The National Republican.

VOL. XXVI.---NO. 299. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1886. THREE CENTS.

AN EX-PRESIDENT BURIED.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. ARTHUR PLACED UNDER THE SOD,

Over Which Were Strewn Fragrant and Exquisite Flowers—Impressive Ceremonies in Church and Cemetery—President Cleveland Returns to Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The funeral of ex-President Chester A. Arthur took place today with ceremonies of the simplest nature. Excepting the crowds that blocked the streets in the vicinity of the family residence and along the route to the church, there was little to indicate that the man who had been the ruler of the nation was being laid away to his final resting place.

At an early hour this morning squads of policemen began to arrive in the vicinity of the Lexington avenue mansion and to stretch themselves along the route to keep the way clear.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock President Cleveland was driven up to the door, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard, Whitney, Lamar, and Postmaster General Vilas. They alighted and entered the parlor, but were unable to view the remains. The parlor was soon filled with eminent people who came to do reverence.

At 8:20 the casket was taken from its stand and conveyed down stairs to the hearse. It was a simple, cloth covered casket with silver handles, and the silver plate bore the name and date of birth and death. As the coffin was carried down the flight of stairs leading to the front hall the pallbearers walked down the steps to the street and proceeded to carriages that were standing ahead of the hearse. They walked two abreast, and were led by President Arthur's secretaries, Walter Q. Gresham and Robert T. Lincoln. The others were ex-Secretaries William E. Chandler and Benjamin H. Brewster, ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Gen. George R. Sharpe, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, Cornelius N. Bliss, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert G. Drum, and Charles L. Tiffany.

After the casket had been placed in the hearse, a plumeless vehicle, drawn by two black horses, the chief mourners came, young Chester A. Arthur and his sister Nellie, Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Carr, and Mrs. Hayes Ainsworth.

President Cleveland took his place in the first carriage behind the hearse. He was accompanied by Postmaster General Vilas, and Secretaries Bayard and Whitney followed. Secretary Lamar, and Gen. W. T. Sherman were next. The Chief Justice, Morrison R. Waite, and Justices Harlan and Blatchford took seats in the next carriage, and Senators Edmunds, Logan, and Evarts followed. Senators Hawley and Gorman were next in the line, and after them was Gov. Hill. In other carriages were Surrogate Rollins, President Arthur's law partner, Kneveth Hall, Elihu Root, Wm. Dowd, Horace Russell, and a few others.

The casket was placed upon a catafalque in front of the altar, near which stood a palm tree surrounded by a bank of roses and lilies. Following the pallbearers came the mourners. Then came the intimate friends and the presidential party. This included President Cleveland, who came in with ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. The President was followed by the members of the Cabinet, judges of the supreme bench, the senatorial committee, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Logan, Allison, Butler, Cameron, Voorhees, Miller, Vest, Gorman, Hawley, and Jones, the congressional delegation, comprising Messrs. Hewitt, Beecek, Ermentrout, Kelley, Springer, Hitt, Reed, Wellborn, Phelps, Matson, Long, Wilkins, and Heard. These delegations were dressed in black and wore broad white sashes. The army and navy delegation, in full uniform, followed.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church; Rev. E. W. Babcock, his assistant; Rev. Dr. W. A. Leonard, of St. John's Church, Washington, and Rev. Dr. George Ruxford, of St. George's Church.

The service began by singing part of the 39th and 90th Psalms, "Lord, let me know Thy end," the congregation standing.

Rev. Dr. Rainford read the lesson from the fifteenth chapter of the first epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, commencing with the words "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the fruits of them that slept."

The familiar hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," was joined in by the large congregation. The Apostles' creed followed and then the choir sang the sweet anthem, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," from Gilbert. Rev. Dr. Leonard offered prayer and the congregation joined in singing "Art thou weary, art thou languid."

Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan then prayed for the blessing of God upon the family and that the grief of the children thus bereaved of their parent might be assuaged. The services were concluded with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

The choir then filed out of their stalls and began the processional hymn, "Abide With Me." They marched down the aisle and back by the south aisle to the vestry, followed by the clergy.

After the services the undertaker's assistants lifted the casket on their shoulders and proceeded out of the church, followed by the pallbearers, members of the family, the President and his Cabinet, governor and his staff, and the representatives of the army and navy. Meanwhile the throng outside the church had greatly increased in numbers.

After the casket was placed in the hearse the cortege, to the sorrowful dirge—Chopin's funeral march—passed slowly between the long lines of police through Forty-fifth street to Vanderbilt avenue. Crowds of spectators waited patiently on the sidewalks to witness the unostentatious display. As the cortege passed the immense throng silently bared their heads in respect and in token of grief.

At the Grand Central depot the Chicago limited train was ready to start, when the sound of muffled drums was heard and the troops appeared marching in columns of four. They drew up in line facing the depot and presented arms.

It took but a few moments to transfer the coffin from the hearse to the funeral car "Woodlawn." The family and friends then took seats in the three drawing room coaches composing the special train. At 10:00 a. m. the train slowly pulled out of the depot.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—When the cars rolled into the station here the throng squeezed through the entrance gates and gathered about the funeral train. Several young men climbed upon posts and viewed the casket, which was surrounded by beautiful floral offerings, in the baggage car.

Many persons were crowded from the platform in their efforts to catch a glimpse of the interior. The remains were guarded by four soldiers, who were relieved at intervals by others, who remained in the passenger portion of the car when not on duty. When the train came to a stand still Bishop Doane, Mayor Thatcher, and ex-Mayor Banks got aboard. Just as soon as the engine which brought the special could be replaced, the train, at 1:28 p. m., was again under way for the cemetery.

The funeral train reached the cemetery at 1:40 p. m. As the casket was borne from the car to the hearse the guard of artillerymen and marines and the pallbearers were drawn up in double lines, through which the body was carried. Judge Gresham headed the pallbearers with ex-Secretary Lincoln. Behind them came ex-Attorney General Brewster, ex-Secretary Chandler, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Frank Hatton, and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The procession, as it moved from the railroad station, was made up as follows:

Squad of police under Sergt. Greslan.
Bishop Doane.
Pallbearers in carriages
The hearse, drawn by two black horses with black trappings.
Mr. Allan Arthur and Miss Arthur and other relatives, and thirty or forty friends from New York, followed by delegations from Albany organizations.

The scene as the casket, inclosed in a plain oak box, was lowered into the grave was most impressive. Four or five hundred men and women stood with uncovered heads and in reverential attitudes around the lot. At the head of the grave was Bishop Doane, clad in the full robes of his office. Around him were the mourning relatives, while below the sarcophagus over Mrs. Arthur's grave were the distinguished pallbearers, Judge Gresham and Mr. Brewster being prominent in the foreground. At the end of the line at their left beyond the foot of the grave was Gov. Hill.

The ceremony of burial was simple but impressive. Bishop Doane, taking some earth from that thrown up from the opening in the ground, dropped three handfuls on the coken board of the outer box, reciting the while the beautiful committal service of the Episcopal Church. After this ceremony the bishop offered prayer and pronounced the benediction. Earth was then thrown in the grave and pressed down, and when the dusk of evening began to settle on forest and hill, deft hands covered the newly-made mound with sheets of sod, over which were placed fragrant and exquisite flowers.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—President Cleveland and his party dined at their hotel after the funeral of Gen. Arthur, after which a few callers were received. At 3 p. m. they were conveyed to Jersey City, and embarked on the 4 p. m. train for Washington. The party comprised Messrs. Garland, Vilas, Whitney, Lamar, Bayard, and Lamont.

The President, Secretaries Bayard, Vilas, Whitney, and Lamar, and Col. D. S. Lamont arrived on a special train from New York at 9:10 last night. The train was stopped at the lower end of the Sixth street depot, where carriages were in waiting for the party.

Chief Justice Waite, Associate Justices Miller, Harlan, and Blatchford, and Senators Sherman, Logan, Morrill, and Gorman arrived on the 8:55 train.

The executive departments, in compliance with the order of the President, were all closed yesterday and the streets had the appearance of a holiday, there being many promenaders, but not so many purchasers. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at the navy yard at daybreak, and a solitary cannon boomed at intervals of half an hour throughout the day. At the navy yard and arsenal barracks the men were paraded and the presidential proclamation read to them, after which they were excused from active duty for the remainder of the day.

In the court in general term, circuit, equity, and criminal courts the death of ex-President Arthur was announced and an adjournment taken for the day. Later in the day all the offices in the building were closed.

JEWISH RABBIS' CONFERENCE.

Proceedings of the Semi-Annual Meeting—Delegates Present.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The semi-annual conference of the Jewish rabbis and ministers of the United States began to-day at the Temple Ashawath Chesed, Fifty-fifth street and Lexington avenue. Rev. Dr. Gustave Gotthell, of New York, presided. The following delegates were present: Rev. Dr. S. Adler, New York; Rev. V. Care, Philadelphia; Rev. E. M. Chapman, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. De Sola Mendes, New York; Oscar J. Cohn, New York; Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, Newark, N. J.; Rev. Dr. R. Gotthell, New York; A. Guttman, Syracuse; M. H. Harris, New York; Leon Harrison, Brooklyn; H. S. Jacobus, New York; Rev. Dr. Jastrow, sr., Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow, jr., Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. L. Kleckberg, New Haven; Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, New York; Rev. Dr. A. Kohut, New York; Rev. Dr. M. Tanderberg, Rochester; Joseph Leucht, Newark; Rev. L. Meyer, Pittsburg; Rev. A. P. Mendes, Newport, R. I.; Rev. H. P. Mendes, New York; Rev. S. Morais, Philadelphia; Isaac Noot, New York; Rev. Dr. A. Roden, Elmira; Rev. L. Reuch, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. M. Schlesinger, Albany; Rev. Wm. Sparger, Brooklyn; Rev. L. Stern, Washington; Rev. Dr. A. Wise, New York; Rev. Dr. L. Winther, Brooklyn, and Rev. S. Well, Bradford, Pa.

The officers of the conference are: President, Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell; vice presidents, Revs. Dr. M. Jastrow and H. S. Jacobs; recording secretary, Rev. L. Strom; corresponding secretary, Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes; treasurer, Rev. James Leucht.

Rev. Dr. Gotthell gave the address of welcome to the delegates.

The most important work of the morning session was that on report of the committee on the prayer book.

The committee consisting of Messrs. Mendes, Gotthell, Jastrow, and Meyer reported that a home prayer book had been prepared which excluded all the ritualistic prayers, and was intended for the use of the women of Israel. It was stated that the constitution of the conference had made no provision for its publication, and that the treasury was very low. The committee had therefore decided to recommend that an offer of the publishers to print the book, if indorsed by the conference, and to pay 10 per cent. of the sales into the treasury, be accepted. Rev. M. Jastrow arose and said he was the author of the book and would gladly resign all claims to it if the offer was accepted.

Several of the orthodox rabbis opposed the adoption of the report, and wished to have a committee appointed to inspect the book. The chairman said that both parties, the orthodox and the progressive elements, had been represented in the committee, and he, for one, thought that every prayer that was ritualistic had been expurged. It was finally decided to refer the book back to the committee and add three members. They were appointed by the chair—Messrs. Kohler, Alex. Kohut, and L. Stern. The committee on credentials at the afternoon session reported a resolution to appoint an advisory committee to investigate the credentials of applicants for the ministry.

It was said that there were many rabbis who were persons unfit for the office—men who were grocery keepers, butchers, and a saloon keeper, in one case in this city, was found to be performing that function. The result was much laxity in morals. These people also performed marriage ceremonies. Dr. Sparger said that in one instance he knew of an unfit person acting as rabbi, who married a woman to two different men in one year.

Another speaker said that the practice of giving recommendations to young men to enter the ministry should not be permitted until they had been examined by an advisory board.

The discussion will be resumed at the morning session.

Judgment Against the Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Robert P. Lee, as receiver of the Franco-American Trading Company (limited), to-day obtained a judgment for $653,296 against the La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique de Panama, in the supreme court, no defense being interposed, though summons had been received on De Lesseps as president of the latter company. The Franco-American Company in October, 1884, entered into a contract with the other company to furnish laborers and perform work on the canal at Panama isthmus. The Franco-American Company furnished the men and machinery and were ready to do the work, but were prevented by the other company. The suit was for breach of contract, the receiver claiming that there was due $1,555,000, on which there was a credit of $896,000, leaving a balance of $659,456, which, with costs, made the amount of the judgment.

The Vermont Sensational Forgery Case.

BURLINGTON, VT., Nov. 22.—The forgery case against Jennie Saxton was resumed to-day. Hon. Henry Ballard continued the cross-examination of John L. Mason. The witness had received not more than ten letters from Jennie, and of that number three were forwarded to him while he was out west, in April and May last. He had destroyed all but three of her letters. He received the first letter two years ago. That asked for money, and he destroyed it. Long arguments ensued on the admission of the letters, but they were ruled out by the judge. It is not expected that Miss Saxton will be put on the stand to-day.

A Terrible Storm Predicted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The signal service bureau states that a great storm is breaking, and predicts that by the middle of the week a gale of wind and rain and snow, accompanied by, perhaps, a zero fall in the thermometer, will arrive from the west and cross the lake with terrible vengeance, doing great damage to the vessels out of port. The storm is raging in central Nebraska to-day, and traveling eastward at railroad speed. "It will be upon us in all its fury by Wednesday," said the chief of the Chicago bureau.

BROADWAY BOODLERS' TRIAL

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE TENDING TO THE PRISONERS' GUILT.

Obstinate and Obtuse Witnesses—Convenient "Forgetteries"—Summing Up for Defense—Charge to the Jury—The Law of Bribery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—At the trial of ex Alderman McQuade to-day there were few present who were not actively engaged in the trial. Even the jurymen not engaged were excused till Wednesday. All the lawyers and the recorder seemed to have benefited from the day's rest yesterday.

Mr. Nicoll resumed the cross-examination of Alderman John O'Neill.

Mr. O'Neill's brows were more closely knitted than ever when he attempted to recall the incidents of two years ago. He could not recollect that the newspapers raised a hue and cry regarding the doings of the board of aldermen after the meetings of Aug. 13 and 30, of the year 1884. He did know that "we, or I at least, did act in conformity with law in the board." He could not recall the fact that the mayor had communicated to the board that he had the opinion of corporation counsel that the meeting of Aug. 30 was illegal. He was a bit obstinate or obtuse on some questions, beating about the bush. He was finally induced to admit that he knew that the corporation counsel's duty was to give opinion when asked by the mayor, and he believed that Alderman O'Connor had offered a resolution to rescind the action of Aug. 30 regarding the Broadway franchise. He did not vote aye on that resolution, but did vote aye on a similar resolution in December. He did recollect that at the Dec. 5 meeting he voted to grant the franchise on the condition that the company, in addition to the percentage of the gross receipts of the road, pay an annual rental of $40,000; but when Mr. Nicoll demanded to know if that action was not to appease the public critics, the alderman again became obtuse and blindly fought the question. On being pressed for an answer, he answered that the courts had ordered the action. He could not tell what court had issued the order, however, or in what action.

Witness never invested a dollar in real estate in his life; stocks, bonds, or anything else, "only in shoe leather." He did not remember ever seeing a $10,000 bill, but knew that he never had one in his possession. He had seen a $1,000 bill, and had had $500 bills in his possession many times. He laughingly acknowledged that he might have sold to the cashier when he paid him a $500 bill that it would not be well for an alderman to be seen with a $500 bill in his possession.

Witness quarreled with Fullgraff in the council chamber in December, 1884, but no ill feeling followed, and they were friendly when they visited McLaughlin's sick chamber. Never had any trouble with Duffy. Had heard Fullgraff and Duffy's testimony about the "combine." Did not know the whereabouts of De Lacy, Dempsey, Sayles, John Keenan, or Moloney, and laughed as he said, "I know nothing about 'em." Witness denied that he ever knew where Alderman McLaughlin lived or that he ever visited him when they were asked to drink.

Mr. Newcombe produced the minutes of the board of aldermen for 1884 to prove that McQuade had twice voted against railroad bills in the Jersey City and Brooklyn and the Thirty-fourth street roads.

Ex-Alderman Louis Wendell, tall, broad-shouldered, and good looking, was the next witness. He remembered no combination of Republicans and Tammany aldermen in 1884 to vote for Kirk, but he voted for him. Witness voted for the Broadway franchise.

A question as to the consideration he received was overruled.

On motion of Mr. Newcombe, Waite's evidence in relation to visits from aldermen to the office of Robinson, Scribner, & Wright, was stricken out, the prosecution consenting.

Mr. Newcombe offered in evidence Duffy's testimony before the Senate committee, but it was rejected by the court.

Ex-Alderman Charles Reilly was the next witness. He swore that he did not attend any of the meetings of the "combine;" did not remember being in Fullgraff's place of business for any purpose in his life. He remembered that there was a consultation of eight or nine aldermen on proposed improvements in Fullgraff's district, and the latter had invited the members up to his district. Went to McLaughlin's house but once and then visited the cabe. McLaughlin was sick and they did not see him, and heard that the Broadway Company had offered money to the city for a franchise. Never heard that $22,000 or any other sum had been offered aldermen for votes.

In cross-examination witness said he signed the call for the special meeting of Aug. 30. Knew that Clerk Toumey, to whom the call was addressed, lived a mile above Harlem bridge. Witness thought nothing strange of the call. Had heard the mayor's reasons for the veto discussed before he voted to override it.

Witness positively swore that he did not furnish any money to his father-in-law in 1884 or 1885. He knew that the meeting of the aldermen Aug. 25 had adjourned to Sept. 1. Witness did not know that some of the aldermen signed the call on the morning of the meeting for the special session. He signed the call the night before at his house.

The evidence for the defense was concluded about 3 o'clock, and Mr. Newcombe began his speech for the defense.

Mr. Newcombe, in summing up, made an able argument for his client. He claimed that McQuade was an innocent man and should be acquitted, and denounced in withering terms the "two wretches who had perjured themselves on one occasion at least." It was claimed that the board of aldermen acted upon their railroad committee's report as they had a right to. His denunciation of Fullgraff and Duffy was a masterpiece of invective. He thought that if Fullgraff was so full of remorse he should not be allowed to go home to his wife and children, but should have a stone tied around his neck and drowned like the dog that he was. Duffy, he said, went on the stand prepared to own to anything. He asked why the prosecution had not called Mrs. McLaughlin to prove that he (O'Neill) was wrong, and Fullgraff right, when he swore there were several meetings at McLaughlin's house.

The counsel pointed out other discrepancies in the case for the people. He intimated that Duffy had been drilled by the district attorney. In closing the counsel made an eloquent plea for his client in the name of humanity and his wife and seven children. The address took two hours in delivery, and was listened to with wrapt attention.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows said that he did not think that the voice of wives or children should weigh against the evidence; that a juror who thinks of the human misery to wives and children which proven guilt produces does wrong. He should look only upon the evidence.

At the conclusion of Col. Fellows's address, which lasted over two hours, Recorder Smyth began his charge to the jury. He congratulated the jury on the speedy prospect of a termination of their labors, and paid the usual compliments to the counsel in the case and the detective work of the police department. He had tried to avoid creating any prejudice in the minds of the jury toward either side. He warned the jury to bear in mind that in every criminal trial, friends of criminals had to suffer. Sympathy must not interfere with duty. He defined the meaning of the law in bribery cases. The prisoner was charged with agreeing to receive a bribe. The court then reviewed carefully the evidence of Fullgraff and Duffy, and said the undisputed points were the signing of the call for a special meeting and lack of curiosity to know what the call was for; the sustained union of the thirteen for railroad franchise, and other points of minor interest. If the jury believed Fullgraff and Duffy, they would easily convict. The corroborative evidence, though not positive, all tended toward the prisoners' guilt. The jury would find for conviction as though witnesses had positively sworn to his guilt. The jury might cast out and totally disregard the evidence of Duffy and Fullgraff. They had that right. Full weight should be given to evidence of the prisoner's previous good character, but it must be remembered that very heinous crimes have been committed by persons of hitherto good character. That others were bribed should not prove the guilt of the prisoner. Duffy's evidence should be weighed in the light of his own sin as a briber and receiver of bribes.

The recorder's charge occupied one hour and thirty five minutes.

The jury dined in the court room and then entered upon the consideration of their verdict.

At midnight, the jury still being unable to agree, were locked up for the night. They will be called into court at 10 o'clock in the morning.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Austria's Proposition Relative to the Bulgarian Throne—Ministerial Crisis in Peru—Intense Excitement at Brussels.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—In diplomatic circles it is asserted that Austria intends to propose that the powers sanction a settlement of the Bulgarian Union and the revision of the Eastern Roumelian statute, in consideration of which Austria will recognize the Prince of Mingrelia as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—The *Tagblatt* has a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying: The czar and court will go on the 27th instant to Moscow, where the czar will make an important announcement. Baron de Staal and Prince Lobanoff, the Russian ambassadors to England and Austria, respectively, have been summoned to St. Petersburg. The czar has ordered the formation of volunteer corps of infantry, cavalry, and artillery worthy of being intrusted with difficult and dangerous missions in warfare.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—The *Novoe Vremya*, commenting upon the rumors that a war between Germany and Russia is pending, says: "If there is one thing upon which Russia will rejoice to exhaust her last blood, it is to uphold her independence against the Germans."

DEATH FROM ASIATIC CHOLERA.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—A conference of medical officers was held at the ministry of instruction to-day to inquire into the case of death from alleged Asiatic cholera at Breslau. Minister Von Gassler presided. Reports were received showing that the victim was an emigrant from Austrian Silesia, who had reached Breslau in a dying condition. Orders have been issued requiring increased stringency in frontier examinations.

SANTIAGO (via Galveston), Nov. 22.—The government is preparing plans to prevent the appearance in Chili of cholera, which is prevalent in the Argentine Republic.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—The communal council at Ghent has forbidden the striking cotton operatives there to hold a demonstration. Orders have been issued instructing the police to disperse all assemblages in the streets. The civic guard has been called out and the regular troops have been largely reinforced, and all are under orders to hold themselves in readiness for instant action. The most intense excitement prevails. Large numbers of workmen are arriving at Ghent to take the places of the strikers in the factories. The masters have applied to the council for protection for the mills and the workers.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN PERU.

LIMA (via Galveston), Nov. 22.—A ministerial crisis was brought about Saturday by the resignation of the president of the council of ministers, Dr. Jose Arambar. Nothing is yet known as to the formation of a new cabinet.

Mystery of a Blood-Stained Schooner

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The authorities of Glen Cove, L. I., and the police of the Greenpoint station house have been actively engaged since yesterday in working up the mystery attached to the abandoned and blood-stained schooner Long Island. This vessel, which was commanded by Capt. Thomas Carpenter, of Glen Cove, left the dock, foot of Jay street, New York, Saturday morning, bound for the captain's home. The first mate of the craft was Henry Frank. Later the Long Island was found ashore, near Sea Cliff. Blood and evidences of a struggle were found on the vessel. The alleged story was that the captain, who was an old man, was murdered and thrown overboard, and that the murderer made his escape in the small boat, which was missing. No person but the mate, Frank, was known to be on the vessel. He was arrested to-day at his mother's residence, in Brooklyn, charged with the murder of Capt. Carpenter and was taken to Glen Cove for examination.

Rape and Burglary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A ruffian yesterday morning burst open the door of the cottage of Mrs. M. S. Robinson, the author, who lives at Hastings. The elder lady being alone in the house attempted to escape by jumping through a window. Although severely cut by the glass she at once started across the fields to a neighboring farmhouse, but when only a few hundred yards from the house she was overtaken by the scoundrel, who after outraging his victim, carried her back to the house and locked her in a closet. He then robbed the house and made his escape. Parties are scouring the woods in search of him, and should he be caught he will undoubtedly be shipped by the cable road to the next world.

Foully Murdered in His Home.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—A special to the *Picayune* from Minden says: About midnight last Saturday, Elias Simmons, a good, law-abiding, and peaceable negro, was most foully murdered in his own home, two miles from this place. A party of masked men broke open his door and shot him to death while he was sleeping in his bed. The whole affair is wrapped in mystery. A coroner's jury was impanneled on Sunday morning, and they are still in session. No arrests have yet been made.

Death of Army Surgeon Bolan.

AUGUSTA, ME., Nov. 22.—Surgeon Wallace H. Bolan, U. S. A., stationed at the Togus Military Home, died there this morning after a short illness.

The National Colored League.

The National Colored League will have a representative in this city, managed by Nelson M. Williams, of the Baltimore and Ohio parlor car. He has signed several players of excellent reputations as hitters and fielders. Among them are Sol White, of Louisville, a phenomenal pitcher; Fred Mayfield, of the same city, and J. G. Loving, of New Castle, Pa., a southpaw twirler and batter. The colored leagues have many bright prospects of success. He expects unequalled patronage from this city. The games will progress as respectably as may be wished.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Judge Parker has refused the application for a recount in the first assembly district of Burlington county, N. J.

In an editorial article discussing "Col. Quay and the Senatorship," the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Col. Quay won the senatorship when he won the treasurership. He is the one man who in the present party temper can be elected by common consent with practical unanimity and without conflict or disturbance, and that fact points the path of party wisdom.

Judge Creighton, at Springfield, Ill., rendered his decision on the convict-labor constitutional amendment yesterday. He denied the application of Howard et al. for an injunction to restrain the state canvassing board from canvassing the vote cast for the amendment at the late election. He held that the bill did not contain sufficient reasons to warrant the granting of a restraining writ at this time; in other words, he was of the opinion that the bill was premature; that if the amendment was unconstitutional the fact could be ascertained later on and by other methods. The petitioners, by their attorneys, gave notice that an appeal would be taken.

The full measure of the Republican victory in Indiana is not shown by the vote on the state ticket. It becomes more apparent when the congressional vote is analyzed. Two years ago the Democrats polled for their congressional candidates 248,521 votes and the Republicans for their congressional candidates 228,483 votes, leaving the Democratic plurality 10,068. This year the poll on congressmen was as follows: Republican, 238,317; Democratic, 227,366; Republican plurality, 10,951. Here is a Republican gain in two years of 21,012. It will be seen that the Democratic vote fell off over 20,000, while the Republican vote lacked only 116 of equaling that cast in the last presidential year. Such a record may well encourage the Republicans, and make the Democrats eager to find a scapegoat in the person of the man they helped to elect to the presidency.—*Philadelphia Press.*

BASE BALLERS STARTLED.

What the "Cowboys" Propose to Do in the American Association—Transfer of the Pittsburg Club to the League.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The American Base Ball Association is holding a special meeting here to take some action upon the withdrawal of the Pittsburg Club from the association. There are present representatives from Louisville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New York, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, with President Wikoff in the chair. Messrs. E. E. Mengus and David Rowe are here from Kansas City; P. J. Walsh and Wm. Bromwall from Cleveland, and Mr. Watkins from Detroit. From these three points, it is expected, the association will choose a successor to the Pittsburg Club. The session is with closed doors.

Messrs. Williams and Walsh, of the Cleveland Club, were admitted to make their proposition for membership. Mr. Williams assured the association that the Cleveland Club had ample financial backing to insure solvency, and that no loss would accrue to the association from its membership. The application was then taken under consideration.

After the noon recess, the Kansas City clubs through its representatives, rather startled everybody by not only tendering their club for membership, but in order to silence the complaint of its inconvenient geographical location, by offering to pay the railroad fare of all clubs playing at Kansas City from St. Louis to Kansas City and return, and in addition to all that pay to the association $5,000 for the franchise. When this proposition had been delivered and explained by the Kansas City representatives, there was a consideration in executive session, but no conclusion has yet been reached. Detroit, up to the close of the afternoon session, had not made any proposition at all. The delay in taking action is probably to give Detroit time to agree upon a course of action.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 22.—Late to-night President Stearns, of the Detroit Base Ball Club, received a telegram from Cincinnati notifying him that the Association had delegated a committee with full power to act, who will arrive in the city early in the morning to confer with the Detroit management in regard to the admission of the local ball club to the American Association.

THREE PRIZE FIGHTS.

The Burke-Dempsey Fight in San Francisco—Golden Knocked Out by McCaffrey—McCoy and Woods Fight to a Finish.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 22.—It was supposed by some that the Sullivan-Ryan glove contest would dwarf the interest felt in the Burke-Dempsey fight, which took place to-night. If, however, public interest in the two contests is to be measured by results, then the Burke-Dempsey affair has proved itself a much more interesting and important event than was the great knock-out of Ryan by Sullivan. Jack Burke and Jack Dempsey were both known to be good men and evenly matched. Dempsey had the reputation of being the harder hitter, and at the same time went into the ring with the prestige of being the winner of thirty battles. Burke, on the other hand, was believed to have largely gained in hitting power, to have had the advantage of a more scientific training and being in better fighting condition. Besides this, it was well known that both men meant business, and if not stopped by the police, neither would give way until forced to. Everything consequently contributed to make the match one of the most interesting and best contested over witnessed in this city. It was estimated that there were 7,000 in the house, while others still came streaming in. The attendance will probably reach 9,000. The receipts are $16,000. The contest was ten rounds Queensbury rules, small gloves, the winner to take 75 and the loser 25 per cent. of the gate money. Burke scales 161 pounds and Dempsey 158.

Frank Crocket acted as referee for Burke and Hodgson for Dempsey.

After very lively work in the first nine rounds, the men came together in the tenth and last round.

Dempsey led short, and Burke countering, Dempsey again led short, and was caught with another right-hander on the nose.

Some one called "time," and the men ceased fighting, but on being called back Burke hit Dempsey a light body blow. The men on time being called, retired, Burke taking off his gloves, while Dempsey remained seated. Burke cried out that the match was for ten rounds, and, as they had been fought, the match was over.

The audience cheered Dempsey on Capt. Douglas signifying his willingness to continue the fight. Burke again donned the mittens. Finally the principals, seconds, and referees discussed the situation. The master of ceremonies announced that the battle called for ten rounds, and that the referees were unable to agree, therefore the match was called a draw. Neither of the men was hurt.

GOLDEN KNOCKED OUT BY M'CAFFREY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A prize fight for $2,500 a side and a contributed purse of $1,000 took place to-night at a point ten miles from New York on the Hudson river. Eleven rounds were fought, when Dominick McCaffrey knocked James ("Sparrow") Golden out. Time, 4m. 45s. McCaffrey is 5 feet 8½ inches and scaled 168 when he entered the ring last night. Golden tipped the beam at 176 pounds and is 5 feet 8½ inches high. He is 22 years of age.

The fight took place in a pavilion inclosed with canvas and lighted by kerosene lamps, in a twenty-four foot ring. At 9:55 Golden threw his hat in the ring and was followed by his caretaker, Arthur Chambers. At exactly 10 p. m. McCaffrey entered the ring with Prof. Nixey, his trainer. There were then in the pavilion about 175 sporting men, and this included the gentlemen who subscribed the purse. A call was then made for $100 to pay the rent of the premises, and it was raised at once. Jere Dunn, the well-known turfite, was chosen referee, and at 10:07 time was called, the timekeepers being two reporters of the New York press. Golden wore blue trunks, socks, and canvas fighting shoes. He was bare to the waist. He was in fine condition and appeared confident.

McCaffrey wore flesh-colored trunks and a sleeveless shirt, with laced shoes. He was in the pink of condition. The crowd, though tolerably interested, was decidedly quiet. There was not a "tough" among the spectators.

Time being called, both advanced to the center of the ring, and were there informed by the referee that they were to fight according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules, three minutes each round, with one minute intermission, and to break when called on.

Each man wore on his hands black laced kid gloves with the fingers cut off to the first joint. The men then shook hands and began the fight. In the first round McCaffrey startled his opponent with another on the neck. Golden countering on McCaffrey's neck, after which McCaffrey with a straight-out blow of his left hand on Golden's cheek, and sat the side of Golden's face open as clearly as could be done with a knife. The blood flowed, and first blood was allowed McCaffrey.

In the tenth round McCaffrey went to work on Golden's badly-managed face, hitting him when and where he pleased, Golden making a game and stubborn fight.

Eleventh round.—Golden came up covered with blood, his left cheek lying open and raw, and blood flowing from his ears. McCaffrey came up strong and showing only two long black welts on his face.

Golden led twice, but owing to McCaffrey's shifting tactics he only reached McCaffrey's chest with heavy blows. In the face, McCaffrey again visited Golden's face with his left, swung his right on neck and ear, and as Golden fell back he caught him on the jugular, and Golden fell senseless to the floor. He lay three twenty-five seconds, and the referee declared the fight in McCaffrey's favor, the last round lasting only 1:45.

FOUGHT TO A FINISH.

PEORIA, ILL., Nov. 22.—Charles McCoy, a cousin of the well-known pugilist Pete McCoy, weight 140 pounds, and Prof. Woods, formerly of St. Louis, but now proprietor of a gymnasium in Decatur, weight 156 pounds, met in a 16-foot ring and fought to a finish, Marquis of Queensbury rules, in an empty ice house about two miles north of this city early yesterday morning, for $250 a side. In the third round McCoy knocked his opponent down and was himself brought to his knees. In the fourth round it became apparent that Woods's wind was giving out, and in the fifth McCoy went at him savagely, knocking him down three times. Woods, however, was able to come to the scratch in the sixth round, although almost out of wind and looking very groggy. This was the last and shortest round, McCoy catching Woods under the left ear with a savage blow and knocking him senseless, in which condition he was brought back to the city, but he recovered consciousness soon after reaching here. McCoy left the city almost immediately. Woods is suffering from a broken rib, and is black and blue from the effects of the terrible beating he received.

Seizure of $35,000 in Opium.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Custom officers to-day seized $35,000 worth of opium at the residence of Charles R. Branson at Alameda. It is believed the drug was brought to this city from China on the steamer City of Sydney, and removed to Alameda to facilitate its disposal.

NO SHOPPING ON HOLIDAYS.

WHAT THE STORE CLERKS ARE STRIVING TO ACCOMPLISH.

How Interest is Created in Their Cause—Circulars Sent to President Cleveland and Citizens Generally—Knights of Labor Lend Their Support.

A meeting was held last evening at Hilton Hall, corner of Seventh and D streets, by clerks and the friends of the early-closing movement for the purpose of protesting against the opening of stores on Thanksgiving Day and check shopping on holidays. August Donath, of Local Assembly 2672, was chosen chairman and H. D. Trader, of D. A. 66, secretary. The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Milford S. Spohn. He said that this city had a peculiar class of people who did not care whether men work seventeen hours a day or did not work at all, who themselves work short hours by virtue of the political influence of the working men of this country. He referred to the government clerks. They had, he said, gotten in soft places, and they would stay there, he supposed, until they were taken out by aid of the undertaker. It was this element that in all progressive moves made by the labor element it was necessary to combat.

He believed that for the advancement of the laboring class it necessitated an aggressive warfare. He wanted it understood that they were not on the defensive, but on the offensive. The man who was in the wrong would be found on the defensive, but he who battled for the right could afford to be on the offensive. They recognized the fact that the oppression of one man was the oppression of 100 men and finally of all workmen. It did not mean a battle of muscle against money, but a battle of brains against money, and he believed there were in the laboring ranks brains and honesty enough to force the fight. Under their leadership they would finally triumph and it was only a question of time. Every man was the owner of his own brain and muscle and his genius, and just so long as conditions existed in which it was not only a purchaseable commodity for ten or eight hours a day, but was subjected to the dictation of he who hires that commodity, just so long would such meetings as that be held to protest against this industrial slavery. The remarks of the speaker were approved by loud applause.

A committee previously appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiment of the meeting reported the following:

Whereas Thanksgiving Day was originally intended to be a day of rest from labor, on which thanksgiving could be returned to Almighty God for abundant harvests and general prosperity; and whereas we believe that the many store clerks of this city should enjoy the blessings of a thanksgiving holiday, therefore be it

Resolved That we heartily indorse the request of the Clerks' Assembly to have a general closing of stores on Thanksgiving Day, and that we ask the co-operation of the merchants and the general public in this movement.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The following, adopted by D. A. No. 66, was read:

On behalf of the store clerks of this city, both male and female, we issue this earnest appeal to the citizens of the District of Columbia to refrain from shopping on Thanksgiving Day, thus affording the clerks a chance for rest on that day.

Mr. E. M. Blake was called