The National Republican.

VOL. XXIII.---NO. 251. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1883. THREE CENTS

A GRAVE ROBBER'S PLANS.

A Chat With the Man Who Despoils the Graveyards of Neighboring Counties.

The Methods of His Ghoulish Work and Its Risks and Profits.

The Kind of Bodies He Seeks to Secure—How and Where They Are Marketed.

Their Value and How It is Determined—Troublesome Officials.

A Sabbath like stillness reigned supreme in the region of an antique cottage on the outskirts of North Washington yesterday afternoon. A rap at the door, however, brought an almost immediate response from a matronly old lady, with corkscrew ringlets and a wrinkled visage, who answered the reporter's inquiry for the "gentleman of the house" with:

"Is you one of 'em medical men wot John is goin' to work for?"

"Yes," replied the scribe, with an assumed materia medica air, "I'm one of them."

Then turning her head the woman uttered in a shrieking tone, that would have done full justice to the whistle of a Baltimore freight locomotive, "Y-e-w J-o-h-n-n-i-e-e, k-e-m d-o-w-n h-y-a-r." The shriek had the desired effect and Johnnie soon appeared at the front door, looking as though he had just arisen from a Rip Van Winkle sleep. He was a rather fine looking individual, possibly about 40 years of age, of good stature, and with a sunbrowned face and full black whiskers. The reporter was cordially invited to "come in," which he did. Taking an easy, reclining position upon the sofa, the resurrectionist, began, "I suppose, sir, you want to arrange for some stiffs this winter?"

An affirmative answer from the reporter, and he continued: "I don't know how we will pan out this season. You know that crank, Jensen, made a fool of himself with the body of Shaw, who was hung at the jail, and we will have to work very sly. If the police will send a man to jail for snatching the body of a murderer, it strikes me that they would impose the death penalty on a man caught snatching the body of a pauper."

"How is the Shaw matter regarded by medical men and students?" asked the reporter.

"They are indignant about it," he replied. "But that Shaw matter need not prevent you from ordering stiffs, because we will not rely upon Washington for our supply. The country graveyards in adjoining Virginia and Maryland counties are still open to us."

"Are you employed by any college," asked the reporter, "or are you in business for yourself?"

"Oh, no; I am not employed by anyone. I am in partners with another man, and we sell at schedule rates. The medical fraternity call us 'stiff contractors.'"

"Do you supply the Washington colleges?"

"Not by any means. We only furnish them with stiffs when they are short. The local trade would not pay because outside colleges pay better rates and we have less trouble with them."

"What are your rates?"

"That's a pretty hard question to answer at this time. Our rates vary, like the prices in any other business. They depend upon demand and supply, and upon the quality of the goods also. Last year bodies brought from $15 to $50, and during the approaching season I think they will bring higher prices. However, when you get ready to order we will send you a price list, which will be changed by telegraph as the prices fluctuate."

"I suppose you have already received orders?" queried the reporter, with a profound medical look.

"Bless you, yes. We will have to start the dissecting season in at least six colleges. Our first order is for an institution in one of the eastern states. It will be shipped next Friday."

"Do you ship from this city?"

"Not much," he replied with a significant twinkle of his small gray eyes, "we are too smart for that, but our pickling establishment is not many miles away. There are no fly cops in the counties of Maryland and Virginia."

"You pack the bodies in barrels, do you not?"

"We do. They are doubled up like a V and shoved into airtight whisky or vinegar barrels, and shipped in that way. We sometimes have difficulty with internal revenue officers, too. I remember a few years ago one of these officials seized two of our stiffs, and we had considerable trouble making the matter all right. Our printed labels, 'corned pork' were on the barrels, but the officer, who was a new man, thought we were beating the revenue laws. Our agent soon satisfied the officer by opening the bunghole and letting him smell the 'pork,' and then he was fully satisfied. [Laughing.] He couldn't construe that into either moonshine whisky or apple jack—it didn't smell like them—but he remarked with a wry face, 'I pity the person who is compelled to eat that pork.'"

The reporter was fully enlightened as to the ways of the body snatcher by the conversation that followed. The speaker related hairbreadth escapes, attacks, and many other incidentals connected with the business of a ghoul. In one instance himself and companions came near losing their lives in Virginia. They had opened the grave in which a colored teacher had been buried, and were about raising the coffin, when a crowd of colored men attacked them with stones and pistols. One of the party, an Irishman, who officiated as gravedigger, was wounded in the arm by a pistol ball, and several others were damaged by stones. The party barely escaped the wrath of the colored men by taking "leg bail," and leaving their tools behind.

In describing the operation of resurrecting he said, "Five men are necessary. Two are stationed about two hundred yards from the grave as lookouts and the remainder do the work. A dark lantern is placed at the head and two men with pick axes, one at the head and the other at the foot of the grave. The lookouts whistle "all right" and the diggers begin under the superintendence of myself or partner. When the coffin is reached we use a long spoon shovel, with which we pry the lid off. A rope is then placed around the corpse and it is raised to the surface and quickly shoved into a long canvas sack, and the grave filled up and mounded. This operation is repeated until we get as many subjects as we want, after which they are loaded into our wagon and driven rapidly to the packing estabalishment, where they are barrelled as soon as possible. We usually take a rainy or snowy night for resurrecting, because fewer people are abroad, and if we are stopped by a policeman $5 is usually a good passport."

Before bidding the snatcher goodby the reporter asked, "Do you resurrect many bodies of white persons?"

"No," he replied. "Our trade is confined to colored people. Only once in a while we unearth a white body, and then it is on an order."

"What class of bodies bring the highest figures?" queried the scribe.

"Sudden deaths and accidents," he replied, "because they represent usually healthy people. Heart disease are also good."

The reporter here bade the bearded ghoul good afternoon, and struck out for town, filled with graveyard reflections and dissecting room scenes.

Notes from the Sea.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—The steamer Cyprus, from Genoa, which arrived here today, spoke off Bermuda (thirty-five miles distant) the British steamer Historian, Capt. Hughes, from Liverpool, Aug. 19, for New Orleans, with shaft broken, and making for Bermuda under canvas. The Cyprus also picked up the bark Commerce and towed her to Tybee. The Commerce sailed from New York Sept. 3 for Vera Cruz.

THE NEWS AT ANNAPOLIS.

An Insubordinate Engineer—A Drunken Crew—Republican Primaries in Anne Arundel County.

Special Dispatch.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Cornelius Leary, engineer of the steam canal boat, Monitor, charged with insubordination, mutiny, and with committing an assault upon the captain, Paolina Berta, was committed for the action of the United States district court of Maryland yesterday by United States Commissioner Brewer at Annapolis. In the afternoon the accused was taken to Baltimore by Deputy Marshal Hamilton.

The circumstances connected with the affair are as follows: The steamer arrived here on Sunday last from Newberne, N. C., with lumber consigned to Basel & Parlett, lumber merchants of this city. Friday afternoon everything was in readiness to leave for Baltimore, when a difficulty occurred between the captain and the engineer, which was renewed after the vessel had gotten under way. The mate also took part, and with the engineer, began an indiscriminate pummeling with coal about the deck, striking the captain several times in the face. In addition to assaulting the captain, the engineer threatened to destroy the steamer, and in execution of which allowed the boiler in the engine to become nearly dry. In a few seconds more it would have exploded for the want of water. The discovery was made by one of the mates, who turned off the steam in time to prevent the accident.

The belligerents on deck were in the meantime overpowered, and the steamer anchored in the river. Capt. Berta immediately came to the city and reported the matter, and Policemen Taylor and Pindell volunteered to board the steamer and quiet the mutineers until the arrival of a deputy marshal.

The officers state that with a single exception the entire crew were intoxicated, but not boisterous. When the officers left everything had become quiet. Leary was arrested in the city yesterday morning.

The steamer Monitor frequently unloads her cargo at Annapolis, and is the same vessel that lost a portion of her cargo during a storm a short time ago.

Corpl. Spiegelholter has been promoted to sergeant, and Privates McCabe, Gardner, Jordan, and O'Reilly to corporals. Corpls. Moore and Smith have been detached from the naval academy barracks and ordered to duty on the Galena.

Lighthouse Engineer Babcock was at Annapolis to-day, arriving on the steamer Jessamine.

The republican primaries for Anne Arundel county will be held next Saturday, twenty-second of September, and the county convention the following Tuesday, and in view of the fact that an active effort is being made on the part of many for a fusion with the dissatisfied element of the democratic party, quite a lively time is promised. The republican committee, to whom had been referred certain matters in connection with the republican canvass, met at Annapolis yesterday to discuss plans for the approaching campaign, but their deliberations remain closely concealed within the breasts of those composing the meeting. It it not thought a coalition will be had with democrats, as the republicans are confident of carrying the election this fall with straightout nominations.

DEMOLISHING A DOGMA.

A Catholic Bishop Who Denies that Priests Have the Power to Forgive Sins.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Bishop Ryan, who represented the archbishop of St. Louis at the recent conference of Catholic prelates in this city, preached a rather remarkable sermon at the cathedral this afternoon. His discourse has attracted great attention in Catholic circles, he having advanced for the first time, as far as known, the doctrine that priests of the Roman Catholic church have not the power to forgive sins. He said that this power of forgiveness could only be realized by our first duty of appreciating the malice of sin which was thus forgiven. He then drew a parallel between sin and death, which vividly showed forth the far greater terrors of the former than the latter. He replied to several objections of non-Catholics to the mode of forgiveness of sins within the pale of the church, and said that no priest had power to forgive sins without sorrow for them on the part of the penitent, and that the priest was merely God's agent as he is in forgiving original sin by baptism. Some persons have supposed that the facility of the forgiveness of sins in the church led to a lessening of the horror of sin; that the penitent, not doubting that his sins will be forgiven, soon forgot them. But as the doctrine and discipline of the church required not merely a turning away from sin, but a life of penance, there was no such fatal facility. The Catholic had to do all that the non-Catholic had to do, repent before God and promise amendment and make restitution, and then submit to the additional humiliation of going to confession, and after that confession his whole life had to be in perpetual recollection of his past disloyalty to his God. He spoke of the two kinds of the love of God; the love undimmed by any act of disloyalty; such love as that of the blessed mother and the angels who remained faithful, and also of that great penitential love of those who having fallen desire to wash out in their life's blood the record of their shame. Such penitent saints as St. Peter, St. Magdelene, and St. Augustine, who never forgot their sins and never forgave themselves. The royal penitent, David, his iniquities for years after he was assured that God had forgiven him, and his cry for mercy. The misere was the most eloquent appeal to God that ever sprang from the human heart. The extraordinary discourse was listened to with profound attention. Bishop Ryan leaves Baltimore to-morrow for home. He sails for Europe, en route to the Roman pontifical conference on Sept. 29. The conference at Baltimore has officially decided to suggest a national council in 1884, and have also agreed as to the subjects to be discussed in Rome, which will lead to the authorization of the American council by the pope. The archbishop of Baltimore will preside.

Celebrating the Seventy-Third Year of Mexican Independence.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16.—The celebration of the seventy-third anniversary of Mexican independence is entered into by all classes with the greatest enthusiasm. To-day's display of bunting is even greater than that of yesterday. The procession of the various societies, schools, government employes, and military, together with a number of allegorical cars, consumed four hours in passing a given point. The city is crowded beyond its capacity, the influx of strangers being very great.

Death of a Well Known Editor.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., Sept. 16.—Hon. Joseph B. Morse, editor of the Newburyport *Herald* for twenty-one years, later editor of the Boston *Traveller* and Boston *Courier*, died to-day from apoplexy, aged 75 years. He was a prominent citizen, being interested in shipping and manufacturing. He had been a prominent local politician, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1853.

Good Trotting.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 16.—William Rockafeller's team, Cleora and Independence, driven by J. P. Gilbert, trotted on Saturday afternoon to beat 2:18 on a private wager. The mile was made in 2:17; the quarters in 34, 35½, 35½, 32½.

NO RELIEF FOR GREELY.

Dr. Emil Bessels Believes an Expedition Impracticable Until Spring.

Capt. Caziarc's Opinion as to Greely's Chance of Maintaining His Party.

Dr. Emil Bessels, of this city, who was chief of the scientific staff of the Arctic exploring steamer Polaris in 1871-3, and who has also had an extended Arctic experience on the coasts of east Greenland and Novaya Zemlya, was asked by a reporter yesterday afternoon what he thought of the news from Smith sound and of the chances of escape of Lieut. Greely. He replied: "I was afraid there might be difficulty in communicating with the Lady Franklin bay station and in bringing the party away from there at the conclusion of its work. It isn't every year that a vessel can sail up Smith's sound and Kennedy channel, as the Polaris did with Greely's party on board in 1881. I have a letter from Comd'r, Markham, from the British Arctic expedition of 1875, written a year and a half ago, or more, in which he, too, expresses a fear that the United States government will have trouble in relieving and bringing home this party."

"It has been suggested that a vessel might still reach the Danish settlement of Upernavik this fall, and that a sledge party might be dispatched northward from there up the Greenland coast to meet Lieut Greeley at the mouth of Smith's sound. Do you think this would be practicable?"

"It would not. The Greenland coast north of Upernavik and around Melville bay is intersected by extensive glaciers, which it is practically impossible to cross. If sledge journeys could be made along this coast the Etah Esquimaux, who live near the mouth of Smith's sound, would communicate with the Esquimaux of the Danish settlements, of whose existence they are well aware. Especially would they be likely to do this in time of famine, when, if they could reach the Danish settlements, they could get food. But they never have done it, simply because it is not practicable even for them, and still less so for white men."

"Do you think anything can now be done to relieve Lieut. Greely's party?"

"I do not think anything can be done this fall. It is too late. The crew of the Proteus should not, I think, have been in such haste to get south after they lost their vessel. They knew the Yantic was coming to the mouth of Smith's sound. It would have been better to have waited for her and then to have her land all the stores she could spare and remain in that vicinity as long as she could do so with safety."

"If Lieut. Greely and his men are now at the mouth of Smith's sound, do you think they can find the Etah Esquimaux to whom you referred a moment ago, and would the Esquimaux be able to help them through the winter?"

"They can find them without doubt. Some of the natives of that tribe are almost sure to be living either at Etah or Sorfalik, near the mouth of the sound. Whether the Esquimaux could and would hold so large a party as that of Lieut. Greely through the winter or not I do not know. It would depend upon circumstances. During the winter we spent at Polaris house the Etah Esquimaux wouldn't have been able to help anybody, for the reason that they were at the point of starvation most of the time themselves. There are only a few of them. The whole tribe consisted of about 100 souls when we wintered in their country, and they are scattered along the coast from the vicinity of Littleton island to Cape York."

"Is there any probability that the Polaris house, of which you speak, is still standing?"

"Not the slightest. It was torn down and carried away by the Esquimaux long ago."

"Do you think there is a reasonable chance of Lieut. Greely being able to extricate his party from its difficulties?"

"I do. Lieut. Greely is, of course, in a dangerous situation, but as I said in a previous interview with a reporter of the associated press, it is possible for a party led with courage, skill, and good judgment to make its escape from almost any part of Smith's sound unless the conditions are all more than usually unfavorable."

Capt. Caziare, acting chief signal officer, furnishes the following statement of what Lieut. Garlington was able to do in the way of leaving supplies and information for Lieut. Greely's party, and the probable movements of the latter, based on information received yesterday at the signal office:

"Lieut. Greely was to leave his station not later than Sept. 1 and to move south by boats with the expectation of reaching Cape Sabine by Sept. 15. Lieut. Garlington left him at that point 500 rations and a supply of clothing. This, added to 240 rations there, would give him 740 rations, or thirty-seven days' supplies for the entire party. He will also receive at Cape Sabine news of Garlington's disaster and of his retreat south. If Greely reaches Cape Sabine to-day, as may reasonably be expected, and crosses to Littleton island where he will find 250 rations more and further news of Garlington's continued movements south, it is hoped that he will be able to continue south to Upernavik, reaching there say in one month, and before the winter season has fairly set in."

Commodore English, acting secretary of the navy, said last night that nothing had been heard from St. John's since the dispatch from Commander Wilde yesterday. He said the Yantic had not been ordered to leave St. John's, and would not be ordered to sail until instructions had been sent from the War department to Lieut. Garlington. She had been ordered to coal up and await further orders.

BOTH KILLED.

A Michigan Settler's Fatal Struggle with a Bear.

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—The body of a man has been found in the woods eight miles from Cheboygan, and identified as that of Frank Devereaux, a homesteader, who lived near by. The surroundings showed that he had been killed in a fight with a bear, which resulted fatally for both, the body of the animal being found near that of the man. Devereaux was sitting braced against a log, where he had evidently placed himself after his contest with the bear. The man's face and legs had been gnawed nearly to the bone, one shoulder was dislocated, one eye gone, and his abdomen torn open. The bear had been shot through the shoulder, and, aggravated by the wound, had made a fierce attack upon his assailant. The ground was torn up for a distance of twenty feet around the spot, and the prints of the bear's teeth and bunches of hair were found on the gun which Devereaux had used.

Water Logged and Abandoned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The steamer Delaware, from Charleston, which arrived here today, reports that on Sept. 14, at Cape Hatteras eighteen miles distant, she passed the wreck of the three masted schooner Charles F. Heyer, from Appalachicola, Aug. 17, for New York. The schooner was water logged and abandoned, and is a dangerous obstacle in the direct track of coasting steamers.

Cutting Rates at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Late this afternoon the Panhandle route announced a further cut in rates to $5 until further notice. This was at once met by the Kankaka line and the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago route. A leading official of the latter line said to an associated press representative, "You may say for me that the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago route will meet any rate made by rival lines, and will not be the first to cry for quarter." A telegram was received from the general passenger agent of the Kankaka line to-day instructing the agent here to meet any rate made by the other lines. All the parties in interest admit that they are in for it, and that rates will probably go down to zero.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Disastrous Floods in Italy—Jew Baiting in Hungary—France and China.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Mr. James Russell Lowell, the United States minister to Great Britain, has gone to the continent.

Disastrous floods are prevailing in the district of Taranto, Italy. Many lives have been lost, and a large number of cattle have been swept away.

The disturbance on the Banat frontier of Hungary is subsiding. Kemiz, a well known agitator, is among the persons arrested in connection with the disturbance.

A conflict between the military and the people has taken place at Kostainicza, in Croatia, many persons being killed and wounded.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Paris says that the Duke de Fernan-Nunez, the Spanish ambassador to France, has withdrawn his resignation at the request of King Alfonso. Senor Rute Y. Giner, under secretary of the interior at Madrid, who was the author of the newspaper articles which led the Duke de Fernan-Nunez to tender his resignation, will resign his office.

M. Waddington, the French ambassador to Great Britain, on his second visit to Earl Granville, the British foreign secretary, last week, met the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador. M. Waddington started for Paris on Saturday.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—M. Challemel Lacour, the French minister of foreign affairs, has left Paris for a few days' rest.

It is reported that China and France may submit the differences between them to the joint mediation of England and the United States.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 16.—Two transports now loading with troops for Tonquin have been ordered to hasten their departure, as Gen. Bouet makes urgent demands for aid.

PESTH, Sept. 16.—There have been fresh anti-Jewish disorders in the Zala district.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* welcomes the recent article of the *North German Gazette* denying that the powers were irritated against Russia because of the recent events in Bulgaria. The *Journal* declares that should Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, fail in the task appointed him the peace of the east, and probably of Europe, will be imperilled.

SOFIA, Sept. 16.—The Bulgarian assembly was opened to-day by Prince Alexander. In his speech the prince said that his sole aim would always be to promote the greatness and independence of Bulgaria, and the happiness of his subjects.

The Boston Terror.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Al Smith, Sullivan's backer, states that there will be no match made between the champion and Sheriff, the "Prussian," at present. He says that all the latter's backers desire is to advertise their man. Sullivan is shortly to start on an extended tour through the country and does not propose to postpone it to go into training to fight a man whom he considers inferior in every respect. When the tour is ended he will be ready to fight the "Prussian" privately for $1,000 aside, ten persons to witness the encounter.

Pleuro Pneumonia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Pleuro Pneumonia has appeared among the cattle in Delaware, Chester, and York counties in this state. So far about 350 head of cattle in these counties have been affected, a dozen of which have been killed. Dr. Bridge, the official physician of the state board of agriculture, says that he has traced the disease in every case to a herd of cattle brought from Baltimore to Westchester, Chester county. Except in the three counties mentioned there is no trace of the disease anywhere in the state.

Meeting of Methodist Preachers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The National Methodist Local Preachers' association will hold its annual session in this city, commencing on Saturday, Oct. 13, and continuing until Monday night or Tuesday morning. There will be about a hundred delegates present, principally from the middle, western, and southern states. Dr. J. P. Newman, of New York, will probably preach for the association on Sunday, Oct. 15.

A New Comet Discovered.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Prof. Swift, director of Warner observatory, discovered a comet last evening in the constellation Draco. It is a significant fact that the only two comets discovered this year are in the same constellation and so near each other. Prof. Swift received the Warner prize of $250. The wonderfully brilliant northern lights prevented an extended observation of the comet, the motion of which is southwesterly.

A Counterfeiting Haul.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Duluth says: Detectives to-day visited the grocery store of Chalmers & McGovern, the parties mentioned last night as having been arrested for passing counterfeit money, and in a barrel of coffee they found a plate and press and all the necessary apparatus for counterfeiting. The articles had evidently seen hard service. The firm made an assignment yesterday.

Stonewall Jackson's Widow.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 16.—Gov. Jarvis, of North Carolina, and the widow and daughter of Stonewall Jackson were in this city to-day, the former being the guest of ex-Gov. Bigelow and the ladies the guests of Gen. E. S. Greeley. They attended the Church of the Redeemer to-day. The guests will probably remain in the city two or three days, and a public reception will probably be tendered them.

An Accident to Gov. Sherman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Council Bluffs says: Gov. Sherman and Gen. M. B. Prentiss had appointments to address a republican meeting here last Saturday night. Gov. Sherman, who was stopping at the Pacific house, fell on a stairway and was so severely injured about the head that he was unable to attend the meeting. Gen. Prentiss filled his appointment.

The Peanut Crop a Failure.

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 16.—Reports have been received to the effect that the peanut crop is a failure throughout the state. It is believed that not more than one-fourth of an acreage crop will be made in some sections, and that not enough will be raised for seed next year. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The failure of the crop is owing to drouth.

The Victim of a Sharp Transaction.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Wm. W. Derby, real estate dealer, has begun a suit against Gen. Patrick E. Connor, of Eureka, Nevada, for foreclosure of mortgage on property in the west division of this city for $150,000. Gen. Connor claims to have been the victim of a sharp transaction, in which H. H. Honore and Mr. Derby were combined against him.

President Arthur.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—President Arthur remained in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue hotel during the greater part of to-day. He received only a few friends. Late this afternoon he drove through Central park, and this evening, in company with Secretary Chandler, dined at the residence of Charles E. Miller.

Choked Himself to Death.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Sept. 16.—George Serbin, aged 35 years, a miner at Plainsville, last night took the belt from his waist while in an out house, and looping it around his neck choked himself to death.

THE COREAN EMBASSY.

How the Party Spent Their First Sunday at the Capital—Their Impressions of This Country—Their Visit to Boston.

The special Corean mission arrived here on Saturday morning and took up their quarters at the Arlington. The special mission is composed as follows:

Min Yung Ik, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the King of Tah Chosun; Hong Yung Sik, vice minister; So Koang Pom, secretary of special mission; Percival Lowell, foreign secretary of special mission; Yu Kil Chun, Chen Kyong Sok, Hyon Heung Thek, Pyon Lu, and Ko Yong Chol, attaches; Woo Li Tang, Chinese interpreter, and Tannojiro Miyaoka, private secretary to Mr. Lowell.

The embassy are most luxuriously quartered, and occupy the whole of that portion of the hotel known as the Sumner house, which was especially fitted up for their accommodation. They appear to take readily to the adjuncts of modern civilization, and barring a tendency to play chimes of the electric bells, they are as quiet guest as ever stood awe stricken before a room clerk with a five karat diamond. Only a few minor changes in the menu were necessary to meet the taste of the distinguished foreigners. These consist in the addition of rice, tomatoes and potatoes, which are specially required for every meal, and especially at breakfast. The distinguished visitors kept closely in their rooms on Saturday, and yesterday took carriages and visited the various points of interest about the city. Owing to a feature of diplomatic etiquette which precludes any member of the various foreign legations from calling upon them until they have been formally received by the President, the members of the mission have had no visits from the representatives of other foreign nations. Yesterday they were informally called upon by Assistant Secretary of State Davis, Rear Admiral Shufeldt, and other leading officials of the government.

The distinguished orientals are highly pleased with everything in the United States, and are particularly charmed with Washington and its environs. The foreign secretary, Mr. Percival Lowell, is an American, a native of Boston and related to the minister of the same name. In an interview with the representative of THE REPUBLICAN he said that the members of the mission would leave at 10:40 this morning for New York, accompanied by the assistant secretary, Mr. John Davis, Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, of the bureau of intelligence of the navy department, and Ensign George C. Foulke, of the navy. Mr. Lowell and Ensign Foulke have spent considerable time in Japan, China, and other countries of the Orient, and speak and write the Japanese and Chinese languages very fluently. From New York, Mr. Lowell said, the Corean embassador and party would go to Boston, where they have been invited to attend the exhibition now in progress in that city, and would return to Washington in about ten days. The visit of these representatives of the Corean government is the first movement of the kind in the history of that country, as for ages past the most rigid laws in regard to the entrance of foreigners into Corea have been enforced, the penalty of death being meted out to deter even the Chinese from crossing the borders. The Corean flag which has been flying from the staff on the Arlington for the past few days has attracted much notice, and Mr. Lowell was asked in regard to the devices that appear upon its white field. In reply he said: "This is the first national ensign of this country, and was adopted about three years ago. Prior to that time the standards of the various army leaders were the only flags displayed. The central device is the character, 'Futatsudomoye' of the Corean alphabet. The red color signifies sunshine and the blue shade, and the whole is the emblem of good luck. The characters in the corers refer to the divining rods that are used throughout the orient, and in this instance they indicate the four points of the compass, north, south, east, and west. "During the course of the conversation with the foreign secretary Ensign Foulke dropped in and gave an interesting resume of his experiences in Japan and China. His name has the same sound as the character with which the Chinese placard their houses on New Year's day, and in his intercourse with the Celestials the ensign said that he found it secured him many favors and courtesies that would otherwise have been denied. Mr. Lowell said that the custom of New Year calls had evidently been borrowed from the Japanese and Chinese, in which countries it was the custom for everybody to make presents and pay New Year calls.

The Corean envoy is a fine specimen of his countrymen, and, while his features are modeled on the strong Oriental type, he appears to be remarkably intelligent, and a man of determined will and great discernment of character.

In New York the envoy will be formally presented to the President, and upon his return to Washington the final details in regard to the treaty between the United States and the Corean government, which has already been ratified, will be perfected.

The effect of this treaty will be to open up to American commerce a country rich in agricultural products, mineral wealth, and the manufactures peculiar to that quarter of the globe.

A Serious Crush of People at a Moody Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Moody, the Evangelist, preached at his old church on Chicago avenue this morning. The church was crowded to suffocation, 3,500 being present, whereas the building can accommodate but 2,200 with comfort. The main entrance was closed owing to some defect, and admittance was had by a narrow side door. When this was opened the crowd crushed in. A number of women and children were seriously crushed, and some fainted. Mr. Moody's sermon was very effective. In the afternoon he spoke to an audience of children. To-night the crowd was almost as large as in the morning. Mr. Moody's convention of Christian workers to last three days begins Tuesday.

Died from Exhaustion.

READING, PA., Sept. 16.—A. B. Woods, aged 56 years, a leading member of the bar of this county, died to-day from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from a carriage two weeks ago, his horse having become unmanageable. He died from exhaustion while his leg was being amputated.

EAST WASHINGTON.

The funeral of Miss Leary will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from her late residence, K street, between Third and Fourth southeast.

Mr. James Mattingly, residing in the alley between F and G and Third and Fourth streets northeast, died very suddenly Saturday night, about 11 o'clock. The coroner has been notified.

A large number of pleasure boats were out on the Eastern branch yesterday afternoon.

The addition to Ebenezer M. E. church (colored) is about completed.

The funeral of Mr. John M. Kibble took place from his late residence, on Jefferson street, in Uniontown, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains were interred at Rock Creek cemetery.

A man named Alfred Richardson was arrested by Officer Marr in Uniontown on the charge of contempt of court.

A grand concert was held Saturday evening at the Seamen's Retreat by the East Washington Band of Hope for the benefit of the juvenile work. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The exercises were conducted by Mrs. Dr. Rogers, the superintendent of the band.

The Weather To-Day.

Light rains, warm southerly, followed by cooler west and northwest winds, followed by rising barometer.

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 66.1°; 11 a. m., 77.7°; 3 p. m., 84.2°; 7 p. m., 78.4°; 11 p. m. 72.6°; maximum, 62.5°; minimum, 65.7°.

CRUSHED BY AN IRON HAND.

Why the People of Southwest Washington Are Resorting to the Courts.

Their Property Practically Ruined by the Railroads.

The Damage They Have Suffered and the Dangers and Inconvenience They Contend With.

Buildings Shattered, Business Blockaded, and Life Endangered.

The annoyance created by the Baltimore and Potomac railroad and its connections in making a freight and engine yard of Maryland avenue, between Seventh and Fourteenth streets southwest, and of Virginia avenue, east of Seventh street, has at length culminated in a series of suits for damages. There are twenty-three suits in all. The first one was entered by Mr. W. C. Bamberger on Aug. 22 last for $5,000. Mr. Bamberger, who has since died, was the gentleman who obtained the last injunction against the road, which was dismissed. On Aug. 23 Mr. Henry M. Knight entered suit for $10,000, Mr. C. C. Anderson for $5,000, and Miss Susan Fitzgerald for an amount not stated. On the twenty-fourth Messrs. J. Harrison Johnson entered suit for $20,000, C. B. Church for $10,000, and James Moran $10,000; on the twenty-fifth Mr. W. T. Walker $10,000; on the twenty-seventh, by Messrs. W. T. and T. H. Walker, for $10,000; on the twenty-eighth, by Mr. C. B. Church, for $40,000; W. N. and Olivia A. Dalton for $5,000; on the twenty-ninth, by Mary A. Rowland, for $10,000; on the thirtieth, by Mr. Christian Ruppert, for $5,000, and on the thirty-first, by Mr. Samuel K. Bond, for $15,000, and Elizabeth Strobel for $5,000. On the first of the present month Mr. William Neitzey brought suit for $5,000; B. C. McQuay on the third for $5,000; by C. R. L. Crown on the fourth for $10,000; by Mr. W. H. Beall on the tenth for $5,000, and on the eleventh, by James T. Petty, for $5,000. Total number of suits twenty, involving $190,000 damages.

The dissatisfaction felt and expressed by the people of South Washington at the conduct of the railway management has existed for years. Many times the citizens have met in convention, memorialized congress, petitioned the district commissioners, and apparently left no stone unturned to secure an abatement of the nuisance, but without avail. The folds of the railway anaconda have been gradually tightened until these two avenues and part of the cross streets have literally become uninhabitable. Property has deteriorated so much in value that it does not pay interest on the capital invested. Rents have gone down, and fine houses that up in the city would rent for $75 monthly cannot be rented at all. Beside the property depreciation the nuisance has made life insupportable in the infected districts. Life is without security at the street crossings. Mothers cannot send their children to school without fearing that their mangled bodies may be brought home in a few minutes. People have to wait on street corners watching a chance to plunge in between the engines to get across the street to church or to market. In fact the inhabitants of this corporation abused region carry their lives in their hand whenever they cross the avenue, and if they don't cross they are compelled to live in a constant noise and turmoil, and nervous excitement that destroys all the pleasures of living, and tends to shorten life itself.

Such is a summary of the complaints made by the inhabitants of that section of the "Island."

Last Friday night a representative of THE REPUBLICAN went over into the troubled district. He stumbled on the car track while looking for the flagway that used to exist on the north side of Maryland avenue, from Seventh to Ninth streets. An investigation showed that the flagway had been removed; that the recent triangles between Seventh and Ninth streets and Maryland avenue and C streets had been given up to the weeds, the dirt men, and the rains. The street itself had been appropriated by the railway.

While hunting in the beclouded moonlight for a path, there was a sudden diabolical scream, a series of gigantic snorts and puffs, a hideous rattle and din of rails and trucks; a fiery blinding flash of light blazed up in front, and a creaking, rattling train dashed by with almost express speed. It had hardly passed when another engine dashed in an opposite direction, snorting and puffing, and making more noise than 50,000 tin horns blown by 50,000 long winded boys, all in regular procession at once, out of time, out of tune, out of everything but a diabolical din.

Clouds of black smoke floated lazily upward from the smokestacks and hung over the trees, the house tops, the chimneys. The reporter stopped on the sidewalk of Maryland avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, to inquire an address, but the creaking of wheels, the rumbling over tracks, the joltings of the trucks, the clank of metallic gear, the puffs, the snorts, the whistles, and the grunts of the engines, made it necessary for him to raise his voice to a pitch high enough to be heard in hailing a light house in a November storm off Ocracoke inlet or Cape Hatteras. And the party addressed in replying hailed back in a tone like that of a boatswain calling a man o' war's crew to the capstan in a tempest off Cape Race and the Banks. Finding it impossible to be heard, the reporter and the party addressed waited until a temporary lull in the diabolical din occurred when the reporter got his information and moved on. Of one thing the newspaper man is assured: Either there is no courting done on Maryland avenue, or the fond lover breathes his "sweet nothings" in his sweetheart's ears like an oyster man calling his wares in a wintry evening up a dark alley past a drove of demonstrative mules.

At Eleventh street and Maryland avenue the reporter waited some minutes by his watch before the coast was clear enough to let him run over in safety. He had scarcely passed the tracks when the infernal puffing and creaking and squealing just behind him told of more engines coming close at his heels. At the southeast corner of Eleventh street and Maryland avenue is the large grocery store formerly owned by Mr. W. T. Walker. He could not, for the life of him, see how people could get to this store from across the avenue when the trains were in activity. The danger to ladies especially must be very great.

Mr. Henry M. Knight lives in a large and handsome brick house on the south side of Maryland avenue, west of Eleventh street. Finding Mr. Knight at home the reporter began to question him about his reasons for bringing a suit for damages against the railway company. In the middle of his question a passing engine or two—from the noise there might have been a dozen or two—set up a succession of whistles and snorts that made him stop.

"You hear for yourself," said Mr. Knight "one of my reasons for bringing suit. Isn't it a nuisance?"

"Is this thing constant?" asked the reporter.

"At certain times of the day and night it is much worse. I think to-night has been unusually quiet. Another reason is this: I had this house built expressly with a view to solidity. It is one of the most solidly built houses in the district. It was built in 1875. A few years after the constant jarring from the trains made the ceiling and plastering weak. To correct that I had this frescoing done. See for yourself the unsightly cracks produced in the frescoing."

"Couldn't the commissioners?"——

"The commissioners evidently had no power to give us relief. If they have they