# The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII.---NO. 121. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1887. THREE CENTS.


## THE PARLIAMENTARY SCENE.

SAUNDERSON WAS HANDLED AND THROTTLED UNMERCIFULLY.

**An Irish Member's Views on the Memorable Debate Which Resulted in Healy's Suspension—Saunderson Too Cowardly to Resent Opprobrious Epithets.**

LONDON, Apr. 17.—The scene in the house of commons Friday night is to-day the talk of Great Britain and Ireland. It was just like a bolt from the blue. The debate all the evening up to about midnight, like the debate all through the week, was extremely decorous, if not dull. At the time mentioned the notorious Col. Saunderson caught the speaker's eye, having been for an hour previously slapping his thighs with his notes, swaying backward and forward almost convulsively, and conducting himself generally as if he were on thorns. He was not five minutes speaking when he got well into a repetition of several old jokes and old calumnies, at which the tories laughed and cheered, and then he proceeded to repeat the charges of complicity with murder, which the *Times* newspaper has been circulating for the past two months. The calumniator was handled and throttled in a manner that astonished not only him, but the government and the speaker. He aimed at murder, but only committed suicide. The courage, promptitude, and firmness with which Healy and Sexton acted, and the attitude of the rest of the Irish party in spite of all the threatened consequences of suspension absolutely took the starch out of all their enemies, including Saunderson, who did not expect such resistance in the first place, and then thought threats of punishment would deter the Irish from behaving like men. So completely did the Irish members triumph that it was virtually agreed before the house adjourned that the vote suspending Healy should be rescinded, and after the house adjourned it was settled between Sexton and the government whips that the course should be taken at the sitting on Monday. It was well understood, and the decision was taken at once in the lobby during the decision on Healy's suspension that every member of the Irish party present would follow his example. Not all together, but one by one, till the last man had called Saunderson a liar and been expelled for it, and the knowledge of this fact, no doubt, contributed to the settlement arrived at finally. The action of the speaker in allowing Saunderson to make his charge was productive of at least one good result, whatever may be thought of it otherwise. That result was that Saunderson, when he withdrew his charge, withdrew because, as he said, he could not substantiate it. It was a confession which finally disposes of him as a politician of any weight with the English people, and greatly embarrasses his admirers on the government bench. Friday night he left the chamber for the lobby, pale and trembling, and as he was going out he met two Irish members who called him to his teeth a liar and a coward. Although a crowd of members were standing by he never said a word in reply. He went over to the refreshment bar still pale as death and after a while seemed about to leave by a back door after having had a word or two with a policeman, but some Irish members having audibly remarked that he was leaving by a back door, he again walked into the middle of the lobby. At this time, Dr. Tanner endeavored to rouse any remaining spark of courage that might be in him by audibly remarking several times that one man could not possibly insult another more than by calling him a coward and a liar, but even this failed to wind the would-be hero up to a fighting point. The great Orange warrior in fact collapsed utterly and after a few minutes he disappeared.

The incident will be of immense service to the Irish cause—in fact, it has already done good, but it is hardly yet closed. On Monday night it is not impossible that there will be another scene, and it is quite certain that if anybody else then or at any future time adopts the role of Saunderson to the Irish party, that party will stand no nonsense, and, whatever the consequences be, will act with a sternness that will surprise their foes. Healy is thoroughly satisfied with the night's work.

"I did not think," said he to me last night, "that I would have to make so short a speech in reply to Saunderson, but the single word liar, under the circumstances, was more effective, perhaps, than a two hours' deliverance."

This event has thrown everything else, including Chamberlain's harangue, entirely into the shade, and, together with the agitation in the country, has practically killed the coercion bill.

The government, in the face of the acrimonious debate on Friday night, will hardly venture to ask for closure for an enforced division on the second reading of the coercion bill on Monday. Mr. W. H. Smith, the tory leader in the house, whose management of the debate, to say the least, has been adroit, will certainly not attempt to suppress further discussion without first privately learning the policy of the speaker in the matter, and Mr. Peel will decline to accede to such a proposition, and will not interpose the power vested in him unless the leaders of the opposition are willing that debate shall cease. The Parnellites have given notice to the Gladstone whips that they must have more ample opportunity to respond to the libelous accusations made by Mr. Chamberlain and others, therefore the division which was threatened by the tories for Monday will be postponed. At the opening of the business of the house the Gladstonians will demand the restitution of Mr. Healy's right as a member, and in accordance with an arrangement made last night, this will no doubt be accorded.

A LETTER OF PARNELL'S

LONDON, Apr. 18.—The *Times* as a proof of its assertion at the conclusion of its articles on "Parnellism and Crime" that it had further documentary evidence, prints a facsimile of a letter signed by Mr. Parnell and supposed to have been addressed to Egan to pacify his subordinates when Parnell publicly denounced the Phœnix Park murders. The letter fills one side of an ordinary sheet of note paper, and is in a strange handwriting. "Yours, very truly, Chas. S. Parnell," in Parnell's writing, is at the top of the other leaf.

The *Times* suggests that the signature was thus written so that it could be torn off if necessary.

The letter, which is dated simply "15-5-82," without an address, is as follows:

DEAR SIR: I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce the murders was the only course open to us.

To do that promptly was plainly our best policy. But you can tell him, and all others concerned, that though I regret the accident of Lord Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts. You are at liberty to show him this, and others whom you can trust also. But let not my address be known. He can write to house of commons.

The *Times* says: "Mr. Parnell cannot expect a simple repudiation of the letter will have any weight with public opinion. He must bring more solid proofs to annul the effect of the disclosures."

AMERICA JOINS THE UNION.

BERNE, Apr. 17.—America has joined the union for the protection of industrial property.

THE REBELS TOO STRONG FOR THEM.

BOMBAY, Apr. 17.—The Candahar troops, sent to suppress the Ghilzai rising, have found the rebels so numerous that they have been compelled to entrench.

INDORSES THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

ROME, Apr. 17.—The pope approves the course of Cardinal Gibbons, and encourages him in his action with reference to the Knights of Labor. Cardinal Gibbons has secured the adherence of Cardinal Manning, and will appeal to other bishops for support.

MONSTER ANTI-COERCION MEETING.

DUBLIN, Apr. 17.—At Limerick to-day 60,000 persons joined in a demonstration against the coercion bill. The mayor presided. A long procession, led by the municipal authorities, marched to the place of meeting. A resolution denouncing the coercion bill was adopted.

## ANOTHER DISASTER AT SEA.

**An English Steamer Founders—One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.**

LONDON, Apr. 17.—It is reported that an English steamer has foundered off Bonifacio, Corsica, and that 150 lives were lost.

## THE DIAMOND AND TURF.

**Interesting Events of Base Ball and Horse Racing.**

The second week of the base ball season has passed and the Washingtons are giving ample evidence that they will be a strong club, and every indication points to the Statesmen proving themselves a formidable team to their antagonists in the League. While it is true that the home club have not as yet faced as strong nines as those in the League, still the skill and merit the Washingtons have thus far exhibited entitle them to be ranked as ball players of excellence.

It has been almost definitely decided that Shaw, Gilligan, Whitney, Mack, O'Day, Dealy, Kreig, Farrell, O'Brien, Myers, Carroll, Hines, Schock, Donnelly, and Gillmore will be the fifteen players that will compose the quota of the club, and it is doubtful if fifteen better players could be selected by the local management, when the fact is taken into consideration the numerous difficulties a ball club has to contend against at the present time to secure desirable men.

For the coming week a very attractive programme of games has been arranged to take place at Capitol Park.

On Monday, the Hamiltons, of Ontario; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Torontos, and Friday and Saturday, Hartfords. On the Toronto club will be seen the familiar faces of Ed Crane and Decker, who played here last season. The game to-day will be called at 4:15 o'clock, and ladies will be admitted free.

SUNDAY BALL GAMES.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Whitings (of Chicago), 2.

NEW YORK, Apr. 17.—The second game between the Brooklyn and Metropolitan Clubs, of the American Association, which was to have been played at Ridgewood, L. I., to day, was prevented by the authorities in their enforcement of the Sunday law.

Sheriff Mitchell and deputies at the gates of every park in Queen's county yesterday and prevented any games being played. At Ridgewood, where the Brooklyn-Metropolitan game was to be played, there were 10,000 disappointed spectators.

THE CLIFTON ENTRIES.

The probable starters, as well as the weights and distances for the races at Clifton, N. J., as furnished by Lynn & Wall, 998 Pennsylvania avenue, are as follows:

First race—Three-quarters of a mile—Belinda, 115 pounds; Trojan, 103; Jim Bradt, 103; Elsa, 101; Rosalind, 101.

Second race—Seven-eighths mile, selling—Lizzie Walton, 95 pounds; Crafte, 95; Moonshine, 95; Windmill, 98; Leroy, 92; King George, 92, and Vitello, 93.

Third race—One mile, selling—Jessie, 106 pounds; Barb, 113; Lady May, 103; Parasol, 103; Hannibal, 107, and Pleasantry, 108.

Fourth race—Five furlongs and a mile—Paymaster, 109 pounds; Laclair, 112; Susanna, 112; Willie Martin, 114; Tattler, 120; Cato, 117; Hazard, 117; Saxony, 117; Whisgig, 115.

Fifth race—three-quarters of a mile; selling—Armstrong, 90 pounds; Belmont, 95; Willie Palmer, 95; Frolic, 117; Manitoba, 110; Sea Foam, 110; Seclusion, 110; Little Joe, 110; Adoneous, 114; Poet, 107; King Arthur, 109; Charm, 105.

## MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

**Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, Gets This Mission.**

The President has appointed Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary.

Minister Lawton was first named for the Russian mission, but as his political disabilities arising out of his connection with the confederacy were removed since then his name was withdrawn. Since then, however, Congress has passed a healing act removing all doubts of his eligibility.

## A CAR DRIVER'S DEATH.

**Thrown Under the Wheels by a Set of Drunken Passengers.**

JERSEY CITY, Apr. 17.—Bernard O'Callaghan, driver of a bobtail car running between Greenville, Jersey City, and Bergen Point, had to-night four drunken passengers on board, who, it is said, refused to pay their fare. A dispute ensued which ended in a fight, and O'Callaghan was pushed over the platform while the car was in motion. The wheels passed over him causing injuries which resulted in his death a few minutes after his removal to his home on avenue C near Thirteth street, a short distance away. Two of four men—Christopher Carist, William Tobin, James Farley, and George Furst—were arrested. O'Callaghan was 30 years of age and unmarried. His near relatives reside on Staten Island.

## MARYLAND'S GIRL MURDERER.

**Addie Edwards, Aged 17, Stabs and Kills Lena Fry.**

FREDERICK, MD., Apr. 17.—A serious stabbing affray occurred at Newmarket, this county, Thursday evening, the victim being Lena Fry and her assailant Addie Edwards, aged about 17 years. Yesterday the wounded girl died and Addie Edwards was arrested. The quarrel in which the stabbing originated in a few joking remarks passed between the girls. They fought and were separated by citizens, after which Addie went into a shoe store; Lena followed and began to throw shoe stones at Addie through the window, Addie seized a shoemaker's knife and rushed upon Lena, inflicting a wound four inches long near the shoulder blade.

## A JURY MYSTERY.

**Arensdorf Escapes Conviction and Comes Within One of Acquittal.**

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, Apr. 17.—The jury in the case of John Arensdorf, accused of the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock, reported a disagreement to-day and were discharged. Eleven of the jury voted for acquittal.

Foreman Webster in court expressed to Judge Lewis his belief that Juror O'Connell, the man who stood out against acquittal, had been bought up by the state.

O'Connell claims he was offered a bribe by the defense, but would not say who tendered it to him.

## ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

**Superintendent Fonda Loses His Life While on a Pleasure Excursion.**

SAVANNAH, GA., Apr. 17.—F. M. Fonda, superintendent of the main stem of the Georgia Central railroad, was shot and instantly killed to-day while on an excursion on board the tug Wm. C. Turner by J. J. Abrams, a prominent lawyer of this city. The shooting was accidental. Mr. Fonda was, until recently, superintendent of the Henderson division of the Louisville and Nashville railway, and was appointed superintendent of the Central three weeks ago.

## DROWNED IN CURTIS BAY.

**Sad Fate of a Pleasure Party From Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, Apr. 17.—Five young men hired a sailboat at the foot of Eutaw street this afternoon. Three of them were Frank Harman and two brothers named Baughman; the other two are unknown to their companions. They sailed their boat across the Curtis bay, in the middle of which the boat upset, throwing all five into the water. Harman and the Baughman brothers were rescued by a passing sloop, but the two strangers were drowned.

**Jones's Expectations.**

DETROIT, MICH., Apr. 17.—Senator Charles W. Jones will not return to Florida to be present at the balloting for United States senator. Up to to-day he has kept promising to make an explanation of his conduct and to appear on the scene of the contest. Now he offers none. It is thought that he expects a deadlock, and that he will slip through during the fight.

**Pursued by Anarchists.**

NEW YORK, Apr. 17.—For the third time in a short period the office of the *New Yorker Zeitung* has been fired by an incendiary, the last one occurring this morning, and causing a damage of $16,000. Anarchistic enemies are suspected.

**Movements of United States Training Ships.**

NEWPORT, R. I., Apr. 17.—The United States training ships Saratoga, Jamestown, and Portsmouth arrived here to-night after a southern trip.

## DAVID KELLOGG CARTTER.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THIS DISTRICT DEAD.

**Unconscious at the Last Moments—Cancer of the Stomach the Cause of Death—Remains to Be Taken to Cleveland—Arrangements for the Funeral.**

After a long and stubborn battle with disease Chief Justice David K. Cartter was compelled to yield the victory and succumb, dying at his family residence, corner of Thirteenth and L streets northwest, last Saturday night at 10 o'clock. For more than a year the chief justice has been troubled with his stomach, and his digestive organs seemed greatly impaired. At times, while sitting on the bench, he has been a great sufferer, but, supported by his strong will, has endured the misery and outwardly showed no evidence of the punishment he was sustaining, while apparently bestowing close attention to the cause before the court under consideration. This trouble, which in the inception he regarded as dyspepsia, grew in force and power, and he found himself compelled to withdraw from the court and give undivided attention to his physical condition, for, although receiving medical treatment while sitting upon the bench, it did not seem to take the satisfactory hold upon the trouble as when the patient was resting and quiet. Thinking the salt air might be beneficial a trip to Fortress Monroe was made, but it was found that this was injurious, and when the chief justice returned from that resort it was discerned that he had lost over twenty pounds in flesh and that his condition was much worse than before making the journey. He rallied at times and would have better spells, but it was perceptible that he gradually and steadily became weaker, and that it would not be long before death intervened. It is believed that his strong will did much in prolonging life. He was out of bed last Sunday for the last time, and it was then that he realized his weakened state.

Without help he got up and attempted to move across the room, but his strength had left him, and in his exhausted condition he fell against the bedpost, hurting himself seriously, and hemorrhages ensued. All hopes of life before entertained were then abandoned, and the chief justice himself realized the nearness of death. His son, residing at Leavenworth, Kan., where the chief justice usually spent his summer months, was telegraphed for and the father expressed gratification that it had been done. He then spoke of his own death, was very calm in conversing about it, and expressed a desire to be buried at Cleveland, O., carried back to the home from whence he came when made chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

During the remainder of the week he lingered, and having expressed a desire to see again his associates on the bench and Justice Montgomery, these gentlemen called, the last being Justice Hagner and ex-Justice MacArthur, who were there on Saturday, and the last to find him conscious. Dr. Lincoln, who has watched him closely and faithfully, left the house shortly after 7 o'clock, and as he went out informed the family that "the sands of life had almost run," and the sick man would be with them in life only a short time longer. This sad announcement caused the watch to be closer kept, and when dissolution came there were gathered around the death bed his weeping wife, his son William, his two grandchildren, and the servants of the household. For half an hour before he died he seemed to be in a heavy sleep. Breathing was slow and difficult, and became slower and more burdensome as the minutes passed. But the suspense was not to last much longer. A gurgle in the throat announced that the passage was closed to the breath of life, and with one final gasp Chief Justice Cartter had passed over the dark border and joined the great majority. He having so expressed himself, the funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. J. F. Newman, and the body will be taken to Cleveland for interment.

The autopsy on the remains of the deceased jurist was, at the request of Dr. N. S. Lincoln, conducted by Dr. J. Melvin Lamb, of the army medical museum, and resulted in the discovery of the fact that Judge Cartter died of scirrhous cancer of the pelloric orifice of the stomach.

The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies are complete. On Tuesday afternoon there will be a private funeral service at the house, conducted by Dr. John P. Newman (at the request of the deceased), who will be assisted by Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. At the conclusion of the services those friends who desire to view the remains will be allowed that privilege. At 9 o'clock the body will be forwarded to Cleveland, O., and it will be accompanied by Dr. W. H. Carter and David K. Cartter, jr.

There will be a meeting of the members of the District Bar on Tuesday, at 12 noon, in the criminal court room, to take suitable action on the death of the chief justice.

Chief Justice David K. Cartter was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., June 22, 1812. When between 12 and 13 years of age he went as an apprentice to the printing business in Rochester, N. Y., under Thurlow Weed, who taught him the boxes in a printing case. Not being tall enough to reach the case he was compelled to stand on a type box. He remained with Mr. Weed over two years, until he got the means to attend a classical school at an academy in Rochester, sustaining himself while there with what little skill he had in printing; but he was forced to leave the academy after two years for want of means. He then went into the law office of Ebenezer Griffin and E. Darrow Smith, of Rochester, as a student, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, and continued to practice and study law in Rochester until 1846, when he went to Akron, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in the latter part of that year, and continued the practice of his profession without interruption up to 1853, in which year he was elected to Congress as a Democrat from the eighteenth Ohio district, composed of Stark, Wayne, and part of Ashland counties, and called the "backtove" district.

He took his seat in 1849 and went out in 1853, having served two terms. During his second term he was chairman of the committee on patents, and when he retired nearly the entire House recommended him for commissioner of patents, which he declined to accept. In returning to Ohio he proceeded to Cleveland, and there resumed the practice of his profession, and was out of politics until 1860. In that year he was elected a delegate to the Chicago Republican convention, and was chairman of the Ohio delegation. When the canvass was proceeding in the convention for the nomination of President between William H. Seward, Abraham Lincoln, and Salmon P. Chase, the secretary of his delegation, by his direction, kept a tally of the votes, and reported the status of the respective candidates.

When he saw how close the vote stood between Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln, and a change of a few votes would elect either of them, he arose in his delegation and asked if there were three men who would join him and transfer their votes from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln. He found four willing to make the change. He then turned to the chairman of the convention, gained his attention, and announced the change of votes, which finished the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. There was a lull for a few seconds, and then the convention broke out in a tumultuous applause, lasting for upwards of half an hour.

When the work of the convention was finished, he entered into the campaign and went through to the finish, stumping from Pennsylvania to Illinois, making his last speech in Springfield on the eve of the election. With the close of this campaign ended his appearance in politics. He was strongly desirous of seeing South America and the Andes, and Mr. Lincoln made him minister to Bolivia, and he traveled between one and two years in that country, coming home in December, 1862, resigning his commission and returning to Cleveland.

After he reached there he received a telegram informing him that he had been nominated and confirmed as chief justice of the supreme court of this District, and that was the first time he had heard of his name being mentioned in connection with the position. Some days latter he was the recipient of a letter stating that this District was without a court and for him to come on. He did so, saw the condition of things, accepted the office in 1863, proceeded to get the court into running order, and from that time has devoted himself exclusively to his duties. He was quite intimate with President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and the leaders of the Union party during the war, and was often consulted in relation to the exciting condition of affairs. Chief Justice Cartter was a man of large stature, broad chest, portly in stomach, with a strongly built frame properly proportioned to carry his massive head. He was 74 years of age, quite robust, and his mental faculties seemed as vigorous as ever until near the close of his illness.

The chief justice was a remarkable man in his way. He possessed a vast fund of profound and general information, always having been a voluminous reader and a close observer of men and events. He had a most retentive memory, and his mental storehouse of general knowledge seemed inexhaustible. He had a slight stammering impediment in his speech at times, but the "solid chunks of wisdom" soon flowed smoothly, and his utterances were characterized by remarkably vigorous, comprehensive language, many of his expressions forming sententious, epigrammatic texts. Had his nature been of an aggressive character equal to the capacity of his great mind he would have been an acknowledged giant in the affairs of the republic.

## MANY STORES WERE OPEN.

**Defying the Old Laws and Proposing to Test Them.**

Maj. Moore Saturday issued the following circular to the police as a guide to them in the observance of the Sunday law:

"In pursuance of directions from the commissioners of the District of Columbia, lieutenants are instructed to see that the proprietors of all places of business, such as groceries, butcher shops, confectionaries, cigar stores, &c., do not keep open their respective places of business for the sale of any article or articles of profit during the Sabbath day. News stands, for the sale of newspapers, may remain open until 1 o'clock p. m., and the sale of newspapers may be cried upon the streets until that hour.

"All licensed eating houses, and also restaurants with bars attached—said bars to be kept closed—may remain open for the furnishing of meals to customers. When the bar is in the same room as the restaurant it must be separated therefrom by a securely-fastened partition.

"Apothecary establishments may remain open for the dispensing of medicines only.

"Barber shops must be kept closed during the entire Sabbath.

"The delivery of bread, ice, and milk, as well as other articles previously purchased, will not be interfered with."

Commissioner Webb stated, in reference to drug stores, that he did not see that they would be restricted alone to the sale of drugs. The druggists, when asked about the law, claimed that the act of 1868 exempted them.

Maj. Moore, when interviewed in regard to the law, admitted that the law, as interpreted by his order, would be carried out by the police.

There have been several clubs organized since the fact became known that the commissioners intended to enforce the law, and the most prominent of them is the Empire Club, whose headquarters are at Solari's restaurant.

The Sunday laws were the principal subjects of discussion yesterday on the streets, and there was much diversity of opinion as to their practicability. Whatever the result may be as affecting the groceries, confectionery stores, cigar stores, and drug stores, there is no doubt of a decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness. Before the liquor law went into effect the arrests for drunkenness would average from forty to fifty each Sunday, and yesterday showed up only six.

The police succeeded in finding a number of stores opened in violation of the law notified by the commissioners through their chief of police. Mr. George W. Cochran kept his cigar and news stand open at Willard's Hotel, and informed the police that he meant to test the law. Mr. Cuneo kept his news stand open at the National Hotel all day, and sold as usual. Mr. Vegt's store on Pennsylvania avenue, near Ninth street, was open, but no candies could be purchased, sales being confined to coffee, tea, and refreshments.

Mr. Standiford, proprietor of the drug store corner of Ninth and F streets northwest, sold as usual, and announced that if he was arrested he would test the law.

The policemen were not called to make any arrests of persons found keeping their stores open, but to note the same and make report to the lieutenants in charge. The police report that they noted several business houses running as usual, but as a rule the majority of the people accustomed to keeping open on Sunday closed their places. Officers in citizens' clothes were sent out to catch saloons violating the law and a few were found. The officers discovered at many places men standing on guard at the front and side doors of saloons, who closely inspected every comer before admitting any one. A call over the telephone at a late hour last night for the number of Sunday arrests made by the police resulted as follows: First precinct, none; second, none; third, one; fourth, two; fifth, one; sixth, one; seventh, none, and eighth, two—total arrests, eight. Of this number six were for drunkenness.

The police stated that the arrests, especially those for drunkedness, were the smallest on record for years.

The names of the persons who were caught violating the liquor ordinance could not be learned, as the police thought best not to give them out until the warrants had been served.

Mr. Solomon, a grocer at the corner of New Jersey avenue and E street, kept his store open and proposed to test the law if he is arrested. The supposition that a great exodus of people would come into the city from the country did not take place. They had evidently laid in enough to last over the "dry day."

Notwithstanding the stringent enforcement of the liquor law, persons under the influence of "liquor" were noticed on the streets, especially as night drew near. A certain saloons officers on the beat received positive instructions to stand in front of the places suspected during the whole of their time of duty and note the names of persons they saw coming out.

Mr. Price, livery stable keeper, stated to a reporter of the REPUBLICAN that the law caused him to be short-handed of men. Four of his drivers bought liquor Saturday night with a view to keeping it over for Sunday use. The result was that they got drunk before Sunday came and consequently could not work.

The cab stands were deserted, but vehicles could be obtained at the various stables when wanted. Numerous cabs, hacks, and carriages were seen on the streets, but they appeared to have passengers or were on their way to attend to orders.

The following enigma was forwarded to this office last night, and, after being duly referred to the REPUBLICAN's law editor, who reserves his opinion, it was decided to publish it. The law editor aforesaid says, however, that if the commissioners exempt from prohibition all the articles and elements of articles which have their place in the pharmacopœia the druggists are at liberty to sell anything from stoves and heavy hardware to green groceries.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: In these times when the strictest possible construction of the law is being insisted upon by our worthy commissioners would it be an infringement of the statute to compound the inclosed prescription? Naturally a law-abiding citizen I would not on any account violate a law that is so old and venerable, besides I have great respect for old age. Please refer to your law reporter for his decision and oblige

R. K. H., at the Portland Drug Store.

℞.

Cig. Tobac. Tulips, iii.

Liq.—One after meals as required, for nervousness.

KARR, M. D.

## PHILADELPHIA PRESSMEN.

**Eight Men Expelled From the Union for Violation of the Rules.**

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 17.—The Pressmen's Union last evening expelled eight men for violation of the rule forbidding a member to run more than two presses. These men ran twenty presses. The typographical union has referred to a committee the question of demanding an increase to 45 cents per thousand for composition.

**Must Answer for Murder.**

Henry Williams, colored, who was cut in the abdomen on the night of the 2d instant by a colored man named Wm. Langston near the corner of Eighteenth and L streets northwest, died last evening at 5 o'clock at Freedman's Hospital. Shortly after his removal there it was found necessary to perform the delicate operation of "laparatomy." The body was removed to the sixth precinct station, where the inquest will be held at 11 o'clock this morning. Langston, the murderer, is in jail.

**Buried at Mount Olivet.**

Yesterday afternoon the mortal remains of Mr. James P. Burns, late of 1007 Delaware avenue northeast, were laid away to rest at Mount Olivet Cemetery. He was a most estimable young man, of irreproachable character, and he leaves a large number of true friends who mourn their loss.

## ACTIVE IN THE CAUSE.

**The Temperance People Put in Heavy Work Yesterday.**

The temperance organizations were active yesterday, and during the day and evening many meetings were held throughout the city, and interesting addresses were made. The Friendship Division, No. 14, Sons of Temperance, held a meeting at the Ninth street M. P. Church. The speakers were John Ryan and Charles M. Nye. The audience comfortably filled the edifice. Mr. Ryan's speech was an earnest appeal to young men to become temperance advocates.

Mr. Nye, during his speech, alluded to the fact that the commissioners suddenly found a law for the observance of Sunday. Men could not arouse the commissioners to find the necessary law, but, strange to say, when a few ladies of the W. C. T. U. went to them they suddenly discovered it. In speaking about policemen, he said that they as a rule could never see anything. For a time he held the policemen up to ridicule by stating that they never could see violations of the liquor law. They never saw people going in the back doors of saloons. He amused his hearers by reciting an instance of a crowd of people rushing to see a disturbance, and later on of two policemen, with slow and measured tread, coming along to find out what had taken place.

He thought that the time had come for temperance people to do more than they had done before. He thought that the time for holding up "guns" and setting them up had about passed. He wanted men with backbone to the front, and if it was necessary, he advocated that a barrel of mucilage be bought as also a whitewash-brush, and weak backs be belabored with it to strengthen such if necessary.

Under the auspices of Perseverance Lodge, No. 2, I. O. G. T., a temperance meeting was held last night at Hayden's Hall, corner Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. S. W. Russell, chief templar of Perseverance Lodge, presided and conducted the meeting. Miss Hattie Wood recited in a most pleasing style two pieces, "Am I My Brother's Keeper" and "Objections Answered." Mrs. Pope presided at the organ and lead the singing. Mr. James C. Lee, Mr. S. W. Russell, and Mr. John Berry, of Georgetown, made admirable and convincing addresses. The attendance was large, and during the meeting nine persons signed the pledge.

The ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a public temperance meeting specially for boys yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Harris's Theater. Mrs. S. D. La Fetra presided. Interesting addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Nottleson, of Carlisle, Pa.; A. G. Tyng, of Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. Dr. Ryland, Mrs. La Fetra, and Charles M. Nye, of this city.

## ALEXANDRIA MATTERS.

**Items of Interest Gathered for the "Republican's" Readers.**

The liquor dealers of this city are not purchasing coupons very freely at 80 cents from the English bondholders' agent, in view of the fact that the same coupons can be had in any quantity in other cities at about 35 cents.

Rev. J. M. Nourse supplied the pulpit of the Falls Church Presbyterian Church yesterday.

A quarterly meeting of the Free Methodist Church, on South Lee Street was held yesterday. The Rev. A. G. Miller preached in the morning and at night.

Messrs. Harlow & Caton have sold for Mrs. T. A. Waters to George W. Fisher & Son., the brick house on the east side of Royal street, near Queen, for $2,725.

The corporation court on Saturday transacted a considerable amount of business, principally on the cavil and chancery docket.

Joseph Gichnor, a native of Austria, took out his naturalization papers.

Troy Cromwell, an old colored man well known as a cart driver for many years past, died at his residence, on Wolfe street, between Pitt and Royal, on Saturday morning, in the 71st year of his age.

The arrivals on Saturday at Fishtown were 225,000 herring, 1,000 shad, and 250 bunches of perch-hock, &c. Sales were made of herring at $1 to $2.75 per thousand, shad at $4 to $15 per hundred, and bunch fish at 25 to 50 cents per bunch.

Capt. James T. Davis, superintendent of the Union States cemetery, near this city, was on Friday last relieved from duty at Little Rock, Ark., and reported for duty at Little Rock, Ark. The order was a great surprise to him, as he had not had the least notice of it until that morning. It is said that if the order is enforced he will resign. He has been on duty here since 1874, during which time he has made many friends.

Mr. Francis Hufty has purchased the house occupied by Mr. J. W. Dyer on South Royal street for $1,200.

Mr. Miles Murphy died at his home, on upper Prince street, Saturday evening, of pneumonia. Mr. Murphy came to this city in 1852. During the late war he served in the Emmet Guards of the 17th Virginia. For some years past he has conducted the milk business. He leaves a wife and one son. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from St. Mary's Church.

Prof. G. E. Little is visiting friends in this city.

Rev. W. F. Graham, of the Third Baptist Church, baptized yesterday morning sixty-three persons at the river shore just north of the canal. The services were attended by a very large congregation, over 1,200 persons being present.

## THE ACTORS' FUND.

**Madison Square Company Arrives on a Special Train.**

A special train from New York, arriving here at 6:40 o'clock last evening, brought A. M. Palmer and his company, to appear at the National Theater to-night in "Jim, the Penman." The train consisted of a baggage, an ordinary coach, and a parlor car. The party consists of the following members of the troupe, their friends, and representatives of the press, who, by invitation, made the trip: A. M. Palmer, son, and daughter; Mrs. Croley (Jennie June), W. R. Palmer, Mrs. Agnes Booth and son, Miss Maud Harrison, Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Miss May Robson, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Massen, Alex. Salvini, H. C. Miner, E. M. Holland, Walden Ramsay, G. W. Presbrey, C. P. Flockton, Wm. Davidge, H. J. Holliday, H. S. Mellwood, H. Hogan, C. Parterus, L. F. Hodges, Alf Hayman, F. A. Dumont, C. H. Hardy, F. A. Borr, Boston *Herald* and Philadelphia *Times*; George Alfred Townsend (Gath), Adam Badeau, George Parsons Lothrop, H. J. W. Dam, New York *Times*; W. F. G. Shanks, Philadelphia *News*; Horace Townsend and wife, New York *Tribune*, and J. F. Magennis, New York *Journal*.

After the party had taken dinner Mr. Palmer was given a reception of an informal character. A large number of his friends called upon him and other members of the party.

The success of the entertainment to be given to-night for the benefit of the Actors' Fund is already assured by the large sales.

## PERSEVERANCE LODGE

**Thanks and Appeals for Wayside Fountains.**

Perseverance Lodge of Good Templars, in Elks' Hall, had an exceedingly pleasant meeting on Saturday evening last. Prominent members from two-thirds of the lodges of the brotherhood in the District were present as visitors to witness the beautiful initiation ceremonies and share the general joy of the occasion. Among those whom Chairman Hudson found time to call upon for contributions to the good of the order were Sister Broo field, who rendered a charming piano solo; Brother and Sister Frear, in a delightful duet; Brother Turner and Kalstrom, of Clement's Lodge, stirring addresses; Brothers Spurgeon and Renner, of Anchor Lodge, timely remarks. An impressive recitation was given by Secretary Moriarty, and forceful and interesting speeches by other members of the lodge, as follows: Brothers Lee, Lines, Edson, Hurst, and Jerry Williams. Resolutions offered by Chief Templar Russell were unanimously adopted.

They recite that the ladies of the lodge are tendered to the Humane Society for erecting drinking fountains, and the District commissioners are urged to have them kept in proper repair. They also earnestly invoke the liberality of all well-to-do people to the end that these wayside fountains may be multiplied in this city. The resolutions are ordered to be sent to the Humane Society and to the District commissioners.

**Funeral of William Bailey.**

The funeral of William Bailey took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Eleventh, near N southeast. Rev. Dr. Steele, of St. Mark's Church, Capitol Hill, officiated. The members of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Eagle Tent of Rechabites attended in a body. The pallbearers on the part of Harmony Lodge were Philip Caywood and Overton Tolson; Eagle Tent, Richard Emmons and Thos. Cissell, for the family, J. J. Cook and William Currico. The burial services of the orders were read by Noble Grand A. N. Caufield, Chaplains John Buckingham and Richard Emmons. The marshal of the Odd Fellows was John W. Thompson. The remains were interred at Congressional Cemetery, and the attendance was very large. The deceased was in his 91st year, and was much beloved by all who knew him. He had been an Odd Fellow since 1844.

**A Shed Burned.**

The alarm from box 427 at 1:12 o'clock this morning was for the burning of a one story frame shed near Sixth and L streets southwest. Cause of fire unknown.

## DR. BURCHARD DISCOURSES

HE PREACHES TWO SERMONS IN THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

**Much Curiosity to See and Hear the Divine—Dr. Sunderland on the Intermediate State—Rev. Mark Hopkins Discourses Christian Missions and Unity.**

The congregation of Metropolitan M. E. Church did not sit under the teachings of Dr. Newman yesterday, for he was in New York. The pulpit was occupied at both services by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, of political fame. The muchly-abused divine has a most pleasing appearance. He has a fresh-colored face, smooth save for the light-gray side whiskers; the top of his head is bald, but there is around the sides and back a heavy fringe of brown-grey hair. His dress was the conventional black; he had a great expanse of spotless shirt front, unrelieved by the sparkle of diamonds, and his upright collar was encircled by a narrow white tie. His voice was clear and sympathetic, and his gesticulation expressive, but there was a noticeable tremulousness in his right hand when it flourished a black-bordered handkerchief, which it did frequently during his discourses. He preached in the morning from Second Peter, iii: 11.

In the evening about 300 persons were present. Previous to the sermon, which was most eloquent, while commenting on the lesson, the doctor related a thrilling personal experience, when he was supposed to be dead and was prepared for burial, but his wife refused to believe he was dead, saying, "His work is not done."

The twelfth verse of the fourteenth chapter of Matthew furnished the text—"And they took up the body and went and told Jesus." "Whatever the dominant emotion may be we always want to tell somebody, to communicate our emotion. Our joys are increased, our admiration is heightened, our griefs and cares are lessened by sharing them with another."

Dr. Burchard gave a brief biographical sketch of Christ's forerunner, John, and explained the circumstances that surrounded the text. The character of Christ, both as a man and as God manifest in the flesh, was clearly shown. His sympathy was great. Therefore "they went and told Jesus." Numerous valid reasons were given why mankind should at all times "go and tell Jesus." Sin and its effects were thoroughly reviewed and lucidly stated, and the only means of salvation pointed out with great definiteness. Temptations of various kinds and their powers were shown, and the necessary strength to overcome them would be ours if we would only "go and tell Jesus."

"When we meet financial reverses," he said, "real help can be found by telling Jesus. When death stalks into the family circle and removes loved ones and wrings our hearts, when all have gone and we stand alone, then tell Jesus. Let us remember that our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Let storms come! Let us stand firm, even amid the wreck of fondest hopes. 'All things work together for good to him that believeth.' We do not understand the devious way in which God's hand may lead us, but it will all be plain in a little while. While I was traveling in Switzerland, I ascended Mont Blanc; the path was a zigzag and very difficult of ascent, besides being very dangerous, but when the summit was gained the glorious scenery repaid me for all the dangers and fatigues, and looking down I could see that it was necessary that our path should be devious, that it should have many apparently useless angles and detours. It was the only way by which I could reach the goal. Trust in the Lord Jeh