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NEW YORK CITY EXCITED.

DYNAMITE CRIMINALLY USED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A BUSINESS HOUSE.

The Explosion Effected at Midnight—Nobody Seriously Injured—Suspicions and Allegations Against Discharged and Striking Employes—Previous Threats and Boycotting—Arrests of "Suspects."

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The first criminal use of dynamite in this city has greatly excited the people here to-day. The explosion took place at a very late hour last night. One or two of the morning papers made second editions giving the news. The explosion was at Garry Bros.' dry goods store at Grand and Allen streets, and that section of the city was crowded to-day with persons who had been attracted by the report of the attempt to destroy property with dynamite. There were a number of persons passing the spot at the time of the explosion, but none of them were injured. A squad of police guarded the premises. The goods in the Allen street side of the store of Garry Bros., and also in that of Ridley & Sons, the windows of which had also been smashed by the explosion, were removed for safety to the interior of the stores. Shortly after the explosion four men were found by the police in the shadow of the Rivington street station of the Elevated road. One of them, Charles Henry, a laborer, who said he lived in Williamsburg, was discovered to be severely cut about the head and face, and the others, William Britton, a waiter; James Daley, a clerk, and Joseph Lamb, a printer, were binding up Henry's wounds. The quartette were seized and locked up, and to-day at the Essex Market police court they were remanded.

To-day a lad was brought to the station house, who was charged with experimenting with dynamite at the corner of Grand and Essex streets, where he succeeded in dislodging a portion of a horse car track. He could not be connected with the other explosion.

The bomb or cartridge which caused the explosion last night must have been placed immediately underneath the framework of the window of Garry Bros.' store. The window casing, sash, and glass were entirely demolished. The shock was felt several hundred feet away. A lamp on a shelf of an Eldridge street house, 300 feet away, was thrown to the floor. Dishes in tenement houses in the neighborhood were rattled, and the iron stanchions of the elevated road, near the store, look as though they had received violent blows.

There is no evidence that a cartridge was applied to Ridley's store. Had it not been for the heavy elevated railroad structure, which runs up Allen street between the two stores, however, the probability is that a good part of the west side of Ridley's building would have suffered. Many of Ridley's employes came to the spot to guard the premises. The damage to both buildings will reach $2,500.

The police are satisfied that the explosion is the outcome of a strike of Garry Brother's employes. Burke, a clerk who was discharged by the firm, and who was the cause of the strike, was dismissed for failing one night to properly secure the doors of the establishment. The Dry Goods Clerks Union, of which he was a member, tried many methods to gain his reinstatement. They went so far as to station men in the vicinity of the store and ask intending purchasers to boycott the firm. When the strike was ordered by the union the firm was left without a clerk to transact business. The non-union men, who were subsequently employed, have been threatened in various ways. Garry Brothers have also received a number of threatening letters. Committees from several trades unions called upon the firm, but the brothers assured them that they intended to run their own business. The persecution of the firm became so persistent that steps were taken for their protection, and to this end a private meeting of dry goods dealers was recently held. What action was taken has not been divulged, but it is thought that the organization of the dealers made the union men more desperate and impelled them to the use of dynamite.

The union or "equality association" was formed a year ago, when the employes of Grand street houses endeavored to induce proprietors to close at 6 o'clock. Ridley & Sons were among the houses that refused to close at that hour. For some time they were persecuted as the Garrys have been recently. Last June a huge stone shattered one of their plate glass show windows. The perpetrator was never discovered. The union has passwords, grips, &c.

Edward Ridley, jr., said during the day that his firm had acceded to the demands of the Equality Association, and had no ill-feeling against them. He did not believe the explosion was intended to damage their store, and was satisfied there would be no repetition of it.

Thomas Garry, of Garry Brothers, said: "Of course the Equality Association is at the bottom of the outrage. What surprises me is that they have done nothing worse. They have made threats of all kinds, but we were inclined to look for their execution upon our clerks rather than on our premises."

T. J. Naughton, a delegate of the Equality Association, denied all knowledge of the affair, and claimed that the outrage was not caused by any member of the organization, although he said it might have been done on individual responsibility. He said he thought Garry's own agent caused the explosion, and that the object was gratuitous advertising.

The men arrested on suspicion of complicity in the explosion stoutly deny all knowledge of it. Joseph Lamb works for the American Bank Note Company, where he has been employed for years.

William Britton is a waiter at 135 Broadway. He and James Daley, who is a bookkeeper in his uncle's plumbing establishment, board in the same house. Britton says that when he and Daley were going home Sunday morning, they saw the fuse burning and before they knew it had exploded.

Police Captain Allaire had a long conference with Inspectors Byrnes and Murray to-day in relation to the affair. Inspector Byrnes refused to talk, but it was intimated that more arrests will soon follow.

Verdict of Not Guilty Gives Great Pleasure.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Feb. 1.—The Pittston homicide case that has occupied the attention of the court for several days past, and in which Thomas Mullen, Patrick Kennedy, John Loughney, and Thomas Haley were tried for the murder of David J. Wilson, closed yesterday afternoon. The jury came in to court late last night with a verdict of not guilty. The scene which followed was very exciting, the large audience shouting and stamping their feet to show their approval of the verdict.

Senatorial Balloting Saturday.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 1.—Hon. James K. Jones, representative in congress from the Third district, was yesterday elected United States senator to succeed Mr. Walker, after March 3, having received eight votes more than the number necessary for a choice.

PORTLAND, OR., Feb. 1.—In the ballot for United States senator yesterday the democrats voted for R. F. Bonham. Hirsch got twenty votes, a gain of three over yesterday. The remainder of the votes were scattering.

Murdered by a Criminal Band.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Feb. 1.—The naked body of an unknown man, supposed to be a peddler, was found last night on Cove Mountain. There was a bullet hole in the forehead and several in the body. It is supposed the man was murdered by an organized band, which has committed numerous crimes in that vicinity recently.

THE BOOMERS ON THE BORDER.

They Are Placing Great Stock in President Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The *Times* has the following special from Caldwell, Kans: "The decision of Capt. Couch and his men to return to Oklahoma March 5, has been received by the boomers on the border with great pleasure, and unless something unforeseen occurs movements will be made into the forbidden territory from a dozen different points. Preparations are already in progress to that end. Gen. Hatch said to-day that he had information of movements among the booms in Texas and Arkansas as well as in Kansas. He has no doubt that another and more successful effort will be made. The general gives as one of his most particular reasons for demanding the immediate capitulation of Couch the receipt of reliable intelligence last Monday that were he to delay the demand two days he would be surrounded by a mob from the border. He believes that a very serious conflict with the border boomers was averted when Couch was so soon brought to terms. Gen. Hatch is in favor of placing Indian territory under military rule. He says that it is waste of time to drive the agitators and take no steps to prevent their return. "I think," said he, "that the war department will see the necessity of stationing troops at different points in the territory, and that it will be done by the spring. There is no doubt but that Oklahoma ought to be opened up, but it must be done by act of congress, and until congress does take some action the boomers must stay out. It is doubtful however, whether the government will do anything for the next five years. I offered, if paid well, to go to Washington in the colonists' interest and lobby a bill, but they would not accept my proposition."

The boomers are placing great stock in President Cleveland, but it is not understood by many how he can consistently reverse the action of Mr. Arthur. One of the reasons advanced at the meeting in Arkansas City yesterday for making the raid Feb. 15 was that it would probably be noticed in Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address. Those who wanted it March 5 argued, however, that he would be obliged to more than notice it. Should the raid be postponed he would be forced to take a decisive stand one way or another. While the democrats among the boomers are sanguine of Mr. Cleveland's good will, the republicans place but little faith in it. The Oklahoma question has entered more largely into Kansas politics than is generally known. It is also commencing to cut a figure in the politics of Arkansas and Texas. The 10,000 members of the colonies are scattered over all quarters of the union, and there are those who are confident that it will not be long before the Oklahoma question will compose of itself planks in the party platform.

Gen. Hatch denied that he threatened to turn the Cheyenne Indians loose upon the boomers. The only reference made to it was in his proclamation, when he declared that he would not be responsible for the raids of the Cheyennes on the boomers' property. He says the Cheyennes were prepared to descend the minute the fighting began.

The Latest News from Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The following dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Wolseley:

KORTI, Feb. 1.—Gen. Earle has advanced his troops to within seven miles of Birti, but will be unable to concentrate them in readiness for an attack upon that place until the 3d instant owing to difficulty experienced in navigating the river. The enemy holds a strong position at Birti. A deserter from the rebel ranks says the commander at Birti has received a letter from the emir of Berber, stating that the British have captured Metemneh and sent steamers to Khartoum with troops and stores for the garrison there. The emir strongly advised the commander at Birti to not oppose Gen. Earle's advance, as the British were sending troops across the desert from Korusko to Abu Hamed to suppress the rebels. The letter also reported the names of the sheiks killed at the battle at Abu Klea wells, and stated that a rumor was current that Hussein Pasha Khalifa had died in the mahdi's camp. The deserter recently left Berber, where he says there are twenty-six survivors of the massacre of Col. Stewart's party, who were wrecked in the Nile in one of Gordon's steamers. The survivors consist of Syrians and Greeks. The deserter say they are not imprisoned, but are not allowed to leave Berber.

SUAKIM, Feb. 1.—The British to-day made a reconnoissance in force with two guns. They shelled the enemy's camp at Hasheen. The rebels, who held a strong position, were very courageous, advancing with loud yells, but they soon fell back to leave their own ground. The British subsequently returned to Suakim. No casualties occurred.

CAIRO, Feb. 1.—Gen. Sir Redvers Butler, Gen. Lord Wolseley's chief of staff, has been temporarily appointed to succeed Gen. Stewart as commander of the expedition to Khartoum.

Deaths of Prominent Persons.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Prof. Nicholas Francis Cook died here to-day of heart disease, aged 56 years. He was one of the best known physicians in the west, holding chairs of chemistry, pathology and diagnosis in homeopathic colleges in this city, Cincinnati, and Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was a grandson of the first governor of Rhode Island.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Dr. Jean Baptiste Marchisi, the oldest resident of Utica, died this afternoon. He was born in Carmagnola, Piedmont, Italy, August 6, 1792. He was attached to the army of Napoleon I and was captured by the English, detained in Sicily, then sent to Gibraltar and thence to Canada, where he worked in the quartermaster's department.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Porter C. Miles, one of the best known men in New York, died tonight at St. Luke's hospital, of which institution he had been an inmate for sometime past.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—Gen. James Chesnut, United States Senator from South Carolina at the time of that state's secession from the union, and afterward a member of the Montgomery congress, died at Camden, S. C., to-day, aged 70 years.

Latest About Natural Gas Explosions.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 1.—No deaths have occurred from yesterday's natural gas explosions. The twenty-one victims are resting easy, with the exception of Mary Smolder, the young woman who struck the match which caused the first explosion. Her condition is very serious, and it is feared she inhaled some of the burning gas. The others are believed to be out of danger. The scene of the disaster was visited to-day by thousands of people, and ropes have been placed around the wrecked district, and extra policemen detailed to keep the crowds back and prevent injury from falling walls.

A Sensational Divorce Suit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A rather sensational divorce suit has been commenced here. The complainant is Leopold A. Von Weste, a riding master and trainer of horses. The defendant is Mme. Mathilda Cottrelli, of the McCall Casino Company, and McCall is made respondent. Von Weste charges undue familiarity between his wife and McCall.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

—Ole Hannon and his wife were suffocated to death by coal gas at Racine, Wis.

—Chesapeake bay is full of floating ice, but the prevailing northwest wind is forcing the ice toward the ocean.

—At a late hour Saturday night Dr. Mosely, of Alvarado, Texas, was killed by his brother-in-law, William Wilburn.

—A memorial to congress asking for unlimited coinage of silver is coming from the silver convention at Carson, Nevada.

—Four of the leaders of the Oklahoma boomers have been arrested, charged with conspiracy and rebellion against the United States government.

—The coinage at the United States mint in Philadelphia during January numbered 5,822,027 pieces, the valuation of which amounted to $1,115,187.70.

—Col. Hatch intends to build forts in the Indian territory, and to leave troops on the Salt Fork, in anticipation of an expedition by the Oklahoma boomers.

—Returning from a ball near Port Clinton, Ohio, a party of six persons in a sleigh, while crossing a railway, was struck by a train and two of the sleighers were killed and the other four injured, three of whom may die from the effects thereof. Another of the ladies in the party has since died of injuries received, making three victims—two women and one man—thus far, while another of the party is not expected to survive.

CURRENT CAPITOL GOSSIP.

OPINIONS AND EXPRESSIONS GATHERED IN BRIEF TALKS WITH STATESMEN.

Senator Groome Never Expects to Hold Another Political Office—Work Being Done to Put Senator Jonas in the Next Cabinet—Cleveland and Carlisle.

Senator Groome, of Maryland, whose term expires March 4, said that after that date he would proceed to his home at Elkton and resume the practice of law. "I never expect to hold another political office," said Mr. Groome, "though I shall continue to take an active interest in my party and my party friends."

THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

The Missouri delegation held a meeting recently to consider the river and harbor bill. Three members opposed the bill on account of the provision which makes Capt. Eads superintendent of the works on the Mississippi river and on Galveston harbor, and three others opposed it on account of the inadequate provision for improvements on that part of the Mississippi between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois rivers.

IN BEHALF OF SENATOR JONAS.

Senator Gorman was advertised to arrive in Albany about noon yesterday, ostensibly for a brief conference in relation to certain details of the inauguration ceremony, but really in behalf of Senator Jonas for the postmaster generalship. The term of the Louisiana senator expires on March 4, and as he was not reelected he will be out of a political job after that date if he does not "catch on" with the next administration. It is understood that Senator Gorman is to make a big fight for Senator Jonas, setting his excellent services during the campaign as the basis of his claim to preferment. Mr. Jonas has other quite formidable backing, and as a prominent New Yorker put it yesterday, "he might have some show if Money was not so far in the lead."

CARLISLE AND CLEVELAND.

Leading democrats ridicule the report which reached here yesterday from Albany that there had been a sharp conversation between Speaker Carlisle and the president elect as to the recognition that should be extended to the tariff reformers. The report had it that Mr. Cleveland expressed his willingness to have that wing of the party represented in the cabinet if he could be satisfactorily informed as to what it had done for the good of the party. Then he wanted to know what salutary effect tariff agitation had on the late campaign, and what practical results the present house committee on ways and means, notoriously made up in the interest of tariff revision, had accomplished. Whereat Mr. Carlisle warmed up and entered into a fervid defense of his wing of the party. None of the democrats believe this story, and it is not probable that it is accurate. The stronger probability is that the interview did not amount to much more than a preliminary exchange of views looking to a more extended conference in the future. At least, the party leaders do not attach great importance to the speaker's Albany visit.

WHY IT WAS WITHDRAWN.

Several members of the house military committee who were questioned yesterday declared that there was no unfriendly motive whatever in withdrawing the recommendation for the creation of the office of assistant chief of the signal service for the benefit of Lieut. Greely. The recommendation was made hastily, and it was withdrawn, only because it involved new legislation, which is contrary to the agreed policy of the house at this stage of the session. All the members expressed the warmest admiration for Lieut. Greely, and believe that he deserves promotion.

A VERY SUGGESTIVE REPORT.

Practical Statements Relative to the Defects in an Important Office.

Hon. Ben. Butterworth, commissioner of patents, has handed his annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1884, to the secretary of the interior. That part of the report which relates to the finances of the bureau shows that there was received during the year from all sources $1,075,799, and that there was expended $970,580—an excess of receipts over expenditures of $105,219. There is in the treasury of the United States a balance on account of the patent fund of $2,781,695. A summary of the work of the office for the year shows that there were issued 20,297 patents and designs, that 116 patents were reissued, and that 1,021 trade marks and 513 labels were registered; 12,301 patents expired during the year, and patents were withheld in 839 cases for non-payment of the final fee. Of the patents issued 19,013 were to citizens of the United States and 1,284 to citizens of foreign countries.

The commissioner again calls attention to the inadequacy of rooms and of facilities for conducting the business of the office. He states that the rooms are unfit for occupation by human beings, and says that several deaths have already occurred from disease contracted in the foul damp rooms. "I respectfully submit," says he, "that it would be difficult to find a satisfactory reason for withholding the fund from the use for which the government received it—to wit, to pay the expense of a prompt and proper disposition of the business brought to the patent office," and in reciting the evil results of the inadequate means at his command to further the business of the office, he says: "Many important interests are lost or greatly damaged by reason of the inability of inventors to have their applications disposed of within a reasonable time."

Is the Rev. Newton Heretical.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Rev. R. H. Newton, of the Anthon Memorial (P. E.) Church, made no allusion in his pulpit to-day to the statement that he was to be tried for heresy. In the course of his discourse he said that in all the writings of the Great Teacher there was found some imperfect thought; also, "If the teachings of some men are to be believed the Eternal Being has selected certain individuals for heaven and ordained that others shall be consigned to everlasting damnation. The doctrine means, according to this theory, that some men are chosen as the objects of God's favor, and others are left to fate. Such a theory is revolting to human nature. Is there any wonder that the hot irons of indignation are barbed against it?"

Cleveland and Gorman Rehearsing for the Inauguration.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Senator Gorman, of Maryland, called on President-elect Cleveland to-day and gave him a detailed account of the arrangements made for the ceremonies of inauguration at Washington on March 4. President-elect Cleveland was informed fully of the part the committee of arrangements intended that he should perform from his arrival in Washington, March 2, to his departure from the Arlington Hotel for the capitol on March 4; the reading of his inaugural address from the east front of the capitol, and subsequent procession to the white house. Senator Gorman left for New York in the evening.

Killed His Wife and Hanged Himself.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., Feb. 1.—Henry Calenhausen, living in Burand, twenty-five miles west of here, killed his wife last Sunday while the remainder of the family were at church. The crime was discovered yesterday. On Monday Mrs. Calenhausen was missing, and inquiries for her since met with so satisfactory answer. Search was begun yesterday and was rewarded by finding her body half buried in the cellar. Her head was battered to a jelly. Calenhausen on being charged with the crime said in a cool manner: "I was irresponsible, if I hadn't killed her she would not."

Calenhausen hanged himself last night.

THE EDMUNDS BILL.

Meeting of Irishmen to Protest Against Its Passage.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the representatives of the various Irish-American organizations of the District of Columbia was held last night at Clan-na-Gael hall to protest against the passage of the "Edmunds bill." It was at first the intention of those interested to call a mass meeting in this city, but this course was not deemed necessary.

Mr. Dennis Connell was called to the chair and Mr. M. Burns chosen as secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, pending the deliberation of which Capt. O'Meagher Condon was requested to address the meeting.

He congratulated the assemblage upon the spirit and feeling which brought it together, and said that they had nothing to apologize for or to regret. The maddened victims of British oppression were the best judges of the means to be used to check its crimes. The United States had no responsibility whatever in the matter. England, not this nation, was responsible for anything that might happen in consequence of its career of crime in Ireland, and we were not called upon to interfere between the oppressor and his victims. If we took any action, justice, gratitude, and love of liberty ought to impel us to express our sympathy with the victims of British hate and lust of power. Capt. Condon spoke at some length upon the absurdity of the assertions that the United States was in any way responsible for the recent explosions in London. He showed that British firms were constantly sending large quantities of dynamite to this country in a criminally careless manner. The governments of France and Germany expressed or felt no sympathy for the damage done to those monuments of British cruelty and crime—the tower of London and the parliament house. In spite of all the twaddle about indiscriminate assassination the fact remained that not a single life had been lost through any of the explosions, a fact which proved the regard which their authors had for the safety of human life. We in a free nation could not understand the feeling engendered by centuries of merciless persecution, and by the policy of extermination of the Irish people pursued by the British government. Let that government call off its bloodhounds from the throat of Ireland, and explosions would cease. Until then, there was no apology to offer for the acts of men driven mad by oppression and persecution. He said that Senator Riddleberger deserved the admiration of every true American, and that although sixty-three voted against him, in this he singly represented the sentiment of the American people in more than the proportion of 63 to 1.

Resolutions were then offered and passed deprecating and protesting against the passage of the Edmunds bill, and expressing the thanks and gratitude of the meeting and those whom it represented to Senator Riddleberger for his action.

After some approving remarks by gentlemen present the meeting adjourned.

IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Prospective Proceedings in Both Branches.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill is before the senate, and the District of Columbia, the pension, and the agricultural bills are likely to be reported back from the appropriations committee during the week. It is probable that none of these measures will give rise to extended debate. The interstate commerce bill is still the unfinished business of the senate after the morning hour, and the discussion of the Pacific railroad bill has already been begun in the morning hour. Senator Morrill gave notice last week that he would seek an opportunity to-morrow to make some remarks upon the silver coinage bill. This measure is likely to give rise to a long debate, involving nearly every branch of national finances.

In the house to-day individual motions to suspend the rules will be in order, and a number of members will endeavor by this means to secure the immediate passage of measures under the two-third rule. Representative Collins will ask the house to pass the bankruptcy bill, and Representative Matson a bill providing for an increase of the pensions of soldiers' widows from $8 to $12 a month. It is the general opinion that the remainder of the week will be taken up by the consideration of the river and harbor and postoffice appropriation bills. If an opportunity offers, however, Representative Henley will call up the bill providing for the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land grant. Mr. Townshend contemplates offering a resolution during the week providing for night sessions of the house of representatives.

Trades Assembly Versus Socialists.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—About 400 persons were present in West Twelfth street Turner hall this afternoon to listen to a joint discussion between the socialists and the trades assembly, the latter having recently passed resolutions denouncing socialism in behalf of the wage workers of the city. A number of persons spoke on each side of the question. On behalf of the trades assembly it was claimed that the condition of the laboring classes in this country had been steadily improving, instead of growing worse; that they were better housed, better clothed, and better fed—in fact that in every way they were better off than ever before in the history of the world. On behalf of the socialists it was claimed that the workingmen were still suffering great wrongs, that statistics showed that for every dollar that the worker received, the capitalists received eight; that though some workmen, nowadays, blacked their boots, other workmen were starving—a condition of affairs which came about recently—that tramps were unknown prior to 1873, that millionaires had increased too rapidly within the past hundred years, and that the only remedy was to force a redistribution.

Moody Doing Good Work in Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 1.—The Christian workers of New Brunswick, under the direction of Dwight L. Moody, convened to-day, and will continue in session three days. Rutger's College and the churches are heartily enlisted in the work. In the morning the opera house was crowded by a mixed audience, in the afternoon by women, and in the evening by men. Much interest was manifested, and many arose for prayer. Sankey, who was to join Moody here, is still too ill to resume his labors.

Fell From His Bicycle and Died.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Chittenden Rogers, an expert bicyclist and noted polo player, while engaged at a game of polo at the Pioneer rink in this city last evening, fell with such force that he died, as is supposed, from his injuries before morning. He was a young man and son of a retired merchant and himself a prominent manufacturer of this city.

CAPITOL CHIPS.

A resolution of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in favor of placing on the free list books pertaining to physical, natural, and medical sciences, and apparatus intended for research and education, was laid before the house.

The members of the National Board of Trade forming the bankrupt law committee have remained over for the purpose of pushing the bill recommended by the board to congress. Their efforts have resulted in an agreement to have the senate modification of the Lowell bill called up under to-day's suspension of the rules in the house.

The house military committee has withdrawn its recommendation to the appropriation committee to create the new office of assistant chief signal officer. The reason alleged for this action is that the committee has resolved to recommend no new legislation. The measure is the one intended to promote Maj. Greely to colonel.

The Hon. James K. Jones, elected to the United States senate by the Arkansas legislature Saturday last, has been a member of the house of representatives for the past two terms from the second congressional district of that state, and had but recently been elected for the third term. He is a popular, rising young man. He is the nephew of the Hon. Samuel Normeni, of this city.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Mrs. McElroy's Reception Saturday Afternoon—Other Social Happenings.

A pleasant and sunny afternoon brought a large company to Mrs. McElroy's reception at the white house on Saturday afternoon between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. A pleasant innovation was having a stringed orchestra selected from the best musicians of the marine band to play in the inside corridor upon which the three parlors and the east room opens. The rooms were lighted with gas, and there was a pleasant and festal air to the whole mansion. Marshal McMichael presented the visitors to Mrs. McElroy, who received in a toilet of black and white silk, with a front of black lace flounces and bows of black velvet. In the line of ladies assisting her were Mrs. Frank Hatton in a rich toilet of wine colored velvet and satin; Mrs. Teller in maroon satin and velvet brocaded on a pearl ground; Mrs. McMichael in pale blue silk, with sleeves and draperies of lace; Mrs. Rockwell in black silk and lace, combined with cherry satin; Mrs. Julian James in black thread lace over pearl colored silk. Miss McElroy, who only reached the white house this week, was in the blue parlor, back of the receiving party, wearing a toilet of pearl gray cashmere, combined with a darker shade of satin; Miss Sharpe wore lilac cashmere, with white lace; Miss Harding, pale blue silk, with lace and crystal trimmings, and Miss Annesley, dark green velvet and brocade.

At the conclusion of the reception an informal 5 o'clock tea was served in the upper corridor, guests being invited to remain by Mrs. McElroy as they greeted her in the blue parlor. Miss McElroy and Miss Annesley made and served the tea at a table in the center corridor and simple wafers and biscuits were offered with the rare Japan tea.

Among those present during the afternoon were: Postmaster General Hatton, Attorney General and Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. and Miss McCulloch, Mrs. and Miss Meyers, Mrs. Kauffmann, Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, Mrs. George Frelinghuysen, Mrs. and Miss Pendleton, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Warner Miller, Miss Churchill, Miss Roots, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Angus Cameron, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Michael Sheridan, Mrs. Brooks, Lieut. and Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Sabin, Miss Fullom, Mrs. George B. Loring, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. J. F. Miller, Miss Dora Miller, Mrs. Robert Stevens, Mrs. Meyers, Mme. de Struve, the French minister, Mrs. Kinsley, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Helyar, Mrs. George E. Adams, the Misses Ranney, Miss Dawes, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Charles Miller, Mr. Donavan, Maj. Brainerd, Mrs. George W. Steele, and many others.

Gen. and Mrs. E. F. Beale expect to have Gen. and Mrs. Grant with them for a visit of several weeks during the spring. Gen. Grant is now with Mr. G. W. Childs in Philadelphia, and is receiving treatment for his throat from Dr. da Costa.

Mr. William Garner, of this city, and Miss Sarah Peyser, daughter of Mr. Philip Peyser, of No. 1246 Seventh street northwest, were united in marriage last evening at Meyer's Hall, corner of Seventh and N streets, Rev. L. Stern officiating. The parents of both contracting parties and a large number of their friends were present to witness the interesting ceremony. There were no bridesmaids. Messrs. L. Rich, S. Kauffman, S. W. Augenstein, and D. Jackson acted as ushers. After the ceremony a sumptuous collation was partaken of, and many toasts were offered to the future success and prosperity of the happy couple. The hall was then cleared and dancing enjoyed until a late hour. The participants in the festivities of the occasion numbered among them many well-known business men and their ladies and others of pleasant social companionship, including Rev. and Mrs. L. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. King, jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. Augenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kauffmann, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. L. Baum, Mr. and Mrs. Peyser, of Petersburg, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Mundheim, Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldstrung, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Schoenberger, Mr. and Mrs. Hanan, the Misses Bella and Millie Hirschfield, Henny Herzog, Leila Lieberman, R. Pach, the Misses Annie Morris and Sarah Strauss, of Baltimore; Augenstein, Pauline Peyser, sister of the bride; Augusta and Annie Walsky, Cohen, the Misses Barnet, Rosa and Tilly Kaufman, Lizzie Farquhar, Ada Nattans, T. Mundheim, Jennie Kilinsky, H. Goldstrung, F. Myles, I. and S. Hirsch, Messrs. W. J. Hirshfield, Dr. Nattans, S. King, W. Faulkner, A. L. and J. Garner, of Baltimore; E. Peyser, Th. Peyser, and R. Peyser, of Petersburg, Va.

The Misses Bear gave a very pleasant birthday reception Saturday night at their residence, 204 F street northwest. A choice musical programme, both vocal and instrumental, was finely rendered, interspersed with many new and amusing novelties, which added greatly to the evening's entertainment. The refreshments which followed, together with the table decorations of beautiful flowers, were both enjoyed and admired and suggested congratulations and best wishes to Mrs. Bear, in whose honor the reception was given. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. McCullum, Mr. and Mrs. Dague, Mrs. and Miss Lane, Mrs. Burgess and her sister (Miss Crowell), Mrs. Bell, Mrs. and Miss Twaddell, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, Misses Sinclair, Camp, Neal, and McKee, and Messrs. Bilyen, Dickinson, Shirley, Vought, Wright, and Thompson.

The Friday night hop given at Willard's Hotel was very largely attended. Among the participants were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Lowery, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hodges, Representative, Mrs., and Miss Broadhead, Mr. and Mrs. Fr. May, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nisbet, Mr. R. B. Brown and ladies, Mr. C. M. Huntley and ladies, E. L. Yerby and ladies, the Misses Turner, Cannon, Burchell, McFall, Hayden, Koones, Mrs. and Miss Ryan, the Misses M. and E. Stooro, Miss Baird, Miss Kendig, Mrs. E. H. Keller, Mrs. J. Sabin, Mrs. Judge Haldeman and daughter, Mrs. T. M. Bayne, Mrs. J. G. Cannon, Mrs. Geo. L. Wright, Mrs. M. J. Alleger, Messrs. Randolph and Harry Rapley, H. Mulford, Delancey Hunter, Col. Fred Conking, Hon. J. P. Henry, W. C. Milburn, Hon. E. B. Brainard, A. L. Robinson, Springsteen, J. G. Wintersmith, F. D. Maltby, E. A. Newman, F. D. Owen, and W. Taylor.

A pleasant surprise party was given to Miss Fannie Greenapple at her residence, No. 481 C street southwest, by a large number of friends who were hospitably entertained. Vocal music was rendered by the Misses Hirschfield, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Sarah Lulley, who accompanied herself upon the banjo, Miss Greenapple, and others. Mr. S. S. Schoenfarber gave a recitation, and other impromptu contributions to the entertainment of the company followed.

The Weather To-day.

For the middle Atlantic states colder, fair weather, north to west winds, higher barometer.

Cold wave coming. The temperature will probably fall 15° to 35° in the next twenty-four hours.

For Tuesday—The temperature will rise slowly, with generally fair weather.

Yesterday's local thermometric readings—At 3 a. m., 33.3°; 7 a. m., 33.0°; 11 a. m., 35.8°; 3 p. m., 44.0°; 7 p. m., 31.1°; 11 p. m., 24.0. Mean temperature, 33.8°; maximum, 45.0°; minimum, 24.0°; mean relative humidity, 65.0°; total precipitation, .03 inches.

Summary for February—Mean temperature, 34.3°; average precipitation, 4.14 inches; highest temperature, 73.0°, occurred in 1871; lowest temperature, 9° below zero, occurred in 1875.

SOME SABBATH SERVICES.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE PULPIT BY WASHINGTON CLERGYMEN.

An Eloquent Sermon on the "Signs of the Times" by Rev. Dr. Naylor—What Missionary Work Has Accomplished in India—Union Gospel Services.

"The Signs of the Times," was the title of a very interesting sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Naylor, pastor of Foundry Church, last night, to a large and attentive congregation. Mr. Naylor took his theme from the third verse of the sixteenth chapter of St. Matthew: "Can ye not discern the signs of the times." "We do not believe," he said, "that the former times were better than these, and would say to all who do, 'Thou dost not consider wisely concerning them.' Poets may talk of a golden age in the past," said the speaker, "but we think that distance lends enchantment to the view. All the history of the past seems to point to this age as a marked and important one. Not as the acme of human science, skill, or morals; not as the climax of spirituality or civilization, but as a point of time like that which occurs in the life of an individual, a sort of turning point for weal or woe. Especially does this seem to be the case with us as a nation. To-night we desire to glance at some of the dangers which threaten us, and first among them rises up the

OVER ESTIMATE OF WEALTH.

What mean all the rivalries, anxieties, and struggles among men? Surely this grows out of the culture of unnatural and unnecessary wants, and not for bread simply. This overestimate may be seen in every walk of life, and it is not an exaggeration to say that an unprejudiced observer, looking upon us as a people, concludes at once that our God is mammon. Growing out of this is an excessive extravagance exhibited everywhere, so much so that a learned Englishman, having traveled through our country with open eyes, said on his return that there were three things in America which a man could hardly afford to do, viz, to be born, to be married, or to die. Any one of which in expensiveness would bankrupt a man with small capital.

"Growing out of this overestimate of wealth is a consequent growing desire to amass wealth rapidly. With many men life is a due bill with 'I O U' written upon it, and they cultivate desire and determination to seize a fortune without paying for it. Consequently we have a sort of contempt for average labor. We have any number of quacks, thousands of useless inventions, multiplication of books until they are more numerous and quite as vicious as the vermin of Egypt in the day of Moses; all kinds of gambling, resulting in crime, prison, ruin run, riot.

WE HAVE LIKEWISE AS A PERIL

the growth of lawlessness. In olden time the home government is spoken of as a word and a blow, the blow coming first sometimes. We have no desire for their return, but we do desire for the time when parental law shall mean something sacred. When youths at home are taught to obey authority, and when obedience, the first law of manhood, shall be learned as the first law in true life.

"Another growing evil is in emasculated theology. I do not mean atheism, or deism, or materialism, but the urbane religionist, who believes that there is a God, but who dresses him up as

A KIND OLD LADY IN HER DOTAGE,

who allows her grandchild to smite her in the face without resentment. I mean that religionist who commends the scriptures, but who draws out of them everything that is literal or common sense, and in whose estimation heaven dwindles into a myth, hell is simply a figure of speech, and the judgment to be going on among men, while they walk the streets, to whom love to God is fanaticism, and religious zeal blind enthusiasm; who believe in prayers as they do in morphine, dover's powders, or bromide, something to quiet the nerves. I refer to this growing refinement in the interpretation of God's word and religious things. I mean the whittling down of divine truth, until there is nothing left any more than there is in mythology; the squeezing of the great first cause in the modern refinery until there is no more ability, wisdom, justice or power in him than you expect to find in some delightful old gentleman sitting in the corner.

"Oh, away with the wisdom that thinks itself superior to that of Paul, or Peter, or John, nay, even superior to that of Christ. Take the scriptures with all their common sense, and make them the man of your choice."

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Progress Made by the Missionaries As Told by Rev. Dr. Alexander.

At the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth and B streets southeast, Capitol Hill, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Alexander, a missionary sent to India by the Presbyterian board in the year 1865, told the story of progress of Christian missions in India. Text—Acts, xvii, 16-18.

"The doctrine of the cross, the missionary declared, "is not in India a new doctrine, for the holy scriptures are now translated into all the languages and dialects of the country. The seed has been sown broadcast, but the time of reaping the full harvest has not yet come. There have been, however, sufficient gatherings of first fruits to give strong hope of large results yet to come, and to show to those who have aided in the work that their labor has not been in vain. The progress of thirty years would be of that fact a sufficient demonstration.

"There is an impression abroad that idol temple building in India has ceased. That is a mistake. It has not yet ceased altogether, for I myself have seen several.

"The work Christianity has accomplished in India will be better appreciated when we consider what is involved in a Hindoo becoming a Christian.

THE HINDOO BELIEVER IN CHRISTIANITY

from the moment of the avowal of his faith is renounced by his family; he is forsaken by his brothers and sisters as an unclean animal; his father and mother and wife and children all forsake him as one who has brought disgrace upon them, and he is as dead to all of these kindred as though he was buried under the ground. He is cast out, and has to go forth to the new life with entirely new associations. That, under such circumstances, so much has been gained is good evidence of the value of Christian missions. The believers now form societies which are mutual aids and are able not only to receive and aid the new converts, but they are softening the prejudices and hatreds of even the most ultra of their opponents. In Mainpuri the first missionaries had to preach to quite small companies in out-of-the-way places; now the large bazars are entered with freedom, multitudes throng about