The Sun.

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ROYAL ENTRY INTO DUBLIN.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.

Bands Playing "God Save the Prince," and Students Singing "God Save the Queen"—The Princess Practically Defied in a Suit of Green Expressive for England.

DUBLIN, April 8.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and their eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, went on board the royal yacht Osborne at Holyhead last night. They left Holyhead at 6, this morning, escorted by the Euphrates, a public school yacht belonging to the navy, and arrived at Kingstown at noon. Large crowds of people had assembled upon the docks to greet the royal visitors. Kingstown was crowded with people and profusely decorated with flags and bunting. Many companies were in the bay dressed out with gay colored bunting and six vessels of the Channel squadron were in waiting arrayed with the flags of all nations. The Osborne was greeted with salvos of artillery from the man-of-war. When she touched the pier and the royal party disembarked the throng raised a loud and enthusiastic cheer. The sun was shining brilliantly when the royal party placed foot upon Irish soil. Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, received the Prince and his party, and the Town Commission presented an address of welcome. The Princess at the same time was presented with many bouquets. The crowd, which numbered thousands, kept up a continuous cheering during the reception, and cheered loud and long as the royal guests proceeded to Dublin.

The royal party arrived in Dublin at 2 P. M. A grand stand had been erected at the railway station, and when the train arrived an immense crowd had assembled. When the Prince and Princess alighted their appearance was greeted with tremendous cheering. They were escorted to the grand stand, where a large representative gathering had assembled. Here, when the enthusiasm of the crowd had been quieted, the usual welcome by the Dublin Chamber of Commerce was read. The address dwelt specially upon the beneficent influence which the visit of the Prince and Princess would exercise upon the welfare of Ireland. It referred also to the labors of the Prince in the cause of housing the poor of London, a subject the address said, of great interest to many people in the Irish capital.

When the procession was about to start from the station several bands joined forces in rendering the air of "God bless the Prince of Wales." For a time considerable excitement was occasioned by some trouble to the royal carriages. The horses became frightened by the sight of the crowd and the glare of uniforms, and shied and pranced around with all their might for a few moments, during which time it was feared they would succeed in breaking away and overturning the vehicle. But the driver soon made himself master of the situation, and in a short time had the animals quiet and under perfect control. This episode delayed the procession a short time only, and it moved off in perfect order. The route was through Westland row, Lincoln place, Nassau street, and Grafton street to College Green, where the first stop was made. The green was literally packed with one solid mass of cars, carriages, and people afoot. The advent of the royal party was hailed with cheering.

One of the features of the procession was the presence of a marching force of students. They numbered about 1,000, were jauntily dressed, bore walking sticks in arms, carried Union Jacks for banners, and made the streets resound with their cheery and lusty singing of "God save the Queen."

The Princess of Wales captured the populace at the outset. The refined beauty of her face and the elegance of her figure were heightened specially set off in a special costume of green, which had been made for the occasion. The dress was composed of a close-fitting dark green velvet bodice, with a silk skirt to match, and a Princess bonnet trimmed with beads and dark green feathers. This tribute to the Irish colors, so deftly and beautifully made, was instantly recognized by the people, and her Royal Highness was greeted with applause.

Along the route to Dublin Castle many persons were crowded in passing by the escort of Lancers. The Prince of Wales took all these irregularities good naturedly, and reassured the displaced spectators by shaking hands cordially with all of them within his reach. Earl Spencer was loudly cheered as he drove through the streets in the procession. Lord Mayor John O'Connor, who is a strong Nationalist, but who drove in official state with the royal escort, was loudly hissed by the Nationalists. Not a sign of welcome was visible on the City Hall of Dublin. There were many indications that there was no great popular enthusiasm outside the route of the procession. Still, no feeling of hostility was displayed by the vast crowd along the line of the procession. On the contrary, the party was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. The houses on both sides of the avenues along which they proceeded were adorned with beautiful decorations, and the windows and roofs were crowded with spectators eager to catch a glimpse of the future King and Queen.

After luncheon at Dublin Castle, which was over at about 3:30 in the afternoon, the Prince and party proceeded to the Royal Dublin Society's show, at Ball's Bridge. The royal escort on this trip was composed of the Hussars. This escort was preceded by Earl Spencer, escorted by the Lancers.

At Ball's Bridge the reception was just as enthusiastic as the one on College Green, and the cheering along the route was hearty and unanimous. The exhibition was varied, one of the features being a series of extraordinary jumping feats. The grand stand, which had been altered for the occasion, was crowded with prominent persons.

LONDON, April 8.—The enthusiasm of the Prince's reception in Ireland has surpassed official hopes, but there is still some anxiety regarding the future incidents of the visit. Some croakers recall the fact that when Lord Frederick Cavendish arrived in Dublin on May 6, 1882, to be sworn in as Chief Secretary for Ireland, he was received with much popular enthusiasm, but that only a few hours later he was stabbed to death in Phœnix Park. Such gruesome portents, however, do not at all affect the Prince of Wales, whose confidence in Irish loyalty appears to constantly increase. His replies to the addresses made to him to-day were pithy, genial, sensible, and expressed in well-chosen words. He plainly intimated that the present tour would inaugurate a series of visits to Ireland, which would be continued every year hereafter. The Princess of Wales charms the people by her beauty and the suavity of her manner. The moderate loyalists of Dublin deprecate the aggressive loyalty displayed by the students who stole the civic flag from the Mansion House. The moderates say that such lawless demonstrations are calculated, and, they believe, intended, to provoke rioting, which might be difficult to quell.

In the evening the city was gorgeously illuminated. Great crowds assembled in the streets in the vicinity of the Castle. The police with difficulty prevented a collision between the Nationalists, who raised shouts of "God save Ireland!" and attempted to elicit cheers for Parnell and the students and loyalists, who coalesced in endeavoring to drown these cries by cheers for the Prince and Princess. The malcontents proved to be the weaker party, and when they tore down and attempted to burn a Union Jack the students and loyalists made a rush, rescued the emblem, and bore it aloft in triumph. The mob, growing more desperate, missiles began to fill the air, and several windows in the neighboring houses were smashed. At this point the police charged upon the crowd and cleared the streets for the time being. While these scenes were being enacted near the Castle, similar demonstrations were made in various other parts of the city. The town was wild with excitement, but a friendly feeling for the royal visitors was uppermost.

CAMPHOR GOOD FOR CHOLERA.

Brandy is Bad, but Moderate Drinkers Should Not Stop Entirely.

At the meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society at the Ophthalmic Hospital last night, four papers were read which were devoted to cholera. Drs. Lilienthal, Ball, Belcher, and Hallock all spoke highly of camphor as a remedy, especially in the early stages of the disease. Instances were given in which extraordinary doses had been taken with excellent results. Dr. Lilienthal said that when an epidemic of cholera was raging in Europe on one occasion 2,000 people, each of whom carried camphor in a bag suspended over the chest, all escaped the disease, although exposed as much as others who died by the score.

Dr. Schley counselled the people to avoid excesses in labor, food, and drink, and exercise. He said that the drinking of brandy in the hope of avoiding diarrhœa would be especially bad, but for a person accustomed to moderate drinking to stop entirely would be bad also.

The speakers did not expect any serious epidemic in this city.

The Raven Run Disaster.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., April 8.—Hundreds of people were gathered to-day at the mouth of the Raven Run mine, but little could be done toward recovering the bodies of the ten victims. The roof of the mine is still crushing and the work of the exploring parties is retarded thereby.

THE ADVANCE AGAINST RIEL.

The Progress of the Troops Retarded by Snow—Riel's Appeal to Sympathizers.

WINNIPEG, April 8.—It is reported at Touchwood Hills that a band of Indians are within one day's march of Humboldt. Along the Government supplies are stored, and the advance of the troops will be hurried to prevent the capture of the supplies. It is also said that Riel has placed a large force of rebels at the south branch of the Saskatchewan to prevent the troops from crossing. The troops will reach there in about twelve days when an engagement will probably occur.

A great many are of the opinion that the present lull in the insurrection will be followed in a few or two to a general rising. A telegram from Turtle Mountain says the settlers are concentrated for several thousand half breeds on both sides of the boundary, who are in secret sympathy with Riel. A despatch from Brandon says that Wabin Cup, a Sioux chief north of there, is known to be on the warpath. This is the band referred to by Col. Irvine as preventing the settlers' harvest.

The following intelligence has been received from Calgary: Fort MacLeod is threatened, and an Indian uprising anticipated any longer be prevented by the good offices of Fire Lancaster.

Special despatches received by carrier at enlistment headquarters from MacLeod have given great uneasiness. Great Ventres Indians are north of the International boundary on the war path. The South Piegan and Blonde have formed an alliance. Telegrams sent from Riel's Indians to the Great Ventres was some time ago accepted by the latter, thus showing that Riel has had a deep conspiracy in which the Milk River Indians will play an important part.

Capt. Stewart is still here, awaiting despatches. He says matters are looking very bad in this district. Women and children and those incapable of bearing arms are flocking to Fort MacLeod for protection. The Blackfeet did not meet Capt. Cotton at the crossing to-day, according to agreement, and this looks ominous. Troops should be sent to this district without delay, because they will be needed immediately.

A messenger from Prince Albert has just passed here. He says there are provisions there for three weeks only, and that if relief does not come by that time the police and settlers will be forced to surrender to the rebels.

The troops camped Monday night twelve miles out of Fort QU'Appelle, and soon began to realize the hardships attendant on a campaign at this time of year. They suffered terribly from cold, the mercury falling from 60 degrees above to 30 degrees below zero, and the men had difficulty in keeping from freezing.

OTTAWA, April 8.—An emissary of Riel's was captured near Humboldt yesterday. Among other documents found in his possession was the following letter, addressed to the editor of the *Pioneer-Press* of St. Paul, dated Liberty Camp, seventeen miles from Duck Lake, April 2:

SIR: Is it true the American arms and American citizens are to be used against the half breeds? The Canadian Government are trying to crush us with tyrannical acts. What have the half breeds done to provoke American hostility? What have they done against the spirit of American liberty? The desire for freedom is a universal instinct. Why should not the half breeds of the Northwest territories desire to come within its sunshine? They do so desire. And shall win the smiles of freedom even with the sacrifice of brave men's lives. Has the spirit of '76, with its grand memories of courage and struggles, departed from the American people? Has liberty no further triumphs to achieve that the American heart has ever cherished? Will the answer be, "No?" Ours is a battle for homes and human rights, as well as the just rights of the half breeds of the Northwest. Jefferson's sublime sentiment, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," echoes in our hearts. It will guide us from bondage, even as the pillar of flame guided the scourged of Egypt. With its inspiration we must triumph. Will any should American freemen range themselves on the side of tyranny, the oppression of force? LOUIS RIEL.

Advices to Government show that the advance of troops to the front is progressing favorably but slowly, the stormy and snowy weather impeding their progress considerably. Rather more than usual general feeling of alarm all over the Northwest owing to the suspicious movements of the Indians. Yesterday it was announced that the Bloods and Piegans in the vicinity of Calgary were becoming uneasy, and to-day the Government received a telegram from Major Steele, at Calgary, who states that they are all moving southward to join the American Indians, who have already begun crossing over. The combined strength of these two hostile tribes is 3,200. Gen. Strange asks that troops may be sent to Fort Lead immediately. The Indians in the Qu'Appelle valley are by no means contented. Fears are entertained that they will give trouble while troops are going north. Wild rumors are coming in from the Wood Mountain, Moose Mountain, and Turtle Mountain of an uprising of Indians and half breeds along the frontier.

"THE CULPRIT FAY."

Judge Gedney's Opera Produced with Great Success in Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 8.—The initial performance of Judge Gedney's "Culprit Fay" by the Musical Union of this city to-night was a great success. Two thousand persons were present. While the opera is not a faithful transcription of Drake's poem of the same title, yet it affords room for liberal scenic effects and stage business. The scene, laid at Constitution Island and West Point was faithfully reproduced on canvas from photographs and water colors. A detachment of the Thirty-ninth Separate Company gave a guard mount and exhibition drill. It was a remarkably smooth performance for the first trial. Several New Yorkers who were present, pronounced it excellent, especially noting the fresh voices of the soloists and the remarkably strong choruses. Willis Clark of Boston as *Cadet Hugh Fay*, who falls in love with the fairy, took the principal tenor part. The remainder of the cast was home talent. Miss Zetta Clark received a perfect ovation as *Varlaco*, the Culprit Fay. Mrs. C. B. Fowler as *Muriel*, daughter of the commandant at West Point, who loves *Varlaco*, was several times encored. The opera abounds in references to the political topics of the day, and introduces several remarkably pretty solos and duets. The Vassar College girls' visit to West Point was well pictured, and the examination of the cadet sentry was especially worthy of mention. The general unfitness of the sprits between mortals and fairies was gracefully accomplished. The opera consists of a prologue and two acts. The music is by John Aiden, Jr., of Boston, and is very meritorious. The minor parts were carefully looked after, bringing out the full strength of the company.

At the close of the second act Judge Gedney was called before the curtain, and said, among other things, that he knew the people of this district were patriotic, and therefore willing to recognize American productions. He expressed surprise and gratification at the manner in which the opera had been produced.

Tom Karl and Manager Foster of the Boston Ideals will be here on Friday to complete arrangements to purchase the opera and stage effects. The Musical Union, conducted by Fred Seymour, will conclude the performance here on Saturday night. They will probably produce the opera one evening in Ogdensburg.

GEORGE HERRICK'S SUDDEN DEATH.

An Albion Seed Merchant Supposed to Have Been Poisoned.

ALBION, N. Y., April 8.—The sudden death of George Herrick, seed merchant, of this village, was a general surprise, but when it became known that he died under suspicious conditions the news spread rapidly through the whole county and caused intense excitement. Herrick's domestic relations had been a matter of gossip for some time. He had accused, it is said, his wife of infidelity, and more than once expressed his intention to separate from her. This and the announcement that he was about to change the beneficiary of his life insurance policies of $3,000 became a source of frequent quarrel.

Herrick on the night of March 31 went home an apparently strong and healthy man. After eating a hearty meal he became ill, and retired at 9. The physician called did not think his illness serious, but at 1 o'clock he was dead. A certificate was filed, stating that death was caused by sudden termination of blood, supposed to be due to heart disease. When it was learned that the man died in extreme pain, with muscles contracted and screaming with agony, the public as well as the family of the dead man called for an investigation. An autopsy was accordingly made by Drs. Cochrance and Sutton, who found the condition of the internal organs sufficiently suspicious to warrant them in sending the stomach and other organs to Rochester for analysis, and this has been done.

The Coroner's jury to-day, after listening to witnesses who testified to the circumstances attending the death, adjourned until Monday, awaiting the chemist's report. Further developments in this case are anxiously looked for.

Egbert D. Johnson Acquitted.

On March 12 Egbert D. Johnson was arrested in Brooklyn on the complaint of Jacob A. Sherman of 251 Broadway, who accused him of wrongfully taking $5,000 worth of soap while acting as his agent. The case was investigated by Justice Walsh and the accused was honorably discharged.

GEN. GRANT'S BRIGHTER DAY

HE WAKES UP IN GOOD SPIRITS AND FEELS STRONGER.

Able to Walk About the Room Again and Talking Cheerfully—The Doctors Report an Improvement in the General Condition.

On Tuesday evening no one would have ventured to predict that Gen. Grant would be alive at 7 o'clock next morning. But for the third time he lived back at the very gates of death. At 8 o'clock he was a sick man, with temperature reduced and pulse stronger. He was so free from serious symptoms during the night that the family were all asleep even after midnight. Dr. Shrady also went to sleep for a couple of hours, relieving Dr. Douglas at 3 o'clock. From 4 to 6 both physicians watched together. These hours have been the most dangerous to the patient heretofore, but except for a little restlessness between 3 and 4 o'clock, owing to accumulations in the throat, the General slept soundly and without break until 5. He awoke refreshed and in good spirits. His pulse was 72 and of fair volume, his temperature 100°, and his respiration 18. His voice was firm and his mind was clear. He was able to stand on his feet, and after he had eaten he walked about the room. The doctors and his family then felt confident that he would live through the day.

The hemorrhage of Monday had had a very depressing effect on his spirits, and all day he was sad and depressed. Yesterday when Newton Henry came out at 8:15 o'clock he said the General was bright and cheery, and was talking and laughing with his family. It was evident that a good night's rest had removed the blues from the General's mind. Dr. Douglas went home at 9:20.

An express wagon brought a large box of flowers that had been sent from Philadelphia by Mr. G. W. Childs. They were invoiced at $150, and the expressman said that a similar box was to be delivered next Saturday. A lady who had spent the night at the cottage came again in the forenoon, and when he came out he said that the General had walked around a little while he was there, and talked cheerfully with everybody. His face was full and showed no signs of weakness, but his body was greatly emaciated. The doctors were not alarmed at his present condition. A bulletin came out at 12:30:

Gen. Grant has been comparatively comfortable this morning. He has seldom coughed. Some temporary pain in the throat necessitated the application of cocaine. He has taken his nourishment and has had no pain in swallowing. His pulse is now 90, and temperature 99.5°.

The cabs of Drs. Barker, Sands, and Douglas drove up a most simultaneously at 1:50 o'clock. From that time until 3:10 nothing was seen of the doctors. Nobody called and the house was very quiet. When Dr. Barker came out he said:

"The General is decidedly better to-day. I think he is stronger, his pulse shows it. Yes—he is certainly stronger than yesterday. We don't expect any critical period to-night."

This bulletin followed soon afterward:

3:30 P. M.—At the consultation to-day at 2 P. M., Drs. Barker, Sands, Shrady, and Douglas present, it was agreed that the treatment pursued the past twenty four hours should be continued, and that the general condition of the patient was improved. The pulse is now 88, and fuller. Temperature, 99°.

J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.
GEO. F. SHRADY, M. D.

Monday and Tuesday were anniversaries of the battle of Shiloh. Dr. Douglas was at this battle, and yesterday Gen. Grant and the doctors talked about it. Col. Fred Ayer, who fought with Gen. Grant in the Wilderness, called at 3:20, and was told that the General had just taken food, and was dozing.

When Dr. Shrady left, at 3¾, he said the General was comfortable, and would live through the day.

Gen. T. L. Rosser, C. S. A., who was wounded in the cavalry fight at Winchester, called in the afternoon. He saw Gen. Grant and expressed sympathy. He came from the Union Square Hotel and brought a box of flowers.

In the evening the weather turned very cold, with a bitter wind. Mark Twain called and had a friendly chat with Col. Fred Grant. He did not see the General. Dr. Newman called at 9, a few minutes before U. S. Grant, jr., and Senator Chaffee went away. Senator Chaffee said that Gen. Grant was then sleeping in his chair. Gen. Badeau, who went away at half past 9, said that the General was resting comfortably and would probably pass a peaceful night. The family felt very much encouraged, and intended to go to bed for the night. At 10:30 this bulletin came out:

Gen. Grant has passed a very quiet afternoon. His general condition is the same as in the last report. Pulse, 64; temperature, 98.6°. He has taken his food as usual.

J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.
GEO. F. SHRADY, M. D.

Dr. Newman and Dr. Douglas went away at 11 o'clock. They said they thought Gen. Grant's condition warranted them in leaving for the night. The General was resting quietly.

At 11:45 the house was closed for the night. At that hour it was said that the General was easy, and that no immediate fears were entertained. Col. Fred Grant sent out this message:

"Dr. Shrady says he will not send out any more bulletins to-night unless something unexpected occurs. The General is sleeping, and the Doctor thinks he will have a quiet night."

At midnight a committee of three from G. A. R. Post No. 140, of which Gen. Grant is an honorary member, called at the house to present a set of resolutions of sympathy. The Department Commander, Austin Curtin of Pennsylvania accompanied them. The resolutions are bound with polished oak lined with blue plush. On the outside of the cover is a large raised silver monogram of the letters U. S. G., and on the inside of the cover is a gold Grand Army badge. The committee decided to wait over night and present the resolutions this morning. A six-page telegram arrived at the house conveying resolutions from the G. A. R., Department of Northern Ohio.

Gen. Grant's food consists of eggs beaten in milk, beef tea, and semi-liquids of a farinaceous character. It has been many weeks since he has been able to take any solids, though he is able to swallow his fluid nourishment without difficulty. He eats without appetite or relish, and only as a duty, just as he would take any medicine the doctor might order him. His digestion, however, is good, his eyes are comparatively good, and he readily assimilates his food, which is of the most nourishing character.

To-day is the twentieth anniversary of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The *Star* says: "It seems to be settled that Gen. Grant will be buried at Washington, and various sites are named. Among them are the white lot, in front of the White House, the Monument Grounds, the Congressional Cemetery, Arlington, and the Soldiers' Home. There are objections urged to all these sites, with the exception of the Soldiers' Home, and it is probable that one of the commanding elevations in those beautiful grounds will be selected for the purpose. Congress will, undoubtedly, provide for the erection over the grave of a monument of a size and dignity to commemorate fitly the character of the dead hero, and this monument, rising from the home heights, would be a stately and impressive feature of the landscape seen from any direction."

A Republican Caucus.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Republican Senators held a long and stormy caucus this evening. It was first resolved without much dissent to stand by Secretary of State Carr in his suggestions regarding the census, and a motion to sustain Lansing's bill calling for the usual appropriation was carried. This throws out the plan of Gov. Hill and the Civil Service Commissioners.

When the question of an appropriation for the new Capitol was reached, the majority favored a smaller sum than the million dollars already voted by the Assembly.

Senators Cogeshall and Comstock then withdrew, stating that they could not, as representatives of the workingmen, favor a smaller appropriation. After a long debate, a motion to appropriate $500,000 was carried.

The Minister to Russia.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Gen. Lawton's commission as Minister to Russia will, it is understood, be signed in a few days. Mr. Lawton since his arrival here yesterday has seen both the President and Secretary Bayard. He assured them at the outset that he wanted to relieve the Administration of all embarrassment in connection with the mention of his name as Minister to Russia, and so desired the President to proceed in the case without any regard for him personally. Gen. Lawton says he was pardoned by President Johnson a year before the Fourteenth Amendment went into effect. He did not consider the amendment as retroactive, and hence after having the President's pardon in his pocket he failed to ask Congress to relieve him of political disabilities.

Changes in the Internal Revenue Service.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Commissioner Miller says there will be very few, if any, changes in the internal revenue service until after the 1st of next month. By that time what is known as the special taxes will have been collected. Mr. Miller says neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor he himself deems it advisable to interfere with the routine workings of the internal revenue service until after these special taxes are paid.

Harvard Students Must Attend Prayers.

BOSTON, April 8.—At a meeting of Harvard College Overseers to-day the following resolution was adopted: "That it is inexpedient to grant the petition of sundry undergraduates of Harvard College for the repeal of the rules now requiring attendance on daily prayers." The resignation of Mr. Hon William C. Endicott, Secretary of War, was presented to the Board of Overseers to-day.

POISONED BY MORPHINE.

Where Gave the Responsibility for the Death of John J. Keller?

John J. Keller, a dealer in drugs at 39 Bower street, died suffering from a serious trouble, and on Tuesday his friend, Dr. Ernest Tingel, who like him, was a native of Switzerland, wrote the following prescription for him:

Morphine sulphate 1.5 milligrams.
Aq. dest. [illegible]

This was at Mr. Keller's house, 189 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, and Mr. Keller had the prescription put up at Hey-Gesswein Brothers' drug store, 189 Atlantic avenue. The clerk who put it up is William H. Devendorf.

Mr. Keller took one powder at 6 o'clock, and although he became drowsy, his condition did not cause any alarm to his family. After taking a similar powder, however, in about an hour, he laid down and soon sank into a comatose condition, from which he could not be aroused.

Drs. Boehmer, Lloyd, and Baiser were summoned. Antidotes were suggested, but consciousness could not be restored, and the patient sank steadily until he died at 9 o'clock, when he died. The physicians examined the medicine, and, from the quantity missing, concluded that enough had been taken to kill two or three persons.

Coroner Messinger impanelled a jury yesterday morning. The inquest was adjourned until April 23. The drug clerk said: "If any person whom we did not know had brought that prescription it would not have been made up. Mr. Keller was a frequent visitor at the store, and had purchased quantities of alkaloids. A note on the prescription, 'taken as directed,' seemingly led me to suppose that Mr. Keller understood exactly what he was to do. But even in his case, if the prescription had called for the administration of a teaspoonful of the drug, it would not have been given to him. It would have been madness to do so. The man knew I am confident, must have been with the physician, for the prescription was properly put up. I graduated in the class of 1881 in the New College of Pharmacy, and have been constantly employed since that time."

Dr. Tingel says the law prohibits any druggist from dispensing more than 15 milligrammes of sulphate of atropia at one time, and that the drug clerk ought to have known that the prescription called for 15 milligrammes. He says that "aconite" was written on the label on the bottle obtained at the drug store. Mr. Keller's relatives refuse to make any comment on the case, where the blame should rest, being satisfied to leave the case in the hands of the Coroner. Mr. Keller was about 60 years old. He had been in the country for over forty years. He leaves a widow and two children.

ACTIONS OF THE JUNIOR CLUB.

They Keep their Audience Merry and Price a Worthy Charity.

The West Side Newsboys' Lodging House will be $1,000 better off to-day because of the amateur theatricals which the Junior Club played last night in the concert hall of the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the charity. The Junior Club men are all young sons of conspicuous society people, and society belles and society men thronged the pretty little hall to see them act. When Lander's orchestra had filled the room with the echoes of a catching overture the tiny curtain glided upward, and revealed a stage picturesquely set with a glimpse of country scenery, amid which eight young belles cleverly and for half an hour, depicted the humorous adventures of a handsome young officer whom four young girls strive desperately to win for a husband.

The captivating manner in which Mr. M. Fairfax Harrison, son of Mrs. Burton Harrison, flirted, and made love, displayed all that he was widening costume of the young lady addicted to flirtation first caused the flight of enormous bouquets to his feet. More bouquets and peals of laughter from the society belles filled the air in tribute to the magnificent management of Mr. Joseph Weyerbacher, by himself, in the character of *Miss Minnette*, who tried to dance, and the society belles clapped their hands with great enthusiasm at the high art with which Mr. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., swooned in an access of romantic sentimentality when the young officer rejected *Miss Musidora*.

The girl who swooned in the first was the simple, six-foot high *Rose*, with a country bonnet; and when she fell into his arms and was kissed the whole audience arose with one accord and showered plaudits and red roses upon Mr. Valentine Hall. In a flowing black riding habit and hunting cap, Mr. Frederick H. Satterlee gathered up a special mound of bouquets thrown to sport-loving *Sylvia*.

Sylvia and all the other girls slid out of their wigs and dashing toilets, and reappeared in broadcloth and fine linen, and helped make things hilarious over the impressionable love-making of shy *Debe Baker*, a washerwoman, whom Mr. Edward Fales Coward represented in an amazing blonde wig. When the society belles had finally stopped laughing and flinging flowers on the stage the orchestra played sweet dance music, and the society men whirled the society belles over the wax floors in a series of fashionable dances.

HOME OF THE CARDIFF GIANTS.

City Officials of Moberly, Mo., Give their Imaginations a Benefit.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The city of Moberly, Mo., is stirred up over a wonderful buried city, which was discovered at the bottom of a coal shaft 360 feet deep which was being sunk near Moberly. A hard and thick stratum of lava arches in the buried city, the streets of which are regularly laid out and enclosed by walls of stone, which is cut and dressed in a fairly good, although rude, style of masonry. A hall 30x100 feet was discovered, wherein were stone benches and tools of all descriptions for mechanical service. Further search disclosed statues and images made of a composition closely resembling bronze, lacking lustre, but possessing a high polish. It was with a court or street, and from it a stream of perfectly pure water was flowing, which, upon being tasted, was found to be strongly impregnated with lime. Lying beside the fountain were portions of the skeleton of a human being. The bones of the leg measured, the femur, four and one-half feet, and the other bones are comparatively good, and he readily assimilates his food, which is of the most nourishing character.

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ALBANY, April 8.—The Republican Senators held a long and stormy caucus this evening. It was first resolved without much dissent to stand by Secretary of State Carr in his suggestions regarding the census, and a motion to sustain Lansing's bill calling for the usual appropriation was carried. This throws out the plan of Gov. Hill and the Civil Service Commissioners.

When the question of an appropriation for the new Capitol was reached, the majority favored a smaller sum than the million dollars already voted by the Assembly.

Senators Cogeshall and Comstock then withdrew, stating that they could not, as representatives of the workingmen, favor a smaller appropriation. After a long debate, a motion to appropriate $500,000 was carried.

The Minister to Russia.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Gen. Lawton's commission as Minister to Russia will, it is understood, be signed in a few days. Mr. Lawton since his arrival here yesterday has seen both the President and Secretary Bayard. He assured them at the outset that he wanted to relieve the Administration of all embarrassment in connection with the mention of his name as Minister to Russia, and so desired the President to proceed in the case without any regard for him personally. Gen. Lawton says he was pardoned by President Johnson a year before the Fourteenth Amendment went into effect. He did not consider the amendment as retroactive, and hence after having the President's pardon in his pocket he failed to ask Congress to relieve him of political disabilities.

Changes in the Internal Revenue Service.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Commissioner Miller says there will be very few, if any, changes in the internal revenue service until after the 1st of next month. By that time what is known as the special taxes will have been collected. Mr. Miller says neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor he himself deems it advisable to interfere with the routine workings of the internal revenue service until after these special taxes are paid.

Harvard Students Must Attend Prayers.

BOSTON, April 8.—At a meeting of Harvard College Overseers to-day the following resolution was adopted: "That it is inexpedient to grant the petition of sundry undergraduates of Harvard College for the repeal of the rules now requiring attendance on daily prayers." The resignation of the Hon William C. Endicott, Secretary of War, was presented to the Board of Overseers to-day.

SET HIMSELF FREE OF LIFE.

REASONS WHY JOHN J. KELLER CHOSE TO DIE BY POISON.

A Change in the Cotton Gave Through the Gen. B. Butler Cotton—He Only in the Future Field—He Had Prepared the Field and Will Cover Come Back Again.

Michael Burke is agent for the Butler estate, which owns many houses in Worcester. Tenants bring their rents to him at 3 Pinne street the first of every month. Edwards, an elderly dentist, who had hired the cottage at 417 East 141st street, did not bring down his money as usual on April 1, and on Tuesday Burke telegraphed to him, asking him to come down. The dentist didn't come, and Burke went to the house yesterday.

The house was closed, and nobody answered the bell. In company with Joseph Hengeberger, a neighboring grocer, Burke broke in the door. In a back room on the second floor Dentist Edwards was found lying on a sofa undressed, and with a razor in his hand. He had inflicted two gashes in his throat, eight on his body, and two on his arms. Some of the wounds looked as if they had been inflicted a day or two before. He was alive. A small lamp was burning on the table. Mr. Edwards recognized Mr. Burke and Mr. Hengeberger, and said: "I am glad I am dying." He lived two hours longer.

In the room was a dentist's chair covered with dust. A drug store and a wash tub were in an adjoining room. He did his own washing and washing, in a corner were some old works on dentistry. Upon a table was any number of small packages, carefully tied up and addressed. In one package was a certificate that he had applied for a patent on a window shade fastener. Dozens of these fasteners were showed away carefully in cigarette boxes, wrapped in paper, tied with cord, and labelled.

"For my dear friend, Mr. Hengeberger."

A book was addressed to "My friend, George Fonder, 128 East 141st street." A set of teeth was marked for W. L. Harris, 252 Broadway. A paper of large nails were tied up and labelled "Mr. Hengeberger."

One bunk in letter, on which were two cent stamps was addressed to the Rev. E. Heber Newton. Another addressed to Mr. Burke, briefly thanked the latter for his uniform kindness. Another was addressed to The Coroner.

Coroner Kennedy opened all the letters. The envelope addressed to the Rev. Mr. Newton contained two letters, as follows:

The Rev. E. Heber Newton

May 1, through you, as standing for the race say goodby to human kind. I am going away and will not return. Your prayer was right, and my knowledge I sacrificed to my immortal part all things, that it might become so natural and perfected as to maintain itself in the spirit state and not be attracted back to endure a material form. I have overcome the world, broken all its bonds, and am free to go. I am exempt, and will return to no more life in material form. But that I have served me well and suffered much from my delirious state, I rest in Potter's Field, that it may not be parted from the friendless poor.

Oh, then, the lily of the valley, loveliest of the flowers, I will bear thee to the branch, for in the spirit's home purity and strength are one.

NELSON EDWARDS.

The Rev. E. Heber Newton

On the banks of time beside the river of life I lived and died, grasping at the bubble floating by that vanished in my hand. Farewell, friends, I go. But the angels received me what they were, and now I go away and will no more return.

Oh, I sigh for rest and think to follow me, consider whether, as being subject to this world, you revolt as its slave, or having overcome its attractions, you can go forth its master. First sacrifice, little by little as you may be able, all things of earth, and sacrifice for the welfare of the indwelling and immortal soul, and cleanse the spirit of all stains of the fleshy nature or its lusts, and at last resolve that it be preserved, and it will be ashamed and unhappy, and being still subject to the stings of the flesh its own inclinings will draw it into slavery to the flesh again. Live down all worldly pride and vanity, disbelieve the idea of all that is wrong, vanity you were first immured in a material body. Undoubtedly this life has its woes. It is the soil in which the spirit is planted to extract itself. Yet I did not shrink away to the desert to hide me in a cave, but encountered the enemy in the open, and overcame him in his capital. Do thou likewise. * * And now farewell. I entreat you, let the olive-plighted doves of everlasting peace come on the choral wind.

Enclosed in the letter to the Coroner was a slip of paper stating that Mr. Edwards was 62 years old, and had been treated in Bellevue last December for partial paralysis. He wrote to the Coroner:

Will you kindly see that my body is suffered to rest in Potter's Field, where it may not seem to intrude on the unhappy. If an inquest be thought necessary I desire that the doctors Robert A. Gunn and Alexander Wilder, D. D., be called to testify. They are capable and worthy men. I would not have a corrupt or indecent man touch my poor body even in death. I am at peace, the spirit has departed, for it has been the abode and patient servant of a spirit that has long been emancipation from existence in a fleshly form. And may the spirit of righteousness be the God of your spirit also. Respectfully your servant,

NELSON EDWARDS.

The floor of the room was bare. On the wall was the red badge of the Prohibitionists in the last campaign. On a shelf was an empty whiskey flask. Dr. Edwards has lived in Morrisania fifteen years, and two in this cottage. Every morning he went to the little grocery on the corner of Willis avenue and bought a supply of food, which he prepared himself. He spent most of the time in his library, and received few callers. He was always courteous and all who had any acquaintance with him were charmed with him. He had recently had a fair practice, and although leading the life of a recluse, he seemed cheerful and happy when any of his neighbors spoke to him. Nothing was known of his history beyond the report which came from some unknown source, that he was single and an American. His body is greatly emaciated. He did not belong to the Rev. E. Heber Newton's church.

No More Sparring in the Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Mayor Smith issued a general order to the Police Department to-day regarding sparring. It reads:

"The decision of the Court upon the recent sparring match establishes a precedent which the Police Department will energetically carry into effect by the enforcement of the act of May 22, 1876. The Lieutenant of each district will be required to issue a blank form the name of the proprietor, location, characters of entertainment, and such general information as may aid in informing the department of any violation of the law governing places of amusement, that such information may be in the department deems requisite. Circulars and blanks will be furnished to every policeman."

"Mr. Graham," said the Chief of Police, "to see that all sparring exhibitions or entertainments are stopped in the city. The courts have decided that it must cease, and it is our duty to see that the law is carried out."

Chauncey M. Depew Makes a Statement.

ALBANY, April 8.—W. F. King, John Gibbs, and F. B. Thurber, representing the dry goods and grocery interests of New York, appeared before the joint Railroad Committees this evening in support of Senator Gibbs's bill, which proposes to stop the diversion of freight by the pooled lines.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who appeared for the New York Central Railroad Company, said that if the bill was withdrawn, no more first-class freight should be diverted by the New York Central road.

Messrs. King and Gibbs refused to entertain the proposition unless it was made permanent and was officially promulgated. Mr. Depew assented to this, and the final details are to be arranged at a meeting in New York tomorrow of the parties interested.

The bill was therefore withdrawn.

Running Away to Join an Opera Company.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 8.—Della Shobert, Gertrude Blackmore, and Morris Dougherty, all aged about 20, children of prominent families here, left their homes this afternoon, and are believed to have gone to Binghamton, N. Y., to join the Standard opera company, now playing there. Detectives have been notified, and their arrest and return are anxiously awaited by their parents.

Shooting His Wife and Himself.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Louis Derry, a well-known citizen of Poplar Bluffs, Mo., killed his wife and him