The National Republican.

VOL. XX.---NO. 308. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1880. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

TELEGRAPHIC TIDINGS.

News From All Quarters by the Cable and Wires.

Preliminary Trial Heats for the Inter-National Rowing Contest To-day—Home Matters of Interest.

Another Georgia Judge.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 18.—A. M. Speer was to-day elected associate judge of the supreme court.

Republican Victory in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. 18.—In the municipal election held to-day Hart (rep.) was elected mayor by 117 majority, and two republican aldermen out of five were elected.

Troops From Halifax for Ireland.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18.—The Ninety-seventh regiment is making preparations for its departure. It was ordered to Gibraltar, but there is a rumor current in military circles that after it has embarked it will find sealed orders to proceed to Ireland.

A Nephew of Calhoun Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Candalaria, Nev., says: John C. Calhoun, nephew of the late South Carolina senator of the same name, has become insane and imagines himself the Saviour. A wound received in the war is the cause of his insanity.

Census of St. Louis Retaken.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Professor Woodward, supervisor of the census, completed his work of renumerating the city to-night and announces officially that the population of St. Louis on the 1st of last June was 350,518. This is an increase of 26,719 over the census taken by Supervisor Solomon.

A Horrible Death.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 18.—John Mooney, employed in the sausage-factory at Weehawken, while at work this morning near the fly-wheel in the factory had his hair caught between the belting of the wheel and his head was completely torn from his body. The remains were taken to the Hoboken morgue.

The Alabama Senatorship.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 18.—The democrats of the legislature in caucus this afternoon nominated James L. Pugh for United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Houston, which has been filled by Senator Pryor by appointment. The election takes place next Tuesday.

The Troop Train Disaster.

GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 18.—A special from Corsicana to the *News* says: The train loaded with United States troops which was ditched last night four miles north of here arrived this morning. Eight of the most seriously injured have been left here for treatment. There were forty-eight persons injured by the accident.

Charged With Conspiracy.

PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 18.—A *Commercial Gazette* special from West Newton, Pa., says: "D. R. Jones, general secretary of the Miners' association, while on a train on his way to address a mass-meeting of Smithton miners, was arrested for calling meetings and distributing bills and held to answer on a charge of conspiracy. He was afterward released on $1,000 bail."

A Delaware Judge Assaulted.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Nov. 18.—HON. L. E. Wales, associate judge of this county, was assaulted in the public street this evening by an unknown party. He was approached from behind and struck on the head with a bludgeon, the blow knocking him senseless. His condition is not considered dangerous. No effort was made at robbery, and it is thought that malice prompted the act.

Pullman Car-Tax Suit Decided.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 18.—The United States circuit court to-day, on motion of Judge Lochrane, counsel for the Pullman Southern car company, granted an order in the car company's favor, restraining the officers of Tennessee from the sale of property levied on to collect license as a privilege tax, the argument being that the Pullman cars are run by contract with railroad companies, and not as a privilege from the state.

A Case of Wholesale Eviction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A special from London says: A cruel case of wholesale eviction has occurred at the South Moor colliery, Durham. Because of the refusal of the miners to accept a reduction of a shilling a week twenty-two families with their household effects were turned into the street and driving sleet, while six inches of snow lay on the ground. One hundred and ninety families are still to be evicted.

The South Carolina Election Frauds.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 18.—The clerk of the board of managers, a white democrat, and one white citizen, also a democrat, were arrested here to-day, charged with frauds in the recent election. It is understood that many other arrests are to follow in this (the fourth) congressional district, which gave the democratic candidate 14,000. United States Commissioner Blythe, who examines the accused, is the defeated republican candidate.

Resurrectionists in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Much excitement has been caused in the northeastern section of the city by the discovery that the bodies of Mrs. Annie Carter and her daughter, Miss Jennie Smith, had been stolen from their graves in Baltimore cemetery. Mrs. Carter was buried on the 20th of September last and her daughter, aged nineteen years, on the 7th of the present month. It is supposed the bodies were sent to some medical college outside of this city.

A Private Prize Fight.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18.—A prize fight with gloves for $250 took place in a private club-room to-day between Jack Norton, who lately arrived from England, and Mike Mullany, who recently fought Neary in New York. Twenty-five spectators were admitted, all sworn to secrecy, and the whole affair was conducted so quietly that the police were baffled. The fight lasted two hours, being kept up in a savagely vigorous manner and ended in a draw. The men were able to be about this evening.

A Virginia Riot.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—A telegram received here to-day states that a difficulty occurred in Scottsville, Va., yesterday between W. M. Perkins and J. S. Coleman, both white, which resulted in blows. During the disturbance several negroes in Perkins' employ interfered in his behalf, which caused a counter-movement on the part of some white men to rescue Coleman. In the melee which ensued J. N. Johnson (white) struck one of the negroes named Andrew Jackson on the head with a billet of wood, causing death in a few hours.

Snow at the North.

TORONTO, ONT., Nov. 18.—Dispatches from all parts of Ontario report that from three to ten inches of snow fell to-day.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—It began to snow here last night and still continues.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Cars reaching here this afternoon were covered with snow and ice. Passengers report that it snowed all the way from Montreal to Plattsburg. The cold wave struck this city about noon, the thermometer falling 13° in half an hour.

Supposed Murdered Woman Alive.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., Nov. 18.—Sheriff Humphreys of this place has obtained satisfactory evidence of the existence of the wife of John Shufelt, for whose supposed murder Shufelt was tried about two years ago, but discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Shufelt's character was very bad, and his assertions that his wife had eloped with a young man of this town were not believed, there being a very general impression, notwithstanding his acquittal, that he had murdered the woman and thrown her body into Prospect lake.

The International Regatta.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The trial heats rowed to-day resulted as follows: Winners—Laycock, Ross, Hosmer and Trickett. Second—Hawdon, Riley, Smith and Nicholson. The contest to-morrow will be between the eight men named above. The time of the winners of the heats to-day was—Laycock, 15:33; Ross, 15:08; Hosmer, 15:55; Trickett, 15:07. It rained heavily during the contests.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Sportsman* says: At a meeting of the regatta committee this evening it was decided by lot that Hosmer, Nicholson, Ross and Riley should row in the first heat at 2 p. m. to-morrow and Trickett, Laycock, Hawdon and Smith in the second heat.

Dr. Lowell, the American minister, has written to the committee regretting his inability to attend the regatta.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Sportsman* says Ross is the favorite in the betting on the international regatta at 6 to 4.

COUNTERFEITER CAPTURED.

Wholesale Forgeries of Cuban Bank Bills.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Stephen C. Bradwell, a commercial traveler of 27 East Eighty-sixth street, was arraigned at the Tombs police court this afternoon on a charge of having forged and altered notes of the denomination of $25 to the amount of $25,000 on the Spanish bank of Havana. A year ago it was discovered that heavy forgeries had been perpetrated on this bank of $50 notes, which were circulated in New York and also in the rural districts of Cuba. The market became flooded with them and the bank found it necessary to call in all notes of that denomination. The Spanish consul in this city was directed to investigate the matter. About three months ago it was ascertained that a counterfeit $25 note on the same bank had been prepared. A detective on following up several clues was brought in contact with Bradwell, who acted as "go-between." He found Bradwell was connected with men of bad repute, and that he endeavored to negotiate with a Spanish merchant for the sale of a quantity of the forged paper. Arrangements were made with the Spanish merchant by which a detective was introduced as intermediary between the merchant and Bradwell. Negotiations were entered into, and the detective offered to handle the whole issue, and stipulated that it should be given to him exclusively. Bradwell informed the detective about a week ago that the notes would be ready on last Wednesday, and it was understood that he was to receive forty cents on the dollar; that the first lot was to consist of $25,000 in $25 notes. An appointment was made for a meeting in a lager-beer saloon at Madison avenue and Eighty-sixth street, and the detective was on hand and reported to Bradwell that he had $8,000 in United States bills to be exchanged for the counterfeit notes. Bradwell handed over a valise with the forged notes. He submitted quietly when arrested, but refused to say from whom he got the notes or by whom they were printed. The National Bank Note company, which prepared the original notes, say the forged notes are a good imitation. It is stated that the accused was formerly a respectable merchant, but has been implicated in other forgeries. He was held in $10,000 bail.

THE ST. PETER FIRE.

The Fate of Six of the Male Inmates.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 18.—An official list of the missing and dead among the late inmates of the lunane asylum is furnished by the officers of the hospital. It embraces the names of twenty-seven persons, all residents of Minnesota, prior to commitment to the asylum. Eleven mentioned as "probably burned" were demented and sick patients, incapable of making any effort to save themselves.

The following is told by an eye-witness of the fate of six male patients, who were seen crowding together in one dormitory in an upper story during the progress of the fire: "They were wonderfully apathetic and were apparently more interested in the work of the firemen—as a child might be interested in such a scene—than in caring for their own safety. They did not appreciate or understand the mortal peril in which they were placed, but jabbered at times among themselves with apparent delight at the spectacle as if the affair were something specially ordered for their entertainment. At times as the flames came upon them they would move aside, but only for a moment. Finally, when their retreat had been effectually cut off, some of them seemed to realize in their dim intellects the extremity in which they were placed and turned to escape, but returning to address a tirade of gibberish to the firemen the floor gave way beneath them, and they fell back, uttering a chorus of horrible imprecations, and were roasted."

THREE MORE OF THE VICTIMS DEAD.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 18.—A special from St. Peter to the *Pioneer Press* to-night says: Thomas O'Neill of Ramsey county, John Nequist of Taylor's Falls and Frederick Leclere of Rice county died this morning from the effects of inhaling smoke and exhustion at the asylum fire. The number known to be dead is now thirteen. The bodies of ten more are reported as probably burned and eight others are missing.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

King George county, by a large majority, voted to prohibit the sale of intoxicants within its borders.

The enterprise of a floating compress for cotton has been started in Norfolk, with a good prospect of success.

The present tobacco crop of Virginia is reported to be short in quantity and poor in quality.

The grand lodge of Good Templars for the state of Virginia will meet in annual session in Portsmouth next Tuesday.

Diphtheria prevails to a considerable extent in Petersburg. In some instances three or four members of a single family are sufferers from the disease.

Governor Holliday has refused to interfere in the case of Sheridan D. L. Hawley, executed in Roanoke last month of the murder of Hayes in June, 1879. Hawley will be hanged on the 26th instant.

The Virginia conference of the M. E. church south is now in session in Danville, and is composed of 204 clerical and forty-five lay members, representing a white membership of 60,000.

The Foreign Stars.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Signor Salvini, the distinguished Italian tragedian, who arrived here today, was welcomed by a large number of his countrymen residing in New York. A reception tendered him to night at the Everett house was a very brilliant affair, and was attended by many persons distinguished in social, literary and artistic circles, among whom were Rev. Dr. Bellows, Lester Wallack, John McCullough, R. Ogden Doremus, A. M. Palmer, Steele Mackaye, Professor Botta, General Di Cesnola, Campanini, Ardid and others equally well known. Gilmore's band serenaded the actor in the course of the evening.

Victor Hugo's drama, "Hernani," was produced here to-night, with Mlle. Bernhardt in the principal role as *Dona Sol*. The great actress added another to her triumphs in this country, and fully sustained, by the verdict of an exceptionally brilliant and critical audience, the verdicts of the Paris and London theatre-goers.

Pacific Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The following are the official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day: Alpha, 3¾; Alta, 5; Belcher, 1⅝; Best & Belcher, 9; Bodie, 4¼; Bullion, 1¾; California, 1⅝; Chollar, 2; Consolidated Virginia, 2¾; Crown Point, 1⅝; Eureka Consolidated, 18; Exchequer, 1¾; Gould & Curry, 3⅛; Grand Prize, 1⅝; Hale & Norcross, 3⅝; Mammoth, 8-32; Martha White, ⅛; Mexican, 7⅝; Mono, 1; Noonday, 1¼; Northern Belle, 8¾; Ophir, 6⅝; Oro, 11-16; Overman, 15-16; Potosi, 2; Savage, 2½; Sierra Nevada, 8¾; Silver King, 9; Union Consolidated, 12½; Yellow Jacket, 3⅛; Boston Consolidated, 1¼; Columbus, 2½; Goodshaw, 11-16.

The Presidential Pension Fund.

A representative of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN happening across the track of the Hon. William M. Springer of Illinois, yesterday, had a little chat with that gentleman concerning the scheme of the New York *Times* to raise a fund wherewith to pension our ex-presidents. Mr. Springer did not take kindly to the *Times'* scheme, and said that the proposition advanced was simply toadyism. It meant toadyism to Grant. He was the one whom it was designed to benefit. The subject of pensioning our ex-presidents was a new one, and as yet there had been little discussion upon it. He was in favor of its being discussed, though he could not say whether he favored congressional enactment upon it, so that provision could be made for our ex-presidents. But that would be the proper way, and if the people of the country desired it, he would act in accordance with their wishes.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens being at the National hotel our representative called upon him also in reference to the same subject. After the customary salutations, and the business of the N. R. being made known, Mr. Stephens said that private individuals could do as they pleased, and that contributions toward the support of distinguished men was nothing new in this country. It is understood that Webster was taken care of by Boston friends, who raised $100,000, which was invested in six per cents. for his use and benefit during his life. Mr. Davis, ex-president of the southern confederacy, has also, it is understood, been the recipient of bounty from his southern friends. As to congressional enactment, he had never given the subject much thought; but the cases of the ex-president and the retiring supreme court judges were not analogous.

The question of pensions in this country was one of policy more than principle. Pensioning was first authorized for the support of disabled soldiers wounded in the revolutionary war, afterward extended to survivors of the revolutionary army when they had attained a certain advanced age; afterward to widows and soldiers of the revolution, and subsequently to soldiers and their widows of the war of 1812.

The policy of pensioning officers who have grown old and infirm in the civil service as is done in England, has never been raised or discussed in this country except in the matter of retiring judges. The proposition of pensioning ex-presidents by law is different from that of pensioning soldiers, because pensions to them were undoubtedly granted upon the ground of the parties receiving them not being able to support themselves by their labor. But retiring presidents might be men of great wealth, or far under the ages of the revolutionary survivors or those of the war of 1812.

TO BE HANGED TO-DAY.

The Birth Murder to be Expiated on the Gallows.

Bedford and Queenan's Last Night on Earth—The Story of the Crime for Which They Are to be Executed.

Their Last Night Alive.

A steady stream of visitors poured into the jail yesterday intent on seeing the condemned men, Bedford and Queenan, and, if possible, to secure passes for the execution to-day. General Crocker, however, determined to limit the spectators and issued only the number of tickets regulated by law. The trap and ropes were tried yesterday, the latter with 150 pounds dead weight. The drop will be a little over four feet. Parties anxious to see the last of the men came to the jail until 5 o'clock, when, the men having expressed a desire to be alone, orders were given not to admit any more visitors.

About 8 o'clock last evening President Hayes sent a dispatch to the jail, stating that he had decided to let the law take its course, and any further appeals in behalf of the murderers would be useless. The prisoners were informed of this fact, but it seemed to make no impression upon them, they reiterating that they were innocent and prepared to meet the worst. In order that the men might talk with each other Queenan was brought down stairs and placed in the cell adjourning Bedford. A conversation immediately ensued between them, but it had no bearing on the murder.

THEIR LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

A representative of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN visited the men about midnight. Bedford had just finished a lunch and was seated at the door of his cell poring over a bible by the light of a lantern. Upon the approach of his visitor he laid aside his bible and arose, saying: "I am glad to see you, sir."

"How is everything with you, Babe?"

"I feel sure the Master has pardoned all my sins and I have no fear of death. Still, sir, they are going to hang an innocent man, and it will turn out so."

"Then you have decided not to say anything about your connection with the murder of Mr. Hirith?"

"I can't say anything about it. I have not long to live, but shall say that I am innocent to the last. I am satisfied that everything possible has been done to save me, and I leave the world with no hard feelings toward anybody on it."

Queenan was next called upon. He also asserted his innocence, and said he would die like a man. He complained somewhat of feeling chilly, which he said was owing to his having drank some milk. He thought he would sleep for a few hours after he had read the balance of the "Good Book." He then called upon Captain Coleman for a light, which was furnished him, and he was soon intently engaged with his bible. Neither of the men betrayed the least symptoms of nervousness, and no one would have suspected from their actions that their hours on earth were just numbered. All the arrangements for the execution, which will take place about 1 o'clock. Bedford is very partial to cigars, and during the past week has smoked incessantly. The passes to the execution are worded as follows:

WARDEN'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES JAIL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1880.

Mr. ——

SIR: You are respectfully requested to be present at this jail on Friday, the 19th instant, at 12 m., as a juror to witness the execution of Joseph Neverson, alias Babe Bedford, and Edward Queenan. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN S. CROCKER, Warden.

Bishop Brown, the colored divine who has taken a deep interest in the cases of the two men, called upon the president last evening and pleaded nearly an hour for a further respite for the men. He left the executive mansion satisfied that all appeals to the president in behalf of the men were now useless.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER.

The murder for which Babe Bedford and Edward Queenan will be executed in the District jail between 12 and 2 o'clock p. m., occurred on the evening of Wednesday, January 7, and was so bold and brutal that it shocked the community more, probably, than any crime committed in this city since the assassination of President Lincoln. Though nearly a year has elapsed, the facts connected with the murder are still fresh in the public mind, so deep was the impression created at the time. The victim of the murder was George Philip Hirth, a young man twenty-two years of age, who kept a store on Fourteenth street, two doors north of P, where he resided with his mother. Young Hirth was a leading member of Mt. Zion M. E. church, a member of the Y. M. C. A., and of most exemplary habits. His high character as a christain seemed to add zest to the public horror which followed the murder. Hirth was engaged to a Miss Sinclair, the daughter of his former employer, who lived on Nineteenth street, above P, and the wedding day was fixed. He generally spent a part of the evening after closing the store with his affianced. It was while on his way to Miss Sinclair's house, bearing with hope, full of happy expectation, and possessed of the serene contentment of an upright man, that he was waylaid and murdered.

THE MURDER

occurred at about 8 o'clock in the evening on the north side of P street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Hirth was found lying near the curbstone with his head pierced with a wound, the blood from which streamed over his face. He was removed on an impromptu litter to a drug store at the P street circle, where he expired about 9 o'clock, having remained speechless from the time he was found until death. A remarkable circumstance related in connection with the murder is that Mrs. Hirth, the mother of the murdered boy, about the time that the assault was made became greatly excited and declared that some one was killing her boy. For a week after the murder the excitement was intense. Several arrests were made immediately by the police, but some days elapsed before evidence was found which would justify holding any of the prisoners.

THE ARRESTS.

Bedford was arrested on the night of the murder, suspicion having been directed to him by his unusual actions at the drug store where Hirth was taken. Though he was several times driven out of the store by the police he kept returning and persisted in hovering about the dying man. Sandy Finn was arrested on the following day, a remark of his that "he knew Bedford was innocent, for they had been together the night before," having come to the ears of the police. Queenan was arrested the same day, he being known to be a companion of Bedford's, and a silver dollar, covered with blood, which had been received at a store, having been traced to him. It was not until the night of Saturday, January 10, that the mystery of the murder was cleared up. That night Ben Johnson, the fourth man concerned in the murder, was arrested and told the story of the crime, implicating Bedford, Queenan, Finn and himself. The murder appears to have been committed to gratify the resentment of Bedford, who had been at one time prosecuted by Hirth on a charge of larceny, though many have the theory that the assault was committed for the purpose of robbing Hirth. The excitement after the arrest of Johnson was so great that the police authorities considered it prudent to take the utmost precautions to protect their prisoners from lynching. The deep interest taken by the public in the tragedy was evidenced by the fact that

THE FUNERAL

of young Hirth, which took place at the Mt. Zion M. E. church on the Sunday following the murder, was attended by fully 5,000 persons. The murder also gave rise to an active religious revival in the church, which continued for many weeks. Even after Johnson's confession there appeared to be

MUCH UNCERTAINTY

about the case, as the following letter, written by the District attorney to the chief of police on January 15, indicates:

"The very just anxiety of the public concerning the atrocious murder of George P. Hirth, and the demand for the prompt punishment of the offenders, justify me in making to you some suggestions. I have just completed an examination of the testimony furnished me, and I deem it due to you to state frankly that the so-claimed facts and conclusions need sustaining and support in a great many particulars. It is not necessary for me to state to you that deductions of your officers, excited rumors and unsupported surmises are not evidence. The District commissioners have placed under your control a fund to be used to discover the necessary evidence to convict those men if guilty. The grand jury meet on Monday next, and I desire to urge upon you to procure for this office all the facts in connection with the commission of this crime; and that you furnish me at once with a complete list of all the additional witnesses who have any knowledge of any of the circumstances connected therewith; and also that you direct that the officer who has special charge of this case report to me its present exact condition, and to receive such suggestions as I may deem it my duty to make. There should be no delay in the prompt prosecution of this case to final judgment."

A feature of the proceedings before the trial was a vital attempt upon the part of the counsel for Finn to defer action in the case by challenging the competency of the grand jury, and making a motion that the grand jurors be sworn on their *voir dire*. This motion was made before Judge Hagner on the 21st of January and overruled.

THE TRIAL

began in the criminal court before Judge Hagner on the 9th day of February, at a time when the public feeling excited by the crime was at its height, and great interest was taken in the court proceedings. Two days were consumed in securing a jury, and on the 10th the examination of witnesses commenced. On the afternoon of Saturday, February 28, the case was submitted to the jury, and on the following Monday morning, just four weeks after the trial opened the verdict "Guilty as indicted" was announced. Bedford and Queenan were defended by Messrs. H. H. Wells, Jr., Randolph Coyle and John A. Hayward, while Finn's case was managed by Messrs. C. M. Smith, T. F. Miller and J. F. Riley. District-Attorney Corkhill and his assistant, Mr. Perry, conducted the prosecution. The main witness for the defense was

BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

one of the four men concerned in the murder, who gained his freedom by testifying for the government. His story was in substance as follows: He met Bedford, Finn and Queenan about half-past 5 o'clock on the evening of the murder at the corner of Twelfth and T streets, and was asked to "go singing" with them; after taking a roundabout journey they reached the corner of P and Fourteenth streets, and taking the north side of P street, walked on toward Georgetown; Bedford urged them to quicken their pace, saying "Hurry up; if you don't, we'll be late;" Bedford at the same time picked up a stone, which he carried with him; they stopped at Seventeenth street and were passed by a man with an overcoat on, who afterward proved to be Hirth; the four men then hurried on, and when they overtook Hirth, Babe, stepping up behind him, knocked him down with the stone; Hirth cried "For God's sake, Babe, don't kill me;" Babe replied, "You ——, ——, I have got you and I am going to fix you," and struck another murderous blow; Queenan, joining in the assault, kicked the prostrate man, and Finn struck him with his fist; Johnson cried out "For God's sake don't kill that man," and then fled from the scene. A large amount of evidence was offered corroborating different points of Johnson's statement. A scarf picked up in the vicinity of the murder on the following day was identified in court as belonging to Bedford. In defense, an effort was made in the case of each of the accused men

TO ESTABLISH AN ALIBI.

Queenan accounted for his time by saying that he was at the house of his sweetheart, Sarah Turner, on Tenth street between T and U, from 7 to 10 o'clock on the night of the murder. Finn and Bedford both claimed to have been at the house of Mrs. Hall, 1734 T street, at the time of the murder. Both Bedford and Queenan failed to support their statements with substantial evidence, but witnesses, in fact, confusing times, dates and persons to such a degree that they probably did much damage to the defense. In Finn's case, however, the evidence to corroborate his statement was strong, clear and consistent. The most dramatic episode of the trial was the introduction of a deaf and dumb witness, a colored woman named Emma Johnson. The defense desired to show by this woman that the day after the murder Ben Johnson came to her, showed her a silver watch and a ring, and told her by signs that he and another man had waylaid and robbed a man the night before, as the stones in the watch testified at all means of communicating with persons about her, except by the crudest pantomime, finally, after a vain attempt by Professor Gallaudet, of the deaf and dumb college, to examine her, she was sent home, and carried her secret, whatever it was, with her. The jury were nearly thirty-six hours in arriving at a conclusion, Finn's strong defense causing a difference of opinion at first, which was finally overcome. On Saturday, March 13, the motions made for a new trial were denied and the three men were

SENTENCED

to be hanged on the 30th day of April following. A suspension of execution was granted and the case was taken to the court in general term on appeal. The opinion of the court in general term, affirming the judgment of the court below, was announced on the 9th day of June. On the 23d of June Justice Hagner resentenced the men to be hanged on the 10th of September, stating that he gave the condemned men an unusually long lease of life to enter that their counsel might have ample time to develope the new evidence which they intimated that they had discovered. As the 10th of September approached great efforts were made to induce the president to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment during most of the prisoners' remaining life, the whole District for evidence tending to cloud the case with doubt. The president left Washington on his eastern tour on the 26th of August, and on the day of his departure signed

A REPRIEVE

postponing the execution until the 19th of November. The purpose of this postponement was that the case might have the fairest consideration. The president returned to the city on the 6th instant, and was immediately besieged by the friends of the condemned men. The excitement which followed the trial having died away, there were many persons ready to intercede for the condemned men. In fact, it is probable that there is no case on record in which there has been such a marked change in the feeling of those who at first were so many persons assert a doubt of the guilt of the men. On Tuesday, the 9th instant, the president's decision to commute the sentence in Finn's case to imprisonment for life and to let the law take its course was made known, since that day the efforts in behalf of Bedford and Queenan have not been relaxed. The argument is used that any doubt affecting Finn's case must affect the cases of the other two men, as the three were convicted on the same evidence. The two men, however, surrendering all hope, began to make ready

FOR THE AWFUL DEATH

before them, and have spent the greater part of their time in religious preparation. They have never wavered in their declarations that they were innocent, and that Johnson swore away their lives. Even to their spiritual advisers, to whom they have expressed themselves freely, they have never admitted the crime in any way.

THE CONDEMNED MEN.

The four men charged with the murder were all good singers, and roamed about the streets at night on serenading excursions. Finn was the only one of the four who bore a good reputation as a peaceable and honest man. Bedford's right name is Joseph Neverson. He is a mulatto, nearly six feet in height, and says that he is about twenty-two years of age. He was born at a place between Rockville and Pooleville, in Maryland, and was brought to this city when only one year old. His mother first settled in Georgetown, and then moved to Sansom street, in which vicinity Bedford spent the rest of his life. His father enlisted in the army, and his mother hearing that he had been killed married a man named Bedford, from whom Babe took the name that he bears. Neverson *pere*, however, turned up alive after the war, and his appearance caused some confusion in the family relations. Babe was raised like most of the children of colored parents in that vicinity, attending the public schools a little and spending much of his time on the streets, where he contracted vicious habits. He learned the confectionery business at Buckingham's, on Fourteenth street, near E, and during the latter four years of his life has been employed by various confectioners. He has no relatives in this city now except an aunt named Ann Hall, living in South Washington.

Edward Queenan, a genuine African in appearance, short and thick set, was borne somewhere in Maryland, but exactly where, he does not know. He thinks that he is about nineteen years old. He was brought to this city when a child, and like Bedford was brought up in the northern part of the city. Since he has been old enough to work for a living he has generally been engaged as a cart-driver. When arrested he was working as a porter for an oyster dealer. Queenan has been arrested several times and bore a bad reputation in police circles. He had some education, having attended the public schools a short time. His mother, a respectable colored woman lives in Blagden's alley, and has been in the greatest distress ever since Edward was arrested. The singing club to which the two condemned men belonged was organized several years ago, and there were in it Finn, Queenan, Tom and Will Coleman, William Ellis, James Johnson (who was shot by J. S. M. Johnson, a young white man, almost at the door of Mr. Hirth's store, on March 26 last), and George Lincoln. They met for practice usually at David White's, on Sansom street, and though most of them could sing by note, they usually sang by ear. They had not been out singing for two weeks before Mr. Hirth was killed.

THE GALLOWS

on which they will be executed is the same as that on which J. M. W. Stone was hanged last spring, though it has been altered in some particulars, to provide for the hanging of two men at one time. Stone, owing to the wording of the sentence, was executed in the jail yard. Bedford and Queenan will be hanged in the jail. The gallows has been erected in the northeast corner of the jail, in the area between the outer and the inner walls of the building.

Government Officers and the License Question.

The grand lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars of the District, holding its regular annual session at Washington hall, last Wednesday evening passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is with no common degree of pleasure that this grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the District of Columbia recognizes the manly and noble act of Postmaster-General Maynard and Hon. John D. Defrees in protesting against the sale of liquor in the immediate vicinity of their respective offices, and hereby tenders a vote of thanks to them for their advocacy of strict sobriety in public affairs and private life.

A Stag Dinner.

A distinguished party assembled at the residence of Judge Aldis last evening. All the members of the cabinet and members of the foreign legislature were present. No ladies.

ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

What a Republican Reporter Saw in the Old Club House.

Opening Night of the Entertainment—A Rich Treat That Will Last for a Few Weeks.

An Attractive Display for a Worthy Object.

The summer is past and the harvest is over and the art loan exhibition is upon us. This time it comes as a sort of preparation to the pleasant Indian summer, and has borrowed from that genial season much of the mellow splendor that steeps in radiant glory the dying year. And over the art loan exhibition for the benefit of the church of the Incarnation broods the mellow splendor of complete success; success in getting together the most superb collection of pictures, curiosities and bric-a-brac ever brought under the roof of an art loan exhibition in Washington; success in displaying them, in arranging them with the most faultless taste; success in arousing the undivided attention of the visitor; and last, not least, success in bringing together in one household of beauty a greater number of bright-eyed, rosy-lipped, pretty girls than ever before at one time lighted up the wide halls and spacious chambers of a Washington mansion and distracted the attention of a susceptible reporter from his legitimate business. Passing from the chilly radiance of the wintry moonlight outside to the glowing brilliancy of the handsome interior you read over the door-post, "Who enters here leaves unhappiness out of doors." A flush of color in the first room attracts you, and you stand in the supper-room spread with a generous board, decorated with flowers, resplendent in colors, and just fledgeted with enough of the Japanese *mikogueric* in art to remind you that while earth still inherits some flowers of Eden yet the trail of the serpent is over them all. Art loan exhibition supper-rooms are an improvement on the ancient Egyptians. They, you remember, suspended a skeleton above their feasts and twined fresh roses in its ghastly ribs to remind you that the pleasures of earth were not permanent, and that you must's eat to-morrow for fear o' dyspepsia. Here they give a touch of the Japanese art, and a fellow while looking at it will be sure not to give up all his attention to eating. And if the Japanese abominations fail to tone down your appetite, you have but to look at the fair faces that minister at the tables. You cannot touch fork and palate at the same time. At least, this reporter cannot.

The supper room is arranged with the most artistic skill. On one side is the Pompeiian room, where they show you a whole glass case full of curiosities unearthed at Pompeii. Here a little dish containing a lot of the lapilla or pumice stone, which with ashes formed the material that overwhelmed Pompeii. It is very interesting to look at. Here also is an Etruscan urn containing a cremated body. As you stand by the case and look at this interesting relic of the dead and buried you cannot avoid the thought, "Did his widow marry again? And did the lamented deceased snore in his sleep?" Idle questions, it is true, and hard to answer at this late day, but nevertheless they show your interest in your neighbor's affairs. There are other curios in the case, such as a Roman home-life here, known to be genuine representations, because painted by a French artist from imagination and vouched for accuracy by the American engraver. It strikes you looking at them that the fashions for children in that gay, luxurious, festive old place were very much like what they are Eden-like, in character. And, strange to say, not one of the grown-up girls has her hair "banged." Pompeii must have been only a provincial town after all. Let us pass to the gallery of paintings.

In this room at least there can be no question as to the good taste of the managers in selecting the very many fine pictures that the good fortune of the exhibition has procured for the delight of its visitors. Here is that winsome gem by Mrs. R. Coburn "Budge and Toddie," looking at which one wonders whether the author had borrowed her pencil from the angels, or the little Babes the author. Mrs. Morrell contributes Bierstadt's "Emigration to Oregon," her own splendid "Immaculate Conception," and Carmenke's magnificent "Swedish Landscapes." Dr. Colburn furnishes one of E. W. Durand's careful, conscientious landscapes, "Kaaterskill Creek." Dr. Baldwin contributes a beautiful water-color, "Dante Reciting," a smooth painting, full of quiet strength and suggestiveness. Mr. L. Moline, one of our most promising young artists, furnishes a "Panel in Oil." Mr. D. Turner gives one of Ross Turner's pleasing efforts, of which I have no copy, you have some doubts of my position. I intended to say to you that, while I could make no personal effort to secure the place of senator, I would gladly accept it, and if elected would faithfully serve the people of Ohio in that position. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

This letter is accepted as indicating that Secretary Sherman does not want nor expect a cabinet position, but desires to be senator.

What Mr. Springer Says.

Representative Springer of Illinois said yesterday that he thought the republicans would have control in the forty-seventh congress. That General Hancock was the most popular man on the democratic ticket anywhere, though Trumbull ran ahead of him 4,000 votes in Illinois. The latter had to do as he did. He had to accept the nomination for governor on the democratic ticket, as there was no place else for him to go.

Collecting the Political Dispatches.

The following order has been issued by the superintendent of the Western Union telegraph company:

To managers:

By order of the executive committee you will please examine your business for the past six months and send to me by express as promptly as possible all messages found on your files, including original relay or impression copies, appearing to relate to political subjects. Mark the name of your office plainly on the packages and state the number of inclosures.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Judge Snell Puts a New Aspect on Affairs—The License Board.

Mrs. Joseph Platz, who has a restaurant on Pennsylvania avenue between Second and Third streets southwest, and Charles Shelton, also a restaurant keeper in East Washington, were charged in the police court yesterday with selling liquor without a license. In both cases it was shown that the defendants had made applications for license, which had not been disposed of by the license board. The court suspended Mrs. Platz's case on the ground that her husband was liable. Shelton pleaded guilty, and asked to make a statement, which privilege was refused. Mr. Padgett, the District prosecutor, said that he deemed it his duty to make the following statement in this case: That he had learned from defendant, and also persons in authority, that when an application with the proper signers and approval of the police is submitted, and the $100 for a license is deposited with the license board, that the said board tells the applicant for a license to go on and sell until the application is either approved or rejected. The court imposed a fine of $105, and remarked that it was against the law to sell liquors without a license, and that the license board had no authority to give people permission to sell liquors without a license; but that by doing so they paralyzed the law. The court remarking that if defendant obtained permission from the authorities to sell he should look to them for a pardon, suspended judgment for one week. This ruling of Judge Snell puts another aspect on the liquor license question, and one not at all pleasing to the liquor dealers, who claim that the slow manner in which the license board is working may postpone the granting of licenses to persons entitled to them in many cases for several months. Meanwhile these persons will have to close their bars or be liable to be fined for selling without license.

The liquor-license board yesterday approved the applications of the following: Rudolph Bleifus, 415 East Capitol street; Fred Atzel, 1105 Seventh street; Catharine Myers, 1005 Ninth street southeast; George F. Fogel, 208 Seventh street southwest; James P. Thompson, 921 D street; August Koch, 932 D street; Michael Ruppert, 1109 Seventh street; Ed D. Wright, 360 Virginia avenue southwest; William C. Davis, Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown; Bernard Bercus, 1120 Seventh street northwest; August Doeber, 1031 Eighteenth street northwest. The applications of Thomas Jones, 1235 Eleventh street southeast; William O'Neal, Theatre Comique, and Daniel M. Keyes, 1110 D street, under the Arlington theatre, were rejected. The reason for rejecting the applications of Messrs. O'Neal and Keyes is said to be that their bars are run in connection with variety theatres.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Making Arrangements to Receive Inaugural Visitors from the Keystone State.

The Pennsylvania Republican association met last night at the National Veteran club headquarters, Hon. Edward McPherson in the chair, J. Howard Bushnell secretary.

After the transaction of routine business the following series of resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Union Republican club, Harmony Junior, Republican Invincibles, West Philadelphia club, Reyburn club, all of Philadelphia, and a large number of other republican organizations from Pittsburg, Harrisburg and other places in Pennsylvania have announced their intention of visiting the national capital to participate in the inaugural ceremonies on March 4, 1881.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-seven be appointed by the president of this association to make proper and creditable arrangements to receive the above clubs and organizations upon their arrival in Washington; that the president of this association be authorized to appoint the chairman, secretary and treasurer of said committee of twenty-seven; that said committee shall have power to adopt