The National Republican.

VOL. XXIII.---NO. 276. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1883. THREE CENTS

BULL RUN'S BLOODY FIELDS

Revisited After More Than Twenty Years by the Veterans of Both Armies.

They are Given a Defiant Welcome by a Confederate Barbara Frietche.

The Lines of Both Armies in the Second Battle Traced Out by Those Who Helped to Hold Them.

Reminiscenses Recalled and Many Good Old Stories Told.

About 200 veterans of the late war, who took part in the Bull Run fights, paid a visit to the battle ground yesterday. The excursion was composed mainly of survivors of the 1st corps of the Army of the Potomac, and their personal friends. The party left the Sixth street depot, on a special train, at 8:30 in the morning, arriving at Wellington, the point of disembarkation, shortly after 10 o'clock. Quite a list of soldiers not unknown to fame accompanied the expedition, among the number Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, who was in command; Gen. Lucien Fairchild, Gen. William Birney, Gen. R. B. Ayres, Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Gen. Broughton, Col. W. W. Dudley, Gen. A. M. Wood, Gen. Joe Dickinson, Col. W. H. Boyd, Col. W. E. Rodgers, Maj. C. E. Lewis, I. S. Tichenor, Maj. George C. Rounds, Maj. William H. Plunkett, Maj. H. L. Crawford, Maj. E. P. Halsted, Maj. J. H. Stine, Capt. Daniel Barrett, Capt. R. M. Goundie, Col. C. C. Matson, Capt. S. M. Barrows, Capt. C. P. Hoxie, Capt. H. W. Wheeler, Capt. I. N. Burnett, Lieut. W. E. Fuller, District Commissioner Edmonds, Col. Emil Frey, minister from Switzerland, and ten or a dozen newspaper correspondents. At Alexandria the excursion was joined by Gen. James S. Longstreet and several ex-confederates of lesser rank, and at Wellington committees of ex-confederates were in waiting to receive the visitors.

The greeting accorded Gen. Longstreet was most cordial. The old boys who wore the blue took him right in and made him one of them; lionized him, in fact, and throughout the day he was one of the most conspicuous men on the field, being always the center of a group of talkers and listeners. Going out Gens. Longstreet and Rosecrans occupied the same seat in the car, chatting as became comrades of ye olden time. They served together for four years b fore the war of the rebellion. Their relations were somewhat strained for several years, particularly when they stood facing each other on the bloody field of Chickamauga, twenty years and three days ago. Hostilities have since been suspended.

"Gracious," said Gen. Rosecrans, looking at the group of grizzly veterans surrounding him, "how time flies. Boys, you are getting old very fast. It seems only yesterday that we were in the midst of a bloody war, yet it ended nearly a quarter of a century ago. Our hair is whitening, and we are all going down the shady side of life."

"It makes me laugh to hear you old fellows talk that way," put in Gen. Hunt, who served with distinction in the Mexican and civil wars, in the latter, as chief of artillery of the army of the Potomac. "If I felt as old as you do I would quit right off."

The mature warriors chaffed one another all the way out, and had a jolly time making believe they were young and frisky again.

The reception committee at the other end had beaten the bushes for miles around, and as a result every conveyance within reaching distance was in waiting, and there was a liberal supply of saddle horses. There was transportation p ovided for not less than 400 persons. The people were determined that there should be no ground for complaint on the ground of a non-supply of horses and wagons.

The getting-off place proved to be a little cross road station a half a dozen miles beyond Manassas, on a dirt road that led to the Warrenton pike, about two miles east of Gainesville. The reception committee, consisting of Cols. E. Berkeley and Robert Tansell, Capt. Robert H. Tylor, Crawford Cushing, John T. Leechman, Isaac P. Baldwin, Maj. W. W. Thornton, A. H. Compton, Maj. George C. Rounds, and other citizens, very soon bundled the visitors into conveyances and the procession started. The first move was around the base of a sugar loaf hill. On the top of the hill stood a house, and a little way down the incline was something that looked like a stone wall around the mouth of a well. From this tiny fortification there fluttered a miniature confederate flag, not much larger than a sheet of foolscap. The excursionists gazed with surprise at the spectacle until they reached a point on the flank, when they perceived that a dried up little old woman was shaking the flag with evident rage and spiteful defiance. Then they laughed, not boisterously, but with earnestness.

"Wonder if she is waiting for the ravishers to come along?" suggested an ex-confederate, with a grin.

The procession turned into Warrenton pike, and after proceeding about half a mile a halt was called, and by direction of Gen. Rosecrans the excursionists left their wagons and struck across the country, through a sparse grove, into an open space beyond. On reaching the crest of a hill, from which a good view could be had, there was another halt.

"Right off there," shouted Gen. Rosecrans, pointing towards some fields and woodland a little way to the north and east, "is where the battle of Gainesville was fought on the twenty-eigth of August, 1862. That fight was the beginning of the second battle of Bull Run, which continued for three days. Stonewall Jackson came through Thoroughfare gap, which you can see plainly over yonder, and sweeping around toward Manassas destroyed the union train and supplies. He moved his army with great rapidity, and kept the federals engaged until the arrival of Longstreet."

With this brief explanation, he called upon Gen. Fairchild, Maj. Halstead, and others who were more familiar with the lay of the land and the movements of troops, to go into the subject more in detail. Gen. Fairchild gave a concise history of the beginning of the three days' fighting, calling on his comrades occasionally for light when in doubt upon a point.

"Col. Dudley will bear me out in this," he declared when describing a movement of the federals on the twenty-eighth. "He says he remembers the place distinctly by that chicken coop."

The crowd laughed, and ex-Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn, shouted to Col. Dudley: "Say, colonel, did you find any chickens in that coop?"

"No. A New York regiment was there ahead of me."

The veterans laughed, and the general proceeded with his description. He said his recollection of the occurrences of that day was somewhat misty, owing to the length of time that had elapsed, and for the additional reason that Jackson's fighters kept him so busy that he hadn't time to take careful observations.

Maj. Thornton, who was on Stonewall Jackson's staff, gave a vivid account of the fighting from the confederate standpoint.

The party followed Jackson's line of battle from this point for a mile and a half, in the direction of Sudley's ford, to the northward, the line being plainly marked by the grade of an abandoned railway. The confederate Cromwell located his army in the cuts and behind the raised portions of the road bed, which proved very serviceable to him. From behind these ready made intrenchments his men mowed down the attacking federals like grass as they charged across the open fields from the protecting woods a quarter of a mile away. At one point near the crest of a long slope, and within thirty yards of a breast-deep cut through the earth, which protected the confederates from artillery and infantry fire, has been erected a single monument of red sandstone to mark the place of greatest slaughter. A simple inscription on one side of the monument tells what it is for.

A stop of considerable length was made here, after which the party again took to wagons and went on across Sudley's ford to Sudley's church. Here were assembled a number of the residents of the neighborhood, and it was decided to stop for luncheon. At 2:30 the march was resumed, the procession winding its slow length along the Sudley road toward Manassas, seven or eight miles distant. The march was past the "Stone house" and the "Henry" mansion, which are situated near the intersection of Young's branch and the Warrenton pike, where the most desperate fighting of the first and second Bull Run battles took place. The Stone house is on the bank of the stream, and the ground rises abruptly to the north and south. The Henry mansion is on the brow of the south declivity. Two great armies met on this hill and the level space on top in July, 1861, and again thirteen months later, to clutch and rend in a death struggle, hand to hand, face to face. The red, clayey soil drank up the blood of thousands of heroes. The house on the hill was knocked to pieces with shell and grape and cannister, and a modest gravestone in the yard marks the resting place of the grandmother of the present owner, who was killed by a shell, which struck her in her bed, where she lay, too helpless to be moved. In another part of the yard is a shattered, half ruined red sandstone monument that has been erected to locate the place where the men fell thickest on the first Bull Run field. The thrifty owner of the place charges visitors 50 cents for the pleasure of gazing on the rickety column, with the disfigurements that have been cut into the stone by vagrant and brainless tourists. He opened his soul yesterday and let the veterans into his grounds gratis. This to nearly all the visitors was the most interesting spot visited, as a commanding view of the country for several miles around is obtained. Groveton, the stone bridge, and many other points of interest can be discerned plainly. Right across the branch, on the opposite hill, less than a half a mile away as the crow flies, is the spot where the Iron brigade made a last stand on the third day of the second battle, and then retreated, reluctant and sullen. It had a strong position and did not want to acknowledge defeat. "We were mighty glad to see you abandon that hill," said Col. Berkeley to Col. Dudley.

"We had hot work that day," replied Col. Dudley. "There were seventeen bullet holes in the uniform I wore back to Washington from that fight."

A cavalcade of young ladies rode up from Groveton while the veterans were looking about the stone house and the Henry mansion. This section of the battle field is frequented by relic sellers in great numbers, and every fellow carried away a souvenir.

From here the party went direct to Manassas, and at 6:30 they took the train for home. Before leaving the station a resolution of thanks to the reception committee and citizens was passed.

The excursion was the conception of Maj. Stine, who has had, in a great measure, the active labor of preparing for it. He was tired and happy last night.

THE UTAH QUESTION.

Gov. Murray Reviews it, and Suggests a Remedy for the Difficulties Encountered.

Gov. Eli Murray, of Utah, has made a report to the secretary of the interior, under date of Sept. 16, on the condition of affairs in that territory with reference to the "Mormon problem." He says: "A combination to nullify the laws of congress has long existed in Utah. This conspiracy held open rebellion at one time and continues at all times to evade and defeat the plain will of congress and the president and the adjudication of the supreme court. I am impelled to warn you, Mr. Secretary, and through you the country, of dangers that beset the country in this, another 'irrepressible conflict, and to make in this report an earnest appeal for the adjustment of all wrongs, and the establishment of good government in Utah by congress, which undoubtedly possesses the power, and, I may be pardoned for saying, I believe the governor says that the Utah militia was purposely organized to be independent of federal authority and cannot be depended upon. He recommends that authority be given to United States soldiers to serve process out of the courts and that some provision be made for more readily employing the army in case of need. He insists that Utah has not had a lawful territorial government since 1852. He and his predecessors have nominated persons for office, and the council has declined to confirm them, asserting that the power given to the governor by congress had been taken away by territorial statutes. The governor appointed officers to fill vacancies caused by failure to hold an election, as provided by the Edmunds bill, in 1882, but the old incumbents refused to give up their offices, and a resort to the courts was a failure, because of delay and technicalities, although the territorial supreme court decided in favor of the governor's appointees. The governor states that he cannot execute the laws while those upon whom he is compelled to rely for their execution combine to prevent it.

Instead of the federal government interfering with the free exercise of religion, the territorial legislature is continually making law for the establishment of religion. The foundation of the territory was an attempt to establish a religion of polygamy. Courts not open to all men alike and unknown to congress constantly sit with usurped jurors to try cases. The Mormon church holds property in one county, according to the census returns, worth $2,500,000, when by act of congress it is forbidden to hold more than $50,000 in a county. The remainder of its property cannot be estimated. Polygamy is openly practiced, and the legislature leads in it.

For the evils existing in Utah Gov. Murray suggests a remedy. He advises that the President appoint a council of from three to thirteen persons to be confirmed by the senate, who shall make laws for the territory.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—The contest over the election of three directors of the Ohio and Mississippi railway terminated to-day by a compromise, the directors elected being Robert Garrett, Edward Whittaker, and James H. Smith. This is the ticket which the Baltimore interest in the beginning claimed had been agreed on by the London committee of stockholders.

A Terrible Calamity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.—During the services in a Jewish synagogue at Ziwonka, in the go vernment of Podolia, Saturday, a false alarm of fire was raised in the women's gallery which caused a panic. The people rushed for the door where was a terrible crush, during which forty women were killed and thirty others injured.

A Counterfeiter in Hard Luck.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 15.—Miles Ogle, alias J. F. Oglesby, a notorious counterfeiter, completed an eight years' sentence in the Western penitentiary this morning, and upon release was immediately held on a charge af counterfeiting at Cincinnati.

A Woman's Melancholy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Amanda Meyer, 58 years old, who resided in Monroe street, Brooklyn, committed suicide to-day by taking paris green. She had some domestic troubles, and in a fit of despondency she took the poison.

THE RACERS ARE READY.

A List of the Entries for To-Day's Events at the Ivy City Track.

A Large Number of Noted Steeds Received at the Grounds Yesterday.

Workmen were busy yesterday at Ivy City getting everything in order for to-day, and some of the paint will scarcely be dry this morning. Paint and whitewash have made the buildings and fences look clean and fresh, and the grass looks as if it had been swept. Drags and levelers were busy on the track all day, the wind has thoroughly dried it, and it is in as good condition now as any track in the world. Yesterday afternoon there was a sprinkling of visitors upon the ground, watching the long strings of horses as they were led about the walking field, and making comments upon their good points, although nothing but the feet, eyes, and tails of the animals could be seen, so closely were they muffled in blankets. There appeared to be a dozen Iroquois in the field. Everybody was looking for and found him, but only three or four would find him in the same horse. Sixteen carloads of horses arrived yesterday morning. The new ones are C. H. Pettingill's Duke of Montalban, Fair Count, Constantina, and Zampa; J. E. Kelly's Clonmel, Sister, King Day, Bella, and the Britomente colt that won a race at Jerome park last Saturday. This colt has been named Neta. Kelso's Rica, Heel-and-Toe, La Polka, Water Lily, Eclat, and Good Luck; R. W. Walden's Tolu, Welcher, King Tom, and Ghost, all 2-year-olds; Cook's Weasel, 6 years old; Duffey's Buster, 6 years old; Joseph McMahon's Hilarity; Wyche's Mana: Jeter Walden's Chickadee and Pearl Thorn; W. C. Daly's Jim McGowan, Red Fox, King Fan, Ligan, and Retort; M. J. Daly's Mark, Ranger, Gath, and Eros; Harnigan's Beaverwyck and Abraham; Jennings' Infanta, Farewell, and Parnell, and Gebhardt's Eole.

One of the turfmen said yesterday: "Every horse in the country that is worth seeing is here, and if the people don't come to see them it is their own faul. If the meeting is not a success it will not be for lack of horses." There are about 125 horses on the ground. The stables of Messrs. Williams, Swigert, Hill, Clay, Thomas & Morris, and Patton, twenty-five horses in all, arrived last night. Most of the turfmen of the country are here, many of them arriving last night. Among them are Pierre and George L. Lorillard, Fred. Gebhardt, Gov. Bowie, Col. Frank Hall, Joe McMahon, E. V. Snediker, J. E. Kelly, R. W. and J. Walden, the Dwyer Brothers, Wash. Booth, W. Jennings, A. H. Cridge, W. C. Daly, J. B. Sherman, W. P. Burch, Mr. Kelso, C. H. Pettingill, Richard Owens, Phil Duffy, J. P. Huggins, William Donohue, Michael Murray, D. C. Farrar, J. H. Saunders, N. Hill, J. F. Williams, B. G. Thomas, Daniel Swigert, J. A. Grinstead, and P. C. Fox.

To-day's card consists of five events. The first is a dash of a mile for all ages, with Aranza and Brad among the entries. The second race is the Arlington stakes for two-year-olds, for which some of the best performers of the year will contest. Leo, winner of the Champagne stakes at Jerome park; Sister, winner of the autumn stakes at Sheepshead; Tolu, Ten Broeck's best daughter, winner of the Youthful stakes at the Washington spring meeting, Clabaugh Memorial at Baltimore, Spinaway and Misses' stakes at Saratoga; Welcher, winner of the Kentucky and Tennessee stakes at Saratoga; Ecuador, twice winner at Sheepshead, and several other promising youngsters, will make this an interesting event. For the third race the Washington stakes, four very fast horses, will contend under light weights, the old brown hero of two continents, Parole, being among them. The fourth is a scramble of five furlongs with eleven entries. A hurdle race, with an entry of five good "timber toppers" closes the sports of the day. The programme is very promising, and the chance for seeing Parole run will no doubt serve to attract a large attendance. The card for the day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.

Dash one mile, allowances: Lbs.
P. Lorillard's Aranza, 5, by Bonnie Scotland.. 111
G. B. Sherman's Brad, 5, by Hurrah..... 111
W. P. Burch's Homespun, 4, by Enoree..... 100
Oden Bowie's Fairview, 3, by Legatee..... 92

SECOND RACE.

The Arlington stakes, for 2-year-olds, dash three-fourths of a mile, penalties and allowances:
P. Lorillard's Leo, by Duke of Magenta 100
J. E. Kelly's Sister, by King Alfonso..... 102
Mr. Kelso's Eclat, by Enquirer..... 92
Dwyer Bros.' Ecuador, by Enquirer 100
C. W. Medinger's Old Liz, by King Ban 99
W. Walden's Tolu, by Ten Broeck 107
W. Walden's Welcher, by Warwick..... 110
W. P. Burch's Bob May, by Glenelg..... 92

THIRD RACE.

The Washington stakes, dash of one and a quarter miles, for all ages, to carry 105 pounds, mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds:
P. Lorillard's Parole, aged, by Leamington.... 102
Mr. Kelso's Rica, 4, by Kingfisher..... 102
Oden Bowie's Compensation, by Catesby..... 102
W. P. Burch's Col. Sprague, by Calvin..... 102

FOURTH RACE.

Dash of five-eighths of a mile, for all ages, with selling allowances:
J. E. Cook's Weasel, 6, by Wanderer..... 101
P. Lorillard's Breeze, 3, by Alarm..... 92
W. C. Daly's Retort, 3, by King Ernest..... 92
W. P. Burch's W. P. Burch, 3, by Enquirer..... 92
L. R. Tompkins's Bismarck, by Prussian..... 86
Washington stable's Firebrand, 3, by Fireball, 86
Jetes Walden's Chickadee, 4, by Viator..... 83
Davis & Hall's War Eagle, 3, by W Banner..... 81
M. J. Daley's Mrrk, 4, by King Ernest..... 80
R. W. Walden's King Tom, 2, by Tom Ochiltree 75
Dwyer Bros.' b. c. Wandering, 3, by Wanderer 76

FIFTH RACE.

Handicap hurdle, dash 1¼ miles, over five hurdles:
P. Duffy's Buster, 6, by Chillecothe..... 149
M. J. Daley's Gath, 4, by Hurrah..... 138
P. J. Flynn & Co.'s Beverwick, 4, by Enquirer 135
W. C. Daley's Red Fox, 5, by Hurrah..... 130
C. W. Medinger's Heloise, 6, by Pimlico..... 123

Baltimore and Ohio trains run directly to the track, and will leave the depot on New Jersey avenue during the races at 9:11, 11:30 a. m., and 12:10, 12:20, 12:45, 1:15, and 2 p. m.

Pools will be sold at the track at 11 a. m. each day of the meetings, no selling being allowed in the city.

Frightful Mutilation of Two Switchmen.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 15.—While John Bley and James Maloney, two switchmen, were repairing some damage to a freight car attached to a train standing at Derry station, on the Pennsylvania railway, yesterday, the engineer, not being aware of their presence under the car, started the train. Bley was crushed and mangled beyond recognition, and died instantly. Maloney was crushed against the tender of the engine, and his scalp was almost torn from his head, and an arm and a leg were broken. The train was quickly stopped, and Maloney was carried to the engine and laid upon the floor. The trainmen then started for Bley's remains, and were hurrying them toward the engine, when Maloney, crazed with pain, suddenly jumped up and threw the throttle wide open. The engine started with fearful rapidity down the grade. When Latrobe was reached, six miles from the scene of the accident, Maloney closed the valve and fell unconscious to the floor of the cab. He was picked up and taken to the hospital, where he is at present, with very slight hopes of recovery.

New York Republican Primaries.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—A large vote was polled to-day at the republican primaries for the delegates to the county convention. The Smyth ticket was beaten in every ward where there was a contest. The friends of State Committeeman Draper will have full control of the convention.

A Kentucky Killing.

GEORGETOWN, KY., Oct. 15.—News has been received here that Ambrose Wilson, city marshal of Sadieville, this county, was shot and killed by James Creighton on Saturday night. Wilson was trying to put Creighton (who was drunk) on a horse and send him home, when Creighton became angry and fired three shots at the marshal, killing him.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

The Situation Reported to be Still Serious at the Bradford Coal Pits.

BRADFORD, PA., Oct. 15.—Telegrams were received here this morning stating that the Rochester and Pittsburg mine, at Beech Tree, had been reopened and the strikers had not attempted to interfere. This is due perhaps to the fact that twenty armed Pinkerton detectives escorted the men to the mines, after which they were assigned to picket duty in the vicinity. At Beech Tree 160 men are employed. The company will this afternoon attempt to open the Walston mines, at Punxsutawney. The strikers at this point are especially strong, and from this morning's warlike indications serious trouble is feared. The extensive mines of Bell, Lewis & Yates, at Dubois, operated in conjunction with the Rochester and Pittsburg mines, are still idle. The mines employ nearly 500 men, and the company have been paying them at the advanced rates. There are over 1,000 strikers at Dubois, and the experiment of starting up is regarded as hazardous. As this is now the most important mine in the district, the strikers, it is said, will resort to every means possible to prevent the miners from going to work. The situation is so serious that the railroad company has telegraphed to Pinkerton's New York agency to send on at once twenty more detectives. They will arrive here at noon to-morrow. No news has been received from Reynoldsville, and it is not at this writing known whether or not the owners succeeded in starting up. At the other mines on the low grade division of the Allegheny Valley railway the situation remains unchanged.

A MISSING LAWYER.

The Mysterious Disappearance of a Leading Philadelphia Attorney.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—No tidings have yet been received from Alexander Thackara, the missing lawyer. In the latter part of last week counsel for the Mentzer establishment obtained a writ of sequestration from the orphans' court, and the writ being placed in the sheriff's hands, was executed by service of Mr. Thackara's clerk enjoining all interference with the missing man's property until the return of the writ in November.

William A. Menderson, who is attorney for the missing man, states that an examination of Mr. Thackara's accounts proves them to be all right. Mr. Manderson added: "The estate is worth about $100,000. There is $60,000 in mortgage securities in his office, and $25,000 in real estate on Arch street. In his safe, which is locked up, I do not doubt that the balance of the estate will be accounted for. It would have been absurd for him to abscond on account of any defalcation. His practice was large—worth at least $15,000. His clients are among the most wealthy and respectable people in the city. His friends would have made up any amount for which he had defaulted, even if he could not have made it good himself. In addition to this he was very steady, not at all extravagant, and never speculated. There is no way in which I can account for his disappearance."

NOTES FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Interesting Criminal Cases to be Tried—Indicted Judges of Elections.

Special Dispatch.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—The October term of the circuit court began here to-day. The term will be an interesting one. There is a murder case to be tried, a bigamy case, a wife beating case, and several assaults with intent to kill. A number of Baltimore lawyers were in attendance. Wm. H. Gassaway, of Annapolis, was selected as foreman of the grand jury, which was charged to inquire diligently into violations of the law.

It is said an effort will be made at this term to bring the cases against the indicted judges of election charged with stuffing the ballot box at an election in Anne Arundel county several years ago. He republicans are anxious to have the cases against the democratic judges brought. It has been two years since the indictments were brought. The jury has one colored man on it, William Phelps, of Annapolis, who has served once before on the jury.

The Maryland dredging season opens to-day.

The republicans of Anne Arundel are conducting a vigorous campaign.

The O'Donnell Trial.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The grand jury will not return an indictment against O'Donnell until Wednesday next. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, O'Donnell's American counsel, accompanied the other counsel to court to-day, when it was arranged that a motion to postpone the trial of O'Donnell should be heard on Wednesday immediately after the indictment of the prisoner shall have been presented.

The witnesses for O'Donnell, now at Cape Town, will leave immediately for England. The trial of O'Donnell will open Thursday. It is thought the government will not seriously oppose a postponement of the trial.

The recorder of the central criminal court to-day, charging the grand jury in regard to the case of O'Donnell, said that the prosecution claimed that the prisoner committed a deliberate murder of the worst kind, because his victim was a man who had aided the law, who was under the protection of the crown and who was killed out of revenge. He pointed out the conflict in the evidence regarding O'Donnell's exclamation to Mrs. Carey after he had shot her husband. The recorder said it would be the sworn duty of the jury to return a true bill for murder against O'Donnell.

Haverly's Latest Venture.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Mr. J. H. Haverly, the theatrical manager, to-day secured control of the Lyceum theater, in this city. The Lyceum is owned by John S. Clark, the comedian, and was leased to Joseph D. Murphy for three years from April 1, 1882, with the right of a renewal of the lease for two years longer. Charles K. Burns, Mr. Clark's financial agent, this afternoon approved the transfer of the lease to Mr. Haverly, who will take possession at once. The theater will close for one week for refitting and reopen on the twenty-ninth with John A. McCaul's Prince Methusalem company.

A Mother's Frenzy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Christiana Girdin, the Italian woman, who, on the third instant, threw her little boy into the river, was in the act of throwing in her little girl when her arm was stayed by a longshoreman, who rescued the boy. was to-day arraigned for attempting to kill her children. The woman stated that as she was homeless and penniless she had intended to drown the children and herself, and the jury, by direction of the court, returned a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity, and the prisoner was committed by Judge Elcock to the Norristown insane asylum.

A Panic in a School Room.

WATERBERRY, CONN., Oct. 15.—An alarm of fire this forenoon in the Elm street school building during the session caused 600 children to rush down the stairs panic-stricken. Many of them were knocked down and trampled. One girl had her collar bone broken, another had her eye badly cut, while a third sustained severe internal injuries and was rendered insensible. Many others were bruised. The fire caught in the waste paper room, near the furnace, and was easily extinguished.

THE HAGERSTOWN FAIR.

Everything Promises a Good Show and a Large Attendance.

Special Dispatch.

HAGERSTOWN, Oct. 15.—The fair grounds this morning presented a busy scene, exhibitors being engaged in bringing to the grounds their various articles for exhibition, the streets of the town being alive with stock and machinery received by the several railways on the way to the grounds. The cool northwest breeze which prevailed inspired the hope that fair weather would prevail, which is all that is now required to make the exhibition the greatest success ever witnessed in the state.

The entries of stock are large, among them are registered shorthorns, by Schnebly Bros., twelve in number, and a herd of nine, consisting of 5th Lord Red Rose, Lady Sherbrook, 2; Lady Verde 2; Lady Fern, Swan's Beauty, 3; Lady Oxford, Bloomfield, Bell 2, and Penrose 2. By Dr. T. S. Tanner, eight in number, and a herd consisting of Bull Andrea, Queen of Scots, 5th Duchess, January Rose, and 6th Duchess. Registered Jerseys entered by Watts & Seth, fifteen head, among which is Value 2d, the cow which, upon test, produced twenty-five pounds of butter per week, and for whom they have refused an offer of $10,000; by Clarke & Jones, twelve head, with a herd of a bull and four cows; by Thomas Taggart, six head, the issue of the celebrated cow Value 2d; by Andrew Banks, eighteen head and a herd in which are Lord Red, Nellie Bly, Duchess of Chatsworth, &c.; by O. I. Shiffler, seven head, and five head by other parties.

Registered Guernseys—By G. S. W. Watts, a herd of fourteen, and several entries by J. N. Ripple.

Dutch Fresian—The only entries in this line up to this morning were two head by B. P. Rehtch, esq.

Registered Herefords—By E. E. Merryman, Baltimore county, a herd of five, and eleven head not included in the herd, regarded as a handsome display, and greatly admired. In addition to these there are large entries of unregistered Jerseys, Guernseys, polled, and grade cattle, as well as registered and unregistered sweepstakes cattle for beef producing purposes.

Other entries are being made in this line and in all other departments and classes, and the officers and assistants are so engaged as to be unable to afford the information desired at this time. Everything is promising for the largest display and attendance ever made in the state on a similar occasion.

For all purposes over 10,000 entries have been made, a larger number than were made even at the state fair. Five acres are already occupied by machinery and agricultural implements, and trains are standing on the tracks of the various railways which could not be unloaded to-day, but which is being done to-night by the aid of electric light.

Mayor Orndorf this evening swore in 100 special police, who will be on the fair grounds and around the town to preserve order and act as a detective force. Among the prominent stock importers and breeders who have arrived here to-day are Messrs. John N. Ripple, T. A. Seth, G. S. Watts, Andrew Banks, F. Von Dapp, F. W. Harrison, and W. H. Whittridge, of Baltimore; G. R. Dykernan, of Shippensburg, Pa.; W. P. Hazzard, of West Chester, Pa.; Gen. B. F. Kelley, of Oakland, Md., and Abraham Sollenberger, of Chambersburg, Pa. Among the Baltimore visitors here to-night is J. Q. A. Herring. Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, of Cumberland, and Hon. Hart B. Holton are booked to be here to-morrow.

The horses of the Elk Ridge Fox Hunting club and some of the members of the club arrived here this evening. There is a prospect of fair weather, in which case there will be an immense attendance.

DUPED DUTCHMEN.

The President of the Maxwell Land Grant Company Arrested for Fraud.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Frank R. Sherwin, lately president of the Maxwell Land Grant company, was put under arrest here to-day in an action begun at the instance of the stockholders of that concern, all of whom are Dutchmen living in Amsterdam. Justice Donohue, of New York, issued the order of arrest and fixes the bail at $75,000. Sherwin is charged with having converted to his own use 180 bonds of the original company, each of the value of £100 sterling. These were intrusted to him by the company with which to pay the mortgages on the tract in New Mexico and Colorado, which he had undertaken to reclaim from their clouded titles. He is accused of having realized over $91,000 on these securities. Sherwin said, in an interview, that he is the victim of a malicious conspiracy, the result of a bitter quarrel with the Dutchmen, who believed he had the best of the bargain in his recent sale of his shares to them for $175,000. He resigned the presidency at the same time. Sherwin said he acted with authority in negotiating the bonds, and that he will prove it.

Six Hundred Railway Men Strike in East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The switchmen on all the railways centering in St. Louis and East St. Louis entered on a general strike for shorter hours and higher wages at noon today. They demand ten hours as a day's work, extra pay for Sundays, and 30 cents per hour for all time over ten hours, beside $65 per month for twenty-six working days. The strikers number about 600 men in St. Louis and East St. Louis. The strike will probably cause a blockade of freight in East St. Louis.

A Locomotive Boiler Explodes.

PORTLAND, ME., Oct. 15.—The boiler of a Grand Trunk freight locomotive exploded at Yarmouth, Me., at 6:30 o'clock this morning, carrying the whole top, weighing over a ton, a quarter of a mile. Engineer Pierson was blown to the rear of the tender and was slightly injured. The fireman was hurled out of the tender, but was not much hurt. It was an empty engine. The locomotive did not leave the rails.

The Fever at Brewton.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 15.—Since Saturday there have been five deaths from the prevailing fever at Brewton. Five new cases were reported during that time. Fever experts have arrived there, but have as yet not decided as to the nature of the disease. Rev. R. P. Baker, the Methodist minister who has rendered noble service since the disease became epidemic, is one of those who died since Saturday.

Singular Mishap to the American "Mind Reader."

DUBLIN, Oct. 15.—Irving Bishop, the "mind reader," at a public exhibition given here on Saturday night, after failing four times to reveal the number of a bank note, fainted, and has since been dangerously ill of congestion of the brain.

Base Ball.

At New York (ten innings)—

New York.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Metropolitan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3

At Philadelphia—

Athletic.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Philadelphia.....	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	—8

Went Ashore.

ALPENA, MICH., Oct. 15.—The schooner Nellie Gardner, with a cargo of corn for Buffalo, went ashore on South point, in Thunder bay, early this morning and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

The Weather To-Day.

Generally fair weather, northeasterly winds, rising barometer, slight fall in temperature.

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 53.0°; 11 a. m. 54.0°; 3 p. m., 56.1°; 7 p. m., 49.2°; 11 p. m. 45.7°; maximum, 68.0°; minimum, 42.7°.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Supreme Court Declares Its Two Principal Sections Unconstitutional.

Eight Justices Concur in the Opinion, Harlan Alone Dissenting.

The Decision Affects the Law Only in the States, and Not in the District or the Territories.

Views of Fred. Douglass, J. M. Langston, and Prof. Greener on the Opinion.

THE OPINION.

A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States yesterday in five civil rights cases, based on the first and second sections of the civil rights act of March, 1875. They are, respectively, prosecutions under the act for not admitting certain colored persons to equal accommodations and privileges in inns or hotels, in railway cars, and in theaters. The court holds that congress had no constitutional authority to pass the sections in question, under either the thirteenth or fourteenth amendment of the constitution. The decision, however, is held to apply only to the validity of the law in the states and not in the territories or the District of Columbia, where the legislative power of congress is unlimited. So far as the states are concerned the two sections of the law above referred to are declared unconstitutional and void. Justice Bradley rendered the opinion, Justice Harlan dissenting.

The five cases were submitted on printed arguments about a year ago. Their titles and the states from which they come are as follows: No. 1. The United States vs. Murray Stanley; from the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas. No. 2. The United States vs. Michael Ryan; from the United States circuit court for the district of California. No. 3. The United States vs. Samuel Nichols; from the United States circuit court for the western district of Missouri. No. 26. The United States vs. Samuel D. Singleton; from the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, and No. 28, Richard A. Robinson and wife vs. the Memphis and Charleston Railroad company; from the United States circuit court for the district of Tennessee.

These cases were all based on the first and second sections of the civil rights act of 1875, and were respectively prosecutions under that act for not admitting certain colored persons to equal accommodations and privileges in inns or hotels, in railroad cars, and in theaters. The defense set up in every case was the alleged unconstitutionality of the law. The first and second sections of the act, which were the parts directly in controversy, are as follows:

Section 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

The second section provides that any person who violates the first section shall be liable to forfeit $500 for each offense, to be recovered in a civil action; and also to a penalty of from $500 to $1,000 fine or imprisonment from thirty days to a year, to be enforced in a criminal prosecution. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to the district and circuit courts of the United States in cases arising under the law.

The rights and privileges claimed by and denied to the colored persons in these cases were full and equal accommodations in hotels, in ladies' cars on railway trains, and in the dress circles in theaters.

The court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, holds:

I. That congress had no constitutional authority to pass the sections in question under either the thirteenth or fourteenth amendment of the constitution.

II. That the fourteenth amendment is prohibitory upon the states only, and that the legislation authorized to be adopted by congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on the matters respecting which the states are prohibited from making or enforcing certain laws, or doing certain acts, but is corrective legislation necessary or proper for counteracting and redressing the effect of such law or acts; that in forbidding the states, for example, to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and giving congress power to enforce the prohibition, it was not intended to give congress power to provide due process of law for the protection of life, liberty, and property (which would embrace almost all subjects of legislation, but to provide modes of redress for counteracting the operation and effect of state laws obnoxious to the prohibition.

III. That the thirteenth amendment gives no power to congress to pass the sections referred to, because that amendment relates only to slavery and involuntary servitude, which it abolishes, and gives congress power to pass laws for its enforcement; that this power only extends to the subject matter of the amendment itself, namely, slavery and involuntary servitude, and the necessary incidents and consequences of those conditions; that it has nothing to do with different races or colors, but only refers to slavery—the legal equality of different races and classes of citizens being provided for in the fourteenth amendment, which prohibits the states from doing anything to interfere with such equality; that it is no infringement of the thirteenth amendment to refuse to any person the equal accommodations and privileges of an inn or a place of public entertainment, however it may be violative of his legal rights; that it imposes upon him no badge of slavery or involuntary servitude, which imply some sort of subjection of one person to another and the incapacity incident thereto, such as inability to hold property, to make contracts, to be parties in court, &c., and that if the original civil rights act, which abolished these incapacities, might be supported by the thirteenth amendment, it does not therefore follow that the act of 1875 can be supported by it.

IV. That this decision affects only the validity of the law in the states, and not in the territories or the District of Columbia, where the legislative power of congress is unlimited; and it does not undertake to decide what congress might or might not do under the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, the law not being drawn with any such view.

V. That, therefore, it is the opinion of the court that the first and second sections of the act of congress of March 1, 1875, entitled "an act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," are unconstitutional and void, and judgment should be rendered upon the indictments accordingly.

At the conclusion of the reading of Justice Bradley's opinion, which occupied more than an hour, Justice Harlan said that, under ordinary circumstances