GENERAL NEWS OF THE CITY

NOTORIOUS BURGLAR CAPTURED

RUPTURE IN POPE HODNETT'S LEAGUE

WHAT HE DOES WITH LABORERS' MONEY

TESTIMONY IN THE HALLECK TRIAL

THE CONSPIRACY RULES CASE

Miscellaneous Paragraphs of Interest

Weather probabilities, estimated at 1 a. m.—For the Middle States, rain and snow, easterly to southerly winds, followed during the afternoon or evening by decidedly colder northwest winds and rising barometer. For the South Atlantic States, colder northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather and light rains near the coast.

Thermometric readings taken March 12, 1876, at the Signal Office: 7 a. m., 37°; 7:35 a. m., 37°; 12 m., 41°; 2 p. m., 43°; 4:35 p. m., 43°; 9 p. m., 44°; 11 p. m., 44°. Maximum, 44°; minimum, 37°.

For court proceedings see third page.

Behrend's Patent Catarrh cigar sure cure.

Belknap wishes now he had smoked the B—C.

F. H. Heller, pharmacist and chemist, No. 565 Pennsylvania avenue, under National hotel.

R. B. Ferguson, pharmacist, corner Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill.

Mr. Meigs issued a marriage license on Saturday to but one couple—Thornton Lee and Estelle Eusting.

All kinds of trunks made to order, repaired and covered at McMurray's, 805 Pennsylvania avenue, Market Space.

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

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

Dr. Sturgis will teach invalids how to cure themselves with electricity very low. Office treatment $1.25, visit out $2; 736 Tenth street northwest.

Milliken's hotel, corner Tenth and E streets northwest. First-class board for regular or transient guests. Easy of access from all the street railroads.

One of our eminent physicians advertizes the loss of his memorandum visiting list, which is of considerable value to him, but of no sort of use to any one else.

John Pope Hodnett, it will be seen, proposes to follow in the footstepe of the illustrious Daniel O'Connell to night. His pall-bearers will be named in due season.

Before transacting any kind of business whatever, always consult the convenient and complete Alphabetical Business Directory in the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The St. George restaurant is fast growing in popular favor. The system of half orders, just inaugurated at the St. George, enables persons of the most limited means to get the best living for a very small sum.

The coroner held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary Ann Debott, who was found dead at her residence, No. 50 Myrtle street, last Friday, and a verdict was rendered that death was caused by inflammation of the lungs.

About 5 o'clock last Saturday morning thieves effected an entrance into the cigar store No. 464 Fourteenth street northwest and captured a lot of common Havanas. Fortunately for the proprietor, the best goods were overlooked.

Geo. B. Coburn, real estate and insurance broker, Vernon Row, has sold for James T. Pritchard, esq., the south half of lot 16, square 319, and improvements, for $13,000; also, part of lot 8, square 456, for $1,200; also, lot 15, in square 131, for $2,900.

Mr. Samuel Noyes has accepted the position of tenor singer in the choir at St. Matthew's. The choir is now fully organized, and, as it is composed of such singers as Mrs. Smith, Mr. Noyes and others, it is expected that some new effertoriums and hymns will be heard at vespers.

The Roll of Honor—The progress of many a bright and promising scholar is often arrested and discouragement brought on by absence from school, caused in so many cases by a cough, cold or sore throat. Give Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and let your children answer "present" when the roll is called.

Geo. W. Stewart and five other organizers of the Labor League denounce the pretended expulsion of Stewart as false and fraudulent. They say that Hodnett and his partisans put forth their bull of excommunication because they knew Stewart intended to call Hodnett to account for the disposition of the funds of the League.

About 9 o'clock, on Saturday, a German named George Ilyer was assaulted and badly beaten by a man named Wm. Heck, in front of Mrs. Heck's restaurant, on Seventh street, near the Boundary northwest. The wounded man was taken to the Second precinct station-house, where his injuries were dressed by Dr. Mauss, and afterwards he was taken to the Freedman's hospital.

About 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, an attempt was made to rob the store of E. S. & J. H. Sweeney, 1146 Seventh street northwest. An entrance was effected by prying open the shutters and breaking the glass from a window fronting on the alley in the rear. Officers O'Hare and Slater hearing of the attempt were soon on the ground, and the robbers were frightened off before they had an opportunity to take anything.

Last Saturday night Officer Shilling, of the Fifth precinct, arrested a young man named McLane, for stealing an overcoat from Edward Berring, a waiter at the Club restaurant. McLane is the same chap who hocked an o a gold watch on the morning of December 1, 1875, the property of Albert Jackson, a colored man. The detectives have been on the lookout for McLane ever since his theft of the watch.

Last Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock Mrs. Dr. William Brent was thrown from her carriage on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets east, and severely injured. It appears that the horse attached to the carriage became frightened and ran away, thereby causing the unfortunate circumstances related above. At last accounts Mrs. Brent was doing well.

Mrs. Close, who is a party to the divorce case mentioned in THE REPUBLICAN of March 8, thinks that injustice has been done her. She desires to have it stated that there is neither truth nor foundation in the recent publication in reference to that matter beyond the fact that Judge Wylie had dismissed the suit. She further claims that there is nothing in the official record to sustain the charge of infidelity against her.

Last Saturday Mr. Turner, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office and keeper of the archives, having occasion to visit the upper floor of the Post Office building, put on a linen duster, leaving his black cloth coat, containing several valuable papers and about $40 in cash, in the room. On returning to his room he discovered that some thief had carried off the coat and contents. The case was given to the detectives, who are on the track of the rascal.

New York Republicans.

The New York Republican Association held a meeting last Saturday night, at which the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the New York State Association respectfully requests the Senators and Representatives from the State of New York to support the bill now pending in Congress extending the time of application for arrears of pensions, believing that in so doing they will only perform an act of justice to a worthy and needy class of citizens, who, from various justifiable causes, could not make their applications for pensions in time to secure the contemplated indemnity under the original enactment.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Three Notorious Desperados in Limbo.

The detective force of the District during the past winter have been actively engaged in ferreting out the authors of certain crimes, not the least of which has been the tracing down of certain burglaries and capturing the guilty parties. It is a class of work that not only requires skill, but considerable patience, and many is the time that the officer gets thrown from the trail by discouragement. Lately, however, the efforts of the detectives have been better rewarded, and none more successfully than those of Detectives Coomes and Miller, who have applied themselves faithfully to certain work intrusted to their care, and in the solution have brought about pleasing results to all parties interested, excepting the guilty ones, who, of course, cannot appreciate the prospect of a lengthy prison life.

On the 17th of last January the residence of EX-CONGRESSMAN ERON C. INGERSOLL, No. 1403 K street northwest, was entered by burglars in the night and robbed of silver and other articles, amounting in all to $250 in value. The fact was reported at police headquarters, and turned over to Detectives Miller and Coomes for investigation. The officers worked diligently in the matter, and on Saturday arrested a well-known colored thief named John Thomas, alias Ferry, whom they took to headquarters, where he was fully identified. They afterwards succeeded in securing much of the property that had been stolen on the night of the burglary. The accused was committed to jail to await a further hearing.

Later in the evening from additional information that they had received the detectives arrested Edward Smith, colored, on suspicion of being connected with the first named party in the robbery. He also was placed in safe confinement. Having finished this case the two same officers concluded to close up another that they had in charge, which was the apprehension of the parties that entered and robbed the residence of Mr. J. J. Harlston, 119 C street southwest, on the night of the 8th of March last. On this occasion the thieves were of a literary turn of mind, and contented themselves with about a basketful of books, which they got safely away with. The detectives finally found their gang, which proved to be Thomas Williams alias Kettley, another noted thief, and took him to headquarters, where he is held for a hearing.

Auction Sales To-day.

By United States Marshal:

At 12 o'clock, sixty-two lots in Uniontown, D. C.

By Young & Middleton:

At 4 o'clock, a two-story frame dwelling on the west side of Eleventh street northwest.

By Thos. Dowling:

At 5 o'clock, small frame dwelling-house on the south side of Virginia avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets northwest.

By B. H. Warner:

At 4:20 o'clock, desirable unimproved property on the west side of Vermont avenue, between V street and Rhode Island avenue.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

The Craig-Bryant Conspiracy Case.

The hearing of William Craig and George W Bryant, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government, by receiving $26,000 on a fraudulent claim, was continued before Judge Snell last Saturday at 12 o'clock. On the previous afternoon the court adjourned after the closing of the direct examination of J. J. Maxwell, a secret service detective, Colonel Wm. A. Cook explaining to the court that other engagements required his presence elsewhere for a portion of the afternoon. On the continuance of the case Mr. Maxwell was recalled for cross-examining. He testified that he was a resident of this city, and had been employed in the secret service since February 1. At one time was a policeman in Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Benson, of the secret service, had requested him to take charge of the case. He went to the Third Auditor's office, and after sitting there half an hour was introduced to Williams, and the two proceeded to the office of General B. F. Butler. It was about 11 o'clock in the day when they went. Had no special object in going with Williams, but did it to obey orders. Afterwards they returned to the Treasury Department. That was on the 21st of February, and witness had been with Williams every day since. They procured the rooms on G street, which they afterwards occupied together. They were engaged by witness on the third day of this month for the purpose of getting an interview with Craig and Bryant and

FINDING OUT WHAT HE COULD.

Williams sent these parties several notes to come there, copies of which were in his possession. (Produced, but not read.) The notes were sent to Craig and Bryant. (Colonel Cook handed witness a note that Mr. Bryant had passed to the counsel, and witness recognized it as one of the originals.) Williams sent the notes at his suggestion, but he did not dictate them.

Mr. Cook here read the note, which was an invitation for Bryant to come around and have a conversation with Williams.

Mr. Bryant went, accompanied by Mr. McGowan. Witness was not present when they came, but was at the hotel. He returned to the house shortly after their arrival, and went into an adjoining room to the one they occupied. He first rapped at the door of Williams' room, and on finding some one there excused himself, saying he would return soon and left the door. He went down stairs, took off his boots and returned to the room and listened through a crack in the door. He heard Mr. Bryant say that he furnished $300 to Rodgers. Witness could not see any one in the room until they left, when they bid Williams "good night." Bryant and McGowan left, and witness followed them on to the street in front of the house. Witness did not keep notes of the conversation between Williams and Bryant. The next time he saw Mr. Bryant was on the Tuesday following, at their rooms on G street. Mr. Williams was there. Mr. Mitchell was present. Mr. Bryant and himself were in the front room. The first thing he heard Bryant say on this occasion was in relation to Mr. Williams—he said he was in such a shape that he could not leave town, as he had obligations here at present. Mr. Bryant also said that it was not much, and could soon be fixed. Witness told Bryant that he had heard Williams say that he was out of town; that he had had trouble enough here. Williams picked up a piece of paper while talking on the table containing a list of Mr. Williams' liabilities, ($46,) which he showed to Bryant.

Mr. Cook. Were you playing the part that

SATAN PLAYED WITH EVE—

tempting him?

Witness. I was not present at that time, and do not know what Satan did. He was there to get all the information he could in relation to this case.

Q. Did you not mislead Mr. Bryant as to your character on that occasion? A. I was there to get all I could about this case, and to note anything they chose to drop.

Q. Did not you appear to Mr. Bryant as Williams' friend? A. I did.

Mr. Bryant remarked to him, in speaking about Williams' liabilities, "that could be fixed." Witness walked down to the street with Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Bryant, and they went away together. Mr. Williams and Mr. Mitchell were together in a separate room, while he was in the room with Bryant. This was on Tuesday, the 7th, about two o'clock p. m. The next time he saw Bryant was at the Ebbitt house, on that same day; but in the evening Bryant and Mitchell returned to the house on G street. Witness and Mr. Williams were there and stopped but a few minutes. Mr. Williams and Mr. Mitchell conversed with Bryant, but not on the subject of this claim. When they left witness went down to the street with them, and on the street he talked with Bryant and told him that Williams had told him that he wished he was out of town. Bryant said he gave Rodgers the $100 for the position that Williams had got, and that Mitchell had said he would do by Williams as he said he would—pay him $1,000. Williams and Mitchell were standing together near by at this time. Witness returned to his room, and later in the evening Mr. Mitchell came back and had a conversation with Mr. Williams at the house.

He produced a memorandum of the conversation they held, to which counsel for the Government objected to being read.

A lengthy argument then ensued by the counsel for the defense, and a number of authorities were cited in favor of its being read. The Court admitted it for the purposes of cross-examination.

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TREASURY ROBBERY.

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J. G. BENNETT, OF OSWEGO, N. Y., sworn: I know W. H. Ottman; he stopped at my hotel.

General Henkle again objected. Objection overruled, and exception noted.

Witness resumed: He gave me a $500 note; I took it to the bank and had it changed; and returned the money to him. I saw him with other notes in his hand. I knew Ottman to be a man of means, and I thought there was nothing peculiar in his asking me to change the $500 note.

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I reside in Alexandria; am cashier of the German Banking Company; W. H. Ottman deposited—(here Mr. Henkle again objected; objections overruled and exceptions noted)—$10,000 on the 20th of July, $2,500 of which was a draft on New York, $3,500 in small Treasury notes, $5, $10 and $20; six or seven of the notes were of the denomination of $500.

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Young Catholics' Friend Society.

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THE FALLEN.

The Girls' Reform School before the Appropriation Committee—Major Richards' Letter.

Saturday morning a hearing was given by the House Committee on Appropriations to the trustees and friends of the Girls' Reform School. The committee-room was crowded. There were present the members of the board of trustees, leading ministers and their wives, teachers of public schools, representatives of the press, police officers and prominent citizens.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

Mrs. Wm. B. Snell made an eloquent appeal for the wretched girls so frequently tried in her husband's court, whom the kind-hearted judge would not condemn if there was any loophole of escape, because the only place where they could be sent was the common jail or the filthy, degrading workhouse. Her relation of numerous incidents under her own observation was touching in the extreme, and she was frequently obliged to pause for strength to describe the sufferings of these victims of the social vice. Mrs. Le Droit Langdon called the attention of the committee to the practical benefits of the Ohio Girls' Reform School. Lieut. Skippon also related his personal experiences in arresting these girls in Washington.

A letter was read from his Honor D. K. Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, asking immediate provision for the four classes named in the bill. A letter from the Department of Justice was read, stating that no provision existed in the District for female juvenile delinquents. A letter was also read from Judge Snell, of the Police Court, stating the law relating to juvenile offenders, which required that they should be sent to a reform school, and the proper place had been provided by the United States for boys, while no place was provided for girls except the workhouse and the common jail.

MRS. SARA J. SPENCER, PRESIDENT

of the Board of Trustees, spoke of the valuable testimony that would be brought before the committee in behalf of the bill for the purchase of a site and construction of buildings for a girl's reform school. An examination, she said, of the amount and quality of testimony awaiting development on this subject led me to the conclusion yesterday that you would not be able to receive the half of it if you did nothing else before the adjournment, and the discussion that might arise relative to the causes of the social vice, and the means of reformation might last for a quarter of a century, while we would still be waiting for a girl's reform school in the District of Columbia. Referring to the printed documents that she had prepared she said, "I shall thus be able to present the condensed arguments in about thirty minutes, and as I wrote to a member of your committee, I don't believe you will be able to answer it in thirty years, except by providing the institution we ask for."

FACTS FROM MAJOR RICHARDS.

Mrs. Spencer read the following letter from Major Richards:

DEP'T OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 15, 1876.

Mrs. Sara J. Spencer:

MADAM: The discussion which followed your presentation of the facts and arguments to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia some days ago, urging upon that committee the necessity of a reform school for girls in the District of Columbia, leads me to make a few suggestions, which may possibly aid you in presenting the practical workings of existing laws, bearing upon the unfortunate class whom you would rescue from a life of infamy.

Upon examination of the records of this office, I find that since I entered upon its duties, some eleven years ago, one hundred and ninety-three special orders for "raids" upon houses of prostitution have been given. The above number of houses have been taken possession of by the police under the provisions of an act of Congress, and all the inmates, together with all visitors in the houses at the time of the raid, including men and women, have been taken before courts for trial. Very nearly an equal number of keepers of such houses have been arrested on processes issued by courts during the same period.

Now, what has been the result of all these raids and arrests? In every case the persons arrested, both men and women, have been taken into court, where, under our laws as they now exist,

THE MEN WERE RELEASED,

or made witnesses against the women, and the women mulcted in fines. These fines were paid by the women out of money earned through their mode of life, or their male "friends" came forward and furnished them, and on the street he talked with Bryant and told him that Williams had told him that he wished he was out of town. Bryant said he gave Rodgers the $100 for the position that Williams had got, and that Mitchell had said he would do by Williams as he said he would—pay him $1,000. Williams and Mitchell were standing together near by at this time. Witness returned to his room, and later in the evening Mr. Mitchell came back and had a conversation with Mr. Williams at the house.

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THE LORD'S VINEYARD.

WORK OF HAMMOND AND BENTLEY

PROGRAMME FOR THE CURRENT WEEK

JOYFUL LABORS WITH THE CHILDREN

REV. JABEZ FOX ON THE LORD'S DAY

Rev. Dr. Chickering Preaches Temperance

LUKEWARMNESS OF CONGRESSMEN

Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church.

The large and highly respectable congregation worshiping in this beautiful edifice is enjoying the ministrations of Rev. John Brown. He is a native of Scotland, and a gentleman of culture, and what is more important, a good preacher and faithful pastor.

The pulpit yesterday morning was occupied by Rev. Dr. Chickering, who reasoned as St. Paul did, not only of righteousness and judgment,

BUT OF TEMPERANCE.

The preacher approached his familiar theme from a somewhat unusual direction, and presented it in a light fitted to attract attention from those who are tired of hearing the hackneyed subject. His text was double, "Oh, that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people," and "Rivers of waters run down mine eyes because men keep not thy law."

THE SADNESS OF SIN

was illustrated from several points of view, and the propriety of regarding it in that light rather than making a mock of it, as the Bible says fools do, or even viewing it simply with detestation and denouncing it as abominable. Sad mess in view of sin—our own and others—is a sure sign of feeling. First. Because it is God's feeling, as shown by many of his words. Second. Because it is the natural result of admiration for his law and government. Third. It flows legitimately from love to our fellow-men, whose sorrows flow from sin. Fourth. Such feelings are the only source of proper and effectual efforts against it. Fifth. Another dark shadow hangs over sin—the shadow of the cross. The class of sins chiefly dwelt upon was that called in Scripture

"LUSTS OF THE FLESH"—

all those abuses of natural inclinations and indulgence in fleshly appetites which contravene the great Scripture law of temperance—in Greek, *enkrateia*—physical self-control.

Among the acts and even neglects of God's laws of life and health, by which the body, his workmanship, may be marred, the intellect, its tenant, weakened and destroyed, the moral nature perverted, and more than all, the Holy Ghost prevented from making it his temple, special mention was made of

WINE, THE MOCKER,

strong drink still raging, as in Solomon's time, against man's best interests, temporal and eternal. The gospel was urged as the only remedy for these, as well as all sins, and the hearers invited to look to his examples and trust in his grace who lived to show us how to live, and died that we might live forever in peace and purity.

Christian Church.

The Congressional Temperance Association assembled at the Christian church, corner of N street and Vermont avenue. As on former occasions, few Congressmen were in attendance, but all the seats were occupied by an intelligent and appreciative audience, who evinced much interest in the proceedings. A large number of young men was present, which speaks volumes for the efforts of Vice President Ferry and Dr Chickering. The proceedings were opened by the choir singing the 203d hymn of the Collection. Dr. Chickering delivered an interesting Biblical discourse, upon temperance, quoting liberally from the Scriptures, and showing the dangers of looking "upon the wine when it is red."

Vice President Ferry was the next speaker. He declared that seventy-five per cent. of our criminals are made so by intemperance; that

OVER 100,000 DRUNKARDS

annually go down to their graves in the United States. If a king should enter our shores with an invading army and take away 100,000 of our citizens, the nation would rise as one man and drive him from our land. But King Alcohol has invaded the country and bears off his captives by hundreds of thousands, and yet but little effort is made to combat the monster. Men refuse to join temperance associations because they say: "We want to be free." They are not free when they become slaves to alcohol. Only those are free who have the moral courage to make pledges and abstain from the degrading, debasing, enervating habit of taking intoxicating beverages. The best interests of the country demand that every man, woman and child take the pledge of total abstinence.

Dr. Chickering then read from an annual temperance report published in 1824. This report, owing to its great antiquity, was of exceeding interest to the audience.

Dr. Chickering was followed by several other speakers who in like manner delivered pleasing address &c.

The association then adjourned.

Hammond and Bentley.

Two very crowded open-air meetings were held on Saturday morning at the usual places, and attracted large audiences. At the prayer meeting which followed in Calvary Baptist church many interesting experiences were related, and Mr. Hammond addressed himself in his remarks principally to the children, a large number of whom were present.

On Monday morning the usual open-air services will be held, to be followed by the Bible-reading meeting at Calvary Baptist church. The evening meeting will be held in the Congregational church.

On Tuesday, an all-day meeting will be held in the Baptist church, to be conducted as follows: From 10 to 11 a. m. Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., will lead; from 11 to 12:30 a. m. there will be an inquiry meeting, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Freeman; from 12:30 a. m. till 1 p. m. a Bible-reading meeting, to be conducted by Rev. Mr. Hammond and Mr. Dodge; from 1 till 2 p. m., prayer meeting, by Rev. Mr. Frary and Rev. Mr. Worthington; from 2 to 3 p. m., prayer and inquiry meeting, by Rev. Mr. Domer; from 3 to 3:45 p. m., an inquiry meeting, conducted by Messrs. A. G. Stewart and F. H. Smith, and from 3:45 to 5 p. m., children's and question-drawer meeting, to be conducted by Mr. Hammond and Dr. Presbrey.

The Way to the New Jerusalem—Progress of the Revival Meetings.

The fact that Mr. Hammond had been announced to conduct the services in the Presbyterian church in South Washington (owing to the illness of the Reverend Dr. Noble, the pastor) was effective in bringing together a very large audience, composed not only of members of the church, but also of strangers from different parts of the city.

The proceedings were entirely informal in their character, and consisted chiefly in Bible reading, exhortation, and the relation of some very interesting experiences.

Mr. Hammond spoke briefly on the great truths that there is a God; that he has a moral government; that a violation of his law involves a penalty; that a being of infinite worth and tenderness came into the world to absolve the sinner from this penalty, and that a simple faith in his divinity in the work he performed, and in the death he died would save all who come to him.

A number of young converts spoke briefly, each asserting his absolute and continuous belief in the truth of the principles they have embraced.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

A children's prayer meeting was held in the Congregational church at 3 p. m., and a large and enthusiastic audience of both children and adults crowded every portion of the building. The various hymns sung by the children were rendered in a very inspiriting manner, and the service of song seems to have become as much a part of these meetings as the preaching, and to be equally appreciated.

Mr. Hammond was remarkably felicitous in his remarks to the children, and the quaint and graphic illustrations with which he embellished his subject—"The Good Shepherd"—evidently fascinated not only the little ones, but also "children of a larger growth."

He spoke very earnestly on the idea entertained by some people as to the ephemeral nature of children's conversions, and said that even here in Washington he had met with from twenty to thirty people who had been converted under his ministrations twelve and fifteen years ago, and who were still faithful. Numerous instances were mentioned where he had found earnest Christians doubtful as to the propriety of trying to convert children, and as to the permanency of the results to follow, and he mentioned in particular that when holding a series of revival meetings in Bridgeport, Conn., his aged father, (76 years old,) who was

A STRICT CONSERVATIVE CHRISTIAN,

after attending the children's meetings and conversing with them publicly, stated that, although formerly inclined to think that the stories of hundreds of children being converted was an exaggeration, he then firmly believed that they were as good Christians as he was.

At the conclusion of the services, about five hundred young converts and people wishing to become Christians rose for prayers.

An inquiry meeting followed, to which many remained.

New Jerusalem Temple.

The sermon by Rev. Jabez Fox, in the New Jerusalem Temple yesterday, was from Genesis ii:3: "And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it", because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made." The Lord abrogated the representative Sabbath of the Israelitish Church as he did all the Levitical ceremonies, and inaugurated on the first day of the week the "Lord's Day," a day of instruction in spiritual things. The Jews knew nothing of spiritual life, but dwelt in a land and were surrounded by circumstances and events typical of spiritual states. The Lord, at his coming, completed the Israelitish dispensation and abolished their purely representative Sabbath, and when he rose from the grave introduced the holy day of instruction in faith and love.

THE LORD AROSE ON THE FIRST DAY

of the week, and on that day appeared with his disciples, giving them instruction and consolation. And again on the next first day of the week he appeared to the disciples, they being assembled together. And from that time the disciples continued to assemble for instruction and for the holy supper on that day. The Jewish Sabbath, like every other particular of the ceremonial law, pointed forward to Messiah. The six days of labor—the six days of creation—are six steps in the regeneration of man or glorification of the Lord's human. The bondage in Egypt, the bondage to the natural man. Rest from labor, the completion of the work of regeneration or the completion of each successive step. Deliverance from Egypt, deliverance from the bondage of the carnal nature. The holy day of the spiritual man must be an aid to spiritual life. The life of a man in this world is at first wholly natural, and afterwards, when he has begun to be regenerated, becomes, by slow and small degrees, spiritual. He needs that portion of his time be set apart as holy time, in which he ceases from secular employment and secular thoughts—time devoted to spiritual instruction, to meditation upon eternal life, and to offices of charity, faith and worship. It is the duty of parents to see that children spend the day profitably, and that it is made useful and agreeable to them. There should be a rest from all natural anxieties and active thoughts which withhold us from quiet spiritual meditations, devotions, instructions or offices of charity.

The Alphabetical Business Directory

in this mornings' REPUBLICAN contains cards of first-class establishments in all branches of business in the District. Many persons daily feel the need of just such an arrangement to enable them to easily find what they want. We have aimed to make this as complete and easy of reference as possible, and are sure that it will be frequently consulted by all having any kind of business to transact. We intend to keep it up in a reliable and convenient form, and improve it from time to time. Any persons not represented in it, that would like to be, should send in their cards at once, so as to get an even start with their neighbors in so desirable an advertising medium, and one of such universal and constant reference as our large circulation among the best classes must make of this.

A Valuable Discovery.

Dr. C. W. Benson, a practicing physician at 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to nervous diseases,) has discovered that extract of celery and chamomile combined, in a certain proportion, invariably cures headache, either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgia and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills, at 50 cents per box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore. These pills are sent, postage free, to any address, and sold by all wholesale and retail druggists in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

Administrators' Sale,

to close the estate of the late D. Jacobs, jeweler, 1006 Pennsylvania avenue. The stock consists of fine diamonds, 200 ladies' and gents' key and stemwinding watches, of the best American,