The National Republican.

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FUNERAL OF MR. HENDRICKS.

EMBLEMS OF MOURNING—SCENES AT THE GRAVE.

Great Masses of People Paying Homage — Distinguished Visitors from Washington and Elsewhere—Congressional Officials Ill in Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—The mortal remains of Thomas A. Hendricks, the fourth Vice President of the United States to die during his term of office, were conveyed to the tomb to-day. The event was made memorable in many respects by the presence of a tremendous concourse of people from all parts of the nation to witness the simple rites which preceded their interment. The presage of inclement weather on the day of his funeral which was given yesterday was verified only to the extent of a wintry leaden sky and a thick atmosphere during the early hours, unusual to this latitude. The somberness of the heavens was reflected even more deeply in the appearance of the city which witnessed the development of his career.

One of the central points of attraction for the visiting multitude this morning was the modest home of the late Vice President, on Tennessee street, a plain two-story brick structure, facing the state capitol building, now in process of construction. On the front door of the home was a black rosette, from which was pendant a strip of black crape, which constituted the only outward emblem of mourning. On the street in front of the house gathered a large but respectable crowd, which grew in numbers as the forenoon advanced.

EMBLEMS OF MOURNING

and memorial floral designs were at hand everywhere. Over a large painting of the dead Vice President in the back part of the mansion was flung a soft drapery of white Chinese silk, and near it stood the splendid banner presented during the recent national campaign, containing the faces of President Cleveland and the deceased.

During the morning the arrival of additional floral designs caused a change in the arrangement in the parlors. Perhaps the most thoughtful and touching tribute was a simple wreath from the little village of Fultonham, Ohio, where Mr. Hendricks was born. It was placed on the casket, and alongside were cast the more rare and brilliant products of

THE WHITE HOUSE CONSERVATORIES

received this morning from Miss Cleveland.

At 9 a. m. Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for her last leavetaking, accompanied by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying. She desired to preserve this last scene, and so late as it was she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket. Before he arrived, delegations from distant cities begin to come, and were admitted to pass through and view the remains while the photographer was engaged at his work.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET,

the judges of the Supreme Court, and others from Washington entered and were detained a few minutes by the process. The Cabinet was represented by Secretary of State Bayard, Secretary Lamar, Secretary Whitney, Secretary Endicott, and Postmaster General Vilas. The Supreme Bench of the United States was represented by Associate Justices Matthews and Blatchford. The United States Senate was represented by Senators Edmunds, Allison, Pugh, Harris, Conger, Blair, Dolph, Vest, Beck, Camden, Vance, Jones, Voorhees, Payne, Palmer, and Harrison.

The committee representing the House of Representatives was composed of W. R. Morrison, J. Blount, H. A. Herbert, W. S. Holman, W. M. Springer, W. P. Hepburn, S. B. Ward, W. W. Phelps, J. J. Kleiner, Thomas Ryan, and P. Dunn.

The number of active and ex-members of the lower House present, in addition to those named, was large.

The governors of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky were present, attended by their staffs and numerous state officers.

Maj. Gen. Schofield was the chief representative of the United States army present.

Ex-President Hayes and Gen. William T. Sherman were distinguished guests, the latter accompanied by a delegation from St. Louis.

It was 11:40 o'clock when

THE CASKET WAS REPLACED,

and the stream of visitors again passed by and out through the side door. Shortly after this the pallbearers arrived.

The draped hearse and the carriages for the family and friends were marshaled before the door and the preparations were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further leavetaking. The police and military kept the curious, but always respectful mass of people out of the way, and the little cavalcade moved quietly with its escort through densely lined streets to the cathedral of St. Paul. The casket was

BORNE INTO THE CHURCH

at 12:14 o'clock, the large congregation having already been seated, with the exception of the immediate relatives and the church vestry. The officiating clergy, four in number—Bishop Knickerbocker, of this diocese; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Montgomery, Ala., the first rector of St. Paul, and under whose ministration Mr. Hendricks joined the church; Rev. Dr. Fulton, of St. Louis, a former rector of St. Paul's, and Rev. Dr. Jenckes, the present rector—in their robes of office, met the remains at the main entrance of the cathedral on Illinois street, preceded by a guard of the Indianapolis Light Infantry. The body was borne up the central aisle, the clergymen and members of the vestry going in advance. Bishop Knickerbocker voiced the opening sentence of

THE BURIAL SERVICE:

"I am the resurrection and the life," followed by the Rev. Dr. Stringfellow and Dr. Fulton, in their recitation of the other verses used for the dead, until the casket had been carried and placed outside the chancel. The audience stood while the impressive scene was enacted. Following the bier came the widow, leaning on the arm of Mr. Morgan, followed by the other relatives, all in deep mourning. Thirteen pews to the right of the center aisle were reserved for the family, while the vestry and members of local committees occupied pews in front to the left. The pew occupied by the dead Vice President, in his lifetime, was the tenth from the front, to the left of the middle aisle, when facing the altar. It was distinguished by its complete envelopment in black cloth and the fact that it was unoccupied. The church is a modest brick structure, square and oblong, but commodious withal, seating 900 people, but holding within its walls in this instance fully 1,000.

The interior of the church and chancel was brilliantly lighted. Inside the chancel, in addition to the officiating clergy, were seated other clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church in their robes. The chorister benches were occupied by the other city and visiting clergy. When the casket had been placed in front of the chancel rail the choir sang the anthem, "Lord, Let Me Know the End." The lesson for the dead was read by Rev. Dr. Jenckes. This was followed by the singing of the hymn "Lead, Heavenly Light," by the choir, the audience joining. Rev. Dr. Jenckes, speaking from the lectern, delivered a very touching and impressive address.

When the speaker had concluded, Mrs. Doney, of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages," the Bishop closing with prayer and the Benediction. The casket was then lifted and borne from the church, the audience remaining seated. In the church edifice the place of honor was accorded to

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES,

his full beard and hair showing the whiteness of advancing years. He sat immediately in the rear of the pews occupied by the vestry and reception committees. In the pew in his rear were Secretary Bayard and the other members of the Cabinet. To their left was seated the committees from the United States Senate and House, wearing flowing sashes of white over their right shoulders, closed at the left side with rosettes of black crape. In their rear were the officers of the United States army in full uniform. On the north side of the church were the governors of the states present with their staffs. The bells of all churches began tolling when the remains were taken from the house, and continued their pealing during the rites and while the procession was on its long march to Crown Hill Cemetery. There was very little delay in the movements of the columns when the people who had composed the church audience had been assigned their carriages. Its formation had been completed during the progress of the services in the cathedral. The column was preceded by a mounted police escort, who were followed by the Columbus barracks band and the Richardson Zouaves, who immediately preceded the hearse. The latter was drawn by six black horses wearing the black paraphernalia worn by the animals attached to the funeral car

WHICH BORE THE REMAINS OF GEN. GRANT

to the grave. On either side of the hearse was a guard of the Indianapolis Light Infantry carrying their guns at the position of "reverse arms." Immediately in the rear of the hearse was the Rice Guards and Streight Rifles, both local military companies.

THE FUNERAL CAR

occupied a central position in the second of the four grand divisions. The first division was in line ready for the forward movement when the casket was carried from the church. It was composed of state military companies marching independently, all officers dismounted. The Busch Zouaves of St. Louis were the only company appearing in the line from outside the state. In the second grand division, following the hearse, came a carriage containing Mrs. Hendricks, Mrs. S. W. Morgan, and Mrs. Fitzhugh Thornton. The succeeding twelve carriages contained relatives and near friends. Ex-President Hayes occupied the next carriage, and was followed in regular order by members of the Cabinet, United States senators and representatives, governors and staffs, United States judiciary, ex-United States senators and representatives, United States military officers, state officers of Indiana, followed by the presidents and faculties of universities and colleges, and mayors of cities and other civil officials.

The third division was composed of all non-military organizations. It was preceded by the local Irish-American organizations, followed by the marching political clubs which had taken part in the recent presidential campaign.

The fourth division was made up of local organizations, including the fire department, with their steamers heavily draped.

The column took up its march at 12:48, but its progress was retarded in the business district, owing to the blockading crowds, which outnumbered the moving column. It proceeded slowly through

THE GREAT MASSES OF PEOPLE

on Washington street, the military organizations attempting to march with their company in front, but were repeatedly compelled to break into columns of fours and move by the flank. The carriages were driven three abreast. The movement was slow, the bands playing dirges, making the progress at times almost imperceptible, until the column merged upon Meridian street, a broad and very handsome avenue, leading to the entrance to the Crown Hill Cemetery.

THE SCENES AT THE GRAVE

were impressive. There was no special restraint upon admittance to the cemetery, and several hundred persons had gathered about the grave before the funeral party arrived. The body of the procession had disbanded after passing beyond the city limits, and only the military with the mounted escort entered the cemetery. The space reserved about the grave had only been defined by placing a line of plants and evergreen twigs, which was quite sufficient to protect it from intrusion. Just before the head of the column came up the crowd was ordered back still further, to give ample room to the friends who were assigned to the side of the grave from whence the column approached. This order was cheerfully observed.

When Mrs. Hendricks, leaning upon the arm of Mr. Morgan, stepped upon the matting placed along the grave, and before the casket was removed from the hearse, she paused to look down into the last resting place of her dead. Then she turned to the grave of her child, which had been covered with mosses and flowers and read in letters of white his baby name, "Morgie," and on the top of the grave on a field of white, in purple letters, the sentence: "And a three-fold chord shall not be broken." The tender love which she discerned in this treatment of her treasure by sympathetic friends seemed to give her courage for the last ordeal. Her glance then caught the monument with its drapery of the national flag enveloping a life-like portrait of her husband facing the grave, and she turned with the bravery of heroism to witness his last rites.

While the service was read the congressional committee, members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished visitors stood upon the other side of the grave. The words of the clergy were now and then drowned by the sound of the minute gun, which kept firing until after the interment was over. When the coffin had been lowered into the vault by the four colored assistants of the undertaker Mrs. Hendricks and the friends of the family passed by the still open, but not repellant, grave and took their carriages. The people who had waited so respectfully then flocked to the grave to get a nearer view. The military order "Forward march!" started the soldiers homeward, the carriages rolled away, and the distinguished dead was left alone.

The members of the Cabinet left on their special train over the Baltimore and Ohio road to

RETURN TO WASHINGTON

at 6 o'clock, departing almost immediately upon their return from the cemetery. The Senate and House committees, accompanied by the Supreme Court justices, left at the same hour in their special over the Pennsylvania road. Special trains left this city over all the roads early in the evening, carrying away the greater portion of the visitors. A close railway estimate shows that 30,000 people arrived in the city within the twelve hours preceding the funeral, which taxed the capacity of the hotels beyond their natural limit.

When the arrangements for the interment were being perfected it was suggested that a military guard should be placed at the tomb, at least for a time. The directors of Crown Hill Cemetery declared that this would be needless, as their watchmen were efficient against any possible vandalism. This view was also taken by the family and no special guard was placed over the grave. The death of Vice President Hendricks leaves his widow in one sense entirely alone so far as the possession and keeping up of their homestead in this city is involved. It is presumed, however, that she will for a time make her home with the family of S. M. Morgan, her brother, who is a resident here, and who has been close to her in her present great bereavement.

Senator Voorhees took the first section of the administration train on the Baltimore and Ohio, leaving at 7:15. The newspaper correspondents laid over until the 4 o'clock train to-morrow.

FLOWERS FROM MISS CLEVELAND—AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Col. John M. Wilson, who had charge of the United States senatorial party, brought with him from Washington not only a gift of flowers from Miss Cleveland, but also an autograph letter from the President to Mrs. Hendricks. This letter Mrs. Hendricks says was one purely of personal condolence and sympathy, and not one she would care to give out for publication.

WHEN MRS. HENDRICKS RETURNED

to her home from Crown Hill the old homestead residence, which had been left in the charge of a committee of ladies, was divested of all the memorial floral tributes and other sharp reminders of her great sorrow. Grate fires had been lighted and everything had been done to restore the rooms to their former homelike appearance. She passed the evening in company with Mrs. Thornton, her niece; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, her brother and sister-in-law, and Mr. and Mrs. Niles, of Washington, D. C., very intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Niles will remain with her until the end of the present week, when they will return east.

THE ABSENCE OF THE PRESIDENT

has caused a very bitter feeling. This not only annoys the city and state people but also Democratic congressmen and politicians from abroad. A prominent Democrat and one who stands very near to the family said: "I do not think the President should have remained away. The people of Indiana expected him here. They wanted to see this mark of respect to their dead. They are not prepared to indorse official cowardice. Even as a matter of policy, if nothing else, the President should have come. It had been arranged for Cleveland to leave Secretary Whitney's house in a close carriage, and, driving to M street, take the train with the Cabinet, the cars never being near the depot. Five private cars were provided, one for Cleveland and one for each Secretary, with accommodations for private secretary to make progress on message or reports. The railroad officials were not notified of change of programme, and Division Passenger Agent Bond, on first section of the train, which kept one hour ahead of administration section, took a carriage to meet the President a mile out of the city, as planned.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS ILL IN CHURCH.

Sergeants-at-Arms Leedom and Canaday were both ill in church. Col. Leedom fainted at the door, and was carried to a hotel. Col. Canaday was attacked with what appears to be cholera morbus.

Mr. Leedom cut his forehead and face quite severly in the fall. He and Mr. Canaday recovered sufficiently, however, to leave with the congressional delegation on the Pennsylvania road at 6 o'clock.

THE MOST PROMINENT FIGURE

in the church was ex-President Hayes, who sat in the front row of the official section. St. Paul's Church was built by rebel sympathizers, who objected to prayers for the Union.

SHE KEPT HER PROMISE TO MR. HENDRICKS.

The principal solo was sung by Mrs. Anna Donney (nee Dale), who came from Chicago in compliance with a promise made to Mr. Hendricks years ago to sing at his funeral.

WAR BETWEEN MINERS.

Pistols and Guns Freely Used—Several Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—For some time past there has been quite a disturbed condition of things at the Bevier coal mines, about five miles from Macon, Mo. The miners struck for higher wages during the summer, and the operators imported a lot of negroes to work the mines, and built a stockade for the protection of their men. This created a very bad feeling, and several little outbursts have occurred. On Saturday last a collision occurred, and one white miner and one negro were killed. One man was killed last night, and the situation was considered so critical to day that Gov. Marmaduke went to the scene, and, after looking over the ground, ordered out the 1st regiment of the State Guard in this city, and about 400 men will leave on a special train this morning for the mine to preserve order and to protect the miners.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Macon, Mo., says there was firing of pistols and guns between the black and white miners at Brevier coal mines all last night, but without serious injury to anybody. So far as can be learned four men have been killed since Saturday last—three negroes and one white man—besides several wounded. There is no abatement of the feeling, and there is a constant liability of bloodshed. The county authorities have done nothing toward suppressing the riotous proceedings. No military have arrived. Women and children are being sent away from Brevier. Trouble is feared to-night. A meeting of the citizens of Macon was held this afternoon to take instant measures to restore order. Three hundred stand of arms arrived this afternoon, and the sheriff is organizing a company. The negro miners remain inside of the stockade at the mine, and fired at all white miners who come within range of their guns. Every man and boy at the mine, who is able to handle a gun, is said to be armed.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The Marriage of John E. Beall to Miss May Landers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 1.—John E. Beall, real estate dealer, of Washington, was principal in a fashionable wedding at the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church to-night. His bride was Miss May Landers, daughter of Franklin Landers, who ran against Porter for governor, and represented this district in Congress. She wore white satin en train, with ostrich feathers. The church was decorated with flowers, and filled with the elite of the city. The Rev. Mr. Randhaler and Dr. Myron Reed performed the ceremony. The best man was T. Cubbert Tregent, of Washington; groomsmen, W. Bailey and W. N. Ruff, of Washington, and W. D. and Elliott Ford and Harry F. Dorwin. The bridesmaids were Misses Anna R. Wilson, of Washington; Annie Boggs, Maggie McMillan, Holliday, Lewis, and Clark. There was a brilliant reception at the Landers mansion. The pair left for Chicago at 11 o'clock; thence to their home in Washington, on Vermont avenue.

Disastrous Fires.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 1.—A Livingston (Mont.) special to the Pioneer Press says: A fire, originating at the corner of Main and Lewis streets, burned the entire block in the business center of the city, destroying property valued at $60,000. The buildings burned are all frame. A stiff breeze fanned the flames fiercely, and only the shifting wind and hard work saved the rest of the town. The insurance amounts to but $15,000.

SHANDON SPRINGS, VA., Dec. 1.—A fire broke out in W. H. Beckman's store in the Empire block at 3 o'clock this morning. The flames spread to the adjoining buildings, and before they were extinguished considerable property was destroyed. Total losses about $30,000; insurance about $6,000.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Dec. 1.—Rankin Armstrong's dry goods and grocery store at Newark, Del., and two brick dwellings, occupied respectively by James Armstrong and John Williamson, were burned early this morning. The total loss is about $17,000; partially insured. It is suspected that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

STAUNTON, VA., Dec. 1.—Rankin's woolen factory in the interior of the county was burned by an incendiary fire last Friday. The loss is $20,000 and the insurance $6,000.

Knights of Labor Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—A grand convention of Knights of Labor was held here last evening for the purpose of adopting measures for the prevention of further immigration of Chinese into the United States. Delegates were present from nearly every trade organization on the coast. The resolutions to systemize anti-Chinese movements in every city and town, and calling on the labor organizations in the east to extend their sympathy and aid in the work, were adopted. A copy of the resolutions will be forwarded to each member of the Pacific coast congressional delegation, with a request to lend his support to the work in Congress, and to aid in the passage of an act which will effectually prevent the arrival of any more Chinese in this country after the date mentioned in any such revised act passed by Congress.

The customs report just issued shows that since the passage of the Chinese restriction act in 1882 18,000 Chinese have landed at this port, and that out of this number nearly 4,000 have been permitted to land without the legal customs certificate.

She Was Not Abducted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A middle-aged man with a clerical face and a young girl were arrested to-day as they were boarding a Cortlandt street ferry boat. When brought to court Francis J. Crowell appeared as complainant. He said the girl was Isabella Crowell, and her abode was in Hyannis, Mass. Her companion said he was Rev. Oliver L. Aschenfelder, 41 years old, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pa. Crowell charged Aschenfelder with abducting his niece. He said they became intimate during the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Aschenfelder in the town where Isabella lived, and the intimacy was formed by the clergymen, notwithstanding that he is a married man. The girl swore that she wanted to go along with the preacher, and the preacher said, so far from abducting the girl, he was taking her where she might be cared for and where evil tongues could not molest her. Rev. Mr. Aschenfelder was discharged, and Isabella was taken off by her angry uncle.

"Richmond Whig" Offered for Sale.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 1.—Under a decree of the court appointing a receiver for the Richmond Whig, and ordering its sale for the benefit of its creditors, that paper was put up at auction to-day. The highest bid made for the entire property was $4,000. The bid was not accepted, but it will be reported to the court for action.

The paper will be again offered for sale in a few days. The issue will continue until that time.

Ohio Election Case Decided.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 1.—The supreme court this morning rendered a decision in the Daggett habeas corpus case brought up from Cincinnati, discharging the defendant, and holding the Cincinnati and Cleveland registry law to be unconstitutional. The decision of the court is unanimous. Judge McIlvain was absent.

"DEMOCRATIC EXAMPLES."

THE CASE OF GEN. SHALER SERVES TO POINT A MORAL.

Respect to the Memory of the Late Vice President—A Petition to the Postmaster General—The Sound Bridge—Senator Evarts Coming Here.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 2 A. M.—The Tribune will say to-day in its editorial on "Democratic Examples," in reference to the case of Gen. Shaler:

There will be less when the country begins as a rule to punish its criminals, instead of supporting them for high places of honor and trust as Democratic reformers. Senator Gorman will be returned in Maryland, it is said, and will retain his powerful influence with a reform administration, yet no one really doubts that the grave charges made by influential and responsible men in his own party in Maryland are strictly true. If a man like Gorman is so honored, and has power with a reform administration, why should Gen. Shaler be arrested? Mr. Tilden has been treated by his party as a rare combination of sage and saint in spite of the disclosures made by cipher telegrams. What sort of example is that to set men in high places or low? Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, it is said, is getting ready to buy a seat in the Senate again, and nobody expects that his use of corruption funds, his buying "seven more mules" in Indiana will do him any harm. If Tilden and Barnum are distinguished patriots, what is the sense in arresting Shaler? A senatorship from Ohio has been bought, and another is in danger of being snatched by bribery if Democratic corruptionists can find anybody base enough to take a bribe. Gov. Hoadly, who defended the Oregon infamy, complained that the mere nomination for governor cost him $50,000. Does not the community know perfectly well that the practices in which it upholds the Democratic politicians in this very city, and which have made the government of the city so discreditable, are radically corrupt? With such a spectacle before him every day, how can any man be said to have no temptation? When the people want public men to have no temptation to corruption and to crime they will begin by sending corruptionists to the penitentiary, instead of to the city hall, or to the capitol at Washington, and by defeating the party which tries to keep itself alive mainly by corruption in the northern states as by assassination and fraud in the southern states.

EXPLANATIONS BY COLLECTOR HEDDEN AND WEIGHER O'BRIEN.

"There has never been so ridiculous a statement," said Collector Hedden to-day, "as that published this morning which intimates that there was an understanding between Weigher O'Brien and myself as to his course after appointment. Neither with him nor any of his friends was the subject discussed. O'Brien was appointed in accordance with the law. So far as I am concerned, O'Brien has complete freedom in the choice of his subordinates." Weigher O'Brien, when spoken to, said: "I am under no obligations to Alderman Sterling. If he could have beaten me for the office of weigher he would have done so. I do not intend to make this position a political one. Every application for appointment, no matter from whom it may come, will receive attention. The story that the patronage of this part of the service will be dispensed by Alderman Sterling is perfect nonsense. The men who can do the work best, whether Republicans or Democrats, will be employed, and the same spirit will operate with regard to removals. I have no intention of making wholesale changes, neither have I given any pledges to Brooklyn Democrats or Brooklyn Republicans to appoint any one for them, irrespective of personal qualifications. My words on this subject have been entirely perverted. It is my belief that the story originated with some one who has become disgusted because I will not make a place for him. I think I need say no more on the matter."

A FRAUD IN THE LOBBY.

At the meeting of the Hoboken board of education last night John Reid, ex-president of the board and United States revenue collector, occupied a seat in the lobby. Joshua Limerick, another well-known citizen, arose and addressing the members, said: "I wanted to ask you if you knew that you had a fraud in the lobby," and pointing to Reid, said: "There is the one I mean." He was allenced with difficulty. Mr. Reid this morning made complaint against Limerick for disorderly conduct, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

A PETITION TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

is being extensively circulated on Long Island, and it has received many signatures. It is as follows:

HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS, Postmaster General United States—SIR: The undersigned residents of Long Island, N. Y., respectfully and earnestly ask that the mails from New York city to points on Long Island south of the Long Island City may be taken via the Brooklyn bridge to Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, instead of via East river to Long Island City. The present route is much longer and subject to annoying delays, especially by fog.

THE STATEN ISLAND SOUND BRIDGE.

Congressman William Walter Phelps, who watched the Staten Island Sound bridge question in Congress last winter, has expressed himself upon the subject quite at length. He is emphatically opposed to the bridge, along with all the other members of Congress and both senators from New Jersey. He says the permission of Congress must certainly be obtained before the bridge can be erected.

A CREMATORY.

Guyon farm, at Gifford's station, Staten Island, has been sold by Keutgen Bros. to Erastus Wiman for $10,000. A crematory will be erected on the property. Mt. Olivet Crematory will probably be opened this week on or before Saturday.

RESPECT TO THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mayor Grace this afternoon issued a proclamation recommending the municipal departments to close in respect to the memory of the late Vice President, the board of aldermen having failed to pass a resolution to this effect. The recommendation was generally adopted. The various court, county, and federal buildings closed shortly before noon, as did also the police courts. Shortly before noon the bell of old St. Paul's Church began to toll. This very seldom occurs, and is regarded as a token of great respect to the dead whenever such action is taken. In consequence of the exigencies of business it was found impossible to close the custom house and other down town federal buildings. Half-masted flags and mourning drapery, however, gave token of respect for the illustrious dead. Although the Postmaster General ordered all postoffices to be closed to-day between noon and 5 p. m. out of respect to the late Vice President Hendricks, it was understood that the actual closing of the office in this city was impossible, as it would seriously embarrass the business community. Work went on as usual—all except that offices of the heads of departments were closed.

SENATOR EVARTS

will leave for Washington with his family the latter part of this week. He has already rented a house there and it is being furnished for occupancy.

Startling Developments Expected.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Deputy Sheriff Martin has served a writ in the case in which the city of Boston is plaintiff against George A. Wilson and ex-Chairman of the Water Board Wm. A. Simmonds, defendants, arising out of the much-talked-of Fisher-Hill transaction. The suit is one of tort, and the defendants' property has been attached to the amount of $75,000. The writ is returnable the first Monday in January. No declaration has been filed, but when the case comes to trial there will be developments which hitherto have baffled the power of lawyers and committees to place before the public.

Roundabout Shipments to This Country.

OTTAWA, ONT., Dec. 1.—It has been discovered that a large proportion of the phosphates exported from Canada to England and Germany is reshipped to the United States as British and German phosphates. It is understood that the American consul at this place, in his next report, will point out the absurdity of forcing Canadian phosphates to make two trips across the Atlantic before entering the United States.

Banquet to Senator Logan.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—About 150 members of the Chevalier Bayard Commandery of Knights Templars, together with other prominent Masons of the city, gave a banquet to-night at the Southern Hotel in honor of the initiation of Senator John A. Logan.

THE ARREST OF GEN. SHALER

Created a Sensation at Chicago—The General Released on Bail.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The news from New York of the arrest of Gen. Alexander Shaler created a great sensation in Chicago. Gen. Shaler numbers among his friends some of the best known and prominent business men of the city. Directly after the fire of 1874, known as the "second big fire," a cry went up that something must be done to make the Chicago fire department more efficient. The city was on the verge of a panic. The principal insurance companies had withdrawn their risks, and it was charged that the fire department was in the hands of political ringsters. So much dread and consternation prevailed that the citizens' association took hold of the matter, and in October, 1874, determined to invite Gen. Shaler to come to Chicago to investigate the workings of the fire department, and report as to what means could be employed to make the service better. In accordance with the action of the citizens' association on Oct. 4, 1874, Gen. Shaler arrived. The city council passed complimentary resolutions, and he was received in the best families of the city. He, in company with the city officials, made a tour of investigation, and as a result said that the only thing to be done was to increase the force of the fire department, build more engines, &c., and no means should be spared to accomplish this end. The general only stayed in the city a few days. In November he was offered $10,000, two-thirds to come from the citizens' association and one-third from the board of fire underwriters, if he would come to Chicago to act as consulting engineer to the board of fire commissioners, who then had charge of the department. He went back to New York in December, visiting Chicago the next month, and left for good in February. There was a difference of opinion as to the value of the services rendered by Gen. Shaler. The board of fire commissioners did not like him, but he gave satisfaction to the underwriters. But, at the same time, many of his recommendations were adopted. Speaking of the matter to-day John E. Barrett, superintendent of the fire alarm system, said: "Gen. Shaler came with a great flourish of trumpets, bringing with him William Brandon, an ex-fire marshal of New York. These two, with Matt Benner, redistricted the city. Gen. Shaler made some extravagant recommendations. If his views had been carried out we would have a fire engine and hook and ladder company in every other block."

Chief Sweeney said that he thought the general's ideas were too extravagant.

GEN. SHALER RELEASED ON BAIL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Gen. Shaler, who was arrested last night upon the charge of bribery in connection with the purchase of armory sites, was released this morning upon $10,000 bail.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATORS.

Members of Both Parties Assembled at Richmond—Caucusing—Officers Nominated.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the general assembly was held at the capitol to-night and renominated the officers of the last general assembly without exception. There was a full attendance. After his nomination Speaker of the House Stuart, of Alexandria, and others thanked the caucus for honors. Later there was a joint caucus of both houses to map out work for filling the many offices which is to be done during the session.

On motion of Senator McCormick, the caucus decided to meet at 8 p. m. Thursday next and make nominations for all offices to be filled. This met some opposition, but finally prevailed. It was developed in the caucus that the fear is there will not be time enough in the regular session to do the work actually necessary to the interests of the party.

Gov. Lewis is in the city to-night, and will preside in the senate to-morrow.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS.

The Republican members of the general assembly are all in the city to-night, but will hold no caucus till to-morrow morning.

Harmonious Relations with Employes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The associated fur hat manufacturers of the United States, formed a week ago "to establish and maintain harmonious relations with our employes, and to unite with them in the adoption of such measures as shall tend to improve the business, relieve it of many embarrassments, and promote the best interests of those engaged in it," were in session to-day. Jersey manufacturers who attended the first meeting, to the number of twenty, to-day sent in their resignations, and others declined to become members. There were present to-day representatives of the hat districts of Philadelphia, Boston, Norwalk, Bethel, Danbury, New York and Brooklyn. Nearly 125 manufacturers have signed the constitution of the organization.

Messrs Haggerty, Gill and Phillips, of the National Hatters' Association, appeared before the meeting, and said that the journeymen hatters favored the manufacturers' organization.

Civil Service Reform Proposals.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The executive committee of the Philadelphia Civil Service Reform Association at its meeting to-day adopted the following:

Whereas the burden imposed upon members of Congress by the efforts of certain persons to obtain public office through their influence is unfair to the members themselves and detrimental to the interests of the whole public; therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully request the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform League to prepare and have introduced into Congress a bill making it a misdemeanor in office for a member of Congress to solicit the appointment of any person to public office.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every member of Congress, and that they be urged to support the proposed bill.

Incendiarism—The Principal in the Crime.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The inquest into the deaths of Mrs. Mary Tialka and her two children by the fire at No. 404 East Sixty-fourth street, on the 23d ultimo, was resumed to-day. Some additional evidence was taken, but no new facts were elicited, and the jury retired, after having a diagram of the building and the condition of Kohut's apartments explained to them. They declared in their verdict that the fire was of incendiary origin, and that Henry Kohut was principal in the crime. His brother Edward, they asserted, acted as his accomplice, but they recommended the release of Henry's wife, who they concluded was not shown to have been directly implicated, and that if she did take part in the crime she did so through the influence of her husband.

Bascome Jockey Club Meeting.

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 1.—The first day's meeting of the Bascome Jockey Club was fairly attended.

The first race, six furlongs, had thirteen entries, and resulted as follows: Peacock first, Billy Gillmore second, Hopedale third. Time, 1:20¼.

Second race—Battle House Stakes, one and a quarter miles. Bonanza first, Lady of the Lake second, Bob Swim third. Time, 2:10¼.

Third race—One mile, selling race. Rowdy Boy first, Thady second, Queen Esther third. Time, 1:48.

In the hurdle race, a handicap of one mile, Judge Jackson was first, Ascoli second, Harry Cruz third. Time, 2:29¼.

Convention of Operators and Miners.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 1.—The annual meeting of the District Miners' Association will be held in this city on the 15th instant, when officers will be elected and other matters of interest to the miners considered. On the following day a delegate convention of operators and miners of the United States will meet here to discuss the question of prices between competing districts, and take into consideration such other questions of national concern to both the operators and miners as may be presented.

Tobacco Growers' Convention.

BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The tobacco growers' convention held here to-day was attended by 2,000 producers. A radical change in the Sumatra tariff law was recommended to read as follows:

"Leaf tobacco contained in any package, bale, box, or in bulk suitable for wrappers exclusively, if not stemmed, $1 per pound; if stemmed, $1.25 per pound on the whole contents of such package, bale, box, or bulk of tobacco."

The Man Who Hanged Riel.

OTTAWA, ONT., Dec. 1.—It is said that the government was afraid that Sheriff Chapleau would resign his position rather than officiate at the execution of Riel, and that Chief Sherwood, of the Dominion police, who carried the death warrant to Regina from Ottawa, took also in his pocket a commission appointing himself sheriff, so that he could be sworn in at once and take charge of the proceedings in case Sheriff Chapleau resigned.

More Counterfeit Bank Notes.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—More counterfeit $5 bills of the bank of British North America were offered at brokers' offices here to-day by victims of the swindle. The bogus bills are dated 2d of July, 1877, all of the bona fide issue of which date were long ago canceled, and a new bill printed in blue ink substituted.

COST OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS MAKES HIS FIRST REPORT.

A Decrease in the Revenues Caused By Depressed Business—The Ocean Service—Recommendations and Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

The annual report of Postmaster General William F. Vilas was made public yesterday, and contains the operations of the Postoffice Department up to June 30, under the three heads—Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Hon. Frank Hatton, and Mr. Vilas. The financial summary of the year shows a considerable increase in the deficiency of the postal revenues, to sustain the cost of the postal service, which has now attained to a large figure. The statement of expenditures shows that the ordinary postal revenue for the past year made up of estimates was $42,151,910.53; money-order business, $408,933.30; expenditures to Sept. 30, 1885, $40,317,188.41; estimated outstanding liabilities, $285,000; estimated cash deficiency, $7,041,344.58; odd amounts credited to Pacific railway companies for transportation during the year, $1,340,236.83, making a total net deficiency (partly estimated) of $8,381,571.41. Comparative tables embracing the two preceding years are included, and Mr. Vilas feels warranted in saying that the general result to the public treasury through the transactions of his department is shown to have changed from the receipt of a cash surplus gain of nearly $2,000,000 to an outlay of over $7,000,000 surplus of cost, or the difference in the pecuniary results of the service realized during the two years exceeds $9,400,000, due to the decrease in the revenue, which amounts in total only to $2,947,848.78; and, secondly, to an increase of the expenditures to the extent of $6,466,955.80, of which $6,042,439.19 have been in the cash disbursements and $424,516.61 in the cost of transportation upon the Pacific railroads. Chiefly, the decrease of revenue has resulted from the diminishment in the rate of letter-postage from 3 to 2 cents upon the half-ounce, which was the unit of weight during the period, while the increase of expenditures has arisen principally from the natural increase of mails to be carried and the natural extension of the service, although other causes have contributed something to both effects.

Of the reduction in the revenues he says it may be inferred that the rate of postage has been reduced too greatly to justify the expectation that the service will again become self-sustaining. A comparative table on the loss of receipts, limited to the receipts of postage alone, shows that, for the year ended June 30, 1883, the receipts were $43,160,262.93; in 1884, $40,856,728.68; in 1885, $40,056,226.69. The other sources of revenue, mainly box rents, show a steady gain from year to year. The unsatisfactory condition of general business throughout the country has been especially effective during the past year. For, as Mr. Vilas says, not only has the volume of commercial communications been lessened, but other correspondence by mail, which in prosperous times were freely accepted, have been diminished in extent. The revenue from the money order service was diminished during the year from $519,492.08 in 1884 to $408,933.30 for the present, which reduction is also due to unfavorable circumstances, another evidence of which is attested in the division of registration, which reports a decrease of registered domestic letters and parcels of 236,833.

As already shown by the results, and as appears from the report of the greater number of pieces handled by postal clerks, the increase in the number of communications and articles transmitted by the mails has, notwithstanding, been considerable, although beyond question thus greatly retarded; but it can only be a matter of interesting conjecture to attempt to estimate the diminution of revenue which the service has suffered. It is a subject of congratulation to the country that the depressing stricture upon industry and enterprise has begun to relax, as is so significantly indicated by the improving condition of the postal revenue during the last quarter of the year under review.

The total increase of expenditures for postal service made and estimated aside from that arising from transportation of mails on the Pacific railways, the sum of $8,481,911.68, occurred in the year 1884, and but $2,560,527.51 during the past year. The difference in the apparent favor of last year is due chiefly to the same course, which has diminished the income, and the reduction in the rate of letter postage has had its effects upon the compensation of postmasters. There has also been a less increase in the compensation of clerks in postoffices. The total cash expenditures for the transportation of the mails has risen to the sum of $1,936,891.32, or about 10 per cent., as against an increase of 8 per cent. for the preceding year. The increase for last year is due to increased and prompter payments to railways, there having been a less increase in the cost of star service than during the previous year and a decrease in

THE COST OF STEAMBOAT SERVICE

of $24,642.82. The increase in the item of postal clerks' compensation was $274,532.31 against $