# The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII.—NO. 147. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1887. THREE CENTS.


## THE FIRST CLAUSE PASSED.

### THE GOVERNMENT MAKING PROGRESS IN THE COERCION BILL.

**To the Second Clause There Are Eighty Amendments—Rejection of the Reasonable Amendment Offered By Sir William Vernon Harcourt.**

LONDON, May 17.—The debate on the coercion bill was resumed this evening. Sir William Vernon Harcourt moved an amendment exempting from secret inquiry all proceedings relating to public feelings or agrarian movements, including combinations to obtain reductions of rent. He said that if the government were content to direct inquiries authorized under the bill to such offenses as murder, arson, "moonlighting," and mutilation of cattle the bill might pass. The bill would then deal with actual crimes; it would not be a measure creating offenses. In its present form the bill might apply to matters never before recognized as elements of incrimination. The house ought not to allow a measure to pass for the purpose of repressing crime which really had another object. How did the government distinguish between an Irish trades union and an English trades union?

Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, held that the offenses embraced in the measure had been sufficiently defined, and that the amendment, if adopted, would simply render the bill futile, leaving out nearly all agrarian offenses. He said that the comparison of a trades union with the Irish conspiracy to pay no rent was obviously absurd.

Mr. Dillon contended that unless the amendment were adopted the government would be able to imprison everybody who might be politically obnoxious. Landlords who had not received their rents might swear out an information of conspiracy, causing all sorts of persons to be brought up for a bogus inquiry. If they refused to answer questions such persons might be imprisoned as long as the government chose.

Mr. Gladstone said he regretted that the government had failed to recognize the justice of granting the Irish tenant the same protection they afforded the English workman. As to boycotting, the government must explain what was meant by that term. Was intimidation included, or only boycotting leading to exclusive dealing? When Mr. Balfour said that the government refused to yield to obstruction, the opposition's response was that they had the right to refuse to yield to tyranny.

Sir R. E. Webster, attorney-general, asked whether it could be seriously contended that there was any real analogy between the case of the British workman and that of the Irish tenant. There was a wide distinction between an honest combination of tenants who were trying to get landlords to reduce rents and a combination among those who could pay, but who were bringing an outside association to assist them in evading the payment of what was due. The bill solely aimed at dealing with criminal conspiracy.

Thomas O'Connor said that combinations of landlords to keep rack rents at the starvation point would be permitted, while the combination of tenants to defeat extortion would be made a criminal offense. [Cries of "hear, hear."] He asked if there was the slightest chance that the measure would ever be used against a combination of landlords.

The amendment was negatived by a vote 242 to 180.

Mr. Parnell will try to appear in the house of commons to-morrow afternoon. He has been advised not to attend the evening sitting.

The first clause of the bill was adopted by a vote of 171 to 79.

Notice was given of eighty amendments to the second clause, the principal one of which seeks to exempt combinations of tenants from the operation of the clause. This will be introduced by Sir Charles Russell.

NIHILISTS EXECUTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—The five ringleaders of the plot to assassinate the czar were executed yesterday.

NOBILITY MARRIED.

LONDON, May 17.—Viscount Cranburn, M.P., eldest son of Lord Salisbury, was married to-day to Lady Cicely Alice Gore.

EMIN BEY'S LETTER.

BRUSSELS, May 17.—Dr. Junker, Russian explorer, has received letters from Emin Bey, who said the routes between Aganda and Wadelai were open.

VISITED THE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, May 17.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Henry, of Battenberg, and Princess Beatrice to day attended the American Exhibition.

LAND BILLS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 17.—The house of lords has passed the English land transfer bill through committee pro forma. The bill goes again to committee on June 10.

The Irish land bill is still in committee.

CROWN JEWELS SALE.

PARIS, May 17.—The sums realized from the sale of crown jewels to day aggregated 560,000 francs.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

PARIS, May 17.—The French chamber today discussed the government's financial budget. The government's proposals were rejected—275 to 259—after which M. Goblet said the ministry would resign, and all the members of the cabinet left the house. A resolution affirming the necessity of new plans for retrenchment was adopted—312 to 143.

Premier Goblet to-night tendered the resignation of the ministry to President Grevy. The resignations were accepted.

ANTI-COERCION MEETING.

LONDON, May 17.—Anti-coercion meetings will be held in Scotland during the Whitsuntide recess to be addressed by Sir Charles Russell and others.

A NEW ENGLISH COIN.

LONDON, May 17.—The currency commission has decided to issue a new coin—the double florin.

A HOLIDAY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 17.—June 21 will be observed as a holiday in England, it being the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

LIBERAL UNION DISSENSIONS.

LONDON, May 17.—The liberal unionist meeting to-day disclosed dissensions in the change of venue clause of the coercion bill. Objections were made to the introduction of the Scotch jury system.

## WANTS TO BE RELEASED.

**One of the San Francisco Express Robbers Wants to Get Out.**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 17.—William Haight, one of the San Francisco express train robbers, will apply for a release on the ground of a want of jurisdiction. The main objection to the success of the application is that the prisoner pleaded guilty.

**Fought Twenty-one Rounds.**

HAMMOND, IND., May 17.—William Bradburn and the St. Louis kid to night fought twenty one rounds, requiring an hour and twenty minutes. The fight was with skin gloves. In the twenty-first round Bradburn was declared the winner on a foul by the kid. It was an even and bloody fight all the way through, resulting in both men being badly punished. The fight was under the management of Jack Burke, and was witnessed by 160 Chicago sporting men, who paid $10 each to see the sport. The mill opened at 10:10 and finished at about 11:30.

**Sale of Watering Place Property.**

NORFOLK, VA., May 17.—The Virginia Beach railroad and watering place hotel property, on the ocean, seventeen miles from here, were sold at auction to-day for $170,000 to a syndicate headed by Charles W. Mackey, of Franklin, Pa.

**The Florida Senatorship.**

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., May 17.—Mr. Bloxam has written Mr. Perry that he will withdraw from the senatorial contest if the latter will. Perry will submit to the action of the committee to-morrow.

## A PECULIAR CASE.

**Marriage Complications Which Distract a Virginia Court.**

LYNCHBURG, VA., May 17.—A case was practically decided in the circuit court, Judge Horsely presiding, this morning which probably has no parallel in Virginia jurisprudence. The facts are briefly stated as follows: In 1849 James Dolan, proprietor of the Rose Cottage nursery, died, leaving a widow, who subsequently married James McGowan, who for many years was one of Lynchburg's most prominent and highly respected citizens. Mr. Dolan left a daughter, who married Mr. H. B. Smith, who after some time deserted her, leaving an infant child. Mrs. Smith removed to New York, and after seven years had elapsed, during which time she had not seen her husband, she had the right, under the law of that state, to presume that he was dead, and accordingly married a man named Richard Dorney. Mrs. McGowan, the mother of Mrs. Dorney, died, leaving her husband in charge of the property, without having made any arrangements for its division among her heirs. Her husband subsequently died and now the anomaly is presented of two husbands claiming one wife and all the property she inherits from her parents, for no sooner was Mr. McGowan's death announced than Mr. Smith put in his appearance and claimed his wife and the share of the property, though he had not been previously heard from for more than seven years. Mr. Dorney, considering himself the legal husband of the lady, resisted the claim of Smith, and upon the issue the case came up for trial before the circuit court.

The decision was practically that Smith, by his desertion of his wife, was not entitled to any share in the valuable property involved, and that the marriage to Dorney in New York is valid. After this decision the plaintiff submitted to a non-suit, and it is impossible now to say whether or not the case is ended. It may be revived and the litigation indefinitely continued.

## A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

**A Curious Case at the Harlem Hospital Which No One Can Explain.**

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Harlem Hospital ambulance, which, in response to a call at 6 o'clock this morning, repaired to Third avenue and 130th street, brought in an injured woman, whose case is strangely involved in mystery. The woman's scalp was almost torn from her head and only hung by a mere fiber of flesh. The muscles and flesh were terribly lacerated and her face was bruised and discolored. She was unconscious when brought in, but during the day revived sufficiently to give her name as Jennie Graham. She said she came from Philadelphia two weeks ago, but could give no information as to the manner in which her injuries were received. The physicians in attendance say a dull knife or edged tool might have produced such a separation of the scalp from the head. The police of the precinct have no record of the finding of the woman, and neither they nor the hospital authorities seem to have any theory regarding the solution of the mystery.

## THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

**The Members of the Builders' Combination May be Prosecuted.**

CHICAGO, May 17.—At a meeting of the Master Masons' Association to-night resistance to the bricklayers' demand for a Saturday pay day was dropped entirely as the main issue in the struggle. The master masons then formulated a series of demands on the Bricklayers' Union. Abolition of walking delegates, no restriction to the number of apprentices, and freedom to choose non-union firemen are the chief features. The Building Trades' Council, a powerful central organization of workingmen, spent several hours to-night discussing the advisability of employing attorneys to prosecute the combination which is now preventing any person from purchasing building material in Chicago. Many of the speakers thought the conspiracy law enacted last month by the state legislature would cover the case.

## WELCOME TO GLADSTONE.

**President Fitzgerald Assures Him of a Rousing Welcome.**

LINCOLN, NEB., May 17.—The following message was sent to-day by President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, to Gladstone:

LINCOLN, May 17.—RIGHT HON. WM. E. GLADSTONE, House of Commons, London: Learning from a London cable dispatch that there is a possibility of your visiting America during the coming autumn, I hasten, as president of the Irish National League of America, to tender you the respectful and cordial hospitality of that body, with the warm-hearted greeting of 15,000,000 of Irish-Americans, and as an American citizen to assure you of such a welcome from the great freedom-loving people of this land as has never before been accorded to any visitor to our shores. JOHN FITZGERALD, President.

## TO TRADE IN CERTIFICATES.

**The Novel Plan for Ex-Secretary Manning's Bank.**

NEW YORK, May 17.—An organization is being effected among certain capitalists in this city to trade in silver bullion certificates as grain and cotton certificates. The head center of this organization is to be the new Western National Bank, of which ex-Secretary Manning and ex-Treasurer Jordan are the founders. Mr. Manning and his associates have planned to make New York the chief seat of silver bullion trade, and thus to transfer the control of the silver market from London to New York. Their plan of operation is to have silver bullion in large quantities deposited with the Western National Bank or elsewhere; to issue certificates against the bullion so deposited, and to have these certificates traded in, very much as grain certificates or stock certificates are.

## TOO ILL FOR TRIAL.

**Defaulting Treasurer Sterling Suffering From Dropsy.**

HARRISONBURG, VA., May 17.—The case of S. R. Sterling, the defaulting treasurer of this county, was called in the county court to-day, and the prisoner failing to appear by reason of physical disability, a rule was issued on a bond returnable at the June term of the court, and the sheriff was ordered to take charge of the prisoner. Physicians say that Sterling cannot live many weeks, being so swollen with dropsy as to prevent his walking or even being dressed. It is thought that he will never be brought to trial.

## GREAT RACE ANTICIPATED.

**Montana Regent May Run To-day Against Volante at Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 17.—Late to-night Col. Clark stated that J. D. Morrissey, the owner of Montana Regent, notified him that in case the track is in good condition to-morrow he will run his horse against Volante and the other horses entered in the Merchants' Stakes. This would make it the great race anticipated and settle the question of supremacy between two famous horses. Col. Clark thinks, with two hours of sunshine and after the morning exercise of 200 horses upon it, the track will be all right.

## CONGRATULATES THE "SUN."

**President Cleveland Hopes It Will Live to Do Good.**

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Among the congratulatory messages received by A. S. Abell on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the *Sun*, was the following from President Cleveland:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—To A. S. ABELL (the *Sun*), Baltimore—Accept my congratulations upon the fiftieth anniversary of your management of the Baltimore *Sun*, with the hope that your influence for good may long continue to guide its course.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## HIS MIND DERANGED.

**A Cincinnati Man Almost Kills His Wife and Surrenders Himself.**

CINCINNATI, May 17.—J. M. Godspeed to-day surrendered himself to the police, saying he had assaulted his wife, but did not know whether she was dead or alive. Investigation proved that Mrs. Godspeed was seriously injured about the head, throat, and breast. Her injuries are not, however, fatal. Godspeed's friend is evidently deranged.

**The Hotels Were Overcrowded.**

BETHLEHEM, PA., May 17.—The hotels at which the colored people applied for accommodation last night were overcrowded. Had they applied at the larger hotels they would have been accommodated.

**Clothiers Assign.**

NEW YORK, May 17.—J. M. Hirschhorn & Co., clothiers, assigned to-day. Liabilities $15,000.

## GOULD ON THE RACK.

### HE GIVES SOME INSIGHT INTO HIS RAILROAD TRANSACTIONS.

**He Tells the Pacific Railroad Commission Something About the Consolidation of the Great Trunk Lines—Selling Stock to Pay Hotel Bills.**

NEW YORK, May 17.—The first witness examined by the Pacific railroad commission to-day was the well-known broker, John Pondir. He was examined as to what he knew about the affairs of the Union Pacific, and his connection with the road. He went over the old story of the Credit Mobilier, in which the names of Fisk, Gould, Oakes and Oliver Ames, and Alley figured prominently. He took occasion to vindicate Oakes Ames, saying that he was an honorable man, and declared that his death was hastened by the infamous stories told concerning him. He attempted to show that Mr. Blaine was connected with the Credit Mobilier. He said that when Tom Scott was elected president of the Union Pacific, Scott told witness that he had eighty-two bonds, which belonged to Mr. Blaine, which the Union Pacific would have to pay.

Mr. Pondir was dismissed with a request to furnish his books for the use of the commission and left the court.

Jay Gould was next called to the witness stand. He testified that he had been connected with railroads for the past twenty-five years. His first connection with the Union Pacific was in 1873. In the early part of that year he met Horace F. Clark in Chicago. Mr. Clark spoke so highly of the stock that witness sent an order to New York to buy it at 35 and scale down.

Continuing, witness said: "Mr. Clark was sick and about to die, and his stock was sold, my orders catching it. The stock began to go down, and I was anxious. I asked Mr. Alley what was the matter with the stock. Its price had then gone down to 15. He said that it had an immense floating debt and $10,000,000 in bonds due. I found that Sydney Dillon and Oliver Ames could be relied on among the directors, and we went to work to find the floating debt. I had 100,000 shares at the time. I became a member of the board of directors in 1874, and was also a member of the executive committee. As we improved the property the stock went up. I went over the road twice a year while a director. I had no interest in the suit of James Fisk, jr., against the Union Pacific. I think David Dudley Field was one of Mr. Fisk's lawyers. He has acted for me. I deny emphatically that I had any connection with the Union Pacific before 1873."

Witness first became interested in Kansas Pacific in 1878; he could recall nothing of the proposed consolidation, remembered nothing of a consultation with Thomas A. Scott, in Philadelphia, concerning the proposed consolidation in 1875; did not remember of any action looking to a unity of the interest between Kansas Pacific and Colorado Central in that year.

"Don't you know that there was an agreement in 1875 for a union of the Kansas Pacific and Colorado Central whereby the stock of the Kansas Pacific was to be increased to $20,000,000?"

"Now that you recall it, there was, but it never was consummated. We were trying to force a pro rata with the Kansas Pacific, and this was one of the attempts. I think I must have seen Col. Scott in this connection, for the St. Louis people had a great deal of confidence in him."

Witness said the branch connecting the Union Pacific and Colorado Central was built before 1878, but he did not remember exactly when. The building of the line lessened the earnings of the Denver Pacific. In 1878 he owned 200,000 shares of Union Pacific; the total issue was 375,000; his books, containing his transactions in Union Pacific, were at the service of the commission. He recalled that there was a pooling agreement in 1878. Did not know what he paid for the $2,144,700 stamped income bonds; they were entered at 30, but he probably paid more.

Mr. Gould said "that in addition to the stocks I held at the time of consolidation I owned six per cent. consolidated bonds of the Kansas Pacific to the amount of $2,661,000, and Union Pacific collateral sixes in the sum of $1,000,000. The 8,819 shares of St. Joseph and Denver were trimmings to the bonds and went with them. I sold stock and bonds to Sage, Dillon, and Ames at the same price at which I bought them. I sold a few shares in the market. They had become gilt edged and I probably parted with them to pay hotel bills."

This statement was accompanied by a smile. "The St. Joseph bridge bonds of over $500,000 were purchased in the transaction at 75 cents. I sold $250,000 to Russell Sage and $1,000,000 to Sidney Dillon at the same price. All of this stock was kept until the transaction with the Kansas Pacific. I built the Hastings and Grand Island road, and through that became the owner of $220,639.25 of its stocks. The Union Pacific advanced the money to build the road, and drew on me. The stock I held represented the actual cost of construction. The total issue of the bonds of the road was, I think, $875,000, and the stock was 4,000 shares. It made a large sale of Union Pacific stock to Messrs. Cammack and Keene in 1879. On the 1st of January I owned 170,000 shares of stock. On the 24th of January, 1880, I was clear on the books of the Union Pacific railroad. There was a law in Massachusetts that allowed anybody having any claim against the railroad to attach the stock, and I put it out of my name, because a claim had been trumped up, and my stock was to be attached and destroyed as a collateral. It was retransferred to me after the consolidation. I owned 27,000 shares of the Union Pacific on Jan. 24, 1880."

"Twelve thousand shares were in Mr. Dillon's hands," continued Mr. Gould, "and I think Mr. Morlsini had the balance. I had 27,000 shares of Union Pacific stock, and 72,342 shares resulting from the conversion of Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific securities. On the Supreme Court's decision on the Thurman bill, I made up my mind it would be better to have several thousand stockholders, and it was for my interest to put the stock out, as the consolidation had advanced its value thirty points. Gen. Dodge and Solon Humphries were peculiarly fitted for examining into the matter of consolidation and reporting on a proper basis for the consolidation. While they were so engaged my interests changed, and I became averse to the consolidation. I purchased the Missouri Pacific Nov. 13, 1879, in order to protect the Kansas Pacific. I can't say that Messrs. Dodge and Humphries's report took into consideration all the elements that should have been considered. At the time their report was received I was against a consolidation. I had no talk in reference to the matter with Sage, Dillon, Dexter, Ames, or others, save that I offered them my check for $1,000,000 if they would not ask me to consent to this consolidation.

"They kept me in my office until I signed a paper agreeing to carry the consolidation through. I presume this paper is now in Boston. I signed it after I resigned as director. I don't think Judge Dillon had any particular communication from me with reference to the consolidation, for I had then ceased to be a power in Union Pacific. I was not surprised at being made a director in the new company, but it was not determined upon at the time I signed the paper.

"The consolidation was an assured fact Jan. 15, 1880, for I signed the paper referred to on that day, and I held a controlling interest in Kansas Pacific. It was desirable to effect the consolidation to put in Denver Pacific stock, of which I held $1,000,000, which I had bought at 10 cents. As trustee I held 29,986 shares, and I told Mr. Holmes if he could get an order of the court releasing it we would put it in at more than it was worth—that is, at $500,000. I remember this particularly, as I sold $1,000,000 worth at 10, and shortly after bought it back at par. The trustees would have got nothing if this stock had not been released, for the bonds would have been foreclosed and the stock could not have gone into the consolidation. What I did in the matter was the best possible thing for the trustees, and I am willing to stand by my action. The parties having charge of the consolidation agreed to give $500,000 for this trust stock, and but for this arrangement nothing could have been done toward paying off the mortgage.

"Whatever the consolidated company put its seal to had an immediate value, and though it was not obliged to accept this Denver Pacific stock, we arranged that it should and we thus did our duty by our trust."

This closed Mr. Gould's examination for the day and the investigation was adjourned until to-morrow.

In answer to Commissioner Anderson's searching questions regarding the handling of the Denver Pacific stock in trust, Mr. Gould replied vigorously and gesticulated violently. He seemed greatly incensed at the imputation of a dishonorable deal between Mr. Sage and himself in reference to this trust.

## THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

**Business Transacted in the Session Yesterday.**

RICHMOND, VA., May 17.—In the senate to-day Mr. Rhea's amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of any part of the state debt not funded at a certain period came up on its passage. Mr. Rhea declared that that would not be repudiation, and then said Mr. Wickham, who would oppose this, might be termed the champion of repudiation, for he had introduced and had passed bills which repudiated coupons. Rhea wanted the people to vote on this question.

Mr. Wickham said he had occupied a peculiar position in the senate and had acted as he had on the debt question on account of the personal government of the state, which he regarded as more discreditable to Virginia than any step he had advocated toward repudiation. Mr. Wickham referred to what is termed the Mahone rule which passed the Riddleberger bill.

Mr. Wickham intimated he had gone as far as he could with the Democratic party, and dissolution will occur to-morrow, when a vote will be taken on the amendment to repudiate the debt by constitution, which Gov. Lee says cannot be done.

Mr. McDonald (Rep.) made a strong speech in opposition to repudiation. Not a Republican will vote for the amendment and it is doubtful whether it can pass the senate. McDonald said if the Republican party had been let alone the debt would now be settled. He denied that the Republicans were repudiators.

The report of the special debt committee to confer with Sir Edward Thornton was made to-day. It was hurried through the house without being read, but in the senate Mr. Wickham observed that there was something left out that would mislead the public as to the work of the committee, and on motion of Mr. Berry the report was recommitted for instruction. This was a blow to the Democrats, who fixed up the report for campaign purposes. In the house Waddill (Rep.) offered a bill to establish a bureau of labor and appoint a commissioner, which almost all states have, but the Democrats sent it to a committee, which will kill it.

The Southern Press Association will meet here to-morrow. Most of the prominent southern papers will be represented.

The annual meeting of the superintendents of public schools will begin here to-morrow, and will last three days.

Ex-President R. B. Hayes arrived in the city to-night.

The Democrats of the general assembly had a conference to-night in the capitol building. Speeches were made by Senators Rhea, Fulkerson, Petit, and others. Fulkerson said repudiation was impossible, and that there were many Democrats who would vote against it. He intimated that the "niggers" did not think for themselves, and would go with the Republicans, who oppose repudiation. The result of the caucus is that nothing was done as to what day the assembly will adjourn or what position the Democratic party will now take as to the state debt.

## SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

**Senators Beck and Allison at Work in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, May 17.—Senators Beck and Allison, of the special Senate committee, appeared this morning in Collector Seeberger's office to hear evidence in regard to undervaluation by importers, and custom house methods in general. Representatives of the different departments of dry goods houses of Marshall Field & Co. and Marshall Field gave as their opinion in regard to the merchant appraisers that they were rather a hindrance than a benefit, and recommended that they be abolished.

Mr. A. W. Cobb, an importer of raisins, prunes, and other dried fruits, received the most attention from Senators Beck and Allison on account of his having suggested a reform in the present system of allowance for damages. Said the allowance for damages seems to me to bear no sort of relation to the amount of goods or the actual loss."

Senator Allison said: "Therefore, when imports so much fruit from Sicily would like to have the whole system of allowing damages abolished. What do you think about it?"

"I think that would be an unfair arrangement, as goods which are damaged ought not to have to pay as much duty as sound articles. But I have often thought it would be a good thing to have these allowances upon the claims made on the insurance companies."

Mr. Beck quite approved of this, and told of a Boston fruit firm which had attempted forsaken the port of Boston for that of New York because their agent could always get an allowance of 10 per cent. for the asking, while they could not do that in Boston.

## LAXITY IN DIVORCE.

**How Ministers Propose to Show Their Condemnation of It.**

The Pastors' Alliance, an organization composed of ministers of the various evangelical churches of the city, held a meeting on Monday at Foundry M. E. Church. The question of divorce was exhaustively discussed by a full meeting, and a resolution which had been received two weeks before, to the appropriate committee, of which Dr. Giese is chairman, was passed. The text is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the members of the Pastors' Alliance of the District of Columbia that no member of the alliance solemnize marriage for any person who has a divorced wife or husband still living, if such wife or husband has been put away for any cause arising after marriage; but this recommendation shall not be held to apply to the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery nor to divorced parties seeking to be reunited in marriage."

This action was due to an apparent and growing laxity on the subject among the people generally, and in some few instances, among church members. But a little while since a prominent member of a city church, who had been divorced, was married a second time, and this called the attention of more than one pastor to the lamentable weakness of some of the salient points in the bulwark of morality which should surround all churches. There was a desire to run things on a purer and more scriptural basis, and it culminated in the foregoing resolution. The committee was a unit in recommending its adoption.

The alliance meets generally twice a year to discuss matters that have a bearing on public morality and the general good of the church. They formulate an unwritten code of ethics that governs, to a very large extent, the organizations represented in the alliance.

## COUNTY HIGHWAYMEN.

**Four Colored Men Stop the Carriage of Mr. Robert Abert.**

A few nights since as Mr. Robert Abert was en route from this city in his carriage to his home, near Norbeck, Montgomery county, Md., accompanied by his wife and daughter, they were suddenly halted on the Seventh street road by four colored men, who demanded them to give up the vehicle. They were driving along at a moderate pace, when the men sprang from the bushes at the roadside and placing themselves in front of the horse made the demand in an insolent manner. Mrs. Abert whispered to her husband to turn back, but this he was afraid to do on account of the close proximity of the assailants, and, having a very spirited animal, he gave it a stroke with the whip and it bounded forward, knocking down two of the men, one of whom had hold of the bridle. The carriage wheels passed over one of the men, but how much either of them was injured is not known.

**Reception to "America's" Author.**

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Rev. S. F. Smith, who fifty years ago wrote "America," was tendered a reception by the G. A. R., last evening.

**Celery Crop Ruined.**

KALAMAZOO, MICH., May 17.—The celery crop is almost ruined by the extreme drought. The loss will foot up several hundred thousand dollars.

**Missouri Militia Disbands.**

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The 1st regiment, National Guard, has disbanded, owing to the refusal of the legislature to appropriate for their maintenance.

**Nominated Col. Fred. Grant.**

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—Gov. Hill to-day nominated Col. Fred. Grant for quarantine commissioner.

## MAJ. BEN: PERLEY POORE

**Fals in a Faint, and His Condition Considered Critical.**

Maj. Ben: Perley Poore, the veteran journalist, fell to the floor of the senate restaurant yesterday in a faint, which gave rise to a variety of rumors as to the cause of the accident. Apoplexy was spoken of as the propable trouble, but the report was untrue. The facts in the case as stated by Dr. Baxter, who

attended Maj. Poore, are as follows: "For several years the major has been suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Yesterday morning he arose at 7:30 o'clock, and drove to the government printing office, transacted some business, and thence went to the capitol. His walk up the east steps of the north wing of the building was very fatiguing, being at the hottest part of the day. The strain on him resulted in his break down."

Dr. Baxter was summoned and the major was removed to the Exhibit House. A consultation between Dr. Baxter and Dr. G. B. Harrison was held at 9:15 last evening, at the conclusion of which the former said: "I think a fair statement of his condition would be to say his case is critical, yet he is improved since this afternoon." He further said there was not the slightest symptom of apoplexy, and that the only cause of fear at present was of uric poison in the blood, which might attend his kidney trouble. The major was perfectly conscious last evening and read an afternoon paper as usual. No other consultation of the physicians will be held until 9:15 this morning.

## CAMP GEORGE WASHINGTON.

**Completing Arrangements for the Great National Drill.**

Yesterday was a busy day at Camp George Washington. Carpenters and committeemen were as busy as busy could be. Gen. Ordway was on the ground most of the day seeing to the completion of his plans on the assignment of companies to quarters. Nearly all of the Monument grounds will be appropriated for this purpose. The temporary headquarters of the management have been established near the entrance to the drill grounds in a frame structure, which later on will be used as a guard house.

Gen. Augur, camp commanding officer, will have his headquarters at the southeast corner of the camp grounds, near Fourteenth street. Located in their immediate neighborhood will be the postoffice and the hospital. On the north side of the road which runs from the Fourteenth street to the monument mess rooms are being erected. About 1,000 tents will be erected to-day and to-morrow.

Arrangements are being made for lighting the camp by electric light.

The preparations for the production of Thayer & Henry's pyrorama of the Monitor and Merrimac fight are nearing completion. Tracks are being laid on which the vessels will run. Each craft will be forty-five feet long. They will be manned by a captain and sixty men.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The executive committee of the National Guard last night appointed the following gentlemen to serve as a reception committee during the week: James L. Norris, George E. Lemon, Dr. A. M. Baldwin, James L. Barbour, M. J. Adler, Robert A. Parke, M. W. Beveridge, Charles S. Bradley, Eppa Hunton, Benjamin Charlton, F. H. Christman, Jeff Chandler, William E. Clarke, Dr. D. B. Clark, George W. Cochran, H. L. Cranford, J. H. Clarke, E. L. Plum, E. G. Davis, J. Maury Dove, John P. Franklin, George Gibson, O. C. Green, Edwin Harris, Charles Schaefar, George W. Harvey, Austin Herr, Christian Heurich, R. C. Hewitt, F. Hollingshead, W. B. Hopkins, John R. Scott, Stilson Hutchins, P. H. Hill, Crosby S. Noyes, E. Francis Riggs, Charles A. Jones, E. L. Johnson, Hallett Kilbourn, John G. Judd, John Keyworth, J. Blake Kendall, F. M. Detweiller, Thomas J. Luttrell, A. Lisner, Dr. Frank Boehm, D. Loughran, George A. Mellhenny, R. W. McPherson, John T. Magruder, James H. Marr, J. A. Milburn, W. B. Moses, Capt. Jas. F. Oyster, Samuel C. Palmer, M. M. Parker, Jas. L. Taylor, Robert Portner, John W. Pilling, J. W. Tyler, R. D. Rutherford, Amos T. Pole, J. F. Sietz, J. H. Smoot, O. G. Staples, Jos. C. McKibben, Levi Woodbury, H. C. Swain, Wm. Schwing, J. S. Swormsted, A. J. Clarke, Robert E. Bradley, John W. Shaw, Wm. H. Selden, Wm. S. Teel, Edward Temple, C. W. Thomas, A. A. Thomas, W. S. Thompson, S. B. Robbins, Dr. S. Townsend, W. H. Clarke, A. Tyssowski, George W. Moss, I. N. Burritt, Thomas G. Morrow, John F. Waggaman, Thomas Walsh, Frank K. Ward, Henry Hurt, Charles Wheatley, C. Wilmer, Percy G. Smith, S. W. Woodward, M. Marean.

The following officers have been assigned to Gen. Augur's staff: Gen. James A. Carnahan, of Indiana; Gen. H. H Wright, of Iowa; Gen Johnston Jones, of North Carolina; Col. P. Lacey Goddard, of Pennsylvania; Col. Charles King, of Wisconsin; Col. H. Kyd Douglas, of Maryland; Capt. Sam Carnes, of the Chicago Guards; and Capt. C. A. Sluclair, of the Branch Guards; Maj. W. T. McGurrin, Maj. Wm. H. Shaffield, and Lieut. Roger Williams, adjutant of the 2d Kentucky regiment. Dr. David W. Yandell, of Louisville, has been chosen medical director.

Dr. Hamilton E. Leach has been appointed and accepted the position of surgeon-in-chief of the camp.

Col. H. M. Black, of the 23d infantry, president of the board of officers who will be judges of the drill, and Capt. Haskell, of the same regiment, arrived yesterday and are at the Arlington. The board will organize to-day at 9 a. m.

News is hourly being received of companies who are either starting or are already on the road.

The Richmond Grays have decided not to attend the drill. A majority of the members are workingmen and clerks and could not well spare the time.

## CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

**Senator Sherman's Letter on the Subject to Erastus Wiman.**

TORONTO, ONT., May 17.—The following extract from a letter to Erastus Wiman from Senator Sherman on full reciprocity between Canada and the United States will appear in the Canadian papers to-morrow:

"No question of greater importance in our foreign relations is now presented than this. It certainly is an object of desire to remove all existing controversies and to encourage business and commercial intercourse between the people of both countries. As to the particular measure proposed by Mr. Butterworth, or, indeed, as to the extent to which reciprocity should go and the articles that should be admitted free of duty in the respective countries, I do not feel justified in now expressing an opinion, for these must be the subject of negotiation between, and legislation by the two countries. I can only say that the general object sought seems to be one of the highest importance, creditable alike to both countries, and which will receive my careful and friendly consideration during the coming summer. It would be discreditable in the highest degree for two countries having so many interests in common and natural ties of friendship and amity to have any irritation or controversy about their trade and intercourse with each other. Very truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

**Presbyterian Alliance.**

The second meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance was held last night in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on Ninth street, near G. Dr. Sunderland was in the chair, and the Rev. Eugene Peck acted as secretary.

Rev. Dr. Little delivered an address on "The Denominational Aspect of Our Work."

Gen. W. McKee Dunn spoke of the business relations of the alliance, and advanced some very sound doctrine and hard sense views.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Fullerton talked in a bright, sketchy manner of "The Social Aspect of the Alliance."

Reports were received from the board of managers, the committee on the outlook, the purchasing committee, and finance committee (subscriptions to the extent of $200 were called for by Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, to enable the purchasing committee to close the transfer of property bought by them in East Washington on which a church will be erected. The response figured up to the sum of $50).

After the close of the meeting a social hour was spent in the lecture room of the church.

## CHICAGOS BADLY BEATEN.

### THE STATESMEN GIVE AN EXHIBITION OF THEIR BATTING POWERS.

**A Game of Leather Hunting for the Champions—New York Buries Indianapolis—Detroit and Boston Also Winners—Exciting Races at Louisville.**

The prestige and glory that has for years past perched upon the banner of the famous Chicago base ball nine was lowered yesterday by the Washingtons in a very decided manner, and for the second time this week the White Stockings had to bite the dust. Fully as large a crowd as that of Monday assembled at Capitol Park to witness the Statesmen defeat Anson's team, and at no time were the impartial spectators biased in the encouragement given the contending clubs. The visitors were applauded as frequently as the home team, and each and every brilliant play received deserved recognition. Heavy batting was the order of the day, but the Senators outclassed the boys from the Windy City in that respect, and it was woeful to witness the champions chasing leather all over the field.

The game opened auspiciously for the Chicagos, who, after the Washingtons had been retired in their half of the first inning, made an earned run on Sullivan's base hit, his steal to second, and Anson's safe drive to right field. This lead the visitors retained only until the home team took their turn at the bat in the first half of the second. Whitney then trotted to first on Baldwin's balk, went to second on a wild pitch, third on Mack's safe hit, and crossed the home plate when Donnelly made a sacrifice hit to Burns. The Chicagos again took the lead in the third inning and made two earned tallies. Sunday lead off with a clean hit, stole second and third with the assistance of Mack's low throw to Farrell, and scored on Sullivan's three-bagger, and Sullivan crossed the plate a moment later on Anson's sacrifice hit to O'Brien. This put the Chicagos in the lead by two runs, which advantage they retained until the fifth inning, when the Statesmen earned their second tally on Carroll's two bagger and Schoeb's hit for the same distance. This put the enthusiasts who wanted the Washingtons to win in a better frame of mind, and the expression, "We will win yet" was heard on all sides. The prophesy was literally fulfilled, as in the sixth inning the home nine batted in a terrific manner and secured six earned runs on two bases on balls, three single base hits, a two bagger, and a drive for three bases. This hard hitting evidently took all heart out of the Chicago team, and from that time they played in a half-hearted and listless manner, acting as though they had no hopes of winning. The local team were not at all satisfied with the lead they had gained, however, as in the succeeding innings they continued to score, and before their half of the ninth had been finished they had added a total of fourteen runs to their credit on hard, safe hitting, clever base running, and errors on the part of their opponents.

Both clubs played a fairly good fielding game, but the remarkable batting of the Washingtons earned them victory. While the majority of the home players took a hand in the heavy hitting, it would be unjust not to mention the fact that Carroll, Hines, and O'Brien carried off the honors in that respect, and Hines again made himself dear to the Washington public by knocking the ball over the left field fence for a home run. Sullivan of the Chicagos, however, outclassed all his competitors on both sides, as he made three three-base hits and one single out of five times at the bat, and his heavy hitting was liberally applauded by spectators in the stands and on the bleaching boards. O'Brien made his reappearance with the Washingtons yesterday, and the pet of Swampoodle showed up in great style, accepting every chance offered him in the field, which were seven, besides hitting the sheepskin for three safe hits, all of which were made at opportune moments. Sunday did some good work for Chicago, and Crane, Pfeffer, and Hines played their positions for all they were worth. The score:

| WASHINGTON. | R. | B. | PO. | A. | E. | CHICAGO. | R. | B. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carroll, rf. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Sunday, cf. | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Hallinan, l.f. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Burns, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hines, lb. | 1 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | Sullivan, rf. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Farrell, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Anson, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| Whitney, p. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Pfeffer, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 