The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII.---NO. 104. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1887. THREE CENTS.

THE IRISH CRIMES BILL.

ITS FIRST READING MOVED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Balfour in a Weak, Diffusive Speech Supports the Bill, and Gives an Outline of Its Provisions—Dillon's Reply Contains an Implied Threat.

LONDON, Mar. 28.—In the house of commons this evening Colonial Secretary Holland stated that Canada had the right to purchase and direct the operations of armed cruisers in Canadian waters without instructions from the imperial government.

Right Hon. W. H. Smith said the government had decided to ask the house to pass the second reading of the crimes bill before proposing the usual Easter holidays. He said the bill was vital to the existence of order in Ireland, was the one on which the government staked their maintenance, and was more important than the holidays.

Mr. Balfour then moved the first reading of the bill. He referred to Parnell's amendment that the house should obtain further information about the condition of Ireland. He thought they were sufficiently informed and should recognize anarchy as an artificer recognizes his own works. The government did not rest their case on agrarian crime, but the amount must be considered in its cause and character. The amount was shown by the fact that in Munster there were 498, in Connaught 175, and in Leinster 251 persons under police protection. The laws had been set aside. Boycotting and intimidation were rampant in that part of the country most disturbed. The paralysis of the courts, which must be checked, arose from the intimidation of witnesses. Juries, even in the clearest cases, failed to convict, and, in substantiation, he read a list of cases in which the juries disregarded the evidence. He attributed this to intimidation by the press. Those who desired the separation of Ireland were ready to attain their object by terrorism. The jury system became impracticable. He accused the National League of supplanting the law and resorting to anarchial methods to accomplish its objects, which he said were plunder of individuals and destruction of the constitution. He gave several instances of boycotting, but refused to give their names, though the Parnellites demanded them. He read extracts from *United Ireland* to show the extent of unionism and claimed that 836 boycotts were laid by the league. Tenant right was valueless because no selling of it was possible unless sanctioned by the league. The anarchy of the league tribunals he characterized as unprecedented tyranny.

He then explained the provisions of the bill, which comprised the abolition of the jury system for certain classes of crime and allowing magistrates power to impose a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment for certain crimes. By giving magistrates power to punish for inciting crime the press would be prevented from sharing in crime. The government was empowered to change the venue of crime, and in case of grave offenses the attorneys general of England and Ireland should certify when a fair trial could be had in England. Irish counsel could appear in English courts, the government paying transportation expenses. Political crimes were eliminated from the bill, and only high crimes would be tried in England. Dangerous societies could be proclaimed by the viceroy, but if parliament condemned it it should be dropped. It was in the interest of justice, he claimed, that parliament should break the yoke under which Ireland was groaning.

Mr. Dillon said the bill would never become a law. If he believed English people would sanction such a measure he never wanted to see Ireland and England shake hands. Irishmen would be slaves to submit to it, and he would either leave a country where an Irishman must live like a slave or he would be glad to lead them in battle. The measure would increase the disorganization and drive the people back to the horrors of former years. He referred to Earl Spencer's courage in facing the people, but said the present government did not know the dangers they were facing. He ridiculed the excuses advanced for the measure, and said Balfour had proved nothing but his ignorance of the country, and the sooner he quitted the office the better for the country. The government treated the Irish like slaves and tried to root them out like vermin. A prospective land purchase measure was offered, but if coercion passed neither land purchase or any other Irish measure would live to be accepted by the English parliament.

The liberal unionists, at a conference, decided to support the crimes bill, though some of them disapprove the measure, but the defection will not amount to more than ten votes, leaving the government a good majority. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain will support the whole proposal. The Parnellites denounce the measure as atrocious. If the protraction of the sitting comes to a physical test they are ready to meet it. Balfour's speech is regarded as weak, diffusive, and confused. He has made a failure of showing his ability to rise to a great occasion.

Lord Hartington will issue a manifesto claiming that the liberals are deluded, and should be brought back to the faith in constitutional reform. The manifesto also states that unionists do not believe in coercion, but the supremacy of the law must be asserted. The objects of the unionists must be to show that the union is indissoluble while doing justice to Ireland. The tone of the manifesto indicates there will be no compromise.

Parnell's amendment will not be introduced until after a conference with the Parnellites is had.

Mr. Parnell considers the Irish criminal law amendment bill one of the strongest coercive measures ever proposed in parliament. The bill, he says, even creates new offenses. He thinks that Mr. Balfour's references to the press mean that the government will suppress prominent nationalist newspapers as soon as the bill has been passed.

BETRAYED HIS TRUST.

PARIS, Mar. 28.—M. Egroles has been dismissed from the war office for disclosing state secrets to Germany.

THE CZAR TO THE STUDENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 28.—The czar in replying to the congratulations of the university students on his escape from assassination hopes that the institution will remove the impression which the students who were implicated in the crime had created.

PEACE TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, Mar. 28.—The *Post* publishes a number of telegrams giving assurances of peace to counteract alarmist rumors from other quarters.

ANARCHISTS CONVICTED.

VIENNA, Mar. 28.—Thirteen of the anarchists have been convicted of complicity to set fire to the city and blow up the imperial palace, and have been sentenced to terms ranging from one to twenty years.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Mar. 28.—The empress yesterday accorded an audience to Mgr. Golimberti, the emperor being indisposed. She assured him that both herself and the emperor took a great interest in the welfare of the holy father.

OVERWHELMED WITH TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, Mar. 28.—Emperor William received 1048 telegrams of congratulation on his birthday. Of these 1397 came from Germany, 90 from America, and 5 from Canada.

ANXIOUS TO SUCCEED ALEXANDER.

LONDON, Mar. 28.—Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe Coburg, has written the sobranje expressing a desire to be nominated for the Bulgarian throne.

DIED OF INJURIES FROM THE EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, Mar. 28.—Countess Araldi has died from injuries occasioned by the earthquake shocks at Mentone.

THE DUCHESS'S INSANITY.

VIENNA, Mar. 28.—The Duchess of Cumberland, who is confined in a private insane asylum, is supposed to be suffering from a severe case of melancholia. The duke visits the asylum daily, but is not allowed to see her.

FATHER RYAN ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, Mar. 28.—Father Ryan, of Thberstown, was arrested yesterday for declining to give evidence in regard to the plan of the campaign.

ANOTHER REVOLT IN BULGARIA.

VIENNA, Mar. 28.—At Fort Calaraschi, opposite Silistria, sharp firing has been heard from the Bulgarian fortresses, and it is supposed that a fresh revolt has occurred. The commander at Calarschi has doubled the outposts on the Danube.

VIRGINIA MATTERS.

The Want of Democratic Harmony Daily Grows More Apparent.

RICHMOND, VA., Mar. 28.—The senate resolution requiring the appointment of a commission to meet a commission in Richmond to be appointed by holders of Virginia bonds will come up in the senate tomorrow for final disposal. There will be little harmony in that body, it now seems. The Republicans refuse to say what stand they will take, and the other party is sorely divided. Despite the great hurrah made by the Democrats on the election of the present governor of Virginia, many of them now are not too timid to say that Gov. Lee is too fresh.

There has been a general massacre of political hopes in this state since the meeting of the extra session, and heaven only knows where it will terminate.

Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and party were very kindly received in the state, and they admitted it.

The Republicans of Buckingham county met on Saturday and nominated candidates for every county and district office. It is learned that the Democrats will put up none.

There is much amusement here to-day at the effort of the special investigating committee to unearth the doings of the lobbyists. At the capitol the Richmond chief of police and her commonwealth's attorney were present at noon, but all speak in whispers and little can be heard.

As has been said heretofore in the REPUBLICAN, the debt-paying wave of the extra session of the general assembly would come. It came to-day along with the cold fog of old probabilities. In the house a bill was introduced to pay the revisers of the code $2,500 in addition to what they have received. Both the senate and house had few members to-day. It is said the assembly will adjourn in a few days for a few weeks and come back here again after awhile. There is great opposition to this movement, and it is a question whether, if the assembly adjourns to meet again, it will ever again have a quorum.

So far very few new laws have been approved by the governor, and none of them are of any importance.

The bills passed in the senate to day were passed without a quorum.

The Prohibitionists carry Frederick county, and their majority may reach 300 At many points the contest was animated.

The weather to-night is very cold, a stiff northwester is blowing, and it is freezing.

THE CHURCH AND THE KNIGHTS.

Additional Facts in Cardinal Gibbons's Report to the Pope.

ROME, Mar. 28.—Cardinal Gibbons's reports on the Knights of Labor as now published show some changes. He says that in a country like America the separation of religious in civil affairs is impossible. To suppose the faith of Catholics suffers shows ignorance of Catholic workmen, who regard the church as their mother. He compliments Catholic workmen highly on their intelligence. Their proof of faith by being exposed to influences of anarchists, socialists, and communists in the association would not be tried. They knew and despised such men. He relates the firm repulsion of those doctrines by the leaders of the knights. Imprudent condemnation by the church would create a dangerous coldness. In regard to strikes he says they are not an invention of the knights; that in such a struggle of labor against monopoly violence is as inevitable as it is regrettable, and that the laws of the knights exert a deterrent influence on strikes and violence.

A COLLIERY CAVE-IN.

The Loss Will Reach $100,000—No Lives Sacrificed.

SCRANTON, PA., Mar. 28.—Another extensive cave-in occurred on the lands of the Fairmount Coal Company, near Pittston, on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, at 4:30 this morning. The miners living in the vicinity were awakened by the deep rumbling, as if by an earthquake shock, and for a time there was great excitement. The track of the Delaware and Hudson road, which crosses the land caved in, has sunk from ten to fifteen feet, and all passengers are transferred to waiting trains on either side. The loss to the Fairmount Coal Company will reach over $100,000. No lives were lost.

THE HADDOCK MURDER.

Progress of the Sensational Case in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, Mar. 28.—The Haddock murder trial was resumed to-day with the introduction of Hack Driver Williams, who was captured after his escape Saturday. He corroborated the evidence given as to driving United States District Attorney Murphy that night and being stopped by one of the conspirators. The next witness was H. L. Leavitt, one of the plotters who turned states' evidence.

Leavitt swore that Arensdorf shot Haddock in his presence.

ENJOINING THE B. & O.

The Arthur Kill Bridge Will Interfere With the Passage of Coal Boats.

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—David Decker, a coal carrier between New York and Elizabeth, has entered suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Staten Island Transportation Company to restrain the building of a bridge across the Arthur Kill. He claims it will prevent his boats reaching the Raritan river.

A BLAZE AT MEMPHIS.

Four Business Blocks Destroyed—Many Narrow Escapes.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Mar. 28.—Four stores on the corner of Main and Washington streets were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $85,000; insurance, $15,000. In the upper stories were many tenants, several of whom had very narrow escapes.

A Popular Boniface Dying.

CHICAGO, Mar. 28.—Sam Turner, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, one of the most universally known hotel men in the country, is lying at the point of death from heart troubles.

The Stranded Steamer.

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—The Scotia moved slightly in the right direction to-day. She is not seriously injured. Three hundred tons of her cargo have been brought to this city.

Sale of Stewart Ceramics.

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—The sale of the Stewart ceramics attracted a large crowd of fashionable buyers to-day. About 200 specimens were sold, realizing $14,500.

An Iron Mine Purchase.

CLEVELAND, Mar. 28.—The Jackson iron mines at Negaunee, Mich., have been purchased by Messrs. Mitchell and Chisholm for $1,300,000.

A New York Street Murder.

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—Patrick Calahan was stabbed to death by Thomas Staunton in a street quarrel to day. Staunton was arrested.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

THE WAITING POLICY OF CONGRESS CENSURED.

The Company Wants to Be Put in a Position to Meet Its Liabilities by Being Put on an Equality With Competitors.

BOSTON, MASS., Mar. 28.—In the annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, published to-day, the relations of the road with the government are reviewed, and the failure of the forty-ninth Congress to reach more definite conclusions in regard to the relations of the company is designated as obviously only in a degree less injurious than positive hostile action. The waiting policy forced upon the directors by the government since 1884 has been a constant menace to the interests of the road. The necessity for the development and extension of the system into various sections of the west is fully outlined, and it is shown in the report that, though the field of development was continually extending, the government, through the non action of Congress, has for years stood in the way of every proposed development. It has therefore become apparent to the directors that this waiting policy cannot longer be followed with safety. If the Union Pacific does not provide the country adjacent to its line with the development it requires other companies both will and should provide it. Not to provide it means ultimate destruction to the company's interest. It is necessary therefore to adopt a new and more positive policy. Instead of longer waiting for Congress to formulate some plan of adjustment in place of the original contract set aside through the passage of the Thurman act and the decision of the Supreme Court in the sinking fund case, the time has come when the company must itself bring forward some proposal for settlement. The proposal also must be one which shall generally commend itself by manifest fairness and liberality. It is useless longer to discuss the original legal rights and liabilities of the Pacific railroad and the government. These have been passed upon by the courts. No one disputes that under the original contract the companies were not to be called upon to pay either the principal or interest of the bonds advanced by the government to aid in the original construction of their roads until the bonds matured. The maturity is yet ten years off. Legally and equitably, therefore, the government has no more present claim upon the income and resources of the companies than any other creditor whose debt is not due. Notwithstanding this fact Congress has spent four years in discussing the readjustment of unmatured obligations, and has prejudiced the position of the road in consequence. Congress having failed to act the directors propose to meet the commissioners appointed under the recent action of Congress with a distinct and definite proposal for a readjustment of financial relations which shall be final—the first proposal of the kind which has emanated from the company. Ignoring the original contract, they are prepared to make such an offer as to the interest upon the govenment bonds advanced in aid of the construction of the road which shall hereafter mature, accompanied by a plan for the gradual reduction and ultimate payment in full of the principal of the debt, as they believe cannot but commend itself to the minds of all reasonable men.

The directors will ask the government to put the company in position to meet the liabilities it thus offers to incur by allowing it to stand on an equal footing with its competitors. Those competitors conduct their affairs on recognized business principles. They have the power to construct lines, to lease properties, to consolidate other properties with their own, and to contract loans. They can develop to meet the changing exigencies of the day. The same powers should belong to the Pacific roads. The directors further state that, owing to the non-action of Congress, no action has been taken in regard to releasing the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Reference has also been made to the construction of certain obviously necessary extensions in the Union Pacific system, especially that from Fort Steele south to Grand river and that to Aspen. The last named extension, if fully carried out, will involve the building of nearly 400 miles of railroad, and its estimated cost will be $8,000,000. Preliminary steps have been taken to promote in the interest of the Union Pacific the formation of an independent company organized under the laws of Colorado and the territory of Wyoming to enter upon the construction of this line, should the inquiries now being made satisfy your directors as to the business results to be derived from it. It is believed that it will be in itself a highly remunerative property. During the past two years a large amount of money has been invested in the permanent improvement of the main line of the Union Pacific. This outlay has been partly met out of the sale of securities in the treasury of the company.

The work is still in progress, and it is deemed desirable that it should be prosecuted with energy in order that the earning capacity of the property may keep pace with the demands made upon it. It may hereafter be deemed advisable to issue a new series of 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to meet this large outlay. Should this course be decided upon it would seem proper that the first right to purchase the bonds thus issued should be offered to the stockholders of the company.

The directors' report shows the financial results of the year, after the payment of all fixed charges and deduction of government requirements. The balance applicable to dividends was $3,746,368, or over 6 per cent. of the capital stock, as compared with 4 per cent. in 1885. Although the net savings have decreased $602,900, the revenue from investments and miscellaneous sources has increased to such an extent that the balance that may be applied to the payment of dividends is $1,375,000. The total funded and floating debt of the road is $147,579,293. The total decrease in the debt is $7,027,433. The company has within thirty months wiped out a floating debt of $8,231,267. During the same time period the financial condition of the system, including auxiliary lines, has been improved in the net amount $7,900,935, and in addition to this $8,300,000 has been spent in construction and equipment. The report contains an interesting analysis of the great transcontinental rate war of last year.

RAIDING AN ILLICIT STILL.

The Owner of It Is Almost Frightened to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 28.—The illicit still of Peter Niewig was raided by a deputy United States marshal yesterday, and in a false cellar was found eighty gallons of fine old whisky. The information was given by a man who wanted $2,000 for disclosing its location. Peter, who has twice before been arrested, was taken violently sick, and his recovery is improbable. His wife defended the still with a fusilade of old apples and potatoes

STEEL WORKS BURNED.

The Sanderson's Shops at Geddes a Total Loss.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Mar. 28.—The Sanderson steel works at Geddes were destroyed by fire this morning. The buildings covered two acres of ground and were a total loss. They were valued at $320,000. The works were owned by the Sandersons of Sheffield, England. The works will be rebuilt. The fire was caused by a defect in the gas generating system.

Demand a Ten Per Cent. Increase.

READING, PA., Mar. 28.—The Iron Workers' Assembly, K. of L., have demanded a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The Reading iron works have advanced puddlers' wages from $3.75 to $4 per ton. The advance of 10 per cent. will not generally be granted.

ARRIVAL OF THE DAUNTLESS.

She Is Nearly Twenty-Four Hours Behind the Coronet in Crossing the Finish.

QUEENSTOWN, Mar. 28.—The Dauntless passed Old Head of Kinsale at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. The wind was blowing from the northwest and was light. The officers of the Coronet and other yachtsmen are greatly pleased with the result of the race, and say it has served to show admirable qualities in both yachts. Considering the difference in the tonnage and length of the two yachts and the extraordinarily heavy weather which prevailed during the voyage, the Dauntless is thought to have done as well as her competitor. The officers and friends of both yachts will be entertained by the members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club.

The Dauntless crossed the finishing line at 6:45 o'clock. Her actual time on the passage was 16 days, 1 hour, 45 minutes, and 13 seconds. She has been towed into the harbor and is now safely at anchor.

All on board the Dauntless are well, and the yacht is in as good shape as when she left Owl's Head, nothing having been carried away. She experienced about the same weather as the Coronet. A comparison of the logs of the two racers indicate that they followed about the same course. Mr. Caldwell Colt, owner of the Dauntless, says that he encountered more wind than he bargained for. For sixteen hours his boat was obliged to lay-to. Once she scudded before the gale under bare poles.

When last seen from the deck of the Coronet, on the evening of the start, the Dauntless was steering south-southwest, but during the night her course was changed to northest by east. On Mar. 16 she ran into a heavy cross sea, with strong southeast gale. Oil was used with good effect to break the waves and the yacht weathered her first storm well. Next day the sea was even more turbulent and broke over the deck in rapid succession, wrenching the yacht so much that she began to leak slightly. The temperature of both air and water on the afternoon of the 18th indicated that ice was in close proximity, and it became necessary to use great precaution in running. At midnight the thermometer registered 44° and the water 35°. An hour later the temperature of the air was 40° and the water 38.

At 8 o'clock on the night of the 19th, when a heavy gale was blowing from southwest, a smooth stretch of water was run into. Its temperature indicated that there were icebergs near. There was a quantity of field ice to the leeward and very near. On the 20th, 21st, and 22d there were strong gales. It was on the last of those days that the Dauntless hove to. Since last Thursday the weather was fine. On the 25th a run of 328 miles was made, which is said to be the best ever made by a yacht on the Atlantic ocean. Fastnet light was sighted at 1:30 in the morning, but the wind had died out, and the run along the coast was slow.

The following extract from the log of the Dauntless shows the distance made each day: March 13, 252 miles; March 14, 200; March 15, 130; March 16, 260; March 17, 140; March 18, 140; March 19, 270; March 20, 145; March 21, 195; March 22, 100; March, 23, 43; March 24, 205; March 25, 328; March 26, 266; March 27, 143, and March 28, arrived at Queenstown.

During the storm of the 23d the cockpit was, on several occasions, filled with water, and altogether it was a perilous time for the yacht. On the 24th the sea was terribly rough and the boat rolled so badly that the water tank burst. The seamen were consequently put on the smallest possible allowance of water, but later on they were plentifully supplied with ale and claret and ultimately with champagne intead of water. All on board arrived in the best of health.

A CUP FOR A RETURN RACE.

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—A prominent sporting man of this city has notified Messrs. Bush and Colt, owners of the yachts Coronet and Dauntless, that he will, upon receipt of their approval, offer a $5,000 cup for a return race between the yachts from Fastnet, Ireland, to Sandy Hook.

JERSEY'S MYSTERY.

Slight Clews on Which to Hunt Down the Murderer.

RAHWAY, N. J., Mar. 28.—In the pockets of the stranger, Gregory, arrested on suspicion of murdering the girl whose body was found on the roadway, was found a note from a lawyer named Beattie F. Warwick. He said he had got him out of the woman scrape, and for $20 would tell him how to marry again and escape prosecution. Beattie says he knows Gregory, and asked if there was any trouble. The police are censured for allowing him to escape.

A reporter has found that a woman named Mrs. Gregory lives at 328 East Thirty-seventh street, New York, and that she went to New Jersey yesterday. She could not be found, however. A Timothy Byrne has been found, who says the girl's name was Mollie Tiernan. But little credence is placed in his statements, as he was intoxicated when he made them.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

Judge Cooley Prepares His Resignation as Receiver of the Wabash.

CHICAGO, ILL., Mar. 28.—Judge Cooley, interstate commerce commissioner elect, said to-day that his resignation as receiver of the Wabash road had been prepared and would find its way into Judge Gresham's hands to-morrow morning. To-morrow night he will start for Washington, and will attend the interstate commerce commission's first conference there Thursday. Judge Cooley will not relinquish his receivership until his successor is appointed, as he has a number of important matters to close before leaving.

RUN INTO A HURRICANE.

Mate Eleyres, of the Chadwick, Washed Overboard and Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Mar. 28.—The bark J. H. Chadwick, from Matanzas, had strong northwest gales during the entire passage. On March 23, in latitude 38° 02', longitude 73° 07', passed an automatic whistling buoy painted with red and black horizontal stripes and with red cage on top. On the same day, in latitude 36° 17', longitude 73° 07', encountered a hurricane with tremendous seas. Mate John C. Eleyres, of Baltimore, was washed overboard and drowned.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR REAGAN

Thrown Violently to the Ground and His Spine Injured.

PALESTINE, TEX., Mar. 28.—Senator John H. Reagan met with a painful accident this morning at his farm, near this city. While attempting to mount his horse the saddle girth slipped, throwing him violently to the ground and injuring his spine. He is resting easily to-night, but expects to be confined to his bed for some time.

THE VANDALIA

Refused Entrance to the Bay of Panama.

PANAMA, Mar. 28.—The United States steamer Vandalia arrived at Taboguilla, an island of the Bay of Panama, on the 27th instant, but was not allowed to enter.

Riot at Panama.

PANAMA, Mar. 28.—A riot occurred in this city last night, owing to a military officer resisting arrest. Three men were killed and several wounded.

Prosperity in New York.

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—Plans for the erection of new buildings aggregating $1,359,500 were filed to-day. This is the largest amount for years.

Paint Works Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 28.—The Sargent Paint Company's works were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000.

SPORTS OF ALL KINDS.

Players on the Turf Making their Record Solid.

The cold and inclement weather of yesterday prevented the players of the National Base Ball Club from indulging in any active practice, but to-day, if the clerk of the weather is kind, the Statesmen will limber up and engage in the preparatory practice that is so essential to success during the coming season. The diamond field at Capitol Park is in perfect condition, and to the lovers of the national game will present a much more pleasing aspect than was the case last season.

NEW ORLEANS RACES YESTERDAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 28.—First race—Seven-eighths of a mile, Tom Hood won, Romp second, Alleghany third. Time, 1:30¼.

Second race—One and one-eighth miles, Editor won, Handy Andy second, Panama third. Time, 1:57½.

Third race—Three-quarters of a mile, Gov. Pete won, Our Friend second, Pat Sheedy third. Time, 1:17½.

Fourth race—Five eighths of a mile, Queen Father won, Kink second, Renyck third. Time, 1:03¾.

Racing will be continued until next Saturday, which will be the last day of the winter meeting.

New Orleans will be the only place at which there will be racing to-day, and the entries, weights, and distances for the events are as follows:

First race—Five and one-half furlongs, weller weights, selling. Simeon, 112 pounds; Jaubert, 128, Claud Brannon, 132, and Probus, 149.

Second race—Three-quarters of a mile, selling. Miss Daly, 105 pounds; Gen. Price, 101; Twilight, 95; Guinare, 99; Broadhead, 96; McLaughlin, 99, and Billy Smith, 104.

Third race—Seven eights of a mile, handicap. Linda Payne, 107 pounds; Hibernia, 107; Parnell, 103, and Robert, 97.

SYRACUSE BALL CLUB TROUBLE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Mar. 28.—The effects of the Star Base Ball Club were advertised for sale to-day to satisfy a judgment of $1,000 obtained by John A. Cole as compensation for injuries received by falling from the grand stand and breaking his leg while witnessing a game last summer. The sale, however, was stopped, and the Stars will continue to play out the present season under the management of Mr. Gifford, so well known as being associated with the Nationals in 1880.

SUNDSTROM ACCEPTS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—Gus Sundstrom says he will accept the challenge of Beckwith, the English swimmer, for a long distance swimming match, for $1,000 a side.

GENERAL SPORTING ITEMS.

Ted Sullivan, the well known ex-base ball manager, will umpire the April exhibition games at Capitol Park.

O'Brien, one of the National's recent acquisitions at the League meeting, has already become a great favorite with the "old regulars" who frequent Capital Park.

It is certainly a task for turf goers to agree upon the merits of horses when such experts as Secretaries McIntyre and Lawrence disagree, as will readily be seen by the difference in weight given the same horses in the Suburban and Brooklyn Handicaps.

Hitmarck, Dak., has the longest toboggan slide in the world. It reaches to a length of 2,000 feet.

White, that clever little short-stop of the Nationals during the season of 1885, refuses to sign with the Louisville Club for the season of 1887. Cause, more salary.

Nash, the third baseman of the Boston League Club, was in the city yesterday and leaves to-day for the Hub.

Burt Schiller won two successive falls out of Tom Connors at Pittsburg last night and won a purse of $2,500.

In a four-round fight at Philadelphia Saturday Jimmy Connors, of New York, bested George Lewis, of Providence. The purse was $125.

Louis Trouchet, of Paris, defeated Roger Senac, of New York, in a sword contest at New York last night. The purse was $1,000.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

Don't Apply to the Printing Office Employes.

Several discharged employes of the government printing office having protested to a REPUBLICAN reporter against the remark of the public printer to a representative of an evening paper, that "the rule of the survival of the fittest shall prevail" in the continuance of employment in the office, and being desirous of knowing how matters were really conducted, the Faber-pusher investigated the discharges of those whose services have been dispensed with under Mr. Benedict's regime. The result was most surprising and startlingly in contradiction of the doctrine laid down so plainly by him. In an interview with a gentleman, whose knowledge of government printing office affairs is by no means limited, the following remarks were elicited:

"Men whose hair has grown gray," said he, "in the service of the office have been summarily dismissed and new men of small ability and no experience have been appointed. One man who was discharged has letters of recommendation from all the assistant foremen under whom he was employed, and no expressions seemed too strong to use in commendation of his sobriety and skill. Instances might be multiplied almost ad infinitum where men whose lives had been spent in acquiring the peculiar styles and systems of the office were removed for no cause but to make room for new appointees. This is a notorious fact."

THE BUFFALO HOLOCAUST.

Not a Life Would Have Been Lost But for the Wires.

BUFFALO, Mar. 28.—The investigation into the Richmond Hotel horror was commenced by the coroner to-day. Night Porter McCabe testified that the gas was nearly turned off in the coat room, where the fire was first discovered by Clerk Alport. The water in the house hose would not extend beyond thirty feet. He was cut off by the flames from bringing water in pails. He thought all the guests could be saved but for the telegraph wires, which prevented raising the ladders. He said he had not drank anything that night, and also described the gas jets with reference to the coat room. He thought the fire originated by the dropping of a match.

GAMBLERS MURDERED.

A Bloody Tragedy in a Boston Faro Bank.

BOSTON, Mar. 28.—At Flanigan & Lanahan's gambling house, No. 10 Avery street, the two proprietors and Adolph Albrecht were playing a game of faro. Albrecht detected Lanahan cheating and remonstrated. Lanahan then grabbed an iron bar and attempted to strike him, when the latter drew a revolver and shot Lanahan through the head, killing him instantly. Flanigan then championed Lanahan's cause and assaulted Albrecht, who shot him, inflicting a mortal wound. Albrecht was arrested. Flanigan claims that Albrecht made the first assault, and the fact that there is evidence to show that that he stopped to reload his revolver will be used against him.

Horticultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society of the District was not very largely attended last night. In the absence of the president (Mr. John Saul), Mr. Fowler occupied the chair. After transacting some routine business Mr. Clarke read a very interesting paper on "Summer Flowering Bulbs and Tubers," in which he described the best methods for raising hyacinths, tulips, dahlias, tube roses, German iris, lilies of the valley, and other like plants. Mr. Fishback followed him, and gave his experience in raising these plants. Maj. Phelps also made an interesting account of his manner of treatment in propagating tube roses and gladiolas. Mr. Wilson suggested that a committee of five be appointed from the society to examine and lay off the grounds of the National Homeopathic Hospital. It was adopted, and Mr. Saul will appoint the committee.

Order of American Patriots.

At a meeting of the supreme grand council, Order of American Patriots, held last evening, it was ordered that all authority issued prior to March 28, 1887, to organize councils of the order or to act as special deputies be revoked, and that hereafter all commissions and authority shall emanate directly from the supreme grand council at Washington, D. C., under its seal and be countersigned by Jerome B. Burke.

TRUSTED AND DECEIVED.

THE GENEROUS ACT OF A MAN BASELY REPAID.

A Pretended Broker Proves a Policy Backer—Gains the Daughter's Affections and Her Downfall Ensues—He Escapes, but Is Finally Captured.

The arrest of Edward O'Brien last evening by Detectives Raff and Horne reveals a story that all parents should read and think upon. February a year ago O'Brien rented a room in the house of a citizen who deals to some extent in real estate. He represented that he wanted a room in a quiet place, where he could carry on the business of a broker. The gentleman owning the house felt satisfied that O'Brien was an honorable man and intended to embark in a legitimate business. O'Brien obtained the room, and by his excellent conduct he made himself a favorite with the gentleman's family, and especially with his daughter—a pretty girl then between 17 and 18 years of age. The police had located O'Brien, and interpreted his brokerage business to mean backing policy, and when the time came they raided O'Brien, arrested him, and brought him into court. The family thought that O'Brien had been unjustly dealt with, and through the daughter's appeal her father went on O'Brien's bond and secured his release. On Feb. 12, 1856, when the case was called in the police court, O'Brien was found to have jumped his bail. A few days later the daughter disappeared from home. The police were notified and a thorough search of the city was made, without finding her. Four months later she returned as mysteriously as she went away. She brought in her arms a little stranger just two months old. The scene that followed can be passed by without mention. She told her parents of her betrayal by O'Brien, who, winning her affections by fair promises and that he would marry her as soon as he obtained a divorce from his wife, led her on until he accomplished her ruin. When O'Brien fled the city she learned his whereabouts and went to him in New York city, only to remain long enough to become a mother. Becoming penniless and suffering for daily necessities she came to her home a penitent, and though she had sinned the parents' hearts bled for their child's misfortune and she again found shelter in their home.

Nothing was heard of O'Brien until Sunday, when the detectives located him in his father's house, and his arrest followed. O'Brien was confronted by the officers with the terrible shame he had brought on a happy home, and his only answer was that he was going to marry the girl if he could get a divorce from his wife. He will be tried in the police court to day for backing policy, and the penalty is one year in jail and a fine of $500.

BIDDING FOR THE CHOICE.

Annual Sale of Pews in the Metropolitan Church.

"Going, going, going for thutty dollars; who'll gimme the five, gimme the five; make it five, five, five; thutty dollars, thutty, thutty, and—sold." The speaker, who rapidly iterated the foregoing, was Mr. Walter B. Williams, the auctioneer. He was within the altar rail of the Metropolitan M. E. Church last nigat, and his remarks were addressed to a congregation of about 200 persons, principally of the male gender, and his object was to sell to the highest bidder the first choice for a pew in Dr. Newman's church. Mr. Fowler was the purchaser, and he secured pew 108, which rents for $100 per annum, bidding therefor a bonus of $30. He was acting as agent for Senator Stanford, whose pew it will be for the present conference year. Pews 110 and 112 were also secured by him at the same figures, and they will be occupied, respectively, by Senator Sawyer and Congressman George West. The business tactics of the auctioneer kept the sale moving rapidly. As soon as a pew was sold the purchaser called out the number of his choice. Mr. Gapen registered the number and the price, and the transaction was complete. In addition to the three above mentioned the following were disposed of, the name of purchaser, number of the pew, and premium bid being given: T. W. Tallmadge, 66, $25; Mr. Meade, 64, $20; V. B. Edwards, 105, $13; A. H. Van Dusen, 50, $11; Capt. Cornish, 95, $11.50; Judge Clark and Mr. Fowler, 69, $12; W. B. Snell, 68, $10; E. C. Ford, 102, $9; T. H. McKee, 88, $7; J. D. Croissant, 90, $8; W. F. Rogers, 93, $6; Mrs. La Fetra, 113, $9; Eldridge and Clark, 100, $7; J. D. Croissant, 58, $6; J. De Ford, 48, $6; Judge Clark, 40, $6; W. B. Moses, 44, $6; W. E. Hodge, 43, $8; Cornelius Burlew, 133, $7; Capt. S. Ford, 91, $7; A. P. Knight, 4, $6; Miley, Yorke, and Miss Keene, 118, $5; F. P. Cuppy, 80, $5; C. D. Swett, 137, $5; Thos. K. Gray, 129, $6; Drs. Mann and Bennett, 51, $5; A. P. Lacey, 103, $4; S. Brown and Dr. Hansmann, 140, $3; Daniel E. Somes, 114, $3; Mrs. S. P. Barnes, 9, $2; A. T. Foxwell, 130, $2; W. F. Gapen, 10, $1; McDaniels, 11, $1; Mrs. J. H. Wilkinson, 14, 50 cents. When the premiums got to 50 cents Mr. Williams concluded he could do no more, but his exhausted vitality rallied sufficiently to carry him through one more effort.

The thirty-eighth choice for seats was then put up, and once more did the rattle of the auctioneer's tongue start the feeble bidding: "One dollar, one dollar, wun-wun-wun-wun, gimme the half-wont-you-make 't quarter—who'll-go-a quarter. Going, for the first, second, and last time and gone for wun dollar." Mr. C. C. Clements was the possessor of No. 96, and rent and premium it will cost him $70. The seats vary from $10 in the rear of the church to $100 in the central front. A large number of the pews have been sold absolutely, and these, of course, will remain in the possession of their owners. After the bidding was concluded a number of persons rented the pews which were unsold and on which, consequently, no premium was paid. The net proceeds of the sale will be less than $350.

MEETING THE PRESIDENT.

Increase of Attendance at the Daily Reception.

There was a larger company than ever awaiting the President in the east room yesterday when he came down stairs for his public reception. There were many quietly disposed men and several bridal couples, presumably Buffaloons, as there is an excursion of several hundred people here from the President's city. These good people were all stampeded while they waited for Mr. Cleveland when Mrs. Cleveland came in for a drive and crossed the vestibule into the red corridor. They ran to get a glimpse of her, but few were gratified, as it takes that active young lady but a moment to cross the space. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild were present with friends from Boston, whom they introduced to the President; Mrs. Cochrau, the daughter of Senator Pugh, presented two ladies; Senator Harris urged the President to spend the summer months in some secluded spot that he recommended for its distance from all intruders, but having the facilities of telegraphic communications, and the name of it is Warm Springs. The judge also remarked that the absence of Congress seemed to agree with him. Senator Van Wyck wrung a promise from the President to appoint a man for something or other, and the President shook hands with a party of jubilee singers, men and women, but refused to grant them some privilege they asked.

Col. Lamont saw few of his accustomed visitors in the afternoon.

The President's callers were Secretary Whitney, Col. Stevenson, Mr. Geo. Thompson, Senator Allison, Mr. McDonald, Representative Boyle, Justice Harlan, Representative Matson, Mr. Fairchild, and Senator Kenna.

The visiting delegations in the city all speak of the civilities and attentions shown them at the departments by the officials in their sight-seeing rounds. This is as it should be. The capital is a show city.

SLANDERING THE DEAD.

Unwarranted Attacks Made Upon a Defenseless Woman.

The malicious endeavor of a "vampire" correspondent of a New York journal to drag from the grave material for what all Washington knows to be a slander of the foulest type has raised an immense quantity of evidence that conclusively shows the villainy of the whole proceeding. There has been instituted, as the readers of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN are doubtless aware, a suit in equity to recover certain property alleged to have been held in trust by the late George W. Adams. The plaintiff is Mrs. Kate L. Van Auken, a sister of the deceased, and she claims that a will made by the deceased, and in which