was President grew out of the fact that Commissioners Duryee and Russell were the Finance Committee. The acts of the majority were very much embarrassed because the Finance Committee refused to audit the bills presented by Commissioner Charlick. The position taken by Commissioner Russell was that sole power of audit lay with the Committee, and that the board's power was simply confirmatory. The majority affirmed the power of the board to audit, and transacted the financial affairs of the department on that basis. When the board was reduced to four members it became necessary to conciliate Messrs. Duryee and Russell in order to reduce the accumulation of unaudited claims, and furthermore to pave the way for the election of Mr. Gardner as President.

An apparent reconciliation of the two schemes of both the refractory members was resorted to. The military drill of the force is Gen. Duryee's hobby, and he was induced to compliance by a promise to have recruits of the force drilled in the Seventeenth precinct. The silly way in which Commissioner Russell to the same frame of mind was to let the Finance Committee do the auditing. Hence a joint meeting was held of the Committee on Station Houses, Messrs. Gardner, Charlick, and Duryee, and the Finance Committee, Messrs. Russell and Duryee. The claims presented by Commissioner Charlick were audited unanimously, although they are to be passed upon again by the board, and the manual drill was ordered for recruits.

"We only met as a committee of two committees," said Commissioner Russell. "You need not construe it that I have surrendered to the Ring."

"What is the difference between a meeting of the four members as a board or as committees?" asked Commissioner Gardener. "Tweedledum and tweedledee, is it not?"

A POLITICIAN'S ANNOYANCES.

A Case that has Cost the Government $25,000—The Release of Joshua D. Miner.

The United States District Attorney was ordered by Judge Benedict yesterday to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the long-pending counterfeiting case of Joshua D. Miner, the wealthy west side contractor. Miner was arrested over three years ago on the charge of being the chief of a gang of skilful counterfeiters, who were flooding the country with spurious Treasury notes. The story of his accusers, the United States Secret Service operatives, was that they enticed him to an unfrequented part of Central Park under the pretence that they wanted counterfeit money, and that when he learned who they were he struggled desperately, and threw a great roll of notes behind a pile of sand, where they were afterward discovered. Two plates which he was alleged to have had made were subsequently recovered and used in evidence. He was represented to have amassed a large fortune by his operations. The secret service officers said that the plates were engraved for him by the noted Sam Ballard, who several years ago was one of the mysteries of Ludlow street jail. There was a reward of $5,000 for his recapture, and a photographer on the Bowery was offered $500 by the Government for a picture of him.

Miner was Secretary of the Custom House Committee in the Twenty-second Ward, and wields considerable influence in politics. He was first indicted in November, 1871, and was afterward acquitted. He was remindicted, but Judge Benedict decides that he cannot be retried on the same charge. His prosecution is said to have cost the Government nearly $25,000.

The Sudden Death of a Tax Receiver—A Deficit of $58,000 in his Accounts.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—A deficit of at least $58,000 has been found in the accounts of Adolph Rammers, late Tax Receiver of this city, who died very suddenly and under suspicious circumstances on Monday morning last. The Finance Committee of the City Council are still engaged in an examination of his accounts, and other deficits may yet be found. An inquest on the body has been postponed until the results of the examination have been fully examined and a report made. Rammers was possessed of considerable property, besides an insurance of $50,000 on his life, which will probably be contested.

Noble Work by the Brooklyn Police.

Capt. Crafts, of the Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenue police station, Brooklyn, relieved over 3,000 persons yesterday. The applicants daily increase in number, and the gifts of food and cash decrease. The same may be said concerning Capt. Campbell's relief bureau, in the Fifth street station, over 1,200 to whom were relieved him. At one of these places many worthy poor must be turned away unless the benevolent furnish more aid than they have hitherto bountifully extended the work for, and know who are really in need and who are not. Imposture is nearly impossible. All the food, clothing, and supplies have been contributed voluntarily or solicited by the humane policemen, and the work accomplished has been independent of any society or association except as such have contributed. The police organized and carried into effect the plan when for five weeks has fed an average of 3,000 persons daily. Capt. Crafts is developing a plan which is intended to put the distribution of the daily charity supplies in the hands of the police, and which he represents will do away with the swindling practices now so notorious.

Large Fire in Fair Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, March 11.—The large oyster and pow ierkeg manufactory of Kellogg & Ives, in Fair Haven, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon about 6 o'clock. The loss is about $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $30,000, divided among Hartford, New York, and Cincinnati companies. The company's office was not insured, and contained the policies. It has not yet been opened. The firm was running nine hours, with forty hands, with the intention of running full time very soon with sixty hands. Among the stock burned were three thousand powder kegs and thirty thousand oyster kegs. The fire originated in a kiln dry.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Signal Office predicts on Thursday for New England partly cloudy weather, and fresh to very brisk north to west winds, with temperature below freezing, and occasionally light snow; for the Middle States and lower lake region fresh and brisk north to west winds, low temperature, and generally clear weather, except, probably, very light snow in northern New York.

THE STATE LAW MAKERS.

ANOTHER LONG TALK ABOUT THE RIVERSIDE AVENUE.

Reorganizing the Department of Parks—Mr. Vanderbilt's Rapid Transit Scheme Assuming Shape—Speer's Travelling Sidewalk Bill again Squelched.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Senate wasted another entire session this morning without arriving at a vote on the Riverside avenue bill. Among the throng in the Chamber were Commissioner Van Nort, Comptroller Green, John E. Devlin, Thomas E. Stewart, ex-Senator Pierce of Kings, ex-Assemblyman Opdyke, Crary, and Campbell of New York, John H. Straban, Hugh J. Hastings, Frank Spinola, D. D. Connover, and many other New Yorkers. The pending question was on the amendment of Senator King to give the work to the Department of Parks. Several Senators urged him to withdraw this that a vote might be first taken on the question of putting the work in the hands of the Common Council. He did this to oblige the delegation from New York. Senator Woodin said that this was but carrying out the programme which had been arranged, that the Democrats might first put themselves on record, and after their proposition was defeated they would then turn to, in accordance with instructions from headquarters, and vote to give this work to the Department of Parks. But as the withdrawal of that amendment left it in order to offer another he would avail himself of the opportunity and propose one which he thought would settle and harmonize all differences. The amendment was what it was intimated in THE SUN several days since might be offered in a case of last resort as a compromise by the friends of Mr. Van Nort. It provides that the construction of all of Riverside avenue outside of the park shall be given to the Department of Public Works, and that within to the Department of Parks, with a provision that it shall be done by contract unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds majority of the Common Council, as provided for in the charter.

Senator King thought this proposition was eminently fair, but the irrepressible Dan Wood hoped he would not be so fast to swallow the gilded pill which had been so cunningly prepared. He proposed to take off the sugar coating of the pill, and dissect what was inside of it. He then exhibited

A MAP

prepared to show just how much of the avenue was in the line of the park and how much outside, and contended that the effect of this amendment would be to transfer to the Department of Public Works the control of work which should be done by the Department of Parks. At the conclusion of his speech Senator King altered his opinion as to Mr. Woodin's amendment, and gave notice that he thought that he was not prepared to swallow it after the Senator's exposition of the bitter inside.

Senator Ganson denied that there had been any bargain or trade by the Democrats as intimated by Mr. Woodin. He was in favor first of putting the power to do the work where it should be done, in the hands of the Common Council, as they were the local government of that city, and should control this question. But if they could not have it then he should vote to give it to the Department of Parks, as it had been taken from the property belonged to them. Senators Ray, Ashley, and Bradley made lengthy speeches in favor of this position.

Sen tor Fox said he would like to propose a further amendment, but as it was not in order to send it to the clerk's desk and had it read by the Clerk. It provided that the work in future should be done by the department or departments designated by the Common Council, but no work to be done except upon petition of a majority of the owners of property upon the line of the street proposed to be improved; that "all the work to be done between the south side of Eighty-fifth street and the north side of Eighty-eighth; the easterly line of Riverside avenue and Twelfth avenue; and the mode or plan of construction shall be determined, and the work performed by the Commissioner of Parks, it is entrusted by contract. The expenses of the work to be assessed two thirds on the property benefited, and one third on the city.

Mr. Fox said that this bill was not in the interest of the great mass of the people, but rather of the rich men who wanted this magnificent avenue constructed that they might ride upon it in their carriages. The poor men were only too glad if they could get a few hours weekly from their daily toil to walk in the City Hall or other parks. He had been told that speculators and rich men who were to be benefited by the building of this avenue should pay for it, and that the Common Council who represented the city and best knew what was for its interests, should have the power to say when and by whom the work on it should be done.

The discussion was continued until 2 o'clock, when a motion to progress was carried.

REORGANIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

In the Assembly Mr. Biglin introduced a bill to reorganize the Department of Parks in New York city. It provides that the terms of office of all the present Park Commissioners except the President shall expire on the 1st day of April ten days after the passage of the act. Mr. Biglin says that there is no more reason why there should be more than one head to this department than to that of Public Works.

Mr. Coughlin introduced a bill relative to common schools in New York, which provides for the election of twenty-four Commissioners in the city and five School Trustees in each Ward. The School Inspectors are to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the School Commissioners. No person is eligible to any school office who holds any other office except that of Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds. Mr Coughlin says that the school officers are elected in every other county in the State, and he can see no good reason why the people of the county of New York should not have the like privilege. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ledwith.

Mr. Fox introduced the bill to allow the Harlem Railroad Company to build a rapid transit road from the City Hall to Harlem. It is the same as introduced in the Assembly last night by Mr. Wagstaff. It is positively asserted that Commodore Vanderbilt means business this time, and will build the road if a charter is given him. Certain it is that it has greatly unnerved the Ring. It was reported favorably after rapid transit charters, as evidenced by the remark made by Mr. Eastman to-day, that he hoped the Legislature would kick out all of these schemes, including his own. It is said, however, that

THE THIRD AVENUE COMPANY

do not intend to give up the fight, and there is excitement in the horse brigade in consequence. Both companies are rich, both have heretofore been charged with killing all rapid transit schemes for New York, and if either of them gets a charter this winter they will be called upon to pay for it.

The Assembly killed Speer's Travelling Sidewalk bill when it was up on its third reading—61 to 47. While the vote was being taken Mr. Prince charged that the most feasible plan for rapid transit had been killed by the representatives from New York, the entire New York delegation, with the exception of Messrs. Healey, Leake, and McAfee voted against it.

Mr. Healey's bill, providing that no stalls in the public markets of New York should be leased to non-residents, was reported adversely from the committee, but the report was disagreed to and the bill sent to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McAfee's bill, providing for a uniform price of gas to the same class of consumers in New York and Brooklyn, passed the Assembly.

A Mother and Her Children in Want.

The front basement of 199 Elizabeth street is dark and unwholesome, and is tenanted by Mrs. Connolly and her three children, the eldest five years of age and the youngest but three months. The husband and father, a mechanic, lost his employment about four months ago, became utterly disgusted and suddenly disappeared, leaving his wife and children in destitution. Notwithstanding the approaching birth of her child, Mrs. Connolly found work and a little happiness, and retained it as long as she could. In her travail Mrs. D. Levine of 192 Bowery, and Mrs. Kirkham of its Bowery, showed her unwearied attention, and after recovery Mr. C.