THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVOCATION OF LAYMEN.

They Adopt Resolutions Setting Forth the Duty of Catholics as Churchmen and Citizens—The Centennial Concluded by a Torchlight Parade 20,000 Strong.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—At the cathedral the day was devoted entirely to the business of the Congress. Every State in the Union was represented. Before proceeding to the reading of papers Gov. Carroll introduced the Hon. Honoré Mercier, the Premier of Quebec, who spoke on the Church, and its relations to free government. Mgr. Gadd, the representative of Cardinal Manning of England, was next introduced, and conveyed the congratulations of the Cardinal and the Catholics of England to the Catholic Congress of the United States. This ended the speaking, and Mr. Peter A. Foy of Detroit read the first paper of the day on "The New Social Order." Capitalists, he said, are an indispensable part of the body politic, and as such they should not be blamed for any jarring of the social order; but when money undertakes to influence and control legislation it then becomes dangerous to the well being of the Government.

The next paper was by Edmund F. Dunne of Florida on "The Right of the State in Education." He touched on the public school system, and his treatment of the question met with the approval of the Congress.

John H. Campbell discussed the temperance question, a subject, he said, which next to education is of the most vital importance to the future welfare of the Catholics of the United States. The speaker contended that both local option and prohibition were failures; that high license was as yet an experiment which promises well, but that the form of temperance agitation which Catholics know most is moral suasion. It was the method followed by the great apostle of temperance, Father Mathew, and is the one least open to objection. It is the method pursued by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and it is approved by the Church. It has accomplished great results, and if Catholics make up their minds to support the Catholic Total Abstinence Union and introduce it everywhere, the evil of intemperance will be abated.

Postmaster Harrity of Philadelphia appeared in behalf of George S. Wolff, editor of the *Catholic Standard*, and read that gentleman's paper on "The Catholic Press."

To-night the net result of the proceedings of the first Congress of the Catholic Laymen of the United States was made manifest in a platform adopted with enthusiastic unanimity. The committee having in charge the preparation of the platform was in nearly continuous session last evening and through to-day until almost the moment when the report was submitted to the Congress. Judge Morgan O'Brien of the New York State Supreme Court presented the document, the most of which is here given:

"We rejoice at the marvellous development of our country, and regard with just pride the part taken by Catholics in such development. In the words of the pastoral issued by the archbishops and bishops of the United States assembled in the third Plenary Council of Baltimore, 'we claim to be acquainted both with the laws, institutions, and spirit of the Catholic Church, and with the laws, institutions, and spirit of our country, and we emphatically declare there is no antagonism between them.'

"We repudiate with equal earnestness the assertion that we need to lay aside any of our devotedness to our church to be true Americans; the insinuation that we need to abate any of our love for our country's principles and institutions to be faithful Catholics.

"We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the many dangers that threaten the destruction of that social fabric upon which depend our peace, our liberty, and our free institutions.

"Although our wealth has increased and prosperity abounds, our cities have multiplied, and our States increased, we find under the shadow of this system incipient pauperism, discontented men, women, and children without the benefits of education, without the advantages of religion, deprived of any share in that abundance, or participation in the blessings which through our free institutions God Almighty has designed for the people of our land.

"We recognize next in importance to religion itself education as one of the chief factors in forming the character of the individual, the virtue of the citizen, and promoting the advance of a true civilization. Therefore we are entitled to a sound popular education which demands not only physical and intellectual, but also the moral and religious training of our youth.

"As in the State schools no provision is made for teaching religion, we must continue to support our own schools, colleges, and universities already established, and multiply and perfect others so that the benefits of a Christian education may be brought within the reach of every Catholic child within these United States.

"We denounce the existence and development of Mormonism, and the tendency to multiply causes of divorce *a vinculo* as plague spots on our civilization, a discredit to our Government, a degradation of the female sex, and a standing menace to the sanctity of the marriage bond.

"We likewise hold that it is not sufficient for individual Catholics to shun bad or dangerous societies, but they ought to take part in good and useful ones. The importance of Catholic societies, the necessity of union and concert of action to accomplish aught, are manifest. These societies should be organized on a religious, and not on a race or national basis. We commend the plan and form of the St. Vincent de Paul Society as a typical Catholic Society.

"As our young men are the hope of the future, we especially commend them to the support and encouragement of Catholics. As these were commended in a special manner by the Plenary Council, we recommend the establishment of these societies throughout the land, and urge upon the laity the importance of supporting them by every means within their power. We recommend the extension of societies designed to assist the widows and children of deceased members, societies for the relief of the poor and distressed, not forgetting measures tending to improve the condition of inmates of our penal institutions.

"Another danger which menaces our republic is the constant conflict between capital and labor. We therefore at all times must view with feelings of regret and alarm any antagonism existing between them, because thereby society itself is imperilled.

"With the Church, we condemn nihilism, socialism, and communism, and we equally condemn the heartless greed of capital. The remedy must be sought in the mediation of the Church through her action on the individual conscience, and thereby on society, teaching each its respective duties as well as rights, and in such civil enactments as have been rendered necessary by these altered conditions. As stated by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, 'labor has its sacred rights as well as its dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize or to form themselves into societies for their mutual protection and benefit. In honoring and upholding labor the nation is strengthening its own hands, as well as paying a tribute to worth, for a contented and happy working class are the best safeguard of the republic.'

"We disapprove of the employment of very young minors, whether male or female, in factories, as tending to dwarf and retard the true development of the wage earners of the future.

"We pledge ourselves to coöperate with the clergy in discussing and in solving these great economic, educational and social questions which affect the interests and well being of the church, the country, and society at large.

"We respectfully protest against any change in the policy of the Government in the matter of the education of the Indians by which they will be deprived of Christian teaching.

"The amelioration and promotion of the physical and moral culture of the negro race is a subject of the utmost concern, and we pledge ourselves to assist our clergy in all ways tending to effect any improvement in their condition.

"We are in favor of Catholics taking greater part than they have hitherto taken in general philanthropic and reformatory movements. The obligation to help the needy and to instruct the ignorant, is not limited to the needy and ignorant of our own communion; but we are concerned, both as Catholics and as Americans, in the reformation of all the criminals and the support of all the poor in the country. And at the same time we are solacing the unfortunate and reforming the erring we should be able to insist on Catholic inmates of prisons and hospitals being freely ministered to by their own clergy. We must assert and secure the right of conscience of Catholics in all institutions under public control.

"There are many Christian issues in which Catholics could come together with non-Catholics and shape civil legislation for the public weal. In spite of rebuff and injustice, and overlooking zealotry, we should seek alliance with non-Catholics for proper Sunday observance. Without going over to the Judaic Sabbath we can bring the masses over to the moderation of the Christian Sunday.

"To effect this we must set our faces sternly against the sale of intoxicating beverages on Sunday. The corrupting influence of saloons in politics, the crime and pauperism resulting from excessive drinking require legislative restriction, which we can aid in procuring by joining our influence with that of the other enemies of intemperance.

"Let us resolve that drunkenness shall be made odious and give practical encouragement and support to Catholic temperance societies.

"We favor the passage and enforcement of laws rigidly closing saloons on Sunday and forbidding the sale of liquors to minors and intoxicated persons.

"Efforts should be made to promote Catholic reading. It is our duty to support liberally good Catholic journals and books and acquaint ourselves with Catholic doctrine and opinion on the important questions constantly coming to the front. We not only recommend Catholics to subscribe more generally for Catholic periodicals, quarterly, monthly, or weekly, but look with eagerness for the establishment of daily Catholic newspapers in our large cities, and a Catholic Associated Press agency. If our Catholic literature is not equal to the standard by which we measure it, this is due at least in part to the slight encouragement now given to Catholic writers of the better type. If the best Catholic books were extensively purchased and read, more would be written which we should be proud of. We recommend, therefore, the work of Catholic circulating libraries and reading circles, and also efforts to have the best Catholic books and periodicals introduced into public libraries. But we do not call all books Catholic that are written by Catholics, nor a journal which is Catholic on one page and infidel or immoral on another.

"As fast as practicable we hope for the introduction of proper church music in all our churches where other music is now heard. Efforts should be made to have the congregation join in the singing—a Catholic custom formerly, but practised in only a few churches nowadays."

"We cannot conclude without recording our solemn conviction that the absolute freedom of the Holy See is equally indispensable to the peace of the Church and the welfare of mankind. We demand in the name of humanity and justice that this freedom be scrupulously respected by all secular Governments. We protest against the assumption by any such Government of a right to affect the interests or control the action of our Holy Father by any form of legislation or other public act to which his full approbation has not been previously given, and we pledge to Leo XIII., the worthy Pontiff to whose hands Almighty God has committed the helm of Peter's bark amid the tempests of this stormy age, the loyal sympathy and unstinted aid of all his spiritual children in vindicating that perfect liberty which he justly claims as his sacred and inalienable right.

This ended the business of the Congress, which then adjourned.

The centennial closed to-night with a grand torchlight procession. There were fully 20,000 men in line, representing the Catholic societies of this city and elsewhere, and the pupils from parochial schools and colleges. Every parader carried a torch, and the route over which the procession passed was ablaze with light. There were also quite a number of wagons and carriages in line, many of them draped with the Papal colors and all hung with Chinese lanterns. All along the line of march the streets were crowded with spectators. Thousands were massed about the cathedral and the Cardinal's residence, where an immense stand had been erected for the accommodation of the prelates and distinguished laymen of the Catholic Church. The two Cardinals occupied the centre of the platform, surrounded by all the dignitaries of the Church, and the marchers, as they passed, dipped their torches. The procession required nearly two hours to pass a given point.

To-morrow the prelates will leave Camden station at 9 o'clock in a special train to go over to the dedication of the Catholic University in Washington. The return will be made about 6:30 o'clock.

Copies of THE SUN were at a premium here yesterday and to-day. The demand far exceeded the supply. By 1 o'clock every newsdealer had sold out, and at one of the corner stands a buyer was told that he could get any other New York paper, but no SUN. In reply to the question whether he had sold out, the dealer said, "Yes, and I could have sold 140 more. I never saw such a rush for an out-of-town paper before."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—This afternoon, during a lull in the proceedings of the Congress the entire New York delegation, headed by Mayor Grant, ex-Mayor Grace, ex-Senator Kernan, and Eugene Kelly, marched to the residence of Cardinal Gibbons and tendered him a serenade. The Protectorate band, which the delegation had brought with them, rendered several fine selections. Then the delegates entered the palace and were introduced to Cardinal Taschereau and Archbishop Satolli, and spent a very pleasant hour.

STOOD IN A ROW TO BE STARED AT.

The Pan-American Delegates Discourteously Treated at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Throughout the long trip of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress the people of the United States have everywhere demonstrated lively interest in the visitors, but it has been reserved for Philadelphia to put them in rows and keep them standing while crowds passed by eyeing them critically and commenting upon their personal appearance and attire.

The first unpleasant experience fell to the lot of W. E. Curtis, who accompanied the party as the representative of the State Department. The Union League Club had invited the delegates to a reception at 9 o'clock last night, and Mr. Curtis had been asked to attend at 8½ o'clock. He arrived promptly, accompanied by his wife. Mrs. Curtis was admitted, but Mr. Curtis was shut out on the steps. "If you will not admit me, at least permit my wife to rejoin me," urged Mr. Curtis. At 9 o'clock Mr. Curtis gave up.

Soon after the delegates with their wives and daughters began to arrive. They were directed to the basement of the club house to lay aside their wraps, but were kept there by the Reception Committee until practically all had arrived. Finally they were led to a large room above, where the entire party was ranged about two sides of the room in a semi-circular row. Then hundreds of people marched in front of the guests, inspecting them curiously. The Philadelphia women nearly if not all wore bonnets, and seemed to have had no notion that the usages of society would be understood, much less observed, by the Central and South Americans, who were in full evening dress. Many evidently had expected to find the women wrapped in Indian blankets and the men with feathers in their hair. This was shown by frequent remarks, as the crowd, every one of whom had come to the Union League Club by card or invitation, moved past the row of visitors, four abreast.

"Why, these seem to be very ordinary looking people," remarked one Philadelphia woman, staring hard at the guests.

"Yes, madame, and they understand every word you utter," shot in an American member of the visiting party who stood with the string of attractions.

There were few, if any, introductions of the Philadelphia people to the guests, who stood awkwardly to be gazed at, the ladies indignant and mortified, and the men wondering if such incivility could possibly be the result of an oversight of the local managers.

Mr. Curtis at last went to Mayor Fitler and expostulated. It was in vain.

"Our people have come here to see these folks. They expect to do so, and it must be," was the response of some one.

"This shall not be continued any longer," protested Mr. Curtis to Mayor Fitler soon after. "Our party shall not be kept here on exhibition any longer, and if you do not break this up I shall feel it my duty to interpose the prior hospitality of the Government to protect these guests from such indignity. I shall ask the party to leave and return to their hotel."

This was effective and without any freaking up for introductions, the visitors were conducted to a room where they were fed, and soon after they went to their hotel.

The delegates visited a sugar refinery this morning and afterward spent an hour in the University of Pennsylvania, where luncheon was served. At luncheon the party was joined by the ladies who had been attending a reception given by Mr. George W. Childs at the *Ledger* office. The rest of the day was spent in visiting Cramp's ship yards and various iron foundries.

Mr. Childs gave each of the ladies who visited him a decorated china cup and saucer.

THE PALMA CLUB'S SUPERINTENDENT.

He is Arrested on Suspicion That He Robbed the Club's Safe.

Several weeks ago Philip Varn, the janitor of the Palma Club of Jersey City, while making his usual morning rounds of the club house, discovered that the club's safe had been robbed. About $400 was taken. Yesterday Alonzo B. Hopkins, the superintendent of the club, was arrested on suspicion.

Yesterday morning William Muirhead, the President of the club, visited the club house, and Janitor Varn told him he had something to disclose. The janitor said that on the night the robbery was committed he reached the club house about midnight. When he inserted his key to open the club house door, the lock refused to work. Hopkins admitted him. He went to his apartments on the top floor of the club house, and while he was preparing to go to bed he heard a noise like the snapping of a piece of iron. He picked up his revolver and went down stairs. He looked out and saw Hopkins crossing Bright street, just opposite the club house.

President Muirhead reported the interview to Chief Murphy, and Hopkins was arrested. Hopkins denies that he robbed the safe.

A Compliment to the Mayor Tabled.

Alderman Oakley surprised the Tammany men yesterday by objecting to a resolution offered by Alderman Lynch, which praised Mayor Grant for his ability in handling the Broadway railroad's petition for permission to use cable traction. The resolution was of an exceedingly complimentary nature. Alderman Oakley, who is extremely honest, thought the resolution immaterial and irrelevant. To the still greater surprise of the majority his motion to lay the resolution on the table prevailed. The Tammany men were inattentive when it was voted on, and the result was that the amendment was carried by a vote of two to one.

The editor of the *Express and Standard* says: "The Shawknit stockings in softness, finness, lightness, as well as in strength and durability, lead anything we have ever worn." All styles at H. S. Kimball's, 303 Canal st.—Adv.

VENEZUELA STILL DRIFTING.

CURIOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM A MISSING CLERGYMAN.

The Friends of the Rev. A. W. Lighthourne of Portchester Trying to Find His Hiding Place Through Press Advertisements.

The friends of the Rev. A. W. Lightbourne have, in a measure, succeeded in ascertaining the young clergyman's whereabouts. He is alive and hiding somewhere in this city, but beyond that nothing is known. THE SUN on Oct. 23 published a story of the minister's mysterious disappearance from his home in Portchester. On Sunday, Oct. 13, he failed to appear in the pulpit, and inquirers were told that their pastor had gone to New York to seek a much-needed rest and medical treatment. On the next day he sent three letters to Portchester, in which he stated that he needed rest and would go to the seashore for a few days.

Since the publication of the story it has been learned from the immediate acquaintances of the family that the day before the publication of his disappearance in THE SUN the Rev. Alfred Lightbourne, a Methodist minister at Litchfield, Conn., and the father of the young clergyman, received a letter from his son dated and post marked Philadelphia. In this communication the son stated that he had gone away with a Venezuela company, but would return to the old home and his charge in a few days. The next afternoon Mr. A. W. Middleton of 39 West 131st street, who is related to the family, received a letter from the wanderer given, and we pledge to Leo XIII., the worthy Pontiff to whose hands Almighty God has committed the helm of Peter's bark amid the tempests of this stormy age, the loyal sympathy and unstinted aid of all his spiritual children in vindicating that perfect liberty which he justly claims as his sacred and inalienable right. with the postmark of a local Post Office. The letter stated that he had gone away under a misapprehension, but beyond that it furnished no further information. The following morning Mr. Middleton put this personal in the paper:

VENEZUELA.—NO TIME TO BE LOST. WHERE can I see you?

The missing minister either did not see this or refused to disclose his whereabouts; so on Oct. 24 the following additional appeal was added:

VENEZUELA.—FATHER SERIOUSLY HURT; MUST see you at once.

This apparently had the desired effect, and two days later the missing clergyman sent this personal to the newspapers:

IF YOU WERE ACTING IN GOOD FAITH YOU would find me; number of house 124. VENEZUELA.

This brought forth the following response from Mr. Middleton. It was printed on Sunday, Oct. 27:

VENEZUELA—YOU HAVE NO REASON TO DOUBT my sincerity; address one infinitis will remain home Sunday awaiting telegram; when received will go quickly and fully protect you; this is my last communication through this channel; further delay detrimental to interests of all concerned and distressing to your family.

Three days went by before the missing clergyman replied. This he did, however, on Oct. 30, addressing his relative as "85," and this is what he said:

85.—THEN I MUST DRIFT. DO NOT KNOW THE name and address of a friend. VENEZUELA.

That was the last heard directly or indirectly from the missing man, and beyond the knowledge that he is hiding somewhere in this city, his relatives know nothing of him. He had very little money when he left home, and to remain away for such an extended period he must have drawn on some private resources. Mrs. Sarah Lightbourne, the wife of the missing clergyman, has left the parsonage at Portchester, and with her two sons, Albert and James, has taken refuge at a friend's house in Harlem. The salary due her husband has been turned over to her.

There was some talk of invoking the aid of the police in the endeavor to find the missing man, and, meantime, it is reported that a new minister will be sent to Portchester to take his place.

HASHED SNAKE.

The Pieces of the Park Row Python Are of No Use to Anybody.

Fritz Pabst took into Charles Reiche & Brother's animal store on Park row yesterday afternoon the mortal remains of the python that was hacked up with cheese knife and axe and shot with a revolver on Monday night. Young Mr. Reiche looked at the pieces and said:

"They're no good now, Mr. Pabst. Had you only killed the pyphon, and not hacked him to pieces, you could have supplied yourself with slippers for your whole family for many a day. The skin 'd make up beautifully. I had a splendid pair of slippers made up of snake's hide that caused envy among all my friends."

"You could have had it stuffed and hung up on the bar," Fritz Ditzel, Reiche's manager, said, "but now you've gone and spoiled it."

"I don't believe it's our snake," Ditzel continued. "I have been looking all around and I find that we have got all the snakes we had on Monday. I have asked all our men, and they say every snake that has got loose has been captured and put back in its cage."

Mr. Reiche, stock book in hand, with Manager Ditzel, took account of stock of snakes. Manager Ditzel counted twelve snakes, and Mr. Reiche had twelve snakes on his books.

"You remember," said one of Ditzel's assistants, a little bald-headed man, "that about a month ago a man brought in a box of snakes. He said that there were 24 in the box. When we came to count them there were only 22."

"But we counted them right after he brought them in," Ditzel replied. "The seller was satisfied if they got away anywhere it was on board ship. It wasn't either of those two snakes."

"Do you know, Ditzel," Mr. Reiche said, "I think I have got it. It was one of that batch of snakes that was brought up from the bark Monrovia three months ago. You remember that after they were put down upon the floor to be washed and put in the cages a number of them got out."

"I thought we caught all that got away," Ditzel said.

"It seems you didn't," Mr. Reiche replied.

Mr. Reiche said that this snake was worth from $75 to $100, and that he would have paid $10 to Pabst if it had been caught alive.

CHARGES AGAINST A BLUECOAT.

A Woman Says he Forced his Way Into her Room in the Middle of the Night.

Mrs. Rebecca Wechelsbaum, who lives in the basement of the tenement at 80 Broome street, appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon as complainant against Policeman Peter E. Sheridan of the Delancey street squad. She charged him with having entered her rooms at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning in uniform and having made improper advances to her, as well as to Fannie Dahn, a young woman who lives with her. The girl Fannie and the woman's husband also testified that they were present when the policeman was alleged to have forced his way in. Under Lawyer Hummel's cross-questioning the two women told conflicting stories, and couldn't agree on the language used by the officer. The case was adjourned until Thursday, and Sheridan was held in $500 bail.

Capt. Petty of the Delancey street station said last night that he had no belief in the story of the women. He said that the women had bad reputations. Sergeant Murat said that the woman had turned up at the station house at 1:15 yesterday morning, and made her complaint fifteen minutes before the time she swore in court that Sheridan had entered her rooms.

Sheridan has been about eight months on the force, and had an excellent reputation.

The basement of 80 Broome street was dark last night when a reporter knocked, and nobody answered. Several of the inmates of the house heard of the incident for the first time from THE SUN reporter. They give the women a bad reputation.

A Postmaster Lights Out.

MOVILLE, Iowa, Nov. 12.—This town has a new Postmaster. His commission has not yet arrived, but no one else seemed willing to handle the mail, so he took hold. His predecessor's name was Burnett, a man of family. On last Friday a young girl told of improper conduct on Burnett's part. The indignant citizens appointed a committee to wait on the Postmaster and give him twenty four hours to leave town, and he went without further parley. That is why his successor took hold earlier than he expected.

The Squadron of Evolution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It has been found impossible to get the squadron of evolution in readiness to leave New York before next Monday. All this week will be occupied in the final inspection by Rear Admiral Jouett and his Board. Secretary Tracy will see the squadron off from the deck of the Dolphin, which will accompany the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown down the bay.

A Note from John West of Brooklyn.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 12.—A man found near the water tank in Blanchard yesterday a note which said:

"Whoever finds this paper will find my body hanging in the woods south of this water tank.

"JOHN WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y."

A searching party has started to look for the body.

Found a Valuable Salt Bed.

CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 12.—A bed of fine rock salt, fifty-five feet in depth, has been discovered on the farm of J. C. Reed, in Livonia, Livingston county. The bed is the most promising yet discovered in western New York. It was reached at a depth of 1,130 feet, after 778 feet of shale rock, 115 feet of coniferous limestone, 45 feet of hydraulic limestone, and 300 feet of carbonate of lime rock had been penetrated.

R. B. Hayes at Col. Goodice's Funeral.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 12.—Col. William Cassius Goodice, who was fatally wounded in a quarrel with Col. A. M. Swope, (which he stabbed Col. Swope to death), was buried to-day at Lexington Cemetery. People came from every part of the United States to attend the funeral. One of these was R. B. Hayes of Ohio.

A BREEZE AMONG THE LADIES.

An Exciting Debate in the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—When the session of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was opened this morning it was known that a storm was coming, for, during the session of yesterday, the consideration of the proposed non-partisan amendment to the constitution was set down for to-day. It was evident from the debate that the feeling of the Convention was overwhelmingly against the proposed amendment. In moving the amendment Mrs. Aldrich of Iowa said she wished the Convention to accept it, because it was simply right and just and honest. She said there was no definite statement of the objects of the organization in the constitution. The W. C. T. U. women occupied an anomalous position, because they declared themselves non-partisan and yet adopted the most bitter partisan resolutions. The women associated in the organization had political rights, although not suffrage, and it was wrong for the majority to adopt resolutions binding all the women to support a certain political party.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster said the Convention was partisan despite its declaration to the contrary. The name of honorable men in the Republican party had been dragged in the mud on the Convention platform.

"I repeat," she said, "that the Convention is partisan. Partisan in feeling, partisan in its assaults on Republican statesmen."

Hisses interrupted the speaker.

"Yes, and those hisses are partisan. They come from the delegates themselves and not from the spectators."

Question was then called on the amendment. About fifty voices cried for its adoption, but the great bulk of delegates shouted against it. Miss Willard, as Chairman, declared the amendment lost.

Mrs. McC. Harris of New York, the superintendent of women's meetings, spoke against what she called "the disgraceful exhibition of last night, when Miss Daisy Stoddard of Nebraska, a 16-year-old girl, appeared on the platform at a very late hour and swung her arms about and stamped her feet in a way not altogether to be commended. It is a matter of great importance with us whether we allow young ladies, dressed in a white costume and frills, to speak before us, or have none but those who conduct themselves in a modest and ladylike fashion. I would not have my girls out as late as we kept those young ladies up last night."

The speaker was thoroughly roused, and she fairly screamed, "I wish I could speak louder," she said; "but I can't, although I want all mothers to hear me."

"Good, good," said some of the delegates.

"That young lady who spoke last night wore corsets, and the W. C. T. U. has declared against them."

The speaker was interrupted by members of the Entertainment Committee, and finally Mrs. Fessenden received three minutes for a reply. Mrs. Fessenden said she considered the criticism uncalled for, although she didn't encourage young ladies keeping late hours to emulate others on the platform. She was sure that the wise mothers of the Convention knew how to dress their children properly.

Then routine business was resumed.

FOR UP-TOWN NEW YORK.

A Senate Investigating Committee Exploring the Mud Depths of the Roads There.

The members of the Senate Investigating Committee, appointed to look into the grievances of the people of the annexed district, found an opportunity yesterday to attend to that work. The members of the committee met at the Mott Haven station yesterday morning, and drove over the muddiest roads and through the most uninviting sections of the upper portion of the city.

Louis J. Heintz was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and his associates were: Major George Chappel, Richard Hamilton, J. Kuntz, Arthur Arctander, Ferdinand Boehmer, Albert F. Schwannecke, William Ebling, Alderman-elect Augustus Moebus, Assemblyman Christopher C. Clark, Charles Jones, and ex-Assemblyman James L. Weiss. The members of the Investigating Committee present were: Senators Commodore P. Vedder, Charles A. Stadler, George Z. Erwin, and Frank P. Arnold. The party also included Park Commissioners Waldo Hutchins and Albert Gallup, and Sanitary Engineer Eugene S. Ives.

To-day they will investigate the central portion of the annexed district, and to-morrow they will see Fordham, where it is claimed that the roads are in much better condition than they are in the lower section, where the population is far greater. After the sightseeing the Senate committee will hear testimony at the Schnorer club house, beginning on Friday.

Says the Flour Wouldn't Do Even for Convicts.

Warden Brush of the Sing Sing prison has brought suit against the firm of William W. Alcorn & Co. of Philadelphia to recover for loss sustained by reason of the poor quality of 200 barrels of flour supplied for the convicts' consumption. In January last the Warden contracted with Alcorn & Co. for 600 barrels of flour at $4.65 per barrel. The Warden alleges that 200 barrels of the flour was "unwholesome, bad, and sour, wholly unfit for use, and totally unfit to make one loaf of wholesome and good bread that any one could eat." He says he sold the lot in New York at a loss of $697.45, and he seeks to compel the defendants, who are flour merchants at 228 Market street, Philadelphia, to reimburse him. Notice was served by publication yesterday by Lawyer Sidney Kapff, and the case will be tried in the Supreme Court.

Beginning the County Canvass.

The Board of Aldermen, sitting as Supervisors, began yesterday to canvass the vote cast last Tuesday. Supervisors David Barry, Rinckhoff, and Gregory were made a committee to supervise the correction of returns, and Storm, Fitzsimons, Oakley, Noonan, and Cowie a Committee on protests. The protests will be taken up on the last day of the session. Each Aldermanic district was appointed a committee to canvass the vote of his own district. Edward F. Dwyer was present to watch the canvass in the interests of Judge Gildersleeve, and W. L. Turner will do the same for Judge-elect Fitzgerald. In six election districts of the First Assembly district votes for Judge of General Sessions were entered as defective, but no specimens were attached to the returns, as required by law. The inspectors will be called on to explain why these votes were excluded as defective. Judge Gildersleeve's friends are interested.

Ruined by Political Ambition.

Jesse R. Mullery, a well-known citizen of Bayonne, began a canvass several months ago for the appointment as Postmaster of that city. He lost his employment and failed to get the appointment. About 1 o'clock on Monday morning he disappeared from home and several hours later he was seen walking along the tracks of the New Jersey Central Railroad. Late on Monday night he was turned over to the Bayonne police by Capt. Lennon of the railroad company's detective force, having been found scantily clad wandering aimlessly among the cars at the Lehigh Valley Railroad's terminus.

Mrs. Flynn's Suicide.

Mrs. Margaret Flynn, the wife of Patrick Flynn, a Newark hatter, died in the City Hospital in Newark on Monday night of the effects of a dose of Paris green which she took in the afternoon. She lived at 94 Bank street. On Monday afternoon she sent a child to a neighboring drug store for five cents' worth of Paris green, and the druggist sold the poison to the five-year-old lad. Mrs. Flynn after taking the poison told her husband what she had done, but her life could not be saved.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 4 44 | Moon rises.. 9 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 42 | Gov. Island 11 22 | Hell Gate... 1 12

Arrived—TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

Ss Anchoria, Campbell, Glasgow Oct. 31 and Moville Nov. 2.
Ss Santiago, Potter, Hull.
Ss City of Savannah, Georgia, Savannah.
Ss Knickerbocker, Kemble, New Orleans.
Ss City of San Antonio, Wilder, Fernandina.
Ss Louis Buckl, Mount, Jacksonville.
Bark Jupiter, Bjarke, Iloilo.
Brig Carina, Michail, Fajardo, P. R.
Brig Shannon, Cosgrove, Fernandina.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Circassia, from New York, at Moville.
Ss Rugia, from New York, at Hamburg.
Ss Alaska, from New York, at Queenstown.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Devonia, from Moville for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

		Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Sail To-day.			
Bolivia, Gibraltar		1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of New York, Liverpool		5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana		1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans		.....	3:00 P. M.
Rhynland, Antwerp		5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Saale, Bremen		5:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Spain, Liverpool		.....	.....
Tallahassee, Savannah		.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool		5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tennessee, Jacksonville		.....	3:00 P. M.
Sail To-morrow.			
Algiers, Galveston		.....	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam		7:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Slavonia	Stettin	Oct. 25
Ronic	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Noordland	Antwerp	Nov. 2
Due Thursday, Nov. 14.		
Veendam	Rotterdam	Nov. 2
Italy	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Due Friday, Nov. 15.		
Gallert	Havre	Nov. 5
Trave	Southampton	Nov. 7
City of Berlin	Queenstown	Nov. 7
Due Saturday, Nov. 16.		
Germanic	Queenstown	Nov. 7
Due Sunday, Nov. 17.		
La Gascogne	Havre	Nov. 9
Umbria	Queenstown	Nov. 10
Due Monday, Nov. 18.		
Lisandt City	Swansea	Nov. 2
State of Nevada	Lizard	Nov. 8
Fulda	Southampton	Nov. 10

Awful Blood Humor

Terrible Blood Poison. Suffered all a man could suffer and live. Face and body covered with awful sores. Used the Cuticura Remedies ten weeks, and is practically cured. A remarkable case, and most remarkable and speedy cure.

Cured by Cuticura

I contracted a terrible blood poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to any one in the same condition to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity.

E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

Knee to Foot Running Sores

I have been afflicted with a sore limb, which the doctors called eczema. My limb from the knee to the foot was one mass of running sores. The doctors bandaged it every day for a week, and every time the bandage was removed a large scab would come off, and the blood pour down. I got one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box CUTICURA, and one cake CUTICURA SOAP, and they cured me. I told a lady who was similarly afflicted to use it, and it cured her also. I gratefully acknowledge that it was CUTICURA that cured me.

Mrs. KATE BEARD, Orange Valley, N. J.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but true. Thousands of helpless sufferers have found it so. CUTICURA is the only positive Humor Cure.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK,

Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

Business Notices.

A 4 dolar Mens Shew for $2.97, the same for Patent Leather, hand sewed (we mean it). Finest French kaf hand sode $4.98, worth $7.00.
KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt st., up 1 flite.

Barry's Tricophorous strengthens the hair, causes two fibres to grow where but one grew before. 50c.

J. W. Johnston, 260 Grand st.—Men's natural wool and merino undershirts and drawers, winter wear.

Keep's Dress Shirts made to measure, 6 for $9. None better at any price. 629 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DEVELIN—KENT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, Edith, youngest daughter of Mrs. Edward N. Kent, to Charles S. Develin.

LE ROY—WAIDLER.—On Nov. 12, by the Rev. William Everett, Louis C. Le Roy, D. D. S., of New York, to Miss Agnes M. Waidler of Astoria, L. I.

VAN INGEN—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, in St. John's Church, Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, by the Rev. A. B. Carver and the Right Rev. L. R. Brewer, Miss Anna, daughter of John Clark, to the Rev. James William Van Ingen.

DIED.

BEADLESTON.—On Monday evening, Nov. 11, 1889, Ebenezer Beadleston, in the 87th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 44 West 55th st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

COX.—On Monday, Nov. 11, Nicholas Cox, aged 55 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 166 Varick st., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock.

CYPIOT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 9 P. M., at his residence, 300A Hart st., Brooklyn, Onesime Cyplet, in his 47th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GALLAGHER.—On the 10th inst., Thomas Gallagher, aged 64 years 6 months and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, 279 Madison st., on Wednesday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

GODWIN.—At Paterson, N. J., Nov. 11, 1889, Anne Eliza Godwin, widow of Abram H. Godwin.
Funeral at the residence of Mrs. Abram Prall, 196 Market st., Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

GROGAN.—On the 12th inst., Mary Loucella, daughter of Albert and Anna Grogan, aged 4 years and 2 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence