CITY AND DISTRICT.

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To "advertise judiciously," use the columns of THE EVENING STAR. *Everybody in the District reads it; and, in proportion to the returns it yields advertisers, its rates are much the cheapest.*

WHAT TO DO WITH THE NEGRO

Colored Views of the Color Question—A National Convention Called.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Central bureau of relief was held last evening at the Fifth Baptist church. Col. Perry Carson presided and at the opening of the meeting the call for a national negro convention to be held in this city next February was read by F. G. Barbadoes. A number of addresses were made in regard to the treatment of the colored people in the south and the course that should be adopted to remedy the evils complained of.

TOO TIMID.

D. F. Butts of Virginia, the first speaker, was of the opinion that the colored people were too timed and that a firmer and more decided course should be adopted in their relations with the white people.

Robert C. Smalls of South Carolina, the next speaker, thought that the proper answer to the question so often heard, "What shall we do with the negro?" was expressed in a few words,

"LET HIM ALONE."

The colored people did not want to go any where unless they went willingly and at their own motive.

An old colored man was introduced as W. T. Finley of Abbeyville, S. C., who made a statement of how he was driven from his house at night by a crowd and beaten because, as he said, he had been appointed postmaster at that place. He thought that unless a change was brought about in the treatment of the colored people they would be obliged to adopt the methods of the white people in retaliation.

W. R. Laws expressed the opinion that the negro ought to maintain his rights by force if necessary.

In making the closing address of the meeting Mr. Carson spoke of the wrongs inflicted upon the colored people in this city. He referred to what he termed the brutality of the police officers by way of illustration.

Held to Answer a Charge of Larceny.

Friday night the saloon of Frank Solon, No. 604 Louisiana avenue, was robbed of some cigars and whisky. Detective Carter arrested a young man named William Harrison and recovered a portion of the stolen property. Yesterday afternoon in the Police Court Lawyer Carrington waived an examination in the case and Harrison was held in $500 bail for the action of the grand jury.

Real Estate Matters.

Wm. F. Mattingly has bought of N. Wilson et al., for $7,107.49, lots 53, block 2; 24, block 5; 21, block 6; 10 and 11, block 12; 11 and 12, block 13, of Trinidad.

Mary E. Freeman has bought for $8,248.50 of Charles Gessford subs 14 to 19, square 828, and subs 25 to 28, do.; fronting 238 feet 7 inches on Boundary street, 126.5 on 5th and 42.42 feet on 6th street northeast.

H. E. Pellew has bought of Helen Fowler, for $5,156.25, sub 84, square 181, 22 by 125 feet, on O between 16th and 17th.

John M. Henderson has bought of Joseph M. Varnum, for $30,000, lot 1, Long Meadows, and has sold same to N. Wilson et al. for $40,000.

Mahala J. Fowler $4,000 of E. H. Fowler, sub A, sq. 964, 20 feet 11 inches on 11th between B and C streets northeast, No. 208 11th street northeast.

An Illicit Saloon.

John Simms, an old colored man in the employ of the District government, was in the Police Court yesterday for keeping an alleged disorderly house and selling liquor without a license. Simms is about sixty-five years old, and has been employed sweeping alleys. Officers Kendig, Lyda, and Wilson raided the old man's place yesterday, and found a company of colored men and women drinking. The court heard the testimony of the prosecution, and continued the cases until Wednesday.

Montgomery County News.

Correspondence of THE EVENING STAR.

ROCKVILLE, MD., December 16.

The dwelling house on the farm of Mr. Edw. K. Hunter, situated near Travilah, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. A portion of the furniture in the building was saved, but in a damaged condition. The loss is estimated at $1,000; insurance $250.

George, the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. Geo. G. Bradley of Potomac district, met with a serious accident on Friday while chopping wood. The ax glanced and striking him on the ankle almost severed the limb. He bled profusely at the time, but is now considered out of danger.

Mrs. Clements, widow of the late Lemuel Clements, fell down a flight of stairs last night at the residence of Mr. Lee Offutt, her son-in-law, at this place. No bones were broken, but she was badly bruised, and owing to her advanced age it is feared the effects may be serious.

The November term of the circuit court closed today after a session of five weeks. The jury was discharged on Saturday. The expense of the grand and petit juries for the term amounted to $1,200. More than two-thirds of the cases tried were for violations of the local option law, while many cases for the same offense have been postponed to the March term.

S.A.M.

Two Instead of Five Commissioners.

To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR:

I beg to suggest to Senator Chandler that while carrying out the party pledge of "home rule" here in the District by the appointment of four out of the five Commissioners from abroad, as he proposes, a better plan would be to turn the District government over to the presidents of the two steam railroad companies. These two companies seem to run things about as they please in the District, and, as they seem to have great influence with Congress, it would seem to be a very appropriate thing to do. Beside, I presume these gentlemen would even be willing to forego the salary for the privilege of having absolute control of District affairs, and hence it would be an economical plan. And while he is about it I suggest that he recommend the same plan to the citizens of Concord, in his state, for if it is a good plan for us it must be for them also.

A TAX-PAYER.

A MODEL TRAIN TO CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—Nothing has been overlooked on the Pennsylvania railroad's new Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis express in arranging for the comfort of its passengers. This train is undoubtedly an ideal train to the west out of Washington and ranks second to none, save the famous Pennsylvania railroad New York and Chicago limited.

Death from Football.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Yet another death from football! During a Rugby "scrummage" a student at the Hants Diocesan training college fell with two or three other players on top of him. He was unable to rise and it was found that his spine was terribly injured, the lower limbs being completely paralyzed. It was stated by the witnesses at the inquest held yesterday that the game was played with perfect fairness, but also with fatal brutality. Is it not about time that some step was taken to prevent such wanton waste of life? If nothing else can be done juries will have to bring in verdicts of manslaughter in such cases.

Cologne's Bronze Gates Ready.

From the London Truth.

The bronze gates for Cologne cathedral, which have been for many years in preparation, are now nearly finished. The design includes the Four Ages of Man, the Four Seasons and the Wise and Foolish Virgins, with beautifully-prepared ornaments, representing coats-of-arms and groups of animals and plants, which have been superbly sculptured.

A Family of Centenarians.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

At Wloolawek, in Poland, a man named Pawlikowski has just died at the age of one hundred and fifteen. He fought through Kosciusko's wars and through Napoleon I's Russian campaign. He was working in the field's up to last year. His father is said to have lived to the age of one hundred and twenty-six and one of his brothers died at one hundred and sixteen. He leaves three sisters aged one hundred and two, ninety-nine and ninety-three, respectively.

A COMPROMISE VERDICT.

Lawyer Forrest's Practical Victory in the Cronin Case.

THE ACQUITTAL OF BEGGS RULES OUT THE QUESTION OF A CONSPIRACY AND LAYS FOUNDATION FOR AN APPEAL THAT MAY YET ACQUIT O'SULLIVAN AND COUGHLIN.

There was a remarkable scene in Judge McConnell's court yesterday afternoon when the verdict was rendered in the Cronin case. Not a word was uttered from the time the prisoners shuffled through the doorway until they took their seats. Lawyer Forrest whispered some words of cheer to Burke, who bowed approvingly. The jurors were next to enter. They caused as much interest as the coming of the prisoners. Bald-headed Foreman Clarke was in the lead. Juror Culver was close behind him, with his overcoat resting upon his arm. The twelve men took their old seats without looking at the prisoners, who were watching them with terrible interest. Then came three startling raps on an empty desk as Clerk Lee announced the formal opening of court. Each juror responded to the call of his name as it was shouted by the clerk. Then Foreman Clarke walked briskly to the bench and passed a sheet of white paper to Judge McConnell. This was the verdict.

The sheet of paper was passed by the court to Clerk Lee to be read. The crowd pressed still farther toward the lines of officers back of the prisoners. Every face in the room expressed the most violent agitation. Burke sat with his mouth agape. Coughlin sprawled his legs out and scowled desperately at the clerk. O'Sullivan and Beggs betrayed no emotion. Kunze's face assumed a sickly pallor and his hand tugged nervously at his little mustache. Clerk Lee read the verdict in a loud voice.

Beggs entwined his legs about his chair, and although his lawyers were there to congratulate him, the ex-senior warden's pale blue eyes never left the clerk until he had finished reading.

Kunze was found guilty of manslaughter and awarded three years in the penitentiary. The litte painter, who it is claimed by the state drove Cronin to the house on Ashland avenue in which he was killed, did not betray any emotion for a moment or more. He looked like a man in a profound reverie.

The bass-voiced clerk, continuing his reading, announced that it was the vote of the jury that Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke should spend the rest of their lives in prison. A murmur of surprise swept around the room. The three men who so narrowly escaped the rope never flinched. With faces almost painful in their rigidity and pallor Coughlin, O'Sullivan, and Burke glanced at one another without uttering a word.

A NEW TRIAL.

Then came the voice of Lawyer Forrest pleading for a new trial for his clients, Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, and Kunze in behalf of Lawyer Donohue, who is not in town. During this plea a wail escaped from the line of prisoners and little Kunze, convulsed with grief, began to protest his innocence. Tears streamed down his face as he shouted in broken English God knew he had never been out to Lake View. Then, choking with emotion, the little German accused the state's attorney with having bought testimony to convict him. Judge Longenecker's back was turned to the sobbing prisoner, who was surrounded by bailiffs. Words of sympathy from the officers only served to intensify Kunze's grief, which broke out afresh from time to time.

Beggs arose from his chair, and, with his hat in his hand, strolled over to the deserted jury-box and sat down. He told the reporters that he had never appointed a secret committee to try Dr. Cronin, and that he had never heard of an inner circle in the Clan-na-Gael. He said he was surprised that the jurors had agreed so quickly, as he had not expected a verdict for at least three weeks.

Burke, O'Sullivan and Coughlin took no interest in the weeping German or the smiling ex-senior warden, who was twirling his hat between his legs. Coughlin and Burke maintained their great nerve to the last, but O'Sullivan was plainly weakening during the last moments of court. Still blinking and scowling at some object directly in front of him, the unhappy man would from time to time involuntarily bring his hands together with a sigh. Once his eyes filled with tears, and it looked as though he would break down completely. But the great nerve which has bolstered him up during his terrible ordeal of the past six months came to his rescue, and in a moment the slender, sallow face had assumed its old-time stolid and indifferent expression. At one time when Lawyer Foster sought to console Coughlin, the big detective smiled grimly and shook his head.

Judge McConnell, after listening to Lawyer Forrest's motion for a new trial, set January 13 as the day when arguments might be made. Then the prisoners arose, and wa king between a file of officers, recrossed the Bridge of Sighs to the jail. Kunze was still weeping as the court room door closed behind him, but Burke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan marched along as defiantly as ever.

JUROR CULVER ALMOST MOBBED.

People waiting in Dearborn avenue and Michigan street heard the verdict almost as quickly as the prisoners themselves. As soon as Clerk Lee finished reading the important document a dozen messenger boys bounded out of the court room, and leaping down the steps without regard to life or limb, began shouting the verdict at the top their voices. A tremendous crowd soon filled the streets and when Juror Culver started from the court room to the Commercial hotel he was quickly surrounded by hundreds of angry men and boys, who began to hoot at him. From Michigan street to Kinzie street the mob steadily grew in number and turbulency and for several minutes it looked as though unpopular Juror Culver would be assaulted.

Capt. Schuettler summoned a detail of officers and marching at their head made a dash into the mob, which broke and ran. When the officers reached the Dearborn avenue bridge they formed a platoon across the roadway and prevented the howling and enraged men from continuing their chase. Other officers gathered around Culver and escorted him to his hotel without further incident, although there were shouts of derision from open windows along the street. Later in the day the juror returned to his home. The rest of the jurors left for their homes as quickly as possible.

Comment on the verdict is greatly mixed. Some of the more violent enemies of the "Triangle" are disappointed because the death penalty was not inflicted. This is also true of the anarchists, who believe the testimony against the Clan-na-Gael's was far more conclusive as to guilt than that which sent their leaders to the gallows. Conservative men, however, think the verdict the best that could have been returned, because with three men serving life sentences it is certain that the conspirators yet unknown will live in constant fear of a confession from one of the prisoners.

Juror Allison was seen by a correspondent last night. He said:

"We took thirty-seven ballots in all and reached our verdict about noon today. There was no trouble in the jury room. We worked together harmoniously and weighed every particle of evidence. Culver worked as industriously as the rest of us. He toiled all day Sunday notwithstanding his religious scruples, and began work again at 5 o'clock this morning. On the first ballot we were all at sea, and it was not until we had voted a dozen times that we began to draw together."

Mr. Allison intimated that five men were in favor of the death penalty from the start. Before they left their room the jurors burned every scrap of paper they could find in the chamber.

IT IS A COMPROMISE VERDICT.

One of the sensational stories afloat last night was to the effect that 11 members of the jury had voted to hang Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan and to give Beggs twenty-one years and Kunze fourteen years in the penitentiary and that they had agreed to inflexibly stand by this assessment of punishment. Juror Culver, however, was so firm in his opposition that his colleagues had to yield. When he reached his home in Evanstown Mr. Culver was hurried to bed by his wife and her friends. He does not yet know the cause of the street demonstration against him this afternoon and nobody has been permitted to tell him about the comment of the newspapers on his conduct.

BEGGS THANKS THE JURY.

After Beggs was released he shook Foreman Clarke's hand heartily and said: "Gentlemen, I thank you. I trust that the future may confirm your judgment upon me, and that you will never regret you found me not guilty of this terrible charge."

As the verdict was announced and the large audience contemplated Kunze's grief, Beggs turned to a reporter and said: "It is a shame to sentence Kunze. The poor little fellow, I think, is as innocent as I am. It is an outrage to send him to the penitentiary for three years. He had no more idea of being found guilty than you had of being declared an accomplice in this crime."

"What do you think of the verdict?" Judge McConnell was asked after the adjournment of court for the day. He replied,

"Judicially, of course, I can pass no opinion upon the verdict. As an individual, however, and without being cognizant of all the proceedings in the jury room, I might say that I think the verdict is the result of a probable objection of some of the jurors to the death penalty on circumstantial evidence."

"Mr. Culver, probably."

"No, not Mr. Culver necessarily. I understand he was in favor of acquittal from the start. It was only after long and harassing deliberation that he originally agreed with the rest upon this verdict. You will probably find that Mr. Culver was not the only man upon the jury who was opposed to the hanging of the three principal defendants."

"But the jurors all swore, on being examined as to their competence, that they had no conscientious scruples about capital punishment on circumstantial evidence."

"That is all true, but behind all that each man probably had a mental reservation that the evidence must be convincing beyond a reasonable doubt.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Sketch of the Removal of Dr. Cronin and the Men Accused of it.

Dr. Patrick H. Cronin disappeared on the night of May 4, 1889. He had made an agreement with Patrick O'Sullivan, the iceman, to attend any of his employes who were ill. On the night of the tragedy a man driving a white horse in a buggy came to Dr. Cronin's boarding place in Chicago. He presented O'Sullivan's card as a mark of good faith and told Dr. Cronin that one of the iceman's employes had been injured and that he was wanted to attend the patient. Dr. Cronin unhesitatingly packed up his instruments in a leather valise or case, such as surgeons carry, stepped into the buggy and was driven off by the messenger.

Dr. Cronin's friends never saw him alive again. Evidence was produced during the trial to show that Dr. Cronin was driven to a little cottage in a quiet suburb of Chicago near where Iceman O'Sullivan lived. The cottage was rented from a family named Carlson. On the night of May 4 cries of murder were heard issuing from the Carlson cottage.

Great excitement was created by Dr. Cronin's mysterious disappearance. Nobody knew what had become of him. Mysterious agencies were at work hinting in public print and elsewhere that Dr. Cronin was a spy in the pay of the British government and that he had disappeared for reasons best known to himself. It was also mysteriously given out that he had misappropriated funds contributed to the Irish cause. It was said that he had fled to Toronto, and what purported to be a long interview with him was sent out by an alleged newspaper correspondent in Toronto and published in papers in Chicago and elsewhere.

All this time Dr. Cronin's murdered body was lying in the catch basin of a sewer at Argyle park, a suburb of Chicago. On May 22 his naked, bruised corpse was discovered in the catch basin by a gang of laborers sent to clean it. The body was identified as that of Dr. Cronin.

THE PRISONERS.

The men arrested for the crime were Martin Burke, Daniel Coughlin, a chicago detective; the ice man, O'Sullivan; John F. Beggs, a lawyer, and John Kunze, a nervous little German. They were all members of camp 20, of the Clan-na-Gael. Evidence was produced during the trial showing that a secret committee to try Dr. Cronin was ordered by the camp on February 8. His offense, so far as has been discovered, was that he had formulated charges against the former executive committee of the Clan-na-Gael, known as the "Triangle." He had made the assertion in the camp to which he belonged that the Triangle was using the money contributed in the interest of the Irish nationalists to their own advantage, and, moreover, were playing their alleged tools into the hands of the British government. The evidence against the suspects showed that Patrick O'Sullivan had contracted for the medical services of Dr. Cronin, presumably to finally entrap him into the snare into which he fell on the night of May 4. Martin Burke had rented from the Carlsons the cottage in which Cronin was killed. Daniel Coughlin, the detective, had made arrangements for a "friend" to hire from Liveryman Dinan the horse and buggy that carried Cronin to the house where he was butchered. John F. Beggs, warden of camp 20, was shown to be the man who was appointed a committee of one to report Cronin's murder to the senior guardian. No evidence was brought out to implicate Kunze as deeply in the conspiracy as the other four prisoners. However, he was present at the meeting of camp 20 when Cronin was sentenced to trial and, presumably, to death.

Two other individuals were involved in the plot—Cooney, known as the "Fox," owing to the slyness and skill with which up to this time he has succeeded in evading arrest, and a man who gave the name of Simonds when he bought the furniture which was sent to the Carlston cottage. Woodruff, a worthless fellow arrested for horse stealing, was also supposed to be implicated for a time, as he confessed to having hauled the trunk in which Cronin's mutilated body was taken to the catch basin for concealment. It was proven, however, that he was ignorant of the conspiracy and the ghastly contents of the trunk.

The five suspects were indicted in June, and on August 26 the trial opened. During the progress of the trial Dr. Cronin's clothing and the valise containing his surgical instruments and professional cards were found in a sewer at Lake View, not three miles from the place where the murdered man's body was recovered.

SKETCHES OF THE ACCUSED.

Daniel Coughlin, the big detective, and supposed to be the king bee among the prisoners, was born in Hancock, Mich., not more than thirty years ago. He is 6 feet 1 inch tall, weighs 186 pounds, and is of light complexion, with a wart on his right cheek. He went to Chicago some years ago and secured employment in the North Side railway barns. Four years ago, through the influence of Alexander Sullivan, he obtained a position on the police force, where he remained until arrested. Knowing the strength of his influence he overstepped discipline when it interfered with him and did about as he pleased. At the time of the anarchists' trial he was very outspoken in his condemnation of the prisoners, frequently declaring that all of them should be hanged. He is of a very brutal nature, one of the instances of this characteristic occurring on March 24, when he knocked a man down in a North Side saloon and stamped on him. He has been a member of Camp 20 ever since he came to Chicago. He is married and has one child.

John F. Beggs is thirty-seven years old. He was born in Lowell, Mass., is 5 feet 8½ inches tall, weighs 149 pounds and is of florid complexion. In Cleveland he was sent to the penitentiary for betraying a young girl. He married her in prison and she obtained a pardon for him, and they lived together for a short time, when he deserted her and went to Chicago. He secured employment in a Lake street drug house at $5 per week, the position being obtained for him by the prisoners' aid society. He was a lawyer in Cleveland, and after a short residence he was admitted to the bar, and was by Alexander Sullivan put in possession of considerable practice. His wife in Cleveland in the meantime secured a divorce from him and he married again in Chicago. On February 6 he was, through Mr. Sullivan's influence, made senior guardian of camp 20, and two days later the famous secret committee was appointed.

Patrick O'Sullivan was born in Galena, Ill., thirty-one years ago. He is five feet eleven inches high, weighs 139 pounds, and is very dark complexioned. He went to Chicago ten years ago, and for a time drove a North Side street car. He left that occupation to enter the employment on the Lincoln ice company, with which he remained until five years ago, when he started in the ice business for himself. He has been very active in politics, and is claimed to have been one of the ringleaders in the last street car strike. He has been a member of camp 20 for two years and an intimate friend of Dan Coughlin. He is unmarried.

Martin Burke was born in County Mayo, Ireland, twenty-six years ago. He is five feet eleven and a quarter inches tall, weighs 172 pounds, and has dark brown hair. He went to Chicago five years ago, worked at odd jobs, and frequently went under the name of Delaney. A year ago he joined camp 20, and shortly after secured work in the water department of the city. Since February 8 he has done nothing except one day's work in Joliet last May.

John Kunze is a light-complexioned German, about twenty-eight years of age, small and slender, and weighs 135 pounds. He is a very plausible young fellow, and when arrested for larceny a little over a year ago induced a young lawyer to defend him on an assertion that he, Kunze, was shortly to come into possession of a large fortune, out of which the lawyer would receive a fat fee. Nothing has thus far been seen either of fortune or fee. Shortly after the explosion at Schufeldt's distillery he ingratiated himself with Dan Coughlin by declaring that he saw the man who threw the bomb and could point him out. Dan took him to Peoria to find the miscreant, but whether Kunze pointed him out or not is not known. At any rate he was not arrested. After the trip to Peoria Coughlin and Kunze became very intimate. Kunze wanted to be a detective and Coughlin found many ways to make him useful.

Austria at Our World's Fair.

The Vienna chamber of commerce has taken a census of opinions concerning the representation of Austria at a world's fair in the United States. It has consulted all the trades-guilds, the industrial corporations and over two hundred leading firms. The general sense of the answers is in favor of participation, and the government is urged to appoint a commission to make an early organization of the national exhibit.

THE BRAZILIAN INSURGENTS.

Russia Will Not Recognize Them—Bloodshed in Bahia.

The New York *Herald's* Berlin correspondent says a private telegram received there from St. Petersburg reports that Russia has broken off all diplomatic relations with the Brazilian minister, telling him the czar will never recognize the present government of Brazil.

Private cable advices received Saturday in New York and Baltimore from Brazil do not give as hopeful a forecast of political tranquility in that country as was anticipated. It was intimated that the president of the provincial government is ill and that financial circles are agitated. It is announced from Lisbon that Viscount de Ouro, Dom Pedro's late prime minister, has issued a manifesto calling on the Brazilian imperialists to vote for the imperial candidates in the coming elections.

The steamship Horrox, from Brazil, arrived in New York Saturday. She left Rio de Janeiro on November 23. Although everything appeared quiet at Rio Capt. Henning says he heard many rumors which indicated that the news of the change of government had not been received with an entire degree of calmness. On the second day of the revolution a cipher dispatch was received at Rio Janeiro announcing that there had been an uprising at Bahia and that a fight had taken place between the militia and the citizens and nearly 500 people had been killed. Capt. Henning said that the government at once stopped all cipher telegraphic communications and placed strict watch on all ordinary messages that were sent on the wires.

The republicans left no stone unturned to accomplish their purpose. So complete were their arrangements that when the republic was announced all of the imperial war vessels, that for weeks had been lying in the harbor, were so fixed that it was impossible for them to participate in any uprising that might have possibly occurred. The man-of-war Nitheroy had been placed in a dry-dock several days before and was partly dismantled when the republicans made their great move.

There were several naval officers who refused to submit to the republicans and their fate is unknown. It was on the first niggt of the revolution that these officers, eight in number, are said to have defied the authority of the government. The story goes that the men climbed on the Liverpool steamer Chatham, which lay at her dock, and, securing a boat, rowed out upon the harbor bearing aloft an imperial flag. A party of republicans gave chase in another boat and some shots were exchanged.

The naval officers were captured and incarcerated in the prison on one of the small islands in the harbor. None of the men had been seen up to the time the Horrox left Rio, and Capt. Henning said that the general belief of the people was that they had been secretly shot in prison, as the noise of the discharge of firearms had been heard in prison the next day by some people who were near the spot.

DOM PEDRO AFFLICTED WITH SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN.

The N.Y. *Times* has a page-long letter from A. M. Gibson at Rio. He says: Upon the return of the emperor from Europe his real condition soon became generally known. He was afflicted with softening of the brain, and paresis was inevitable within a brief period. He was vaguely aware of the impending catastrophe, and with weakened faculties, conceived the notion that the church would be at once the bulwark and the means of perpetuating his dynasty in Brazil. Supposed to be, and believing himself that he was, dying, when so ill in Europe, he began to recover from the time he received the pope's blessing. It was regarded by his daughter as a miracle, and, weak physically, disordered mentally, he gradually came to believe that his life had been spared for a special purpose.

No Work on the Nicaragua Canal.

The Aguan, from Greytown November 28, has arrived in New York. Among her passengers were Lieut. Usher and Mr. Harding, secretary to Chief Engineer Menocal of the Nicaragua canal company. Secretary Harding reports that the work of constructing the canal has ceased for the present. Dredging operations will be continued with the opening of spring.

Barricaded in a Log Cabin.

George Shippey, who was in jail at Tunkhannock, Pa., awaiting trial for murder, escaped and was yesterday afternoon located in a log cabin belonging to his uncle and situated about five miles south of the jail. He had the doors and windows heavily barricaded, but a band of armed men have surrounded the place and kept watch all night.

The crime for which Shippey is under indictment was committed by him on October 15, when he deliberately shot Chas. Tanner and Mrs. Bush while intoxicated. Tanner died in a few days and Shippey's indictment followed. He was promptly arrested and locked up in the Wyoming county jail at Tunkhannock. Shortly after his incarceration he pretended to be converted and in that manner won the confidence of Deputy Sheriff Stark to such an extent that he was allowed the freedom of the corridor.

A Matrimonial Sensation.

According to a special dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* Danville, Va., has something of a sensation. Mr. M. H. Anderson of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Mary Roberta McCormic, daughter of Mr. C. B. McCormic, to everybodys suspicion were married, last night. Cards were out for the marriage of Miss McCormic to Mr. A. B. Carter of Richmond, Ind. Extensive preparations were being made for the wedding next Wednesday. It seems that Mr. Anderson and Miss McCormic had long been lovers, but Mr. Carter was the choice of the parents. The young lady finally succumbed to parental influence and agreed to marry Mr. Carter on Wednesday next, but Sunday Mr. Anderson suddenly appeared upon the scene, and the upshot of the whole business is that he and Miss McCormic were married at 7 o'clock, and left by the southbound train for Atlanta. Mr. Carter is expected in Danville today to find himself badly left.

Letters From Cardinal Newman.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Not long ago a hundred letters written by Cardinal Newman to a Miss Home during a period of nearly ten years were offered for sale in Birmingham. They have just been purchased for £325, with a view to publication; as they are of a highly interesting character and cover one of the most instructive periods in his eminence's life. The letters form parts of a bequest of literary treasures to a South of England clergyman, who evidently did not appreciate their full value. At all events he was content with a comparatively small sum for the lot. The cardinal's correspondence might at one time have been obtained even from their buyer for £100. But, valuable as they were, the treasures included more precious things still. Some letters by Thackeray sold for £5 were resold for £50, and have now realized £175. Then there were—worth their weight in gold—diaries by Popys and Evelyn. The cleric might have been expected to prize these, but no; they passed out of his hand for a mere song, and £1,000 has already been paid for them.

Valuable Old Papers.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Maryland historical society has received a letter from the executors of the late James Howard McHenry, offering to deposit with the society the public papers of James McHenry, M.D., who was during the revolution one of Washington's secretaries and aids, and subsequently his Secretary of War. The offer of the papers was gratefully accepted by the society. The papers, of which there are nearly 700, consist of an important series of original letters of Washington to the number of 100, dating from 1782 to November 17, 1799, many of them of a confidential nature. Few of these have as yet been printed. There are also letters of Hamilton, Adams, Pickering, Wolcott, Stoddert, Jefferson, Carroll, Chase, Lafayette, Pinkney, Harper and others, and they cover the political history of the country from 1790 to 1812 pretty thoroughly. It is stated by collectors that as many as 9,000 letters of Gen. Washington are extant and that none of them show signs of hurried writing, but, on the contrary, great deliberation, as well as elegance and clearness of penmanship.

The recent rains have rendered the railway stations at Johnstown almost inaccessible. Three more bodies have been found.

William Lovett and his brother fought with two other brothers named Brown near Lock Haven, Pa. William was killed and his brother left for dead.

"Born to be Happy,"

so said Socrates; so have reiterated many other philosophers in regard to humanity. As health is the vital principle of bliss it is not only an imperative duty, but a welcome privilege for every man and woman to maintain it in the highest degree. One of the most insidious and dangerous omissions in this connection is to neglect a tendency to constipation. The clogging up of the system with effete matter predisposes to diseases, depresses the spirits and creates gloom and despondency. The occasional use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will prevent a constipated habit, clear the brain, sweeten the temper (and we might add, the breath also) and open a vista of happy activity possible only to the well-regulated mind and body.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS EVENING,

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SALE.

By order of the Taunton Silver Plate Company, at our sales room, corner of 10th and D streets, facing Pennsylvania avenue northwest, commencing

MONDAY, DECEMBER NINTH, AT ELEVEN A.M.,

Resuming at HALF-PAST THREE and HALF-PAST SEVEN P.M. daily until entire stock is disposed of.

RICH, ELEGANT AND UNIQUE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS.

IMPORTED ARTISTIC PAINTED BRONZES, STATUETTES,

TABLE, MANTEL AND CLOCK ORNAMENTS.

SATIN, CHINA AND GLASS BOWLS AND VASES, NEW DESIGNS AND RICH IN COLOR.

FRUIT AND BERRY BOWLS.

BANQUET LAMPS, OPERA GLASSES AND JEWEL CASES.

GOLD AND SILVER-HEADED UMBRELLAS.

CRACKER JARS, BON BONNIER DISHES, ROSE JARS.

A fine line of TOILET GOODS in CELLULOID, together with a large assortment of the celebrated ROGERS' TABLE CUTLERY.

Ladies are respectfully and especially invited. Chairs provided for their comfort.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
d6-10t Auctioneers.

FUTURE DAYS.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, THREE-STORY PRESSED BRICK DWELLING, NO. 732 TWENTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN G AND H NORTHWEST. LOT 43½x70.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated May 18, 1887, and duly recorded in Liber 1271, folio 434, et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and on request of party secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER TWENTIETH, 1889, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., the following real estate in Washington city, in said District to wit: Part of original lot No. 20, in square No. 79, beginning for same on 21st street 28⅝ feet south from n.e. corner of said lot and square and running thence south along said street 43 feet 4½ inches, thence west 70 feet thence north 43 feet 6 inches, and thence east 70 feet to said 21st street and place of beginning, together with the improvements thereon; elegant, large substantial pressed brick, splendid condition.

Terms of sale: Cash, of which $200 must be paid at time of sale, balance in equal payments in one and two years, secured by purchaser's notes with interest from day of sale, and a deed of trust on property sold or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Conveyancing and recording at the purchaser's cost. Terms of sale to be complied with in ten days from the day of sale, else trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of purchaser in default.

WM. B. HOLTZMAN,
AYLETT T. HOLTZMAN, } Trustees.
d17-d,3t

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF D STREET BETWEEN THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH STREETS NORTHWEST, BEING KNOWN AS NO. 1369 D STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated June 4, A.D. 1887, recorded in Liber 1270, folio 464, et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public auction in front of the premises on SATURDAY, DECEMBER TWENTY-FIRST, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate situate in the city of Washington, in said District, to wit: Original lot 3, in square No. 441, as also described.

And at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., SAME DAY, sub Lots numbered 114 and 115 in square No. 444, said lots improved by houses Nos. 603 and 605 Q street northwest.

And on THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1889, beginning at HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK P.M., sub Lots numbered 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181 and 182, in square No. 444, also known as Nos. 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618 and 620 R street northwest and Nos. 1627 and 1629 Marion street northwest.

Terms easy and made known at time of sale. A deposit of $100 on each piece of property will be required of the purchaser. If terms of sale are not complied with in ten days from day of sale, the property will be re-sold at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

WASHINGTON DANENHOWER,
W. IRVING BOSWELL,
d13-d&ds Trustees.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 3025 GAY STREET, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated 25th of November, A.D. 1887, and recorded in Liber No. 1288, folio 307 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and by direction of the party secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY the TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1889, at HALF-PAST THREE P. M., the following real estate, situate in the city of Georgetown, District of Columbia, to wit: All that piece or parcel of ground lying and being in Thomas Beall's addition to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Gay street, distant sixty (60) feet west from the southeast corner of lot sixty-two (62) in said addition and being the southwest corner of Barrett's lot, and running thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence west thirty (30) feet; thence south one hundred and fifty (150) feet; and thence east with the north line of Gay street thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning, the said ground being parts of lots numbered sixty-two (62), sixty-nine (69) and seventy (70) in said Thomas Beall's addition, said ground being improved by two-story mansard roof and basement dwelling, now known as No. 3025 Gay street (N street), Georgetown, D.C.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money in cash, balance in two equal installments, payable in one (1) and two (2) years, secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, and bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, or all cash, at purchaser's option. A deposit of $250 will be required at time of sale. If terms of sale are not complied with within ten (10) days from day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

FREDERICK W. PRATT, Trustee,
1315 F st. n.w.,
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, Trustee,
1324 F st. n.w.
d11-dts

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

By virtue of a deed of trust to me bearing date the 9th day of January, A.D. 1889, recorded in Liber No. 1368, folio 355, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the NINETEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1889, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., at "The Sunday Gazette," No. 935 D street northwest, Washington, D.C., the following personal property, mentioned and described in the schedule annexed to said deed of trust, to wit: 3 Desks, 8 Chairs, 2 File Cases, 1 Large Office Safe, 1 Counter, 1 File Rack, 200 Books, 4 Book Cases, 250 Files of The Sunday Gazette" and all the Books and Papers used in the ordinary course of business of the publication of said Gazette and belonging thereto; also 1 A. B. Taylor Printing Press, one Knowlton Upright Boiler, together with the Shafting and Belting. Also 600 pounds (more or less) Minion Body Type; 600 pounds (more or less) Nonpareil Body Type; 37 Advertising Rules of Newspaper Type; 44 Brass Foot Rules; four Double Galleys; 16 Single Galleys; 30 Column Rules; 24 fractions of Column Rules; 152 Double and Single Advertising Rules; 325 News and Head Dashes; five Head Rules; 44 Brass Foot slugs; 100 pounds (more or less) Single and Double Reads and Dashes; nine Double stands; 47 Cases; Job Cabinet, with 20 Cases; two Imposing Stones; one Proof Press; 17 Composing Sticks, and all other Property, Goods, Chattels and effects connected with the publication of the said Sunday Gazette, including the good will thereof.

The above property, goods and effects, will be sold in bulk with the good will of said Gazette.

Terms of sale: $1,000 down at time of sale and the balance of purchase money to be paid within five days, the purchaser not to have possession of the same until all the purchase money shall have been paid, and if not paid within said five days said property will be resold at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement.

WILLIAM J. MILLER,
Trustee, 466