# HOW SIX LIVES WERE LOST.

*BEGINNING THE INQUEST OVER THE DEAD OF THE PARK ROW FIRE.*

**Recovery of the Supposed Remains of Joanna Ryan—Fatal Swiftness of the Flames—Was There an Explosion in the Old Flue?**

The workmen who searched in the ruins of the Potter building yesterday turned over the rubbish on the Nassau street side carefully with their spades. It was believed that the body of Miss Joanna Ryan would be found there, as she had last been seen at a window on Nassau street. The workmen discovered nothing until, at 1:40 o'clock, they turned up a fragment of burned flesh weighing perhaps twenty pounds. It was two feet below the surface, and at a point twenty feet from the Nassau street wall and fifteen feet from the *Times* building. This is almost directly under the window of the office of *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, at which Miss Ryan was last seen. Deputy Coroner Waterman examined the fragment, and pronounced it to be the backbone and pelvis of a woman. The head and limbs were entirely burned away.

The inquest was begun in the Coroner's office in Chatham street at 11 A. M. yesterday. The law firm of Curtis, Neville & Gardner was present to represent the family of Robert T. Treadway of the *Observer* composing room, who was burned to death, and of E. S. Moore, a compositor employed by the *Scottish-American*, who was severly burned. R. W. Townsend appeared for O. B. Potter, the owner of the building, and Assistant District Attorney Vincent for the people. Firemen, policemen, and other witnesses filled the room.

After Coroner Herrman had set forth the gravity of the inquiry, Policeman George W. Curtis testified that he was on the Nassau street post last Tuesday morning. At 10:11 o'clock, when near the bells building, he heard a breaking of glass and saw flames coming from the storm door and windows of the first and second floors of the Potter building on the Nassau street side. He sent out an alarm at 10:13. A moment afterward the fire burst out all over the building.

Policeman Ernest H. Meyer testified that he sent out a second alarm just after Curtis sent out the first. He saw the flames burst out into Nassau street on the third floor. Firemen arrived within three minutes. Policeman Edward McCabe also testified that the firemen were prompt.

Col. Sanders D. Bruce, editor and proprietor of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, testified that he was in room 19 on the fourth floor, fronting on Park row, over the *Observer* editorial rooms. There were nine persons belonging to his office in the building. An employee rushed in and said the building was on fire and he must get out or be lost. It was about 10 a. When he looked at his watch the time was 10:11 o'clock. He succeeded in rushing down stairs through fire and smoke, scorching his whiskers and burning his face. The fire seemed to be coming from the Nassau street entrance. It was burning all the way up along the flue, and flames were curling around the balusters and stairway. All the third floor was on fire. It would have been impossible for anyone to get out by the Nassau street entrance. He had complained that morning to the janitor of a smell of burning, that the wall near the flue was very hot, and that some day the building would burn up with everybody in it. The building was a mere tinder box. The partitions and ceilings were of pine plank, except the one brick dividing wall. He had spoken to the janitor several times about danger from the hot flue; never to Mr. Potter. Mr. Potter was a pretty tight landlord, who was willing tenants should make their own improvements. This was stipulated in their leases. All of Col. Bruce's employees escaped. There were doorways through the brick partition. They were not supplied with iron doors. There was a wooden ladder to the scuttle, but the ladder was generally piled up against the side, locked there with a chain. The stairways were wood. He had no insurance.

Assistant Foreman James Heany of Truck No. 1, Chambers street, testified that his company received the alarm at 10:12, and in two minutes to get to the fire. There was great excitement, and they were told that people were cut off by the fire. He gave orders to raise the ladders in Nassau street. They found they were a little short and went back to the truck, near the *Times* building, for a longer ladder, and found that it had been raised in Park row, and had been used to rescue others. They took another ladder to the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, and several men got on a large table and raised the ladder on their shoulders that it reached the fourth story. This rescued four men, and would have saved Davy, but he jumped. The fire was not near him when he jumped. James Taggart of the truck company went up the ladder and got into the third story, where he remained some time. He tried three times to find the stairs, but the smoke was too dense, and he was near stifling. The company went finally to Beekman street, and found Truck 10 there. The telegraph wires were in the way, and gave a great deal of trouble. They ran in every direction, into windows and everywhere. Some of the ladders reach seventy feet. It would be impossible to build single ladders to reach the fourth story of the new buildings. The firemen have some extension ladders that would have reached the fifth story. A fire in a sub-cellar press room on the Beekman street side of the building had started in some rubbish early in December. It was put out without damage. He did not hear at the time of any defect in the flue.

Frank H. Treadway of 78 Henry street, Brooklyn, testified that his brother, Robert T. Treadway, who was best, worked with him in the composing room of the *Observer*, on the top floor, on the Park row side. He last saw him some one cried, "Look at the smoke." Smoke was coming through the transom over the door. He opened the door, and smoke poured in. He saw Mr. Cunningham and Robert near the partition in the hall, and, recollecting that his brother was deaf, he ran out of fire by clambering across the front of the building on the sign boards under the window, cried out to them, "Keep cool and follow me." He went to the window nearest the *Times* building and found it had fallen down. Hitchcock was called if out. Treadway got out first on the *Sofrid Americana* sign, and clambered along to Loggs's sign on the *Times* building getting into a window there. Hitchcock, Charles Harris, and Dayenor did the same. Harris was the last and his clothes burned in his hands. Harris supposed that Robert Treadway, Cunningham, and Alfred Harris tried to reach the stairway. When he got into the street, perhaps five minutes after the smoke was seen, the engines were just coming. He had identified his brother's body by the undershirt. His brother had wrapped his coat and apron about his head. The witness had recognized his mother's sewing on the apron.

On Monday afternoon of last week, the witness continued, there was a fire in the building down stairs. They used to warm their hands on the walls by the stairs. It seemed as if there was a hot flue behind. It was so for a month or more. He had worked in the building four years, and never knew of any fire escape except the ladder to the roof, which was generally locked with a padlock. It had wooden sides and iron rungs, and a bolt on the top inside of the scuttle door. The ladder was on hinges, and was turned up against the wall. He did not know if it was locked that day. The janitor usually kept the key. The ladder could be used without unlocking the door. It was a telegraph man who tried it one day and something broke and he fell. There was plenty of room to move the forms in the hall when the ladder was in place. The smoke was so thick in the hall that they could not reach the ladder. He believed that the roof of the *Times* building was fifteen feet higher than the Potter building.

Capt. Henry M. Jones of Engine Company 7, in Chambers street, testified that he received the alarm at 10:13. It took him two minutes to reach the fire. He hitched the horses on a lamppost at once. He was on Nassau street, where the fire was then burning from the cellar to the roof. There were also flames from the Park row side. It was impossible to get into the building on the Nassau street side. He found the alarm box opposite Spruce street, and a third alarm. Then he went back to the pipe, and the water was just coming. He turned the stream into the fourth floor, to protect the people who were in the windows. When they were rescued he put his hose into the water tank. There was a scarcity of water, and it had to be drawn from the pipes. There is generally a scarcity of water in the day time, because so many factories are using water. He did not hear that any of the hydrants were out of order.

Samuel Weir, Mr. Potter's carpenter, testified that the new flue was cut off on Monday morning, and became almost cold. The floor timbers were about twelve inches from the flue.

Juror Darragh—The indications are that the beams were burned in eight inches away.

Witness did not know whether or not there was plastering behind the stringers.

The witness said that on the afternoon before the fire there was trouble that caused the change from the new flue to the old. In the dispatchery a header next to the flue was overheated and charred, the floors ran right up to the flue, and there was no fire-proof material to protect them. The new flue was plastered with mortar on the inside. It was 12x20 inches inside. There was no fire left smouldering in it when the old flue was resorted to again. The fire broke out twenty feet away from the new flue and near the old flue. When he first saw it, the flames were about six inches by eight, in the hall floor, near the door. He was then going down stairs from the second floor. He had felt the old flue that morning. It was not very hot. The elevator was near where the fire started. There were no shavings, no varnish, and no gas meter near there. The fire was between the inside doors and the storm doors, and seemed to come up through the floor. In the cellar underneath were the tank and pump of the elevator, which had not yet been used. The old flue was 15x19 inches.

The inquest was adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

Before Fire Marshal Sheldon, yesterday, Wm. R. Taylor of Brooklyn, who in September repaired the boiler in the building, testified that Mr. Potter bade him spare no expense in making connection with the new flue. He had suggested this change to Mr. Potter. There was not draught enough in the old flue to make 25 pounds of steam. With the new flue they could carry 60, and everything worked well. The witness had heard that there was a change back to the old flue the day before the fire. The old flue was undoubtedly too small for a perfect draught, especially since the tall buildings had been erected close by. The tendency, with the wind in the direction then prevailing, would be to confine the gases in the flue, producing imperfect combustion and an explosion. These gases would force themselves out somewhere, and the weakest spot was evidently where the new flue was closed and the old one opened. "If, as has been said," concluded Mr. Taylor, "the fire was first discovered near this point, it is possible that this explains the cause of the fire, and that its rapid progress in the elevator was owing to the escape of these gases."

*NOT EXACTLY AN OLIVE BRANCH.*

**Trouble in the Sugar Trade Over a Peace Measure About the Tariff.**

After an initial conference of sugar refiners and a preliminary meeting of the trade last Thursday, a general meeting of the trade was held at 87 Front street yesterday, to consider the sugar tariff. Nearly every importing, refining, and commission house of note was represented. Mr. B. F. Butler of Maitland, Phelps & Co. presided. Mr. Osgood Welsh introduced, on behalf of a committee, a preamble setting forth the rate of ad valorem and specific duties that ought to be paid, and a resolution briefly committing the meeting to the opinion of the majority.

Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer complained that an important part of the preamble agreed to at the conference of the refiners had been dropped entirely. As the resolution now stood it contained a snake in the grass.

Mr. Searles rose as the champion of the resolution presented, and said he went to the meeting on Thursday expecting to see Mr. Havemeyer there.

Mr. Havemeyer—I had no notice.

Mr. Searles—I will have no interruptions.

Mr. Havemeyer—Was it not understood that the preamble was to be submitted to the trade in its entirety?

Several voices cried "Yes." Mr. Searles said it was understood that the spirit of compromise should be carried out. Mr. Havemeyer wanted to know what had become of the rest of the preamble. The meeting was called not only to decide upon the system of levying duties, but to bind the trade to oppose every movement to make the tariff more than 1 cent per pound.

Mr. Searles said he was glad to be able to give Mr. Havemeyer credit for frankness, but he characterized Mr. Havemeyer's reasoning as simply contemptible, and said he was influenced by his partners and others to take the position he had taken.

What has that to do with it?" interrupted Mr. Havemeyer. The Chairman made the same inquiry.

Mr. Searles—Mr. Havemeyer's admission as to the resolution confirms what I have said. He does not want an advance in the duty. If the resolution and preamble are not worded to suit him, why does he not try to amend them instead of throwing them all overboard. This shows his insincerity. I know the whole trade is anxious to get out of this slough of despond.

Mr. Havemeyer declined to answer the remarks of Mr. Searles, except to say that he did not think the measure would be carried as it stood.

The Chair asked him if he wished to offer an amendment. He replied: Not at all. I am here as a looker on." Members of the trade sided with both disputants. Several of them said that they would prefer the proposition if Mr. Havemeyer opposed it. They said he had been misunderstood and misquoted. Finally, as Mr. Havemeyer rose and put on his overcoat, Mr. Osgood Welsh, who had presented the resolution, took the floor and said:

"It seems I have thrown a firebrand instead of bringing an olive branch into this meeting. I therefore desire to withdraw the resolution and opposite to the trade for having introduced it." The withdrawal was allowed, and the meeting adjourned.

*MISS M'ALPINE'S PRESENTIMENT.*

**Her Cousin John Drowned at the Outset of an Undertaking she was Afraid of.**

John McAlpine, a young English weaver, came to this country about four years ago and settled in Philadelphia. He had relatives there, and one of his best friends was a cousin, Miss Mattie McAlpine. He opened a little store at 2,026 North Fourth street, which brought him in about $12 a week. His home was at 1,925 Coral street. Looking around for something better, he secured an offer from W. O. Atwood, Superintendent of the Auer Silk Company of Tariffville, Conn., of the superintendency of the tapestry department of the mills, at a salary of $25 a week. He determined to accept the offer. On Thursday he received a letter from Miss Mattie McAlpine, the material parts of which are as follows:

MY DEAR COUSIN: Your letter received. I am not surprised at the contents of it, for, as I told you, I had a presentiment of something. Now I cannot approve of your going out of the city. You know nothing of this place. To me it seems a great risk. Now, there is some one else that I really should have spoken of before. You have a temptation which, if you do not resist, will be the ruin of you. You know what it is. I cannot tell, hope or trust that when I know this, especially when you are away in Connecticut. I have heard such speeches as these. Every body likes him, but he is his own worst enemy. This was said in a tavern by some men. McAlpine is a very nice man, but he can be bought with two or three glasses of beer." And these people that talk this way are likely the very ones that would lead you on. Now you are going away off by yourself. Are you going to take care of yourself? Will you do this to please me? I will not be satisfied this when it lies in your power and the thing not only makes me unhappy, but is detrimental to yourself in all ways. If you promise this, I want it made so that I can rely on it. Yours, affectionately,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1. MATTIE.

McAlpine left Philadelphia on Friday, intending to spend Sunday at the house of a relative in Brooklyn. This relative is of the same name, and is the foreman of a factory in Eldert street, Brooklyn. It is not known whether McAlpine reached the house or not. At half past three o'clock on Sunday morning his body was found floating in the slip of the Grand street ferry, at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburgh. The bridgeman, Leroy W. Darling, was showing company on the bridge when he saw the body half way out in the slip. A ferryboat came in a moment later and washed it under the bridge. When the boat had left Darling caught the body with a boat hook. It lay floating upon the face with the overcoat spread out. It had not been long in the water. It is the body of a man of 30, with brown hair and a full brown beard, and comfortably and neatly dressed. There were no signs of violence. The watch had stopped at 12:20. The pocketbook contained $3, two letters from Mr. Atwood, and the letter from Miss McAlpine. These are now in the possession of Coroner Parker. The body is at Evans's Morgue. It is believed that McAlpine fell from a ferryboat when it was entering or leaving the slip.

*FALL OF AN ELEVATOR CAR.*

**Three Men Fatally Injured—Soldering that Had been Melted by a Fire.**

Flames shot up through the elevator shaft of Edward Wrigley's four-story factory in Railroad avenue and East Mechanic street, Newark, last Wednesday evening, but they were finally extinguished, and although the woodwork was charred, and the floor and frame of the car were burned, the elevator was still deemed fit for use.

Yesterday afternoon this elevator was run up to the fourth floor to be loaded with machinery for removal to another building. It had not been used since the fire. Oscar Reichenbach and Charles Reinisch, composing the firm of Reichenbach & Reinisch, makers of cotton buffers, for polishing had their shop on this floor. They engaged personally in loading the elevator, and were assisted by Charles Hennings and Fred Farmer, who worked in the same building for A. A. Pool & Co. A little and one or two other pieces of machinery were lifted on the car, and the four men were also on it, when, without warning the car fell. The wire rope holding it had pulled out of the socket in the crossbeam at the top of the car. As the car dropped the machinery pushed and the men with difficulty kept upright positions. Farmer, who was taller than the rest, hung to the crossbeam above them. With the force gained by its fall of forty feet the platform struck the ground floor with a crash. When found the men were lying insensible in a pile of splintered wood and shattered iron.

They were all seriously hurt. Farmer only is expected to survive. Hennings had his arm broken and his skull fractured, and was dying last evening. He was 20 years old. Reichenbach, who is 30 years old, received a fracture of the skull and of one leg. He was unconscious last night. His partner, Reinisch, was similarly injured but he was able to talk rationally after his admission to St. Michael's Hospital. He is about 20 years old. Farmer's thigh is broken. He is a young married man, whose home is in Hartford.

"We understood," he said, "that the elevator was still good to hold 1,000 pounds. We didn't have much of a load on it, perhaps 75 pounds, and we were putting on a counter shaft when the accident happened. We did not intend to go down on the platform ourselves. The thing dropped so fast that there was little time to do anything. As I am six feet high I could reach the cross beam, and I suppose that saved me my fall being broken to some extent by my grip on it. When we struck the ground floor the machinery fell on poor Hennings, and then I came down on the machinery. That gave me the broken thigh."

The end of the wire rope by which the car was suspended was soldered into the socket on the cross beam. It is supposed that the flames melted the lead.

Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western av., Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.—Adv.

# WORSTED IN A CHURCH ROW.

*DR. FULTON TACKLES GEN. CONWAY AND COMES OUT SECOND.*

**An All Night Hearing, which Became Stormy as the Night Wore on—Turned Out of the Rink—The Findings of the Committee.**

The Rev. Dr. Fulton of the Brooklyn Rink and his assistant, the Rev. Mr. T. W. Conway, familiarly known as Gen. Conway of negro exodus fame, had a falling out a few weeks ago. Gen. Conway claimed that Dr. Fulton had engaged him for $1,000 a year, with living rooms in the Rink for himself and his family, and that after Dr. Fulton and his Centennial Baptist Church had allowed $400 to become due Dr. Fulton denied that Gen. Conway's services had been bought for any fixed salary, and he refused to pay Gen. Conway any more money.

The matter was brought up in a church meeting in the Rink on the evening of Dec. 28, 1881, by Gen. Conway, and he declared that he was willing to submit it to the arbitration of a committee of five, two to be chosen by himself, two by Dr. Fulton, and the four to choose a fifth. This proposal Dr. Fulton declined, and he appointed a committee of church brethren of his own selection. The committee summoned Gen. Conway to appear before it with witnesses, but he did not appear, and the committee recommended at the next church meeting the expulsion of Gen. Conway. He was present at this meeting, and called for a council in a speech two hours long. It was voted down, as Dr. Fulton denied then and there that he had engaged Gen. Conway as his assistant. Finally, amid great confusion, the right hand of fellowship was withdrawn from Gen. Conway, who declared that he would not let the matter rest until he had obtained justice. He would appeal to other Baptist churches.

On the 8th ult. Dr. Fulton in his Sunday morning sermon read the following, which, he said, was handed in writing to Gen. Conway when he became his assistant:

*Resolved*, That Dr. Fulton be requested to employ the Rev. T. W. Conway to take charge of the Rink for the purpose of giving the necessary information in regard to the letting, answering the bell, &c., &c. for which he is to live in the Rink, rent free, and to be further remunerated as the trustees may decide hereafter; and it is further

*Resolved*, That the use of the Rink be given to the pastor for Sabbath afternoon temperance work.

On Nov. 1, 1879, Dr. Fulton added, addressing the congregation, this agreement was made between himself and Gen. Conway. The pastor then told Gen. Conway that the collections had been $20 a Sunday, and they might be made much more with his new assistant's help. The trustees of the Rink unanimously passed upon the paper he had just read. Until March, 1880, Gen. Conway did the church made the salary of Gen. Conway up to the sum proposed—$20—whenever the contributions on Sunday did not reach that amount. The Rev. Dr. Fulton added that he had found Gen. Conway unsurpriceable, and asked the church to aid him. He trusted Washington and failed, and returned; whereupon the pastor took pity on him and allowed him to remain with him until November, when Gen. Conway got a place in the Christian Temperance Brotherhood, where he remained until January, 1881. Finally Mr. Conway had had every opportunity to vindicate himself, and had not done so. He still, Dr. Fulton said, owed the pastor $220.

The Baptist ministers of Brooklyn held a conference on the 16th ult. at the First Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Thomas, pastor, at Pierrepont and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, and at the close of the conference Dr. Fulton introduced the subject of the quarrel with Gen. Conway. The Rev. Christopher Rhodes asked Dr. Fulton to submit the question of their differences to a committee of ministers.

"All right," said Dr. Fulton, "I'll suggest these five brethren right here," and he spread his name out on the table as well as he could the five brethren who were nearest to him. They were the Rev. Messrs. Thomas, Lawson, Rhodes, Montgomery, and Hughes. Gen. Conway was afterward informed, and the proposed committee proceeded to provide he could name four other members. His proposal was accepted, and he named the Rev. Dr. D. Henry Miller of the Greenpoint Baptist Church, the Rev. T. A. K. Gessler of the Central Church, the Rev. Dr. Wayland W. Hoyt of the Strong Place Church, and the Rev. O. E. Cox of Trinity Church. The committee of nine met at the Rink on the 23d ult., and Dr. Fulton and Gen. Conway made long statements. Dr. Fulton presided. He said to one of the Doctors of Divinity who suggested that he knew there would be trouble if the Rev. Dr. was made a member of the committee. He added more remarks which caused the Doctor of Divinity to rise in his place and say that Dr. Fulton's language was both ungentlemanly and unchristian. When Dr. Fulton left the Rink declared that the committee could no longer meet in his Rink. Then the committee adjourned to meet at the Central Baptist Church, in Bridge street, near Myrtle avenue.

The committee reassembled on the 24th ult. Dr. Fulton refused to attend, but sent a lawyer to represent him and cross-examine the witnesses. The lawyer once had standing in the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, but is now with Dr. Fulton's flock. The session was stormy. It began at 2 P. M. on Tuesday last, and continued until 5½ A. M. on Wednesday without adjourning. It was a terribly stormy night, and, taking the war of the elements outside and the war of words inside of the little church room, those who took part in the proceedings say they will never forget the experience. One of the brethren was anxious to learn whether any reporters were present, and he pressed a motion that not one present should report anything in the proceedings. To this all responded "aye," excepting one minister, who finally consented as a matter of courtesy to keep still until the report of the committee should be written out. Witnesses were examined on both sides. Some of the witnesses for Gen. Conway had a favor of Gen. Conway. A long list of witnesses was called, and Messrs. Heeney, E. D. Bull, George Cummings, H. M. Baker, W. Hendrickson, James M. Meade, Stacy, and E. Whitney of the Rink were examined at length.

Mr. James Meade, President of the Temperance Brotherhood in the Rev. Dr. Cuyler's church, and Mr. Sheffield of the Rev. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, testified in Gen. Conway's favor. Mrs. Gen. Conway and Dr. Fulton's daughter were also witnesses.

The ministers found its difficult, as the small hours of the morning arrived, to keep their eyelids open, and they disposed themselves in unique attitudes in the pews while they listened to the testimony. Many of them had to stand to keep their distance in the driving snow just before daylight, when the night is darkest.

Two more sessions were held in the First Baptist Church, and on Friday last the finding of the fellowship was arrived at. Yesterday the Baptist Ministers' Conference, privately presented it for the signatures of the ministers.

1. We find that Dr. Fulton employed the Rev. T. W. Conway under a verbal contract for one year, commencing in the latter part of the year 1878, at a salary of $1,000, and that upon the expiration of the contract he engaged the pastor for Dr. Fulton is still in debt to Mr. Conway.

2. We find that the original difficulty grew out of the lack of a written contract between the parties, and the failure of Mr. Conway to produce what was chargeable to Dr. Fulton's refusal, without assigning any valid reason, to sign an agreement of arbitration, while Mr. Conway had been willing to sign such a paper, and such action was essential to the validity and finality of such settlement.

3. We find, therefore, that the final report to the Centennial Baptist Church, in connection with which the action of the church excluding Mr. Conway was taken, erred in charging the predominant blame or difficulty to the pastor, and in omitting to do Mr. Conway's part.

4. We find that Mr. Conway was never cited to appear for trial before he left the church; he was never notified of any charges, and he was never informed of the time assigned without the hearing of witnesses on other side, although he had announced his readiness to produce witnesses; and the proceedings were a departure from church membership, was a perversion of ecclesiastical authority, and a wrong to Mr. Conway as an individual.

5. Although we have stated the grounds of decision which are named above, it seems proper to us to give expression to the opinion that it is irregular and unsatisfactory, and calculated to divert an ordained minister of the Gospel from his work, for the pastor of a church to exclude him from church fellowship without first submitting the question of his ministerial character to a council.

The finding is signed by the Rev. Drs. Wayland W. Hoyt, J. B. Thomas, H. D. Ganse, Miller, and Rev. Christopher Rhodes, T. A. K. Gessler, W. A. Montgomery, and D. C. Hughes. The Rev. Messrs. Lawson and Cox were unable to attend the meetings of the committee.

Unless Dr. Fulton pays Gen. Conway what he considers is due, and reinstates the exclusion fellowship Gen. Conway will probably seek to obtain a church council, the proceedings of which will be public.

**Republican Politics in Pennsylvania.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—It may now be regarded as settled that Pennsylvania will have a solid phalanx of her two members of Congress, and that there will be twenty-seven of the Legislature to make a new Congressional apportionment bill, and to be on hand in making up the state ticket as they will have to nominate State nominations to make. The expressed desire of Pennsylvania Republicans is to have General ex-Congressman Samuel B. Dick of Meadville will be one of the nominees for Congress at large. He was very near to the nomination last winter and two years before at Chicago, when Dick was decided on Mitchell was narrowed down between Dick and Mitchell, and Dick narrowly escaped nomination. He is an active and influential member of the church and "Stalwart, he is less objectionable to the liberal element of the party than most of the stalwart leaders.

**Applause in the Wrong Place.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—At the meeting of the Baptist ministers to-day the Rev. M. J. Kelly of Maine was introduced as a man who had knocked down an other pastor and who had knocked down a saloon. The ministers applauded vigorously. When the applause had died away Mr. Kelly explained that he had simply reproved a man for using such language, and was arrested for assault, although he really had not assaulted the man. No applause followed the explanation.

**Frank R. Sherwin's Arrest.**

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Messrs. Strahan and Tremain, counsel for Frank R. Sherwin, who was arrested in New York on Saturday last on a charge of criminal contempt, have received a telegram from Sherwin's failure to appear as a witness in the Phelps defamation trial in 1874, applied to the governor this afternoon to have the requisition which had been issued for Sherwin's arrest revoked. The Governor did not revoke the requisition.

Kirk's hair and flannel underwear, in all styles from 50c. to $1 each. Kirk's Manufacturing Co., 537 and 1,241 Broadway, 60 Nassau st.—Adv.

You have tried Carter's Little Liver Pills and were pleased with them. Then consider the fact, regulate the bowels, and improve the complexion.—Adv.

*AMUSEMENTS.*

**A New Operetta—"Manola."**

The Comley-Barton troupe presented yesterday evening at Haverly's Fifth Avenue an adaptation of Lecocq's operetta, "Jour et Nuit," under the title "Manola," the text adapted by Mr. H. B. Farnie from the original French. The plot, so far as it is traceable, is somewhat as follows:

*Manola*, a young *bourgeoise*, is carried off by the Portuguese Prime Minister, *Prince Calabazas*, but escapes to the palace of the provincial Governor, *Don Brasiero*, and seeks protection from her lover, *Miguel*, who happens to be the Governor's equerry. To protect her from discovery and further persecution by *Calabazas*, who arrives on a visit to the Governor, *Miguel* presents her as *Brasiero's* promised bride, just then expected from Lisbon, *Brasiero* having been suddenly called off to repel a Spanish invasion on the frontier. *Beatrice*, the real bride, on her appearance, turns out to be an old school friend of *Manola*; and consents to help the lovers out of their scrape by signing the marriage contract with *Brasiero*, under a veil, while she lets *Manola*, in the public ceremonies, personate the bride for a day or two longer till the departure of the Prince shall make things a little clearer. From this point on the plot gets into very deep water indeed, and runs off into a tangle of disguises, mistakes, and cross purposes, which nothing but the trained skill of a professional expert could straighten out. It is consoling to know that things come right at last, and every Jack is fitted with his corresponding Jill, without homicide or other serious disaster.

Serious criticism would be wasted on this confused farrago of tedious absurdity. Writers of operetta books have traditional license, but the librettists of "Manola" have stretched it to an undue length. If we are to suppose that the original dialogue may have merit, Mr. Farnie has the credit of neatly extracting the juice, with a talent at desiccation which would make him an invaluable assistant in an anatomical museum.

Nor does the music greatly help matters. With the exception of a rather tuneful chorus or two, a bright little cuckoo song, and a little trio for voices unaccompanied, in the style of Arne or Calcott, the score is trite and tame. Only by the most fleeting whiffs and hints does it recall the composer of "Girofle" and "Mme. Angot."

It was tolerably, but not more than tolerably, sung by the company last night. Mr. Fred Leslie gave one of his good eccentric character sketches as *Don Brasiero*, flavored with his (Mr. Leslie's) especialty of palsied legs and arms.

The setting—with its splendor of lime lights and fountains, and snowy fleshings, and marching female warriors, and other delectable sights—must save the piece, if anything can. It must always be a question for the philosophic mind how far dull specimens of popular pieces—with the employment they offer to such worthy people as machinists, decorators, and costumers—may, in some distant sense, atone for the refreshment they do not afford to the judgment or the taste.

**A New Play at Daly's Theatre.**

A new drama, in four acts, by M. Victorien Sardou, was brought out last evening at Daly's Theatre, before a fair audience. Its title is "Odette," the name of its heroine, and the material of which it is composed is of the morbid and hysterical quality that M. Sardou finds stimulating to his genius. It is well constructed, ingeniously wrought to its conclusion, and picturesque in its treatment. In some of its expedients it is forced and uneasy; one or two of the strongest situations are elaborated too much, but it is an interesting drama throughout, and, if not edifying, is at least entertaining.

Its theme is found in the separation of a guilty wife from her husband, the award of their daughter to his care, the concealment from the daughter of the mother's existence, and a painful and curiously contrived sequel, in which a reasonable conclusion is prepared.

Mr. Daly has mounted the play with the greatest care, and the general stage management is excellent. His company, with but one or two exceptions, acts it about as badly as it probably could be acted. Mr. Drew has a small bit of genteel comedy to do, and does it remarkably well, and Mr. Henry Miller and Mrs. Gilbert in other parts do very fairly. Miss Rehan, in her own line one of the best artists on the New York stage, is wholly out of place in the serious and difficult part of *Odette*. She cannot infuse it with life or passion. Her efforts are most intelligent, her struggles praiseworthy, but her *Odette* can never be anything but colorless, insipid, and inadequate.

Mr. George Parkes has a part in which he is noisy and harrassing, and Mr. H. M. Pitt has been most unfortunately cast in a most exacting and weighty role, that of the *Count Clermont Lafonnet*. Mr. Lewis Lennox's portrait of a nobleman of the world, a cynical, polished French man, who has eaten everything, known everything, and lived too long. It is nothing short of a dispensation to see Mr. Lewis's representation of this character, his neat conceit of it, or the energy and completeness of his despatch of it.

The pictures which the stage presents in the different acts are very interesting, and the subordinate small people of the drama are always in their right places, and well drilled. The costumes are of the most brilliant and tasteful, the movement of the play smooth, its interest sufficient, and, for all that it is acted so badly, it will probably command the public attention for some time to come.

**"Fatinitza" in Booth's Theatre.**

Sophocles's sombre tragedy and the classic Greeks made way last night at Booth's Theatre for the sparkling melodies of Von Suppe and the Boston Ideal Opera Company. "Fatinitza" was the opera of the night, and its popularity and that of the Boston singers resulted in an audience that filled most of the seats in the large playhouse, which, with its ample stage and spacious auditorium, is admirably adapted for light operas. The principal singers of last evening were Miss Mathilde Phillips, who sang the part of *Fiakinie*, the supposed *Fatinitza*; Miss Marie Stone, the *Princess Lydia*; Mr. Myron W. Whitney, the *Count Timofey Kandelskaff*, and Mr. Tom Karl, who was *Julian Hardy*, newspaper correspondent. Here were four capable singers, whom it was a pleasure to hear, especially in the trios, quartets, and concerted music of the opera. Miss Stone suffered from a cold, but it was not severe enough to interfere materially with her singing. These four sang excellently in the quartet of the first act, where Mr. Whitney's admirable voice was used with good effect; and Miss Phillips, Miss Stone, and Mr. Karl sang the well-known trio in the last act so well that the audience was inclined to keep them at it for an indefinite time. All the other parts in the cast were well done, especially that of *Sergeant Stepanoff*, by Mr. George Frothingham. The chorus was well drilled, and the maidens were most of them young and pleasing to the eye. Not much praise is due the orchestra, which played with more zeal than discretion. The "Ideals" sing in this theatre during the week giving the "Chimes of Normandy" to-night, and a change in the programme every night and at the Saturday matinee. On Saturday evening "Pinafore" will be sung.

**"Patience" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.**

The company that presented "Patience" at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre last evening has been heard in this city before. The chief merit of the representation, now as then, is found in the *Bunthorne* of Mr. W. H. Seymour. This actor has evidently made a most minute, careful, and elaborate study of the part. This would not avail if he did not happen to possess a vein of humor in sympathy with Gilbert's odd, comical, and grotesque spirit. But that he has a keen and entire appreciation of the character was clearly indicated. Every gesture, facial expression, and intonation of his had meaning to the part without exaggerating it.

If Miss Emma Howson manifested the same accomplishments in her singing as she does intelligence in her acting her *Patience* would also be a notably good performance. Mr. C. M. Pyke, who was the *Grosvenor*, has to bear the reverse difficulty—what merit he has lies in his voice, while his acting is purposeless and conventional.

The music, on the whole, did not go very well. The chorus was good, but the unexercised voice was very crudely and badly sung, and the orchestra throughout was rough and coarse.

**Notes of the Stage.**

Dumas's interesting drama "The Danicheffs," with the Union Square Theatre Company in the cast, was produced last night at Haverly's Niblo's garden. The play was excellently mounted, the "Danicheffs" being dressed in authentic phraseology, a mixture of Greek and Slavonic, and the audience throughout evinced a good deal of fair discussion and appreciation. Only the story, as it is described in the programme especially in delicate allusion to the adoptive nature of his son—as proved to be a quiet but effective manner by Mr. O'Neil, and the strong and emotional nature of her strong character in the hands of Mrs. Farren.

Life is not really lived that cannot be enjoyed. The pleasures with Burnham Bitters contribute to the enjoyment. In Dr. Robinson's celery and Chamomile Pills the nervous dyspeptic finds certain relief. They cure constipation, flatulence, and neuralgia. Chas. A. Lord, druggist, 5 Park place, New York city, sole agent for Dr. A. W. Robinson's remedies, to whom all orders should be addressed.—Adv.

# A DEMAND FOR THE NAMES.

*THE PERSONS IN THE PERUVIAN INTRIGUE TO BE MADE KNOWN.*

**The House Calls for the Correspondence of Shipherd and Hurlbut—Resolutions on Irish Matters—Mormons to be Excluded.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The House to-day, on motion of Mr. Belmont of New York, called for transcripts of Shipherd's letters to Hurlbut of June 2, Aug. 19, Sept. 28, and Nov. 15, and replies thereto. In these letters Shipherd advises Hurlbut that $250,000 of the pool stock of the Peruvian Company have been reserved for him; that the nearest friends of President Arthur are, or will be, among the stockholders, and that arrangements are pending with a leading Republican journal to make it their organ, and foretells that it will be the policy of the State Department to compel the unconditional release of Calderon. In the published copies of these letters names are omitted, and the resolution adopted to-day expressly provides that complete copies of all such letters shall be furnished. The President is also requested to inform the House what measures have been taken to recover the letters declared to be missing from the files of the State Department. Under the call of States Mr. Springer got in his resolution asking by what right or authority the invitations to the Peace Congress were issued, but it was referred under the rule.

The House passed, under a suspension of the rules, a bill providing that no person who is guilty of bigamy shall be eligible to a seat in Congress as a Territorial Delegate. Mr. Burrows of Michigan made the motion, and when the Speaker put the question there were few responses. When the Speaker declared the motion carried and the bill passed there was a laugh, and it was only then that many members found out what had been going on.

When Mr. Joyce of Vermont tried to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the bill appointing a commission to investigate the liquor traffic, the House was not so inattentive. The motion was lost by a vote of 112 yeas to 98 nays—less than the necessary two-thirds. This was a strict party vote, except that Messrs. Beltshoover, Culberson, Jones of Arkansas, Ladd, Simonton, and Vance voted with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Davis of Illinois, Young and Gunther of Wisconsin "No," with the Democrats.

On motion of Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted reciting the allegation that Thomas Shields and two other citizens of the United States were confined in jail in Mexico for the breach of a civil contract; that they wrote to Minister Morgan, but received no answer, and directing the Secretary of State to examine into the matter.

Under the call of States for bills and resolutions for reference, Mr. Robeson proposed a subsidy for the line of fast passenger steamships which Mr. Austin Corbin is said to have projected to run from the eastern end of Long Island to M'lford Haven, Wales. The bill proposes to pay these steamers for mail services $12,500 for each outward-bound trip made within six days, $10,000 for each trip made within seven days, $7,500 for each trip made within 7½ days, $5,000 for each trip occupying more than 7½ days.

Richelieu Robinson put in several resolutions relating to Irish matters. One of these calls upon the Attorney-General to communicate to the House his opinion on the following question:

If Joseph Kenny, Thomas Weldon, or Alonzo B. Cornell, or Charles Carroll, a laborer under the Department of Public Works of the city of New York, each being a citizen of the United States, should visit any part of the British empire, and should there be arrested without having committed any crime, or having any crime definitely alleged against him, could the English Government, by suspending habeas corpus, or otherwise, lawfully detain him on an indefinite suspicion without trial, or without any right in our Government to demand his release?

Another of the resolutions seeks to discover whether any titled subjects of a foreign Government have anything to do with the printing of internal revenue stamps.

Messrs. Cobb of Indiana and Mills of Texas introduced resolutions calling for detailed information about land grants in the manner in which their terms were complied with. Other resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. Belford of Colorado—For the printing of 100