LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE OUTLOOK FOR ECONOMY NOT AS BRIGHT AS IT SHOULD BE.

A Few Leading Democrats in the House who Favor Extravagant Appropriations, Especially for Their Own Districts—Tariff and Silver to be the Chief Topics of Discussion in Congress This Week—Republicans Trying to Make Political Capital Out of the Cut in the Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The anti-economists in the House of Representatives, some of them prominent Democrats, rode roughshod over Judge Holman yesterday, and against his earnest protest passed the Urgency Deficiency bill, appropriating $150,000 for the purpose of continuing live stock inspection and $10,000 for sugar experiments. This bill, as Judge Holman claimed in the rather acrimonious debate between himself and Col. Hatch, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, did not rightfully emanate from the latter committee, but should have been considered and framed in the Committee on Appropriations. But his protests were ignored, and the bill was rushed through, votes having been secured for it no doubt in advance. Now that the bars are down it is thought that the anti-economists will follow up their victory by bringing forward as rapidly as possible those bills that call for the expenditure of large sums of money, and to which there will naturally be much opposition.

It is well known that there are a few Democrats in the House, and some of them who occupy places of leadership, who are in favor of honoring the resolution of economy passed early in the session more in the breach than in the observance. The number of these men is not large, but they possess sufficient influence to make things rather embarrassing for the majority of Democrats in the House, who are determined that the announced policy of strict economy shall be carried out to the very letter.

There are indications also that some of the regular appropriation bills, whose enormous amounts last year give rise to the scandal of the Billion Congress, are getting very near to high water mark in the various committees that are preparing them for submission to the House. The most objectionable bill of all, which has been a standing scandal for many years, the River and Harbor bill, is almost ready to be submitted to the House, and a report floats out from the committee room that its figures are very near to the $24,000,000 which was in round numbers the sum total of the Jumbo bill of the Fifty-first Congress. Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, the Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, is one of the most earnest and consistent advocates of true economy that there is in the House. He was a supporter of Mr. Crisp in the Speakership contest and a warm defender of the Democratic policy of retrenchment and reform. He is in favor of liberal appropriations for the maintenance and improvement of the great national waterways, but an avowed opponent of the expenditure of the people's money for making navigable the various creeks in all parts of the country. Mr. Blanchard can be depended upon to do all in his power to restrict the river and harbor appropriations to such objects as are meritorious and important, although he will find it difficult to do so. Appropriations for works on rivers and harbors come home to the average Congressman than any other class of public expenditures, and a great amount of pressure will be necessary to make the statesmen acquiesce in the new order of things.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds are also meeting with a surprising amount of opposition in their attempt to stop altogether the passage of bills providing for the erection of new buildings, and the members of the committee themselves are divided in their opinions as to what course should be pursued. Mr. Sayers of the Appropriations Committee has already shown that the Treasury Department has on hand for public building purposes more money than it can properly expend for the next five or six years, because of the large number of buildings in course of construction, and still there are many members who fear that their renomination and re-election are in danger unless they get the usual amount of "pork" for their "deestricts."

Altogether the situation is embarrassing to the leaders in the House. Notwithstanding their a good record has been made with the Military Academy bill and one or two others that have been under consideration in the House, the outlook for united and harmonious action in the interest of wide and proper economy is not as bright as it should be. Of course, no assistance can be looked for from the Republicans.

Tariff, reciprocity, and silver are each and all likely to be brought into discussion in the Senate during the coming week. Mr. Voorhees has signified an intention of calling up Mr. Hale's reciprocity resolution for the purpose of addressing the Senate upon it. Mr. Aldrich is understood to be ready to report the result of the investigation that has been conducted by the sub-committee of the Committee on Finance into the workings of the tariff, and Mr. Dolph has given notice of an intention to speak upon Mr. Stanford's bill to provide a sound circulating medium, with special reference to its bearing upon the agricultural interest. The Pure Food bills are still the unfinished business of the morning hour.

The programme in the House for next week will embrace the preliminary debate on the two vital economic questions of the day, silver and tariff. On Monday the resolution from the Committee on Rules, having a day to consider the silver bill, will be in order. It is generally expected that the resolution will be passed, as the silver men are strong enough to carry it. The anti-silver men estimate their maximum Democratic strength at eighty votes. Several Republicans are counted with the silver wing. On Tuesday the opening skirmish on the tariff question will occur. The debate will not be confined to the three bills reported from the Ways and Means Committee (wool, binding twine, and cotton ties), but a wide latitude will be given the debate, and members will be allowed to discuss any phase of the tariff. It is understood that the debate will be opened by Mr. McMillan, owing to Mr. Springer's illness, and that the time will first be accorded to the members of the Ways and Means Committee in the order of their seniority in the House. While no one can state with certainty the length of the discussion it is generally believed that the entire week will be consumed. Should this not occur the Sundry Civil or the Army Appropriation bill will probably be considered.

The Republican minority in the House are vainly trying to make a little cheap political capital out of the amount carried by the Pension Appropriation bill, now under consideration in the House. The general debate on the bill yesterday developed the usual amount of buncombe talk to the galleries on the part of the Republicans, in their endeavor to make it appear that an insufficient sum for pensions had been recommended. The bill carries a total of $144,900,000, and, as Mr. Hutcheson explained, will probably exceed the requirements by from six to ten millions. The law for the current year appropriated $135,000,000, and there is every reason to suppose, judging from the expenditures for pensions for the past eight months, that this amount will not all be expended by at least ten millions. The Republicans complain that the Appropriations Committee should have recommended, without question or investigation, the total estimated by the Commissioner of Pensions, to wit; $147,000,000. Had this been done, and were that estimate to be enacted into law, the Commissioner could have at his disposal on July 1 next for the payment of pensions the appalling sum of $157,000,000, including the $10,000,000 that will, beyond much doubt, be left over from the appropriations for the present year.

Especially should the bill recommended by the committee be exempt from criticism when the condition of the Treasury, brought about by the reckless profligacy of the Reed Billion Congress, is considered. With an urgent necessity for rigid economy all along the line of Government expenditures, it would apparently be a senseless piece of folly, the Democratic leaders believe, to tie up an excessive sum to the pension account that will not be needed. The Democratic leaders in the House are confident that the bill will pass to-morrow just as reported, as a rebuke to the criticisms of the irresponsible minority.

The failure of the United States to reach an agreement on matters affecting Behring Sea has attracted attention to Great Britain's naval strength on the great lakes. The Treasury Department some time ago made an official inquiry as to the character of the new revenue cutters now being built by Great Britain on the Canadian side of the lakes. In an official report to the Treasury Department an officer of the revenue marine service says that the Constance is the type of a number of vessels about to be built. Her dimensions are: Length, 125 feet; beam, 19 feet 3 inches; draught, 9 feet. Her engines are of the single screw vertical compound type; cylinders measuring respectively 18 and 30 inches; stroke, 24 inches. Her battery consists of three Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns. The Constance has a ram bow, and special attention has been paid to the arrangement of her bunkers in order to protect the machinery from shock. Two vessels of the Constance type are now afloat. This type of vessel is more formidable than any of the revenue cutters of the United States, and the fact that England is building these semi-war ships for the lake service has not escaped official attention in Washington, and may become the subject of diplomatic adjustment in the near future. In official circles the opinion is freely expressed that the building of ships of this class for service on the great lakes is clearly in violation of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Secretary Rusk is thinking seriously of establishing a matrimonial bureau in connection with the Agricultural Department. The idea was suggested by a letter he recently received from a man out West, who experimented with some of the cucumber seed sent to him by the Department at the instance of his representative in Congress. The farmer planted the cucumber seed and his wife afterward died from eating some of the cucumbers. The farmer in his letter to Secretary Rusk said: "Your blamed cucumbers robbed me of my wife, so instead of sending me cucumber seed this spring send me another wife. I hear there are a number of likely women in your department."

In reply Secretary Rusk said he had no appropriation from which he could draw money to send a wife to the widower, but suggested that the latter come to Washington and pick out one for himself. The Secretary informed his correspondent that he has in his department "some beautiful maidens, many sprightly widows, and several well-seasoned old maids."

A member of Congress from one of the way-back districts went into the House restaurant yesterday to get his luncheon. The room was pretty well crowded at the time, and most of the waiters were engaged with other guests. The Congressman became impatient and began to pound vigorously on one of Caterer Murray's new-fangled pepper mills, which he mistook for a call bell. When the waiter appeared the Congressman was in a rage. He said:

"I have been sitting here over ten minutes trying to call a waiter. Even your damn bell don't ring."

Just at that moment Caterer Murray came up and saw the Congressman wiping the blood from his hand, which he had bruised in attempting to ring the supposed call bell. Mr. Murray explained that the little ornament which the Congressman had mistaken for a call bell was a pepper mill, such as are used in all the swell cafés in New York city. The rural Congressman forgot his discomfiture, and declared that he would immediately draw on his stationery account for one "of them pepper machines."

Shall the right to beautify herself, if she sees fit, be denied a woman, and shall the privilege of using such dyes as please his fancy be denied a bachelor whose hair gives away his age? is a question now pending before the House Committee on Agriculture, and which will be passed upon at the meeting to-morrow, when the Pure Food bill will be the special order of the day. Cosmetics and hair oil promise to make things lively, the pro and con of the question being championed by Mme. Yale of the "Temple of Beauty" and Charlotte Smith respectively. The fight was opened by Mrs. Smith, who yesterday appeared before the committee and asked to be heard on the amendment which shall cause the law to operate against adulterated or injurious cosmetics, face powders, and ungents, which, she says, instead of beautifying, are destroying the skin of the women of the land who use them because of the deleterious nature of the compounds.

"If nature did not give a woman a pretty complexion," said Mrs. Smith, to Chairman Hatch, "art and cosmetics can't do it."

Mme. Yale said she could give the committee some information it probably did not have, the art of the woman was frank enough to admit that he thought she could. A hearing may be had on Wednesday. Mr. Hatch thinks that the present bill fully covers the point raised. Mrs. Smith's next campaign is to be directed against the setting apart of any portion of the Woman's Building Fair for the display of any cosmetics or compounds which contain elements in any way injurious to the body.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON.

An English Artist Shoots His Wife and Himself, both Dying Instantly.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—At about 1:15 P. M. to-day Fernleigh L. Montague, an English artist, aged 57 years, and living at 518 Fourth street, northeast, shot and instantly killed his wife, Emusia Montague, 51 years old. He then shot himself in the mouth, dying instantly. The cause of the deed cannot be definitely learned, as the parties lived alone, but it is attributed to despondency and a desire on the part of both to end the struggle for existence.

All that can be learned of the history of Montague and his wife was obtained from Mr. Charles Moore, private secretary to Senator McMillan. About a year ago the Senator bought a painting of Montague, not because of any particular excellence of the picture, but to aid a struggling artist. Three or four weeks ago Montague asked permission to hang two of his paintings in the Senate Committee room on the District of Columbia, of which committee Senator McMillan is Chairman. The request was granted and the paintings were inspected by a number of Senators, but they were evidently not fancied, as neither was purchased. One painting was an English scene near the home of Wordsworth, and the other was a scene which is described as having the appearance of a snow storm on the 4th of July. Mrs. Montague, the artist's wife, came to the committee room one day last week to look after the paintings, and she was asked to have them removed, as there was no likelihood of their being sold. This she did, saying at the time that her husband was not well. Mr. Moore said that she appeared to be very bright on the occasions she called, but her husband appeared morose and despondent, and seemed to be in poor circumstances.

WILL NOT SUMMON THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Boyd of Nebraska Declines to be Responsible for an Extra Session.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—Gov. Boyd made the announcement last night that he would not call a special session of the Legislature. He said:

"I regarded the chief occasion for an extra session to be the consideration of a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. in the existing freight rates. I find universal objection on the part of the Republican members on the subject. They think no railroad legislation is needed. On the other hand the Democrats think there is need for legislation. The independents would be too radical, and no good would come of it.

"The measure could not carry with it an emergency clause, and as it would not go into effect until fall, a new Legislature can deal more effectively with it. Another objection is the cost, $100,000. I also found that a reapportionment of the State would be unconstitutional, and many people believe another session of the grunger Legislature would financially injure the standing of the State, as there is a general distrust of the Farmers' Alliance dealing with financial questions. For these reasons I have declined to call a special session."

Keeper Dorsey Surprises William Green, Jr.

SING SING, March 6.—William Dorsey, a keeper at the Sing Sing prison, was awakened at his house in Spring street at 1 o'clock this morning by hearing footsteps in an upper room. He took a revolver off the bureau and stealthily walked up stairs to a room occupied by a friend of his. Dorsey was in his stocking feet and made no noise ascending the stairs. Upon looking into the room he was surprised to see a man in the act of coming toward the door carrying his friend's trousers with him. The stranger was fully dressed. The man was William Green, Jr., who had accompanied Dorsey's friend to the house while the latter was in a state of intoxication, and had gone up stairs with him.

Dorsey marched Green down stairs at the point of the revolver. There he made him enter his bedroom and stand in prison style, with his face to the wall. Dorsey then dressed himself, after which he took his prisoner to the lockup, where, upon being searched, Green was found to have in his pocket Dorsey's friend's gold watch and chain and some money. This morning Green was arraigned before Judge Reynolds, and was held in $100 bail to appear for examination to-morrow night.

Broke the Inspector's Window.

A weather-beaten tramp climbed slowly up the steps of the Mulberry street entrance to the Police Central Office shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and asked Policeman Curran, in attendance at the door, to arrest him. Curran told him the police did not arrest people for fun, and assisted him down the steps. The tramp hung around the front of the building until Capt. Thompson, who had been on night duty, came down the steps. Then he picked up a stone and hurled it through one of the windows in Inspector Steers's office in the basement. Capt. Thompson arrested him.

"I'm glad I'm arrested," said the man. "I've had nothing to eat and no place to sleep, and now I shall have both."

He was locked up in the Mulberry street station. He said he was James Cassidy, 63 years old, an Englishman by birth and a bricklayer by trade. He had been in the city for two months. At the Tombs Court he was remanded until to-day.

Another Auroral Display.

New Yorkers were treated to another fine display of the aurora borealis last night at about 7½ o'clock. It was neither as brilliant nor as full of color as the display which startled this city ten or twelve days ago, but was sufficiently radiant. It appeared in long, white and green strips in the northern sky, and shifted from one to the other color until it faded.

TYPHUS.

Two More Cases Found in Two Wards in Bellevue.

Catherine Glennan, an assistant nurse in the typhus fever hospital, died yesterday on North Brother Island. She was 50 years old, and was one of the extra staff appointed on Feb. 19.

Charles Blumenthal, 22 years, a patient at Bellevue Hospital under treatment for pneumonia in ward 26, developed suspicious symptoms yesterday and was taken to Reception Hospital. He is supposed to have contracted typhus fever at 49 Pike street, where he worked before the house was quarantined. He went to Bellevue from 821 Third avenue, and had previously lodged at 170 Forsyth street. Both houses have been fumigated.

William Beck, a German longshoreman, of 223 Park row, was sent from Chambers Street Hospital to Bellevue on March 4 and admitted to the alcoholic ward. Last night the doctors decided that he had typhus, and he was removed to the Reception Hospital. This morning officers of the Health Board will make a thorough investigation at Bellevue to determine whether there are any more typhus fever sufferers there.

F. J. Hamilton, the reporter who contracted the fever at 42 East Twelfth street and was taken to North Brother Island on Wednesday, is very ill.

One of the Massilia's passengers who was taken from 42 East Twelfth street to North Brother Island when the Health Department decided to clear the house of all who were likely to be infected, developed the disease on Saturday night and was put in hospital.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

An informal conference to discuss especially the entrance of typhus into this port was held last night in Senator Chandler's room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the workings of the United States Immigration Bureau; Senator Hale, Congressman Stump, Chairman of the House committee; Dr. W. T. Jenkins, Health Officer of the Port; Dr. W. M. Smith, former Health Officer; Dr. J. A. Tonner, civil physician for the United States on Ellis Island, and Dr. Biggs of the city's Health Department.

Dr. Smith told the committeemen how the Captain of the Massilia and its surgeon, Dr. Cizza, swore that there was no contagious disease on board, and that the three deaths during the voyage were caused by consumption and bronchitis. The vessel was allowed to pass, and Dr. Jenkins, who began his duties on Feb. 1, heard nothing of typhus until cases in the city were reported to him. Neither Dr. Smith nor Dr. Jenkins attached any blame for the admission of typhus to anybody, and Senator Chandler, in conversation after the conference, seemed to coincide with this view.

There was also a long discussion on the Quarantine methods of detecting contagious diseases. Dr. Smith thought there should be better coöperation between the United States and the State authorities in the matter of hospital arrangements and accommodations. Senator Chandler thought the United States authorities should have appointed a full marine surgeon at Ellis Island instead of a civil surgeon. Dr. Smith advised that every South American ship should be compelled to have on board a competent surgeon, no matter how few immigrants she carried. The present law requires ships carrying more than fifty passengers to have such a surgeon.

There was no discussion as to the expenses of the Federal building on Ellis Island. When Senator Chandler was asked what he thought about the bill of $2,250 for a flagstaff for the island he chuckled in his chair a bit and said:

"Well, I think there ought to be an American flag floating over there no matter what the cost, but $2,250 does seem a little steep."

The joint committee will meet again in Washington on Friday, when a sub-committee will probably be appointed to continue the investigation.

MISS FELLOWS IS AMBITIOUS.

So She and Organist Clarence W. Eick is Some Way Couldn't Agree.

It is generally understood among the members of the First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield that the pastor, the Rev. Kneeland Platt Ketcham, who has occupied the pulpit for twenty years, has handed his resignation to the Presbytery, to take effect on May 1. The church is one of the oldest in New Jersey. The first report of Dr. Ketcham's intended resignation came right on the heels of the first serious trouble the church has ever had. The trouble started in the choir room of the church and grew in proportion until every member of the church had taken sides. Dr. Ketcham remained, apparently, a neutral party, but one side has accused him of sympathy with the other. About a year ago, John W. Bettman, a produce broker of this city, and Mr. Edward St. John, were the Music Committee of the church. Mr. St. John left Plainfield and then Dr. Ketcham was elected to fill his place. Dr. Ketcham is a musician, while Mr. Bettman, it is said, is not. The ideas of the two often clashed. Clarence W. Eick was the organist of the church, while the choir was Miss Blanche Fellows, soprano; L. S. Bond, tenor; Miss Elias Bird, contralto, and Robert Gorton, bass.

Miss Fellows is a niece of Mr. Bettman, and is ambitious. Mr. Eick was the recognized leader of the music and didn't always agree with Miss Fellows. Mr. Bettman sided with his niece, while Dr. Ketcham favored Mr. Eick. Two factions even were formed. Dr. Ketcham handed in his resignation as one of the Music Committee, John D. Lounsberry was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Lounsberry, it is said, rather favored Miss Fellows in the fight, and Miss Fellows won. Mr. Eick resigned.

The crisis came when Miss Fellows complained to the Music Committee that Organist Eick had refused to give the quartet their music in advance. Mr. Eick demanded a hearing, but it was denied him by Mr. Bettman. Finally Mr. Eick said he resigned. This was about a month ago. A new organist was secured, but the trouble didn't end. Finally Mr. Gorton, the basso, sent in his resignation. It is said a large majority in the congregation want Mr. Eick back. Neither of the Music Committee would talk about the matter, and there is likely to be an interesting discussion begun before long. The trouble has not been lessened any by the announcement a day or so ago by Miss Fellows, the soprano, that she wanted more salary. If she don't get it she is going to quit after May 1 next.

A reporter saw Dr. Ketcham yesterday in the study of the church at Plainfield. He denied that he had made any announcement that he was going to resign, but acknowledged that he was going to do so. When asked whether it was on account of the dissensions in the church or not, he said:

"I have been in this church for the past twenty years, and have about come to the conclusion that it was time I went somewhere else. There has been trouble in the church, but that has got nothing to do with my resignation. After twenty years in one place it is only natural that my congregation as well as myself should desire a change."

The general impression among the congregation, however, is that Dr. Ketcham has been put out of sorts by the dissensions in the church.

DR. PAXTON'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

He Announces the Receipt of $31,000 with Which to Complete a New Chapel.

Yesterday was the tenth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton's pastorate at the West Presbyterian Church in Forty-second street. The pastor announced to his congregation at the morning service that on this his tenth anniversary he was in receipt of the $31,000 necessary to the completion of the new mission church at Sixty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, which will cost, when built, $90,000, and which was begun after the completion of Faith Chapel, in 1885, at a cost of $20,000. One of the largest contributors to the fund of $31,000 just placed in Dr. Paxton's hands was Jay Gould, who is a member of the congregation. A few days before he started on his Southern tour he sent his pastor a check for $4,000.

"It is not prospering," Dr. Paxton said in the course of his sermon, "that makes a man happy. When a man has millions of dollars, it is not prosperity he cares for, but it is the next thousand dollars. It is not prosperity that pleases me. I am never content; no sermon pleases me. God forbid that I should ever preach a sermon that I think is my best. So it is with all: make millions, get power, get fame, and everything tires on you and wearies you as long as you keep on hoping for another dollar—for another stone on your edifice of fame. You shall be happy when you lose hope. A man cannot be happy in this world. We have one foot in the finite, another in the infinite, and we are torn asunder. That is the reason of man's infinite discontent.

"A man said to me some years ago, $50,000 invested at six per cent. is enough for any one; no man ought to have more. He ought to live on that and give one-tenth of it to the Lord. I know that man; he is worth $5,000,000 today, and he gives less to the Lord than when he was worth $50,000. He was a better man with $50,000 than he is with $5,000,000. He may hear me now, but he cannot take offence at me for saying it.

"On our tenth anniversary there is no debt on the church. Since my ministry began, on March 5, 1882, we have built Faith Chapel at an expense of $20,000. And you and I were the first church and minister in New York to make a chapel independent and self-supporting. We have just subscribed $30,000 for the building of a beautiful church in Sixty-sixth street and Tenth avenue—a free and independent church for all."

Any one can get furniture, carpets, bedding, and stoves, by paying 10 per cent. cash down, balance long time, at Dewpertheall's, 108 to 206 Park row; no deposit required when long time is not wanted.—Adv.

OBITUARY.

Edwards Pierrepont died at his home, 103 Fifth avenue, yesterday morning, in his 79th year. He was prostrated on Wednesday last by apoplexy while at work in his library. From that time up to his death his left side was paralyzed, and he had only intermittent periods of consciousness. His death was peaceful. His son-in-law, Mr. Leonard F. Beckwith, attributes the apoplexy to overwork and nervousness. Mr. Pierrepont had been of recent years engaged only as advisory counsel. He was with Stanley, Brown & Clark until six years ago. He spent his winters with his wife at his Fifth avenue home, which he built forty years ago, and he passed his summers at his country residence at Garrison's. He leaves a daughter, the wife of Mr. Leonard F. Beckwith. His son, Edwards Pierrepont, Jr., died in Rome in 1885. The widow was the daughter of Samuel A. Willoughby of Brooklyn. The funeral will be from Calvary Episcopal Church on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and the interment at Garrison's. Born in 1817, as the books say, in 1814 according to the death notice, Edwards Pierrepont was graduated from Yale College in 1837, and three years later from the Yale law school. He began practice in Columbus, O., but in 1845 came to this city. Twelve years later he was elected Judge of the Superior Court. He resigned from the bench before the civil war broke out, and soon after it broke out was appointed by President Lincoln, in conjunction with Gen. Butler, to try the prisoners of State confined in the various prisons and forts. In 1867 he was employed by the Government to conduct the prosecution of John H. Surratt, indicted for aiding in the assassination of President Lincoln. He supported Grant for President in 1868 and 1872, being especially active in stumping against Greeley in the latter campaign. President Grant appointed him United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1869, an office he resigned a year later, and in 1873, having refused the appointment of Minister to Russia, he was made Attorney-General of the United States. In 1876 he was appointed Minister to England, where, when Gen. Grant visited London, the Minister achieved the triumph of having the same precedence accorded to the President as had been given to the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. This distinction was conferred upon Gen. Grant at a dinner given by Minister Pierrepont, which was attended by the Ambassadors of the Continental countries and five English Dukes. Gen. Grant being placed, by common consent, on the right of the Prince of Wales. While Attorney-General Mr. Pierrepont appeared for the Government in the Union Pacific railway case, and the Arkansas Hot Springs case. On his return from England in 1878, he was leading counsel for the defence in the case of the United States against Pings & Pinner, in which the Government sued to recover half a million of dollars. He was also counsel in the suit against Gov. Tilden for income tax in the Wood will case and in other more or less celebrated cases. Mr. Pierrepont was made a doctor of law by the Columbian College, Washington, in 1871, and by Yale ten years later. When he was in England the degree of D. C. L. was given him by Oxford. In Yale he was Senator Evarts's classmate, and his name was Munson Edwards Pierrepont. He was a descendant of the Rev. James Pierpont, one of the founders of Yale College. He was interested in tracing a supposed connection with the noble Pierrepont family of England, and not long before he sailed as Minister to England he showed his note to "Dear Lady Mary" Wortley Montagu, a daughter long deceased of that noble house inquiring if they were related. This was submitted for a reply to the medium, "Teapot" Flint, and was presently communicated to the public while the Minister was abroad in 1876, by Mrs. Flint, who was acting as the medium for divorce, and was exposing his trick of opening in the steam of a teakettle the sealed letters for the other world left with him by his customers for an answer.

Miss Louisa Coddington, a sister of Col. Clifford Coddington, who died a week ago Saturday, died suddenly of pneumonia at her home, 9 East Seventy-third street, on Saturday. She was a daughter of Jonathan Coddington, who was Postmaster of this city during the administration of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. She was born in 1816 in the old Coddington mansion at 112 Second street, at that time an aristocratic street. Miss Coddington lived the greater part of her life at 238 Fifth avenue with her father, who early moved up town. Her family were Episcopalians, but she joined the old Bleecker Street Presbyterian Church, and was active in church and charitable work.

Justice of the Peace Jacob Weaver Steves died yesterday at his home in New Rochelle of acute bronchitis. He was born in New Rochelle on Aug. 15, 1842. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighty-third New York Infantry. He served for three years, and took part in the battles of Bull Run and Antietam. For sixteen years he was assistant chief engineer of the Fire Department of New Rochelle. He leaves a widow, the daughter of Peter J. Sherwood, and six children, four boys and two girls, all grown. The funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Policeman Peter Reen, 42 years old, was found dead in bed at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in his home in Sussex street, Jersey City. He had been suffering with rheumatism, and it is supposed the disease went to his heart. Reen, who was probably the most stalwart policeman in the Jersey City department, had been a conspicuous figure in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. His commanding presence attracted general attention, and he had acted as a bodyguard to nearly all the distinguished men who have passed through the depot to or from New York.

Etienne Arago, brother of the astronomer, died in Paris yesterday. He was about 90 years old, and was a celebrated character many years ago. He was a journalist and playwright early in life, and at one time manager of the Theatre de Vaudeville. He was conspicuous as an agitator, taking part in the revolutions of 1834 and 1848. In 1870 he was Mayor of Paris and in 1871 was a member of the National Assembly. He was sent abroad on two or three Government missions. Since 1878 he had been Archivist of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Reginald Heber Bedell, M. D., died yesterday morning at his home, 175th street and Bathgate avenue, of grip. Dr. Bedell was born in this city in 1848. He received his education in Trinity School and Columbia College. He attended Bellevue, and graduated from the New York Homœpathic College in 1872. He was a member of the Hahnemann Homœpathic and County Medical Societies, of the Suburban Club, and for years of the Republican County Committee. He was also a member of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 565, F. and A. M.

Herman Zuberbier died in New Orleans yesterday, aged 65. He was a native of Boskel, Hanover, and came to this country when a mere lad. At the time of his death he was President of the Germania Insurance Company, of the Germania Savings Bank, of the Crescent City Jute Company, and numerous other companies, and was also the head of the large wholesale grocery house of Zuberbier & Behan, and owner of several large sugar plantations.

Dudley F. Young, editor of the *Evening Review* of East Liverpool, Ohio, died on Saturday, after a three weeks' illness, of typhoid fever, brought on by overwork and worry in the publication of his paper through a printers' strike. He went there on Dec. 1, and bought the *Review* at a foreclosure sale. He was formerly connected with R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency in Gloverville, N. Y., and Richmond, Va.

William H. Dillon, a well-known telegrapher, died of consumption in Philadelphia yesterday. Mr. Dillon was formerly a chief operator in the Western Union main office in that city, and afterward connected himself with the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company. For the last three years Mr. Dillon had charge of the *Ledger's* special wire service.

Patrick McGill, an old and respected resident of Rondout, died yesterday. He was about 84 years old and a native of Tipperary, Ireland. He leaves four sons, one of whom is the Rev. William J. McGill of St. Charles Borromeo's Church on West 141st street, New York city.

Capt. Robert Barlow Hanna, formerly of Attica, Ind., died at Bloomington, Ill., yesterday, aged 76. He served in the Union army as a Captain of the Seventy-second Indiana and as an officer upon the staff of Gen. Reynolds. He was a member of the Loyal Legion.

Robert M. Bailey of Dedham, Mass., died suddenly on Saturday of heart failure at the Hotel Berkeley in Boston. He was long identified with Boston's woollen interests. He twice built the Arlington Mills at Lawrence, before and after they were burned.

Policeman Edward J. Maynard of the West 152d street station died at his home, 1,926 Amsterdam avenue, yesterday of rheumatism of the heart, aged 40. He was appointed on the force in May, 1877.

Peter F. Wortendyke died at his home, 485 Palisade avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday in his 72d year. He was an old volunteer fireman.

Dr. A. J. Laubach, a physician, and one of the survivors of the Custer massacre, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday.

Mr. Yatman's Revival.

The revival meetings conducted by Mr. Yatman and Mrs. Kress at the Madison Avenue Episcopal Church continue to attract attention. At all the services held yesterday the attendance was large, and especially in the meeting for men at 4 o'clock and the public service in the evening. The meetings will continue every afternoon at 4 o'clock and every evening at 7:45 this week, excepting Saturday. The afternoon service on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday will be for women only. At all these meetings Mrs. Kress will sing.

The closing service of these special meetings will be held on Sunday evening next.

Rev. Wm. Hollinshed
Of Sparta, N. J.

The genuine merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. We are naturally much gratified with letters coming

Entirely Unsolicited

From men and women in the learned professions warmly commending Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it has done for them. Read this voluntary statement from an

Esteemed Clergyman

"To Whom it May Concern:

"Unasked I deem it my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I would have healthy, to tell them of the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. While living in Ohio one of my children was greatly

Afflicted with Boils

having 30 on her limbs, and being unable to walk. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured entirely. Two years after, another child was afflicted as badly. I used the other half bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla with like results. About four years after, the child first afflicted was again tormented like Job, and I bought a bottle (on Sunday at that), and again a cure. I gave some of the medicine to a poor woman and two children;

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

they were helped as were mine. Through a testimonial sent to C. I. Hood & Co., inquiries came from all the country, asking if it was a 'bona fide' testimonial, and *of course I wrote all that it was*, and have the knowledge of

Scores and Scores

of persons helped or cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mild cases of rheumatism have yielded to it. Biliousness and bad liver have been corrected in my own family. This is the only patent medicine I have felt like praising. I speak not for C. I. Hood, but for the Jobs who are impatient and are tormented beyond endurance. Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver, or clean the stomach so perfectly as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Yours for health, happiness, and virtue of humanity." WM. HOLLINSHED, pastor of Presbyterian Church, Sparta, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

INSPECTOR JARVIS, SCOTLAND YARD.

Irish Revolutionists Think the Dead Book Canvasser was the Man.

The report that James Jarvis, the book canvasser for John Beacham, 9 Barclay street, who died from a fractured skull, attributed to a fall upon the walk in front of 317 East Twenty-second street on Friday night, was once an English police inspector, has greatly interested Irishmen connected with secret Irish organizations in this city. It was Inspector Jarvis who hunted down those Irishmen who were convicted of bringing dynamite into England about ten years ago. A number of Irishmen met yesterday in the undertaking rooms of Michael Duffy, at 308 First avenue, where the body of Jarvis is, and they say that he was undoubtedly the former police inspector. They say he was expelled from Scotland Yard seven years ago because of his reported connection with a race-track swindle. Two others, alleged to be implicated with Jarvis, remained in England and set up public houses in London.

Mrs. Leonard, with whom Jarvis lodged at 202 East Nineteenth street, says that he often spoke of his former exploit of capturing dynamiters, and also of his expulsion from Scotland Yard. She says that he often bragged that while he was a disgraced man in England, still he had good friends there, and they kept him well supplied with money. He told Mrs. Leonard that in case of his death, any money he might be owing her would be paid by his friends in England. His life was insured for $20,000 he said.

Mr. Beacham said last night that he knew very little about Jarvis, who had been employed as a canvasser for Catholic publications, but he had been very successful at it. He appeared to have money of his own.

It is suspected by Irishmen that Jarvis was still in the pay of Scotland Yard, and that he used the business of a canvasser of books to cover his spying on the dynamiters in this city.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S PLANK.

He Wants a Strong Railroad Resolution Adopted by the New Hampshire Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., March 6.—Senator Chandler has written a long letter to the Committee on Resolutions of the next Republican State Convention in which he asks that the following resolution be incorporated in the convention platform:

"*Resolved*, That the Republican party of New Hampshire is the advocate of the people's rights, and not the slave of corporation power; that, while it makes no war upon corporations, it insists that they shall not become the masters of the State, but shall be regulated by, and be obedient to, wise and wholesome laws enacted for their government. That the people of New Hampshire demand the abolition of the degrading system of illegal free passes and of the control of the State Legislature by corrupt railroad agencies; the revision of the method of valuing railroad property for taxation, and assessment of such property at full and complete value as compared with other property, and its taxation at the same rate; the realization of the value of any interest of the State in any railroad, and the application of the amount to the payment of the State debt; the prohibition of the issue of watered stock or unnecessary stock in any form, and of the payment of excessive dividends; the establishment of perfect equality of the right for all the people in the State, and the enjoyment of the railroads of the State, which are not wholly private property, but are open public highways, wherein every citizen has the same right as any other citizen, so that any favoritism or discrimination is a wrong and a crime which should be punished by the severest laws."

LOST HIS FORTUNE IN WHEAT.

A Former Chicago Broker Believed to Have Killed Himself.

CHICAGO, March 6.—James W. Powers, a former Board of Trade operator, who lost a fortune in the wheat pit, is thought to have committed suicide. Mr. Powers disappeared from his home on Feb. 3. He wrote to his wife that she would never see him again. He recounted his misfortunes and said that as he was unable to obtain employment and was only a burden to his friends he had determined to throw himself in the lake. The missing man is 49 years old. He had lived in Chicago since 1878. During the war he conducted a large hotel in Philadelphia, and speculated in various ways, accumulating a fortune estimated at over $200,000. Coming to Chicago he bought a membership in the Board of Trade, and speculated heavily. He was a plunger, and fortune favored him for a time, but reverses finally came. His wealth rapidly slipped away, and in 1884 he found himself a poor man.

A Babcock Extinguisher Explodes.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—John T. Sweeney, foreman of No. 3 Truck, was killed at noon to-day at a fire in a lunch stand. A Babcock extinguisher, which had recently come from the repair shops, exploded, the bottom striking him in the neck.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Seidl Concerts in the Casino.

The scene of the Seidl Sunday night concerts was changed from the Lenox Lyceum to the Casino last night, and a new series of concerts was begun which is to extend over several Sunday evenings. The audience was large and apparently appreciative, and received with a considerable show of enthusiasm a concert which, taken as a whole, could scarcely be considered quite up to the usual Seidl standard. The orchestra was in good form and the instrumental numbers and parts were presented in Seidl's usual excellent style, but the work of the orchestra was not well seconded in the large slice of the programme in which the vocalists had the most prominence.

The concert was really a joint affair, Seidl's orchestra "in conjunction" with the newly-formed Tavary Grand Concert company. The material of the company is good, but it did not show to advantage last night, probably because as a company it is untried, last night being its initial appearance. Mme. Tavary heads the company, and she sang very well, much better in some numbers than in others. She was heartily encored for her singing of an aria by Meyerbeer, and she also sang the jewel song from "Faust" in good style. The last half of the programme consisted of the garden scene from the second act of "Faust," in which all the members of Mme. Tavary's company sang. Don Aurelio