DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT

THE OLD MUNICIPALITY TO BE RESTORED

A MAYOR AND TWO ASSEMBLIES

FRANCHISE TO BE FULLY RECOGNIZED

DETAILS OF THE SUGGESTED ACT

ANOTPER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

On Tuesday Mr. Buckner introduced a bill in the House of Representatives "to provide an elective government for the District of Columbia," which was referred to the Committee on the District.

The bill enacts that the District of Columbia shall hereafter constitute one municipality, and from and after June 1, 1876, its affairs shall be conducted by a mayor and municipal council, to be elected annually by the people; that all citizens of the United States of lawful age, except such as are *non compos*, or persons convicted of infamous crimes, who have resided within the District for twelve months prior to an election therein, and within any election or assembly district for thirty days immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote in such district at such election, and shall be eligible to any office within the District; but no person holding an office under the Government of the United States, and maintaining a residence elsewhere, shall be eligible to any office in the District; nor shall any person holding an office under the Government of the United States, the emoluments of which exceed $500 annually, receive any compensation for performing the duties of any other office in the District of Columbia.

Section five prescribes the duties of the mayor.

Sec. 6. The municipal council shall consist of fifty six members, who shall possess the qualifications of voters.

Sec. 7. That, for the purpose of holding the first election under this act, two members of the municipal council shall be chosen from each election district as established by the late Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, and twelve shall be chosen at large; and thereafter the number and boundaries of wards or election districts or precincts, and the apportionment of representation shall be determined by the council: *Provided*, That not less than twenty-four election districts shall be formed in the District, and not less than one representative from each election district so formed shall be chosen.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

Sec. 8. The first election under this act shall be held on the first Monday in June next, and shall be conducted in the manner last provided by the Legislative Assembly for elections in this District, except that for such first election the proper officers of registration and election shall be appointed and be removable by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such appointments shall be divided as equally as possible between different local and political parties; and thereafter the elections for mayor and for members of the municipal council, and for such other District officers as may be chosen by the people of the District, shall be held on the first Monday in June of each year.

Sec. 9. The members-elect of the municipal council shall meet for organization on the third Monday in June, 1876, and upon the third Monday in June in each year thereafter.

Sec. 10. Each council shall, upon its reorganization, and when vacancies occur, elect, by yeas and nays, one of its members, who shall be presiding officer of the council.

Sec. 11. The municipal council shall be the judge of the election returns of its members, prescribe the rules of its proceeding, determine and choose its necessary and subordinate officers, and establish the compensation of its officers and members; a majority of the assembly shall constitute a quorum, but a minority can compel, upon a call of the members, the attendance of absentees.

WEEKLY MEETINGS.

Sec. 12. Regular meetings of the municipal council may be held at least once in each week, but shall not be required to be held during the months of July and August in any year, except by extraordinary proclamation of the mayor called in them together.

Section thirteen provides for adjourned and special meetings.

Sec. 14. The meetings of the municipal council and of all executive bodies, commissions or boards of administration, now or hereafter established within the District, shall be public; and all their records, contracts, proceedings, vouchers and accounts at all times be open to the public inspection.

Sections fifteen and sixteen prescribe rules for the municipal assembly.

Sec. 17. The mayor, with the consent of the municipal council, shall appoint twelve justices of the peace, who shall be paid an annual salary of $2,000 compensation.

Sec. 18. Notaries public shall be appointed by the mayor, with the consent of the council.

Sec. 19. That the municipal council shall have no power to abridge the right of suffrage; nor to tax the lands or property of non-residents higher than the lands or other property of residents; nor to impose any per capita tax on persons; nor to exempt any private or corporate property from its fair proportionate share of taxation; nor to grant to any corporation any exclusive privilege over the liberty or property of citizens of the District or of States residing in the District.

PAY OF LABORERS.

Sec. 20. The municipal council shall have power to fix the hours and compensation of labor on all public works in the District of Columbia, in accordance either by the council itself or by the Government of the United States.

Sec. 21. The municipal council shall provide for the support of the poor.

Sec. 22. The council may establish a uniform system of public schools for the free education of all youths within the District, and may provide for the election of a school board by the votes of all adult residents of the respective school districts; and any person entitled to vote for the school board shall be eligible to be elected thereto.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four provide that the council shall define the duties and fix the number and compensation of District officers; and may provide for the election, by the District at large, of the necessary officers charged with the performance of general duties, and for the election, by sub-districts, of officers charged with the performance of local duties; and all officers not made elective by the people, and not otherwise provided for by Congress, shall be annually chosen by the municipal assembly.

Section twenty-five provides for the removal of officers.

Section twenty-six is in reference to advertising.

Sec. 27. The council may adopt or ratify any ordinances deemed necessary by the Board of Health for the prevention of disease and the abatement of nuisances; but no powers shall be exercised by said Board of Health not explicitly granted thereto by the council or by Congress.

POWER OF THE COUNCIL.

Sec. 28. The council shall have power to provide for the government and fixing of compensation of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia; vacancies hereafter occurring in the Board of Police to be filled by the mayor, by consent of the council, and the Board of Police Commissioners for the District of Columbia are abolished.

Section twenty-nine prescribes what subjects the council can legislate on.

Sec. 30. The council shall have power to cause the several street railway companies within the District to conform to the conditions of their respective charters, and may make such regulations relative thereto as the case may require; fix the hours of labor of conductors and drivers of the different companies now organized in the District, etc.

Sec. 31. The council shall exercise due supervision and control over all District expenditures.

Section thirty-two provides $2 for eight hours' work by day laborers, with back pay for laborers under the Board of Public Works.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Sec. 33. There shall be appointed a board of public improvements, to carry on public improvements and supervise the letting of contracts on the part of the District of Columbia, and on the part of the Government of the United States, by the advice and consent of the council, and to make recommendations from time to time to the council and to the Government of the United States whatever improvements they consider necessary, and to lay out and build suitable stone docks along the banks of the Potomac fronting the city of Washington, and cause the same to be dredged and all obstruction to navigation removed, and to employ, always subject to the advice and consent of the council of the District, all necessary means to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall appoint three members of said board and the council choose the other three.

Secs. 34 and 35. The board of public improvement shall have full power to lay out sites within the boundaries of the District of Columbia for suitable Congressional hotels, one for each State in the Union, to be called Congressional halls, and to be named after the State whose Congressional delegation shall occupy it.

NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM.

Section thirty-six prescribes that the board of public improvement shall have power to erect a suitable marble edifice, to be called the Washington National Mausoleum, large enough to contain the bones of the honored dead of the republic, and also for suitable monuments representing heroes and statesmen of the different States of the Union.

Section thirty-seven prescribes the mode of collecting, keeping and disbursing District funds.

Sec. 38. The compensation of the board of public improvement shall be $6,000 per annum to each member of said board.

Sec. 39. The council shall have power to elect an attorney, to be called the solicitor general for the District of Columbia, to be paid an annual salary of $1,500 per annum, and reasonable fees, and shall be allowed two assistants in his office, whose salary shall not exceed $1,800 per annum.

Section forty provides for a surrogate's court.

Sec. 41. There shall be elected by the people of the District of Columbia, in the same manner and at the same time as that of the municipal council, a sheriff, to perform the duties of the present United States marshal.

Sec. 42. A Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the District of Columbia, to serve for two years.

A Congressman Captured.

Hon. Robert A. Hatcher, Democratic Representative in Congress from Missouri, was married last evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, by the Rev. Dr. Newman, to Miss Eudora Fobes, daughter of Mr. Edson Fobes, of the Sixth Auditor's office, this city. Upon the urgent invitation of the ladies of the church, of which Miss Fobes was an efficient and devoted member, immediately after the marriage ceremony the bride and groom repaired to the ample parlors of the church, where they received the hearty congratulations of the numerous company assembled to do honor to the occasion. A large number of members of Congress and distinguished gentlemen and ladies were present. Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher left on the limited express night train for a brief wedding tour North.

Permits to Build.

Inspector Thomas Flowman yesterday issued the following building permits: J. J. Cook, a two-story-and-basement frame dwelling, north side Second street, between Lingan and Fayette streets, Georgetown; $800. Dennis Barrett, a two-story brick dwelling, east side of Eighth, between K and S streets northwest; $1,750. John J. Harshman, a frame stable, south side G, between Sixth and Seventh streets southeast; $75.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Weather probabilities, estimated at 1 a. m.—For New England, Middle States and lower lake region clear or partly cloudy and slightly colder weather, with southwest and northwest winds, and stationary or slowly rising barometer.

Thermometric readings taken January 20, 1876, at the Signal Office: 7 a. m., 31°; 7:35 a. m., 34°; 12 m., 39°; 2 p. m., 44°; 4:35 p. m., 45°; 9 p. m., 36°; 11 p. m., 35°. Maximum, 46°; minimum, 32°.

The Home Building Association meets to-night.

Brown's tooth and hair-brushes, warranted perfect, are offered by W. S. Thompson, 703 15th st.

E. H. Ferguson, pharmacist, corner Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill.

Highest price paid for left-off clothing, boots, shoes, &c., at Herzog's, 617 D street northwest.

Try it, for it never disappoints. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Per bottle, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents.

Six per cent. paid on deposits, payable on demand. Special rates on time deposits. J. H. Squier & Co., bankers.

Watch and jewelry repairing, warranted, at very low rates, at M. Judd's store, 415 Seventh street, between D and E.

H. D. Cooke, jr., & Co., F street, near the Treasury, do a general banking business and buy and sell District securities &c.

Mr. D. A. Brosnan, Catholic bookseller, No. 925 G street northwest, sends us a number of the latest Irish-American periodicals.

Gentlemen purchasing liquors and cigars for their private rooms should leave their orders with Miller & Jones, National Theatre building, next door to Imperial hotel. Fine goods only.

Officers of State associations, concerts and dramatic clubs should examine Tallmadge hall before making other engagements. It is the best hall in the city for all purposes, centrally located and on first floor.

Willie Nolan, who shot himself in front of the house of his mother, Kate George, on Thirteenth street, near D, on the morning of the 11th inst., has recovered so far from the effects of the wound as to be out.

Robert W. Waters was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday, charged with perjury, on the oath of Guy H. Thompson, as witness in the Criminal Court, on the 6th and 6th instant, in the case in which Thompson was the defendant. The case was postponed, as the complainant and an important witness, T. J. Lansey, are at present confined in jail. Waters was put under $1,000 bonds.

The Grand Lodge I. O. M., of this District, elected and installed officers Wednesday night as follows: S. G. A., J. E. Wagner; G. A., J. C. Wilson; V. G. A., S. H. Gladman; G. R., S. W. J. Fosterd; G. C., J. M. Farr; G. I. S., H. Beckett; G. O. S., W. L. Courtney; representatives to Supreme Lodge, P. G. A. Wm. L. Seward, for the long term, and P. G. A. H. G. Wagner for the short term.

Yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock Mr. Wm. Wood, residing at 217 I street northwest, discovered a man attempting to enter at the back door of his house. Mr. Wood called to him, when he jumped the fence and made off. Mr. Wood fired three shots from a revolver after the fellow, but it is not known with what effect. Sergeant Arnold and Officer Aglion, hearing the firing, went to the premises and found a large black dog, left by the thief.

Potomac Council, No. 8, of the Sovereigns of Industry, held a meeting Wednesday night in Goddard's hall on Seventh street for the purpose of organizing a council there; Deputy C. S. Trevitt in the chair and John E. Gorman acting secretary. The following officers were elected: M. C. Causten, president; S. N. Clarke, vice president; John Bassins, secretary; O. Wilcox, treasurer; J. W. Lee, sect.; Charles H. Hospital, S.; J. Passino, A. S.; S. R. Swan, I. G.; S. G. Merrill, I. G.; F. W. Storch, O. G.; F. W. Storch, S. N. Thorn, J. Brown and O. Wilcox, executive committee.

INDIANA.

Meeting of the Republican Club—Arrival of the Editorial Excursionists—Reception at Willard's Hall To-Night.

A meeting of the Indiana Republican Association was held last evening at Gonzaga hall, Hon. John C. New in the chair.

The constitution, as revised, was read section by section, amended and adopted.

Mr. New then mentioned to the club the fact that the Indiana editorial excursionists would arrive on the 9:30 train and proceed immediately to the Arlington and Willard's. To-day, he stated, it was their intention to visit the President at 10 o'clock a. m., and from the Executive Mansion they will go to the Capitol, and occupy a gallery reserved for them in the House by Speaker Kerr. A reception is to be tendered them by resident Indianians at Willard's hall, from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m., which will undoubtedly be an enjoyable affair, as the President, members of the Cabinet, the Indiana Senators and members will be present. The occasion will be enlivened by the music of the Marine band. The hall has been beautifully decorated, and it is to be hoped that all the resident Hoosiers will be present.

At 9:20 the excursionists arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac depot, and were driven to Willard's, where about half stopped, while the balance kept on to the Arlington. The following is a list of those registered at the Arlington: C. W. Ainsworth, wife and sister, L. Bundy and wife, N. E. Blackstone and wife, H. Bohnam and wife, Hon. J. Packard and wife, W. S. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Jordon James Halford, Miss Johnson, Miss Giddings, H. G. Thayer and wife, D. McDonald and Miss McDonald, and Messrs. Eigenman, Nester, Swint, Hatfield, Mitchell, Hauck, O'Brien, Harding, J. P. Redfron, Barton, Patton, Belding, Thompson, Elliott, Bedford, Hatfield, Kirkwood, Overmire, Brown, Cravens, Grainger, Hawkins, Good, Woodward, Nixon, Hunnicutt, Wilson, Ratcliff, Taugney, McCullough, Schwardmay, Arnot, Warren, Wytenback, Bedell, Bundy, Swan, Robinson, Tice, Sewell, Moore, Sanford, Saylor, Sommers, Strickler, Harlan, Madden, Metcalf, Curry, Twedley, Marsh, Chapman, Safler, Monyhan, Swan, Wagner, Bachelor, Hubbard, Young, Beeson, Collins, Davison, Bain, Milledge, Miller, Archer, Colley, Cree, Gaskey, Whitacre, Slabaugh, De Pay, Stropes, Daily, Dounan, Richardson, Moore, Hanna, Bowman and Hayer.

The following are registered at Willard's: A. J. Eberly and wife, A. Lynch and wife, A. L. Mason and lady, Bruce Carr and wife, Miss Badger, Mr. Bowers and wife, Mr. Cook and wife, Mr. Nicholson and wife, Mr. Fleming and wife, Mr. Hartman and wife, Mr. Hazard and wife, Mr. Philips and wife, Mr. Seeance and wife, Mr. Morgan and wife, Mr. Todesman and wife, Mr. Church and wife, Mr. Foster and wife, Mr. Beadle and wife, Mr. and Miss Porter, Mr. and Miss Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Miss Frost, Mr. Marshall and wife, Mr. Newell and wife, Mr. Boys and wife, Mr. Starr and wife, Mr. Shopes and wife, Mr. Lowery and wife, Mr. Savery and wife, Mr. Drumb and wife, Mr. Morris and wife, Mr. Fargher and wife, Mr. Ferner and wife, Mr. Walker and wife, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Strickler, Mr. Hadley and wife, Miss Wyttenback, Mr. Gundlefinger and wife, P. S. Parker, H. E. Wadsworth and lady, and Messrs. Lewis, Crawford, Wilson, French, Chilcote, Thompson, Eager, Philips, Kitt, Wilson, Miller, Trebble, Thomas, Gull, Harold, Mullenix, Cornahan, Bannister, Sherme, Thomas, Parmlee, Dannfort, Hackett, Taylor, Parish, Hays, Preston, McKee and Swinck.

Death by "Non-Explosive" Oils.

The unprincipled dealers in explosive compounds, which they advertise to be non-explosive or safety oils, have received a warning from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. A lamp filled with oil made by a manufacturer of Pittsburg exploded and killed a woman. The lower court gave her damages. The Supreme Court reversed this decision, but on grounds that are not calculated to reassure such manufacturers. It said the case turned on the guilty knowledge of the manufacturer of its unfit and explosive character. This was wanting to sustain the verdict of the jury, and the case was remanded for a new trial. The plaintiff will probably be prepared on this point when that trial commences.

Of the responsibility Chief Justice Agnew was reported to have expressed himself:

"A manufacturer who sells his product as an illuminating oil having the safe fire-test of 110 degrees, when in fact he knows that the fire-test will not exceed 65 degrees, and that this is a most explosive and unsafe oil for domestic use, can plead nothing in defense of this willful, terrible crime done to a confiding community."

This should be good law everywhere. In an action by the parties injured, it should be sufficient to present to the jury the evidence of the necessary quality of the 110° fire test of safe oil, the lesser degree of safety of the oil sold, satisfactory proof that it was manufactured by the defendant, and reasonable circumstantial evidence that the defendant knew its explosive capacity, to lay a foundation for damages. That such an oil is an unsafe one is to be reasonably presumed on the establishing of the other acts.

The Chief Justice went further in the case. It was argued that as the oil was not purchased by the plaintiff of the manufacturer, but had passed through the hands of many dealers, the defendant could not be held. This objection is disposed of in a single paragraph:

"Certainly one who knowingly makes and puts on the market, for domestic and any other use, such a death-dealing fluid, cannot claim exemption from liability for his terrible wrong because he has sent it through many hands. The length of its passage may create a doubt of its identity, or that it was sent on its mission of destruction with a full knowledge of its dangerous qualities, but the facts being established he cannot escape the consequences of his crime against society."

Coal-oil murders are of such frequent occurrence in this city that the Board of Health takes special notice of them. But all the powers of the board would be as nothing to the effect of such a decision by one of our district courts. Let the next victim proceed against the manufacturer who has injured him, and lay his foundation as directed by Chief Justice Agnew in Elkins, Bay & Co. vs. Elizabeth McKean.—*N. O. Republican, Jan. 16.*

The Home Building Association meets to-night.

The D. C. Game Club.

The District of Columbia Game Club met at the Stock Exchange room, in the Le Droit building, last night; Colonel J. O. P. Burnside in the chair, and Major M. A. Tappan secretary.

Mr. E. Champlin, from the committee on game laws, reported a draft of a bill "for the preservation of game, for the protection of birds, and in relation to dogs in the District of Columbia." The document was taken up and adopted by sections, with some slight amendments, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Home Building Association meets to-night.

Accident in the County.

On Wednesday evening, shortly after dark, while ascending a hill beyond the District line, in Prince George's county, Md., the carriage containing Mr. H. U. Christman and three friends, who were on their way to Oxen branch, ran over an embankment and upset, pitching the occupants out and damaging the vehicle slightly. After recovering from their "shaking up" the party righted the carriage and proceeded on their way.

Subscribe for stock in the Home Building Association, which meets to-night at the Board of Trade rooms.

THE EVER-GREEN ISLE.

LECTURE OF JOHN O'CONNOR POWER, M. P.

BRILLIANT ASSEMBLY AT FORD'S

EARNEST WORDS OF AN IRISH REPRESENTATIVE

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

DISCUSSION OF IRISH SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Why Her Industries Are Unavailable

In accordance with announcement, Mr. John O'Connor Power, representative in the British House of Commons for the county of Mayo, Ireland, lectured last night at Ford's Opera House, his subject being "The Condition of Ireland—Social, Political and Industrial." As was to be expected, the announcement of the appearance of one of the representatives of Home Rule, and his promised discourse on a theme so dear to a large number of our citizens, crowded the cozy theatre with an audience at once interested and observant.

In personal appearance Mr. Power is a fair type of the race from which he sprung: of medium stature, fair complexion, light hair, frank, blue eyes, easy, graceful manner, excitable to a degree, enthusiastic when he warms with the uppermost subject of his soul—his country's wrong. He made his bow to a Washington audience worthy alike of his and their reputation. If one was disposed to criticise there were several minor points on which the lecturer might be taken to task, but, as he rang out in pure and simple English, and with emphasis enough to prove his sincerity in the story of his country's wrongs, and added to them in genuine Irish fashion his words of admiration for the adopted land of so many of his countrymen, we could but admire and join in the hearty applause which interrupted his utterances throughout the delivery.

At 8 o'clock the curtain was raised and Mr. Power, accompanied by Senator Jones, of Fla.; Hon. N. P. Banks, of Mass.; Hon. S. S. Cox, of N. Y.; Hon. A. E. Orell, president of Hibernian Society, No. 1, and Mr. John Connell, commander of the Knights of St. Patrick, came upon the stage. When the applause caused by their appearance had subsided, Mr. Banks introduced the lecturer as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. BANKS.

Mr. Banks said the telegraph made them acquainted with the doings of all the world, the interests of all nations, and the progress made from time to time in the struggle for social rights and universal liberty. It was impossible for them here in this country to regard with indifference the struggles of those who were working for the same great end, and especially was this true in viewing the struggles of the Irish patriots. Whatever concerned Ireland concerned our whole country. They wished the Irish people to enjoy the same liberties. They respected and honored the men who had been true enough and fearless enough to stand with unserried ranks against the oppressors of their land. While they were striving to forget it past, and cover the errors of a hundred years in the veil of amnesty, they wished the same oblivion of the past for those struggling for the same liberties and rights that they had won. There was every reason to believe that their hopes would soon be accomplished. It was their pleasure to meet from time to time one from the numbers of noble men, who came here to speak of the struggles of their country for liberty from personal observation. Such a one, Hon. O'Connor Power, a distinguished member of the British Parliament, would then address them upon the social, political and industrial condition of Ireland.

THE LECTURE.

Mr. Power then advanced. He assured his hearers that he felt very proud and happy in being afforded an opportunity of raising his voice in this the capital of the freest nation on the globe in behalf of struggling Ireland, and that not the first time that the tribunal of this great country had been appealed to for judgment between Ireland and England. He had watched the progress of the discussion when, once before, an Irish patriot had made such an appeal, and the sympathy of the country had been with Ireland.

This was so because the balance of Irish and English opinion in the United States was thoroughly preserved. They had here a transplanted Irish nation, who exercised an influence upon public opinion. England, though not represented by numbers, had a literature which exerted a great influence upon the people of this country. England also had the advantage of being represented here at the national capital by a recognized ambassador and consuls in every city. Here he stood a pensant at the bar of America; and where, if not in America, should

PERSECUTED FREEDOM

find a voice? They were about to celebrate a Centennial in honor of a Declaration of Independence, but they should take care that it was not an act of treason they celebrated. It was an act of treason, but treason that was right because successful. He could find in American history sympathy for the cause of Ireland. When the flag of this nation was first unfurled, the sympathies of Ireland was for America. Irish statesmen in the Irish House of Parliament boldly advocated the cause of Washington; and when Cornwallis surrendered to him his sword the Irish people rejoiced; and they have sought since then, on hospitable shores, refuge from English tyranny. America's noble heart is touched by Irish misery, and her generous hand is tendered for her relief. Ireland has followed up the history of the United States, her trials and her triumphs. A bond of sympathy makes them akin. He yet hoped to see engraved on Irish hearts the motto of Byron: "Those who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." The freedom of Ireland must be asserted by the strong arms, powerful will and great intellect of the Irish people. His simple words would reach the heart of America when the Irish question was seen in its true colors. The cause of Ireland was the common cause of humanity, and entitled her to the sympathy of the whole civilized world. America has never yet withheld her hand to assist an enslaved people struggling to be free.

They were assembled to discuss

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION,

the social politics and industrial condition of Ireland. The Irish land was the basis of her social system. There were in Ireland at present 600,000 agricultural tenancies, and more than 500,000 of these were what they called tenants at will, who might at any moment be turned out of possession. Nine tenths of the landed property was held by no superior title than that which was founded in confiscation and blood. They held by the sanction of the Crown that their ancestors had wrested by the sword from the rightful owners. He wished to point out that the manner in which the land had been acquired had a good deal to do with the way it had been managed. What was ill-gotten was generally ill-spent.

He came here to repudiate a system destructive to Irish freedom. These confiscations of Irish property brought them to the very root, to the social condition of Ireland. They began as far back as Edward VI, and continued through the reign of Elizabeth to the time of Cromwell and his cruel persecution, and Charles II. He did not refer to the facts because he legislated one another confiscation, but because those who had seized the lands had used their power to effect the expatriation of millions of their countrymen. These causes had had a most depressing effect upon the Irish social system. The products of the country had been spent in other lands. The people had been divided in two great classes, one of which was at the very bottom of the scale. When the confiscators found themselves suddenly possessed of these large lands they exerted themselves to make the land produce the most it could and to spend the most they could. In this manner their expenditures soon outran their revenues, and they turned their attention to increasing their revenues. The most unscrupulous means for grinding the tenants were used.

He quoted John Stuart Mill, who said that neither increased industry nor increased idleness would affect the condition of the Irish tenant. Socially there was no middle class in Ireland. He drew an amusing sketch of the Irish squireens, whom, he said, no one would mistake for the middle class. For persevering idleness and scientific dissipation they had no equals. The income of one of this class seldom exceeded a few hundred pounds a year, and they found it necessary with this to sustain the position of an aristocrat.

THERE WERE TWO CLASSES,

the very rich and the very poor, but in these classes there were many sub-divisions. No country was so settle in petty social distinctions. He quoted as an illustration a portion of Mangan's poem about the woman who possessed three cows—one more than any of her neighbors.

It would be a grateful task to speak of the warm Irish hospitality, the holy attachment for kindred, the patriotism, the extraordinary religious fidelity of the Irish people. He had thought it right, however, to look at the question set down for him—not with the eye of a statesman, not with the eye of a politician, but to look at it as a business man. It was a terribly practical question, involving the peace, the happiness and the prosperity of the Irish people.

In speaking of the political condition of the country he warned his hearers from being misled by the common representations of the Irish people in English history. During the first four hundred years of England's occupation she had to encourage men who refused to acknowledge her authority, even while the soil was crimson with her blood. The spirit of tyranny and misrepresentation, by which the character had been hidden from the nations of Europe down to this very hour, the streams of falsehood had descended, till many had come to regard their race with a feeling of indifference only one remove from contempt. It would only be when the truth was written that a race of heroes would be revealed, and men would be startled out of their prejudices.

It was plainly told in history that whenever England was powerful abroad, Ireland enjoyed no mercy or consideration, but whenever

HER ARMIES WERE HUMBLED

Ireland enjoyed some leniency at her hands. Such was the character of English legislation, actuated by fear. There never was a time when England had dared to submit the issues to the people of Ireland, and he repudiated the idea that their national rights had been ever surrendered. The struggle for Irish nationality would still be waged in one form or another. They did not seek to detract from English power, but they presented the spectacle of their country oppressed and persecuted. The hand of God had marked Ireland as a distinct nation, but she had consented to come to the English, willing to forget the past, but the appealing hands of the victim were unnoticed. The day might come when that hand would be withdrawn, never again to be extended until holding the power to demand her rights.

There never was a period in the history of the country when the spirit of nationality was more deeply rooted in the affection of the Irish heart, not even in 1782, when the whole mass of her population were excluded from any share in the Government, and when the Irish Catholics were driven to the last stage of degradation. Not in 1848 was the sentiment of freedom more universal than it is to-day. He was not here more to speak in behalf of the patriots and people of these years than he was in behalf of the people of Ireland at this time, in the year 1876, who knew no distinction of party, of class or of creed.

A very remarkable revolution, peaceful in character but pregnant in consequence, took place last year. For the first time in the history of the union the English statesmen allowed the privilege of the ballot in the deliberations of the country to the Irishmen; for the first time in seventy-six years the Irish electors was allowed to cast his ballot. He could not but feel grateful to the press of this city, who had joined in his welcome, and he remarked that though this was the first time a member of the English Parliament had come to this country to plead Irish rights he hoped that it would not be the last.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

The province of Ulster was remarkable for one great manufacturing industry. The linen trade of Ulster was to-day at the head of the whole world, yet Ireland was impoverished. The English statute book was replete with enactments passed with the especial purpose of striking down the manufacturing interests of Ireland. William III declared in a public speech that he would use all his influence to discourage the woolen manufactures of Ireland. It was not owing to any lack of intelligence in the people, or to any lack of resources in her soil, but to the policy of the English Government. Now, except in the growth and manipulation of tobacco, Ireland was free at present to manufacture what she pleased. But Ireland could not at this hour hope to overtake England in the race. Ireland was rich in productive soil, but the English landholders spent nine tenths of the products in other lands. This thing of Irish resistance against English rule will last simply because human feeling will last. They demanded home rule for Ireland. They asked that, and nothing more.

He was a member of the British Parliament only to do his part in defense of his country from those who were indifferent to his country's wants. He repudiated English rule in Ireland. He repudiated and denounced it because it was the only thing in the way of Irish advancement, and he could not but express the hope that when he returned to his compatriots he could do so with the assurance that they had the moral support of the exiled children of their race.

The Protestants of Ireland had opened their hearts to their Catholic countrymen. He did not preach the doctrine of national hate; he longed for national unity. He asked what crime Ireland as a nation had committed that she could not take part in the glorious work of contributing to the unity of nations. There was a spirit in Ireland which lifted her above every enslaving influence, and he had a hope that in future years she would take a part in the great struggle that was now going on for the advancement of humanity.

COLONEL CAKE'S COMPLIMENT.

Grand Hop at Willard's Hotel Last Evening.

The cosy hall, elegantly decorated with flags and brilliantly illuminated, was, last evening, crowded with the *elite* of the Capital, the occasion being the third hop of the series given by Colonel Cake as a compliment to his guests and friends. No more brilliant or enjoyable social event has been given in Washington this season, and that the Willard hotel hops are very popular was evidenced by the manner in which everybody invited seemed to accept the invitation extended. The floor was even crowded. The company was in an enjoyable mood, and withstood the crowding in the best manner. The music was unexceptionable and the floor just in nice condition. The ladies and gentlemen were in full dress, and the toilettes of some of the former were exquisite. The company was received by Mrs. Col. Cake and her pretty and agreeable daughter, Miss Mary Cake. The former was attired in a rich gros grain, and the latter in a stylish black silk with blue grenadine overdress.

Among the pretty and handsomely-attired belles present were Miss Rose English, Miss Georgie Hoskins, Miss Virginia Hamilton, Miss Josie Whitehouse, the Misses Solomons, the Misses Lena and Georgie Evans, Miss Mary Cake, Miss Fanny Bunant, Miss Julia Brown, Miss Clara Yaryan, Miss McDonald, Miss Willetts, Miss Morse, Miss Jenks, Miss Florence Hull, Miss Huntley, Miss Annie Forney, Miss Dovie Forney, Miss Jennie Barker, Miss Frost and the Misses Rush.

Among the guests were Governor Hartranft, Senator and Mrs. Morton, Senator and Mrs. Mitchell, Speaker and Mrs. Kerr, Senator Hamlin, Senator and Mrs. McDonald, Senator and Mrs. Paddock, Hon. and Mrs. Wm. H. Morrison, Judge and Mrs. MacArthur, Senator and Mrs. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Lieutenant Niles, U. S. N.; Treasurer J. C. New, Mr. C. G. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. George Adams, Mr. D. L. Forney, Colonel Corcoran, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. A. S. Solomons, Mr. Beverly, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Phillips, Mr. Morsell, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, General and Mrs. G. S. Strawbridge, Judge and Mrs. Johnson, Hon. and Mrs. Rush, Mr. and Mrs. William Hartzell, Lieut. Warrington, Col. C. McDonald, Hon. and Mrs. Cannon, Mr. L. M. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Hanscom, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Gen. and Mrs. Bowman, Judge and Mrs. Key, Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Kellogg, General and Mrs. Patterson, Colonel and Mrs. Moore, Hon. and Mrs. Hoskins, Mr. Ryland Ruff, Mr. A. C. Buell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shaw, Colonel and Mrs. Wintersmith, Captain and Mrs. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Drinkard, Mr. and Mrs. Cockrell, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Shepherd, Maj. Warfield, Mr. Frank H. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Z. S. White, Mr. J. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herring, Mr. F. H. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rice, Misses Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Slow, Mr. George W. Noble, Mrs. and Mr. McGinnis, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Emery and many others.

The guests departed highly delighted with their entertainment, and hoping for a speedy repetition. A novel affair is in contemplation by Col. Cake, and may be carried out at the next entertainment given at Willard's.

BILLY CORNELL, THE BURGLAR.

Sent to Jail for the Grand Jury.

The notorious burglar, Billy Cornell, arrested recently by Detective McDevitt, was brought before Judge Snell yesterday, charged with burglariously entering the residence of Mr. Fitzhugh Coyle, on Thirteenth street northwest, on the 14th instant.

Mrs. Coyle gave testimony to the effect that she was asleep in her room, and was aroused by the presence of some person, who she discovered to be a man. She gave an alarm, and the man departed, making his escape by a back stair-case. When she awakened the man was standing within three feet of the head of her bed. She saw him distinctly. Mr. Coyle testified that he made a bound and ran out. She recognized the prisoner fully in the dock. She missed a valuable gold watch worth $200 immediately. This watch was over two hundred years old. There was a peculiarity belonging to her daughter were also missing. It was about dusk, and the gas in the house was lighted. On cross-examination Mrs. O. testified that she saw this man close by at the bureau when she awoke. He wore a snuff-colored coat, but think he had no hat on. She recognized the prisoner at police headquarters as the person who entered her room. Mr. Hugh Coyle, husband of Mrs. Coyle, testified that it was very nearly 7 o'clock when Mrs. C. gave the alarm. They were dining at the time, and the gas was lighted.

Charles Bell, colored, a coachman for Mr. Hosmer, who resides next door to Mr. Coyle's house, testified to seeing this man Cornell, whom he recognized in the dock, jump over the fence of Mr. Coyle into the alley and pass out.

The accused attempted to prove an *alibi*, but was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury, in default of $5,000 bail.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Purchasing Property for School Buildings.

The District Commissioners have purchased of Mr. S. John Thomson lot 24, square 284, fronting on Twelfth street, between K and L, 28 feet 10 inches, with a depth of 162 feet 7½ inches, for the sum of $8,000. There is on the rear of the lot a two-story brick building, erected by Mr. Thomson for school purposes, and when the dwelling is removed there will be ample room for other school buildings. It is contemplated, report says, to remove the Normal school to the building already erected.

In relation to the alleged waste of water in the police station-houses and the cutting of the supply off by direction of the water registrar, Lieut. Greer, of the Fourth precinct, states that there are no means in his station for regulating the flow of water by stop-cocks, only one being placed inside, and that one situated at the point where the service-pipe enters the house, and by the cutting off they are deprived of water entirely. The fault is not with the police, he says, but in the plumbing work. The same is the case in the Seventh precinct station-house, there being no cut-off except at the curb-line outside. There is, consequently, no water in either of these stations, and the sinks connected with the cells and lodging-rooms are in a fearful condition. These stations accommodate about 40 nightly lodgers each every night besides the prisoners, and the District authorities should look to it.

A Masonic Compliment.

There has been placed on exhibition in the window of Mr. Franklin Philp, stationer, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, a series of resolutions, handsomely engraved and tastefully framed—a Masonic compliment to Prof. Frederick Widdows, thirty-second degree, of this city. The text of the resolutions will best express their object, and are as follows

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, held June 3, 1875, the following, offered by M. W. Isaac Phillips and seconded by M. W. John L. Lewis, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas the ringing of the chimes and the sounding of the bells at Grace church, on Broadway, during the dedication-procession ceremonies of yesterday, was a most beautiful and interesting feature, which added greatly to the impressive character of the event and met the approbation and proved most grateful to the feelings of your brethren, without exception, and was very cordially approved and responded to by the listening and discerning masses of our fellow-citizens, as a grateful compliment from a sacred and venerated institution to an ancient and honorable fraternity.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to Right Worshipful Brother Frederick Widdows for his skillful and beautiful performance and execution of the chimes of Grace church on the day of dedication.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted to Brother Widdows.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, Grand Master.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

Fire in a Church.

St. John's church, Mount Morris, had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire Sunday evening. The congregation had just left the church, and the sexton was in the act of extinguishing the lights, when a large chandelier in the centre of the church fell to the floor, at once enveloping the inter