LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE DISCUSSING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No Quorum Present and No Action Taken on the Wilson Bill—Col. Dan Lamont on the President's $10,000 Subscription to the Campaign Fund—Wisconsin Offers a Statue of Pere Marquette for the Gallery of Statues in the Capitol—How St. Jerome Edmunds Stole Mr. Cullom's Thunder.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is extremely doubtful whether the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will take any action on the President's message or on the Wilson bill, which were referred to it, within a week or ten days at least. A meeting was held to-day, but was attended by only six members, less than a quorum. All the absentees are still out of town, except Chipman of Michigan, whose engagements at the House restaurant prevented his attendance. Three Democratic members—McCreary, Hooker, and Norwood—were pitted against three Republicans—Hitt, Rockwell, and Morrow. When the meeting was over, Mr. McCreary said that they had merely talked over informally the message, the rejected fisheries treaty, the treaty of 1871, the statutes of 1873 which carried that treaty into effect, sections 3,005 and 3,006 of the Revised Statutes, and the Wilson bill, which is founded on the President's message, and if other reports of the meeting than Mr. McCreary's are true, the meeting was remarkable chiefly for the informality of the discussion. There is said to have been a very breezy interchange of opinion, in which Mr. Hitt, breaking a path for his two milder brethren, led an attack upon the President's message very similar to that led by Mr. Edmunds in the Senate on Friday. Mr. Hitt has been a secretary of legation and an assistant Secretary of State, and he thinks he knows a little something about international affairs himself. This was his opportunity to display himself, and, if reports are true, he relashed Senator Edmunds's argument against the alleged termination of the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of 1871 in an exceedingly vigorous style. This aroused the Democrats on the committee, and they tried to answer, but they had failed to post themselves sufficiently and adjourned the meeting before 12 o'clock.

Ostensibly the committee is to meet again to-morrow, but this is doubtful. There is a disposition on both sides to wait and see what action the Senate discussion takes. The members of the committee think that there is no special hurry for the House to act. The matter originated with the Senate, and since it is likely to be several days before the President's message is referred to the committee there, the members think that nothing is to be gained by precipitate action. Mr. Belmont, the Chairman, has not returned yet. He sent a telegram from Bar Harbor, which was read to the committeemen present, as follows:

"I will certainly return to take part in the consideration by the committee of the Retaliation bill. I cannot reach Washington on Monday, but if there is an adjourned meeting I will be present."

Most of the absent members are expected back to-morrow. At present it looks as though the committee will divide on party grounds over the Wilson bill, or whatever measure is deemed best to give the President the retaliatory powers he desires. Mr. Hitt's lead the Republicans seem to think there is no necessity for further legislation. But their attitude will not be definitely shaped until it is seen what the Senate discussion develops in the way of arguments.

Senator Edmunds is to-day proposed the following as an amendment intended to be added to the resolution of Senator Hoar, calling on the President to communicate to Congress all remonstrances, if any, which he has addressed to Canada in regard to discriminations against American vessels passing through Canadian canals:

And also that there be communicated to the Senate copies of all papers, correspondence, and information touching the matter of the refusal of the United States Government, or that of any of her North American dominions to allow entry at Dominion seaports of American fish, or other cargoes, for transportation in bond to the United States since July 1, 1885; and also that he communicate to the Senate what instances have occurred since March 3, 1887, of wrongs to American fishing vessels, or other American vessels, in the ports or waters of British North America, and what steps, if any, have been taken in respect thereto.

In the House to-day, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts introduced a resolution similar to that introduced by Mr. Hoar in the Senate.

The movement of standard silver dollars from the different mints and sub-treasuries to Washington for storage in the large new silver vault in the Treasury building will begin to-morrow. The shipments will be made in lots of $500,000 a day, and will continue until the vault is filled. As the vault has a capacity of $100,000,000 in silver dollars, it will take about six months' time to fill it at the rate of shipment decided upon. The shipments will be confined to the coin now stored at Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco. It is estimated that about $20,000,000 will be brought from each of the cities named. The first shipments will be made from Philadelphia. The old vaults in the Treasury already contain $68,000,000 in standard silver dollars, and this vast sum will be swelled to $168,000,000 when the movement to the new vault is completed.

The President has approved the act for the erection of a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind.; the act for the relief of the Sone & Fleming Manufacturing Company of New York; the act to substitute Georgetown for Anacostia in the District of Columbia; the act authorizing the Richmond and Danville Railroad to lay tracks in the District of Columbia; the act to provide aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States; the joint resolution in recognition of Joseph Francis; the acts for the relief of Perez Dickinson, H. H. Helmer, A. M. Andrews, A. R. Smith, Lowman & Co., George M. Ochiltree, Joseph W. McClure, Andrew Gleason, and S. H. West, and the acts granting pensions to William Kelsey, Caspar Blanke, Richard Van Dorin, Gertrude K. Lyford, Kever S. Cool, and Susan F. Alger, and the act authorizing an increase in pensions for deafness.

The conferees on the Sundry Civil bill have decided to report a disagreement to the two Houses. The bill as it came from the House carried appropriations of $23,332,406, which was increased by the Senate to $28,506,999. The conferees have reduced the Senate increase by $1,351,044, having agreed to items in dispute amounting to $1,961,548, and having failed to agree with respect to items amounting to $1,862,000. Among the items disagreed to, and which will probably be the subjects of further conference, are the appropriation for the widow of Prof. Baird, $50,000; Mexican boundary survey, $100,000; reservoirs for storage of waters, $250,000; Congressional Library building, $990,000; zoological park, $200,000. Among the Senate amendments of public interest agreed upon are the following: $35,000 to carry out the act relating to the anchorage of vessels in the port of New York; $50,000 for enforcing the alien contract laws; $450,000 additional to the permanent appropriation for collecting customs revenues; $32,000 for completion of Washington monument at Newburgh, N. Y.; the provision requiring the Secretary of War to certify to the correctness of the rebellion records publication before the manuscript is published.

The President has appointed D. Cady Herrick of Albany, W. Hallett Phillips of Washington, and Samuel D. Holliday of Ithaca arbitrators to settle the questions at issue between the District of Columbia and Samuel Strong, a contractor, for work done for the old Board of Public Works.

The President to-day vetoed Senate bill No. 288, which provides for the erection of a public building at Sioux City, Iowa. A bill embracing the same subject covered by this bill was vetoed by the President on June 19, 1886. In his message to-day he doubts the present necessity of a public building at Sioux City, and says that he is of opinion that if a building is to be located there it better be delayed until a better judgment can be formed of its future necessity and proper size.

Among the requests for leaves of absence which were read from the clerk's desk in the House to-day was one excusing Representatives Matson and Hover, the Democratic and Republican candidates respectively for Governor of Indiana. They wanted to be away for fifteen days after the 30th of this month on important business. Members laughed when the request was read, and the candidates blushed. Great was the surprise after Speaker Carlisle put the question when John J. O'Neill shouted "I object." Candidate Hovey's face flushed a deep crimson, and took on an expression of dismay. He looked appealingly over toward O'Neill, but the Missouri Congressman showed no inclination to relent. Buchanan of New Jersey was in favor of allowing the candidates to change the battle ground from the House floor to the Indiana hustings. Then Bayne of Pennsylvania and Goff of West Virginia, the latter also a Gubernatorial candidate, came to the rescue with a motion to excuse the two gentlemen.

"Is the motion amendable?" cried Mr. O'Neill.

The Speaker said it was.

"Then I move to amend by excusing all other members who have political errands," shouted the Missourian.

Members laughed some more. "Oh, John, sit down," came from the Republican side. John sat down, and his amendment was not put. The motion to excuse was carried, but it received one negative vote all the same, and the "No" seemed to come from O'Neill's seat.

The *Star* to-night prints the following: "A *Star* reporter is informed by a very prominent Democrat that the visit of Chairman Barnum and Brice of the National Democratic Campaign Committees to Washington last week was in response to a summons from the President. He called them over to read them his message on the subject of retaliation before submitting it to Congress. The Chairmen, with several other prominent Democrats, remained in conference with the President from early Wednesday evening until 2 A. M. Thursday. After the message had been approved Messrs. Barnum and Brice submitted to the President their plan of campaign in detail, and asked him to suggest any changes he might desire. He replied that he had no suggestions to make; that the committees were doing everything just as he would have it done."

The announcement in the Sunday SUN that President Cleveland had sent his check for $10,000 to the National Democratic Committee has aroused the greatest interest in political circles, and has been the talk of the town for the past few days. Ever since its publication Col. Lamont has been overwhelmed with callers anxious to know whether the statement is correct. The obliging Colonel answered his numerous interviewers as follows:

"I don't see anything very startling about that story. It is well known that the President has always, openly and above board, been in the habit of making such contributions as his means justified toward defraying the necessary legitimate expenses of his party's campaigns, whether he has been a candidate for office or not, and this year is not likely to be an exception. The expenses for documents, meetings, &c., in a national campaign covering the whole country, run up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Somebody must pay, and none could be expected to more cheerfully than those who are supposed to have a personal interest in their party's success. The President will, as heretofore, assist the Democratic party in this manner as far as he thinks fair and proper, just as I suppose Gen. Harrison and Gen. Fisk will aid the Republican and Prohibition parties. I don't know what sum he will give, and I don't understand that it is any of my business, but I am sure that the sum you mention ($10,000) is not unusually large."

To the further question of whether or not the story published was true, the Colonel refused to reply, saying: "That is all I have to say on the subject. I think the statement published to the effect such large sums have not been given before is all nonsense."

This little piece of campaign news has given rise to others of a like kind, and almost every Democrat of prominence is credited with a contribution similar to that of the President. An evening paper has set down the following gentlemen as putting down $10,000 apiece: Secretary Endicott, Postmaster-General Dickinson, Secretary Whitney, Pat Kelly of Minnesota, Col. Oliver Payne, and Chairman William H. Barnum.

Contrary to general expectation, the subject of the President's message did not come up in the Senate to-day. This was not owing to a disposition on the part of the Senate to defer the debate, but was the result of an arrangement by both sides to let the interrupted discussion of Southern outrages go on. When the President startled the Senate with his message on Thursday last Mr. Wilson was pouring hot shot at his constituents in a vigorous renewal of Chandler's attack. He stopped in the middle of a sentence to allow Mr. Edmunds to adjourn the Senate. Mr. Wilson resumed to-day where he left off, and reddened the air of the chamber with his tales of murder. Senator Walthall of Mississippi followed in a speech denying about everything the Republican Senators charged. Soon after the Senate adjourned.

An interesting little story is going the rounds of the Senate cloak rooms at the expense of Senator Cullom. The story has the great attraction of being true, and it seems to bring out forcibly one of the eminent characteristics of the junior Senator from Vermont, Mr. Edmunds. The story is all about the letter of Secretary Bayard, in which he holds that the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of Washington is still in force, and the use made of this document by Senator Edmunds in his speech. When the President sent his now celebrated message to the Senate on Thursday the Senators read enough of it to learn that its argument was based on the President's statement that the twenty-ninth article was abrogated. Instantly the Illinois Senator bethought him of a letter which Mr. Bayard had written last year to Senator Reagan, a member of the Inter-State Commerce Committee. Mr. Cullom could not remember just then whether the letter was filed or not. He immediately caused a search to be made, and luckily enough he found it. There it was safely filed and contained Mr. Bayard's official opinion that the twenty-ninth article had not been abrogated. "This is a great point," thought Mr. Cullom, "and as Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Committee I will use it." When on Friday Mr. Edmunds arose to make his great speech in opposition to the President's message, Mr. Cullom, whose seat is next the Vermont Senator's, also prepared to speak. He arranged with himself that, when Mr. Edmunds should arrive at the important point where he should attempt to prove the fallacy of the President's argument, he (Mr. Cullom) would arise and read the letter of Secretary Bayard, which was expected to be a clincher and make a great hit. Just before the Senate met the Illinois Senator, in a burst of confidence and in order to prepare Mr. Edmunds for the proposed interruption, showed him the letter. The crafty Senator saw its importance. He hemmed and hawed and, laying the letter down on Mr. Cullom's desk, which adjoins his own, said nothing. As the Vermont Senator proceeded with his great speech, the Illinois Senator sat admiring and awaiting his opportunity. He had a copy of the Revised Statutes on his desk and was prepared to make his point with great effect. He was completely disfounded when, as the Vermont Senator arrived at the proper place, he coolly picked up Senator Cullom's letter, and, without a word of explanation or apology, proceeded to read it as a part of his remarks.

"This letter," said he, "is filed with the Committee on Inter-State Commerce. That is, it is supposed to be, but technically it is in my hands."

Then, with a sly look at Mr. Cullom, who returned it with blank amazement, Mr. Edmunds finished reading the letter and handed it to the stenographer to be incorporated as a part of his remarks. Now Mr. Cullom is waiting his chance to retaliate on Mr. Edmunds.

The House had a quorum to-day, and in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 105 to 59, sustained Chairman Springer's decision on the point of order that the fourth section of the Deficiency bill, providing for the payment of the French spoliation claims, had no place in the bill and should be ruled out as general legislation. The result was something of a surprise to Mr. Dibble and other friends of the claims, who felt sure last week that they would be able to reverse Mr. Springer's ruling. It will be remembered that the provision of payment was inserted in the bill against the wishes of a majority of the Appropriations Committee by a vote of the House last December. And the anomaly is presented of the House first instructing a committee to report certain legislation, and then, persuaded by this committee's pretest, rejecting the very legislation it had asked to have drawn up. The rejection of the claims did not come without a struggle. The friends of the claimants tried various expedients to enable them to reverse the action of the Committee of the Whole when the bill was reported to the House, but in none were they successful. A large majority had evidently made up their minds that the claims were doomed, as a part of the Deficiency bill at any rate, and they stood out against any attempt to reverse the position assumed early in the day. Speaker Carlisle held that the rulings made in Committee of the Whole must hold good in the House, and this settled the matter. The claims in this bill were only such as the Court of Claims have passed upon, and aggregated $445,000, but to authorize the payment of these would virtually bind the Government to an expenditure estimated at thirty-five or forty millions.

Mr. Breckinridge's bills are in line with those introduced by him last week, and are aimed at the trusts. They propose to change existing laws as follows:

Exempt from duty—Copper in the form of ores, regulus of and black or coarse copper, copper cement, old copper fit only for remanufacture, copper in the form of plates (except rolled plates), in bars, ingots, chili, or other pigs, and in other forms not manufactured or sufficiently manufactured.

Timber hewn and sawed and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber squared or sided; wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act or in existing law; sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other articles of sawed lumber; hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed only; staves of wood, pickets, and pailings; laths, shingles, clapboards, pine or spruce logs.

If any export duty is laid on articles on the lumber schedule by the exporting country, such articles shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

On the following named articles duty shall be collected as follows: Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber, not elsewhere specified in this act or in existing law, planed or finished on one side, 50 cents per thousand feet; planed or finished on two sides, $1 per thousand feet; planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $1 per thousand feet; planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1.50 per thousand feet.

Iron or steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, $11 per ton; iron or steel tie rails, weighing not over 25 pounds to the yard, $14 per ton; iron or steel flat rails, punched, $15 per ton.

Iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car truck channels, "T, T" columns, and posts or parts or sections of columns or posts, deck and bulb beams and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel six-tenths of one cent per pound.

Mr. Breckenridge's bill to suspend the operation of laws relating to the sinking fund provides that all laws requiring bonds to be purchased or payment to be made upon account of the sinking fund are hereby suspended in their operation until again made operative by Congress, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion use any surplus money in the Treasury in the purchase of Government bonds. When any bonds or other indebtedness of the Government may be due or subject to call he shall as promptly as possible use all surplus funds of the Government in the payment of the same.

JACKSONVILLE'S EPIDEMIC.

TEN NEW CASES OF FEVER AND FOUR DEATHS YESTERDAY.

The Infected Region Now in the Most Populous Part of the City—Those who Can are Fleeing from the Plague-stricken Town.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 27.—To-day ends the first month of the existence of yellow fever in Jacksonville, the first suspicious case having been brought here on July 28. The record is not frightful so far, considering the panic it has created throughout the country. It is as follows: Total cases, 107; deaths, 17; discharged cured, 28; under treatment, 62, many of whom are convalescent.

To-day there has prevailed most unfavorable weather, it being warm, sunshiny, and hot, yet few new cases were developed, ten constituting the list since 6 o'clock last evening. One of these, C. H. Pollard, was brought from the camp at St. Mary's River, and died. There have been two deaths besides Pollard's—Burton Mays a colored man; Albert Fischer, a fireman, and M. McArthur of the S. F. and W. Railway, who died last night, it is rumored, of yellow fever. His physicians say that it was from a congestive chill.

Political work is much hampered by the fever, and consequent scare. Both the Democratic and Republican candidates for the Governorship have been quarantined—Capt. Fleming at Monticello and Col. Shipman at his home in Sawtey for harboring relatives who are refugees from this city. Both are free now. The schooner Charlotte Sibley with ice from Belfast, Me., came in to-day. The crew stopped at Mayport. The vessel was brought up by a tug in charge of stevedores. She will be towed to the saw mill below the city, fumigated and loaded with lumber and turned over to the Captain and crew at Mayport.

There have been no new cases of yellow fever in the neighborhood of the Grand Union Hotel since it was closed and fumigated. It is hoped that this focus of infection has been eliminated from the problem that the health authorities and citizens are bending every nerve to solve. The new cases appear to be developing largely in East Jacksonville and the section from Bay to Church streets and east to Pine. There seems to be no doubt that the infection from the Reed block is gradually extending in the manner usual in epidemics, and in what is now probably the most populous part of the city. The above facts suggest the necessity of every one in the infected regions getting out of the city to the sand hills suspect camps, or other places where there is little danger of the atmosphere becoming infected, and efforts are being made to induce people to move out of the infected district. This morning Dr. T. O. Summers, who has steadfastly maintained that the disease here is not yellow fever, came out in a card as follows:

In answer to many queries from home and abroad, I desire to say that although I was slow to recognize any decided yellow fever symptoms in the cases first reported, I am well assured now of the presence of pure yellow fever here. It has appeared under a milder livery than I have ever met it before, but I am satisfied that the strenuous exertions of the Board have largely tended to limit its expression, and the object of this card is to express my thanks to those who have hitherto so severely criticised the Board under its present strain of responsibility that hearty cooperation which its earnest and honest efforts entitle it to receive. A close analysis of its action has convinced me that it deserves the sympathy of every honest citizen, and a calm review of the situation will commend its members to the eternal gratitude of the community they serve. I feel it necessary to make this acknowledgment upon personal as well as professional grounds, and to add that a thorough subordination to organized authority and an earnest cooperation in its efforts to meet the great issue before us are more becoming than harsh criticism or certain opposition. The outlook is hopeful, and it will be seen, after all, that the experience of 1888 in the city of Jacksonville will have robbed yellow fever of half its terrors to the community and establish a confidence in medical authority which nothing in the future can disturb.

Dr. Summers was in the German army, and is called one of the best surgeons in the South. From the first he refused to believe that yellow fever was in the city. The doctors are now working together harmoniously, and the people in consequence feel encouraged thereby.

The excitement over the railroad snarl still keeps up, and many adverse criticisms are made regarding the manner in which Surgeon-General Hamilton seems to have lost his head and precipitated a panic here. Passengers going west can still be sent via Pensacola, north of Montgomery, in locked coaches and on through tickets. Dr. Neal Mitchell, President of the Board of Health, telegraphed Surgeon-General Hamilton as follows:

We demand that people who desire to go to the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, and other points further north, shall be permitted to go without detention.

Superintendent Fleming of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad telegraphed here this afternoon as follows:

We have established a health train from Jacksonville to Camp Perry under the direction of Dr. Guiteras. No one will be admitted unless provided with certificates from Drs. Mitchell and Kenworthy. This train will leave Jacksonville at 8 P. M. We expect to arrange for this travel to-day for points north of Washington and Memphis.

Hundreds of people applied at the laboratory, corner of Ocean and Forsyth streets, this morning for some of Dr. Kenworthy's disinfectant. The rush was so great that the doctor had to limit the distribution to infected districts.

On Saturday night a woman as black as charcoal was put in the city jail for bad behavior. This morning she was found in her cell by Jailer Payne, moaning and pretending to be very sick. She had caught on to the prevailing racket. It was a severe headache and pain in the back. "Well, I guess you have got it," said the jailer. "I think you had got home sho thought she would soon recover." This remark gave her away. Dr. Kenworthy was sent for, and he made an examination of the prisoner, although she resisted all she could. "We'll have her sent to the Sand Hills if she is not better with an emetic," said the Doctor, at the same time giving the wink to the jailer. The Doctor said she was only feigning sickness. Before the expiration of an hour she was skipping around as lively as a cricket.

The situation is now felt to be grave, indeed, for about all the people realize that a siege is really upon us. Many left to-day, and all who can will get off to-day and to-morrow. Then those who remain will do so with their eyes wide open and fully realizing their peril.

WENT BACK ON A GOOD YOUNG MAN.

A Millionaire's Daughter Finds a New Flame in Montana.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Miss Mildred Needinghouse, the daughter of H. L. Needinghouse, a St. Louis millionaire, left for Miles City, Mont., six weeks ago, where her father has 120,000 head of cattle on the ranges, and where Miss Mildred intended to gain a little wild Western experience. Before leaving St. Louis she did a fond good-by to a wealthy young man prominent in social and financial circles, to whom she was betrothed, and whom she expected to marry in December. This young man was a good young man in every way except that he might be considered a little effeminate.

Soon after arriving at Miles City Miss Mildred was informed that a stalwart young New Yorker named E. M. Young had been seriously injured in a runaway. She volunteered to nurse him, and the couple were introduced. The New Yorker was big and handsome. His injuries were such that his foot had to be amputated. Miss Mildred's heart melted with pity, and soon love joined pity, and she lost her heart. The young man was wealthy, formerly lived in Kentucky, and was interested in mines. He proposed marriage, and she told about the good young man she left behind that her folks had selected for her. He argued against the claims of the good young man, and on last Friday Mildred and her convalescent lover eloped from Miles City to St. Paul, where they were married.

The ceremony took place in a hotel, and Mrs. Needinghouse of this city was the first caller. She was aflame with indignation, and refused to say anything to her new son-in-law. The father is now on the train from Miles City, and there will be "a time" when he overhauls the truants. Meanwhile the good young man here will learn it all in the morning.

BENJAMIN W. DOWNING CONVERTED.

He Visits Camp Meeting and Brother Harrison Makes him See his Sins.

The conversion of ex-District Attorney Benjamin W. Downing of Queens county occasioned much discussion on Long Island yesterday when it became generally known. Nobody is better known in Queens and Suffolk counties than he, and the announcement that he had repented of his sins set not only the political tongues a-wagging, but those of the gossipers as well.

Mr. Downing was making a quiet stay at Mount Tabor, N. J. He attended one of Brother Harrison's camp meetings, when the evangelist preached a strong sermon on "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Mr. Downing yielded and went to the altar. Afterward he gave testimony as to what the Lord had done for him.

Mr. Downing was District Attorney of Queens County for six successive terms. While he was serving his last term President Cleveland, then Governor, removed him under charges of malfeasance in office. He was accused of taking bribes in a murder case.

Minnie Hauk Ill.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Minnie Hauk is suffering from nervous prostration. She will not be able to go to America for the next operatic season.

DIVVER AND HIS FRIENDS.

Welcomed by the Populace on Their Return from a Clam Bake.

When the Hon. Patrick Divver, whose light is not hid under a bushel, but has been shining for years in what once was Chatham street, undertakes to do things he does not do them by halves, nor does the association which is named after him, and of which he was the President and is still the motive power, slight its occasions of public action.

Yesterday the association had a clam bake. Tickets for it cost $5, and nobody who was there says they were not cheap at the price. The tickets warned their holders that they were to meet in the club's headquarters in Park row and New Bowery at 8½ A. M., but it was 10½ before the column of clam eaters was ready to move. When they did every man wore a linen duster and a yellow cotton hat and carried at right-shoulder-arms a red-bandanna cane. To the tunes of a lively band they marched down Madison street, around the plaza in the City Hall Park, and past the business palaces of the money kings in Broad street to the Staten Island Ferry. A train took them to Burbank's Park in New Dorp.

There were 300 of the pilgrims, and not a man of them seemed to know of what use a coupon marked "Breakfast" was to be to him when they got there in the afternoon. Burbank posted them, however, and the coupons were gladly swapped for a supply of chowder and beer. Meantime a big fire was sending sparks high above the park trees and warming a big oval bed of rocks that had been carefully prepared for the bake. An expert baker was imported from Rhode Island, and a corps of negroes were engaged for the occasion. Some of these were sent to Manhattan for toasters, others to New Jersey for sweet corn, spring chickens, and squabs, and still others scoured the beach for kelp, clams, and oysters.

The Hon. John J. Ryan of the Seventh ward had just succeeded in gracefully presenting the Hon. Patrick Divver with a gorgeous and unique testimonial badge of gold and diamonds when the professor of gastronomy got ready for the bake. "On with your hard clams," he cried. Chickens, squabs, and fish had been carefully seasoned and wrapped in clothes; sweet potatoes and round potatoes were cut and scraped, and beside boxes of oysters, clams, and barrels of lobsters, they were ranged close around the pile of hot stones. Before the hard clams were raked over the pyre it had been swept and garnished with a ring of kelp, just as it comes from the sea, and a flooring of it mixed with a basin full of salt.

"Oysters next," was the cry. Everything must be got on within five minutes. Over the oysters went a layer of juicy soft clams; barrels of sweet corn, the kernels just hidden by the inside husk, followed. Potatoes covered the corn. Last of all came the order:

"Now your chickens and anything you can get hold of."

They got hold of lobsters last, and over the now sweetly steaming pile they drew a doubled sailcloth and piled it again with aromatic kelp. It took a little more than an hour for it all to cook, and meantime rain and games consumed the time. It was the first time since the association was founded in 1864 that its outings happened on a rainy day.

It was not until the column turned into New Chambers street on its return home that the members fully understood the glory of the occasion. Down Broadway curious people crowded to the doorways. "Are they ball players?" some asked. Others merely said: "What is all this?" But when they turned toward the east everybody knew them. Red fire lit their pathway, and they passed to James alder Mr. Divver's residence amid colored fires, rockets, and candles, and cries of "Hurrah for Paddy Divver!" Up Park row the bystanders contented themselves with cries of "How are you, Jimmie?" or "Had a big time, Bob?" But down New Chambers street, Roosevelt street, and Catherine street, and Madison street to Pike, and down East Broadway to Chatham square, the populace seemed to turn out in a body and escort them."

A FARMER MURDERED.

His Son and a Farm Hand Suspected of Having Committed the Crime.

SUMMIT, Pa., Aug. 27.—Last night John Hannan's dead body was found in a clump of brush about 300 yards from his farm in Hopeville. The spot where the body lay indicated that a desperate struggle had taken place and furnished conclusive evidence that the man had been beaten to death. John Hannan was one of the early settlers in this neighborhood, a progressive and prosperous farmer, and the owner of several of the most valuable farms hereabouts. He was devotedly attached to his family, which consisted of a son and daughter, aged respectively 28 and 20. The son was an extravagant, ill-bred fellow, who had a fondness for excessive drinking and bad associates. The father brooded over the conduct of "Charlie," as he was called, and to his intimate friends frequently said that the only trouble he had in this world was what Charles gave him, and that sooner or later the company he was keeping would accomplish his ruin. The father reprimanded the son, who, on every occasion, replied with threats, and they had frequent quarrels.

Last week Charley demanded a settlement of his wages earned on the farm since he became of age, and the father promised to settle. Meanwhile it reached his ears that John Breckons, his farm hand, who had been with him a number of years, was quietly arranging to go away with the son, and that he was urging him to make the demand for his wages. On Saturday last Charley approached his father again and repeated his demand for the money due him. The father replied that he owed him nothing. The son assumed a fighting attitude and said he would square the account. This was the last seen of either Charley or Breckons. That evening Mr. Hannan walked out and down through the farm, promising to return soon. Midnight arrived, but he failed to return. The family became greatly alarmed, and, while they anticipated no trouble from the son's threats, they feared that Mr. Hannan's mind had become temporarily deranged. Search was immediately begun, but with no success until last evening, when his dead body was found. A Coroner's jury was empanelled and rendered a verdict "that in their opinion John Hannan came to his death from blows received at the hands of Charles Hannan and John Breckons." A local officer has started after the two suspected murderers; but there is no clue as to their whereabouts or what direction they went. John Breckons is 34 years of age. The victim was 62.

Death of Judge Fullerton's Son.

William Fullerton, Jr., the distinguished musician and composer, and only child of ex-Judge William Fullerton, the well-known lawyer of this city, died at Odiham, a suburb of London, on Saturday last, from consumption, at the age of 28 years. Very early in his life young Fullerton developed wonderful musical talent, and about twelve years ago his father sent him abroad to pursue the study of music. Since that time, with the exception of short visits to his home, he has resided in Europe. The young musician studied under the best masters in Germany and England, and soon made an enviable name as a brilliant performer on the piano. It was, however, as a composer that he became the most prominent, and nearly two years ago produced the opera, the "Lady of the Locket," which won for him the highest fame in England and columns of favorable comment in the newspapers of this city.

The young American musician was a great favorite of the English royal family, and for a long time shared apartments with the late Duke of Albany. He composed a grand march, which, by the direct order of Queen Victoria, was played at the return of the British troops from India. At the time of his death young Fullerton occupied a pretty Queen Anne cottage at Odiham with Percy Anderson, a well-known English artist.

Ex-Judge Fullerton is completely prostrated at the death of his only child, whom he idolized, and whose quiet and unassuming demeanor, combined with his wonderful talents, made him universally loved. The remains will be brought to this city for burial.

Obituary.

Dr. Henry Van Arsdale, one of the oldest members of the Academy of Medicine, will be buried to-day from his residence, 53 Seventh street. Dr. Van Arsdale died on Saturday from pneumonia. He was born in 1814, in New Brunswick, N. J. For ten years he had been an invalid. He was an elder in the Reformed Dutch Church. He leaves a wife and son.

Mr. Alfred Bailey, for the past twenty-five years employed on the *New York Herald*, died at his home, Irvington, N. J., on Sunday evening of consumption at the age of 57 years. During the war Mr. Bailey was employed in the Government Printing office. He was well known among the members of Typographical Union No. 6.

John Murray Forbes, son of Col. William H. and Edith Emerson Forbes, died at Nassau on Sunday from pert tonitis. He was 17 years of age. In visiting the sick youth the physician made use of Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes's steam launch Albecore. Later fire was discovered on the boat, and it and adjoining wharf and sheds were destroyed.

Miss Sylvia Hardy, commonly known as "the Maine Giantess," died in Milton, Me., on Saturday night. Miss Hardy travelled with Barnum for many years. She was nearly 7 feet tall.

The few William Hammond fell dead yesterday morning at his cottage in Hackettstown, Mount Grove. He had been afflicted with heart disease a number of years. He leaves a wife and five children. He was an active member of the Methodist Church.

Horatio Hastings Weld, D. D., for many years rector of Christ Church, Riverton, N. J., died last night of heart failure.

Major J. Cummings, a prominent railroad contractor, was found dead in his bed at Weismeister Hotel in Atlanta yesterday. He had been drinking heavily and died of delirium tremens.

THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON

THREE MORE OF THE CITY THEATRES OPENED LAST EVENING.

Mary Fiske's Play, "Philip Herne," Remarkably Produced at the Fifth Avenue—Joseph Haworth, Joseph Wheelock, and Frederick Paulding in One Cast.

Nothing in "Philip Herne" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening entertained the audience better than the speech of the authoress. She was Mrs. Mary Fiske, known to the general public by several pen names connected with racily clever matter, and to personal acquaintances as an exuberant and original humorist. The house was filled by people friendly to her or to one or another of the popular members of the company, and at the end of the second act she was called out. She was radiant with good humor, and it was evident that she was willing to make some remarks. Being enthusiastically encouraged thereto, she told, with much drollery and jollity, how glad she was to be applauded, how lucky she had been to sell her play to an energetic manager, and how highly she regarded the cast which he had provided. Then she owned up to having taken one of the ideas of the piece from somebody's novel, cracked a few incidental jokes, and laughingly bowed herself out. The amused hearers brought her back, and then she received a big floral horseshoe at the hands of the orchestra leader, but from what prior source was not clear.

But "Philip Herne" was not in Mrs. Fiske's peculiar vein of comicality. Far from that, it was a very serious drama, intensely theatric and strenuous, with plenty of declamatory material to delight its principal actors, and with the vim of its writer permeating it thoroughly. Everything was straightforward and forcible. The passages all expressed themselves in copious and metrical language not to be misunderstood. In this quality of outspokenness lay the play's best merit of candor and its worst fault of harshness. There was very little of sexual love to soften the inflexibility of the work, for Mrs. Fiske had boldly used a plot involving men mainly. But it was ingeniously conceived and powerfully wrought out. One of the two principals, enacted by Joseph Haworth, was made to go to prison an innocent convict, because circumstances indicated that he was a murderer, and private considerations impelled him to refrain from an exculpatory explanation. The other, played by Joseph Wheelock, was the real slayer, but an accidental and justifiable one. So there was a doubling of the usual sympathy excited by such mistakes of justice, and the episodes of the misery were wrought out with skill very like a Gaborian.

The part of "Philip Herne" was for the sake of Mr. Haworth, a young actor of exceptional promise, and there was no reason for disappointment in the chances given to him or in his availment of them. He acted with a heartiness and an intensity that were entirely captivating with a friendly audience, and should win the admiration of an ordinary one. Mr. Wheelock was not a whit less successful, however, and neither in his part nor his performance was he second-ary. Frederick Paulding was less advantageously placed as a rather vague villain. Otherwise there would have been a third equal sharer in the honors. That versatile actress, Helen Russell, brilliantly embodied the innate goodness of an unpretentiously philanthropic heiress. Mme. Ponisi was a tender matron, and others in the company deserve more explicit commendation than can here be given. The production was liberally adequate in every respect.

"Gwynne's Oath."

It was approaching 10 o'clock last evening when a young man in a white flannel suit stood in front of the prompter's box at the Fourteenth Street Theatre wrestling with a huge bouquet of roses. The curtain was down, and the young man was trying to back through the narrow door in the proscenium arch. The bouquet was too big for the door. It was the seventh he had lifted over the footlights, and the young man was tired. A large audience laughed at his predicament and applauded his efforts. Finally the curtain was raised, revealing the scene shifters at work dismantling a fine canvas-painted drawing room, and the young man made good his escape. It was Mr. Harold Grattan, an actor who performed in May Wilkes's company in Nelson Wheatcroft's play, "Gwynne's Oath." He was not the only one who had to pick up flowers for the handsome young star. More than a dozen large set pieces were passed over the footlights betweenones, and at the end of the third act a dozen more bouquets were thrown upon the stage from the boxes.

The play has been seen once in this city and the performance last evening marked the beginning of its tour through Boroughs as well as the reopening of the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The company was, on the whole, competent, and the play was well received. Miss Wilkes is of that type of women that may be called magnificent. Her figure is fine, and under favorable conditions and the tones of her voice she shows the possession of unusual strength. In due time if she continues to make a careful study of methods in her vocation this strength will serve her well. She is not a finished actress, but she does her work in a way that promises the best results, and with her easy confidence and splendid stage presence she is interesting and fairly successful. While Miss Wilkes won the greater share of the applause last evening, a deserved and hearty portion was accorded to Miss Isabella Irving and Mr. Ernest Tarleton, who played juvenile parts.

Minstrels Dedicate a Virtually New House.

All the circumstances surrounding the Star Theatre's reopening last night were uncommonly eventful. A large audience saw with unfeigned pleasure a brisk and merry minstrel entertainment in a house that was as gay and as spacious as any of the city's long list of play resorts. All the expenditures made by Theodore Moss had been effective and careful. The Star had become, in the hands of architects and decorators, a theatre not easily recognized by its old patrons. Fresh paint, soft lights, quaint fancies in drapings, and luxuries in furnishings were everywhere visible. The stunted balcony of former days had been lifted, the clumsy chairs had given way to those of modern design, and new boxes and fewer, of them, gorgeously draped, besides, were features of a renovation that had been as complete as it was discreet.

To inaugurate the season at this handsome new theatre, and under a scale of popular prices, came the Johnson & Slavin Minstrels, a body of forty odd performers, headed by two of the most popular men in burnt cork. They gave a couple of hours of diversion that was continuously new, never dull, and frequently novel. Carroll Johnson, Jay Quigley, Hughey Dougherty, and Bob Slavin alternated the end men's moments. Dougherty's voice was as comically husky as ever, and his jokes had lost no part of their old-time force. Johnson, who shows a versatility not often discovered in minstrelsy, was welcomed with great cordiality, and for the quaint Slavin, who conversed in his familiarly droll manner, there was a reception hardly less emphatic. The first part, devised by Manager Kit Clarke was ingenious and clever. A series of four curtains rose in turn, each picturing an epoch in the history of minstrelsy, from the age of the troubadours to the present era of court costumes and bewigged end men. The concert was loudly applauded, as it deserved.

In the merry olio Slavin, the Judge family (acrobats), and an octet