The National Republican.

VOL. XVII---NO. 311. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1877. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

DOINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES.

Information Gathered at the Capitol, in the Departments, and About Town by the Reporters of the National Republican.

Caucus of Republican Senators Saturday.

The caucus held by the Republican Senators on Saturday was one of great importance. An injunction of secrecy was imposed as to the proceeding, and the manner in which the injunction has been observed is really remarkable. But from the slight expressions that have been dropped here and there, it is ascertained that a number of important subjects were discussed, and the following seems to be a generally correct outline of what took place:

Senator Anthony presided. As they were in session over five hours, there was, of course, a good deal of talk and a very extensive ground was traversed. One Senator, when asked about the caucus, while declining to give the details, said that he knew no more how the party stood as a party when they came out than he did when they went in. In other words, no definite policy was determined upon. Nearly every member had something to say, but the most important speeches were made by Messrs. Conkling, Hamlin, Howe, Wadleigh, and Edmunds, who oppose the President's policy, and by Messrs. Hoar, Dawes, Matthews, and Christiancy, who advocated and sustained it.

The tenure-of-office act was discussed, and Senator Conkling made a forcible speech in favor of its application—as strict in fact under Mr. Hayes as it was applied under Mr. Johnson. He took the ground that the advisory power of the Senate over the appointments made by the President was coequal with the President's power of appointment, and that it was the duty of the Senate to inquire into the character of all the nominations the President sent to that body.

Mr. Edmunds took the same ground as Conkling, and the tone of his remarks indicated that he would insist upon preserving the powers and privileges of the Senate.

It is rumored that the Hayes men in the caucus, and notably Mr. Stanley Matthews, pressed those less favorable to the President's policy to a declaration of intentions, and there was quite an animated debate in relation to the confirmation of appointments which have been already sent in. Gentlemen who were lukewarm in the support of Hayes, united with the pronounced anti-Hayes men in making the point that when officers are removed for no just cause, and upon whose record there was no fault, that it was in the interest of the President's own declaration concerning civil-service reform, that those who were appointed their successors should not be confirmed.

On the other hand it was contended that where nominations are made of Republicans who are approved in business and in character, they should be confirmed even though other men are displaced without charges being preferred against them.

The questions relating to the appointments in the Southern States were discussed, and especially where Democrats had been appointed. The States of Georgia and Louisiana were specially referred to, and the point was made that the President should not have appointed Democrats to Federal offices unless it could be demonstrated that no suitable Republicans could be found in the states. The case of Mr. Hibiard, appointed Minister to Brazil, and of Mr. Fitzsimmons, appointed United States Marshal, were especially referred to. Messrs. Matthews and Christiancy defended the President on this matter.

A suggestion was made that a committee should be appointed to wait upon the President and definitely ascertain his views and purposes.

The Kellogg case was also discussed, and upon that there was a decided unanimity upon all sides; and no matter what differences may exist on the Southern question in relation to the tenure-of-office act or civil service reform it is pretty well understood that they will unite to seat Kellogg, on the ground that the Packard Legislature represented the sentiment of the people of the State at the time of the election, and that it was a *de facto* government.

This fact came to the ears of some Democrats yesterday, and they declared that the President could not do anything in the interest of Kellogg; but that, on the contrary, it was his bounden duty to do all he could in the interest of Mr. Spofford, because Spofford was elected by a Legislature which was formed by a commissioner by Hayes to Louisiana expressly for that purpose. It is not believed that the President will try to influence the Senate either way, but if he should throw all his influence for Spofford it is not believed that he can break the solid Republican sentiment for Kellogg.

The result of the caucus may be summed up as nothing definitely accomplished, except the ascertainment of a united sentiment in favor of Kellogg.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Atkins has got his army bill into such a tangled web, or rather, he has permitted it to be so tangled up, that it is a sort of Gordian knot arrangement, and will have to be cut rather than untied. As the bill came from the Committee of the Whole into the House on Saturday it was greatly inconsistent with itself, for while in one part it permitted recruiting to goon until the army was filled up to 25,000 men, another part limited recruiting to 20,000. Mr. Atkins did not take the precaution to explain what he wanted passed and what rejected, but in his haste demanded the previous question as soon as the bill was out of the Committee of the Whole. He was then in danger of having his intentions reversed, because they were not understood. It was then too late, however, to make explanations, as debate is not allowable after the previous question has been ordered to be executed by the seconding of the previous question, but Mr. Conger, of Michigan, who is leaning up as the Republican leader of the House, moved to lay that motion on the table, and it was carried, so that Mr. Atkins was forced to acquiesce in a motion to adjourn in order that the Democratic members might understand how to vote, which understanding could be obtained by an examination of the amendments as published in the *Record*. The Republicans knew how they ought to vote, and therefore resisted the motion to adjourn. The truth is that many of the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, feel that Mr. Atkins is not the right man in the right place at the head of the Appropriation Committee. Under the leadership of Randall or Holman the bill would have become a law ere this in some form or other. In view of the bungling management of the bill the previous question was asked on Saturday if the majority on the Appropriation Committee could not do better on such a simple bill as this, how will they fare when the House comes to consider such intricate bills as the legislative and executive or the sundry civil?

The debate and action on Saturday developed some interesting features. One which was not very creditable to the Texas delegation was their desertion of the Republican majority, who stood by them from the first in their efforts to get such a force as would prove effectual in the preservation of the peace on the Texas frontier. Gratitude at least should have impelled them to vote with Republicans to keep the army up to the standard recommended by the friends of the Army and the Adjutant-General, when the Republicans were willing to give them all the force they asked for the protection of their own State and people. But no. They did not seem to care a pinch as to what the effect might be upon other areas of the service and other sections of the country so long as they got their four full regiments of cavalry. And now it is reported that there was at least an understanding, if not a bargain, between the delegation and the committee that the former should vote for a limitation to 20,000 men if the majority would declare by law that four regiments of cavalry should be stationed on the Texas frontier. Whether there was a bargain or not, it is very certain that an amendment to that effect was adopted. But what does the law amount to? The President is under the Constitution, the commander-in-chief of the army. He can order companies and regiments wherever he pleases, and Congress cannot by law deprive him of that prerogative. This is the expressed opinion of Gen. Garfield and others of the prominent Republican leaders. So that, after all, the bargain the Texans are alleged to have made with the committee may not prove as advantageous as would have been the adoption of the amendment which would have permitted the army to be recruited to 25,000 men.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, threw something of a fire-brand into the Democratic camp when he offered his amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any of the money appropriated for transportation to transport any portion of the military force to be used in any State to suppress insurrection or riots, except upon the call of the Governor, &c. If the word "insurrection" had been omitted the resolution might not have excited as much comment as it did. But coming as it did from a Mississippian, it had an ugly look, and Mr. Garfield very properly characterized it as an attempt to shackle the Government, and he pertinently aimed to the condition the country would have been in if such a law had been upon the statute book in 1861. The majority of the Democrats were disgusted. They did not thank Mr. Hooker for his attempt to put them on the record on such a question. The Republicans would have welcomed with joy an opportunity to have a yea and nay vote on the question. Mr. Hooker certainly placed his political friends in a bad fix. How could the Southern Democrats especially face their constituents with a negative vote on the question of prohibiting federal interference in State affairs? On the other hand, was not this an era of good feeling; an era of peace and conciliation, and how could they face the President if they voted aye, and thus virtually declared that they had no confidence in the continuance of his good intentions toward the South? Mr. Hooker should have exercised more discretion. Messrs. Goode, of Va., Regan, of Texas, Ellis, of La., and Young, of Tenn., were so disgusted that they could not withhold an expression of opposition to the amendment. They all had the utmost confidence in the President. Mr. Ellis went so far as to give a slap at the Democratic Governors of Maryland and West Virginia for calling for troops last summer, but he commended the President for responding to the call. Messrs. Henkle, of Maryland, and Mills, of Texas, agreed with Mr. Hooker. Mr. Mills had the utmost confidence in President Hayes; but he would take nothing on trust, not even although he regarded Mr. Hayes as the best President the country has had for twenty-five years. What? Has it come to this, that a Democrat, and a Texas Democrat at that, is willing to concede that this administration is better and more patriotic than the administrations of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan? Why there has not been a day the last sixteen years that Democratic Representatives have not tried to make the country believe that nothing could have been purer and better than the administrations of the distinguished Democratic Presidents above named. But the world moves, and Mr. Mills' acknowledgment is a strike in advance.

Mr. Hooker's amendment got thirty-seven votes, and it is to be regretted that they could not have been recorded.

A Novel and Important Suggestion.

The Consul-General of the United States at Vienna has addressed a report to the Department of State on the subject of fostering the exportation of articles of American production, in which he makes the novel suggestion that the patent laws should be so amended as to give to any citizen the privilege to manufacture an article which is patented by our law and to export the same to any country where it is not protected, so as to enter freely into competition with foreigners in their own open markets.

Mr. Post's argument is that under the present system the inventor, having the monopoly of a vast home trade, exacts large royalties or demands high profits greatly in excess of the cost of profitable manufacture; that he is careless of foreign trade, and unable or unwilling to relinquish any of his large profits to the sale of his productions for exportation; that his invention is consequently imitated abroad and sold in foreign markets at a less price than in America, although perhaps costing more to make there than here; that in time the foreign imitative manufacture becomes prosperous; that when the American patent expires our manufacturers find themselves distanced in the race of free competition by the profitable foreign industry, which has sprung up under the direct influence of the home monopoly; and that this state of things could be remedied by permitting free competition in the home production of patented articles for export to countries where they are unprotected, inasmuch as their manufacture can be better and cheaper conducted in the United States; and the foreign trade, which the inventor neglects or will not secure while his home monopoly lasts, could thus be controled in the in the interest of Americans from the outset.

An illustration of the working of the system is shown in the case of the sewing machine trade. The profits of the home manufacturers ranged from 100 to 300 per cent, while the monopoly lasted, and the foreign royalty, although not so exorbitant, was still high enough to cause the industry to spring up and become rooted in those parts of Europe where production was free. Now that the patent has expired the American producer finds, too late, that he has built up a powerful trade by his enterprise and the system, and that competition now can only be carried on under unfavorable conditions.

The fault lies, as Mr. Post thinks, in the patent law itself. If the right "to use and vend" alone were granted as an American monopoly, it would would cover all that can be conceded within American jurisdiction. The addition of the exclusive right to make is neither strengthens the inventor's home rights nor confers any favor upon him with respect to those foreign countries where he acquires no rights under local law. Any one can make and vend his invention there, and Mr. Post draws the conclusion that the American patent law simply hinders native manufacture from competing abroad, and develops foreign industry at the expense of our national production. He advocates his amendment so as to open the way to foreign competition without altering the inventor's home right.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, as reorganized, had a meeting on Saturday, and considered the Louisiana case. The following points were discussed: Whether persons holding certificates from the returning board alone were entitled to vote in the election of Senator in the Legislature; if the Hon. Kellogg had been elected; secondly, whether any subsequent events can effect the legality of the election held in January last; thirdly, whether the returning board acted fraudulently in determining the questions to whom they should grant certificates; fourthly, whether persons who voted in the election of Kellogg were such persons as would have been entitled to hold seats by the respective Houses on a fair trial of their respective cases on their merits. No formal vote on any of the propositions was taken in the committee.

Woman Suffrage.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on Saturday heard Mrs. Sara J. Spencer, who requested that a day be assigned on which the committee would hear argument on the various bills before it relating to female suffrage. Mrs. Spencer stated that one woman from each State and Territory in the Union desired to be heard on this subject.

The Chairman informed Mrs. Spencer that the committee would consider her request and would let her know at what time they would be ready to hear argument, but he added that this matter could not be taken up until the various contested election cases now pending before the committee had been disposed of.

A Familiar Face.

An old familiar face presented itself in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, in the shape of the memorial of the Choctaw Nation for the payment of that claim which Congress has refused year after year. But defeat after defeat serves to be only an incentive to renewed exertion, and so the memorial was presented at session after session. Now look out for a big lobby. There may be and doubtless is, something due the Choctaw Nation, but it is by no means the large sum they demand. Besides it seems to be pretty well understood that if the claim should pass the money would not go into the hands of Choctaws, but into the hands of speculators who have an unjust title to it.

The San Francisco Mint.

The resignation of Gen. Legrange, Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, was received on Saturday. It was determined by the President, after consultation with Secretary Sherman, to accept it, to take effect December 31. His successor has not yet been agreed upon, though it is stated on good authority that the President has not given up the idea of appointing Gen. Rosekranz. It is stated in authority that the chances of appointment lie between H. L. Dodge, Charles Clayton and one other, whose name is not yet mentioned.

FRANCE.

More About the Resignation of the Cabinet.

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Reuter's Paris dispatch says: It is stated that at yesterday's Cabinet Council the Ministry resolved to resign in principle, but it will meet in the chamber to explain its electoral policy. The *Monitor* confirms the report that the Ministry expressed the wish to resign to President MacMahon, who replied he was

RESOLVED UPON FORMING A NEW MINISTRY,

but not before he had ascertained by a vote of the senate what support that body was ready to afford him. The *Moniteur* adds that MacMahon seems more than ever decided to take the new ministry from the groups of the Right. The debate on the Cabinet's management of the election is expected to begin on Monday.

A DEMAND TO BE MADE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A Reuter's telegram from Paris says that in the Chamber of Deputies, to-morrow, the Republican members for the Department of the Rhone will present a resolution requiring the immediate cessation of legal proceedings against all Deputies and the release of those who are in prison. The second part of the resolution aims at the

RELEASE OF M. BONNET DUVERDIER.

It appears certain that the resolution will be adopted. It is reported that in yesterday's Cabinet Council it was decided that the question whether M. Bonnet Duverdier should be released before his election is confirmed be left for Duke De Broglie to settle in accordance with the letter of the law.

GEN. GRANT

attended President MacMahon's reception at the Elysee on Saturday evening. The entire diplomatic body was present.

Charges Dismissed.

[By Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—John Hubbard, who was arrested in this city on Friday last, charged with stealing a lot of jewelry, worth about $2,000, from Thomas King, of New York, was to-day dismissed, King declining to prosecute him

Pool-Sellers Indicted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The grand jury of Hudson, County, N. J., has brought eight indictments against the pool-sellers in Hoboken for keeping gambling and disorderly houses.

VOICE OF THE PULPIT.

SERMONS AND SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Dr. Newman at the Metropolitan—Services at the Calvary Baptist—A Sermon for the Hard Times Preached by Rev. Mr. Little—Events in Other Churches.

First Congregational Church.

This church was unusually well filled yesterday morning. The music, as usual, was of the best character, and showed great care in preparation. Solos were rendered by Miss Cohen and Messrs. Kauffman and Paul. The pastor, Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., preached in the morning from Isaiah, lviii, 13 and 14: "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, and call the Sabbath a delight, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words, then will I cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it," on the civil economy of keeping the Lord's day.

He began by saying that with the privilege of Sabbath observance comes the temptation to Sabbath desecration. The best things that God has ever made the tempter knows how to convert to his own uses, even to the very day of God and the very church of God. Human governments find it necessary, therefore, to protect the Sabbath; not mainly as a day primarily for spiritual, but material benefits.

The Lord's Day is of divine origin. There is evidence of this, not merely in the Bible, but in the traditions and usages of men—in the very physical nature of men. God has put the need of diurnal rest into human nature. He quenches the light of day—as parents put out the candle when they want their children to put their playthings by—to remind us of the time for taking rest. He has put there also the same need of weekly rest. Lord Macaulay says that if England had not for 300 years observed the Sabbath she would have been poorer and less civilized by far than to-day. That is, by devoting over forty years to actual rest, to worship of God, she had been the material gainer.

When God promises a nation material prosperity and prominence if she will keep His Sabbaths He does not mean that this shall come supernaturally, but that He has put it into the nature of things, into human anatomy and physiology: into man's bones and muscles; into his nerves and fibres; into his body and mind; that whether his work be moral or intellectual, or physical, he shall be able to do more for him elf, his family, his country, if he keep God's day then if he break it.

The preacher then went on to show by citing actual illustrations, that in the long run, year by year, men will do *more* work and *better* work in six days than in seven. He quoted this fact, that infidel France, when she attempted to divide time into tenths instead of into sevenths, reduced the amount of her productive labor; also, the statement of the French Minister of Marine, that the impetus which was blown up, that the accident resulted from the constant strain of Sunday labor. He then proceeded to consider the influence of Sabbath-keeping upon the character of workmen, as making them industrious and frugal and honest; compared the influence of God's Holy day with the world's holiday, as shown in the Romish and Protestant cantons of Switzerland and other countries; alluded to the fact that the prosperity of a country depends upon the thrift and character of its producers, and closed with an appeal to his hearers to frown upon all efforts to convert God's day into a day of amusement, or even intellectual entertainment. The Centennial year witnessed a grand triumph for the American Sabbath as against the European. But every city must sooner or later decide for herself whether she will encourage the American Sabbath or the Sabbath of Spain and France and Germany, where church-going and theatre-going, horse racing and ball-fights are equally appropriate.

Dr. Newman at the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan M. E. Church was crowded yesterday morning to hear Dr. Newman. Among those who formed the congregation were Justice Clifford, Postmaster General Key, Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, Gen. Cobb, of Kansas, and ex-Gov. Claflin. On either side was a stand, upon which beautiful bouquets were placed. Dr. Newman said he (per chance) felt the divine blessing, to preach upon the subject of the future state, and in the evening his discourse would be on the recognition of friends in Heaven. He took for his text II Corinthians, v., 1: "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, an house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." Dr. Newman said: In attempting to account for the marvelous advancement of Christianity without the sceptre of an empire, without the sword of a warrior, Gibbon, the historian assigns five reasons—the inflexible zeal, their morality, the miraculous powers which they claimed, their unity and discipline, and their rigid faith in the future state. The learned scholar here shows that he could be impartial if he so desired. For while he has not stated all the factors in the count, so far as he went he stated sacts, and pays a compliment to the early Christians. Dr. Newman here quoted from different writers in the Bible to prove that they had a positive assurance of a future life, particularly from Job, who said, "I would not live always; I know my Redeemer liveth." Christ, while on earth, was continually directing the attention of his people to another life, and he said, "In my Father's house are many mansions." Hume and others have sought to say that the assertions or belief in a future state is the result of education. In reply to this argument the speaker showed clearly by illustrations in both ancient and modern times that this was a fallacy. Nero thought he could hear his victim groan in the grave; Socrates in his prison cell; to say that they buried Socrates, but his body; that he would live in a future life. Shakespeare is thought to be the great master, for it is he that holds the mirror up to nature. In his works we find King Richard awakened from his rest by the spirits of his victims, and Lady Macbeth tries to wash the blood from her hand; and Macbeth sees the phantom of his imagination. He stated that it was his opinion that if man had his choice of either total annihilation or perpetual misery he would choose the latter, for running through the human family we find a strong desire to cling to life.

Services at Howard University.

The President, Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., delivered an impressive and able sermon from I John, chapter i., verse 7: "The blood of Jesus Christ, His son, cleanseth us from all sin." The doctor said that he had read not long since in a daily paper a communication from a skeptic, who denounced as "the absurdest of all dogmas" the idea that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin. The communication did not indicate where the absurdity was—whether in the idea of sin, or that sin could be cleansed, or that the blood of Christ cleanses.

The speaker remarked that this point was the earliest one presented and assailed in connection with the Gospel. Peter preached it on the day of Pentecost and everywhere he went. Paul preached the same, and found it objected to then, as it is objected to now. Pride and philosophy scorned the doctrine that men were to be saved by the death of a crucified Jew. They wanted to be saved by gifts, penances, and virtuous deeds. Notwithstanding the assaults made upon this doctrine found in the text, it has been in all ages the great power of Christianity. Its types in Judaism had been a power in that form of religion—sacrificial worship. Under its preaching the primitive church overthrew heathenism; the Reformation, under Luther, had its power in the acceptance of that idea—faith in the blood of Christ as a ground of purification, instead of faith in our own works—and the same idea was the power of revivals under Whitfield and Wesley.

Likewise modern revivals center in this doctrine. Moody has had great success in preaching his sermon known as "The Blood." This is the great success of evangelical denominations. The liberals discard it and have no power, and yet they have among them men of learning, culture and polish.

The Doctor, after showing that the idea of atonement meets the wants of men, how that all men are conscious that they need to be cleansed from the guilt of sin, and how they feel the need of deliverance from the power of sin over the soul as a habit and evil nature, preached the words of the text directly to his congregation; asked his hearers if they had been cleansed by the blood of Jesus, not in a physical but true spiritual sense; had they the consciousness that they had been bought with the price? No one should be discouraged, however great his guilt, for this blood cleanses from all sin.

Assembly Church—Presbyterian.

Yesterday morning the pastor, Rev. George O. Little, preached from the last clause of the sixth verse of the first chapter of Haggai a very impressive and eloquent discourse: "And he that earneth wages, earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes."

He said that all through life the immense waste of wages goes on, so that no matter how much we put into the top of the bag it is never full because of the hole in the bottom. In our country particularly it is much easier to earn wages than to keep them. "Intemperance in using" might be written as the epitaph on the tombstone of poverty. This intemperance applies to the temperate as well as to the intemperate; both spend wages earned for that which is of no real value. If the hard times only teach us to mend the holes by curtailing useless expenditures, it would be a lesson worth learning.

The trouble lies just here; we will stop everything else first. He said the great holes in many cases were undoubtedly the salons. Thousands earn sufficient wages, but spend them recklessly. The good, the bad, and the indifferent are many times found wasting hard-earned wages through the apparently unknown holes in the bag, and thus, when they would be generous and benevolent, they cannot. And there is a waste in spiritual wages. Rich influences of the Bible, of the Church, and of the Sabbath school are earned by us, but many waste them. If all considered it a privilege to enjoy what they earn, what congregations we would have. The Bible is full of comfort and consolation provided to meet every emergency, and few accept them in their fullness.

Religious impressions are wages earned which we expect to profit by, but which quietly slip through the holes and are gone. Experiences are wages earned and often lost until by repetition the result is a fixed conviction. He continued this theme, and at the close said if we would mind the holes we must cut off needless expenditures, use all our religious privileges, and if need be supply a new bag by setting our hearts right, thus bringing all the tithes into the great storehouse of our being, then go joyously forward secure in a perfect life.

Foundry Church.

Rev. J. B. Van Meter, Chaplain in the United States navy, now on duty at the Washington Navy-Yard, preached in this church yesterday morning, at the request of Rev. R. Peyton Brown. He selected as his text II Corinthians, iii., 18: "But we all with open face, beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord," &c. After giving the circumstances in the history of Moses, from which the imagery of the text is taken, he made two points: First, "The believer's transformation;" and, second, "the condition under which it takes place." He began his argument by stating that the ideal of the text has never been realized except in Jesus Christ. The transformation of his spiritual nature is a moral perfection. It partakes of the qualities of the life of Christ, and is developed by culture. Mr. Van Meter presented the doctrine of the text under the two divisions made in a very chaste and beautiful manner, illustrating each point by some striking metaphor which commanded the close attention of his audience throughout the discourse. His description of the formation of a rainbow, and its likeness to the perfection of Christian character, was a composition of rare beauty and eloquence.

The church was crowded to its utmost limits with an audience made up of a large number of the members of Congress and distinguished strangers now in the city. The President and Mrs. Hayes, with one of their sons, occupied their usual seat, and in an opposite pew were noticed Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson. In the afternoon the Punca Indians now in the city attended a missionary meeting of the Sabbath school of the church, and at night Rev. R. Peyton Brown began a series of sermons to young men, which he will continue each Sabbath night for some time.

Church of the Redeemer.

Rev. Edward Wilson, the rector, preached in the morning from Gal., iv., 7: "Wherefore, thou art no more a servant, but a son." After alluding to the occasion which led to the writing of the Epistle to the Galatians—the teachings of certain Judaizers that faith alone was not sufficient for salvation, but that observance of the law was necessary—he proceeded to illustrate the fatherly love of God and the sonship of believers with their privileges and the inheritance provided for them.

The Sabbath school organized last Sunday, with A. S. Pratt, Esq., as superintendent, shows an encouraging increase.

Mr. Wilson preached in the evening from Isa., xxxv., 10: "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." He has commenced a series of lectures on Friday evenings which are very interesting.

Catholic Notes.

The following is the order of the Forty Hours' Devotion as prescribed by the Archbishop of Baltimore for the churches in the District during the ensuing year: St. Aloysius Church, January 6th; St. Mary's, February 17th; St. Matthew's, March 31st; St. Patrick's, June 9th; Trinity Church, Georgetown, June 16th; St. Augustine's, August 25th; St. Dominic's, October 6th; Immaculate Conception, October 13th; St. Joseph's, October 20th; St. Stephen's, November 1; and St. Peter's, November 28th.

Father Dinahan, lately attached to St. Dominic's Church, and recently assigned to missionary duty, with his home at Louisville, Ky., left here on Thursday morning last, for New York, for a sojourn of about ten days there. His successor at St. Dominic's is Father Rooney, who was stationed here a few years ago.

The Calvary Baptist.

The Rev. A. F. Mason, of the Calvary Baptist Church, preached last evening to a good audience from the text: Luke xi., 32. "The men of Ninevah shall rise up in judgment with this generation and shall condemn it, for they repented at the preaching of Jonas, and behold a greater than Jonas is here." The theme of the discourse was the responsibilities of life as enhanced by its privileges.

Georgetown Churches.

TRINITY (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

At Trinity Church the usual mass was held in the morning, and in the afternoon Vespers was celebrated, with the ordinary music.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

At the afternoon service the Rev. William A. Newbold, Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, delivered an address, setting forth the importance and needs of the work of the Church. In the morning the rector conducted the services and preached from Judges iv., 21.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The Chicago *Tribune* has always been particularly severe in its criticisms of Gov. Shepherd. Here is what it justly said in a recent number:

"The old Boss Shepherd ring has been accused of plundering the treasury of the District of Columbia after the manner in which Tweed, Sweeny &c., plundered New York. But few, if any, old residents of Washington believe that Gov. Shepherd himself ever profited a dollar by the ring stealings. On the contrary, they speak of him in the most affectionate terms as the only man who ever had brains enough to comprehend the wants of the National Capital, or to conceive public improvements on a scale commensurate with its importance or its future prospects. His improvements have added millions of dollars to the taxable value of city property, and brought millions more to the available funds of the city, through the new and wealthy citizens who have been induced to take up their residence there. Washingtonians admit big steals, by contractors employed to do the work planned by Gov. Shepherd, but they repudiate the insinuation that he was in any way knowing to them. On the contrary, they affirm that if he had been let alone he would have recovered from the bondsmen of such contractors full value for the amount of their swindles. When the hard times destroyed the value of a large part of 'Boss' Shepherd's real estate, as it did that of everybody else who owned any, and brought him to grief, it was his creditors who expressed the most sympathy with his misfortunes, and who voluntarily gave him all the time he wanted to work out his pecuniary salvation. Whatever may be said of the 'Boss,' certain it is that, in the public improvements he projected, he laid the foundation for a lasting monument to his memory, and that he is held in the highest esteem by a majority of the residents of Washington."

Temperance Meetings Last Night.

THE DASHAWAYS.

The Dashaways held their regular meeting last night in Temperance Temple, No. 432 Ninth street northwest, Joseph Williams, president, in the chair, and L. H. Patterson secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. Read, of California.

To judge from the crowded hall, the interest in the cause of Temperance is certainly increasing. The Dashaways believe in and advocate moral suasion as the best means of advancing the temperance cause, and as a result of their efforts many life-long drinkers have been reformed.

The meeting was entertained with the following programme: Remarks by Rev. W. H. Read, giving an encouraging account of the manner of working and progress of the temperance cause in California; reading by Crypti Palmoni; song by Mrs. J. B. Dunning; remarks by J. B. Dunning and Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Lawrence; song by T. Gorman, of New York, and J. B. Wilson; recitation by John F. Smith; reading by J. W. Burkhart; remarks by James Lee, Charles M. Nye and Charles E. Parham. A large number signed the pledge.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB.

This club held its regular meeting at Odeon Hall, 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, last evening, and was well attended. Addresses were made by Messrs. A. T. Maupin, O. P. Chappell, O. P. Halloway, J. C. Wall, S. Maltby and others, urging those present to sign the pledge, and go out and proclaim it to the public. The officers of this club are composed mostly of reformed men, and its aim is to advocate moral suasion.

A Careless Driver.

About 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening two ladies, Mrs. M. W. and Mrs. C. L. Wright, were knocked down, at the corner of Ninth and E streets northwest, by a passing horse, attached to a spring wagon, driven by an unknown man. Both ladies were slightly bruised about the face and body. Officer Heffner took them to the drug-store, corner of Ninth and F streets, where they received attention. Afterward they left for their home, No. 1306 I street northwest. The name of the driver of the wagon could not be learned, as he drove down Ninth street at a rapid rate after the occurrence.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

LERDOINTS ATTEMPTING TO PROVOKE WAR.

The Recent Disturbances at El Paso—Conference of Federal and State Officers—Texas Militia Ready for Service.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Late advices from El Paso say it is now believed that there were a number of emissaries of Lerdo in the band of Mexicans which crossed the Rio Grande about two weeks ago, and had a fight with Indians on Texas soil while ostensibly following the Indians. There seems to be no doubt that the real object of these Lerdoists is to stir up a new revolution, and, if possible, overthrow Diaz.

This band of Mexicans have not left yet, and are intriguing and doing everything in their power to precipitate war between the United States and the Diaz government in the hope of overthrowing the latter and again obtaining power for themselves. It is said Lerdo's agents are very active all along the Rio Grande and are also plotting within the army of Diaz. Gen. Hubbard, of Texas, returned to Austin yesterday to consult with Gen. Ord and Gen. Steele, (the latter of the State forces,) regarding the present state of affairs on the frontier. Major Jones, of the Texas battalion, at El Paso, has telegraphed the governor that immediate trouble is apprehended, and the governor has been solicited by a number of persons, especially military officers, to precipitate a conflict if the Federal Government will not. United States troops on the Rio Grande are distributed as follows: Fort Brown, 200; Ringgold, five companies; Fort McIntosh, one company; Fort Duncan, four companies; Fort Clark, four Eagle Pass, five companies. Two thousand Texas militia under Brig.-Gen. James, are organized and ready to march across the Rio Grande. They only want the word.

A Murderer Summarily Punished.

[By Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Carl Strahl made a confession to the officers who took him from here last night, the purport of which is that he first shot and killed Henry Goetz some distance from his home, then went to the house and killed Mrs. Goetz, took Goetz's mules and wagon, robbed the house and premises of everything of any value, and started for St. Louis. When this was made known this morning about 100 citizens determined to lynch the fiend, and after compelling him to show them where he had secreted the body of Goetz, they took him to the woods and suspended him to a tree. Robbery seems to have been the murderer's motive.

Sunday Street-Car Excitement.

[By Associated Press.]

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—There was considerable excitement to-day in consequence of the attempt of the City Railway Company to run their cars through the streets on Sunday, contrary to law. The chief of police directed his force to stop the cars. This they did, when a crowd of three or four hundred persons assembled. The manager of the road signified his intention to go on, and for a time violence was feared. The chief instantly arrested the arrest of those drivers who insisted upon violating the law. The authorities finally prevailed, and the cars were taken off.

Threatened Frontier War in India.

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A *Times'* correspondent in India telegraphs that a Lahore paper states that in consequence of raids of warlike tribes on the frontier the troops have been warned that a six weeks' expedition has been resolved upon. The correspondent remarks that this is not yet officially confirmed, but if correct, would, in consequence of the excitement prevailing, be the commencement of a serious frontier war.

Congressman Smalls Convicted.

[By Associated Press.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 11.—The jury has rendered a verdict of guilty in the Smalls case. The indictment against L. Cass Carpenter, for forgery and cheating the State, will occupy the attention of the court to-morrow. Carpenter has retained ex-Judge Carpenter as counsel.

Masonic Mutual Relief Association.

The ninth annual report of the Masonic Relief Association of the District of Columbia has been prepared and will be submitted at the annual meeting to be held in a few days.

The amount paid to widows and orphans of deceased members during the year was $33,467, making the total sum paid to beneficiaries since the organization of the association $155,482, an average insurance of $1,278, and at an average cost of $12.40 per $1,000 to each member.

The finances of the association have been admirably managed, and show a net gain of $1,370.09, with a balance in the treasury of $6,915.62. The report of the secretary contains, as usual, much information of interest not only to members, but to every one interested in the subject of life assurance. A synopsis of the transactions of previous years fixes the date of the first meeting on the subject October 26, 1866. A charter was obtained from Congress on the 6th of March, 1869. The first annual report was made on the 9th of November, 1869, showing 173 members on the roll and no deaths. At the next annual report the number had increased to 251, with 4 deaths. In 1871 there were 696 members and 3 deaths; 1872, 1,238 members and 13 deaths; 1873, 1,259 members and 21 deaths; 1874, 1,325 members and 20 deaths; 1875, 1,397 members and 13 deaths; 1876, 1,427 members and 16 deaths. Of a total membership of 1,589 the past year 162 were dropped for non-payment of dues, 1 resigned, and 23 died, leaving the present membership 1,513.

The following is given as the experience of the association during the eight years and six months of its existence.

Average number of members	1,273.78
Total number of deaths	122
Average number of deaths per year	14.5
Average age of deceased members	41.91
Average am't paid by deceased members	62.78
One died out of every	8.76
Death rate per cent	1.13
Average amount insured	$1,278.78
Cost of insurance per year	$15.79
At the yearly rate of $1,000	$12.40
Total amount paid to beneficiaries	$155,482.00

The secretary, at a considerable length, reviews the history and experience of the different associations of this character throughout the country, which are exceedingly varied, as is their mode of transacting business, and says:

"No matter how varied the methods adopted have been, they have nearly all gone on successfully developing and demonstrating that, by assessing the members when a death occurs just enough to pay the death claim and expense of management, the forfeiture of membership is less, the cost of insurance very much less, and they have certainly proven to be quite as reliable as the ordinary life insurance companies."

The Post-Office Department has reversed its ruling in relation to the use of postal cards, and now requires a three-cent stamp upon a postal card when used a second time, on the ground that when a postal card has been once used its functions as such are exhausted, and that the pasting of a stamp on it does not conform to the law, which requires it to be stamped thereon, and that not being a postal card it must necessarily be something else. In reference to this matter the secretary says:

"Strange as it may seem, only about one-half of the associations use postal-cards for assessment notices, the absurd regulations of the Post Office Department having done much to bring about this result. When the postal-card was first introduced Postmaster General Creswell allowed it to pass as printed matter a second time through the Post Office by affixing a one-cent stamp, when it contained printed matter only; but his successor, under the advice of the Assistant Postmaster-General, decided that an impression made with type in a ribbon stamp was not written, and not printed matter, and that all such must be classed and charged at letter rates, very much to the detriment of the Department as well as the individual."

In justice to the present Postmaster-General it should be said that this ruling was made by his predecessor, Gov. Jewell, and we are not aware that his attention has been called to this subject. A general statistical table is appended to the report, showing in detail the operations of 139 relief associations in different parts of the country, embracing 59 Masonic, 49 Odd Fellows, and 31 miscellaneous organizations, with a present total membership of 130,633, with an average insurance of $710.34, at an annual cost of $6.93 to each member. This table is very full, and affords a subject for careful study by those interested in the subject.

A memorial page in the report is devoted to the memory of John A. Stewart, for many years a member of the board of directors, who died March 16, 1877.

A number of important suggestions are made, and the full report of the secretary should be read by every member before the annual meeting, in order that he may be prepared to act and vote intelligently on that occasion.

A Sad Accident.

About 5:30 oclock Saturday morning as two young men, named respectively Willie Finley and Willie Hinton, both employed in the office of this paper, were going up on the elevator, Finley's foot got caught between the elevator and the wall and was badly crushed. The poor fellow was taken to his home on New York avenue, near 13th street, where it was ascertained that fortunately no bones were broken. Finley suffers great pain, however, and it will be some time before he will be able to go about. In his misfortune he has the sincere sympathy of all who know him.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

An Unknown Man Ends his Life by Jumping from a Steamer into the Potomac.

An unusual event occurred yesterday morning on the up trip of the steamer Lady of the Lake from Norfolk, by which her arrival was delayed over an hour. About nine o'clock, as the steamer was off